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**LOCAL HERITAGE
SURVEY 2020**

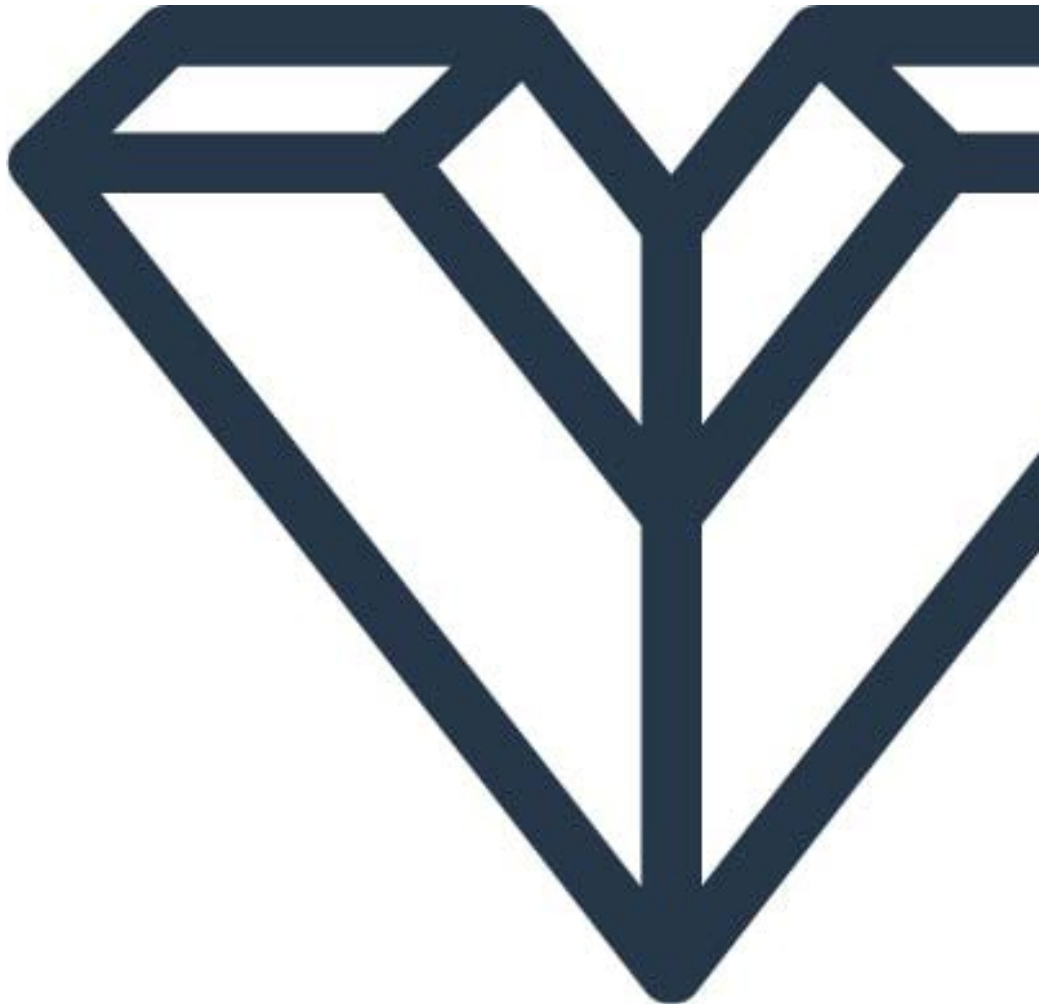


TOWN OF
VICTORIA PARK



**WE'RE OPEN
VIC PARK**

This Local Heritage Survey (LHS) has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services described in the contract or agreement between Stephen Carrick Architects and the Town of Victoria Park. The document relies upon data collected upon site visits, referenced documents and photographs taken at or under the particular times and conditions specified herein. Any findings, conclusions or recommendations only apply to the aforementioned circumstances and no greater reliance should be assumed or drawn by the Client. Furthermore, the report has been prepared solely for use by the Client and Stephen Carrick Architects accepts no responsibility for its use by other parties.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Local Heritage Survey (LHS) is a survey of heritage places important to the history of the locality. A LHS provides base information needed for local governments to achieve consistency, strategic direction and community support when dealing with heritage matters.

Local governments are required under the Heritage Act 2018 to prepare a survey of places in its district that in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.¹

Section (104) of Heritage Act 2018 states that:

The purposes of a local heritage survey by a local government include –

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

1 Heritage Act 2018 (WA) 103

INTRODUCTION

The Brief

In February 2020, the Town of Victoria Park engaged Stephen Carrick Architects to complete a review of the 2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) and prepare an updated Local Heritage Survey (LHS).

The update is in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the conservation philosophy of the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013.

The compilation of the LHS is a dynamic process designed to accommodate future ongoing reviews and updates.

Study Area

The Town of Victoria Park is a vibrant and diverse urban community located just 10 minutes from Perth's CBD, across the causeway on the south side of the Swan River. The Town is centred around the bustling Albany Highway.

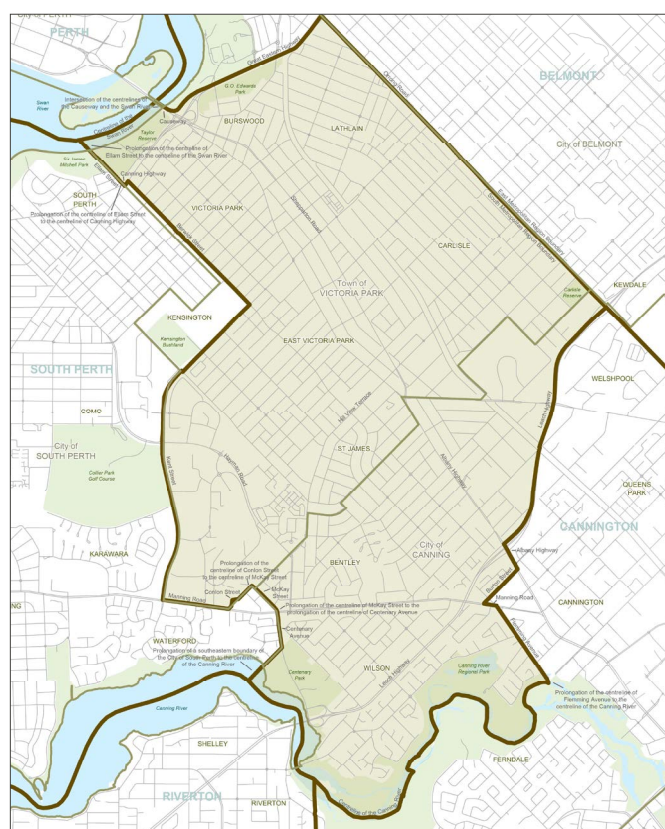
Recorded history of the Town dates back to pre-European settlement, where there was evidence of Aboriginal presence on the Perth Coastal Plain and the site near the present-day Causeway was known as 'Matta Gerup' (knee deep). In 1829 the first non-Indigenous people settled in the area and the first land grants were issued. Originally established in 1894, it was absorbed into the City of Perth in 1917, before being proclaimed an independent municipality and closely resuming its original boundaries in 1994.

