



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY REVIEW 2021



Cover Photograph of Wells Park and the remnant of the SS Kwinana, 2021. Courtesy City of Kwinana



### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The rich history of the City of Kwinana is embedded in the fabric of the City's heritage buildings and places. The City's vision is for these buildings and places to be protected, enhanced and celebrated to ensure that its history is preserved for generations to come.

Local Heritage Surveys (LHS) identify local heritage places and heritage areas, and provide the base information needed for local heritage planning.

The Department of Planning Lands and Heritage provides the overall framework of the LHS method in accordance with the *Heritage Act 2018*, which requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance in a local heritage survey (LHS). As the Act does not apply to places that have cultural heritage significance solely on account of their connection with Aboriginal tradition or culture or to sites of natural heritage, except in cases where the natural or Aboriginal heritage forms part of a place's historic cultural heritage significance, these sites are not included within this document and are protected under separate legislation.

The Act identifies that the purposes of the LHS include:

- a. identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and
- b. assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and
- c. providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and
- d. providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and
- e. assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme."<sup>1</sup>

As the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage describe;

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

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

The LHS itself is identified as having no direct statutory role in respect of the Planning and Development Act 2005, and in particular should not be used as the basis of decision making.

Heritage Act 2018, Western Australian Legislation, Government of Western Australia, Department of Justice, Parliamentary Counsel's Office <a href="https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc">https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc</a> 43549.pdf/\$FILE/Heritage%20A ct%202018%20-%20%5B00-c0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement



for development or subdivision proposals. This function is served by a heritage list or heritage area.<sup>2</sup>

The City of Kwinana adopted its first LHS (previously referred to as the Municipal Heritage Inventory or Local Government Inventory) in 1998 and updated it in 2008 and 2015.

## Places recommended for TPS Heritage List

Name of Place	Stree t No	Street Name	Locality	Level of Significance	Management Category
Smirk Cottage	4	Beacham Crescent	Medina	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Postans' Cottage Group	233	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Frederick Postans' Cottage (fmr)	41	Hendy Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Key Cottage	1045	Wellard Road	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Wheatfield Cottage	2	Summerton Road	Calista	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Lealholm		Mead Road	Leda	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Sloan's Cottage	1204	Wellard Road	Leda	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
George Postans' Cottage (fmr)	233	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Paradise Cottage		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Pines Cottage		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
de San Miguel Home (Ruin)	192	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Kwinana Signal Box		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
The Spectacles Wetland		Bound by Thomas, McLaughlan & Anketell Roads	The Spectacles; Postans	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Long Swamp		Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Medina Avenue Trees		Medina Avenue	Medina	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Wellard Swamp / Bollard Bulrush Swamp		Bound by Bertram Rd, Wellard Rd, Johnson Road	Wellard	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
S.S. Kwinana - Shipwreck		Kwinana Beach Road	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Chalk Hill		Chalk Hill Road	Medina	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Leda Nature Reserve		Wellard Road	Wellard	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Wandi Nature Reserve	121	De Haer Road	Wandi	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.

Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, Department of Local Heritage Surveys, July 2019. <a href="https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/ba65ee25-c8b9-4d00-b198-62c8fe75f25a/HER-GD-Local-heritage-surveys">https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/ba65ee25-c8b9-4d00-b198-62c8fe75f25a/HER-GD-Local-heritage-surveys</a>



Name of Place	Stree t No	Street Name	Locality	Level of Significance	Management Category
9 Mile Dumps		Thomas Road	Bertram	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Kwinana War Memorial		Pace Road	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
First Municipal Roads Board Office	156	Medina Avenue	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Tramway Reserve		Various	Wellard; The Spectacles	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Mandogalup Post Office (former)		Anketell Road	The Spectacles	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Harry McGuigan Park		Bound by Medina Avenue, Wheelock Rd, Harley Wy & Hoyle Rd	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Radio Communication Centre		Wellard Road	Leda	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Kwinana Maternity Hospital (fmr)	35	Kenton Way	Calista	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Medina Town Hall	7	Harley Way	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Hazel Glen Farm	240	De Haer Road	Wandi	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Medina Shopping Centre		Pace Road	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Sutton's Farmhouse	661	Bertram Road	Wellard	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Wells Park		Kwinana Beach Road	Kwinana Beach	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Medina State School	2	Westcott Road	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Mount Brown			Naval Base Henderson	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Medina Townsite (road layout)		Various	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Soldier Settler Homes	27,31 and 45	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Kwinana Senior Citizens Centre	17	Harley Way	Medina	Considerabl e	B - High level of protection.
Lake Wattleup / Sayer Road Swamp		Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Army Camp (fmr)		Gentle Road	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Kwinana RSL Sub Branch	27	Pace Road	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Peel Estate Drainage Scheme			Various	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Kwinana Police Station (fmr)	25	Pace Road	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Jolly's Bridge		Mandogalup Rd	Mandogalup	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.



Name of Place	Stree t No	Street Name	Locality	Level of Significance	Management Category
Barber's Bridge		Lyon Road	Wandi	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
All Saints Anglican Church (fmr)	57	Medina Avenue	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
White Bridge		Anketell Road	Hope Valley	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Armadale- Rockingham Rd (fmr)		Various	Medina; Orelia; Bertram	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

## Places by Suburb

Name of Place	Street No	Street Name	Locality	Level of Significance	Management Category
9 Mile Dumps		Thomas Road	Bertram	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Wheatfield Cottage	2	Summerton Road	Calista	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Kwinana Maternity Hospital (fmr)	35	Kenton Way	Calista	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Postans' Cottage Group	233	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Frederick Postans' Cottage (fmr)	41	Hendy Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
George Postans' Cottage (fmr)	233	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
de San Miguel Home (Ruin)	192	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Long Swamp		Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
White Bridge		Anketell Road	Hope Valley	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Mortimer House - site	309	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Hope Valley Townsite - site		Armstrong Road	Hope Valley	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Hope Valley School - site		McLaren Avenue	Hope Valley	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Key Cottage	1045	Wellard Road	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Paradise Cottage		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Pines Cottage		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Kwinana Signal Box		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
S.S. Kwinana - Shipwreck		Kwinana Beach Road	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Wells Park		Kwinana Beach Road	Kwinana Beach	Considerable	B - High level of protection.



Name of Place	Street	Street Name	Locality	Level of	Management
Foot Doolsingham Call	No	Malland Deed	V in a c	Significance	Category
East Rockingham School - site		Wellard Road	Kwinana Beach	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Lealholm		Mead Road	Leda	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Sloan's Cottage	1204	Wellard Road	Leda	Exceptional	A - Highest level of Protection possible.
Radio Communication Centre		Wellard Road	Leda	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Soldier Settler Homes	27,31 and 45	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Lake Wattleup / Sayer Road Swamp		Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Jolly's Bridge		Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Balmanup Post Office - Site	511	Clementi Road	Mandogalup	Historic site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Six Mile - site		Norkett Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Seven Mile - site	7	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Mandogalup School (first) and Quarters - site	90	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Mandogalup Hall Reserve - site	7	Mandogalup	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Mandogalup Townsite (fmr)		Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Smirk Cottage	4	Beacham Crescent	Medina	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Medina Avenue Trees		Medina Avenue	Medina	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Chalk Hill		Chalk Hill Road	Medina	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Kwinana War Memorial		Pace Road	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
First Municipal Roads Board Office	156	Medina Avenue	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Harry McGuigan Park		Bound by Medina Avenue, Wheelock Road, Harley Way and Hoyle Road	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Medina Town Hall	7	Harley Way	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Medina Shopping Centre		Pace Road	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Medina State School	2	Westcott Road	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Medina Townsite (Road layout)		Various	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Kwinana Senior Citizens Centre	17	Harley Way	Medina	Considerable	B - High level of protection.



Name of Diggs	Chunch	Chunch Names	Locality:	Lovel of	Managament
Name of Place	Street No	Street Name	Locality	Level of Significance	Management Category
Army Camp (fmr)		Gentle Road	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Kwinana RSL Sub Branch	27	Pace Road	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Kwinana Police Station (fmr)	25	Pace Road	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
All Saints Anglican Church (fmr)	57	Medina Avenue	Medina	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Medina Education and		Gilmore	Medina	Little	D - Photograph and
Employment Hostel Medina Infant Health	7	Avenue Harley Way	Medina	Historic Site	interpret E - Recognise and
Centre - site Armadale-Rockingham Road (fmr)		Various	Medina Orelia Bertram	Some	interpret if possible C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Mount Brown			Naval Base Henderson	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
All Saints Church	67	Bickner Way	Parmelia	Little	D - Photograph and interpret
DAFWA Medina Agricultural Research Station	60	Abercrombie Road	Postans	Little	D - Photograph and interpret
Mandogalup Post Office (former)		Anketell Road	The Spectacles	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
The Spectacles Wetland		Bound by Thomas, McLaughlan & Anketell Roads	The Spectacles Postans	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Peel Estate Drainage Scheme			Various	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Wandi Nature Reserve	121	De Haer Road	Wandi	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Hazel Glen Farm	240	De Haer Road	Wandi	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Barber's Bridge		Lyon Road	Wandi	Some	C - Retain and conserve if possible.
Mandogalup School (second) - site		Anketell Road	Wandi	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Leslies Property - site		Lyon Road	Wandi	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard Swamp / Bollard Bulrush Swamp		Bound by Bertram Rd, Wellard Rd, Johnson Road	Wellard	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Leda Nature Reserve		Wellard Road	Wellard	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Sutton's Farmhouse	661	Bertram Road	Wellard	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
Wellard Post Master's Residence (former)	758	Wellard Road	Wellard	Little	D - Photograph and interpret.
Wellard Post Office and General Store - site	778	Wellard Road	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard Hospital - Site	11	Shipwright Avenue	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible



Name of Place	Street No	Street Name	Locality	Level of Significance	Management Category
Thirteen Mile		Bertram Road	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard Townsite - site		Wellard Road	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard Doctor's Residence - site	7	Shipwright Avenue	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard School - site		Johnson Road	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Tramway Reserve		Various	Wellard; The Spectacles	Considerable	B - High level of protection.



## Places by Category

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Pines Cottage		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
de San Miguel Home (Ruin)	192	Hope Valley Road	Hope Valley	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
Kwinana Signal Box		Kwinana Marshalling Yards	Kwinana Beach	Exceptional	A - Highest level of protection possible.
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Mount Brown			Naval Base Henderson	Considerable	B - High level of protection.
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Soldier Settler Homes	27,31 and 45	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Considerable	B - High level of protection.



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DAFWA Medina Agricultural Research Station	60	Abercrombie Road	Postans	Little	D - Photograph and interpret
Medina Education and Employment Hostel		Gilmore Avenue	Medina	Little	D - Photograph and interpret
Wellard Post Master's Residence (former)	758	Wellard Road	Wellard	Little	D - Photograph and interpret.
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Wellard Hospital - Site	11	Shipwright Avenue	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Leslies Property - site		Lyon Road	Wandi	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
East Rockingham School - site		Wellard Road	Kwinana Beach	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Balmanup Post Office - Site	511	Clementi Road	Mandogalup	Historic site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Six Mile - site		Norkett Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Seven Mile - site	7	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Thirteen Mile		Bertram Road	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard Townsite - site		Wellard Road	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Hope Valley Townsite - site		Armstrong Road	Hope Valley	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard Doctor's Residence - site	7	Shipwright Avenue	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Hope Valley School - site		McLaren Avenue	Hope Valley	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Mandogalup School (first) and Quarters - site	90	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Mandogalup Hall Reserve - site	7	Mandogalup	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Mandogalup Townsite (fmr)		Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible
Wellard School - site		Johnson Road	Wellard	Historic Site	E - Recognise and interpret if possible



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## 1.0 STUDY AREA

The City of Kwinana is located in Perth's outer southern suburbs, between 25 and 37 kilometres south of the Perth CBD. The City of Kwinana is bounded by the City of Cockburn in the north, the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale in the east, the City of Rockingham in the south, and the Indian Ocean in the west.

The locations of the designated places can be retrieved from the City of Kwinana.

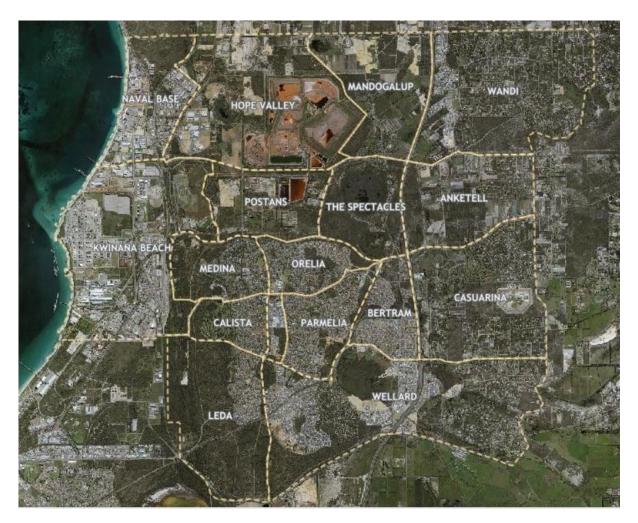


Figure 1 Boundaries of the City of Kwinana and Suburbs

**Courtesy Kwinana Intramaps** 



### 2.0 METHODOLOGY AND TERMINOLOGY

The preparation of this Local Heritage Survey was undertaken with reference to the Guidelines prepared by the State Heritage Office of Western Australia in consultation with the City of Kwinana. The key document from the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage website is, *Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys*, July 2019<sup>3</sup>.

Importantly, in line with the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys 2019, this report does not include places of significance to Aboriginal communities where their cultural heritage is solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture. Aboriginal heritage sites are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 and administered by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs who ensure the significant aspects of Aboriginal history and culture relating to the period before European settlement are recorded and preserved. There are a number of sites recorded within the LHS which reference Aboriginal history as part of the broader historical significance of a site but this document is not intended to provide a comprehensive picture of Aboriginal history in the City of Kwinana.

Some key terms and definitions for the assessment process as defined in the *Heritage Act (2018) are outlined below:* 

The assessment process is **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 manmade setting."

In accordance with the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage Guidelines, the assessment process consisted of a site visit to photograph the place, and to record the condition of the physical fabric with reference to the surrounding streetscape and environment. The accuracy of the land information and historical information for each place was reviewed and added to where necessary.

For new nominations, a short history of each place was prepared in addition to the physical evidence. Once each place was documented, cultural heritage values were ascribed using the following criteria.

**Aesthetic Value** It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

**Historic Value** It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.

Department of Planning Lands and Heritage website, <a href="https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/ba65ee25-c8b9-4d00-b198-62c8fe75f25a/HER-GD-Local-heritage-surveys">https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/ba65ee25-c8b9-4d00-b198-62c8fe75f25a/HER-GD-Local-heritage-surveys</a>



Research Value It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an

understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or

achievement.

local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

**Rarity** It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage

of the local district.

**Representativeness** It is 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.

A statement of significance was prepared using the cultural heritage values and a management category ascribed. The management category is a tool for the City of Kwinana when assessing individual development applications and for forward planning.

The following categories used by the City of Kwinana are consistent with the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage document *Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, July 2019*. The management categories assigned in this report are recommendations only.

### 3.0 MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

The following categories are consistent with the State Heritage Office document *Criteria for Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas*.

CATEGORY	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESIRED OUTCOME
А	Exceptional Significance Essential to the heritage of the City of Kwinana. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places.	The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise.  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).  Include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.
В	Considerable Significance Very important to the heritage of the City of Kwinana. High degree of integrity/authenticity	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place Include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.
С	Some/Moderate Significance	Conservation of the place is desirable.

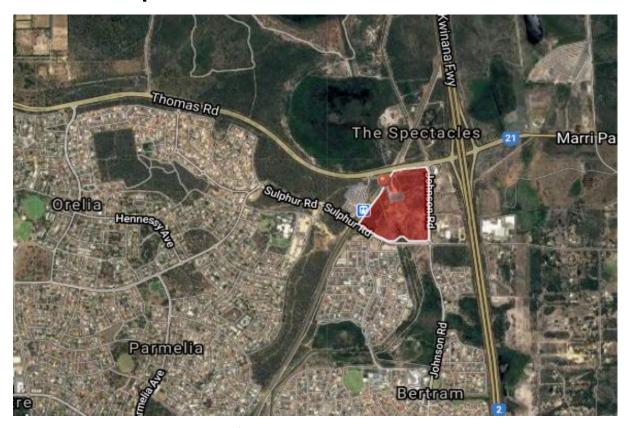


	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item	Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible. Include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.
D	<b>Little significance</b> Contributes to the understanding of the history of the City of Kwinana.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible. Do not include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.
E	Historic Site Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the City of Kwinana.	Recognise and interpret the site if possible.  Do not include on the Local Planning Scheme Heritage List.



## 4.0 PLACE RECORD FORMS

# 9 Mile Dumps



OTHER NAMES:	Peel Estate Main Drain Dumps		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Thomas Road		
Suburb:	Bertram		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 9211	P53314	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12131		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	GOVERNMENTAL: Other		
Present Use:	GOVERNMENTAL: Other		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
Construction Date:	1920s		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
N/A			
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Government
	Policy

### **Physical Description:**

The place comprises a large drain, flanked by large sloping sand dunes on either side, being the northernmost extent of the Main Drain before it enters The Spectacles. At their northern end, the dunes have a width of approximately 130 metres across, near where the drain

crosses Thomas Road. Further south, the drain narrows, and the dunes are less pronounced, instead taking the form of earth embankments with an approximate width of 65 metres across. The embankments are almost entirely covered with trees and bushland. The site is accessible via the sandy tracks that extend westward from Johnson Road.

### **Historical Notes:**

The Main Drain was constructed as part of the Peel Estate drainage project which commenced in the 1920s, whereby lowland swamps were drained to reveal more fertile soil than the surrounding dry land could provide. The drains were designed by engineer-incharge, Richard John Anketell (1862-1928), and the main drain started east of Mandogalup, passing through Beenyup, The Spectacles, Bollard Bulrush Swam, Baldivis and Folly Pool, onto Mandurah where it discharged into the sea.

The Nine Mile Dump comprises one section of the drain, named for the nearby light railway line running between Jandakot and Wellard (the mileage being reckoned as the distance by rail from Jandakot). The distinctive sand dunes, also known as dumps, were the result of the extensive excavation in this area for the Main Drain pipes.

### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with engineer Richard Anketell.

### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, 1984.

The West Australian, 26 November 1928, p. 12.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

Aesthetic Value:		
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Peel Estate drainage project, which involved draining lowland swamps to open up new tracts of land for farming.	
	The place is associated with Richard Anketell, engineer-in- charge of the Peel Estate drainage project and designer of the Main Drain.	
Social Value:		
Research Value:		
Representativeness:	The dumps are representative of the type of methods used	
	during the construction of the drains in the Peel Estate.	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

# **Kwinana Maternity Hospital (fmr)**



OTHER NAMES:	Bradford Hostel		
LOCATION:			
Address:	35 Kenton Way		
Suburb:	Calista		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 10	P71253	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12091		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	HEALTH: Hospital		
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Institutional housing		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1955		
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard		
Construction Materials.	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Architectural Style:	Post war International		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITES: Community services and utilities
Physical Description:	

The place comprises a substantial single-storey building with an L-shaped form, located on the bend of Kenton Way. Parking facilities are located on site to the north and east of the building whilst gardens form a softer setting to the building.

The building is characterised by its low pitched gable roofs clad with corrugated roof sheeting, its timber-framed walls clad with horizontal compressed fibre weatherboard, and the timber-framed verandah running the length of the west elevation, with distinctive criss-cross balustrading. A smaller verandah is located to the rear of the building, facing onto the small courtyard created by the building form.

Located just south of the former hospital building is the former nurses' quarters. The building is typical of houses constructed in the 1950s, being timber-framed and raised on stumps, with timber battens to the subfloor area, fibro cladding to the walls, and terracotta tiles to the medium-pitched gable roof. Other characteristics include the simple timber-framed entry porch and the timber-framed casement windows. The former nurses' quarters retains its functional connection to the adjacent former hospital building, but due to refurbishment of the former hospital the visual connection has been weakened, although a common brick pier and metal panel fence front fence suggests a connection.

In 2021, the place is in good condition externally, having been refurbished since 2008 including new roof and wall cladding, and the removal of sunrooms on the front verandah.

### **Historical Notes:**

Early in January, 1955, Dr. Roe, Superintendent of Fremantle Hospital, advised that the existing facilities at Fremantle could not meet the normal hospital needs of the 10,000 residents in Rockingham and Kwinana districts. Kwinana alone had 150 maternity cases in the preceding year and the lack of medical facilities became an issue pursued by the Medina Residents' Association. At first it appeared that the government was negotiating purchased of the Kellogg Company's temporary construction offices, however in May it was announced that those quarters would be unsuitable and that a ten-bed maternity hospital would be built.

The Medina Maternity Hospital was officially opened on 9 December 1995 by the Minister for Health, Hon. E. Nulsen, MLA. After the hospital was declared open visitors were invited to inspect the wards and nurses quarters. The hospital consisted of four wards, one with four beds, two with two beds and two with one bed. The nurses quarters were placed in a house nearby.

The hospital was initially under the care of Matron Enright and Sister Enright, and the first baby was born there only five days after the official opening, to Miss Barbara Blackman.

Aerial photographs from 1955 indicate that the place was originally clad in asbestos sheeting and then reroofed in green corrugated sheets in the late 1990s. This was replaced in 2003 with a white sheeting material, and again with the current grey/green colorbond sheets in 2010. There appears to have been no major changes in the original form or extent.

In 2004, the place became Breathing Space, a residential treatment facility for Communicare's Family and Domestic Violence men's behaviour change program.

#### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Medina Residents' Association.

### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The former hospital building is an attractive and substantial building located in a prominent position on Kenton Way, which is characterised by its L-shaped form, weatherboard cladding, lowpitched roofs and front verandah.  The former hospital building is complementary to the mostly residential streetscape of Kenton Way.
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the first hospital established in the Kwinana district, following the urgent need for medical facilities for the new residential suburbs of Medina and Calista.
Social Value:	The place was constructed following the efforts of the Medina Residents' Association, and has continued to function as a valuable community service.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The building is typical of the small domestic scale maternity hospital built in the post World War Two period for the rapidly growing population of metropolitan Perth.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





## **Wheatfield Cottage**



Stoke's Cottage, Tasker's Cottage, **OTHER NAMES:** Greenkeeper's Cottage

Smirk's Cottage LOCATION: Address: 2 Summerton Road Suburb: Calista LAND INFORMATION: **Reserve Number: Lot/Location Number** Plan/Diagram Lot 486 DP221410 25309, **HCWA DATABASE NO:** 4624 City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2. **HERITAGE LISTINGS:** National Trust of Australia, (WA), 1998. **USE: Original Use:** FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead **Present Use:** VACANT/UNUSED: SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITES: Sport, recreation and Other Use: entertainment **DESCRIPTION:** Place Type: Individual Building or Group **Construction Date:** c1856 Local East Rockingham limestone. **Construction Materials:** Rendered brick. Timber frame with corrugated iron **Architectural Style:** 

**APRIL 2021** 26

Victorian Georgian

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair - Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	

Wheatfield Cottage is located within the grounds of the Kwinana Golf Course accessed via a dirt road from Wellard Road.

The cottage is of limestone construction with brick quoining. The place has a symmetrical frontage with two doors each flanked by window openings. The arrangement of door and window openings is reflective of the place being constructed in stages. A timber framed skillion verandah extends across the full extent of the facade, supported on squared timber posts. The roof is hipped with corrugated galvanised iron sheeting with three masontry chimneys.

The walls of the four rooms on the western end of the building (c.1856 and c.1870) are constructed of rubble stone walling, approximately 380mm thick. The walls have been rendered externally and plastered internally. The openings on the north elevation of these rooms have timber lintels. The three eastern rooms (c.1910) are constructed of limestone with quoin bricks surrounding each external opening. There is evidence of imitation ashlar work on the north elevation of these rooms. A thin render and paint finish has been applied to all the external walls.

to the rear, the cottage has a further skillion roof section with different pitches to the east and west ends. Both are constructed on limestone with an open verandah area in the middle.

Internally, the cottage consists of seven rooms, an entry hall dividing two of these rooms, a verandah to the north and a back verandah which is enclosed with fibro-cement cladding (c.1965).

A steel-framed tank stand with a timber platform supporting a corrugated iron tank is located to the south of the cottage, while a number of mature trees are located to the west. These include a large peppercorn tree and a pair of mulberry trees. The remainder of the site is characterised by the golf course landscaping, with gum trees interspersed between the grassed areas and greens.

### **Historical Notes:**

In 1842, Cockburn Sound Location No. 18 was granted to Marshall MacDermott, an officer in the Eighth Infantry Regiment of the British Army who was persuaded to settle in Western Australia in 1829 by the large concessions of land offered to settlers by the government. Encompassing 160 acres, it was only one small portion of the total land granted to MacDermott.

The first known occupiers of the cottage were the Smirk family, who rented the property from MacDermott between c. 1855 and c. 1881, and it is believed that during this time (c.1870) Thomas Smirk extended the small cottage from two rooms into four rooms to accommodate his large family of fourteen children.

In 1867, ownership of the property was transferred to James Herbert, and in 1888 was purchased by John and Alexander Forrest as an investment property. Sir John Forrest sold the property to Charles Dixon in 1902, following the death of Alexander, and in 1905 ownership was transferred to James Stokes.

James Stokes is the first confirmed owner occupier of the cottage and was responsible for building three additional rooms on the eastern end of the cottage c.1910. The Stokes family occupied the property until 1917 and during this time it operated as a dairy farm.

During 1917-1920, Thomas Morris, a railway employee from South Fremantle owned the property, followed by John Thorpe between 1920-1924.

In 1924, the property was transferred to Frederick Tasker, and the place continued to be used as a dairy farm, then for growing pumpkins. The Tasker family continued to occupy the property until c.1957, leaving not long after it was resumed by the Public Works Act in 1953.

In 1959, the Kwinana District Club opened and some maintenance was undertaken on the cottage for use as a club house. In c.1965 restoration of the cottage was carried out by volunteers with the

support of the Kwinana Shire Council. The place was used as a residence for the golf course superintendent/greenkeeper since the early 1970s.

Aerial photographs of the place since the mid 20th century indicates that the form and extent of the place has not changed significantly and the original cottage can still be readily determined. The roof cladding was green corrugated iron up to c2000 when it was changed to the current galvanised sheeting.

### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with Marshall MacDermott, the Smirk Family, Sir John Forrest and Alexander Forrest, the Stokes family and the Tasker family.

#### References:

Palassis Architects, Wheatfield Cottage Conservation Plan, 1994.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Kwinana Golf Club website, https://www.kwinanagolfclub.com.au/cms/golf/golf-at-kwinana/

### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a modest but attractive cottage characterised by its simple form, limestone rubble walls with contrasting brick quoining, its symmetrical arrangement of door and window openings and its timber-framed verandah across the front elevation.  The remaining peppercorn and mulberry trees, along with the tankstand, represent the original rural setting of the farmhouse and combine with the cottage to create pleasing environs.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with a number of early settlers of the district including the Smirk, Stokes and Tasker families who all occupied the place at some time.
	The place is associated with the settlement development of the region for farming in the mid 19th century.
	The place is associated with the establishment of the Kwinina Golf Club in 1959 and the changing use of the district from farming to residential.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the local community as evidenced by the ongoing efforts of community volunteers to retain and restore the building.  The place has social value for the members of the Kwinana Golf Club and visitors who have visited the place since 1959.
Research Value:	The place has some potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	The design of the building, which began with only two rooms and was expanded to incorporate seven following additions that were carried out over subsequent occupations, represents the tradition of expanding cottages into more substantial farmhouses suited to the size of the family and their farming operations.

**LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Exceptional

**MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:** A - Highest level of Protection possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

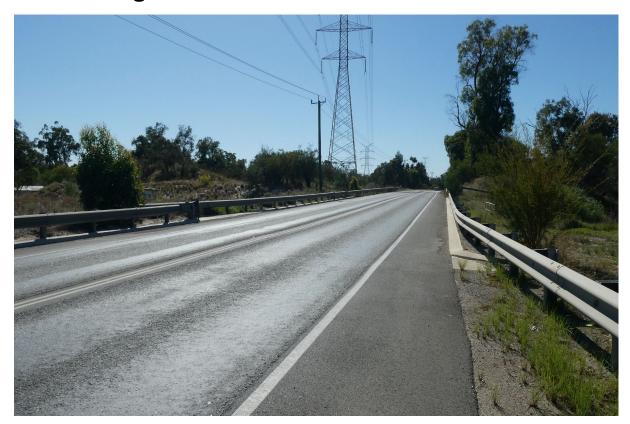






Wheatfield Cottage, 1958, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 200.

# **White Bridge**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	Anketell Road		
Suburb:	Hope Valley		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot		
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12115		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Road Bridge		
Present Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Road Bridge		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Other Built Type		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	c1921		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>		
Condition:	Good	
Integrity:	High	
Authenticity:	Low	
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Road Transport	
Physical Description:		

The place comprises a simple road bridge crossing the open drain that extends southwest from Mandogalup.

Culverts on either side of the bridge have been constructed with laterite stone and concrete and incorporate sloping buttresses. Dense planting enclosed by steel railing block to the view of the culvert from the southern side of the road.

On the north side, the culvert extends approximately 6 metres along the length of the drain, lining the inner banks. A concrete circular channel runs beneath the road, providing free flow for water in the drain. The drain, constructed during the Inter-War period, can be clearly seen on either side of Anketell Road, comprising narrow but deep drains characterised by their mounded earth banks.

### **Historical Notes:**

The area east of Mandogalup was the starting point for the Peel Estate drainage project which commenced in the 1920s, whereby lowland swamps were drained to reveal more fertile soil than the surrounding dry land could provide. The drains were designed by engineer-incharge, Richard Anketell, and the main drain started east of Mandogalup, passing through Beenyup, The Spectacles, Bollard Bulrush Swam, Baldivis and Folly Pool, onto Mandurah where it discharged into the sea.

The crossing at Anketell Road, known as White Bridge, was most likely first constructed in the 1920s as part of the Drainage scheme works, and was originally a timber bridge, 18 metres long and painted white, explaining its name. The earlier bridge structure was replaced by the existing stone and concrete culvert construction in the 1960s.

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with engineer Richard Anketell who oversaw the design and construction of the Peel Estate Drainage scheme.

### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:		
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Peel Estate drainage project, which involved draining lowland swamps to open up new tracts of land for farming.	
Social Value:	The place is a well-known crossing of the main Mandogalup drain, once characterised by its white-painted timber structure, and contributes to the community's sense of place.	
Research Value:		
Representativeness:	The decision to build a drainage scheme to establish agricultural land over existing swamps demonstrates the prevailing view of the Inter War period which prioritised agricultural land over the existing wetlands.	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.	