Victoria Park, East Victoria Park, Lathlain, Carlisle and Burswood, as well as sections of suburbs from surrounding localities including Welshpool, Bentley and St. James, make up the Town. The current population is over 35,000 and is expected to grow to 50,869 by 2031.¹

Town Victoria Park localities include:

Bentley	Burswood	Carlisle
East Victoria Park	Kensington	Lathlain
St James	Victoria	

The map provided below indicates the location of each locality.



Localities within the Town of Victoria Park
Image Source: <https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/WebCMS/webcms.nsf/content/parliamentary-library-electoralates-victoria-park>

¹ Town of Victoria Park Website. Sourced 22 June 2020.

What is Heritage?

The Heritage Act 2018 defines cultural heritage significance as:

"aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia. Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place itself and in any of its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. A place may have diverse values for different individuals or groups."⁴

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

Heritage Act 2018

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

This Local Heritage Survey (LHS) was prepared according to the Draft Local Heritage Survey Guidelines released in March 2019 to assist the preparation of Local Heritage Survey's in accordance with Heritage Act 2018.⁵

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

⁴ Heritage Act 2018 (WA) s 5

⁵ Heritage Council *Draft Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys*, March 2019, <https://www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/docs/about-us-documents-files/draft-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=0> accessed 29 April 2019

⁶ Heritage Council *The Heritage Act 2018*, <http://www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/about-us/acts-policies/heritage-act-2018> accessed 29 April 2019

What is a Local Heritage Survey?

A Local Heritage Survey (LHS) identifies local heritage places in a systematic manner and provides base cultural and historic information for the community and local authority. Heritage Surveys can assist local governments to develop local conservation policies and provide information about local heritage required under Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

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

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

The 'Draft Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys' provided by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage states that:

- Each local government should adopt a process for the periodic update of place records to reflect administrative changes, approved works, or other information that does not impact on the cultural heritage value of the place.
- Provision should be made for the ad hoc creation or review of one or more place records, including the commissioning of a heritage assessment where required, independent of a review.

- A review should ensure that the LHS reflects the current understanding and opinion of local government and its community, and that the LHS meets current standards.
- A review should take place at intervals consistent with the major review of a local planning strategy or strategic community plan.

The original Town of Victoria Park MHI was adopted in 2000. This is the first major review of the survey.

Aboriginal Heritage

The 2021 LHS Review includes a synopsis of the culture and involvement of the Aboriginal community in the development of Victoria Park in the updated Historical Overview and Narrative.

Aboriginal heritage sites are not included in the 2021 LHS Review as these are administered under separate legislation and require both specialist archaeological and anthropological skills as well as cultural sensitivity which may preclude the disclosure of information to the public.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the application of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 will ensure that significant aspects of Aboriginal history and culture, relating to the period before European settlement, are recorded and preserved.

Heritage List

The Town of Victoria Park will develop a Heritage List in accordance with Section 8 of the 'Deemed Provisions' of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulation 2015 as a separate process following completion of the LHS.

How do we look after our heritage?

Local governments are responsible for reviewing their town planning schemes and formulating their own policies to ensure heritage assets within their jurisdiction are conserved for future generations.

Entry of a property into this LHS is recognition of the property's heritage significance to the community. There is also a requirement for the LHS to be forwarded to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for public information.

What are Management Categories?

Management categories recognise the varying degrees of importance and intactness of heritage places. For example, some places are more important to the community than others. Some buildings or structures have been lost over time and only the site remains. Management categories reflect, therefore, the diversity of heritage places. As such, they provide guidance to the Town as to the importance of the place and make recommendations for the level of care that should be taken of the place.

This review includes assigning Management Categories to the identified heritage places within the Town of Victoria Park, in accordance with the Heritage Council's Draft Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, 2019. There are four (4) management categories ranging from 1 to 4. The level of significance for the management categories are defined as follows:

Management Category 1:
Exceptional Significance

All places in category 1 are of exceptional significance to the Local Government inclusive of State Registered places.

Management Category 2:
Considerable Significance

Management Category 3:
Some / Moderate Significance

Management Category 4:
Little Significance

7 Heritage Council Draft Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, March 2019, <https://www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/docs/about-us-documents-files/draft-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=0> accessed 29 April 2019

2021 Local Heritage Survey Review Consultant Team

Stephen Carrick Architects focus on all aspects of heritage and design, with specific expertise in heritage assessment, conservation planning, conservation works, heritage impact statements, adaptive reuse of buildings and infill in heritage streetscapes.

As Director of the practice, Stephen Carrick is a registered architect with over 30 years experience working in architecture; conservation; adaptation and development within heritage precincts. Stephen's experience and expertise has been developed from extensive work on large and small heritage projects in both metropolitan and regional Western Australia.

The project Historian, Clare Menck, has 18 years experience working within the heritage industry in Western Australia. Clare has an excellent understanding of heritage legislation as a result of her work at the Heritage Council and has wide experience in research projects, especially heritage assessments.

The following people from Stephen Carrick Architects were part of the LHS review study team:

Stephen Carrick (Lead Consultant & Registered Architect)

Nicola Marchesi (Architectural Graduate)

Tayla Bezant (Architectural Graduate)

Hannah Tan (Architectural Graduate)

Clare Menck (Sub-Consultant, Historian)

Municipal Heritage Inventory (2000)

The previous Town of Victoria Park Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) was prepared by O'Brien Planning Consultants- Heritage Today in 2000. Local Residents and Town of Victoria Park Planning Offices assisted with the compilation of the inventory. The 2000 MHI included a total of 85 places.

Acknowledgments

Stephen Carrick Architects wish to acknowledge the following people for their contributions to the preparation of the Local Heritage Survey:

- Charlotte McClure- Senior Planning Officer
Town of Victoria Park
- Robert Cruickshank- Manager Development
Services Town of Victoria Park
- Rosemary Ritorto- Local History Officer, Town
of Victoria Park Local Library
- Hayley Boyd- Community Engagement Advisor
Town of Victoria Park

We also wish to acknowledge Town of Victoria Park community members who contributed to the review and update of the Local Heritage Survey.

METHODOLOGY OUTCOMES & TERMINOLOGY

Review Strategy

The review of the Town of Victoria Park's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and the conservation philosophy of the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013. Key documents available on the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage website include:

Heritage Council, Draft Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, March 2019.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas, November 2019.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories, March 2012.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Local Planning Policies Practice Notes and Examples, March 2012.

Phase 1 – Review and assessment of the 2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI). Notification provided to the community of the Local Heritage Survey and public invitation to comment and nominate new places.

Phase 2 – Review and assess places in the supplementary lists and newly nominated sites.

Phase 3 – Draft revised LHS reviewed by Council members and publicly advertised for comment.

Phase 4 – Review of public submissions.

Phase 5 – Preparation of finalised document.

Historical Information and Thematic Framework

The Historical Overview and Thematic Framework has not been updated by a Historian as part of the LHS review.

All nominated places were researched and the historical information has been included within the place record form.

Consultation Strategy

To ensure a successful and positive outcome for the Local Heritage Survey (LHS) review the Town of Victoria Park has undertaken comprehensive public consultation through advertisements for public comment.

The community was notified of the review through a public invitation to make new nominations and commentary through the Town of Victoria Park 'My Thoughts' website. Submissions were received by the Town of Victoria Park from a range of interested community members and government agencies.

Assessment of Newly Nominated Places

The Town of Victoria Park received 3 new nominations for places from community members. Community members were made aware of the nomination process through public consultation and advertisement prepared and circulated by the Town of Victoria Park. A further 6 places have been nominated for assessment by the Town of Victoria Park.

The nominated places were assessed by Stephen Carrick Architects in accordance with the guidelines recommended by the Heritage Council of Western Australia, with the aim of determining which places were worthy of inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey.

Nominations included in the 2021 LHS

9 places were nominated for assessment and potential inclusion in the 2021 LHS. The following 7 places are considered to have cultural heritage significance and are recommended for adoption:

- 7 Lake View Street, East Victoria Park
- 35 Oswald Street, Victoria Park
- 9 Gallipoli Street, Lathlain
- 211-213 Albany Highway, Victoria Park
- 237-239 Albany Highway, Victoria Park
- 241-243 Albany Highway, Victoria Park
- 974 Albany Highway, East Victoria Park

The 2 following places were nominated but are not recommended for adoption due to insufficient physical and documentary evidence:

- 5 Gallipoli Street, Lathlain
- 331-367 Albany Highway, Victoria Park

Management Categories

This review includes assigning management categories to the identified heritage places within the Town of Victoria Park, in accordance with the Heritage Council's Draft Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys.⁸ There are four (4) management categories ranging from 1 to 4. The level of significance for the management categories are defined in the following table:

⁸ Heritage Council *Draft Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys*, March 2019, <https://www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/docs/about-us-documents-files/draft-guidelines.pdf?sfvrsn=0> accessed 29 April 2019

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	OUTCOME
1	Exceptional Significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place). Development would require consultation with the Town of Victoria Park and possibly the Heritage Council of Western Australia. Maximum encouragement to the owner should be provided under the Town of Victoria Park's Town Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A Heritage Assessment* and Impact Statement should be undertaken before approval is given for any major redevelopment.

2	Considerable Significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Maximum encouragement to the owner should be provided under the Town of Victoria Park's Town Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement should be undertaken before approval is given for any major redevelopment. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should also be considered.
3	Some/Moderate Significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Lower integrity/ authenticity, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible. Endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the Town Planning Scheme. A Heritage Assessment and Impact Statement may be required before approval is given for any major redevelopment or demolition. If necessary, record the place photographically prior to demolition.
4	Little Significance	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

Outcomes

In February 2020, the Town of Victoria Park engaged Stephen Carrick Architects to review the 2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI). The document forms the basis of the 2021 Local Heritage Survey (LHS). The 2000 MHI included 84 places. 5 places were understood as demolished and removed from the LHS prior to engagement of the heritage consultants. The review of the remaining 79 places produced the following outcomes:

The content of the LHS has been reviewed entirely, with an emphasis on consolidating existing information, checking its accuracy and updating place record forms with any new information.

The LHS assessment criteria has been reviewed to ensure that the grading system accurately reflects the cultural heritage value of the listed places and that the criteria are easily understood by a wide range of heritage users.

The 2000 MHI included the 'Old Victoria Park Town Hall Foundation Stone' under place number VP21. The Foundation Stone is considered an item and not a place. As this Local Heritage Survey aims to record places only, VP21 has been removed from the survey.

The remaining 78 existing places were assessed and each place record forms was updated;

9 additional places were nominated by the Town and community for potential inclusion in the LHS. 7 nominated places were assessed and are considered to have cultural heritage value. These places are recommended for inclusion in the LHS. Place record forms for the 7 places have been prepared and are included as Appendix 1. 2 of the nominated places were assessed to have insufficient information or cultural heritage value for inclusion in the LHS;

The 31 supplementary places have been assessed by the heritage consultants. Recommendations for further research has been made against each supplementary place. These supplementary recommendations will be included as an Appendix 2 of this LHS.

Limitations of the Local Heritage Survey

Physical descriptions of places are based on exterior qualities from the public domain. Where permission was requested and granted, access to private property for places that are difficult to view from public domain was undertaken.

The architectural styles of places within the Local Heritage Survey are based on 'A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present.'¹ Buildings that were noted typical of a specific style were noted solely on the architectural period.

Format and Structure

Stephen Carrick Architects have updated both the format and structure of the Town of Victoria Park's Local Heritage Survey to ensure that the document conveys the required information in an 'easy to read' format.