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









# **Hope Valley Townsite - site**



OTHER NAMES:	Hope Valley		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Armstrong Road		
Suburb:	Hope Valley		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot Various	Various	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12124		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL:		
Present Use:	VARIOUS: Various		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region		
Construction Date:	c1880-1920s		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>		
Condition:	N/A	
Integrity:	N/A	
Authenticity:	N/A	
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements	
Physical Description:		

The built environment of the Hope Valley area generally comprises a mix of buildings dating from the late 19th century and early 20th century (1880-1915), the mid 20th century (1915- 1960) and the late 20th century (1960-). Buildings recognised for their heritage value

George Postans Cottage

Frederick Postans Cottage

de San Miguel Cottage

Hope Valley School

**Mortimer House** 

#### **Historical Notes:**

During the 1880s, the Cockburn district expanded in population, with a small community established south of the ten-mile well between 1880 and 1886. The community came to be known as Hope Valley, probably named by its first settler, George Postans. Settlers were attracted by the red sandy loam and the black peat-like clay adjacent to the shallow freshwater lake known as Long Swamp. The settlers planted vegetables on the lake's damp fringes and, where necessary, irrigated the land by channels, which spread outwards from the water's edge.

Early settlers who joined George Postans in farming the area included; Angel de San Miguel, who married George Postans' step-daughter, Mary, and had a farm on the northwest corner of Long Swamp; John Mortimer, who married George Postans' eldest daughter, Emma, and then settled on 40 acres at the southern end of Long Swamp; the Armstrong family, who farmed land south of Mt Brown, as well as a large lot, Lot 7/1514, being the areas where the town of Hope Valley is now located.

During the period 1953-1963, the land which was originally purchased by the Armstrong brothers, Lot 7/1514, was resumed and subdivided to open the area up for housing. Between this time and 1970, more housing was built in the area, as well as the Hope Valley Primary School and the Hope Valley Community Hall. Growth of the town during the subsequent decades meant an expansion of its extent, to create the current Hope Valley township.

### **Associations:**

The site has associations with early settlers and their methods of farming.

#### References

Palassis Architects, Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project, European Heritage Study, 2003. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

	=	
Aesthetic Value:	N/A  The variety of buildings represent the gradual development of the Hope Valley area, which began with early farming around Long Swamp, followed by residential development and more intense rural industry on small blocks in the 1960s.	
Historic Value:		
Social Value:		
Research Value:		
Representativeness:		
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible	

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









# **Frederick Postans' Cottage (fmr)**



OTHER NAMES:	Postans' Cottage Group				
LOCATION:					
Address:	41 Hendy Road				
Suburb:	Hope Valley				
LAND INFORMATION:					
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram			
,	Lot 2	D82495			
HCWA DATABASE NO:	3804				
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2 1992. National Trust of Australia (WA), 1990. Register of the National Estate, 1982.				
USE:					
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead				
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:				
Other Use:					
DESCRIPTION:					
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group				
Construction Date:	c1900				
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. N/A				
Architectural Style:	N/A				

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Ruinous
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Low
Historic Themes:	PEOPLE
	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY
	OCCUPATIONS: Early Settlers
	Settlements
	Rural industry & market gardening

The site was not accessed in 2021.

A description of the site in 2015 stated Frederick Postans' Cottage comprised a limestone cottage in ruinous condition, situated to the southwest of Long Swamp, on a gentle northeast slope above an un-named and mostly dry swamp. Evidence of the extent of the Postans farm remains in the form of fence posts to both the east and west of the cottage. Mature and newly seeded exotic trees, including Cape Lilacs, surround the cottage and are growing within its walls.

The form of the four room cottage with two chimneys remains, although walls are deteriorating. Facing east, the limestone to the front façade is dressed and the window openings to this façade retain evidence of the limestone sills and arched lintels. There is an additional room with a separate entrance to the south and evidence of a former wall extending to the east. The limestone wall to the former front verandah is evident in parts. Some timber framing remains extant to door and window openings, but is largely deteriorated due to fire

damage. No roof structure remains.

There is a high level of potential for surface and sub-surface archaeological material to be present in and around the Frederick Postans' Cottage, Hope Valley.

Archaeological material (artefacts and deposits) of this sort would be highly significant for its potential to provide information regarding the construction and occupation of Frederick Postans' Cottage, Hope Valley.

There are at least two known artefact scatters located in close proximity to Frederick Postans' Cottage, Hope Valley.

Evidence of the agricultural activities and incidental artefacts (such as nails, implements, personal items) might also be expected to be found the areas frequented by the Postans family. Areas of moderate archaeological potential include the surrounds of Hendy Road Swamp, former garden beds, including self-sown plantings, and the tracks and surrounds.

### **Historical Notes:**

George Postans arrived in Western Australia as a convict aboard the Scindian in 1850. Convicted of housebreaking at 16, he received his ticket-of-leave by 1851. Postans married Harriet Green, widow of Edwin, in 1854 and was granted a full pardon in 1858.

Postans worked in the Murray District and Pinjarra as a labourer, small farmer, and bricklayer. In the 1850s, he jointly worked on a farm in North Dandalup of 15 acres with his friend, William Pollard. He is also recorded as having employed five ticket-of-leave men in Toodyay, which may also have been while working with William Pollard. By 1880 he and his wife had saved enough to settle their large family, by then numbering fifteen, on 100 acres of land in what was to become Hope Valley.

A plan of the property in a surveyor's field book (name of surveyor illegible) is dated August 1880. The plan, drawn to scale, shows a 100 acre block of land attributed to George Postans, with two fields, one approximately 10 acres and 'under cultivation' in the southern half of the allotment. The survey plan was drawn during the very early settlement of the allotment, prior to the official transfer of title of land to George Postans in 1882. There are two other small features noted on

the plan, in approximately the middle of the block, which may illustrate the presence of a dwelling or other structures.

In 2014, descendants of the Postans and de San Miguel families identified an extant structure located at 233 Hope Valley Road (Lot 241, P245456) as the original Postans' homestead, built by George Postans. This structure corresponds with the general location of the Postans' Homestead indicated in the 1880 plan.

In 1900, 28 acres of the original Cockburn Sound Location 241 allotment was transferred to George and Harriet's son Frederick.40 George Postans retained the remaining 72 acres, in addition to the extra 100 acres he acquired in 1887. Frederick Postans' Cottage, Hope Valley is located in the south-western corner of the property located at 41 Hendy Road. In 2014, descendants of the Postans and de San Miguel families identified this structure as Frederick Postans' cottage, built circa 1900.

### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Postans family.

#### References:

Palassis Architects, Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project, European Heritage Study, 2003. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020. inHerit database Place 25460

### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a picturesque ruin of a limestone cottage dating from the 1900s, with remnant European plantings, and the remnants are representative of a simple, limestone rural cottage of modest proportions, built using local materials.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Postans family, including George and Harriet Postans, and their son Frederick, early settlers who established Hope Valley as an area for market gardening, and who are believed to have named the area, Hope Valley.
	The place reflects the expansion of settlement in the Hope Valley area during the turn of the century.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has the potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the European occupation of the locality and of the State, through comparison of the archaeology of the place with other archaeological and heritage sites that represent different phases of Western Australian settlement from the nineteenth to twentieth century.  The archaeology of the place is representative of archaeological deposits and surface finds associated with dwellings and farming properties from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Western Australia.
Representativeness:	The remnants of the structures are representative of simple, limestone rural cottages of modest proportions, built using local materials.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

# **Long Swamp**



OTHER NAMES:	Beeliar Regional Park		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Hope Valley Road		
Suburb:	Hope Valley		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number Plan/Diagram		
	Lot 339	P245455	
	520	P300764	
	241	P245456	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12102		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Register of the National Estate (Interim) 1997.		
USE:			
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region		
Construction Date:	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Constitution iviaterials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>		
Condition:	Good	
Integrity:	Moderate	
Authenticity:	Moderate	
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment	

Long Swamp is located to the north of the junction of Hope Valley Road and McLaren Avenue, Hope Valley. The associated wetlands extend to the south of Hope Valley Road in the area bounded by Hendy Road to the west and Abercrombie Road to the east. Long Swamp is part of the Beeliar Regional Park and lies within the Spearwood dune system at the southern end of the western chain of lakes.

Long Swamp comprises an ephemeral wetland which covers an area of approximately 10 hectares, most of which is covered with reeds and paperbarks. It is surrounded by a dense fringe of swamp paperbark on the southern and eastern sides, and a mixed stand of swamp paperbark and paperbarks on the northern side.

The central open area is inundated in winter and spring. At the margins of the open area samphire occurs, associated with swamp paperbark, and a small area of jointed twig-rush is situated in the deepest most permanently wet, part of the swamp. It is a summer feeding area for waterbirds and supports a variety of bush birds.

### **Historical Notes:**

During the 1880s, the Cockburn District expanded in population, with a small community established south of the ten mile well between 1880 and 1886. This community came to be known as Hope Valley, probably named by its first settler, George Postans. Settlers were attracted to the red sandy loam and the black peat-like clay adjacent to the shallow freshwater lake known as Long Swamp. The indigenous name for this feature has not been found in this research

The settlers planted vegetables on the lake's damp fringes and, where necessary, irrigated the land by channels, which spread outwards from the water's edge.

### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the early settlers of the Hope Valley area.

#### References:

Palassis Architects, Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project – European Heritage Study, 2003.

Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a natural swamp, which has retained much of its surrounding bushland.
Historic Value:	The place formed the basis for the early settlement of the Hope Valley area, its soils and moisture attracting many early settlers including the Postans, de San Miguel and Mortimer families.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	As part of the Beeliar Regional park, the place is a component of one of the most important systems of lakes and wetlands remaining in the Perth metropolitan area. In particular, the wetland is important as a summer feeding area for waterbirds.
Representativeness:	The remaining wetland is representative of the indigenous fauna and landscape prior to farming.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

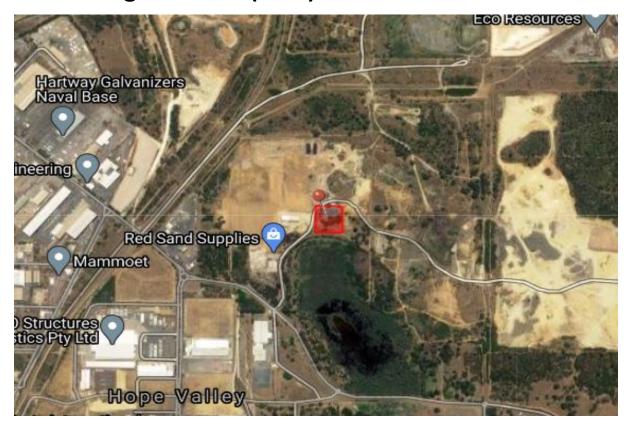








# de San Miguel Home (Ruin)



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	192 Hope Valley Road		
Suburb:	Hope Valley		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 339	P245455	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12096		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED: Ruin		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	c1886		
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone.		
Construction Materials.	Corrugated galvanised sheeting		
Architectural Style:	Vernacular		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Low
Historic Themes:	OCCUPATIONS:: Rural industry & market gardening
Physical Description:	'

The place comprises three early limestone structures, one of which has been subsumed by the timber weatherboard residence constructed over it, and two others, both free-standing, located among the other sheds and farm structures that comprise the property. The main residence is a single-storey painted weatherboard and iron dwelling, rectangular in plan, with a low-pitched gable roof. Internally, the original limestone walls of a much earlier structure forms a central core, which has been extended on all sides to the depth of one room.

There are two other small limestone structures located to the southeast of the main residence. The southernmost structure comprises a single room approximately 4m2, with random rubble walls, a door and remnant porch to the west, a chimney to the north, and a single timberframed window opening to the south. This structure appears to be the earliest on the property.

The other limestone structure is a larger single-room shed, with coursed limestone walls, sections of which have been rendered, and a timber-framed skillion roof clad with corrugated iron. A rough-hewn timber tankstand is situated to the north of the limestone buildings. And there are two timber-framed iron sheds located to the east of the site.

Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the buildings includes a number of mature Cape Lilac trees, remnant fruit trees, and mature tuart trees.

### **Historical Notes:**

Born in northern Spain in 1848, Angel de San Miguel arrived in Western Australia in 1869 as an orphan with the party of Bishop Salvado, and went to work at the monastery and farm at New Norcia. Only one week after his arrival at New Norcia, Miguel disappeared from the community and made his way south to Fremantle. It was to be some years before the monks knew of his fate. In 1880, it is thought that he moved to Hope Valley and found work with George Postans. That same year he married Mary Postans, the step-daughter of George Postans.

In 1886, Miguel was issued with the title to Location 339, comprising 100 acres on the northwest corner of Long Swamp and southeast of Mt Brown. On this land he built a small dwelling for his family. Information from the 'Welcome Walls' of the WA Museum states that de San Miguel's original occupation was a stone mason therefore it is probable he built this family home.

Some time later, Angel de San Miguel increased his land holdings by purchasing Lot 66/2123 of 150 acres, just a little north of his earlier purchase, Lot 339. Angel and Mary Miguel together produced a family of 14 children, one of whom died in infancy. Angel and Mary de San Miguel retired from the farm c1919 and settled in Fremantle. It is presumed other family members continued the farm although further research is required.

Aerial photographs from the mid 1950s indicate that until the 1970s, the land adjacent to the cottage was still under cultivation. By the 1990s, there was no evidence of farming on this property or nearby properties.

Since the 2010s, the land around the cottage has been progressively cleared. The cottage is still in evidence with the roof cladding in a poor condition.

#### **Associations:**

The place has close associations with early settlers Angel and Mary de San Miguel and their family.

### References:

Palassis Architects, Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project – European Heritage Study,

The Sunday Times, 21 February 1924, p. 1.

Daily News, 11 December 1928, p. 10.

SIGNII ICANCE ASSESSIVILIVI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The remaining limestone structures have aesthetic value as picturesque, but extremely modest buildings constructed using local materials and methods.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with Angel and Mary de San Miguel, early settlers in the Hope Valley area who constructed the limestone buildings and operated market gardens from the site.  The place reflects the expansion of settlement in the Hope Valley area before the turn of the century.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	The remaining structure is typical of simple stone cottages built in the region in the mid 20th century.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



De San Miguel cottage, n.d. Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 111.

# **Postans' Cottage Group**



OTHER NAMES:	George Postans' Cottage (fmr) Frederick Postans' Cottage (fmr)		
OTTER IVAIVIES.			
LOCATION:			
Address:	233 Hope Valley Road		
Suburb:	Hope Valley		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 241; 2	245456 D82495	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	25460		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2 1992. National Trust of Australia (WA), 1990. Register of the National Estate, 1982.		
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homesteads		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	c1880; c1900		
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

Poor
Low
Low
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY
PEOPLE: Settlements
Early Settlers

These two places associated with the Postans family and located in close proximity have been grouped because of their location, use and family association.

George Postans' Cottage (fmr) is the ruin of a limestone cottage, farm outbuildings and archeological site.

Frederick Postans' Cottage (fmr), is a limestone cottage ruin and archaeological site located to the south west of George Postans' Cottage.

### **Historical Notes:**

George Postans arrived in Western Australia as a convict aboard the Scindian in 1850. Convicted of housebreaking at 16, he received his ticket-of-leave by 1851. Postans married Harriet Green, widow of Edwin, in 1854 and was granted a full pardon in 1858.

Postans worked in the Murray District and Pinjarra as a labourer, small farmer, and bricklayer. In the 1850s, he jointly worked on a farm in North Dandalup of 15 acres with his friend, William Pollard. He is also recorded as having employed five ticket-of-leave men in Toodyay, which may also have been while working with William Pollard. By 1880 he and his wife had saved enough to settle their large family, by then numbering fifteen, on 100 acres of land in what was to become Hope Valley.

A plan of the property in a surveyor's field book (name of surveyor illegible) is dated August 1880. The plan, drawn to scale, shows a 100 acre block of land attributed to George Postans, with two fields, one approximately 10 acres and 'under cultivation' in the southern half of the allotment. The survey plan was drawn during the very early settlement of the allotment, prior to the official transfer of title of land to George Postans in 1882. There are two other small features noted on the plan, in approximately the middle of the block, which may illustrate the presence of a dwelling or other structures.

In 2014, descendants of the Postans and de San Miguel families identified an extant structure located at 233 Hope Valley Road (Lot 241, P245456) as the original Postans' homestead, built by George Postans. This structure corresponds with the general location of the Postans' Homestead indicated in the 1880 plan.

In 1900, 28 acres of the original Cockburn Sound Location 241 allotment was transferred to George and Harriet's son Frederick.40 George Postans retained the remaining 72 acres, in addition to the extra 100 acres he acquired in 1887. Frederick Postans' Cottage, Hope Valley is located in the south-western corner of the property located at 41 Hendy Road. In 2014, descendants of the Postans and de San Miguel families identified this structure as Frederick Postans' cottage, built circa 1900.

### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Postans family.

#### References:

Palassis Architects, Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project, European Heritage Study, 2003. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

inHerit database Place 25460 www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au

SIGINII ICANCE ASSESSIVILINI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as picturesque ruins of limestone cottages dating from the 1880s and 1900s, with remnant European plantings.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Postans family, including George and Harriet Postans, early settlers who established Hope Valley as an area for market gardening, and who are believed to have named the area, Hope Valley.  The place reflects the expansion of settlement in the Hope Valley area during the turn of the century.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has the potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the European occupation of the locality and of the State, through comparison of the archaeology of the place with other archaeological and heritage sites that represent different phases of Western Australian settlement from the nineteenth to twentieth century.  The archaeology of the place is representative of archaeological deposits and surface finds associated with dwellings and farming properties from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Western Australia.
Representativeness:	The remnants of the structures are representative of simple, limestone rural cottages of modest proportions, built using local materials.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of Protection possible.

# **George Postans' Cottage (fmr)**



OTHER NAMES:	Postans' Cottage Group		
LOCATION:			
Address:	233 Hope Valley Road		
Suburb:	Hope Valley		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 241	P245456	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	25318		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2 1992. National Trust of Australia (WA), 1990. Register of the National Estate, 1982.		
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Ruin		
Construction Date:	c1882		
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. Timber frame with corrugated iron		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Ruinous
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Low
Historic Themes:	PEOPLE
	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY
	OCCUPATIONS: Early Settlers
	Settlements
	Rural industry & market gardening

The site was not accessed in 2021.

The place comprises the ruin of a limestone cottage and other farm buildings surrounded by native and introduced vegetation. The east facing cottage comprises four rooms, including two with fireplaces. The kitchen contains a fireplace and a large brick oven. An addition has been added to the southern end of the cottage. No roof structure remains except in a section of the southern addition. There is considerable potential for archaeological deposits to be present across the site.

### **Historical Notes:**

George Postans arrived in Western Australia as a convict aboard the Scindian in 1850. Convicted of housebreaking at 16, he received his ticket-of-leave by 1851. Postans married Harriet Green, widow of Edwin, in 1854 and was granted a full pardon in 1858.

Postans worked in the Murray District and Pinjarra as a labourer, small farmer, and bricklayer. In the 1850s, he jointly worked on a farm in North Dandalup of 15 acres with his friend, William Pollard. He is also recorded as having employed five ticket-of-leave men in Toodyay, which may also have been while working with William Pollard. By 1880, he and his wife had saved enough to settle their large family, by then numbering fifteen, on 100 acres of land in what was to become Hope Valley.

A plan of the property in a surveyor's field book (name of surveyor illegible) is dated August 1880. The plan, drawn to scale, shows a 100 acre block of land attributed to George Postans, with two fields, one approximately 10 acres and 'under cultivation' in the southern half of the allotment. The survey plan was drawn during the very early settlement of the allotment, prior to the official transfer of title of land to George Postans in 1882. There are two other small features noted on the plan, in approximately the middle of the block, which may illustrate the presence of a dwelling or other structures.

In 2014, descendants of the Postans and de San Miguel families identified an extant structure located at 233 Hope Valley Road (Lot 241, P245456) as the original Postans' homestead, built by George Postans. This structure corresponds with the general location of the Postans' Homestead indicated in the 1880 plan.

In 1900, 28 acres of the original Cockburn Sound Location 241 allotment was transferred to George and Harriet's son Frederick. George Postans retained the remaining 72 acres, in addition to the extra 100 acres he acquired in 1887. Frederick Postans' Cottage, Hope Valley is located in the south-western corner of the property located at 41 Hendy Road.

#### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Postans family.

#### References:

Palassis Architects, Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project, European Heritage Study, 2003. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

inHerit database Place 25460

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSIVILIVI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a picturesque ruin of a limestone cottage dating from the 1880s, with remnant European plantings, and the remnants are representative of a simple, limestone rural cottage of modest proportions, built using local materials.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Postans family, including George and Harriet Postans, early settlers who established Hope Valley as an area for market gardening, and who are believed to have named the area, Hope Valley.  The place reflects the expansion of settlement in the Hope Valley area during the turn of the century.
Cocial Value	railey area daring the tarm of the century.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has the potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the European occupation of the locality and of the State, through comparison of the archaeology of the place with other archaeological and heritage sites that represent different phases of Western Australian settlement from the nineteenth to twentieth century.  The archaeology of the place is representative of archaeological deposits and surface finds associated with dwellings and farming properties from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Western Australia.
Representativeness:	The remnants of the structures are representative of simple, limestone rural cottages of modest proportions, built using local materials.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of Protection possible.

## **Mortimer House - site**



OTHER NAMES:	Moine		
LOCATION:			
Address:	309 Hope Valley Road		
Suburb:	Hope Valley		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 501	P72707	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	8582		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	RESIDENCE: Single storey residence		
Present Use:	VACANT:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Heritage Site		
Construction Date:	1913; demolished 2008		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Construction Materials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	'
N/A	

#### **Historical Notes:**

An early Hope Valley settler was John William Mortimer, whose father, James Taylor Mortimer, had arrived in 1842 as a juvenile from a British correctional facility, sent to the Swan River Colony to boost the labour force. After working on a pearling lugger at Broome, in 1880, John Mortimer married George Postans' eldest daughter, Emma, then nineteen years of age. After their marriage, the couple lived in Fremantle, selling milk from a few cows and saving for land.

In 1884, John and Emma Mortimer acquired Cockburn Sound Location 305, comprising 40 acres of land on the southern end of Long Swamp. Once settled at Hope Valley, John and Emma began the task of clearing their land for a market garden, supporting themselves and their nineteen children (two of whom died young) by cutting jarrah 'knees' for shipbuilders and splitting sheoak shingles. In 1886, the Mortimers purchased an additional 100 acres of land (Lot 7/1525) on the northern and eastern boundaries of his Lot 305.

With such a large family, the Mortimer's were undoubtedly concerned with the provision of education in the Hope Valley area and in 1894, John Mortimer donated two acres of Lot 305 as a site for a school. The school was built that same year by John Mortimer and George Postans and was attended by their children, as well as the de San Miguel children.

In 1911, Margaret O'Connell came to Hope Valley as a teacher, and by 1913 was married to James Mortimer, the third of John and Emma's children. Soon after James and Margarets' marriage, the Mortimer House was built for them by family members, located on land near where George Postans' Location 241 and John Mortimer's Lot 7/1525 shared a common boundary. A subdivision of the area in 1915 shows that the land belonged to the Colonization Assurance Corporation of England, with neither George Postans or John Mortimer holding title to the land on which Mortimer's House was situated. The title for the land, being Lots 578 and 603 (being part of Cockburn Sound Location 16), was eventually transferred to Helene Margaret Mortimer in 1921.

The house was constructed with rubble limestone and had a timber shingle roof (most likely the work of John Mortimer), with the rims of wagon wheels apparently used in the windows.

The shingle roof was most likely removed during the 1940s, when ownership of the place was transferred numerous times.

In 1958, Lot 578 was subdivided, the resultant parcel totalling 16 acres and encompassing the homestead building. The place had numerous owners in the subsequent decade, including Dr. Edwin Alexander Dewar, who kept trotting horses on the property, and the Diamond family, who began restoring the place in the 1990s. In 1997 the place was transferred to Alcoa.

With regard to the name of the place, Mortimer's House is also referred to as 'Moine'. As it was a large home by local standards, and its position on a rise gave it prominence, visitors to the district often asked whose house it was. James Mortimer would reply "moine", his pronunciation of 'mine'.

### **Associations:**

The site is associated with the Mortimer and Postans family.

### References:

Palassis Architects, Heritage Farm, Hope Valley, Archival Documentation, 1998; Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Aesthetic Value:	N/A
Historic Value:	The site is associated with early settlers the Mortimer family who built the former residence.
Social Value:	N/A
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

# **Hope Valley School - site**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	McLaren Avenue		
Suburb:	Hope Valley	Hope Valley	
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 521	P300764	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12121		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1894; demolished 1955		
Construction Materials:	N/A N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

APRIL 2021

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Education and Science
Physical Description:	
N/A	

#### **Historical Notes:**

In 1884, John and Emma Mortimer acquired Cockburn Sound Location 305, comprising 40 acres of land on the southern end of Long Swamp. Once settled at Hope Valley, John and Emma began the task of clearing their land for a market garden, supporting themselves and their nineteen children (two of whom died young) by cutting jarrah 'knees' for shipbuilders and splitting sheoak shingles. In 1886, the Mortimers purchased an additional 100 acres of land (Lot 7/1525) on the northern and eastern boundaries of his Lot 305.

With such a large family, the Mortimer's were undoubtedly concerned with the provision of education in the Hope Valley area and in 1894, John Mortimer donated two acres of Lot 305 as a site for a school. The school was built that same year by John Mortimer and George Postans and was attended by their children, as well as the de San Miguel children.

The first teacher listed at the school was E. Kershaw, then the following year, 1895, J. Thompson was shown as teacher, although the school was listed as 'Provisional'. In Education Department records, the school is not listed at all in the next two years, however in 1898 both Walter and Hannah Burns were listed as teachers. In the eight years from 1902, there were eight different teachers at Hope Valley School.

In 1911, Margaret O'Connell came to Hope Valley as a teacher, and by 1913 was married to James Mortimer, the third of John and Emma's children. Margaret Mortimer taught at the school continuously until 1924. The Hope Valley School continued to operate until the end of 1927, and a new Hope Valley school was opened on a different site in 1934.

In the early 1950s, the land on which the original Hope Valley School was situated was resumed by the State Electricity Commission, with another parcel of land on Armstrong Road provided in exchange. The original school building on the site was demolished for the construction of an electrical sub-station.

It is understood Hope Valley Primary School, which documentary sources suggest was known for a time as the Naval Base Primary School, moved to the Armstrong Road-McLaren Avenue site in the early 1960s. Timber framed classroom blocks may have been relocated to this new site as the reuse of facilities was a common practice at the time.

In the early 2000s, the redevelopment of Hope Valley and Wattleup for mixed industrial and commercial uses and the relocation of residences away from the area by the State Government, contributed to declining school enrolments and the closure of the Hope Valley Primary School at the end of 2003. Some of the school buildings were relocated out to the Magenup Community Centre at Wandi and re-opened in November 2006.

### Associations:

The place has significant associations with the Postans, Mortimer and de Miguel families.

### References:

Palassis Architects, Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project, European Heritage Study, 2003. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Aesthetic Value:	N/A	
Historic Value:	The place is associated with both the Postans and Mortimer families, early settlers in the Hope Valley area who made significant contributions, individually and collectively, to the development of the district, including the construction of the Hope Valley School.	
	The place is associated with the establishment and development of the Hope Valley region.	
Social Value:	The place is valued by the community as the site of the original Hope Valley School, as evidenced by the placement of a commemorative plaque honouring the achievements of the early pioneers who established the school.	
Research Value:		
Representativeness:		
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible	

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**







Hope Valley School, 1950s. Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 90.

## **Wells Park**



OTHER NAMES:	Kwinana Beach Reserve		
LOCATION:	'		
Address:	Kwinana Beach Road		
Suburb:	Kwinana Beach		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
24575,	Lot 1836	DP404489	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12101		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:	'		
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Urban Park		
Construction Date:	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>		
Condition:	Good	
Integrity:	High	
Authenticity:	High	
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment	

The place comprises a large public foreshore park at Kwinana Beach, bounded on its southeast boundary by Rockingham Beach Road.

The park comprises a large expanse of grass, interspersed with mature tuart trees and Canary Island Date palms. There are also a number of Norfolk Island Pine trees, peppermints and sheoaks occurring in clusters throughout the park.

Steel-framed shade structures incorporating fixed table and chair seating are located throughout the park, as are brick gas bbq's and rubbish bins.

A large sandy childrens' playarea is located close to the parking area and abultions block close to where the grassed area meets the sandy beach. A hard playing court is located to the northern end of the park.

Recent improvements include a brick and iron ablutions block, paving and other amenities, and is in good condition.

The section of beach adjacent to the park is noteworthy as the only designated swimming beach in the town of Kwinana, and features the wreck of S.S. Kwinana, and a short jetty and boat ramp.

Heavy industry surrounds the park on all sides.

#### **Historical Notes:**

In 1966, Kwinana Councillor Charles Mitchell put forward a motion that the beach front reserve adjacent to the Kwinana wreck should be named Wells Park in honour of Clara Wells, the well-known post-mistress who in 1922, rather flippantly scrawled the words 'Kwinana Wreck' across the mail bags to be despatched from her nearby store. The park was finally named in December 1970, after Kwinana Beach residents agreed that the resting place of the Kwinana wreck should be called Wells' Park. The name was formally adopted in 1974.

This area had been an informal park from the 1950s when Kwinana was a popular holiday destination. The land on the opposite side of Kwinana Beach Road was the location of a caravan park and guest houses. The Rockingham Road Board established a playground on the site in 1951 and it continues to be maintained by the City of Kwinana, and its preceding authorities, the Shire of Kwinana and Kwinana Road Board. The reserve was formally created in 1956 for public utility and is now designated for public recreation.

Aerial photographs indicate that one on the initial facilities on the park was a tennis court built in the early 1960s. A large area of carparking was provided from the late 1960s parallel to the beach which was modified in mid 2012 to create the current paved pathway across the park. These works created more landscaped areas north of the pathway.

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with Clara Wells, the postmistress of Kwinana Beach.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. The West Australian, 24 January 1951, p. 4.

Reserve Report for 24575, Landgate.

Aesthetic Value:	The place is an attractive urban park, in a prominent location along Kwinana Beach, and features a number of mature trees including tuarts, palms and pines, which contribute to the appearance and amenity of the place.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the period of time in which Kwinana beach was a holiday destination.
	The place is associated with Clara Wells, the former postmistress who first marked mailbags 'Kwinana Wreck' at her nearby store when the old ship drifted ashore.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the community as a public park adjacent to the beachfront of the main swimming beach at Kwinana.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The place is a typical suburban park with a well maintained landscaped area that has developed over the decades it has been in use.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









# S.S. Kwinana - Shipwreck



OTHER NAMES:	Kwinana Wreck		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Kwinana Beach Road		
Suburb:	Kwinana Beach		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
24575,	Lot 1836	DP404489	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12109		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Water		
Present Use:	MONUMENT:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Other Built Type		
Construction Date:	1922		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Low
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: River and Sea transport Mail Services

The place comprises the rusted remnants of a steel ship hull, which has been cut down to water level and filled with concrete to form a platform.

The pointed form of the hull is still evident at the northern end of the jetty, although there is more concrete and stone indicating the shape than steel. The shape of the wreck can be clearly seen in aerial views.

The structure extends out into the bay of Kwinana Beach for a length of approximately 5 metres. A jetty is located immediately south of the wreck, extending from the slight promontory that connects the two structures.

### **Historical Notes:**

Originally named 'Darius' when built in 1892 by William Doxford and Sons at Sunderland, England, for three Melbourne ship owners, the 3,295 tons vessel was renamed 'Kwinana' when purchased by the Western Australian Government and registered in Fremantle on 26 SEPTEMBER, 1912. The name Kwinana is believed to originate from an aboriginal language in the Kimberley region meaning 'fair maiden', although no source material was found to confirm this.

As the S.S. Darius, the ship was mainly used to transport horses to the Imperial forces in India, however as S.S. Kwinana it was used primarily to transport cattle from the north west of WA to Robb Jetty. It also made occasional voyages overseas, transporting WA timber to New Zealand, South Africa and China.

Between 1912 and 1922, when the S.S. Kwinana finally sank, the ship encountered numerous incidents which left it damaged, including scraping the bottom of the hull, hitting rocks, and a fire in the coal bunkers. Having been almost completely gutted by fire in 1921, it was decided to escort the ship to Fremantle to be made seaworthy again, however during this voyage, the S.S. Kwinana collided with S.S. Port Stephens and eventually had to be towed into the harbour. Upon arrival, the restoration of the S.S. Kwinana was deemed uneconomical, and the ship was stripped of any fittings of value. After an unsuccessful attempt to sell the ship, it was decided to tow S.S. Kwinana to Careening Bay, Garden Island, however it was this voyage that was her last. During May 1922, following a northwesterly gale, S.S. Kwinana broke her moorings and was blown across Cockburn Sound to her final resting place, now known as Kwinana Beach.

In 1941, the rusting hulk of the 'Kwinana' was partly destroyed with explosive, then in 1959 the Fremantle Harbour Trust cut the hulk down to low water level. Later the centre was filled with limestone to form a platform.

The place name 'Kwinana' was adopted in a rather jocular manner by local post-mistress, Mrs Clara Wells, who marked the mail bags 'Kwinana Wreck' to identify the location of her store, which was located just east of the shipwreck.

The name was formally gazetted as the 'Kwinana Townsite' in 1937, but in November 1955, the Kwinana Progress Association requested that the area be re named 'Kwinana Beach' to prevent confusion with the townsite of Kwinana being established by the State Government.

Aerial photographs show that a jetty has been present adjoining the wreck from the early 1960s. Initially the jetty had an 'L' shaped form which was changed c1974 to a simple straight structure. By 1977, the jetty had a 'T' shaped form and the entire structure was removed in mid 2016.

### Associations:

The place is associated with the State Shipping Service and Postmistress Clara Wells.

### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Kwinana, Historical Suburb Names, Landgate, https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au

Kwinana, ex Darius (1922) Western Australian Museum Shipwrecks Database,

http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/id-274

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGNII ICANCL ASSESSIVILIVI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The remains of the ship's hull, whose form is clearly evident despite being filled with limestone, forms an interesting structure on the promontory of Kwinana Beach, and is a well-known landmark.
Historic Value:	The place marks the final resting site of the S.S. Kwinana, a former State Shipping Vessel that was driven ashore in 1922 after breaking its moorings at Garden Island and being blown across Cockburn Sound.
	The name of the ship was embraced as the name of the new satellite town of Kwinana when it was developed in the 1950s, although the area had long been known as 'Kwinana Wreck', ever since the local post-mistress, Clara Wells, scrawled this name across the mail bags.
Social Value:	As a well-known and publicly accessible landmark, the place contributes to the community's sense of place.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The place demonstrates an innovative approach to the reuse of a shipwreck to create a public viewing and fishing platform.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





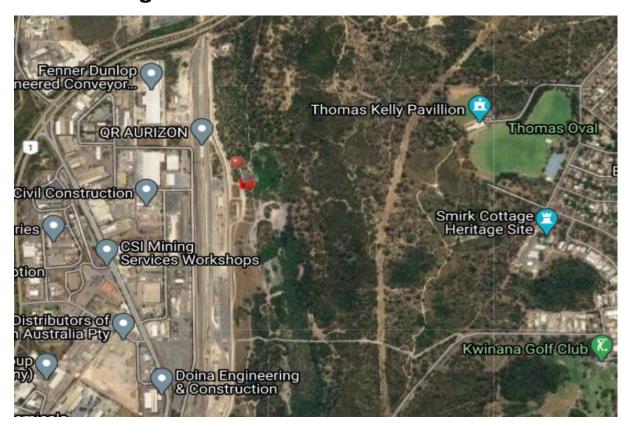


SS Kwinana, 1922. Courtesy SLWA image 041,400PD.



SS Kwinana, 1922. Courtesy SLWA image b2958158\_1.

## **Pines Cottage**



OTHER NAMES:	Thorpe's Cottage		
OTHER NAIVIES.	Thomas Cottage		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Kwinana Marshalling Yards		
Suburb:	Kwinana Beach		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
41462,	Lot 511	P41203	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12089		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2. National Trust of Australia (WA), Classified, 2002.		
HERITAGE LISTINGS.	Part of East Rockingham Heritage Precinct Place 03841.		
USE:			
Original Use:	RESIDENTIAL:: Single storey residence		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED: Ruin		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	c1854		
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. N/A		
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Ruinous
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY
	OCCUPATIONS:: Settlements
	Rural industry and market gardening

The place comprises the ruins of a former limestone dwelling, consisting of predominantly walls remnants, most of which little more than stubs and some of which are totally obscured by masonry rubble. Building materials and rubbish are scattered across the site. Walls extant in 2008 no longer stand.

The ruin site is marked by a pair of mature and distinctive Norfolk Island pine trees, while other plantings include some remnant garden and orchard plants. A scattering of archaeological material, mainly domestic refuse of colonial date, is located approximately 40 metres west of the ruined dwelling. Concentrations of artefacts may be found on the track leading from the site to the marshalling yards.

The place is in ruinous condition, having suffered from vandalism and the ravages of a coastal environment.

### **Historical Notes:**

Ben and Jane Thorpe, with three children, Edwin, Anne and Mary, came to Western Australia in 1831, on the Eliza. John was the first child born to them after their arrival in the colony, and he later became the first settler named Thorpe at East Rockingham. In 1854 he married Mary Ann Barry and in the same year, John's elder brother, Edwin, purchased Lot 58 comprising 10 acres and gave it to his brother and sister-in-law to start their married life. John and Mary subsequently built the cottage using local building materials including limestone and sheoak, and a number of salvaged items, including nails and five-feet high doorways believed to have come from sailing ships.

John and Mary raised ten children in the cottage, and were responsible for clearing most of the land for the planting of fruit trees. In 1867, with Edwin acting as his agent, John acquired a further twelve acres, being lot 139, adjacent to his first block. Other improvements included the addition of a windmill in 1900, which was located near the cottage and was used to pump water from the nearby well, and the planting of the distinctive Norfolk Pine trees, c.1925. John and Mary both died in 1902, and ownership passed onto their two sons Ebenezer and James. Descendants of the Thorpe family continued to occupy the cottage until the late 1930s, and in 1943, following a period of vacancy, the place was purchased by Mr. Riseley, who made additions to the house.

In 1953, the land was resumed for the development of Kwinana, however the cottage remained occupied by tenants. In 1975, the roof of the cottage was destroyed by fire, and since this time has rapidly deteriorated to become a ruin.

### **Associations:**

The place has close associations with early settlers, the Thorpe family.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Palassis Architects, Study of Conservation Options for Thorpe, Thomas and Bell Cottages, 1997. Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

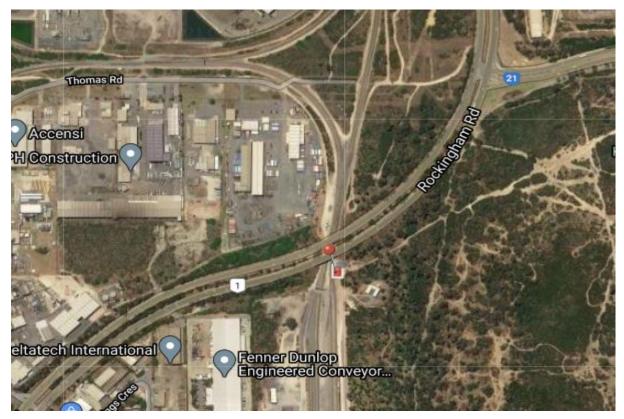
SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSIVIENT:	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a picturesque ruin of a limestone cottage dating from the 1850s and the remnants are representative of a simple, limestone rural cottage of modest proportions, built using local materials.  The mature Norfolk Island pine trees are highly visible elements in the landscape and form a distinctive landmark in the cleared area of the marshalling yards.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Thorpe family, particularly John and Mary Thorpe, who established the cottage and whose family continued to occupy it for over 80 years.  The place is historically significant as one of the earliest land grants in the area, and combines with other remaining homes such as Lealholm, Smirk's Cottage, Key Cottage and Paradise Cottage to form a precinct that represents the early settlement of the East Rockingham district.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



Thorpe Cottage, 'Pines' 1900, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 92.

# **Kwinana Signal Box**



	Koojedda Signal Box		
OTHER NAMES:	Kwinana Box 'B'		
	Kwinana Railway Yard Sig	gnal Cabin	
LOCATION:			
Address:	Kwinana Marshalling Yards		
Suburb:	Kwinana Beach		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 511	P41203	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	3112		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	State Register of Heritage Places.		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	National Trust of Australia (WA), 2001.		
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS:: Rail		
Present Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS:: Rail		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1959; 1967		
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard and asbestos		
Constitution Materials.	Corrugated fibrous cement		
Architectural Style:	Post War International		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS:: Rail & light rail transport Technology & technological change
Physical Description:	rechnology & technological change

The Kwinana Signal Box comprises an elevated signal cabin with an enclosed stairway and two floors, located within the Kwinana marshalling yards, adjacent to the Rockingham Road overpass. It is isolated from other buildings on the site, being immediately adjacent to the tracks, although two small buildings are located at its base, housing the relays and a standby power unit.

The building is elevated upon steel supports, modular with braced trusses, allowing views across the rail tracks as well as over the road bridge. Most of the building is clad with asbestos sheeting, including the skillion roof, which overhangs on each side to form wide eaves that are lined with timber battens. The building has a number of small windows, some of which have louvres. At the upper level there are windows on all sides. The stairway, located on the southwest corner of the building, is semi-enclosed and of metal construction, with a painted finish.

The signal cabin comprises two rooms; the lower floor, called the interlocking room, houses the mechanical and electro-mechanical equipment; the top floor is called the operating floor of the signal cabin.

In 2021, the place is extant, with evidence of deteriorating building elements, vandalism and graffiti.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The Kwinana Railway Marshalling Yard was established in response to the development of industry in the area. Construction of earthworks for the yard and siding access commenced in April 1966 to ensure that the railway was ready for haulage of iron ore from Koolyanobbing to Kwinana that was due to commence in 1967. Train movements were expected to reach a level that would require a road bridge over the railway to replace the ground level Thomas Road, as well as extensive signalling in the yard itself. A small temporary signal box was installed at the Thomas Road end of the yard, but once the roadbridge was planned it was realised that visibility would be obscured. There was a clear need for a high level signal cabin containing a large lever frame to be insitu before the completion of the Rockingham Road

overpass in 1967. The replacement signal box came from the recently redundant old Eastern Railway, in particular the Koojedda servicing depot, which had a relatively new signal cabin.

The cabin was built there in 1959 (for a cost of £3,920) to replace the original 1936 cabin, and was constructed by Esslemont & Co. to the same design as the new Perth 'A' cabin adjacent to Melbourne Road in Perth. The new cabin at Koojedda had been opened in June 1959 when earlier signals were replaced by a modern three-aspect colour light signalling system.

The relocation of the cabin, which was carried out in a period of less than 6 weeks due to the urgent timeframes, was most likely undertaken by WAGR itself and was in place by April 1967. Officially the signal cabin was known as Kwinana Box 'B' as the title 'A' was already given to an enclosed ground frame located at the Wellard end of the yard.

#### Associations:

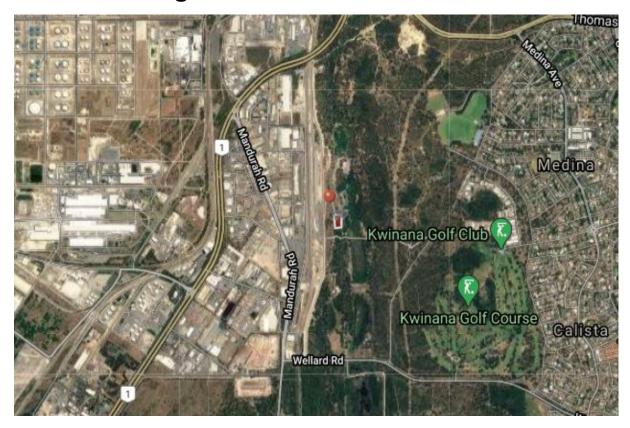
### References:

Heritage Council of Western Australia, Assessment Documentation Place No. 03112 Kwinana Signal Box, 2001.

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51-51-111-1-67-11-1-62-7-15-5-1-51-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has landmark value by virtue of its distinct form, elevated position and prominent location adjacent to Rockingham Road.
Historic Value:	The place is one of the few surviving signal cabins in Western Australia and the only one still operational and, as such, is representative of the multitude of signal cabins that were once common across the Western Australian Government Railways system.
	The place has historic links with the development of the Kwinana Industrial Area, particularly the Marshalling Yards which were instrumental in the transportation of goods in and out of Kwinana.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has scientific value as a geological site, and is believed to have been identified by the Geological Society of Australia (WA) in 1979 as one of the most significant geological sites in the metropolitan area.
Representativeness:	The signal box is representative of the methods used in the second half of the 20th century in rail transport.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

# **Paradise Cottage**



OTHER NAMES:	Thomas' Cottage		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Kwinana Marshalling Yards		
Suburb:	Kwinana Beach		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
41462,	Lot 511	P41203	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12088		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2.  National Trust of Australia (WA), Classified, 2002.  Part of East Rockingham Heritage Precinct Place 03841.		
USE:			
Original Use:	RESIDENTIAL:: Single storey residence		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED: Ruin		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	c1870		
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. N/A		
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Ruinous
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY
	OCCUPATIONS:: Settlements
	Rural industry and market gardening

Paradise Cottage comprises the ruins of a single-storey masonry cottage with a steeply pitched hipped roof, incorporating skillion lean-to additions to the rear and a skillion verandah to the front elevation, both of which have subsided. The remaining walls are constructed with coursed limestone blocks, with brick quoining to the external openings. The roof is clad with corrugated galvanised iron, and has dispersed within the ruin. There is also general rubble associated with previous cement block and corrugated iron additions.

Around the building are a number of notable landscape features including a well with a rubble limestone lining located 11 metres south of the building, and a row of mature tuart trees on the buildings west side.

In 2015 the extant portions of the place comprised the rear wall with chimney, rear skilion additions, low wall remnants and building materials collapsed across the site. At least two walls extant in 2008 no longer stand.

The place is in ruinous condition, having suffered from vandalism and the ravages of a coastal environment.

#### **Historical Notes:**

In 1867, Joseph W. Thomas, the second son of Captain John Thomas, married Amelia Key, the daughter of Edward Key from Mona's Mount, and two years later gained title to 40 acres of land at Cockburn Sound – Lot 139.

It is believed that he constructed Paradise Cottage the following year, in 1870. In 1878, Joseph Thomas acquired another 7 acres, namely Lot 146, and by the 1930s, the Thomas family land holding had considerably expanded. In the 1950s, as land was being resumed for the creation of the residential suburbs of Kwinana, the cottage was occupied by tenants, but it was vacant by the 1990s when ownership of the place was transferred to the Commissioner of Railways.

#### **Associations:**

The place has close associations with early settlers, the Thomas family.

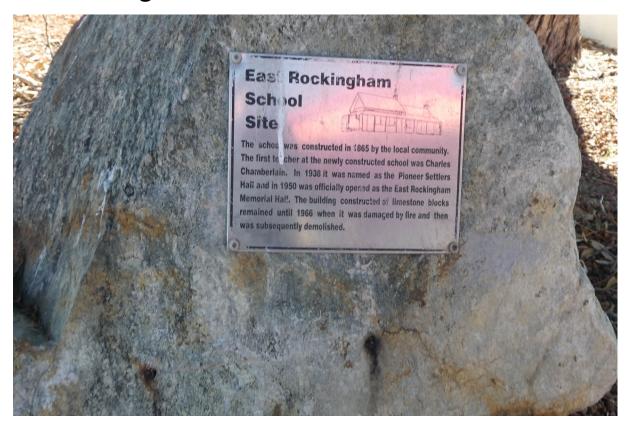
### References:

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

Palassis Architects, Study of Conservation Options for Thorpe, Thomas & Bell Cottages, 1997.

Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a picturesque ruin of a limestone cottage dating from the 1870s and the remnants are representative of a simple, limestone rural cottage of modest proportions, built using local materials.  The remnant landscape features, particularly the stone well and row of mature tuart trees, contributes to the character of the building and represents all that remains of the early rural setting of the place.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Thomas family, particularly Joseph and Amelia Thomas, who established the property c.1870 and continued to occupy it for at least 60 years.  The place is historically significant as one of the earliest land grants in the area, and combines with other remaining homes such as Lealholm, Smirk's Cottage, Key Cottage and Pines Cottage to form a precinct that represents the early settlement of the East Rockingham district.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

## **East Rockingham School - site**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	Wellard Road	
Suburb:	Kwinana Beach	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot 500	P70490
HCWA DATABASE NO:	16042	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Part of East Rockingham Heritage Precinct Place 03841.	
USE:		
Original Use:	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School	
Present Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Road/ Service Station	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:	1	
Place Type:	Historic Site	
Construction Date:	1865; demolished c1966	
County ation Materials	N/A	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education and Science
Physical Description:	
NI/A	

N/A

#### **Historical Notes:**

Many of the families living within the East Rockingham district during the 1860s had young children, the Meads for example had four, the Days had seven, the Bells eight, the Thorpes six and the Smirks about five. For schooling, the families initially paid William Hymus sixpence a week to teach them, and the government paid a further three shillings and sixpence per week. The Hymus House was used as the schoolroom, but quickly became too small. A petition was sent to the Government requesting help in the building and staffing of a school. This eventually came in the form of a grant, and through the work of a busy bee, the East Rockingham school was built, consisting of one school room and one room for the teacher's quarters. Bishop Hale notes in his diary that the school was begun in 1865. As the labour was voluntary, and as much of the skilled work had to be done by tradesmen such as James Bell and William Day, it is probably that it was not until the end of 1865 that it was opened.

The first teacher at the school was Mr. Chamberlain, who was replaced temporarily by Fanny Hymus while he was away prospecting in 1868. Chamberlain returned to teaching at the school in 1871, followed again by Mrs. Hymus in 1873, then Mrs. Cobb in 1874, Mrs Devenish in 1875 and Mrs. Hymus in 1876. Miss Ramsay was also a teacher at East Rockingham School before marrying a farmer in 1886, followed by Miss Simpson, who taught locally for approximately 30 years, at first exclusively at East Rockingham, then later at Rockingham School. When the port declined after 1902, the Rockingham School closed and the children were obliged to attend at East Rockingham.

As well as being a schoolroom, the building was also used regularly by Tom Smirk to conduct Sunday services.

Located on the corner of Wellard and Mandurah Roads, the place was a picturesque building constructed of limestone. Following significant damage suffered during a fire in 1966, it was demolished and a replacement school built diagonally opposite, on the corner of Office Road.

#### **Associations:**

The place is associated with the early settlers of the East

Rockingham who made significant contributions, both

individually and collectively, to the development of the district, including the construction of the East Rockingham School.

The place is associated with the various teachers who taught at the school, including Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Hymus, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Devenish, Miss Ramsay and Miss Simpson.

#### References

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the site of the former East Rockingham School, which was established in 1865 to facilitate the education of the children of the local early settlers and was the first school in the district.
Social Value:	The site is valued by the community as the site of the original East Rockingham School, as evidenced by the placement of a commemorative plaque honouring the achievements of the early pioneers who established the school.  Descendants of the early settlers of the East Rockingham district value the place as the site where many of the settlers' children, their forebears, received their education.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





East Rockingham School pre 1960s. Courtesy Rockingham District Historical Society.

## **Key Cottage**



OTHER NAMES:	Mona's Mount	
LOCATION:		
Address:	1045 Wellard Road	
Suburb:	Kwinana Beach	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot 50	D12216
HCWA DATABASE NO:	3316	
	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2.	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	National Trust of Australia, (WA), 2002.	
	Part of East Rockingham Heritage Precinct Place 03841.	
USE:		
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage	
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Two storey residence	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Construction Date:	c1854	
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone	
Constituction iviaterials.	Timber frame with corrugated iron	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	

The place comprises a mostly single-storey building, evidently constructed over a number of stages using different materials, with sections built of the local Rockingham limestone, rendered masonry, timber-framing clad with fibro cement, and face brick. The building presents different forms to each elevation, but has a rendered masonry core, with a hipped corrugated iron roof (a recently-constructed first floor room with dormer has been installed into the roof space, in which can be observed timber shingles under the metal roof sheeting), and a skillion verandah across three elevations.

A timber-framed gable bay is attached to the southwest corner of this main core, and attached to that, facing south, is a lean-to section constructed with random coursed limestone blocks. A late twentieth-century face brick extension housing utility rooms has been added to the east side of the building. Despite the various additions and materials, the building presents well and has a distinct and picturesque character. The residence is situated on a raised mound overlooking surrounding farmland, with a stone and concrete retaining wall to its perimeter.

A large stone well, approximately 3 metres in diameter is located on the southwest corner of the building, which appears to be in continuous use. Other early structures include a rendered masonry shed located south of the residence, on the east side of the entry driveway. There are various other sheds and horse stables located throughout the site.

Currently, the place is a private family residence and continues to be well maintained.

#### **Historical Notes:**

Edward Key (1807-1882) and his wife Isabella, nee Kermode (1809-1884) arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1841. Edward Key worked as a baker and merchant before purchasing 10 acres of land on this site in September 1854 to establish a farm and home for his family which included four children. A month later his son, Edward Jnr (1839-1879), purchased another 10 acres. At that time the property lay beside the sandy limestone track to Armadale, approximately half way between the Thorpe and Mead farming properties. It is currently [2021] on the north side of what is now Wellard Road, near its junction with Mandurah Road.

The cottage, known as 'Mona's Mount', was built of the distinctive local 'vuggy' limestone as were many buildings in the region durig this period. The stone was either quarried on site or nearby. The Key family occupied the property until the mid 1890s.

Samuel Dvoretsky (1862-1942), born in Belarus then part of the Russian Empire, settled in Australia in the 1890s. In 1898, he purchased the Key farm property and settled there with his wife Mary and their five children. Dvoretsky who left Russia as a wood cutter, later became a well-known local businessman who served as Chairman to the Rockingham Road Board for 17 years and consistently supported the advancement of the roads leading to Fremantle, Armadale and Serpentine. An obituary on his death in 1942 stated he was 'one of pioneers in of tractor farming in Western Australia and had extensive agricultural interests in several districts.'

Rose (1900-1979), the youngest child and only daughter of the Dvoretsky's became an art collector and gallery owner in Perth with her third husband Joe Skinner. The Skinner galleries were influential in the promotion of the visual arts in Western Australia and the promotion of local artists.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show that the form and extent of the cottage have not changed significantly since that time.

#### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Key and Dvoretsky families who were prominent in the East Rockingham community.

#### References:

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Erickson, Rica [comp] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888, UWA Press, 1987, Vol 3, p. 1737.

Philippa O'Brien, 'Skinner, Rose (1900–1979)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/skinner-rose-11707/text20925, published first in hardcopy 2002, accessed online 18 March 2021. The Western Mail, 20 August 1942, p.52.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The building demonstrates the form and has some remaining detail of the Victorian Georgian style executed in stone and corrugated iron. The late additions have not significantly altered the original cottage.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Key family, who established the property in the 1850s, and whose family was one of the first to settle in the area and occupied the property for over 40 years.
	The place is associated with the Dvoretsky family who were prominent farmers in the East Rockingham community and the wider farming industry of WA.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	The place is representative of the type of home constructed by the early settler families using the local East Rockingham stone in the mid 19th century.
	The later additions are typical of the tradition of expanding an existing cottage to meet the needs of a growing family and business.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of Protection possible.

## Lealholm



OTHER NAMES:	Mead Homestead	
LOCATION:		
Address:	Mead Road	
Suburb:	Leda	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
51658,	Lot 9001	P30556
HCWA DATABASE NO:	2327	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2.	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	State Register of Heritage Places. Part of East Rockingham Heritage Precinct Place 03841.	
USE:		
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead	
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Construction Date:	1895; 1960s	
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone.	
Constituction iviaterials.	Timber frame with corrugated iron	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	<u>'</u>

Mead Homeastead comrises an early farming property located south of the East Rockingham cemetery and east of the railway line. Access is via a gated entry off Gilmore Avenue. The place includes the early homestead, remnants of the dairy, ruins of the associated octtages and remnant orchard, all set within the setting of cleared pasture. The site also includes a raised mound believed to be the site of the first cottage, a raised pathway ebtween the dairy and homestead and a number of trees including peppermint, fig trees, mulberry tree and a large gum known as the "killing tree".

The building complex comprises the main house with a verandah across the rear and south side, a free standing kitchen building attached by covered walkway and a free standing limestone toilet. Two timber framed fibro clad cottages stood to the south of the homestead which are now in a dilapidated or ruinous condition. The remnants of the dairy are located to the east of the homestead at the far end of the site. New sheds have been constructed to the north of the homestead for its current function as a horse riding facility.

The homestead is constructed of local limestone (vuggy lacustrine limestone) with lime mortar with later alterations constructed of brick with cement mortar. A timber framed hipped roof extends across the main house but is severely daamged with rusted and missing corrugated galvanised iron sheeting. Window and door openings to the limestone section of the property have red brick quoining. The majority of the original openings have been altered. Windows are timber framed casements.

The dairy is in a ruinous condition with no roof and only partial limestone walls remain extant.

### **Historical Notes:**

In c1857, William Mead (1826-1892) established Lealholm farm on this site and a large surrounding landholding. The name was chosen in recognition of the town in Yorkshire UK where William was born. In 1860, William's wife Frances, nee Thompson (1829-1866) and their three children joined William on the property where a new stone cottage had been built. The cottage was built of the local vuggy limestone by William and other local settlers.

The Mead family developed the property for mixed farming including a large orchard of figs. In 1895, a larger stone house was built for William and Frances' daughter Sarah (Hannah) and her husband George and their eight children. This house is the remaining house on the property. Other farm buildings were constructed at this time but all are now demolished.

In the 1920s, the farm was developed as a dairy, and a butchering business was also established by the family. By the 1950s, the dairy closed and the land was used for grazing stock and horse breeding.

In the 1960s, the 1895 farmhouse building was extensively remodelled and the original 1860s cottage was demolished after being used for some years as a feed store and pig pen.

The Mead family, owned the property until 1989 and during the 20th century the extent of the landholding steading diminished as portions were sold or resumed for government use. During its last period of private ownership the house was still occupied and the land used for agistment.

Following the transfer of the property to the state government the place was occupied by tenants but gradually fell into disuse and then was extensively vandalised and a fire caused significant damage.

In 2014, the property was leased to Peel Riding for Disabled (HorsePower Peel Group) and grant funds were secured from the State Government for conservation works and rebuilding. These

funds have enabled the construction of buildings and groundworks for the group to establish a thriving organisation however no works have been undertaken on the former homestead.

#### **Associations:**

The place has associations with early settlers of the region, the Mead family and through marriage the Thorpe and Pollard families.

#### **References:**

Mead Homestead, Mead Road, Leda Conservation Management Plan Prepared for Peel Riding for the Disabled Association May 2018, Hocking Heritage Studio. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	Mead Homestead has aesthetic value as a cultural
	environment for the remaining evidence of a collection of vernacular farm buildings of the 19th century within a cleared pasture setting surrounded by native bushland. The close proximity of Lake Cooloongup further enhances the setting of the place.  Despite its deteriorating condition and loss of the
	outbuildings the place still presents as a vernacular farm building of the 19th century within a cleared pasture setting surrounded by native bushland.
Historic Value:	Mead Homestead is historically significant for its part in the settlement of East Rockingham, being one of the earliest land grants in the area and for many years one of the area's more prominent farms.
	Mead Homestead was closely associated with farming properties on the foothills at Serpentine and Mundijong which was a phenomenon which typified East Rockingham.
	The place has considerable importance for its long standing association with the Mead family who were early settlers in this region.
Social Value:	Mead Homestead has social significance due to interest and support for its retention from the City of Kwinana, the Mead family and members of the local community.  The recent occupancy of the place by Horse Power Peel Group has brought more members of the community to the place who have actively sought to preserve and restore it.
Research Value:	The place has some potential archaeological value for revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	Mead Homestead demonstrates the principal characteristics of early rural settlement in East Rockingham. The remaining buildings are mainly constructed of local stone, and the setting is one of open pasture bordered by native bushland and dotted with remnants of the native vegetation.
	The remnant dairy buildings demonstrate aspects of settlement and farming which were typical in East Rockingham during the interwar period developed as a dairy. The ruined state of the dairy is evidence of the demise

	of dairying in this area which occurred in the early post- World War II period.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of Protection possible.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









## **Sloan's Cottage**



OTHER NAMES:	The Woodlands	
LOCATION:		
Address:	1204 Wellard Road	
Suburb:	Leda	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
25132,	Lot 1876	DP218082
HCWA DATABASE NO:	1434	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2 1992.  National Trust of Australia (WA), 1981.  Register of the National Estate, 1982.  Part of East Rockingham Heritage Precinct Place 03841.	
USE:		
Original Use:	RESIDENTIAL:: Single Storey Residence	
Present Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL:: Other community centre	
Other Use:	EDUCATIONAL:: Museum	
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Construction Date:	1911	
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. Timber frame with corrugated iron	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair to good
Integrity:	Moderate to high
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	

Sloan Cottage comprises a simple rectilinear building with a traditional cottage form, featuring rubble limesstone walls, a hipped corrugated iron roof, a symmetrical arrangement of windows either side of the central entry door on the main elevation, and a timber-framed skillion verandah that extends across the front (west) elevation. The verandah is raised approximately 1200mm above ground level, with a timber-framed floor supported on stone foundations. Timber steps provide access to the verandah, and are located opposite the central front door. A simple timber handrail to the stairs is continued to form the verandah balustrade.

A lean-to addition is located to the rear (east) of the cottage, partly enclosing the rear verandah, which has timber posts and timber floor. The enclosed (southwest) section is constructed with stone and pre-finished corrugated iron, while the northern wall is timber framed, with a vertical timber lining to the exterior. A small water tank and timber-framed pergola are located on the northwest corner of the lean-to.

The building is set within an attractive cottage garden, the result of improvement works carried out since the early 1990s, and also incorporates a number of mature trees including Cape Lilacs, Jacarandas, peppercorn trees and a large ficus located to the northeast of the cottage. The garden is bounded by a timber post and rail fence with chain link fencing. Remnants of an early post and wire farm fence is also still extant within the garden.