What are the Place Record Forms?

Place Record Forms have been compiled for each of the places in the Local Heritage Survey. The place record form contains the following information about each place:

Name	Current name.
Previous Place No.	Previous 2000 place number if applicable.
Place No.	2021 place number.
Main photograph	Updated photograph (if available) or previous place photograph.
Other Names	Other known names if applicable.
Street Address	
Locality	Suburb.
Landgate PIN	
Land Information	Lot number(s), Diagram/Plan/Reserve number(s), Volume/Folio numbers, and GPS coordinates (if available).
Previous MHI	Previous Municipal Heritage Inventory place numbers.
Heritage Listings and Surveys	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage InHerit database number, previous MHIs, and other listings if available.
Place Type	Type of place in accordance with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage InHerit database.

¹ Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert, Reynolds, Peter. 1989. A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present. Angus & Robertson.

Use	Original and current use of a place. Other use if available.	Historic Theme	The Heritage Council of Western Australia's 'Heritage Themes', 2012 have been used as a basis to develop the list of themes.
Construction Date	Record for when building was built.	Associations	Association with a person, group of people or organisation important in shaping the locality.
Wall and Roof	Predominant observable material used for wall and roof construction of a place, if applicable.	Sources	Sources that contributed to the historical information.
Architectural Style	Observable style weighed against a place's construction date using 'A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture', 1989.	Statement of Significance	A brief statement of the aesthetic, historic, research, and social value, rarity and representativeness of a place, where applicable.
Physical Description	Brief physical description based on observable evidence, often from the public domain.	Management Category	The Management Category associated with the Level of Significance assigned to the place.
Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor.	Level of Significance	Graded on a scale of Exceptional, Considerable, Some, or Little significance.
Integrity	The extent to which a building retains its original function, graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.	Additional Photographs	Additional current photographs.
Authenticity	The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.	Historical Photographs	Includes older photographs from the 2000 MHI and other sources if available.
Date of Survey	Date of inspection for the exterior condition of a place which the information is based.		
Historical Information	Brief description on the history of the place including changes to the fabric if available.		

How do you find a place in this report?

The place record forms have place numbers that are grouped according to locality.

To assist the reader in locating a place record form for a particular place in the LHS, there is a Contents page and a Place Index.

With the electronic PDF, readers are able to click the place name in the contents and the file will then refer to the individual place record form.

Abbreviations

LHS	Local Heritage Survey
MHI	Municipal Heritage Inventory
SCA	Stephen Carrick Architects
the Town	The Town of Victoria Park
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

Terminology

According to Heritage Act 2018:

1. **“place”** means a defined or readily identifiable area of land and may include any of the following things that are in, on or over the land –

- (a) archaeological remains;
- (b) buildings, structures, other built forms, and their surrounds;
- (c) equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the land;
- (d) gardens and man-made parks or sites;
- (e) a tree or group of trees (whether planted or naturally occurring) in, or adjacent to, a man-made setting.

2. For the purposes of the definition of place in subsection (1) –

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

The following terms are defined as per the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage 'Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas'.¹⁰

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.

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.

Social Value

It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the 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.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Aboriginal society at the time of the arrival of the European Settlers

Victoria Park is located on the traditional lands of the Whadjuk Noongar people. At the time of colonisation, the Beeloo group occupied the district, led by Munday. The river is known as Derbarl Yerrigan and the swamp flats that later became the Causeway and Heirisson Island were Matta Gerup, meaning knee deep. Derbarl Yerrigan was a vital food source and place of cultural significance for Noongar occupants of the region.¹

Dutch explorers led by William de Vlamingh visited the district in 1697, giving Derbarl Yerrigan its European name, Swan River. In 1801, a French expedition led by Nicolas Baudin also explored the area, naming Heirisson Island. English James Stirling visited in 1827 and, unlike earlier explorers, saw agricultural potential and recommended British colonisation.²

There are five registered Aboriginal sites within the Town of Victoria Park. All are associated with the river. Four are around Burswood and one is at the south end of the Town, associating with the Canning River (Djarlgarra). The Aboriginal Heritage System also notes four other Aboriginal heritage places within the Town that are not currently registered sites. This includes three artefact scatters and a burial site.³

This historical overview contains information provided from the 2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory Overview (shown in italics) and information prepared as a 2020 update. The 2020 update includes new information or corrections to the original, as well as an update from 1990- 2020.

1 Thompson, Susannah, *Beyond Matta Gerup: a history of Victoria Park*, Town of Victoria Park, 2012, pp.xv, 11-13.

Spelling for Noongar words varies. Where possible the spelling used by Kaartidijin Noongar – Noongar Knowledge (website) has been used. <https://www.noongarculture.org.au>

2 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.2-3

3 Department of Planning, Lands & Heritage (website), Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (database), <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS>

The Period 1829 – 1886

Large Land Grants, Patchy Development-

Early settlement of the Victoria Park district was influenced by the location of the river. As there were no roads, the settlers clung to the river banks in order to ferry their supplies to their new homes and then in later years to transport their products to market. The necessity to give river access to as many settlers as possible led to long thin properties, aptly described as ribbon grants. These large ribbon land grants with river frontages were given to pioneers whose names continue to appear throughout the district today.

In 1829 Henry Camfield acquired Swan Location 35 which included parts of present day Rivervale, Lathlain and Carlisle. Camfield called his property Burrswood after the name of an estate in Kent where he spent his formative years. (The second 'r' in Burrswood was dropped at some time in the 1840s.) The land was only partially developed as a market garden under a manager appointed by Camfield. Other land grants included that of John Butler, who was awarded Swan Location 36, which covered the land that comprises modern Victoria Park in the 1990s. Samuel Bickley's extensive Canning Location 2 covered East Victoria park and beyond.



PH00008-01 Albany Road, Victoria Park c.1880s.
The Broken Hill Hotel was built on the site of the trees on the right of the photo.

The progress of land clearing, building and planting in the district depended on the skills and efforts of the individual settlers. To facilitate mobility many jetties were erected, but, owing to sandbars and mudflats, water transport was difficult. A lack of fresh water, limited access to the river and to Fremantle, and the general struggle of the Swan River Colony, all combined to limit the development of land in the Swan and Canning Locations. Only the truly dedicated made progress. So little development occurred in the early years, that the district was not recognised in its own right and was simply known as part of the larger locality, Canning. However, by 1841 settlement was soon influenced by another factor, Albany Road.

The need for a road link between the port of Albany and the Swan River Colony was recognised by James Stirling, who, very early in his period as Governor, sent out surveyors to determine the best route south. Albany Road was to pass directly through what is now known as Victoria Park. At first, travellers had to cross the river by means of a ferry at South Perth or by a makeshift bridge via low lying marshy ground. These difficulties ultimately led to the building of the first Causeway in 1841. The building of the bridge across Heirisson Island was followed closely by the provision of an overland monthly mail service.



PH00007-02: A view of the Swan River Foreshore and the old causeway, built by convicts in the 1860s. The replaced the original causeway erected in 1841 which was later destroyed by flood.

The route of the Albany Road was determined by the location of a natural spring near the present day Broken Hill Hotel. The water was important for watering the coach house and early shops to supply the travellers' demands while on the road. These early inns and stores, and subsequent accommodation for the residents, were very rough. They include tents or houses made from wattle and daub with thatched or shingle roofs, very prone to fire.

In the 1850 the infant Swan River Colony was given a boost by the provision of convict labour. The improvements to Albany Road and the Causeway by the convicts were particularly significant for Victoria Park. In 1862 the Causeway was damaged by severe floods. Over the next few years, during Governor Hampton's time, it was rebuilt under the supervision of engineer Solomon Cook, using convict labour. For a while the bridge was referred to as Hampton's Bridge. The convicts camped in Victoria Park near Albany Road but no evidence is left of their presences. Solomon Cook also lived locally on Henry Camfield's old estate, Burswood. Cook ran a successful market garden from the property.

The convicts were a vital element of the improvement of Albany Road. Through completed in 1841, the road remained difficult to traverse owing to sandy, boggy conditions. The convicts provided a more reliable surface for the Causeway approaches by surfacing the road with sawn cross cut jarrah logs. The log road was finished in 1870.

Positive economic conditions, higher immigration numbers to Western Australia and increasing traffic along Albany Road combined to promote growth in the Canning location. By the 1880s, there were thought to be 20 to 100 houses in the area. Agricultural pursuits included market gardening, poultry and dairy farming.

Nevertheless, it was not until 1886-87 that 'Victoria Park' became a distinguishable location owing to a residential land subdivision by the same name. From this point, compared to its formative years, settlement in Victoria Park blossomed.

The Period 1829 – 1886 (2020 Update)

John Butler did not fulfill the requirement to 'improve' his land holding at Location 36. When he died, his widow Anne Butler became the first colonial woman to own land in Western Australia (1850)⁴. Canning Location 2, which was owned from early on by Samuel Bickley, had originally been granted to Alfred Stone (1829) and then passed to James MacDermot in 1830.⁵

A military detachment was stationed near Matta Gerup in the early colonial period to intercept Noongar raiding parties accessing Perth.⁶

River transport was the main form of connection between the towns of Fremantle, Perth and Guildford. The swampy area around Burswood hindered traffic upstream from the capital.

From 1831 to 1838, efforts were made to build and maintain a canal across the flats between Heirisson Island and the Maylands Peninsular. The 1831 canal was the first major public work in the colony. Eventually it was acknowledged as a failure and the Claise Brook Canal built to replace it.⁷

In the early colonial period, the preferred land route between Fremantle and Perth was along the south side of the Swan River, especially after Canning River was bridged on this route in 1849 (17 years before a bridge across the Swan River at Fremantle). For many years it was barely more than a sand track. The route to Guildford was also south of the river.⁸

The Albany Road was a vital colonial link, as Albany was the colony's official mail port. Many vessels did not come north to Fremantle, as Albany was closer to existing trade routes and a far superior natural harbour.⁹

The second Causeway, built between 1864 and 1867, was designed by Richard Roach Jewell.¹⁰

Henry Camfield moved to Albany in the 1840s with his wife Anne. Burswood was occupied by various tenants. After Solomon Cook's 1860s market garden at Burswood, Camfield's landholding was broken up, with Burswood Island passing to Edmund Birch (1871–1875) and then Francis Louis Von Bibra (1875–1885).¹¹

When Roads Boards were established in 1871, Burswood and the Causeway were part of Perth Roads Board and the remainder of future Victoria Park was part of the very large Canning Roads Board.¹²

pp.21–22

10 Menck, Bridges, pp.19, 24

11 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.16

12 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.25; Menck, Bridges, p.30



Original Causeway bridge built c1841 and destroyed by floods in 1862. Picture above taken in 1862 prior to its destruction.

4 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.8–9; Hunter, Lindsay & Morling, Loreley A., Local History Collection Timeline, Town of Victoria Park, Third Edition, 2016, p.4

5 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.6, 15; Hunter & Morling, Timeline, p.3

6 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.10

7 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.17–19

8 Menck, Clare, A Thematic History of Bridges of the Metropolitan Region, prepared for Main Roads WA, December 2019, pp.14, 17, 26

9 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.22–24; Menck, Bridges,

The Period 1887-1904 'Victoria Park' – A Regal Name

The actual source of the name Victoria Park is not well documented, although it is thought to be named in honour of Queen Victoria. The name came from the first of the land subdivisions in the region, Victoria Park Estate, established in 1887. At first development was slow. However, the building of the Pinjarra – Perth railway led to an increase in land sales with the establishment of the Burswood and Victoria Park train sidings.

Gold was the talk of the town in the 1890s and the subsequent 'gold rush' to Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie resulted in a large number of people flooding to the State. With Victoria Park's close proximity to the centre of Perth and the inexpensive land prices, many people chose to settle in the district when their future on the eastern goldfields became uncertain. By 1898, there were 1,193 people resident in Victoria Park.

The new century saw an explosion of residential estates, such as Bickford, Hillcrest, Riversdale and Carlisle. The blocks of land attracted working people as they were large but inexpensive. Many people made do with makeshift accommodation while building their homes. A number of houses were erected in the new estates, with a range of building materials, as few formal planning conditions were required. The small houses usually had a vegetable garden established but the standard of living in this period did not include the public utilities of water, electricity or sewerage. The land subdivisions allowed for the absence of sewage systems as the blocks were planned with rear laneways for access by 'night soil' carts. These laneways are still found in some areas today. A few grander homes were built such as the 'Forrest' House in Mackie St. Built before the new century, this house was constructed by the Devenish Family on land sold to them by Alexander Forrest. It remains an excellent example of fine late 19th century architecture.