Sloan Cottage is located within a large reserve, with Heritage House located to the north of Sloan Cottage. The reserve forms part of the Kwinana Loop Trail.

#### **Historical Notes:**

In 1889, George Samuel Sloan (1851-1918) purchased 40 acres of land on Cockburn Sound Location No. 279, being a section of land between Thomas Peel's Estate and the coast. George married Emma Eliza Smith (c1856-1950) in 1880 and the couple had nine children. George Sloan built a residence on the property c.1885, which was later replaced by the existing structure, built in 1911, with the assistance of his sons, most likely David, Percy and Len.

Their farm, known as 'The Woodlands' was used to produce a variety of fruits and vegetables; onions and pumpkins were sent to Fremantle markets and other crops were sold or bartered locally.

George Sloan died in 1918 as the result of being thrown from a sulky. Emma lived on a the house under the care of her son Len who never married. Because of her increasing age, Emma left the relatively remote house, but Len lived on there until his death in 1959.

In the 1960s, the house was occupied by Mr Ingham (1961-65) and then Mr Gilbert (1968-69) before becoming vacant.

The house remained unoccupied for a number of years, and was badly vandalised in this time. During 1973-78, the Deputy Mayor of Kwinana, Wally Prockter, invested much personal effort to ensure the preservation and conservation of the building and stabilisation works were undertaken following receipt of a Commonwealth Grant. Improvements to the building and its site have continued to take place since the 1970s, with the involvement of a number of community groups.

In 2014, a conservation management strategy was prepared for the place. The report found that the place was generally in fair condition, but a number of defects were discovered, generally related to vandalism, damp and general maintenance. Conservation works were undertaken and since that time the place continues to be well maintained.

#### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Sloan family and the Smirk family and with the Kwinana Heritage Group.

#### **References:**

Palassis Architects, Sloans Cottage Conservation Plan, 1993.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Information from Sloan family member, William John Eborall.

Birth Deaths and marriage Online search.

The West Australian, 23 November 1950, p. 35.

South West Advertiser, 13 April 1918, p. 2.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The place is a simple stone building with a traditional cottage form.
	The various landscape features, particularly the mature trees, interspersed throughout the cottage-style garden, represent early plantings on the site and combine with the cottage to create pleasing environs.
	The place is a well-known local landmark, with a high degree of visibility from the roads that border the eastern edge of Sloans Reserve, and also from within the Reserve.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Sloan family, who were early settlers in the district with family connections to other settlers (such as the Smirks) and occupied the site for over 60 years.
Social Value:	The place is among a number of significant sites in the area which provide the district with a sense of history and permanence. This is further evidenced by ongoing community efforts to ensure its preservation and conservation.
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	The building is significant for its form and simplicity of construction and represents an early type of building form which once characterised the rural setting of the area.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of Protection possible.

#### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





## **Radio Communication Centre**



OTHER NAMES.	Concrete Bunkers	
OTHER NAMES:	Radio Communication C	entre
LOCATION:		
Address:	Wellard Road	
Suburb:	Leda	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot 8010	P69486
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12090	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	MILITARY: Other	
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED: Ruin	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1939-1945	
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. Concrete	
Architectural Style:		
DESCRIPTION NOTES:		
Condition:	Fair	
Integrity:	Low	
Authenticity:	Moderate	

Historic Themes: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

OCCUPATIONS: Settlements

Rural industry and market gardening

### **Physical Description:**

Located on the south side of Wellard Road, on an elevated spot known as Parrot Bush Hill, are three concrete bunker structures and remnants of radar towers and a collection of other remnants that formed the former Radio Communication Centre.

The bunkers are almost identical and are characterised by their semi-circular vaulted form. The structures are approximately 4.2 metres wide and 5.1 metres long with each having a single narrow doorway at one end, and a centrally placed window at the other. A tower is located at the rear of each of the bunkers.

Internally, some timber framing to openings is still intact, suggesting the window had fixed louvres (no longer intact). The walls and vaulted walls/ceiling have a distinct striped appearance as a result of the timber formwork used to create them insitu. The interior floor is also concrete, and contains a narrow rectangular pit, currently filled with litter, which would have housed the generator and engine.

A rusted radar tower remains extant close to the third bunker with footings of a second tower also remaining extant.

The buildings are generally in good condition but have been subject to vandalism and graffiti. A commemorative plaque has been placed at the site (over the doorway to the easternmost hut) by RAAF Radar Veterans, RAAFA Aviation Museum and the Town of Kwinana.

In 2021, the huts are vacant, but in generally fair condition, although heavily graffitied.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The Cockburn Sound area played an important role in Australia's coastal defence system, comprising an almost land-locked Sound protected by the placement of coastal gun batteries on Garden Island, Rottnest Island and the mainland.

The RAAF 228 Radar Station was formed at Subiaco on 24 May 1943 and transferred to East Rockingham on 20 August 1943. It went to reduced operations (one watch) on 2 May 1944 and operations ceased on 2 February 1945. The unit then went into care and maintenance. It officially closed on 17 September 1945 and was disbanded on 10 May 1945.

Staff at the station comprised both RAAF and WAAAF but was predominantly female as the employment of WAAAFs (Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force) released male personnel for overseas service. During the operating period the station was under the command of Plt Officers A.W. Read; P.L. Beetson; A.W. Read; A.T. Carmody; and H.A. Strickland.

The Light Weight Air Warning Radar operated at 42.05 MHz and was located at 32° 15′ 2″S 115° 47′ 30″E at an elevation of 100 feet.

The two structures were believed to have been constructed during World War II and have been identified as Radar Detection Huts, operated by personnel who were stationed at the nearby campsite on Gentle Road (no longer extant). It is unclear what other facilities were located at the site for the operation of the station. Similar radar units were located at Cannington and Yanchep.

Aerial photographs of the site since the mid 20th century indicate there has been little change to the structures or the surrounding bushland.

#### Associations:

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#### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Palassis Architects, Study of Conservation Options for Thorpe, Thomas and Bell Cottages, 1997. Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The concrete structures have visual interest due to their distinct vaulted form, and as free-standing elements located in otherwise uncleared bushland, have a high degree of visibility when viewed from Wellard Road.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with Australia's coastal defence system erected in response to external threats during World War II.
Social Value:	The former communication huts have value for the former members of the RAAF 228 Radar Station who served there during World War Two.
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value to reveal evidence of military occupation during the second World War.
Representativeness:	The huts and communications tower are typical of the structures built to military design and specification across Australia.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

#### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

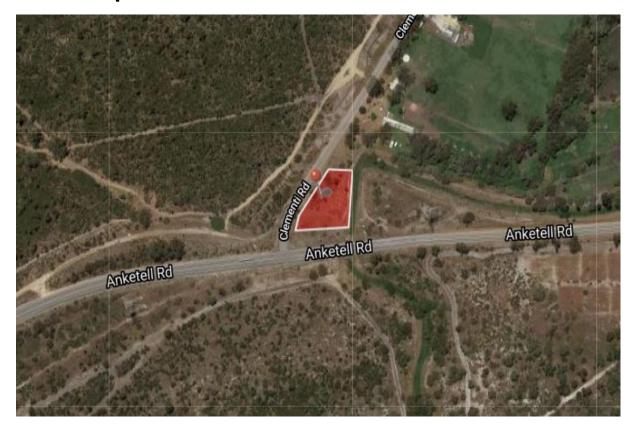








## **Balmanup Post Office - Site**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	511 Clementi Road		
Suburb:	Mandogalup		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number Plan/Diagram		
24051,	Lot 87	P202769	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12116		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Post Office		
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>			
Condition:	N/A		
Integrity:	N/A		
Authenticity:	N/A		
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Mail Services		

### **Physical Description:**

N/A

#### **Historical Notes:**

The area of Wellard and Mandogalup was previously known as Balmanup, and was considered ideal for dairy farming and became part of the larger Peel Estate scheme.

This site is understood to be the location of the first Post Office in the area constructed in the early 1920s.

In the mid 1920s, the post office was relocated further east where the majority of the community services were located at the junction of Anketell Road and Mandogalup Road.

The name Balmanup was gazetted in 1923 for the townsite and amnended to Mandogalup in 1926.

Typical of many simple and temporary buildings of the period the post office is belived to have been a small weatherboard and iron building raised on stumps.

#### **Associations:**

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#### **References:**

Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Mandogalup Townsite Plan SROWA Cons\_5698\_Item\_1063 MANDOGALUP

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	N/A	
Historic Value:	The site is valued for its association with the 1920s establishment of the farming community in the region and the subsequent Peel Estate Settlement.	
	The site is valued for its association with the provision of mail services to the community by the state and federal government.	
Social Value:		
Research Value:		
Representativeness:		
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic site	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible	

#### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



Townsite Plan Courtesy SROWA, Cons\_5698\_Item\_1063

## Mandogalup Hall Reserve - site



OTHER NAMES:	Mandogalup Pioneer Reserve	
LOCATION:		
Address:	7 Mandogalup	
Suburb:	Mandogalup	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram
18839,	Lot 76	P211720
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12100	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Community Hall	
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Historic Site	
Construction Date:	N/A	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Sport, recreation and entertainment

#### **Physical Description:**

The place comprises a small public reserve, Mandogalup Pioneer Reserve, located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Mandogalup Road and Anketell Road.

A large granite boulder fixed with a metal plaque is located on the site, facing Mandogalup Road, commemorating the former location of the Mandogalup Hall and the Mandogalup townsite.

A number of elements are located in the immediate vicinity of the granite boulder, including a small bitumen carpark, and a pair of elevated tanks. A tennis court is located to the west, along with a brick toilet block and fire station buildings. A picnic area shaded by mature sheoak trees is located further north, directly adjacent to the fire station buildings.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The townsite of Mandogalup was gazetted in 1923 as 'Balmanup' and the population showed a steady increase. A meeting was therefore held at Mrs. Dove's boarding house, at which it was decided to raise money to build a hall, and a

committee was formed, of which Mr. George Foster was the Secretary. A grand concert was held in the Rockingham Hotel Hall, which Mr. George Grigg kindly lent for the occasion. It was a great success, and a considerable sum of money was raised. Other entertainments followed, and soon there was enough to pay the initial deposit to the State Saw Mills.

The building comprised a very long weatherboard structure. The settlers were very proud of it and were determined to open it befittingly. A dinner was held on 26 June 1926, at fifteen shillings a double ticket, including free drinks, followed by a supper dance. The Premier, Mr. Phillip Collier, was invited, as was the Minister for Works, Mr. A. Mc Callum, and several Members of Parliament.

A piano was purchased for the hall by the Parents and Citizens Association, and dances were held regularly. A screen for projecting films was bought and occasionally the place operated as a cinema. For a short time the hall was the social heart of Mandogalup, but with the mass exodus of settlers during the 1930s following the failure of the Peel Settlement Scheme, the place was eventually deserted. With fewer people attending the infrequent dances and social, it became more difficult to raise the money to meet the instalments still owing and finally the State Saw Mills foreclosed and put the hall up for sale. It was bought by Mr. Dave Sparks, who relocated it near the corner of Penguin Road and Safety Bay Road in Rockingham. In this location it was used as a General Store and Tearoom, and then later leased to Jack Bidstrup who used it as a picture theatre.

By 1953, the site was cleared and by 1965 a new community building was on the site and in the 1970s tennis courts were laid. The fire brigade buildings were built on the site in the 1980s and 1990s.

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with early settlers who organised and fundraised to build the hall, specifically George Foster.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020. The Western Mail, 1 July 1926, p. 11.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the former site of the Mandogalup Hall, constructed in 1926 as part of the original townsite, and associated with the initial growth and demise of the Mandogalup settlement.
Social Value:	The site is valued by the local community for its association with past events at the site and its ongoing use for the recreation.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**







## Mandogalup School (first) and Quarters - site



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:	·		
Address:	90 Mandogalup Road		
Suburb:	Mandogalup		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 665	P202618	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12111		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School		
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site	Historic Site	
Construction Date:	N/A	N/A	
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education and Science
Physical Description:	'
N/A	

#### **Historical Notes:**

Constructed in 1921, the Mandogalup school and quarters was housed in a small timber framed building, being the first settler's cottage to be erected on the Peel Estate and the pattern upon which all group settler houses were subsequently built.

The building housed both the school room and the teacher's quarters, with the traditional dividing wall between the two front rooms of the cottage omitted to create one large room used for teaching, and the front verandah serving as a shelter to the children in wet weather. The living quarters were located in the back room, a space 12ft x 10ft, and back verandah, which had been enclosed with hessian and served as a kitchen and living room. For water supply, there was a 400 gallon water tank and windmill adjoining the building. School and living furniture was provided by the Public Works Department and the school became operational when the first school teacher, Mr. George Forster, arrived in late 1921.

Mandogalup School was the first school on the Peel Estate and the first students included Elizabeth Parkey, Grace Maltby, Margery Shaw, Alf Burt, Roy Bell, Ronald Shaw, Frank Sayers, Charley Lee, Margery Parkey, Lily Harris, Ethel Sayer, David Harris, Alf Bolas and Hilda Burt. In 1922, the school building was replaced by a newer one built further south.

Early photographs of the school dating from the 1920s clearly show the row of pine trees near the building, although they are already well established, indicating it is unlikely they were planted by the children during 1921 as previously thought, but instead pre-date the school building itself.

#### **Associations:**

The place is associated with George Forster the first teacher on the Peel Estate.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

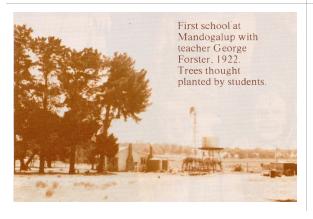
Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

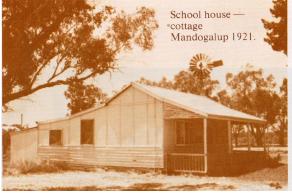
APRIL 2021 95

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

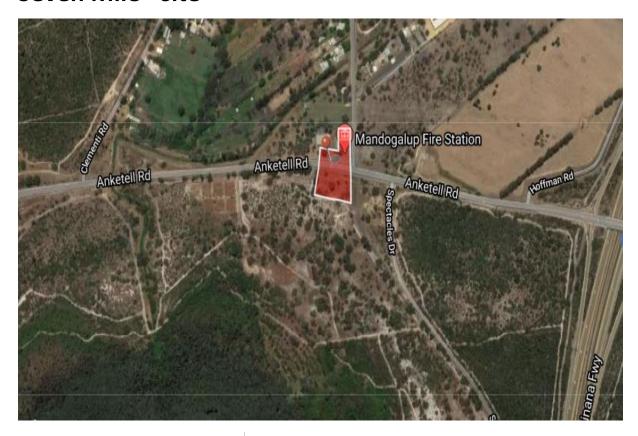
Aesthetic Value:	N/A
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the site of the first Mandogalup School and Teacher's Quarters established in 1921, which was also the first school on the Peel Estate.
	The place has historic value as the first settler's cottage to be
	erected on the Peel Estate and the pattern upon which all group settler houses were subsequently built.
	The place is associated with Mr. George Forster, the first school teacher on the Peel Estate who taught at the various Mandogalup schools for over 15 years.
Social Value:	Descendants of the early settlers of the Mandogalup district value the place as the place were many of the Peel Estate children, their forebears, received their education.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





## Seven Mile - site



OTHER NAMES:	Sevvy		
LOCATION:			
Address:	7 Mandogalup Road		
Suburb:	Mandogalup		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
18839,	Lot 76	P211720	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12130		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1920s		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Construction Materials.	N/A	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A		

DESCRIPTION NOTES:	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail and light rail
	transport

#### **Physical Description:**

Documentary evidence indicates the former stopping place known as Seven Mile is located on the western side of Mandogalup Road, opposite the intersection with Anketell Road. This area is currently occupied by the Mandogalup Community Hall and Fire Station.

#### **Historical Notes:**

During the 1920s development of the Peel Estate, a light railway line was constructed from Jandakot, running southwards to the swampy area of Mandogalup, which was to be the first area drained. Mandogalup was first known as the Six Mile, then as the Seven Mile, the mileage being reckoned as the distance by rail from Jandakot. Later the line was extended across the Hope Valley Road, and the Seven Mile was named Mandogalup. The line followed the course of Johnson Road almost due south to the Nine Mile, where Johnson Road meets Thomas Road, then to the Eleven Mile, finishing at the Thirteen Mile, subsequently called Wellard. At the Nine Mile, a branch line ran parallel to Thomas Road as far as Berriga Brook, mainly for the benefit of firewood cutters.

In April 1921, a number of Group Settlers and ex-servicemen had applied for land at the Six and Seven Mile, and were living in tents near the Mandogalup lakes. At this time, the Six Mile stop was used to transport water and supplies to those living in the settlers' camps.

Approximately half a mile past the settler's camp at the Six Mile was the Mandogalup School and Teacher's Quarters, being the first building erected on the Peel Estate, and the prototype of most of those constructed in the following years. By the end of 1921, most of the settlers had built their homes, comprising small unlined weatherboard cottages of four rooms.

Once dairy farming was established in the area, many farmers brought their milk and cream to the Seven Mile, where it was picked up by the train.

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#### **References:**

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the stopping place for the light rail travelling between Jandakot and Wellard, and was regularly used by local dairy farmers as a depot for bringing their milk and cream to be picked up by the train.
	The place is associated with the development of the region through the Peel Estate Agricultural Scheme.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





## Lake Wattleup / Sayer Road Swamp



OTHER NAMES:	Beeliar Regional Park		
	Mandogalup Swamp		
LOCATION:			
Address:	350, 380 Mandogalup Road		
Suburb:	Mandogalup		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
	Lot 3	D40865	
	500	D65347	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12106		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Register of the National Estate (Interim) 1997.		
USE:			
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Other Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other		
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Construction iviaterials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

Good
Moderate
Moderate
SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment

#### **Physical Description:**

Lake Wattleup comprises a small permanent wetland which provides a link between the northern and southern Beeliar wetlands. Most of the surrounding vegetation has been cleared and the land is used for farming, however there are some remaining paperbarks and flooded gums marking the edges of the swamp.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The Beeliar Regional Park is an important remnant of ecosystems which were previously more widespread, and the wetlands are considered to form one of the most important systems of lakes and wetlands remaining in the Perth metropolitan region.

#### **Associations:**

#### **References:**

Register of the National Estate, Place Details, Beeliar Regional Park, 1997.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a small but attractive remnant wetland, distinguished from the surrounding cleared farming land by its distinctive paperbarks and flooded gums.
Historic Value:	
Social Value:	
Research Value:	As part of the Beeliar Regional park, the place is an important component of one of the most important systems of lakes and wetlands remaining in the Perth metropolitan area. In particular the wetland is an important summer refuge for birds.
Representativeness:	The remaining wetland is representative of the indigenous fauna and landscape prior to farming.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

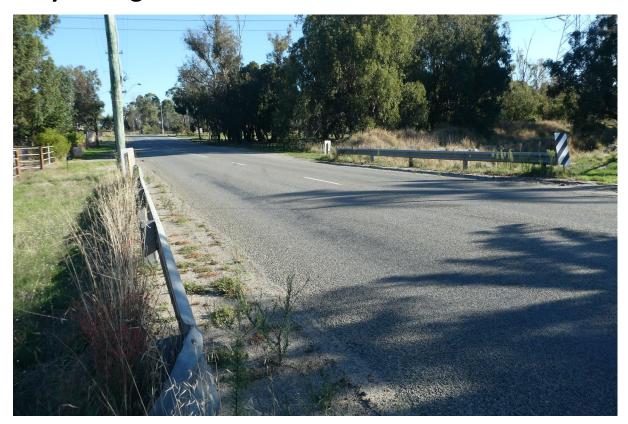








# Jolly's Bridge



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	Mandogalup Road	
Suburb:	Mandogalup	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot	
<b>HCWA DATABASE NO:</b>	12114	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:	1	
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNIC	ATIONS: Road Bridge
Present Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNIC	ATIONS: Road Bridge
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Other Built Type	
Construction Date:	c1921	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Constituction iviaterials:	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Low
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Road Transport
Physical Description:	'

The place comprises a simple road bridge crossing the open drain that extends southwest from Mandogalup. Culverts on either side of the bridge are constructed with concrete, and a circular channel runs beneath the road, providing free flow for water in the drain. The drains constructed during the Inter-War period can be clearly seen on either side of Mandogalup Road, comprising narrow but deep drains, characterised by their mounded earth banks.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The area east of Mandogalup was the starting point for the Peel Estate drainage project which commenced in the 1920s, whereby lowland swamps were drained to reveal more fertile soil than the surrounding dry land could provide. The drains were designed by engineer-incharge, Richard Anketell, and the main drain started east of Mandogalup, passing through

Beenyup, The Spectacles, Bollard Bulrush Swamp, Baldivis and Folly Pool, onto Mandurah where it discharged into the sea.

The crossing at Mandogalup Road, known as Jolly's Bridge, was most likely first constructed in the 1920s as part of the Drainage scheme works, and was originally a timber bridge. It was named after Jack Jolly, who was the foreman of house building for the Peel Estate in the 1920s. The earlier bridge structure was replaced by the existing concrete culvert construction in 1991.

#### **Associations:**

The place is associated with Jack Jolly and engineer Richard Anketell.

#### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

#### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

SIGNII ICANCE ASSESSIMENT.	
Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place is associated with local resident, Jack Jolly, who was foreman for the Settlement Scheme house building in the 1920s.
	The place is associated with the Peel Estate drainage project, which involved draining lowland swamps to open up new tracts of land for farming.
Social Value:	The place is a well-known crossing of the main Mandogalup drain and contributes to the community's sense of place for its presence in the landscape since the 1920s.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

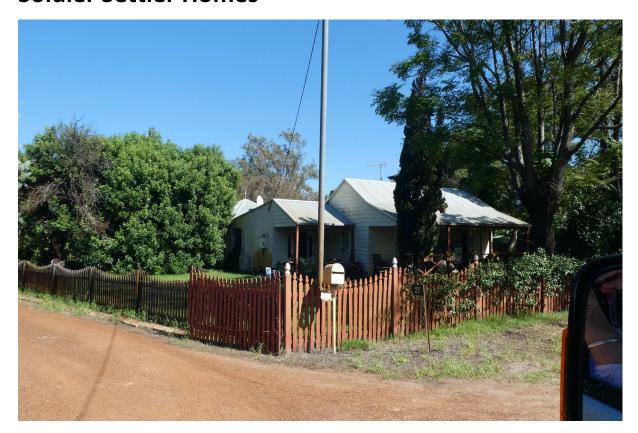








## **Soldier Settler Homes**



### 27 Mandogalup Road

OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	27, 31, 45 Mandogalup Road	
Suburb:	Mandogalup	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot 70, 73, 74	P202769
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12092	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single Storey Residence	
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Construction Date:	1920s-1930s	
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard	
Construction waterials:	Corrugated metal sheeting	
Architectural Style:	Inter War Californian bungalow	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate-High
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	

The place comprises a scattered group of three single-storey residences, each located on the west side of Mandogalup Road. Two of the residences, No. 27 and No. 31, are characterised by their simple rectilinear form, with large gable roofs incorporating timberframed verandahs across the front elevation. No. 45 has a slightly different form, with a single room projecting from the main building form, creating a gable bay facing the street. Each of the buildings is clad with timber weatherboards and has a corrugated iron roof.

No. 27 has been renovated and extended and is set within attractive landscaped grounds incorporating a number of mature trees. The front verandah has criss-cross balustrading (not original) and the door and window openings appear to have been modified or removed. The facebrick chimney is still evident on the north side.

No. 31 is mostly concealed from the road by large plantings, but its original building form is still clearly evident and the place appears to be largely intact, retaining its original timberframed windows and dark-coloured weatherboards.

No. 45, also known as 'Rhondarosa' is also mostly concealed from the road by vegetation, however the main building form appears to be intact. The windows appear to have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows.

#### **Historical Notes:**

After the First World War, rehabilitation of returning soldiers posed a major Commonwealth problem, particularly in the United Kingdom where hundreds of thousands of returned soldiers were unable to find employment. To combat the problem, and also potentially populate the vast undeveloped areas of Western Australia, the Group and Soldier Settlement Scheme was implemented. The government resumed or purchased large estates and these were then subdivided. The Peel Estate was such an example. Most farmlets were approximately 100 acres in size, and were established for dairy farming because of the rich land surrounding the swamp areas.

The settlement of each ex-serviceman was financed by the Agricultural Bank, with an initial loan made to them to enable them to built a small, four-roomed unlined weatherboard house, to clear and fence their property, and to prepare pasture land to feed their stock. A supervisor from the bank was appointed to help them with advice and instruction, and a Bank Inspector visited them periodically to assess the work they had done before making any further loans.

Unfortunately for the Soldier Settlers, most of whom had no previous farming experience, the cost of producing the milk was generally greater that the price they received for milk. Some settlers sought new avenues of revenue and combined pig raising and poultry farming with dairying, but that rarely provided a real solution to the problem and the majority of settlers were forced to walk off their lots.

The homes constructed on the Solider Settlement lots were generally smaller than the Group Settlement homes, and typically consisted of four rooms and a verandah. Each cottage had a wood fired stove and a 1,000 gallon rainwater tank and cost approximately £40 to build.

The house at No. 31 was believed to have been built by Jack Jolly, who was foreman of house building in the early 1920s and retired to Mandogalup in 1931/32.

In 2021, all three residences are extant and appear to be in good condition.

#### **Associations:**

The place has close associations with the Soldier Settlement Scheme and with local resident and builder Jack Jolly.

#### References:

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984. Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGINII ICANCE ASSESSIVIENTI.	
Aesthetic Value:	With their simple building forms, weatherboard cladding and corrugated iron roofs, the residences combine to produce a recognisable precinct of buildings and contribute to the streetscape of Mandogalup Road.
Historic Value:	The houses are associated with the implementation of the Soldier Settlement Scheme on the Peel Estate in the 1920s, which, although generally considered a failure, contributed to the early development of farming and settlement at Mandogalup.
	One of the remaining houses is associated with local resident, Jack Jolly, who was foreman for the Settlement Scheme house building in the 1920s.
Social Value:	The houses demonstrate the form and detail of housing which were typical for working families.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	This group of three cottages demonstrate government planning of rural settlements, through their location together and the style and size of the homes. The differences between the homes demonstrate how the settlers could express their individuality.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



31 Mandogalup Road



45 Mandogalup Road



45 Mandogalup Road

# **Mandogalup Townsite (fmr)**



	A. Carrier and A. Car		
OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	Mandogalup Road	Mandogalup Road	
Suburb:	Mandogalup	Mandogalup	
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot Various	Various	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12125		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	OTHER: Other		
Present Use:	OTHER: Other		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Town		
Construction Date:	c1920s		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Constituction ividterials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY
	OCCUPATIONS: Settlements
	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying

#### **Physical Description:**

A few residences and the ruins of the Mandogalup Post Office is all that remains of the early Mandogalup townsite, which was centred around the intersection of Mandogalup Road and Anketell Road.

The extant houses are predominantly located on the west side of Mandogalup Road and typically comprise single-storey residences on large rural blocks. These include the three remaining Soldier Settler homes, namely no.'s 27, 31 and 45 Mandogalup Road.

The Pioneer Reserve is located on the northwest corner of the intersection, incorporating a grassed open space edged with bushland, as well as the more recently constructed Fire Brigade buildings, playing court and picnic area, marking the location of the former Mandogalup Hall.

The Post Office ruins are located on the south side of Anketell Road, opposite the intersection.

The identified places associated with the former townsite are

**Soldier Settlement Homes** 

Balmanup Post Office - Site

Mandogalup Post Office (fmr)

7 Mile - Site

White Bridge

Jolly's Bridge

Mandogalup Hall Reserve

#### **Historical Notes:**

The crossroads of Anketell Road and Mandogalup Road where originally the centre of the tiny township of Mandogalup, a Soldier's Settlement that was established early in 1921. The settlers ranged from ex-servicemen, the unemployed, temporary PWD workers and British migrants. When they first arrived, the settlers lived in a communal camp near that of the Public Works Department workers, in tents with a communal corrugated iron shelter for cooking. Many new arrivals found work with the PWD, which was then surveying the area and draining the swamps to open up new areas for farming. The income assisted many new settlers to help pay for their houses, with only the ex-servicemen being financed by the

Agricultural Bank. By July 1921, the first house had been built by Mr. William McLaughlan, an exregular of the British Army. By the end of 1921 the local drainage and road works were almost finished, and most of the settlers already there had built their homes, small unlined weatherboard cottages. The area was dotted with houses and there were a few roads. The Hope Valley Road ran eastwards from Hope Valley to Mandogalup, crossed the railway line at Seven Mile, and after about a mile, turned north and continued on to Jandakot as the Anketell Road. The Mandogalup Road ran north along the western side of the railway line from the Seven Mile to the Six Mile, past the McLaughlan and Harrises, as far as Norkett Road. On the southern side of the Hope Valley Road, Mandogalup Road continued as Johnson Road, and went as far as the Spectacles. Northwest of the Mandogalup Road there were only bush tracks, to the farms of the Sayers, Barns, Freckletons and the Wilcots, all soldier settlers. Deep in the bush to the west were the Clementis and the Vallis. Nearer the tiny township were the Brittons, Miles and Bolases, and four miles away were the Hills.

The townsite consisted of a number of shops, including; the house and shop (including Post Office) built by Percy Britton; a ramp, where the milk and cream cans were loaded onto the train; a butcher's shop; and a boarding house. The school was built in 1922, about a mile up Anketell Road, while the Hall was constructed in 1923.

In 2021, the place comprises the Post Office ruins, Hall Reserve, the fire station and community hall, and the houses along Mandogalup Road, including the three Soldier Settler homes. homes.

Associations:	
References:	
Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Ba	ack, 1984.
SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:	
Aesthetic Value:	The remaining soldier settler homes, combined with the hall site and the post office and store ruins, reveal the layout and character of the early buildings that formed the focus of Mandogalup townsite, and combine to represent a historic precinct.
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the site of the Mandogalup townsite, which was established as a Soldier's Settlement in 1921.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site

E - Recognise and interpret if possible

**MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:** 

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









Mandogalup Townsite Plan, Courtesy SROWA Cons\_5698\_Item\_1063

## Six Mile - site



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	Norkett Road	Norkett Road	
Suburb:	Mandogalup		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 663	P202790	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12129		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:	1		
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site	Historic Site	
Construction Date:	1920s		
Construction Materials:	N/A N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail and light rail transport
Physical Description:	
N/A	

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#### **Historical Notes:**

During the 1920s development of the Peel Estate, a light railway line was constructed from Jandakot, running southwards to the swampy area of Mandogalup, which was to be the first area drained. Mandogalup was first known as the Six Mile, then as the Seven Mile, the mileage being reckoned as the distance by rail from Jandakot. Later the line was extended across the Hope Valley Road, and the Seven Mile was named Mandogalup. The line followed the course of Johnson Road almost due south to the Nine Mile, where Johnson Road meets Thomas Road, then to the Eleven Mile, finishing at the Thirteen Mile, subsequently called Wellard. At the Nine Mile, a branch line ran parallel to Thomas Road as far as Berriga Brook, mainly for the benefit of firewood cutters.

In April 1921, a number of Group Settlers and ex-servicemen had applied for land at the Six and Seven Mile, and were living in tents near the Mandogalup lakes. At this time, the Six Mile stop was used to transport water and supplies to those living in the settlers' camps.

Approximately half a mile past the settler's camp at the Six Mile was the Mandogalup School and Teacher's Quarters, being the first building erected on the Peel Estate, and the prototype of most of those constructed in the following years. By the end of 1921, most of the settlers had built their homes, comprising small unlined weatherboard cottages of four rooms.

#### **Associations:**

\_\_\_\_\_

#### References:

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the stopping place for the light rail travelling between Jandakot and Wellard, which was used to transport water and supplies to the Peel Estate
	settlers' camps.
	The place is associated with the development of the region through the Peel Estate Agricultural Scheme.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

# **Smirk Cottage**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	4 Beacham Crescent	
Suburb:	Medina	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot 115	P189850
HCWA DATABASE NO:	1433	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	City of Kwinana Heritage List included in TPS2 1992.  National Trust of Australia (WA), 1985.  Register of the National Estate, 1998.  Part of East Rockingham Heritage Precinct Place 03841.	
USE:		
Original Use:	RESIDENTIAL:: Single Storey Residence	
Present Use:	EDUCATIONAL: Museum	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
<b>Construction Date:</b>	c1902	
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. Timber frame with corrugated iron	
Architectural Style:	Victorian Georgian	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	
Integrity:	
Authenticity:	
Historic Themes:	PEOPLE OCCUPATIONS OUTSIDE INFLUENCES OCCUPATIONS: Early Settlers Rural industry & market gardening World Wars & other wars Grazing, pastorialism and dairying

#### **Physical Description:**

Smirk Cottage comprises a single-storey limestone cottage, set within attractive landscaped grounds (Smirk's Heritage Site) that incorporate a range of other small structures, as well as numerous mature trees and a cottage garden.

The building is oriented south to face the lower lying swamp area and bushland to the south, although the north elevation (facing Beacham Crescent) acts as the main visitor entry and is adorned with an early painted sign reading "T.S. 'Tom" Smirk".

The building has a simple, rectilinear form, with a hipped corrugated iron roof and timber-framed verandahs on both the north and south elevations. The south verandah is raised approximately 600mm above ground level, with rendered masonry steps providing access to the timber floor, which has limestone foundations. The verandah has simple square posts supporting a separate low-pitched skillion roof, and timber balustrades to each of its sides. The northern (rear) verandah is incorporated under the main roof, and has similar posts and balustrades, although a retaining wall along its northern edge has the verandah floor set approximately 400mm below the ground level of the adjoining garden.

The cottage has rubble limestone walls, with cream-coloured pointing concealing most of the stonework itself and brick quoining surrounding some of the door and window openings. Brick is also used in the tall masonry chimneys, located at the east and west ends of the building. Several additions to the original fabric are evident, the first stage is delineated by the areas with brick quoining and reveal linings. The lean-to addition on the northeast corner of the building is most likely an early section of the fabric.

The interior of the cottage, which has been furnished to represent the typical layout and appearance of a settler's cottage, is quite intact, with rendered and painted masonry walls, timber lined ceilings and timber joinery, including timber floor boards, skirtings and architraves.

#### **Historical Notes:**

Thomas Stirk arrived in the Colony in 1851 as a convict aboard the Mermaid. Within approximately 3 months he received his ticket-of-leave and was eventually pardoned in 1853.

Smirk first worked in John Hardy's vineyard on the Swan River at Maylands until he married Eliza Hymus in 1855. Thomas and Eliza set up home at Wheatfield Cottage, where they had fourteen children. Their eighth child, William remained at Wheatfield Cottage until 1902, when he married Johanna Kavanagh and moved into the home he had built on Lot 617, one of

numerous landholdings that were originally purchased by Thomas Stirk in 1895. The first stage of the cottage was built c.1902-1905 and comprised two rooms. It was located near the site of an earlier building built by Thomas Smirk c.1855. The date of subsequent additions is unknown.

In the 1950s, with the development of the residential suburbs of Medina and Calista, Smirk's original holding was partly resumed, with the cottage surviving. It was used as a residence by a former council works foreman until the Kwinana Town Council decided to demolish it in 1985. This decision was overturned following considerable community campaigning and the

building was restored in 1991 by the Kwinana Heritage Group, who continue to occupy the building and use it as a local history museum.

#### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Smirk family and with the Kwinana Heritage Group.

#### References

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSIVIENT.	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as a modest but attractive cottage characterised by its simple form, limestone rubble walls with contrasting brick quoining, and its timber-framed verandahs across two elevations.
Historic Value:	This place is associated with a number of early pioneers of the district including Thomas and Eliza Smirk, who first purchased the land, and their son William, who built the cottage and lived there with his family.  The place is historically significant as one of the earliest land grants in the area, and combines with other remaining homes such as Key Cottage, Lealholm, Paradise Cottage and Pines Cottage to form a precinct that represents the early settlement of
	the East Rockingham district.
Social Value:	The place is among a number of significant sites in the area which provide the district with a sense of history and permanence. This is also evidenced by the ongoing efforts of community volunteers to retain and restore the building.
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	The design of the building, which began with only two rooms and was later expanded, represents the tradition of expanding cottages into more substantial farmhouses suited to the size of the family and their farming operations.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

#### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





# **Harry McGuigan Park**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	Bound by Medina Avenue, Wheelock Road, Harley Way and Hoyle Road	
Suburb:	Medina	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
24172,	Lot 571	DP69680
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12105	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:	1	
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Urban Park	
Construction Date:	1953	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

DESCRIPTION NOTES:	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment

#### **Physical Description:**

Harry McGuigan Reserve is located to the north of the Medina Shopping Centre and oppoiste the Salvation Army and is bounded by Medina Avenue to the west, Hoyle Rpad to the north, Wheelock Road to the south and housing to the east.

The place comprises a large public reserve demontrating a slightly undultating topgraphy incorporating a gentle rise to the centre before dropping off towards the east and west. The reserve comprises open parkland interspersed with clusters of remnant bushland including mature tuarts, sheoaks, Christmas bushes, banksias and blackboys.

Playground equipment is positioned at various locations throughout the park, within purpose-built sand pits. A series of winding concrete paths extends through the parkland, connecting the roadway footpaths to the main play areas.

#### **Historical Notes:**

On the 18th December 1953, the Western Australian Government passed the Kwinana Road District Act, severing the requisite land for industry and housing from the Rockingham Shire and placing the entire responsibility for the satellite town of Medina and its environs under the direction of one man, Commissioner Harry Lester McGuigan. In his capacity as Commissioner, Harry McGuigan was employed to administer the local government affairs for the first five years, with the Minister for Local Government having the authority to extend the commissioners tem of office to seven years.

Commissioner McGuigan found himself to be in a challenging situation, on the one hand he was to be the mediator between a huge international petroleum company and the Western Australian Government, while on the other hand he was confronted with the social problems of a new community made up of men and women of different professions, trades and nationalities, transplanted into what was then a new and remote location. The success with which McGuigan carried out his task, until being replaced by the constitutionally elected Road Board in 1961, made him a well-respected local identity and an obvious choice for honouring with the naming of a local bushland reserve.

When Medina was designed, 16% of the town site was retained and set aside as natural bush reserves, creating an aesthetically pleasant area in an otherwise urban centre. These reserves, which also include Ridley Green and Oakley Hollow have come to characterise the area.

#### Associations:

The place is associated with Harry McGuigan.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as an attractive urban park characterised by its undulating sand dunes and remnant bush vegetation, and contributes to the townscape of Kwinana.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with Harry McGuigan, its namesake, who was the Commissioner of Kwinana from 1953-1961 and who administered the local government affairs of Medina and its environs.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place is valued by the community as a long-standing public open space and recreational reserve.
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

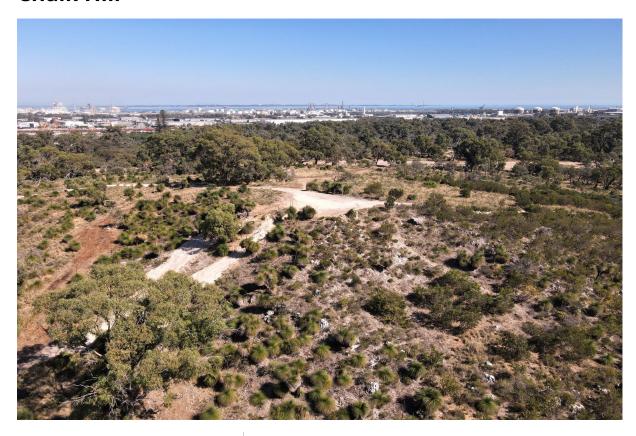








## **Chalk Hill**



OTHER NAMES:	Chalk Hill Lookout		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Chalk Hill Road		
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
31256,	Lot 166	P175000	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	24535		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Other Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other		
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>		
Condition:	Good	
Integrity:	High	
Authenticity:	High	
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: OCCUPATIONS:: Sport, recreation and entertainment	
	Rural industry & market gardening	

#### **Physical Description:**

Chalk Hill comprises a large limestone ridge, with a lookout at its highest point, surrounded by acres of natural bushland. The place forms a natural buffer between the residential townsite of Kwinana, and the heavy industrial area located to the west.

The lookout can be accessed via a bitumen and limestone gravel path leading up from the parking area at Beacham Crescent.

The lookout at the top of the hill is generally of limestone rubble construction with steps leading up to a circular platform edged with tubular steel railing. The lookout allows panoramic views in all directions, over bushland, residential and industrial sites.

The place is in fair condition although the steps are in dangerous condition towards the top.

#### **Historical Notes:**

There is documented evidence that Medina and the surrounding area was an area of indigenous occupation, in particular the limestone ridge known as Chalk Hill, which divides Medina from the industrial area, was once an indigenous campsite. The area is part of a trail of fresh water lakes and natural springs running north-south along the greater metropolitan coastal strip used by the Whadjuk Nyoongar for hunting and gathering.

Chalk Hill was part of the land owned by Thomas and Eliza Smirk, who purchased Lot 617, also incorporating the future townsite of Medina, in the 1850s. The Smirks operated a dairy farm and market garden on the property.

In the 1950s, as with much of the land around East Rockingham, the site was resumed by the Government for the development of Kwinana. The town was the largest purpose-built industrial town in Western Australia, and was originally planned to be located north of the industrial area that was developing along the coast of Cockburn Sound. However, with the prevailing winds being westerly and the summer breezes south westerly, the town planner, Margaret Feilman, ensured the place was built south of Thomas Road, where it would be protected by the limestone ridge known as Chalk Hill. A large area of bushland around Chalk Hill was also retained as a buffer, or 'green belt', protecting the town from fumes and other undesirable effects of the nearby heavy industrial area.

During the 1950s and 60s, Chalk Hill was a camping ground for the local Aboriginal families. Some of these people worked in the BP Refinery but were not eligible for housing until after the 1967 referendum, when Aboriginal people were given improved access to government facilities.

The place has continued to be an important part of the Kwinana townsite, and a small limestone lookout is located at its highest point, allowing panoramic views in every direction of the distinctly contrasting scenery.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the landscape has become more heavily wooded and the access road to the crest of the hill was built in the late 1960s.

#### **Associations:**

The place is associated with early settlers, the Smirk family.

#### References:

National Trust of Australia (WA) Assessment Documentation, 2006. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

0.0	
Aesthetic Value:	As the highest point of a limestone ridge, the place is a pronounced landmark, which combined with the surrounding natural bushland, contributes to the townscape of Kwinana.
Historic Value:	The place was integral to the original town plan for Kwinana, providing access to the summer breezes, while also protecting the town from fumes and other undesirable effects of the nearby heavy industrial area.
	The place is documented as a traditional camping ground for Aboriginal people, and is also significant in more recent Aboriginal history.
Social Value:	The place is valued as a public lookout, allowing panoramic views in every direction and contributing to the community's sense of place.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The landscape of this hill is typical of the limestone ridge located in a north south alignment on the metropolitan coast line.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





# **Army Camp (fmr)**



OTHER NAMES:	Ding Dong Nightclub		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Gentle Road		
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number Plan/Diagram		
	Lot 977 978	P157953	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	16043		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	MILITARY: Other		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1939-1945		
Construction Materials:	N/A N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Low
Historic Themes:	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World wars and other wars
Physical Description:	

There are building remnants on both side of Gentle Road, at Lots 977 and 978. To the west, a low concrete circular formation is attached to a small concrete archlike structure, with stone cladding. The circular formation is clearly visible in aerial maps. To the east, at the same point on Gentle Road is a low hummock that appears to contain building remnants, largely concrete pieces. Adjacent to this, at a lower level is a larger remnant, comprising concrete footings and floor slab, with a small portion of brick wall, and concrete steps from floor level down to ground level. There are remnant non-native bushes and trees.

Beyond these remnant pieces is thick bush, and as the place is fenced off, inspection was only available from the roadside.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The location of the Army camp appears on early maps as a pair of narrow road reserves within a Commonage or Common Reserve 1485 – a large reserve that extended roughly between Wellard Road and Anketell Road. This section of town common land was utilised by the army during WW1 and WW2, as well as the open spaces of unoccupied bushland to the east of the township, which was considered a good training ground for both men and horses.

The artillery also made use of the bare sandhills around Warnbro Sound as a practice ground, and left there many unexploded shells, not retrieved until the 1980s.

The Radar Detection Huts located nearby (on the south side of Wellard Road) are associated with this army camp, and it is believed that the place was a campsite for the military personnel who operated the radar surveillance site.

During the 1950s and 1960s the site was occupied by a nightclub, the Ding Dong.

## Associations:

#### References:

Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:		
Historic Value:	The place is associated with Australia's coastal defence system erected in response to external threats during World War II, and is one of a number of camps that was established in the unoccupied bushland east of Rockingham	
Social Value:		
Research Value:	There is some potential for the site to have archeological finds relating to former occupants.	
Representativeness:		
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.	

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









# **Medina Education and Employment Hostel**



OTHER NAMES:	Moorditj Koort		
LOCATION:			
Address:	148-150 Gilmore Avenue		
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 978, 977	P206196	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	18580		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Anglican Church Inventory		
USE:			
Original Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence		
Present Use:	GOVERNMENTAL: Administration		
Other Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Institutional housing		
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1960s		
Construction Materials:	Painted Brick		
Constitution Materials.	Terracotta tile		
Architectural Style:	Post War International		

DESCRIPTION NOTES:		
Condition:	Good	
Integrity:	Moderate	
Authenticity:	High	
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Community services and Utilities	

#### **Physical Description:**

The single storey painted brick building is of a simple rectiliniar form with a terracotta tile roof. Generous timber framed windows are located across the front elevation and feature combinations of fixed pane and hopper style.

The main entrance on the north of the building is likely to have been the former carport, now enclosed with glass to create additional office space. A large paved parking area is located on the northern side of the building and the front yard features mature plantings and grass.

#### **Historical Notes:**

This place was originally built for the Anglican Church as a residence. It is now used as an adminstration office for a not-for-profit organisation for the health and wellness of Aboriginal people.

#### **Associations:**

The place is associated with the local Aboriginal Community who are proactive in managing the health and well being of the community.

The place is associated with the Anglican Church.

#### References:

Anglican Church Inventory of Places Moorditj Koort website Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The place has some value for its demonstration of the Post War international style.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with Anglican Church and for the relationship with the local Aboriginal community.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the local Aboriginal community for its role in promoting health and access to services.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	D - Photograph and interpret

## **Medina Infant Health Centre - site**



State Library of Western Australia

Infant Health Centre, c1956. Courtesy SLWA image 238,261PD.

OTHER NAMES:	Isabella House		
LOCATION:			
Address:	7 Harley Way		
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot M1042	P163305	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	24437		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	HEALTH: Other		
Present Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Hall		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
Construction Date:	c1955; demolished 2012		
Construction Materials:	N/A N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACITIVITIES: Community services and utilities
Physical Description:	
N/A	

#### **Historical Notes:**

A sub-committee of the Infant Health Association first began servicing the Kwinana area in 1953, with fortnightly visits by the mobile unit to the local shopping centre on Pace Road. The Medina Infant Health Committee was formed not long after, with the purpose to "establish, conduct and maintain an infant health centre in co-operation with the Public Health Department". The Infant Health Centre was eventually constructed on a site just east of the shopping centre in late 1955.

By 1960, the Road Board Commissioner saw the sister-in-charge of the Medina Infant Health Clinic, and expressed concern over dwindling numbers of mothers with infants attending the centre. This was because not only were the number of births in the district falling, but also the pre-school clinic operated by the Public Health Department had the effect of taking children aged 1-5 away from the infant health centre.

It is not known how long the centre remained in operation at the site. The building was demolished in December 2012 to enable the extension of the Medina Town Hall.

Associations:	

#### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	This site is associated with the provision of services to the community of Medina established in the 1950s.
	The construction of a Infant Health Centre was consistent with the government policy of the period which established infant health centres across the state for the provision of consistent advice and to gather demographic information.
Social Value:	The site was visited by the majority of families with children in Medina throughout the second half of the 20th century. It was one of the places in which families and particularly mothers met and exchanged information.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

## **Kwinana Senior Citizens Centre**



OTHER NAMES:	Kwinana Hotel			
LOCATION:				
Address:	17 Harley Way			
Suburb:	Medina			
LAND INFORMATION:				
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram		
	Lot 1040	DP163305		
HCWA DATABASE NO:				
HERITAGE LISTINGS:				
USE:				
Original Use:	COMMERCIAL: Hotel			
Present Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: Senior Citizens Centre			
Other Use:				
DESCRIPTION:				
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group			
Construction Date:	1955; 1963; 1972			
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard Corrugated galvanised sheeting			
Architectural Style:	Post War International			
DESCRIPTION NOTES:				
Condition:	Good			
Integrity:	Moderate			
Authenticity:	High			
Historic Themes:	OCCUPATIONS			

SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES

DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY: Hospitality
Community services and utilities
Government Policy

#### **Physical Description:**

The Senior Citizens Centre is a single storey rectilinear timber framed building clad with weatherboard. It has a simple pitched roof with gables on either end and two small gable roof additions to the western elevation. The roof is clad with corrugated zincalume.

The original timber framed windows are pairs of sash windows grouped in pairs across the main elevation.

The main entrance is within a porch accessed by steps from the main parking area. The double entrance doors are timber framed glass with accompanying full height glass side panels. Alongside the main entrance are brick planter boxes and a vertical element projecting above the roof line defines the entrance.

Garden beds are located across the main elevation apart from the paved access to the main entrance from the parking area.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The building which accommodates the Kwinana Senior Citizens Centre was built in 1955 as the hotel for the new community at Medina. Specifically it was a 'wet' canteen for the workers from the refinery. The State Government supported the venture as one of the 'State Hotels' that was an initiative of the Labor Scaddan Government from 1911.

The purpose of the State Hotels was to control the distribution and supply of alcohol in the state, particularly in mining or remote areas where sly grog was a problem. By the 1950s, they were few of these hotels remaining in the state. The revenue gained from the State Hotels was not significant enough to continue the venture particularly with a strong commercial hotel lobby group resisting the state role in the market.

In 1963, the business of the hotel was handed over to the Shire of Kwinana who continued to operate the place as a hotel, or 'canteen' and it proved to be a valuable source of revenue.

In 1972, the new Kwinana Hotel was completed and opened and the Shire lost a significant source of revenue. The Shire resolved to purchase the building from the state government and repurpose the place as a Senior Citizens Centre. The new centre was opened in 1972 after refurbishements.

Aerial photographs indicate that since that time there have been a number of additions to the place. In the early 1990s the asbestos roof cladding was replaced with zincalume and at the same time additions were constructed to the west and south elevations. In the late 1990s, the place was again extended on the north west corner.

Since that time there have been minor alterations and additions to the place but the extent and form of the place have remained largely unchanged. No access was provided at the time of this assessment.

#### **Associations:**

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#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Caroline de Mori, "Time, Gentlemen" A History of the Hotel Industry in Western Australia, Western Australian Hotels Association Inc, 1987.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

#### **Aesthetic Value:**

The building is a simple but well-resolved example of the modern style of architecture typical of the 1950s, with a distinct building form that combines a simple rectilinear plan and stylish detailing.

	The building complements the style of surrounding residential and community buildings from the same era and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Harley Street.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the early development of the Kwinana town site, being one of the first buildings constructed to provide local facilities for the workers and residents of Medina and Calista.
	The place is associated with the State Government policy of managing the sale and distribution of alcohol from the 1910s.
	The place is associated with the initiatives of the Shire of Kwinana who took on the place as a hotel and then converted it to a Senior Citizens centre.
Social Value:	The place has social value to the community who have attended the Senior Citizens Centre for activities and social events, or used the place as a hotel between 1955 and 1972.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The place is typical of the scale of small regional hotels from the 1950s.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



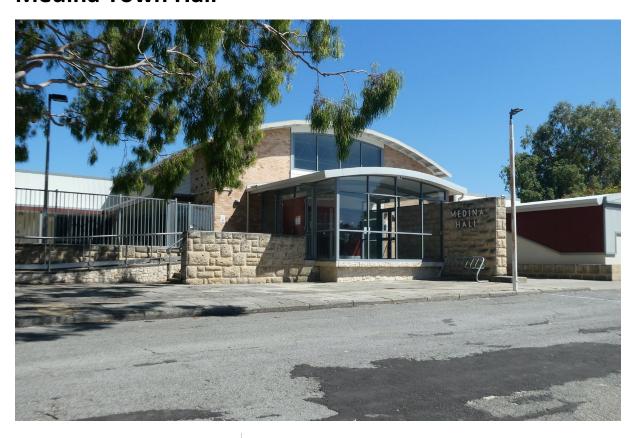






Opening 1972, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky' p. 230.

## **Medina Town Hall**



OTHER NAMES:	Queen Elizabeth Hall				
LOCATION:					
Address:	7 Harley Way				
Suburb:	Medina				
LAND INFORMATION:					
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram			
,	Lot 1042	P163305			
HCWA DATABASE NO:	24441				
HERITAGE LISTINGS:					
USE:					
Original Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL:: Community Hall				
Present Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL:: Community Hall				
Other Use:					
DESCRIPTION:					
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group				
Construction Date:	1955				
	Brick				
Construction Materials:	Stone				
	Corrugated galvanised iron				
Architectural Style:	Post War International				

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment

#### **Physical Description:**

The place comprises a substantial community hall designed in the Post-War International style distinguished by its characteristic curved roofs and contrasting rectilinear form, as well as its simple modern detailing. Although the building has been extended towards the south and alterations to the glazing of the porch has occured, the Medina Town Hall presents with a high level of intactness.

The front elevation features projecting feature walls constructed with rounded blocks of limestone, positioned at right angles to each other to marking the front entry portico, and entry terrace.

The portico projects forward of the terrace, and has timber-framed and glazed walls and a curved roof to match the main building form.

Service rooms attached to the sides of the building also incorporated curved roofs.

The building has been extended to the south and north. The southern extension, rectangular in plan, has masonry to the lower portion of the wall, and the upper portions clad incorrugated sheet metal, and a flat roof. The northern extension, smaller in plan, projects from the front façade and is constructed of the same materials as the southern extension, but has a low curved roof to match the original building.

A mature white gum is located immediately adjacent to the front entry of the hall, and a large grassed terrace is located to the south, bounded on all sides by an open metal post and rail fence.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The Medina Hall was first discussed at a meeting of the Kwinana Roads Board in February 1953, when Commissioner Harry McGuigan, health and building inspector Doug Waddingham and the residents in attendance discussed the civic facilities required for the fledgling town. Amenities requiring urgent attention were a public hall, a school, shopping centre, children's playground, playing fields, temporary bar, street signs and lighting.

During May 1954, the Australasian Petroleum refinery donated £250 to the Medina Resident's Association, towards the cost of purchasing a marquee to be used as a temporary hall for Medina. The marquee could hold up to 130 people and for a while was a popular community centre, however by October of the same year, Commissioner for the Road Board, Mr Harry McGuigan announced that, thanks to a substantial donation by the Australasian Petroleum Refinery Ltd, a permanent community halls would be built at Medina. The Board had originally arranged to finance the balance of the cost of the building and for the initial furnishings, however the oil company's architects, Summerhayes & Associates had prepared an attractive design which allowed for the use of the hall in conjunction with an outdoor terrace. Works started almost immediately by the builder, R.J. Davies, for a cost of £17,500. Interestingly, the wandoo flooring in the hall came from the University of Western Australia, where it had originally been constructed as an outdoor dance floor for the visit to the State of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II in 1954.

Managing director of the oil company, Mr. A.E. Mason stated that his company would like the donation linked with the royal visit to Western Australia and so it had been decided to call the new building, 'Queen Elizabeth Hall'. The hall was officially opened on 18 June, 1955, with over 900 people attending the opening ceremony. At the opening it was also revealed that on top of the £15,000 pledged by the oil company, another £7,000 had been donated by an anonymous contributor.

The hall quickly became the focus of social events in Kwinana, such as the popular Coronation Ball, but was also used for more practical services by the district clinic nurse.

The place was altered and extended c.2012, on the site of the former Medina Child Health Centre, and continues to function as a Town Hall.

#### **Associations:**

The place has close associations with the Australasian Petroleum Refinery Ltd. and architects, Summerhayes & Associates.

#### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

Aesthetic Value:	The place is an attractive and well-resolved example of a
	community hall designed in the Post-War International style and is distinguished by its characteristic curved roofs and contrasting rectilinear form, as well as its simple modern detailing and projecting feature walls. Later extensions complement the styling and colour palette of the original hall.
	The building complements the style of surrounding residential and community buildings from the same era and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Pace Road.
	The mature white gum located near the entry to hall, combined with the grassed terrace and hedges, forms a distinct setting for the hall and also provides an attractive contrast to the otherwise hard urban setting.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the early development of the Kwinana town site, being one of the first buildings constructed to provide much needed local facilities for the residents of Medina and Calista.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the community as a substantial public building whose construction was funded entirely by contributions donated by industry and local community members.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE.	Considerable

#### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









War Memorial Dedication outside the hall 1957, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p.195.

# All Saints Anglican Church (fmr)



OTHER NAMES:	Salvation Army Church			
LOCATION:				
Address:	57 Medina Avenue			
Suburb:	Medina			
LAND INFORMATION:				
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram		
,	Lot 303	P206093		
HCWA DATABASE NO:	24503			
HERITAGE LISTINGS:				
USE:				
Original Use:	RELIGIOUS: Church			
Present Use:	RELIGIOUS: Church			
Other Use:				
DESCRIPTION:				
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group			
<b>Construction Date:</b>	c1953			
Construction Materials:	Painted brick			
Constituction Materials.	Corrugated fibrous panels			
Architectural Style:	Post War International			

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Religion
Physical Description:	

The place comprises a modest single-storey building located on the corner of Hoyle Road and Medina Avenue, an element of a complex of Salvation Army buildings.

The building has been constructed in at least two stages, with the southernmost part of the building, oriented east-west, being the main church hall, as distinguished by the small cross fixed to the apex of its gable roof. The secondary range running north south has followed a similar construction form and was built in the early 1970s.

The painted face brick walls of the hall have regularly spaced piers to the north and south elevations, with timber-framed sash windows in between. A wing extends northward, with a similar rectangular plan, low pitched gable roof and regularly spaced brick piers, although the windows between piers on this wing are metal framed.

The roofs of each wing are clad with corrugated metal cladding painted red.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The Anglican residents of Kwinana held services as early as 1953 in the church house located on Medina Avenue. Rev M.R.H. Norton was appointed in April 1953 by the Archbishop of Perth to be in charge of the Rockingham district which included Medina and Kwinana.

Construction of the church building was discussed throughout 1953 however did not appear to progress immediately. The building was dedicated by Archbishop Moline on 8 June 1958 and designated as the Church of All Saints. The small church hall located to the east of the church, facing Hoyle Road, was built soon after to a design by honorary architect Milton J. Boyce. This information suggests that Boyce, who was achitect with the City of Perth, was also the designer of the church.

The original church consisted only of the wing parallel to Hoyle Road. The porch addressing the Medina Avenue was built shortly after the construction of the church and the wing built from the north elevation parallel to Medina Avenue was constructed in the early 1970s.

The clergy stationed at Medina were:

- 1958 W.K. Elphick
- 1959-1963 G. Kingston
- 1963-1964 A.J. Scott
- 1964-1970 R.H. Langshaw
- 1970-1975 J.B. Bowyer
- 1975-1986 D.L. Prescott

In 1983, the property was sold to the Salvation Army and a new church built in Parmelia. The Salvationists re-opened the building on 11 February 1984 with Commissioner E. Burrows officiating. The church and hall continue to be part of the Salvation Army complex.

#### **Associations:**

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#### **References:**

The West Australian, 2 April 1953, p. 3.

Medina - The first Church of All Saints, Hoyle Road, by Fr Ted Doncaster (23 July 2010) held by the Anglican Archives.

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	With its simple form and modest finish, the building complements the surrounding residential buildings from the same era and contributes to the streetscape of both Medina Avenue and Hoyle Road.
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the first Anglican church built for residents of Kwinana.
Social Value:	The church is valued by the congregation who regularly attend the church and for those members of the community who attend the place for social events.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The modest scale and form of the church is representative of suburban churches built in the 1950s.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

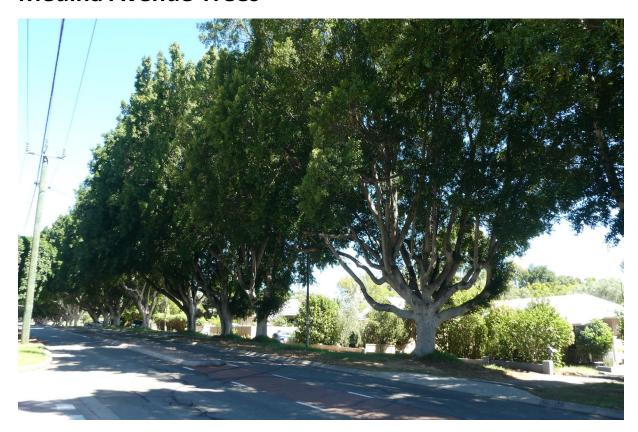








## **Medina Avenue Trees**



OTHER NAMES:	Hill's Weeping Figs				
LOCATION:					
Address:	Medina Avenue				
Suburb:	Medina				
LAND INFORMATION:					
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram			
,	Lot Various	Various			
HCWA DATABASE NO:	24486				
HERITAGE LISTINGS:					
USE:					
Original Use:	Other: Other				
Present Use:	Other: Other				
Other Use:					
DESCRIPTION:					
Place Type:	Tree				
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1950s				
Construction Materials:	N/A				
Constituction Materials.	N/A				
Architectural Style:	N/A				

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Community services and utilities

#### **Physical Description:**

The subject trees comprise all those growing in the nature strips along Medina Avenue, particularly those along the west side, which have not been pruned to allow for overhead powerlines. The trees are believed to be Hill's Weeping fig (Ficus microcarpa 'Hillii') and are characterised by their intricate trunk formations and impressive canopies that shade both the footpaths and the road.