While the residential areas expanded, so did the commercial and industrial areas. Businesses that had at first been established at a cottage industry level grew along the river, capitalising on the proximity of the city and the good water supply. The area became renowned for its blacksmith forges, sawmills, brick works and soap making. Soap was made from the fat left over from a nearby slaughter house. Despite these industries, Victoria Park retained a rural air with piggeries and market gardening as the dominant industries. Successful market gardens were worked by Chinese immigrants along the foreshore. Chinese immigrants also supplied a laundry service.

The growing demand of the residents provided motivation to shopkeepers and other business people to test their entrepreneurial skills. Such people included James and Adeline Harvey. James Harvey contributed to the expansion of the Victoria Park area as a retailer, timber and iron merchant and building contractor. He built a draper's shop for his wife, Adeline, which became the unofficial post and telegraph office and Victoria Park's first newspaper shop.

Using informal architectural skills built up over the years, James Harvey supervised the construction of a number of buildings.



Bridge pictured is the 1841 Causeway, before it was destroyed in 1862 floods
(2000 MHI)

His community service included a substantial donation for the building fund for the first church and a term as Chairman of the Victoria Park Road Board which was gazetted in 1894. Accelerated growth of the district saw the Road Board promoted to a Municipality on 30th April 1897 with Hugh Duncan as the first Mayor.

With any concentration of people a sense of community eventually emerges. This leads to the development of structure and form in the areas of religion, education and social gatherings. In the Victoria Park district the 1890s was a period of growth in meeting community needs. In 1894 the Victoria Park Primary School was built (also known as the Cargill Street School). It was used as a church on Sundays.

The first purpose built church was erected in 1895 – The Church of Transfiguration. The money for the church was put up by James Harvey. This was followed in 1896 by the erection of the Methodist Church (which has since been demolished and the site is now occupied by Homesteads Furniture Store) and the Congregational Church in 1900.

A still imposing sight today is the Sisters of Mercy Convent and St Joachim's Catholic Church and school, also started at the turn of the century. The Sisters of Joachim were notable for their teaching of music and drama to the youth of the district.

Just after Victoria Park was declared a municipality, the Victoria Park Town Hall was built. Opened in 1899, this stone and brick hall could supposedly seat 600 people. It was used for many years by the community but was a victim of "progress", being demolished in 1986 for the expansion of a car yard. The only remainder of the town hall is the Foundation Stone which is today in private hands. In 1903 a public library was provided in Albany Highway.

Recreation time was spent on WA's first golf course built on Burswood Island in 1895. The Golf Club was later relocated (1908) to the present day Royal Perth Golf Club. Leisure pursuits also included fishing and crabbing on the Swan River, hobbies that have persisted to modern times.

Transport to the Victoria Park district from Perth was via the Causeway, which was illuminated at night by hurricane lamps until the gas supply arrived. Private transport included horses, carts and carriages but, owing to the proximity of the city, many pedestrians still crossed the Causeway. By the turn of the century the Causeway carried a large amount of traffic. In a 16 hour survey period 1,500 vehicles crossed the Causeway.

Carriage serviced for the public included four horse buses that took passengers from the city to the Broken Hill Hotel or the Victoria Park Hotel on Albany Road. The Broken Hill Hotel has been built near the natural spring watering place that had been used for many years by coached travelling between Albany and Perth. Other public transport included the innovative Copeley and Co's Motor Car Service. This was a motorised bus service started in 1903 and considered the first of its kind in Australia.



One of the early homes built in 1904 on a large residential block in East Victoria Park. The house still stands today (1998) in Bassinghall Street (courtesy David Smith, 2000 MHI)

The vehicles could hold 14 to 18 passengers. However, the service was short lived as the buses suffered many breakdowns (with the nearest part supply in England) and lacked the power to travel in the hilly area of Victoria Park.

Despite the real progress made by the early 1900s, the Victoria Park district residences were still scattered and roads were little more than tracks. Even Albany Road, which now sported many shops and businesses, was still only a plank road that left some vehicles stranded when bogged. Canning Road, leading to South Perth, was also prone to flooding when the river rose in winter. Therefore, the arrival of a reliable tram service in 1905, was welcome and provided a catalyst for change.

1887–1904 (2020 Update)

Thompson's history states that blocks were released in the Victoria Park subdivision from 1891 [not 1887].¹³ Neither source is referenced. This should be clarified.

Perth-Bunbury Railway opened in 1893. The only station between Perth and Cannington was Burswood, located where the Guildford Road crossed the railway.¹⁴ Victoria Park Station opened in 1898. A station at Welshpool (1898) also served the district. Some sources suggest a station opened in 1893 at Haydon's Siding (later Carlisle) to access Haydon's implement works,¹⁵ but this factory was not built until 1908–1909.¹⁶

Thompson states the first mayor in 1897 was Robert McMaster (not Hugh Duncan).¹⁷

The Causeway was replaced in 1898. The population increases brought by the 1890s gold boom had increased traffic on the bridge to a point where the 1867 structure was no longer adequate. Piles from the 1898 bridge are still evident at low tide on the south side of the eastern Causeway bridge. The bridge was widened and strengthened in 1904 in preparation for trams. It was one of the first bridges in the State to be given a macadam surface over its timber deck.¹⁸

Victoria Park Hotel was built in 1897. It was the first hotel in the district.¹⁹

¹³ Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.28–29

¹⁴ Western Mail, 16 September 1893, p.36, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/33100987>

¹⁵ Western Mail, 16 September 1893, p.36, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/33100987>

¹⁶ West Australian, 23 June 1908, p.5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28844667>

¹⁷ Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.28

¹⁸ Menck, Bridges, pp.41, 48, 83

¹⁹ Thomson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.48–49

The foundation stone of the 1899 town hall, which was in private hands at the time that the 2000 MHI was produced, was donated to the Council by Oliver Strang in 1999 and installed in the Town's administration building.²⁰

One of the impacts of the 1890s gold boom was the emergence of suburbs around Perth and Fremantle, primarily along the railway lines. Victoria Park was one of the earliest but, by 1901, relatively small compared to municipalities at North Perth, Subiaco, Claremont, Cottesloe and Midland Junction. From these beginnings, a metropolitan area developed through the twentieth century. Victoria Park grew particularly rapidly in the decade after 1901, when its population quadrupled. It evolved as a respectable working class district.²¹

Welshpool Reserve (Maamba) opened in 1901. Noongar people from the wider Metropolitan area and South West were moved there. The camp was closed in 1911 and occupants were relocated to West Guildford.²²

An official post office opened in 1902, although it was located in rented premises until the post office building on the corner of Albany Highway and Duncan Street (then the Perth-Albany Road and Cavendish Street) opened in 1912.²³

A.E. Cockram began an unregistered race course at Burswood around the turn of the century, sharing land with the golf course. Belmont Park race course was established c.1905, initially known as the Goodwood Course, on Cockram's private land. A railway station soon followed. The golf club relocated to South Perth in 1908. Goodwood was acquired by the WA Turf Club in 1943 and sold to the State Government in 1950.²⁴

The Federal electorate of Swan was held by John Forrest from Federation in 1901 until his death in 1918. The electorate was much larger than it is today, including Victoria Park but also encompassing much of the non-Metropolitan South West of the new State.²⁵

The 1896 Methodist Church was within a large lot on the east corner of Harper Street and Albany Highway.²⁶

25 Thompson, p.260; Bowe, William, 'Electorate: Swan', Crikey (website), 2013, <https://blogs.crikey.com.au/pollbludger/fed2013-Swan/>

26 Rosemary Patroni, resident of Vic Park and member of Methodist Church from the 1960s, email to Clare Menck, 17 October 2020



PH00026-01 Laying the foundation stone of the Victoria Park Congregational Church

Unveiling of the Foundation Stone for the Victoria Park Congregational Church by Hon George Randell, MLC – 16 August 1902 (c of Perth)



The original Victoria Park Hotel. This was later demolished and another hotel of the same name was built on the site, c late 1890s (C of Perth, 2000 MHI).

20 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.224

21 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.29–30, 33; Menck, Clare, A Thematic History of Western Australia, prepared for the Heritage Council of WA, June 2018, Section 2.2.1; Menck, Bridges, pp.40, 44

22 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.13–14

23 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.39–40, 45

24 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.213–214; Timeline (p.6) claims the station opened in 1903; the Public Transport Authority lists it as 1906 (PTA, 'History of Stations on the Armadale Train Line')

The Period 1905 to 1938 Rapid Expansion Despite Some Tough Times

The tram service, inexpensive land, the railway, Albany Road and a prosperous state economy with an active immigration policy, all contributed to the Victoria Park district becoming a dynamic, vital region. The population which had remained static around 1500 for some years grew to 5,000 in the period 1905 to 1917.

In 1905 the Perth Electric Tramways service began to transport people on a route that went from Perth, across the Causeway, along Albany Road to Mint Street in East Victoria Park. It was an important contributing factor for working people who saw a cheap, reliable transport system along with inexpensive land as a way to own their own house and still be able to get to work with ease. This was despite the tram service being described as the "most dangerous tram ride in Australia". This description was probably a result of the small trams having to cross a now aging Causeway that seemed barely able to carry their weight. A remnant of the 'trammie' suburbs, as Victoria Park was nicknamed, can still be seen in Albany Highway on the corner of Mackie Street.

The tram stop is left as a reminder of the tram era which took thousands of commuters up to Mint Street, Patricia Street and then in 1943 along to the munitions factory in Welshpool. The tram terminus location led to the growth of retail shops and services nearby. These included Terminus Butchers and the Post Office, which was established in 1912.

Prior to WWI, Victoria Park and the surrounding suburbs still had a rural air. On large blocks of land people kept horses, cows, poultry and plant nurseries but industry and commerce continued to grow and eventually dominated the country feel of the district. In 1912 the Red Castle Brewery started specialising in heavy stout. The brewery was located at a natural spring which supplied good quality water for the Brewery's products.

Today the spring can still be seen in the grounds of the Red Castle Hotel, though the beer is no longer produced.

New industry also included the Portland Cement works which were established in Rivervale in 1921. The factory was located close to the river for the water supply and for access to oyster shell, dredged from the river beds, and used in the manufacturing process. In 1912 the Hearn Brothers started a furniture factory in Albany Road, producing chairs and cabinets. This business grew, taking on a new partner which eventually led to Hearnstead's Furniture Store. They were so successful in their field they were even able to expand their retail store at the height of the Depression.

Special services established in Victoria Park included Mead and Son Funeral Directors (1926) and Purslowe Funeral Homes (1939), both still providing this service today. Another specialist service was initiated by the Isaia family. The Isaia family set up a liqueur business in Albany Highway and have become renowned throughout Australia for their products. This family is an excellent representative of the hardworking European migrants who flocked to WA after WWI.



East Victoria Park Primary School c1913 (PH76012)

PH76012

c1913 East Victoria Park Primary School

A chemist shop supplied the need for pharmaceuticals as early as 1910. This was set up by William Read who became a prominent community spirited resident.

He not only ran the chemist but was also a member of the Business Men's Association, a Perth City Councillor and represented the district as a Member of Legislative Assembly. Read Park in Albany Highway is named in his honour. Growth in Victoria Park soon warranted the presence of an official body of law and order, with the Police Station being built in 1906 – 08.

The period of World War 1 (1914 – 18) saw many changes in the Victoria Park district. On 1 Nov 1917, Victoria Park Municipality amalgamated with the City of Perth. This has been approved by referendum and it was hoped the change would increase services to the district. Certainly, soon after amalgamation, a bituminising project along Albany Road began, resulting in the replacement of the jarrah wood blocks and planks. The former road base was offered to local residents as firewood. The improvements to Albany Road followed soon after a change in lighting the Causeway. From 1905 until 1916 gas had powered the lamps on the bridge. In 1916 this was replaced was electric lights. In the same year electricity was supplied to the residents of Victoria Park.