#### **Historical Notes:**

Despite the emphasis on retaining large portions of natural bushland in the plan for Kwinana, a number of the residential streets, most notably Medina Avenue, were also planted with homogenous rows of feature trees, including Jacarandas, peppermints, Cape Lilacs, and Weeping Fig. These plantings have continued to be maintained and have prospered, contributing to the attractive appearance of many streets.

The distinctive mature trees planted in a row through the Medina Shopping Centre carpark first appear on archival photographs in 1958 as young saplings, suggesting they were planted within four years of the opening of the shopping centre.

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#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	Lining the main entry into what was once the residential core and focus of community life in Medina, the Medina Avenue trees make a significant contribution to the townscape of Kwinana.
	With their intricate trunk formations and impressive canopies, the Medina Avenue trees are attractive specimens that contribute to the distinctive streetscape of Medina Avenue.
Historic Value:	The trees are associated with the original town plan of Medina, specifically the emphasis placed on balancing natural bushland with introduced species to provide pleasant green spaces amongst the suburban development.
Social Value:	The trees are valued by the local community and contribute to their sense of place.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.









# **First Municipal Roads Board Office**



OTHER NAMES:	St John Ambulance Association Kwinana Sub-Centre		
LOCATION:			
Address:	156 Medina Avenue		
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 796	P206089	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12086		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATION:: Office Building		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1954		
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard Terracotta tile		
Architectural Style:	Post war International		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair to good
Integrity:	Moderate to high
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Government and politics
Physical Description:	,

The former Roads Board office comprises a single-storey timber-framed building clad with horizontal timber weatherboards. The roof is a simple gable form clad with terracotta tiles which continues down at the same pitch to form the canopy to the porch area.

The building has a simple rectilinear plan, incorporating an entry porch on its southeast corner which is distinguished by its pairs of timber columns and fascia (previously used for the attachment of signage).

External timber joinery is largely intact, including the timber fascias, eaves lining boards, the horizontal timber batten boards to the subfloor area and steps up to the entry porch. The original timber-framed casement windows and timber-framed glazed entry door are also intact. The windows are side hung casements with each casement being divided into four panes by horizontal glazing bars. The front entry door is of similar design being a timber framed door with a five-paned obscured glass panel divided by horizontal glazing bars.

The building is set back approximately 8 metres from the street boundary, where a large granite boulder is located. A historic plaque is attached to the boulder, inscribed with "Office – Used as the Commissioner's Office from 1954-1961, then used as the Roads Board Office until 1963. The state government appointed Mr H L McGuigan as the Commissioner for the (then) new Roads Board District."

### **Historical Notes:**

On the 18th December 1953, the Western Australian Government passed the Kwinana Road District Act, severing the requisite land for industry and housing from the Rockingham Shire and placing the entire responsibility for the satellite town of Medina and its environs under the direction of one man, Commissioner Harry Lester McGuigan. In his capacity as Commissioner, Harry McGuigan was employed to administer the local government affairs for the first five years, with the Minister for Local Government having the authority to extend the commissioners term of office to seven years.

Commissioner McGuigan found himself to be in a challenging situation, on the one hand he was to be the mediator between a huge international petroleum company and the Western Australian Government, while on the other hand he was confronted with the social problems of a new community made up of men and women of different professions, trades and nationalities, transplanted into what was then a new and remote location.

The First Roads Board Office was constructed in 1954, comprising a small State Housing dwelling adapted for use as an office. The place was used as the Commissioner's Office until 1961, at which time the district began to operate under a constitutionally elected Board, the Shire of Kwinana, and Commissioner McGuigan retired. In his outgoing speech, McGuigan identified that the offices were "temporary" and "may not meet the needs of the Board", however it continued to be used for this purpose until 1963, when the new Council offices were ready.

The St John Ambulance Association was first established in Medina in May 1956, following a public meeting at which a working committee of seven was elected. The committee was confronted with the problem of finding a building for the new sub-centre, and also laboured untiringly to acquire an ambulance. A vehicle was donated by BP in 1956 and it is believed that the Association moved into the former Roads Board Office in the late 1960s.

# **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Kwinana Road Board, Commissioner Harry McGuigan and the St John Ambulance Association

# References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

# **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGINII ICANCE ASSESSIVIENTI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has some aesthetic value as a modest but highly intact weatherboard and tile building dating from the 1950s, being a standard State Housing Commission building adapted for use as an office.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the implementation of the Kwinana Road District Act of 1953, being the first office for the Road Board, and for with the Commissioner of the Kwinana Road Board, Mr Harry McGuigan, who was responsible for the development of Kwinana prior to the establishment of the constitutionally elected Board.  The place is associated with the St John Ambulance Association, particularly the Medina branch, which was established in 1956 and operated from the building from the late 1960s.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the community as the site of the first Roads Board Office, as evidenced by the placement of a historic plaque near the front of the building.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The building demonstrates the scale of administrative offices in the 1950s for a small local government authority.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.





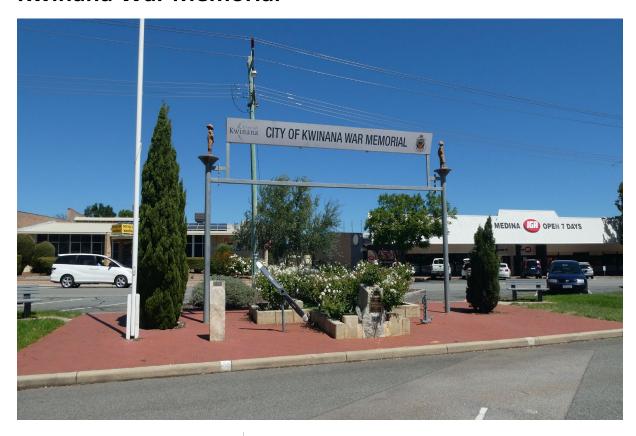


1954, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 153.



1961, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 153.

# **Kwinana War Memorial**



OTHER NAMES:	Pace Road Memorial		
LOCATION:			
Address:	Pace Road		
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
42897,	Lot 309	P217955	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	11648		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Monument Australia		
USE:			
Original Use:	MONUMENT/CEMETERY: Monument		
Present Use:	MONUMENT/CEMETERY: Monument		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Other Built Type		
Construction Date:	1957		
Construction Materials:	Steel		
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World wars and other wars
Physical Description:	·

The Memorial is comprised of a number of elements that are composed together to create a unified acknowledgment.

A simple steel frame holds signage and two small figures representing service men. Under the framework is a rose garden, anchor, propellor and mounted plaques. Alongside this grouping is a flagpole and two conifers define the edges of the memorial. The memorial is denoted with brick paving and is located between two carparks in the central Medina shopping precinct.

### **Historical Notes:**

This memorial was built in 1957 by the Kwinana RSL and was initially located on the verge outside the Town Hall. The simple structure has been used as the location of annual events to acknowledge Australian servicemen and women.

The vene continues to be the location for these events until the present [2021] day.

### **Associations:**

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#### References:

RSLWA website https://www.rslwa.org.au/branch/kwinana/

# **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The memorial has a simple utilitarian style.
Historic Value:	The memorial has historic value for its association with service men and women who served in conflicts outside Australia.
	Its construction is reflective of the community attitude to acknowledge servicemen and women through structures to focus this contribution.
Social Value:	The memorial is the location of regular ceremonial events which celebrate the contribution of the servicemen and women. These events, such as ANZAC Day are well attended.
Research Value:	The place is part of a wider movement to acknowledgement the services which as a group can provide an understanding of this wide spread phenomenon.
Representativeness:	The memorial is representative of how many communities have come built small memorials of a range of designs to acknowledge the contribution of the Australian services.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.









Dedication of the War Memorial, 1957.

# **Medina Shopping Centre**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17,	19, 21 Pace Road	
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lots 2, 34, 25, 22, 39 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57	D24752, D40417, P08274, P08274, P14105, P14105, P14105, P14105, P14105, P14105, P14105	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12095		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store		
Present Use:	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1954		
Construction Materials:	Painted brick Corrugated galvanised sheeting		
Architectural Style:	Post War International		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	OCCUPATIONS:: Commercial services and industries
Physical Description:	

The Medina shops comprises a range of single-storey brick units creating a row of 11 adjoining shops.

The building range is characterised by its simple, rectangular form and its skillion roof sloping away to the rear of the units. A cantilevered awning extends across its front (south) elevation which extends to shade the width of the footpath.

Each of the shopfronts is approximately 7 metres wide (except the tenancy on the western corner, which is wider) and incorporates a single entry door flanked on either side by glazed shop windows. The configuration and presentation of the shops has been modified, with the addition of new window frames replacing the original maple timber frames, new signage and security features. There is still evidence of some original tiling to sill height, angled pilasterds between the windows and the upper clerestory windows that run along the full range of the shops.

The awning is lined with a modern-profile pressed metal cladding and fascia, and like the brick walls, has been painted in bright colours.

Local up garages and store rooms were constructed to the rear of the shops.

The shopping centre is oriented parallel with Pace Road, and features a large bitumen carpark in the area immediately south of the covered walkway. Mature weeping fig trees (ficus benjamina) are planted in a row through the centre of the carpark, matching the nearby impressive specimens on Medina Avenue.

In 2021, the shopping centre is still extant with all shops tenanted.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The Medina Shopping Centre was first discussed at a meeting of the Kwinana Roads Board in February 1953, when Commissioner Harry McGuigan, health and building inspector Doug Waddingham and the residents in attendance discussed the civic facilities required for the fledgling town. Amenities requiring urgent attention were a public hall, a school, shopping centre, children's playground, playing fields, temporary bar, street signs and lighting.

Following construction during 1953, the shopping centre at the top of the hill in Medina Avenue, on the north side of Pace Road, was opened by April 1954, when Norman Corker opened his delicatessen. Other shops included a butcher, café, newsagent, chemist, greengrocer, hairdresser and drycleaner, with a temporary post office. The shopping centre was an important commercial and social element which helped define the Medina town centre.

Prior to the construction of the Infant Health Centre, a sub-committee of the Infant Health Association arranged fortnightly visits by a mobile unit to the shopping centre.

By 1957, the Medina Shopping Centre was still the only local shopping facility for residents of Medina and Calista, and the Resident's Association requested additional facilities, claiming "the Perth housewife would pay 1/9 a pound for grilling chops while the price in Medina was 2/6. Pears and onions were selling in Perth for 3/- and 2/- for five pounds respectively whilst the local prices were 5/- and 3/4". Large shopping facilities were eventually provided in 1972 in the form of 'The Hub', constructed as part of the New Town Centre in Kwinana.

The distinctive mature trees planted in a row through the Medina Shopping Centre carpark first appear on archival photographs in 1958 as young saplings, suggesting they were planted within four years of the opening of the shopping centre.

#### **Associations:**

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# References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020. Medina Place Plan, City of Kwinana, 2020.

# **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The building is a simple but well-resolved example of the
	modern style of architecture typical of the 1950s, with a distinct building form that combines a simple rectilinear plan with projecting skillion roofs and stylish detailing.
	The building complements the style of surrounding residential and community buildings from the same era and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of both Medina Avenue and Pace Road.
	The mature fig trees located in the carpark are attractive specimens that improve the amenity of the shopping centre and complement the avenue of similar trees along Medina Avenue.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the early development of the Kwinana town site, being one of the first buildings constructed to provide much needed local facilities for the residents of Medina and Calista.
Social Value:	The place has social value to the community as it was the first commercial premises in the district and provided a place for the new residents to meet and shop.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The group of shops are typical of 1950s shops that served a small community often within walking distance of their homes.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.









Medina Shopping Centre, 1956, Courtesy SLWA image 238,260PD

# **Kwinana Police Station (fmr)**



OTHER NAMES:	Little Bandits Child Care	Little Bandits Child Care Centre	
	Medina Police Station		
LOCATION:			
Address:	25 Pace Road		
Suburb:	Medina	Medina	
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 546	P206127	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	3051		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	GOVERNMENTAL: Police Station		
Present Use:	COMMERCIAL: Other		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1954		
Construction Materials:	Painted Brick		
Construction iviaterials.	Terracotta tile		
Architectural Style:	Post war International		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITES: Law and order
Physical Description:	

The former Kwinana Police Station is a single-storey timber-framed building of a residential scale and form. It has a low pitched gabled roof clad with terracotta tiles. A later addition, or enclosure, across the front of the building is painted brick with aluminium framed windows. The remainder of the building is weatherboard to dado height and fibrous board above. The door and window openings appear to be in the original locations although largely of a later aluminum manufacture.

The building is surrounded with a high brick wall and gates on the Harley Street frontage and paved parking on the Pace Road elevation. The adjacent house at 27 Pace road is part of the same child care complex and is likely to have been the former police officers quarters.

# **Historical Notes:**

As part of the establishment of the community in Kwinana (now Medina) in the early 1950s the state government provided essential services. The police station and quarters were built in 1954 in a style which was consistent with the adjacent homes.

The first officers at the station were Sgt Graham from Northam and Constable Eddy who was previously serving in Central Perth.

The police station functioned from this site until the mid 1990s when a new station was built on the corner of Sulphur Road and Meares Avenue. The former station and the adjacent former quarters were converted to use as a child care centre. Internal changes have not been viewed as part of this review.

Aerial photographs of the site since the mid 20th century show there have been minimal changes to the form and extent of the building although the construction of play equipment at the rear of the former quarters was an initial change that has been continued.

#### **Associations:**

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### **References:**

Coastal Districts Star, 11 November 1954, p. 3. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

# SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

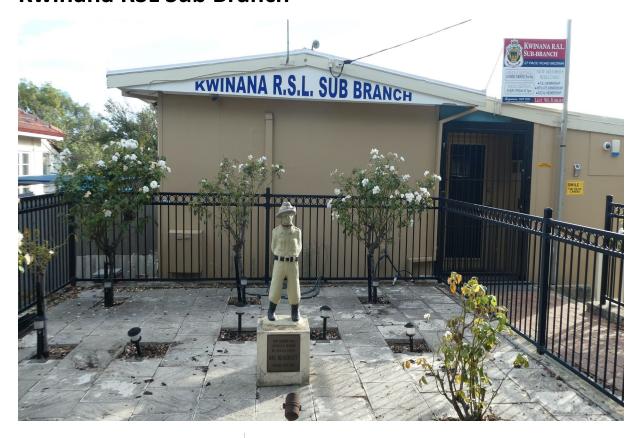
Aesthetic Value:	The former station and quarters demonstrate the Post War International style applied to all the buildings constructed in Medina in the 1950s.
Historic Value:	The construction of the police station and quarters demonstrates the state government commitment to establishing and developing the Medina community to support the creation of the industial complex.
Social Value:	This place has been a consistent element in the streetscape since the mid 1950s which was well known by all sectors of the community, first as a police station and quarters, and in recent decades as a child care centre.  The place is an element in the original townsite which is valued by large sections of the community.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The former police station is typical of small region police stations built in the
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

# **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





# **Kwinana RSL Sub Branch**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	27 Pace Road	
Suburb:	Medina	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot M545	P206127
HCWA DATABASE NO:		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: RSL Hall	
Present Use:	SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL: RSL Hall	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
Construction Date:	c1972	
Construction Materials:	Timber framed fibrous sheet panels Corrugated painted metal sheeting	
Architectural Style:	N/A	
<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>		
Condition:	Good	
Integrity:	High	
Authenticity:	High	
Historic Themes:	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World wars and other wars	

# **Physical Description:**

The RSL Hall is a simple timber framed, rectiliniar building clad with fibrous panel sheeting. It has a simple pitched roof clad in corrugated sheeting. The form and detail are consistent with a construction date of the early 1970s.

The entrance addresses Pace Road and alongside the entry path is a paved area planted with roses and a small statue of a serviceman with a plaque which honors the many service men and women from the district

Alongside the building is an area of paving and a small shelter shed, and two other sheds are located at the rear of the property.

#### **Historical Notes:**

This building was constructed in the early 1970s, its form is consistent with the adjacent domestic scale architecture which originates in the post war development of Medina. The place is used for regular social events and has a small museum display.

# **Associations:**

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#### References:

RSLWA website https://www.rslwa.org.au/branch/kwinana/

### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

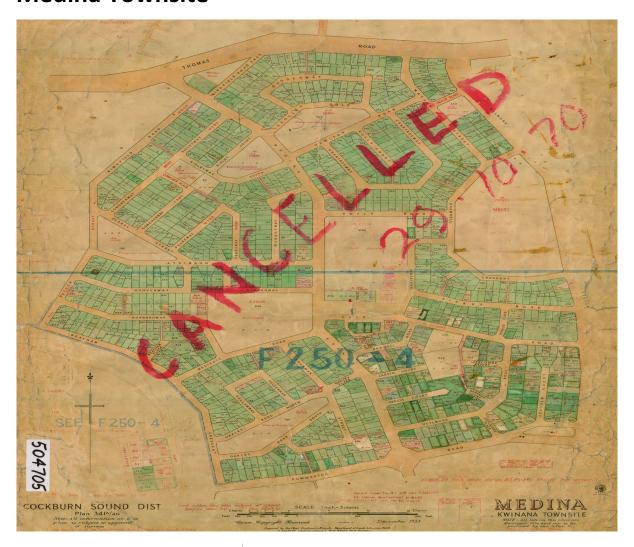
Aesthetic Value:	The place demonstrates the design and detail of the Post War International period.
Historic Value:	This place is associated with the RSL which supported local servicemen and women from the region, therefore connecting these local people with international events.
Social Value:	The place is the venue for regular events which contribute to the cohesion of the community.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The building is typical of simple construction from the ear;y 1970s. It demonstrates how the RSL often uses modest buildings to pursue their goals.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





# **Medina Townsite**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	Various	
Suburb:	Medina	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot Various	Various
HCWA DATABASE NO:	17306	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	VARIOUS: Various	
Present Use:	VARIOUS: Various	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Historic Town or district	
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1952	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Constituction Materials.	N/A	
Architectural Style:	Post War International	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair to Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Government Policy

# **Physical Description:**

The Medina Townsite layout is still largely consistent with its design from the early 1950s. Apart from the street layout, lot positions and designation of uses the remaining elements which have been identified of heritage value are:

First Municipal Roads Board Centre

Medina Shopping Centre

Anglican Church (fmr)

Medina Avenue Trees

Medina Town Hall

Chalk Hill

Harry McGuigan Park

Kwinana Police Station (fmr)

Medina State School

#### **Historical Notes:**

The townsite of Medina was planned and built by the Western Australian State Government to support the BP oil refinery located on the coast at Kwinana. The government invested heavily to establish this industry in Western Australia and the provision of housing and services for the workers, many from overseas, was a key aspect of the scheme.

Commencing in 1952, by 1955, 653 homes were completed in Medina. The town was designed by architect and planner Margaret Feilman. Feilman was influenced by the principles of 'New Town' planning which had developed in Britain in the post war period. Broadly, the 'New Towns' were self sufficient and socially balanced. Feilman was also keen to incorporate the natural landscape into her designs and she was an early adopter of methods to manage the natural environment. She was an influential figure in Perth as an architect, town planner and educator.

The layout of the town was shaped by the landscape and its location was guided by the need to protect its residents from the worst of the fumes from the refinery.

The townsite designed by Feilman under the management of the State Housing Commission was initially limited in its services with a small group of shops and a school available to the new residents. Within a few years, other commercial premises were established and additional community facilities were constructed, such as the library, town hall, police station and infant health centre.

The places which remain from this first phase of works have been altered and added to, and others have been demolished. The record of the site of these former services together with the remaining structures demonstrate the initial form of the town.

Places identified within this broader parent listing are:

First Municiapl Roads Board Office

Medina Shoping Centre

Anglican Church (fmr)

Medina Avenue Trees

**Uniting Church** 

Medina Town Hall

Chalk Hill

Medina Infant Health Centre - site

Harry McGuigan park

Medina State School

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with prominent town planner Margaret Feilman.

### **References:**

A Thematic History of Government Housing in Western Australia, prepared for the Department of Housing, Final Report November 2014, Clare Menck Historian.

Margaret Feilman 'Obituary', The Feilman Foundation website, https://feilmanfoundation.com.au/

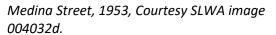
# **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSIVIENT.	
Aesthetic Value:	The layout of the townsite is a sensitive application of design to the exisiting landscape with reference to 'New Town' principles.
	The houses remaining from the first phase of works in the early 1950s demonstrate the design intent of the time applied to modest workers homes.
Historic Value:	The Medina townsite demonstrates the commitment of State Government to the establishment of an industrial complex in Kwinana. The town of Medina was planned and built by the State Government to provide housing for the workers at the oil refinery, the first element of the industrial complex.
Social Value:	The townsite has been home to generations of families who have seen the establishement and development of the community.  The townsite is valued by large sections of the community who have established a heritage group to celebrate and educate about the townside.
Research Value:	The layout of the Medina townsite in relation to the landscape, and remaining built fabric from its earliest phases of works can potentially be used for a study of post World War II design and construction.
Representativeness:	The townsite design although compromised through later alterations still retains the basic form of New Town principles.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.











Medina Shops 1956, Courtesy SLWA image 238,260PD

# **Medina State School**



OTHER NAMES:	Medina Primary School		
LOCATION:			
Address:	2 Westcott Road		
Suburb:	Medina		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
23976,	Lot M636	P206128	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	24439		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	EDUCATIONAL:: Primary School		
Present Use:	EDUCATIONAL:: Primary School		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	c1954		
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard and asbestos Terracotta tile		
Architectural Style:	Post War International		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Education and science
Physical Description:	

The Medina Primary School is located on Medina Avenue and comprises three long, rectilinear buildings arranged in a U shape around a central bituminised quadrangle.

The southern and easternmost wings are connected and combine to form an L-shape, while a small covered walkway connects the L with the northernmost wing.

Each building wing is characterised by its simple rectangular plan that incorporates a row of classrooms or offices, connected by an external covered walkway, or verandah.

The buildings are all timber-framed with weatherboard cladding to sill height, and fibro cladding above. Vertically-proportioned timber-framed sash windows are located across the outward-facing elevations, while bands of smaller windows face the quadrangle.

The roofs are medium-pitched gables with overhanging eaves and wide timber fascias. The roofs are clad with corrugated metal cladding which resulted in the removal of the regular placed brick chimneys. An assembly building, square in plan, constructed from brick, with a corrugated metal roof. This building is from a later building campaign than the original school building.

More recent buildings include an administration/entry building and classrooms built along the southern side of the site, probably during the BER campaign. These buildings are single storey, constructed from face brick in two colours (red to the dado, salmon above) and simple hipped and gabled roofs with wide verandahs clad in corrugated metal sheeting.

Grassed play areas interspersed with shady trees characterise the spaces surrounding the main building form, and primary access to the site is off Medina Avenue and Budden Way.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The Medina Primary School was first discussed at a meeting of the Kwinana Roads Board in February 1953, when Commissioner Harry McGuigan, health and building inspector Doug Waddingham and the residents in attendance discussed the civic facilities required for the fledgling town. Amenities requiring urgent attention were a public hall, a school, shopping centre, children's playground, playing fields, temporary bar, street signs and lighting.

The Medina School was eventually constructed in 1954, although there were initial concerns it would be immediately too small for the local population. The Medina Parents and Citizens' Association was formed in July 1954 and began raising money for equipment at Medina State School. Further fundraising took place over the following years, with the P&C also raising the majority of the money to fund improvements to the grounds and other work at Medina School during the 1950s.

Later building campaigns include an assembly building in the quadrangle, and administration and classroom buildings along the southern side of the site.

# Associations:

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

# SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSIVENT.		
Aesthetic Value:	The original school buildings are characterised by their	
	simple rectilinear forms arranged to form a U-shape, and	
	their modest but pleasing expression typical of buildings	

	constructed during the 1950s. Later buildings are of a simple style and material
	palette and complement the original buildings.
	The school buildings have an attractive setting characterised by open grassed areas interspersed with shady trees and informal gardens.
	The school buildings complement the style of surrounding residential and community buildings from the same era and make a positive contribution to the streetscape of Medina Avenue.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the early development of the Kwinana town site, being one of the first buildings constructed to provide much needed local facilities for the residents of Medina and Calista.
Social Value:	The school is valued by current and former students, teachers and members of the community who have attended the school or have associations with the school.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The school demonstrates the constant addition of new buildings and development of facilities as standards and requirements change.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.









Medina Primary School, 1956, SLWA image 238263PD

# **Armadale-Rockingham Road (fmr)**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:	·	
Address:	Various	
Suburb:	Medina; Orelia; Bertram	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
24595, 38747,	Lot Various	Various
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12128	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Road	
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Historic Site	
Construction Date:	1920s	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Road
Physical Description:	

Portions of the original Armadale-Rockingham Road are still extant in numerous locations, and are distinguished by the remains of limestone roadbase. A number of the sections are currently functioning as bushwalk trails or informal tracks.

### **Historical Notes:**

A road between Armadale and Rockingham began as early as the 1850s, when a winding, sandy track beginning near Key Cottage connected the two districts, however the roadway was formalised in the 1920s, when a compacted limestone base was laid. Sam Dvoretsky, Chairman of the Rockingham Road Board at this time, consistently supported the advancement of the roads leading to Fremantle, Armadale and Serpentine, knowing that these were necessary for Rockingham to develop as a desirable beach resort. The roads were also valuable adjuncts to his properties in all these areas, which by this time included Key Cottage.

The alignment of the Armadale-Rockingham Road has been used as the basis for contemporary roads and currently [2021] the boundary between Orelia and Parmelia is largely on this former road alignment along Sulphur Road.

#### **Associations:**

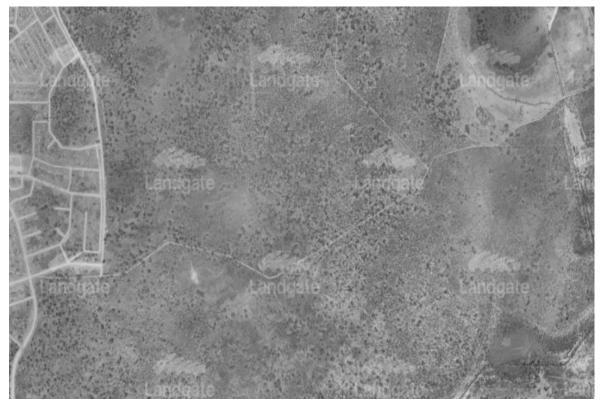
The place is associated with Sam Dvoretsky, chairman of the Rockingham Road Board who was influential in the construction of the road.

### **References:**

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, 1984. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020. State Records Office of WA

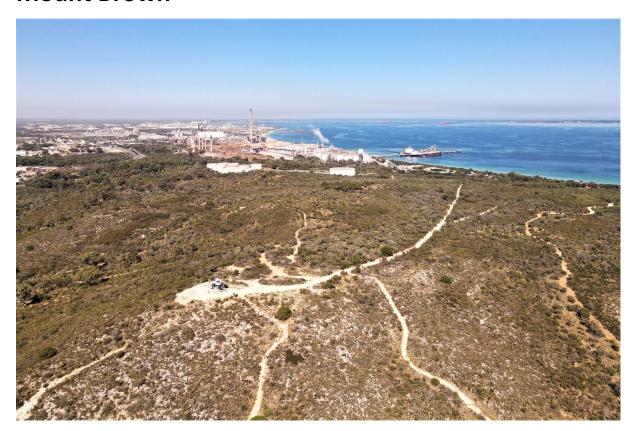
#### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

Aesthetic Value:	The remaining sections of road within bushland have aesthetic value for their contrast to the surrounding dense and built up environment.
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the remains of the original road between Armadale and Rockingham, which was formalised in the 1920s to encourage the development of Rockingham as a beach resort.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The remnant portions of the road may provide evidence of former road construction or potentially have archeological finds relating to former occupants.
Representativeness:	The remaining road is typical of former road construction.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.



Aerial photograph 1953, Courtesy Landgate

# **Mount Brown**



OTHER NAMES:	Brown Hill Booyeeanup		
OTHER INAIVIES.			
LOCATION:			
Address:			
Suburb:	Naval Base		
Suburb:	Henderson		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
24243	Lot 1740	DP105140	
25049,	1868	DP211206	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12103		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Register of the National Estate (Interim) 1997.		
USE:			
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region		
Construction Date:	N/A		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment

# **Physical Description:**

The place comprises a portion of the Beeliar Regional park, in particular the highest point, Mt Brown which is approximately 60-70 metres high and is located on the border of the Local Government boundary between City of Kwinana and City of Cockburn.

The place comprises a large area of undulating limestone hills, vegetated by a woodland of tuart and banksia, as well as shrubland dominated by honey myrtle. Lake Mount Brown is located to the northeast of the peak and comprises a shallow saline wetland which usually dries out in summer. The lake is fringed by strands of paperbark and Tussock Sedge and supports a variety of water birds.

The area surrounding Mt Brown has numerous bushwalking trails and a lookout area and water tower is located at the peak.

#### **Historical Notes:**

In June 1829, Mount Brown was named by the survey party on board the 'Challenger' under the command of Captain Fremantle. It is speculated that this area of the Western Australian coast was the first landing place for Captain James Stirling in 1829. Early survey plans also refer to the place as 'Brown Hill'.

In his report "A Glance at the Manners and Language of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Western Australia: with a short vocabulary" in the Perth Gazette 23rd March 1833, Robert Menli Lyon's lists the name "Booyeeanup" as the name of the area known as Mount Brown. Lyon compiled his vocabulary through conversations with Noongar leader Yagan, whilst imprisoned on Carnac Island.

The earliest known settlers in the vicinity of Mount Brown, whose land transactions can be traced, include: Charles John Armstrong who acquired lot 47/263, a parcel of 10 acres just southeast of Mt Brown in 1881; Walter & Andrew Armstrong who jointly purchased lot 435, just south of Mt Brown in 1885; L.A. Manning purchased Lot 47/289 in 1884; and, Angel de San Miguel, who was issued with Lot 339, on the southeast corner of Mt Brown, in 1886.

Mount Brown is a trigonometrical station featuring a large survey marker, a reserve was created around the site for this purpose in 1955. An additional reserve was created for part of the site for the purpose of a pumping station and pipeline in 1958. These reserves reflect the provision of services to facilitate development of the region in the 1950s.

Aerial photographs from the mid 1950s demonstrate that there has been little change to the area apart from the increasing numbering of trails through the park.

#### Associations:

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# **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Landgate, Geographic Names committee, Topographic feature names.

Reserve 24243 Report, Landgate.

Reserve 25049 Report, Landgate.

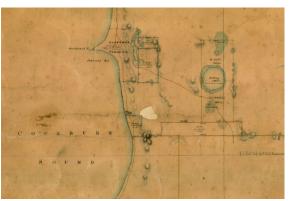
# **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	By virtue of its elevated position, Mt Brown is a highly visible landmark and, when combined with the undulating limestone hills, the nearby lake and the bushland that surrounds it, the place is an attractive combination of features.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the early development of the district, particularly those settlers who purchased lots surrounding Mt Brown in the 1880s.
	The place is associated with survey and founding of the Swan River Colony in 1829.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the community as a popular place for recreation which has remained largely unchanged.
Research Value:	As part of the Beeliar Regional park, the place is an important component of one of the most important reserves remaining in the Perth metropolitan area. There is potential for the place to provide information relevant to the habitat and lifestyle of indigenous fauna and flora.
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

# **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









# **All Saints Church**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	67 Bickner Way		
Suburb:	Parmelia		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number Plan/Diagram		
,	Lot 1	D69453	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	11606		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Anglican Church		
USE:			
Original Use:	RELIGIOUS: Church		
Present Use:	RELIGIOUS: Church		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1984		
Construction Materials:	Brick		
Constituction iviaterials.	Terracotta tile		
Architectural Style:	Late 20th century		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Religion
Physical Description:	

The church is located on the south west corner of Bickner Way and Chisholm Avenue. The site is sloping and the building is located lower that street level. The church is a single storey brick and tile rectiliniar building with a distinctive asymetric roof line that includes celestory windows. The external elevations are broken by narrow full length timber framed windows in pairs at several locations. Access is on the Bickner Way elevation via solid double timber doors located within a small porch entry. Full length windows are located on either side of the entry doors.

A driveway is located alongside the building provides access to the entrance. The remainder of the corner lot visible from the street is grassed with mature trees.

#### **Historical Notes:**

This place was built in 1984 for the Anglican Church and has been used for that purpose since that time.

### **Associations:**

**Anglican Church** 

# **References:**

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Anglican Church Inventory.

### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

Aesthetic Value:	The place has some value for its demonstration of the Late 20th Century style.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Anglican Church community and their role in the community since that time.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the Anglican community for its ongoing role in the community.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	D - Photograph and interpret

# **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





# **DAFWA Medina Agricultural Research Station**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	60 Abercrombie Road		
Suburb:	Postans	Postans	
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
26294,	Lot 501	P63535	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	23654		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	SCIENTIFIC: Research Station		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED: Ruin		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	c1965		
Construction Materials:	Various		
Constituction iviaterials.	Various		
Architectural Style:	Post War International		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Education and science
Physical Description:	

This expansive site includes over 20 buildings, the majority are timber framed asbestos construction. The remainder of the site shows evidence of fields used for crops. Several of the buildings are fire damaged and the remainder show evidence of extensive vandalism.

#### **Historical Notes:**

This complex of buildings and infrastructure were established in 1964 by the Department of Agriculture. It is one of several research stations established by the Department of Agriculture established to provide expert advice and technical support to the agriculture industry.

Medina Research Station was particularly focused on the pig industry and its facilities enabled 'research to provide detailed information of immediate practical value for both extensive and intensive pig production enterprises'.

The site includes fields of pasture and crops which have changed over the decades in which the place operated. Information from the Department of Agriculture states that the place was closed in the mid 2010s. Since that time a fire destroyed 4/5 buildings and the remainder have been extensively vandalised. In 2012, the Heritage Council of WA determined that the place did not require further assessment for the State Register of Heritage Places.

# **Associations:**

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#### References:

Department of Agriculture, Western Australia (1974) "The Medina Pig Research Station," Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia, Series 4: Vol. 15: No. 3, Article 3. Available at: https://researchlibrary.agric.wa.gov.au/journal\_agriculture4/vol15/iss3/3

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGITII TOATTOE ASSESSIVIETTI	
Aesthetic Value:	The place demonstrates the style and form of a range of agricultural buildings built in the 1960s.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the role of the state government in undertaking and advocating scientific research in the agriculture industry.
	The decision to locate the research station north of Medina indicates the growth of this are of the greater metropolitan area in the 1960s.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has potential to reveal information about scientific research techniques and practice in the second half of the 20th century.
Representativeness:	The group of buildings are typical of single storey utilitarian agricultural buildings of a range of size and use.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	D - Photograph and interpret









# **Mandogalup Post Office (former)**



OTHER NAMES:	Ben Miles' Store, creamery and tank stand		
LOCATION:			
Address:	554-560 Anketell Road		
Suburb:	The Spectacles		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 77, 78, 79, 80	P149931	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12087		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICA	TION:: Post Office	
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED: Ruin		
Other Use:	COMMERCIAL:: Shop		
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1924		
Construction Materials:	Local East Rockingham limestone. N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Poor to ruinous
Integrity:	Low
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS:: Mail Services
Physical Description:	'

The site of the former Mandogalup Post Office can be seen from the south side of Anketell Road, across the road from the main Mandogalup townsite.

The site of the former Post Office comprises a number of built and landscape features including a small limestone stru ture, the remains of a brick chimney, and the limestone base of a former tank stand. Other remnants of the former Post Office building and associated structure may remain on the site but access to the site was not obtained.

There are numerous significant plantings located in the vicinity of the built structures, including a mature pine tree, a number of large fig trees, a variety of fruit trees, a pair of Cape Lilacs and a large deciduous tree.

The limestone building, believed to be a former creamery was located to the south east of the original Post Office building and is approximately 4m x 3m, with a simple rectilinear form. The structure has random coursed limestone walls, with a single door opening on its west side that retains its timber lintel. Earlier assessment noted that the building has what appears to be a reinforced concrete roof, with bricks forming a rounded plinth on top, presumably once supporting a water tank (no longer extant). The east wall has largely collapsed.

The stone tank stand is located north of the ruins, and northwest of the creamery, and comprises a circular stand with random rubble limestone walls, approximately 600mm high, and a smooth cementitious top.

### **Historical Notes:**

The crossroads of Anketell Road and Mandogalup Road were originally the centre of the tiny township of Mandogalup, and on the southwest corner stood a house and shop, built by Mr. Percy Britton, of saw-cut limestone. The store was partly subsidised by the Public Works Department, which employed upwards of 1000 men on the construction of the Peel Estate drainage scheme, but even so its prices were almost double those of Fremantle. The store and post office was run by local settler, Benjamin Miles, until the beginning of WWII, when it was taken over by the Brittons 'for the duration'.

A number of elements extant in 2008 (partial limestone building, W.C. remanant building materials and grape vine) have been removed.

In 2021, the structures evident in 2015 are still in place although degraded.

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with settlers and local businessmen Percy Britton and Benjamin Miles and their families.

### References:

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGITII ICAITCE ASSESSITIEITI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The limestone building ruins, despite being in a dilapidated state, retain evidence of skilled stonemasonry and have acquired an attractive patina consistent with their age and condition.
	The remaining archaeological material reveals the layout and characteristics of the earlier buildings that formed the focus of Mandogalup townsite, and combine to represent a historic precinct.
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the site of the first Mandogalup post office and store, built by local settler Percy Britton in the 1920s, and is associated with the early development of the district.
	The place is also associated with local settler, Ben Miles who was also a storekeeper and postal officer at Mandogalup.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	The place has potential archaeological value in revealing the way of life of early settlers in an isolated rural community.
Representativeness:	The remnant structures on the site are evidence of local business that were central to small regional communities in the Inter War and the period following World War Two.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









# **The Spectacles Wetland**



OTHER NAMES:	Beeliar Regional Park	
LOCATION:		
Address:	Bound by Thomas, McLaughlan and Anketell Roads	
Suburb:	The Spectacles	
Suburb.	Postans	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
53313,	Lot Various	Various
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12098	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Register of the National Estate (Interim) 1997.	
USE:		
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Other Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other	
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region	
<b>Construction Date:</b>	N/A	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Construction inaterials.	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment

### **Physical Description:**

The Beeliar Regional Park and adjacent areas is an area of remnant bushland and wetlands in the area south of Perth. The Beeliar wetland system consists of two chains of lakes running roughly parallel to the coast for a distance of 25km south of the Swan River.

The Spectacles Wetland within the Beeliar Regional Park is a large permanent wetland in the Spearwood dunes and consists of two lakes, Large Eye and Small Eye, which are largely covered with paperbarks.

Bordering the lakes on the western and eastern sides are relatively undisturbed jarrah/banksia woodlands, while between the lakes and the woodland is a transition zone dominated by Flooded Gum (eucalyptus rudis). Some areas of the wetlands have been cleared, and introduced plants like veldt grass, pigface, cape weed and stinkweed have become established. A series of walk trails, cycle paths and boardwalks can be found through the wetland, with access via the vehicle parking areas off McLaughlan Road and Spectacles Drive.

### **Historical Notes:**

Lakes and wetlands within the Beeliar Regional Park, including the Spectacles, would have provided a rich food source for the local Whadjuk Noongar, and the place has ethnographic significance for Aboriginal people as the traditional source of abundant food throughout the year due to the permanence of the water supply.

Until the 1920s, when the Peel Settlement Scheme was established this area had minimal settlement. The 360 hectares of wetlands are part of the original scheme however the swamps in the centre of the land and the infertile leached quartz sands which surround them, led to early settlers walking away from the area. A rail line ran through the site, between Jandakot and Millar's timber line at Wellard, and the steam locomotives were able to fill their boilers with water from a spot on the east side of the Large Eye.

It was only after World War II that the Spectacles again attracted settlers. In the 1970s the Industrial Lands Development Authority and Alcoa of Australia purchased the land for future industrial use. However, when the land was evaluated for residue disposal purposes, it became clear not only that the wetland nature of the property made it unsuitable for this particular industrial use, but that the Spectacles wetland area had high conservation value.

In 1997, the place was evaluated for potential inclusion on the Register of the National Estate and it was determined that The Spectacles as part of the larger Beeliar Regional Park was an important remnant of ecosystems which were previously more widespread, and the wetlands are considered to form one of the most important systems of lakes and wetlands remaining in the Perth metropolitan region.

It was noted in the documentation that the area is important as a refuge and breeding site for native fauna.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that there has been minimal physical change to the wetlands apart from the construction of the Kwinana Freeway to the east of the wetlands in the early 1990s. Remaining evidence from the former use of the wetlands for farming, such as fencing through the wetlands appears to be diminishing.

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with the Millar's Karri and Jarrah Company Limited.

The place is associated with the Peel Estate Group Settlement Scheme.

### References:

Register of the National Estate, Place Details – Beeliar Regional Park and Adjacent Areas, 1997. Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGINII ICANCE ASSESSIVILIVI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The place is an attractive and prominent landscape feature which makes a significant contribution to the character of the area. In particular, the contrast between the dense paperbark forest which eventually opens out into the swamp, conveys varying feelings of isolation and spaciousness.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Millar's timber line, which passed through the site on its way between Jandakot and Wellard, and made use of the water in the Large Eye to refill the boilers of the steam locomotives.
	The place is associated with the implementation of the Group/Soldier Settlement Scheme on the Peel Estate in the 1920s, which, although generally considered a failure, contributed to the early development of farming and settlement at Mandogalup.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the community as a popular and educational site for bush-walking and bird-watching.  The place is valued by the local Aboriginal community, who have an ongoing association with the site and who recognise its significance as a traditional source of abundant food.
Research Value:	The place has the potential to provide information about the life cycles and habitat of native fauna and flora. There is some potential for archeological finds relevant to the use of the place by settlers from the Peel Estate Scheme and for its longer ongoing use as a place occupied and valued by the Whadjuk Noongar.
Representativeness:	The Spectacles is a good example of large diverse wetlands. The area is important as a refuge and breeding site for native fauna, supporting breeding populations of scarlet robin, weebill, western thornbill, silvereye, Pacific black duck and rufous night heron. The black gloved wallaby, short nosed bandicoot and skinks, all species of conservation significance, are found around the wetlands.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



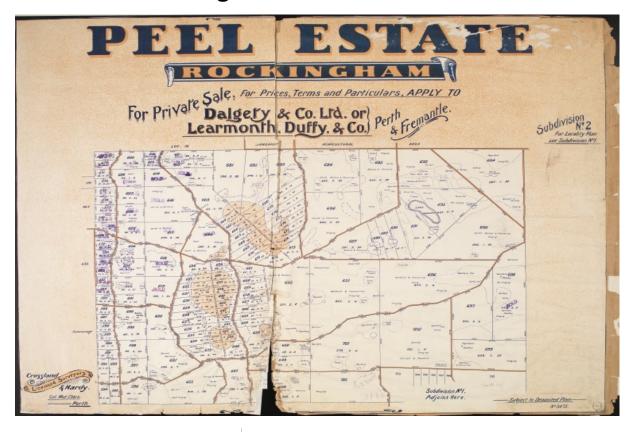






Survey of The Spectacles, in Cockburn Sound 1989, Courtesy SROWA, Cons 3869.

## **Peel Estate Drainage Scheme**



Jolly's Bridge 9 Mile Dump **OTHER NAMES:** Barber Bridge Mandogalup Townsite LOCATION: Address: Suburb: **Various** LAND INFORMATION: **Reserve Number: Lot/Location Number** Plan/Diagram Lot Various **Various HCWA DATABASE NO: HERITAGE LISTINGS: USE:** FARMING/PASTORAL: Other **Original Use: Present Use: VARIOUS:** TRANSPORT / COMMUNICATIONS: Road Bridge Other Use: **DESCRIPTION:** Place Type: Large Conservation Region **Construction Date:** 1920s N/A **Construction Materials:** N/A **Architectural Style:** N/A

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Fair
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
	Rural industry and market gardening

### **Physical Description:**

The former Peel Estate Drainage Scheme covers a significant portion of the current suburbs of Mandogalup and The Spectacles. The evidence of the former drainage scheme are bridges, drains and the remnant dumps of fill, excavated to create the drains. Jolly's Bridge, Barber Bridge and the 9 Mile Dumps are the named places associated with the scheme.

### **Historical Notes:**

Establishment of the Peel Estate was part of the wider Group Settlement scheme enthusiastically promoted by Premier Sir James Mitchell during the inter war years. In 1921, pilot projects placed unemployed men on the land, and Mitchell concluded an agreement with the British government providing for 15,000 migrants. The scheme gained considerable publicity in Britain after Mitchell's one and only visit in 1922. But the migrants and their Australian foremen were often poorly chosen and lacked the skills and resources to clear hardwood timber and succeed as dairy farmers. When Mitchell left office in 1924, 42 per cent of the British settlers had already walked off the groups; but the scheme continued under his successors so that, at much human cost, a dairying industry was established in the South-West.

The Peel Estate Drainage Scheme was designed by engineer Richard John Anketell (1862-1928) of the Public Works Department.

Richard Anketell was born in Melbourne, and as a young man joined a survey team as a chainman with the Victorian Railways. He later qualified as a surveyor/engineer and completed the survey of various railway lines in Victoria and Tasmania.

Anketell came to Western Australia and was employed by the Public Works Department where he worked as resident engineer and as supervisor of the Southern Cross – Coolgardie Railway works.

In 1901 he was a member of the preliminary team that surveyed the Western Australian section of the Transcontinental Railway. In addition to this work, he was supervisor of the enormous rabbit-proof fence project and chief surveyor of the Transcontinental Survey.

His last great project in the Inter War period, was the Peel Estate draingage scheme. Drainage of The Spectacles and the lowlying swamp area in the present suburb of Mandogalup was necessary to render the land suitable for farming by the settlers in the Group Settlement Scheme. The drainage scheme channelled water away from the swamps through a system of open and closed drains. Bridges, such as Jolly's Bridge and Barbers Bridge were constructed over the drains to enable movement around the area. 9 mile dump is associated with the excavation of the main drain and the Mandogalup townsite was the location of much of the workforce who oversaw the construction of the drainage scheme.

The scheme shaped the layout of the landholdings and they are still present in the lot boundaries today [2021].

### **Associations:**

The remaining elements and overall scheme layout has association with Premier Sir James Mitchell who actively promoted Group Settlement and Richard Anketell who designed the drainage scheme.

### References:

G. C. Bolton, 'Mitchell, Sir James (1866–1951)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mitchell-sir-james-733/text13287, published first in hardcopy 1986, accessed online 6 April 2021.

Richard John Anketell, surveyor. MCB walktrails, https://www.mcb.wa.gov.au/ourcemeteries/karrakatta-cemetery/historical-walk-trails/15-richard-anketell

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The remaining elements of the initial scheme are evidence of state government investment in the establishment of agriculture in the district during the Inter War period.
	The overall scheme is associated with engineer Richard Anketell who designed and oversaw the construction of the elements in the scheme.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The decision to build a drainage scheme to establish agricultural land over existing swamps demonstrates the prevailing view of the Inter War period which prioritised agricultural land over the existing wetlands.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	D - Photograph and interpret

# Mandogalup School (second) - site



OTHER NAMES:	Balmanup School	
LOCATION:		
Address:	Anketell Road	
Suburb:	Wandi	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
17957,	Lot 1431	P220030
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12110	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	EDUCATIONAL: Primary Sc	thool
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Historic Site	
Construction Date:	1922	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education and Science
Physical Description:	
NI/A	

N/A

### **Historical Notes:**

The second Mandogalup School was constructed in 1922 to replace the earlier buildings located on the corner of Mandogalup and Norkett Roads. There was now a proper schoolroom and more commodious quarters for the school teacher, as well as a playground and shelter shed for the children. The new school building quickly became a social centre, hosting numerous dances before eventually being replaced by the purpose-built Mandogalup Hall located further west. George Forster, the first school teacher on the Peel Estate who began work at the first Mandogalup School, continued to teach at the new school, and was assisted by his wife, Mrs. Ernestine Forster until 1937 when they transferred to Rockingham Beach School. From 1937-1939, Mr William Tonkin was the school teacher, while Mr Edward Summerville taught from 1940-1944, after which time the school ceased operation.

### **Associations:**

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### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	N/A
Historic Value:	The site has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Mandogalup community as the location of the second school in the region.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

# **Wandi Nature Reserve**



OTHER NAMES:	'C' Class Reserve C36110	
LOCATION:		
Address:	121 De Haer Road	
Suburb:	Wandi	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram
36110,	Lot 1420	DP193136
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12104	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Register of the National Estate (Registered) 1998.	
USE:		
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Urban Park	
<b>Construction Date:</b>	N/A	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and entertainment
	entertaniment

### **Physical Description:**

Wandi Nature Reserve comprises a small urban bushland remnant. The vegetation on the reserve consists of firewood banksia, candlestick banksia and sheoak low woodland, with a dense understorey of well developed shrub, herb and sedge layers.

The understorey includes green stinkwood, spearwood and common woolly bush, along with blue boy, beard heath, spiked scholtzia and buttercups over grasses and sedges. Prickly bark and macarthuria australis are also present on the reserve.

### **Historical Notes:**

Approximately 75% of Wandi was burnt in a summer wildfire in 1995-96. Prior to this it was in very good condition, particularly for a small urban bushland remnant, being long unburnt, free of dieback and with only a few non-aggressive weed species. Since the fire the site has regenerated well.

The place is believed to have significance to the local Aboriginal communities because of its location on the Bassendean dune system, and its proximity to the coast, watercourses, lakes and wetlands

Associations:			
References:			

Register of the National Estate, Place Details, Wandi Nature Reserve, 1998.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The place is an attractive and prominent landscape feature which makes a significant contribution to the character of the area.	
Historic Value:		
Social Value:	The place is believed to have significance to the local Aboriginal communities because of its location on the Bassendean dune system, and its proximity to the coast, watercourses, lakes and wetlands.	
Research Value:	The place is of biogeographical significance as remnants of plant communities which were once common on the Swan Coastal plain, but have been reduced by clearing for agriculture and urban development.  The place has value locally as a teaching site, being a good example of remnant bushland in an increasingly urbanised area.  The place is considered to have high species diversity, and contains a number of species uncommon in the region, as well as providing a valuable habitat for local birds and reptiles.	
Representativeness:	The remaining wetland is representative of the indigenous fauna and landscape prior to farming.	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.	

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





# **Hazel Glen Farm**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	240 De Haer Road		
Suburb:	Wandi		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 541	P52163	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12093		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead		
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1920s-1930s		
Construction Materials:	Cement brick		
Construction iviaterials.	Corrugated galvanised iron		
Architectural Style:	Inter War Californian bungalow		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	OCCUPATIONS: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
Physical Description:	

The place comprises a former farming property spread over two lots, each of which has a single-storey residence and a number of outbuildings. A pair of impressive stone pylons mounted with a timber sign "Hazel Glen Farm", identifies the property from DeHaer Road, and there is a row of mature eucalypts lining the eastern boundary of the residence on Lot 60 (the westernmost lot).

The house on Lot 541 appears to date from the 1930s, and is constructed with cement bricks typically used during that time period. The house has a sprawling bungalow form, incorporating verandahs on all four sides and a complex hipped corrugated iron roof incorporating a small window into the apex to the front.

### **Historical Notes:**

The Hill family were settlers in the area east of Mandogalup as early as 1921, with their farm located approximately four miles away from the tiny townsite. Other families in the area included the Sayers, Barns, Freckletons and the Wilcots, all soldier settlers located northwest of Mandogalup Road, deeper in the bush to the west were the Clementis and the Vallis, while nearer the townsite werhe the Brittons, Miles and Bolases.

The Hills were one of only a few families who managed to retain their farm following the failure of the Group Settlement Scheme and in 1933/34 were able to take advantage of changes to the regulations preventing a settler from buying more land to extend the property to a payable size.

The Hill family operated the property as a dairy farm for many years. From the 1980s, the property has been adapted for use as a riding school.

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with the Hill family.

### **References:**

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

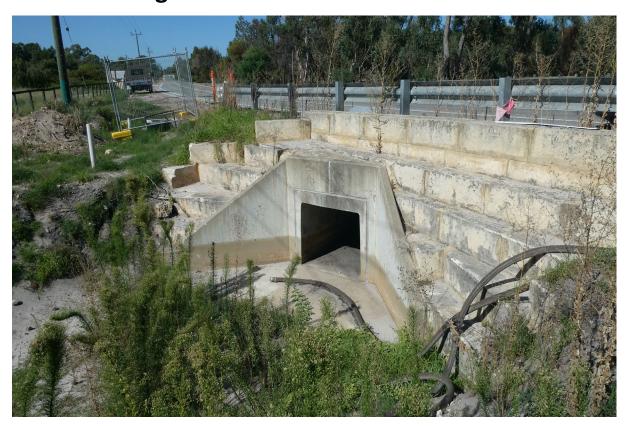
Aesthetic Value:	The farm buildings, stone entry pylons, mature trees and various outbuildings combine to represent an attractive cultural environment and represent the early layout of the farm.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Hill family, early settlers in the Mandogalup area, and part of the Group Settlement Scheme in the 1920s and 1930s.
Social Value:	The place is valued for its continuity of function as a dairy farm from the 1920s to the 1980s.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The farmhouse is typical of the soldier settlement farmhouse built in the Inter War years that has been enlarged and adapted as the farm prospered and the family grew.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: B - High level of protection.	

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





# **Barber's Bridge**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	Lyon Road	
Suburb:	Wandi	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12113	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNIC	ATIONS: Road Bridge
Present Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Road Bridge	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Other Built Type	
Construction Date:	c1920s	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Low
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Road Transport
Physical Description:	

The place comprises a simple road bridge crossing the open drain that extends southwest from Banjup Lake. Culverts on either side of the bridge are constructed with limestone blocks, and a pre-formed square concrete channel runs beneath the road, providing free flow for water in the drain.

The drainage system was constructed during the Inter-War period and can be seen from Lyon Road, comprising narrow but deep drains, characterised by their mounded earth banks, extending east and west of the road.

The western culvert appears to be of quite recent construction, possibly connected with the Honeywood residential development on the western side of Lyon Road.

### **Historical Notes:**

Lake Banjup was part of the Peel Estate drainage project which commenced in the 1920s, whereby lowland swamps were drained to reveal more fertile soil than the surrounding dry land could provide. The drains were designed by engineer-in-charge, R.J. Anketell, and the main drain started east of Mandogalup, passing through Beenyup, The Spectacles, Bollard/ Bulrush Swam, Baldivis and Folly Pool, onto Mandurah where it discharged into the sea. The Lake Banjup drain extended due south from the lake until heading west with numerous road crossings before it terminates at Mandogalup.

The crossing at Lyon Road, known as Barber's Bridge, was most likely first constructed in the 1920s as part of the Drainage scheme works, although it is believed to have been rebuilt in the 1940s. The existing culverts and channel are of recent construction. The place name was used by early settlers for identification of the crossing, and is believed to be named after a local settler.

### **Associations:**

### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Peel Estate drainage project, which involved draining lowland swamps to open up new tracts of land for farming.
Social Value:	The place is a well-known crossing of the Banjup Lake drain and contributes to the community's sense of place.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The bridge is representative of the continual rebuilding and maintenance of road construction.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**

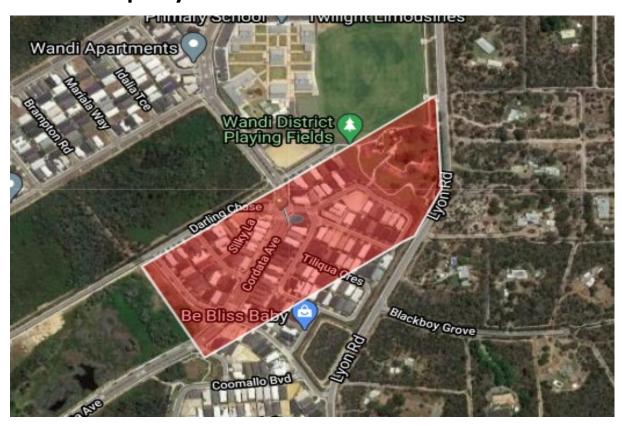








# **Leslies Property - site**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	Lyon Road		
Suburb:	Wandi		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot Various	P403449	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12099		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Homestead		
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single Residence		
Other Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Shed		
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Heritage Site		
Construction Date:	1920s, demolished c1980		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Constituction Materials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	
N/A	

## Historical Notes:

The former large property across this site was one of a number of places established in the Mandogalup area during the 1920s as part of Peel Settlement Scheme. It was established and occupied by the Leslie family.

It was well known because of a fresh water spring located on the property. The water was used extensively for water irrigation and the place was maintained by the Water Authority for many years.

An item in the local press from 1932 relating to the problems of the Group Settlement scheme referred to an interview with William Leslie (1870-1959) and his experience on the land. His observation was that the drains had silted up and the swamps sunk making his land too wet to work apart from 6 acres of cultivatible land. This he used for growing lucerne and fattening pigs. In 1937, Leslie is recorded as running sheep on the property and in 1947 Leslie was still riding a horse around the property at the age of 77.

Aerial photographs show that the house was still evident although in poor condition until c1980 and was then demolished. Sheds were built in the north east corner of the property in the 1970s for egg production and these were demolished c2013 to enable the residential subdivision of the site.

### **Associations:**

The site is associated with William Leslie and the Group Settlement scheme.

### References:

The West Australian, 5 May 1932, p. 10; 27 April 1937, p. 9.

The Daily News, 22 September 1947, p. 16.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

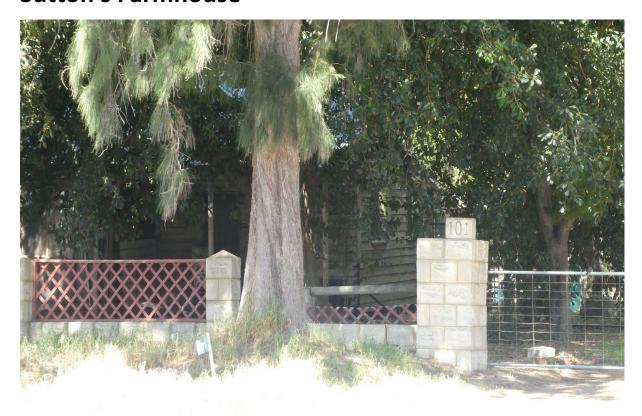
Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Archival Record of Leslie Farm, Lyon Road Wandi Hocking Heritage Studio, July 2013.

### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

Aesthetic Value:		
Historic Value:	The place has historic value for its association with the development of the region in the 1920s and its association with the Peel Group Settlement scheme.	
	The place is associated with the Leslie family who established the farm on this site and contributed to the development of the community in the region.	
Social Value:		
Research Value:		
Representativeness:		
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible	

# **Sutton's Farmhouse**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	661 Bertram Road		
Suburb:	Wellard		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot 661	P68787	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12097		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage		
Present Use:	VACANT/USED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1921		
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard		
	Corrugated galvanised sheeting		
Architectural Style:	Inter War vernacular		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY PEOPLE OCCUPATIONS:: Workers
	Early settlers Grazing, pastoralism & Dairying

### **Physical Description:**

The place comprises a single-storey weatherboard and iron dwelling located on the east side of Bertram Road, near the intersection with Challenger Avenue. The place is mostly concealed from the road by a number of overgrown plantings, including jacarandas, ficus and hibiscus, and there are remnant orchard plantings and various outbuildings to the east.

The building has a distinct cottage form, comprising a simple rectilinear form with a gable roof that incorporates a timber-framed verandah across the front elevation. The walls are clad with horizontal timber weatherboards, areas of which are damaged, and it has a combination of aluminium-framed and timber-framed windows to each elevation.

In 2021, the place is largely screened from street view by thick vegetation.

### **Historical Notes:**

The now dilapidated Sutton farmhouse in Group 66, near Wellard, was one of the soldier settlement cottages erected in 1921. It was the prototype of the settlement dwellings, which consisted of four rooms and a verandah. Each cottage had a wood fired stove and a 1,000 gallon rain water tank, and cost about £40 to build.

This place was originally occupied by William Sutton and his family, early settlers who stayed in the district until at least the 1940s.

### Associations:

The place is associated with William (Bill) Sutton and his family who were part of the Group Settlement Scheme.

### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The place is a modest example of a weatherboard and iron cottage dating from the 1920s, exhibiting characteristics typical of its kind, including a simple gable form that incorporates a front verandah, and timber-framed walls clad with horizontal weatherboards.
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the surviving prototype of the Soldier Settlement dwellings, demonstrating the modest living conditions endured by many early settlers.
	The place is associated with the implementation of the Soldier Settlement Scheme on the Peel Estate in the 1920s, which, although generally considered a failure, contributed to the early development of farming and settlement at Wellard.

Social Value:	The house demonstrate the form and detail of housing which were typical for working families.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The farmhouse is typical of the soldier settlement farmhouse built in the Inter War years that has been enlarged and adapted as the farm prospered and the family grew.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



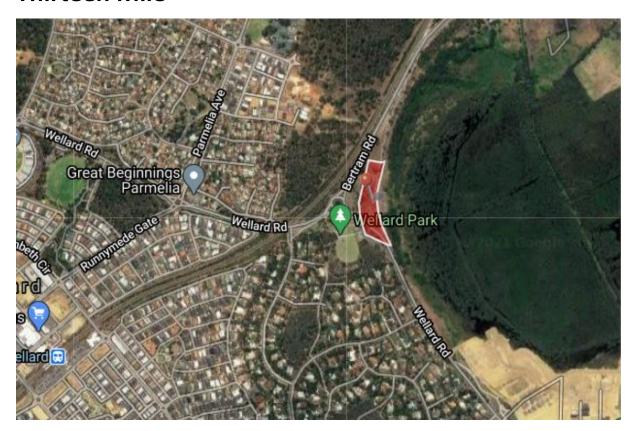






Sutton's Farm 1978, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 135.

# **Thirteen Mile**



OTHER NAMES:	Wellard				
LOCATION:					
Address:	Bertram Road				
Suburb:	Wellard				
LAND INFORMATION:					
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number Plan/Diagram				
33897,	Lot E19	P213707			
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12132				
HERITAGE LISTINGS:					
USE:					
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail				
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE:				
Other Use:					
DESCRIPTION:					
Place Type:	Historic Site				
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1920s				
Construction Materials:	N/A				
Constituction Materials.	N/A				
Architectural Style:	N/A				

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail and Light rail transport
Physical Description:	

N/A

### **Historical Notes:**

During the 1920s development of the Peel Estate, a light railway line was constructed from Jandakot, running southwards to the swampy area of Mandogalup, which was to be the first area drained. Mandogalup was first known as the Six Mile, then as the Seven Mile, the mileage being reckoned as the distance by rail from Jandakot. Later the line was extended across the Hope Valley Road, and the Seven Mile was named Mandogalup. The line followed the course of Johnson Road almost due south to the Nine Mile, where Johnson Road meets Thomas Road, then to the Eleven Mile, finishing at the Thirteen Mile, subsequently called Wellard. At the Nine Mile, a branch line ran parallel to Thomas Road as far as Berriga Brook, mainly for the benefit of firewood cutters.

### **Associations:**

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### References:

Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, a history of the Rockingham district, 1829-1982 Rockingham District Historical Society, c1984.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the terminus for the light rail
	travelling between Jandakot and Wellard, which was originally used to transport water and supplies to the Peel Estate settlers' camps.
	The place is associated with the development of the region through the Peel Estate Agricultural Scheme.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

# Wellard Swamp / Bollard Bullrush Swamp



OTHER NAMES:	Beeliar Regional Park				
OTHER NAMES:	Richardson's Swamp				
LOCATION:					
Address:	Bound by Bertram Road, V	Vellard Road, Johnson Road			
Suburb:	Wellard				
LAND INFORMATION:					
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram			
,	Lot Various	Various			
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12107				
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Register of the National Estate (Interim) 1997.				
USE:					
Original Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve				
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve				
Other Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other				
DESCRIPTION:					
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region				
<b>Construction Date:</b>	N/A				
Construction Materials:	N/A				
Construction iviaterials.	N/A				
Architectural Style:	N/A				

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Sport, recreation and
	entertainment

### **Physical Description:**

Bollard Bulrush swamp is the southernmost swamp of the eastern chain of wetlands, at the interface of the Spearwood and Bassendean dunes. The place has suffered some clearing and has been grazed, however there is still dense growth of paperbarks and flooded gums, with bulrushes through the very wet areas.

The drains constructed during the Inter-War period still pass through the swamp and can be seen on Bertram Road, comprising narrow but deep drains, marked by their mounded earth banks.

### **Historical Notes:**

Mr Alexander Robert Richardson, born in 1847, arrived in WA from Portland Bay, Victoria in May 1965. He was described as a farmer and grazier of 'Lowlands', Serpentine, when he gained certificates of title to 8,100 acres around the swamp east of Kwinana in 1898. The locality was generally referred to as 'Richardson's Swamp' from 1923, although the correct

name, which had appeared on maps from around 1900, was 'Bollard Bulrush Swamp'. Richardson also owned 1,857 acres to the west of Bollard Bulrush Swamp, all of which was transferred to the Crown in 1922 and eventually became the site of Wellard townsite, surveyed in 1923.

Bollard Bulrush Swamp was part of the Peel Estate drainage project which commenced in the 1920s, whereby lowland swamps were drained to reveal more fertile soil than the surrounding dry land could provide. The drains were designed by engineer-in-charge, R.J. Anketell, and the main drain started east of Mandogalup, passing through Beenyup, The Spectacles, Bollard Bulrush Swam, Baldivis and Folly Pool, onto Mandurah where it discharged into the sea.

Bollard Bulrush Swamp was subject to farming as part of the Group Settlement Scheme during the 1920s and 30s, with a number of settlers known to have occupied lots adjoining the swampland such as Mr. A.J. White, who had 120 acres on the west side of the swamp, and George Foster who acquired Lots 71 and 93 from his brothers Robert and Alan, who had both given up farming them before him.

### **Associations:**

The place is associated with Mr Alexander Robert Richardson.

### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

## **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

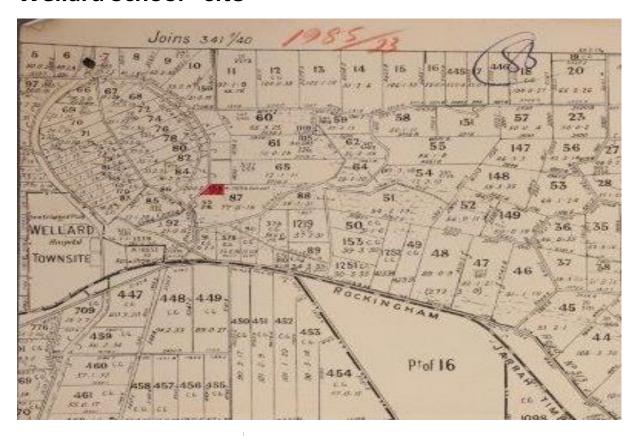
SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSIVIENT:	
Aesthetic Value:	The place has aesthetic value as an attractive wetland, and combined with the drains used to channel water away from the swamp, combine to create distinct cultural environs.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the early settlement of the Wellard Area, particularly the Group Settlement Scheme which attracted numerous settlers to the area during the 1920s and 30s.
	The place is associated with the Peel Estate drainage project, which involved draining lowland swamps to open up new tracts of land for farming.
	The place is associated with Mr. Alexander Robert Richardson, who purchased the swampland in 1898, and was considered its namesake during the 1920s.
Social Value:	The place is valued by the community as a popular and educational site for bush-walking and bird-watching.  The place is valued by the local Aboriginal community, who have an ongoing association with the site and who recognise its significance as a traditional source of abundant food.
Research Value:	As part of the Beeliar Regional park, the place is an important component of one of the most important systems of lakes and wetlands remaining in the Perth metropolitan area. In particular the wetland is an important summer refuge for birds.
Representativeness:	The remaining wetland is representative of the indigenous fauna and landscape prior to farming.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

## **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**





## Wellard School - site



OTHER NAMES:	Richardson Swamp School - site				
LOCATION:					
Address:	Johnson Road				
Suburb:	Wellard				
LAND INFORMATION:					
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram			
,	Lot				
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12122				
HERITAGE LISTINGS:					
USE:					
Original Use:	EDUCATIONAL: Primary School				
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single Storey residences				
Other Use:					
DESCRIPTION:					
Place Type:	Historic Site				
Construction Date:	1922; demolished 1944				
Construction Materials:	N/A				
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A				
Architectural Style:	N/A				

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education and Science
Physical Description:	·

The former school site was 5 acres and its location is approximately bound by Johnson Road, Breccia Parade, Moonstone Parkway and a line east west from Moonstone Parkway to Johnson Road that is on the northern boundary of 20 Ivory Way, which in 2021 is the location of the Bertram Family Practice.

### **Historical Notes:**

The Wellard School, or Richardson Swamp School, was established on this site in 1922 for the children of families who has settled here to farm, either as part of the government Peel Estate initiative, Soldier Settlers, or as independent settlers. Richard Anketell, senior engineer of the Peel Estate Drainage Scheme, made the observation during his tours of the region that there were a significant number of school age children and notified the Department of Education of the need in late 1921. Reserve 17956, of 5 acres was created on 24 March 1922 on Lot 155 which was located on the south east side of Richardson Swamp. Although the site was formalised it appears that there was no immediate action as in August 1922, resident H. McDonald wrote to the Education Department on behalf of the settlers requesting a school in the area. This application was supported by Richard Anketell in a letter to the department in October 1922 stating that he and Chief Inspector Klein of the Education Department had chosen the site and he was willing to supervise the construction of the buildings.

A standard school building and quarters were built in 1923 and the Richardson Swamp School was opened on 1st November 1923 by Head Teacher Percy Minchin. Minchin remained in that role until early 1924 and was replaced by William Matt Richardson (c1885-1948).

Descendants of William Richardson recall that two trees were planted by William Richardson in 1924 on the school property, or possibly nearby, when he was appointed to the position of Headmaster at the school.

In June 1925, Richardson wrote to the Department of Education suggesting that extra land adjacent to the school (on the swamp side and to the east) could be acquired, in part to enable the Head Teacher to keep a cow and therefore not have to rely on neighbours for paddocking. It seems this suggestion was not followed up.

In 1928, correspondence held by the Education Department relating to the condition of the school buildings and equipment noted that the building was used for dances and 'in such cases the furniture is roughly handled. This would account for the damaged desks'.

In the same year, Head Teacher of the Wellard School (J. Davis) wrote to the Department stating that 'the group on the Peel Estate is now practically finished and it is now common knowledge that when the Group settlers are sent away from round Wellard, the classification of the school would not be affected. ... there would still be an enrolment of 28 children'. J. Davis states this is because the Wellard School was built to serve the Soldier Settlement on Richardson Swamp. The two schemes appear to have quite different origins, members and purposes at that time.

In December 1943, the school building was destroyed by fire although the headmaster's quarters were saved. In the following school year 1944, classes were held in the Wellard Hall for a rental of 10 shillings/week. The hall by all accounts was unsatisfactory for the teacher and students. A proposal to relocate the Mandogalup School building to this site was refused by the Department in November 1944 because during war time there was limited labour and material available. It required a visit from local MLA Ross McLarty to the school in February 1945 to at least secure a water tank and a stove for the hall.

By February 1947, the numbers of children at the school was in a state of flux with many people moving in and out of the area but formally only 9 children were attending. On the advice of the

Head Teacher, James McKenzie, the school held in the Wellard Hall should be closed and the children transported to Baldivis School which had better accommodation than the Wellard Hall. The school was officially closed on 7 March 1947. No detail has been found in this research to determine whether the former quarters were demolished or relocated.

In January 1950, the Reserve allocated for the school was formally cancelled and the land transferred to the Conservator of Forests.

Since that time the place has slowly become more developed with a tranistion to dense residential subdivision evident in aerial photographs from c2009. During the late 1980s until the early 2000s the place was use for a plant nursery but all evidence of that function has been removed.

The pine trees associated with the site planted by William Richardson no longer appear to be present on the site. Pine Trees identified on the western side of Johnson Road appear to have been planted in the 1980s.

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### References:

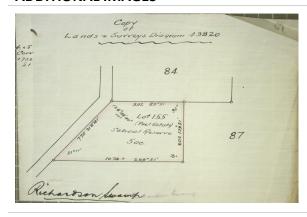
Documentation from State Records Office for the Wellard School Cons 1497 items 2207 and 404, collected by volunteers of the City of Kwinana Local History Library. Information from community members and volunteers.

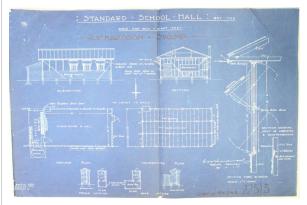
Reserve 17956 Report, Landgate.

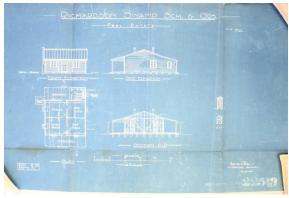
### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

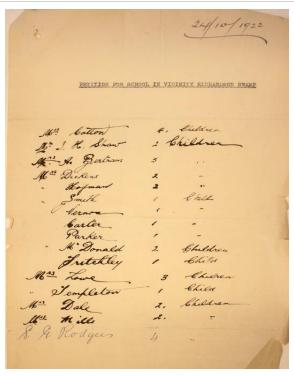
Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The site is associated with the establishment of this region in the 1920s by farming families.
	The site and wider region is associated with the government sponsored Peel Estate Scheme which lead to the development of the region initially for farming and later commercial, industrial and residential occupation.
Social Value:	The former school site is valued by sections of the community for its association with family members and the communities who established the region.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









Images from SROWA File Wellard School, Cons 1497, items 2207 and 404.

# Wellard Doctor's Residence - site



OTHER NAMES:	Day-Lewis Residence (fmr)			
LOCATION:				
Address:	7 Shipwright Avenue			
Suburb:	Wellard			
LAND INFORMATION:				
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram		
,	Lot 77	P16981		
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12120			
HERITAGE LISTINGS:				
USE:				
Original Use:	HEALTH: Housing or Quarters			
Present Use:	RESIDENCE: Single storey residence			
Other Use:				
DESCRIPTION:				
Place Type:	Historic Site			
Construction Date:	1926; dismantled 1930s			
Construction Materials:	N/A			
	N/A			
Architectural Style:	N/A			

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Community Services and Utilities
Physical Description:	
N/A	

### **Historical Notes:**

The first resident medical officer appointed to Wellard Hospital was Dr. Day-Lewis. He took up his position in a six-roomed residence about December, 1925. The doctor's house was built in close proximity to the hospital and cost £900 to build. He was charged a weekly rent of £1.5.0.

Dr. Day-Lewis was originally appointed with an annual salary of £600, with the salary to be provided by Peel Estate group settlers. However, by 1927, his income had dropped to £40 per month, and he also had to supply drugs, medicine and his transport at his own cost.

By that time, he had already driven 15,000 miles in the district and his drug bill had reached as much as £120 a year. Dr Day-Lewis resigned from the post on 30 April, 1927.

The hospital was dismantled and relocated in 1930 and it is probable the quarters were as well. Aerial photographs show no evidence of the hospital and buildings in the 1950s althought the site is cleared of vegetation.

### **Associations:**

The site is associated with Doctor Day-Lewis, the first medical office for the group settlers.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	N/A
Historic Value:	The place is associated with Dr. Day-Lewis, who was the first resident medical officer to be appointed to Wellard Hospital, and who occupied the doctor's quarters that were once located on this site.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Wellard Hospital, which was constructed in 1926 to provide much needed medical facilities for local Group settlers, before being relocated to Esperance in 1930.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

# **Wellard Hospital - Site**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	11 Shipwright Avenue	
Suburb:	Wellard	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot 79	P16981
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12119	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	HEALTH: Hospital	
Present Use:	RESIDENCE: Single storey residence	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Historic Site	
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1926; dismantled 1930s	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Constituction Materials.	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES:: Community Services and Utilities
Physical Description:	
N/A	

#### **Historical Notes:**

As the community of Wellard grew during the early 1920s, it became obvious that there was an urgent need for medical facilities. In July, 1923, Mrs. Runnels, wife of the manager of Whitby Falls Maternity Hospital, wrote to the State Children's Department requesting an investigation as to the feasibility of establishing a least some maternity facilities on the Peel Estate. In July 1924, the Anglican minister at Wellard, the Reverend Sherwin also wrote a letter, this time to the Department of Health, stressing the need for hospital and medical facilities. Sherwin continued to campaign the Department during 1924, and received much community support. Numerous public meetings of group and soldier settlers and representatives from the Public Works and Lands Departments led to the election of a fundraising committee, namely the Peel Estates Sports Committee, in order to raise part of the funds towards the proposed hospital. A series of horse races were subsequently held at Mandogalup and East Rockingham, contributing towards the cost of the hospital, which was initially estimated at £1,000. The committee also decided to levy each wage earner in the district 1/6 per week towards the hospital scheme. The Wellard three-ward hospital was officially opened on 1 February 1926. The Government had provided £3,399 for the cost of the building, while the settlers had raised £431 for the cost of the equipment.

As the main instigator in the campaign for the hospital, it was suggested that Reverend Sherwin be honoured in the naming of the hospital, however the place appears to be better known as Wellard Hospital.

The first resident medical officer appointed to Wellard Hospital was Dr. Day-Lewis. He took up his position in December 1925, and was accommodated in a nearby residence. He was originally appointed with a salary of £600 to be provided by the Peel Estate group settlers, however his actual salary was far below this due to the number of settlers leaving the area.

Dr. Day-Lewis also had to supply drugs, medicines and his own transport. By 1928, the number of patients had been reduced to a total of 36 for the whole year, nearly all of which were maternity patients.

Wellard Hospital was dismantled during 1930 and was transported to Esperance, where it was reerected as the Esperance Hospital, and later became nurses' quarters and consulting rooms before being relocated to Museum Park in 1983.

#### **Associations:**

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#### **References:**

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	N/A
Historic Value:	The site has historic value for its association with the provision of health services to the district in the 1920s.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**



Wellard Hospital 1926, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 92.

# **Wellard Post Master's Residence (former)**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	758 Wellard Road		
Suburb:	Wellard		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot S11	P144000	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12094		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Quarters		
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single storey residence		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
Construction Date:	1920s		
Construction Materials:	Timber framed plasterboard sheeting Corrugated galvanised iron		
Architectural Style:	Inter War Californian bun	Inter War Californian bungalow	
<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>			
Condition:	Good		
Integrity:	Moderate		
Authenticity:	Low-Moderate	Low-Moderate	
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEM	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY:: Settlements	

The place comprises a single-storey residence located on the south side of Wellard Road, and is of timber-framed construction, with corrugated metal cladding to the walls and medium pitched gable roof. Brick additions have also been constructed to the rear and south of the building.

There is very little external indication of its original form and features, although the general form (added to) and chimney still exist.

In 2021, the place is extant but has been further altered. The roof form to the brick addition to the south has been altered and the walls clad with corrugated metal sheeting to match the rest of the house, a bullnose verandah has been erected across the front of the main part of the house with a gabled carport extending above the front door over the driveway. French windows have been inserted into the main elevation.

#### **Historical Notes:**

Wellard was situated on the south western side of Richardson Swamp and took its name from Wellard Road – the track made by John Wellard on his way to the Serpentine Farm. The small township was joined to Baldivis and Karnup by the Baldivis Road. In the Wellard area were Groups 50 and 54 (Group Settlement Scheme), on either side of the Folly drain.

The store and post-office at Wellard was believed to have been established in the early 1920s as one of the first buildings constructed in the proposed Wellard townsite. The residence at 758 Wellard Road was the residence for the Wellard Post Master, namely Mr. Donald Johnson.

Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century show how isolated the place was in the mid 1950s until subdivision of the area in the late 1980s. These photographs also indicate that the place has been added to on the rear and northern elevations, and the roof has been reclad from its original corrugated galvanised iron.

#### **Associations:**

The place has close associations with former Wellard Post Master Donald Johnson.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

Aesthetic Value:	The place retains the form and some detail of the original structure.
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the early development of the Wellard townsite in the 1920s, and is the only original townsite building still standing.
	The place is associated with Mr. Donald Johnson, the former Post Master for Wellard who lived in the house.
Social Value:	The place has value as the only remaining structure from the establishment of the community in the 1920s.
Research Value:	The place may have some evidence of its original construction that will demonstrate early construction techniques.
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Some
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	C - Retain and conserve if possible.

# **Leda Nature Reserve**



OTHER NAMES:	Leda Area	
LOCATION:		
Address:	Wellard Road	
Suburb:	Wellard	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number Plan/Diagram	
33581,	Lot 339	DP218487
	115, 116, 8010	DP69110
HCWA DATABASE NO:	4468	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Classified by the National Trust, 1986.	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:	Register of the National Estate Indicative Place.	
USE:		
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other	
Present Use:	PARK/RESERVE: Park/reserve	
Other Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Other	
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Large Conservation Region	
Construction Date:	N/A	
Construction Materials:	N/A	
Construction Materials.	N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Good
Integrity:	Moderate
Authenticity:	High
Historic Themes:	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: OCCUPATIONS:: Sport, recreation and entertainment Rural industry and market gardening

The place comprises a large reserve of wetlands and woodland in an area where most of the surrounding land has been developed for housing and agriculture. The reserve is a popular recreational area, containing numerous walk paths, and also includes the historic Sloan Cottage, located near its eastern boundary.

The topography varies from steep to undulating with small limestone outcrops. In the centre there is a chain of lakes and wetlands. The swamps are fringed by a low woodland of flooded gum and swamp paperbark, while further east the dunes are covered by a low open forest of jarrah, banksia, woody pear and sheoak.

#### **Historical Notes:**

In 1889, George Samuel Sloan purchased 40 acres of land, being Cockburn Location 279. Their land was located on the east side of the swamp land, on the opposite side of the valley from the Hymuses and Bells. The land was used to produce a variety of fruits and vegetables, mainly potatoes and cabbages. Farming of the swamp land ceased in the 1950s, although the original fence lines that extended north-south into the wetlands could still be seen for many years afterwards.

In 1977, much of the Crown Land surrounding the wetland was released for residential subdivision purposes. Leda Reserve was created in December 1994, and was gazetted as an 'A' class reserve for the conservation of flora and fauna. In particular it was recognised for its wealth and variety of local flora - including the tuart, jarrah/banksia woodlands and wetland communities — and fauna, such as the southern brown bandicoot, the western brush wallaby and the echidna.

Aerial photographs of the site since the mid 20th century show that the state of the vegetation has changed little although it is clear that development is encroaching on the boundaries of the reserve to the north.

#### **Associations:**

The place has significant associations with the Sloan family

#### References:

Palassis Architects, Sloans Cottage Conservation Plan, 1993. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

SIGINII ICANCE ASSESSIVIENTI.	
Aesthetic Value:	The Leda woodland area has strong aesthetic appeal. The undulating hill country not only provides a visual contrast to the surrounding industrial and urban areas, and contains internal contrasts.
Historic Value:	Portions of the site were once part of the land farmed by the Sloan family, and evidence of the former agricultural use can still be seen in the remnant sections of fence located throughout the reserve.
Social Value:	The reserve is valued by the community as a place for informal recreation that has retained its indigenous flora and fauna.
Research Value:	The place supports a variety of wildlife and is important for flora and fauna conservation as part of the Beeliar wetland system, providing breeding grounds and summer refuge areas for a number of species.  It has potential for archaeological finds relevant to the Sloan family farming enterprises and for its ongoing association with the Whadjuk Noongar.
Representativeness:	The park includes wetlands and surrounding landscape that demonstrates indigenous flora and fauna.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	A - Highest level of protection possible.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









Portion of Cockburn Sound 117, Courtesy SROWA Cons 3869.

# **Wellard Townsite - site**



OTHER NAMES:		
LOCATION:		
Address:	Wellard Road	
Suburb:	Wellard	
LAND INFORMATION:		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram
,	Lot Various	Various
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12126	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:		
USE:		
Original Use:	GOVERNMENTAL: Various	5
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single Storey residences	
Other Use:		
DESCRIPTION:		
Place Type:	Historic Site	
<b>Construction Date:</b>	N/A	
Construction Materials:	N/A N/A	
Architectural Style:	N/A	

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements
Physical Description:	
N/A	

## Historical Notes:

Wellard was situated on the south western side of Richardson (Bollard Bulrush) Swamp and took its name from Wellard Road – the track made by John Wellard on his way to the Serpentine Farm. The small township was joined to Baldivis and Karnup by the Baldivis Road. In the Wellard area were Groups 50 and 54 (Group Settlement Scheme), on either side of the Folly drain.

Although the town did not survive, Wellard thrived for a few years and in the early 1920s a townsite was planned. The store and post-office at Wellard was believed to have been established in the early 1920s as one of the first buildings constructed in the proposed Wellard townsite. A furniture factory was built in 1926, followed not long after by the Wellard Hall, which became the focus of community activities for locals, being used for church services and as a school.

The former Wellard Post Masters residence is the only remaining structure from this period of development.

Those sites currently recognised for their heritage value are;

Wellard Hospital - site

Wellard Doctor's Residence - site

Wellard Post Office and General Store - site

#### **Associations:**

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#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place is associated with the Peel Group Settlement
	Scheme, which was established during the 1920s, particularly
	Groups 50 and 54, who settled in the Wellard area.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible

# Wellard Post Office and General Store - site



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	778 Wellard Road		
Suburb:	Wellard		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	<b>Lot/Location Number</b>	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot S2, S3	DP144000	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12117	12117	
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	COMMERCIAL: Shop/Retail Store		
Present Use:	RESIDENTIAL: Single Storey Residence		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
Construction Date:	1920s, demolished 1950s		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
Constituction iviaterials.	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS: Mail services
Physical Description:	'
N/A	

#### **Historical Notes:**

Wellard was situated on the south western side of Richardson Swamp and took its name from Wellard Road – the track made by John Wellard on his way to the Serpentine Farm. The small township was joined to Baldivis and Karnup by the Baldivis Road. In the Wellard area were Groups 50 and 54 (Group Settlement Scheme), on either side of the Folly drain.

The store and post-office at Wellard was believed to have been established in the early 1920s as one of the first buildings constructed in the proposed Wellard townsite. The building itself was constructed from two houses that were relocated to the site from the Oakford Estate near Byford. It was believed the store was initially owned by a man named Woods, although by 1929, J. Willows was paying rates for a store located on a Wellard town lot, most likely the same place. The post office is believed to have been run by Donald Johnson, the Wellard Post Master, until the demolition of the building in the 1950s.

#### **Associations:**

The place is associated with Post Master Donald Johnson from the late 1920s to the 1950s.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979.

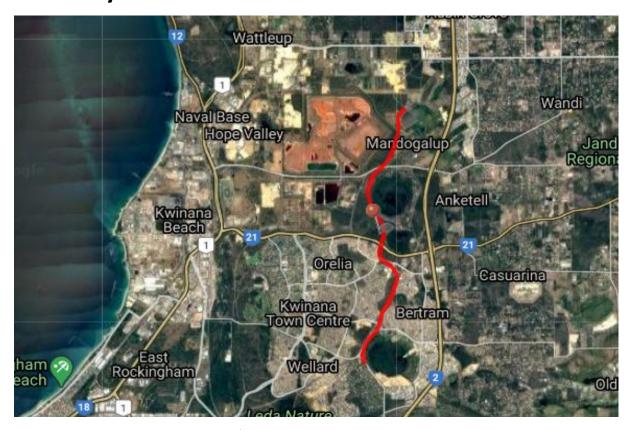
Nora Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, 1984; Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

#### SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

SIGNII ICANCE ASSESSIVENT.		
Aesthetic Value:	N/A	
Historic Value:	The site is associated with the early settlement of the Wellard district.	
Social Value:	N/A	
Research Value:		
Representativeness:		
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Historic Site	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	E - Recognise and interpret if possible	

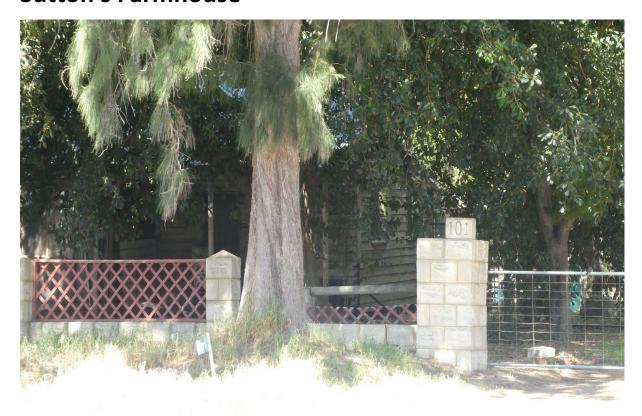
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# **Tramway Reserve**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	Various		
Suburb:	Wellard The Spectacles		
LAND INFORMATION:	тие органие.		
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number	Plan/Diagram	
,	Lot Various	Various	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12127		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:	'		
Original Use:	TRANSPORT/COMMUNICATIONS: Rail		
Present Use:	VACANT/UNUSED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Historic Site		
Construction Date:	1920s		
Construction Materials:	N/A		
	N/A		
Architectural Style:	N/A		

# **Sutton's Farmhouse**



OTHER NAMES:			
LOCATION:			
Address:	661 Bertram Road		
Suburb:	Wellard		
LAND INFORMATION:			
Reserve Number:	Lot/Location Number Plan/Diagram		
,	Lot 661	P68787	
HCWA DATABASE NO:	12097		
HERITAGE LISTINGS:			
USE:			
Original Use:	FARMING/PASTORAL: Cottage		
Present Use:	VACANT/USED:		
Other Use:			
DESCRIPTION:			
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	1921		
Construction Materials:	Timber framed weatherboard		
	Corrugated galvanised sheeting		
Architectural Style:	Inter War vernacular		

<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	Poor
Integrity:	High
Authenticity:	Moderate
Historic Themes:	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY PEOPLE OCCUPATIONS:: Workers
	Early settlers Grazing, pastoralism & Dairying

The place comprises a single-storey weatherboard and iron dwelling located on the east side of Bertram Road, near the intersection with Challenger Avenue. The place is mostly concealed from the road by a number of overgrown plantings, including jacarandas, ficus and hibiscus, and there are remnant orchard plantings and various outbuildings to the east.

The building has a distinct cottage form, comprising a simple rectilinear form with a gable roof that incorporates a timber-framed verandah across the front elevation. The walls are clad with horizontal timber weatherboards, areas of which are damaged, and it has a combination of aluminium-framed and timber-framed windows to each elevation.

In 2021, the place is largely screened from street view by thick vegetation.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The now dilapidated Sutton farmhouse in Group 66, near Wellard, was one of the soldier settlement cottages erected in 1921. It was the prototype of the settlement dwellings, which consisted of four rooms and a verandah. Each cottage had a wood fired stove and a 1,000 gallon rain water tank, and cost about £40 to build.

This place was originally occupied by William Sutton and his family, early settlers who stayed in the district until at least the 1940s.

#### Associations:

The place is associated with William (Bill) Sutton and his family who were part of the Group Settlement Scheme.

#### References:

Laurie Russell, Kwinana "Third Time Lucky", 1979. Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	The place is a modest example of a weatherboard and iron cottage dating from the 1920s, exhibiting characteristics typical of its kind, including a simple gable form that incorporates a front verandah, and timber-framed walls clad with horizontal weatherboards.
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the surviving prototype of the Soldier Settlement dwellings, demonstrating the modest living conditions endured by many early settlers.
	The place is associated with the implementation of the Soldier Settlement Scheme on the Peel Estate in the 1920s, which, although generally considered a failure, contributed to the early development of farming and settlement at Wellard.

Social Value:	The house demonstrate the form and detail of housing which were typical for working families.
Research Value:	
Representativeness:	The farmhouse is typical of the soldier settlement farmhouse built in the Inter War years that has been enlarged and adapted as the farm prospered and the family grew.
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.

### **ADDITIONAL IMAGES**









Sutton's Farm 1978, Courtesy 'Third Time Lucky', p. 135.

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<b>DESCRIPTION NOTES:</b>	
Condition:	N/A
Integrity:	N/A
Authenticity:	N/A
Historic Themes:	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Rail and Light rail
	transport

Very little physical evidence remains of the former tramway, however a network of reserves and unallocated crown land extending between the northern border of the municipal area and the old Wellard Townsite reveals the tramway reserve.

#### **Historical Notes:**

The railway line was constructed in the early 1920s as a supply route for early settlers in the northern section of the Peel Estate.

The Tramway Reserve is currently zoned as Parks and Recreation and is a popular recreation location.

Associations:			

#### **References:**

Town of Kwinana MHI, 1997.

Wellard Residential Local Structure Plan, 2012.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:**

Aesthetic Value:	
Historic Value:	The place has historic value as the site of the former tramway which was constructed in the 1900s as a supply routE for settlers in the northern section of the Peel Estate.
Social Value:	
Research Value:	There is potential for the sites to yeild archeological finds relevant to its former use.
Representativeness:	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	B - High level of protection.



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The following list of references was compiled for the City of Kwinana 2015 Municipal Inventory Review prepared by Palassis Architects. Additional references have been included for sources consulted in the 2021 revision.

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