WW1 stirred patriotic fervour among Victoria Park people. Out of the 5,000 people living in the district, one in ten volunteered for war duties. Dances and balls were held to raise money for the war effort. Children and schools were also involved in raising money, and knitting socks and balaclavas for soldiers on the war front. The Red Cross was strongly supported. In memory of soldiers who contributed to war service during WW1 a statue was installed in 1917 in Memorial Garden. Today (2000) Memorial Gardens is a well kept park that has recently been upgraded by the Town of Victoria Park. The large Moreton Bay Fig trees that shade the park are fine examples of this shady species.

The war also influenced major changes to the names of roads in the Victoria Park district. The names were changed to reflect a patriotic WW1 flavour. In the past WW1 period these roads were increasingly improved by a bituminising program implemented owing to the growing number of motor cars, though horses were still used occasionally. The increasing number of cars led to the expansion of garages for fuel and servicing. Housing for returned soldiers was provided with the help of the McNess Housing Trust. McNess was a philanthropist who generously donated funds raised in business to help those less fortunate than himself. Some of the small cottages built by the Trust are still standing in Victoria park (2000).

Community needs rose dramatically along with the population of the Victoria Park district. This led many people to an increasing awareness of their own locality. Burswood developed an unsavoury reputation as the home of a sewerage filtration system. From 1906 to 1912 the filtration system cleaned that had been syphoned under the Swan River from Claisebrook near East Perth. The filtration system was controversial owing to complaints about pollution. Owing to demands from residents, in 1921 the name Burswood was changed to Rivervale.



c1920s New technology changed transport during this period with an increase in cars and trucks. The delivery trucks are photographed outside a corner shop (courtesy Geoff Gallop, 2000 MHI).

Other name changes in the Victoria Park district included Bickford, which in 1919 became Carlisle. Carlisle is said to have come from Scottish origins as it was a border town in Scotland. The people of Bickford viewed their area as a border between Perth and its suburbs.

In Carlisle, Nurse Edith Cowling ran the Carlisle Maternity Hospital from 1911 until 1939. It is said she delivered 1000 babies in the district during her service. After WW1 the Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall was built to provide an entertainment and social gathering venue for the community.

The hall attracted large crowds for movie nights in the 1920s. The Carlisle Primary School opened in 1919 so the children of the area no longer had to travel to Victoria park for their education. Later the Holy Name Hall/School provided Catholic religious and education needs for the Carlisle residents.

East Victoria Park also developed its own identity during this period. Owing to population pressure on the Cargill Street School, East Victoria Park Primary School opened in 1914. By 1927 it had grown to be one of the largest schools in WA. The school was situated on the present site of the Park Centre. Other schools developed in this period include the Miller School (now called Carson Street School). Also built in East Victoria Park in 1911 was the first fire station in the district, subsequently rebuilt in 1928. From 1909–1917 the Australian Aboriginal Mission ran an orphanage on a large property now owned by the Uniting Church. Prior to its demolition it was known as the Mofflyn Child and Family Care Services.

A large imposing property within East Victoria Park is the Edward Millen Home. It started its public service as the Rotunda Maternity Hospital in 1912 and continued under Commonwealth Government ownership as a repatriation home for WW1 soldiers. In 1998 its future as a hospital was being reconsidered but its heritage value is undoubted. It has been classified by the National Trust.

The business sector of Victoria Park continued to expand along the busy traffic artery of Albany Road. Much exposure to potential consumers passing by each day led to a great demand for a position on the highway. New businesses included the Victoria Park Hotel built in 1927 and Ken George Motorcycles which began in 1938 and continued trading until 1987. Victoria Park's growth in retail and industry during the 1920s and 30s masked some of the devastating unemployment and bankruptcies that occurred in WA during the Great Depression.

The Victoria park district, being the home for many working class people, did suffer unemployment. Relief came in two forms, namely community group support and employment on government programmes. The community support groups, who ran soup kitchens and issued aid, included Manchester Unity, the Masons, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, the Ex-Naval Mens Association, the Druids, the Housewives Association and the Rechabites.

Employment during the height of the depression was provided by joint State and Local Government programmes. One of these led to the completion of river walls, dredging of the river shallows and the landscaping of McCallum Park.



Children from the Methodist Home, Mofflyn, in East Victoria Park on visit to the zoo in South Perth, Easter Monday 1928. (C of Perth 2000 MHI).

Transport in Victoria Park was boosted by the arrival of the regular Carlisle Bus Service. In 1922, Fred White, the proprietor, started one of the earliest passenger bus services in WA. Cars and trucks also became more common in this period while trams and trains continued to provide reliable services.

Popular and cheap entertainment in the Inter-War years were theatre and motion pictures. During the 1920s and 30s many people attended films first in the Town Hall and then later at the Savoy, Amusu and Broadway theatres operated by the Johnson Bros. In 1938 the Patch Theatre had their inaugural concert in Perth.

Religious needs in this period were met by the building of a number of churches. The most imposing was St Peter's Church in 1935, on one of the highest points in the district.

Sporting facilities were few though many people were active in the district. Bicycling and athletics attracted a large support. In the 1920s a croquet club was established which is still active today. A few prominent businessmen and citizens of the 1920s and 1930s were connected to the croquet club.

The Inter-War years were important to the development of the district of Victoria Park. Immigration schemes and an ever expanding local Western Australian population led to a demand for land close to the city. Victoria Park fulfilled this need.

With the land being cheap, the suburb within easy distance of the city and close to the railway sheds and the tramway terminus, Victoria Park became a working man's district. As with every such suburb where the population is thick and the inhabitants are in steady employment, it grew very rapidly into a miniature town, with large picture houses and imposing hotels, and a shopping centre stretching for two miles on each side of the main highway.



PH00005-05 Construction of the Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall (PH40013)



PH00005-04 (PH40012) Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall, Opening Day 5 June 1920

1905 to 1938 (2020 Update)

The remnant tram stop at the corner of Mackie Street was replaced in 2005. A tram stop pole and an interpretative sign board are now in place.²⁷

Government services, which had commenced in the latter 1890s in temporary facilities, had permanent buildings erected in the early 1900s. In addition to the 1912 post office, a police station opened in 1908 and fire station in 1913. Victoria Park library opened in 1903 and moved into purpose-built premises in 1913.²⁸

Australian Aborigines Mission ran a home for Noongar children on the outskirts of Victoria Park district from 1911 to 1916, named Dulhi Gunyah. The 1905 Aborigines Act cause many Aboriginal children to be removed from their families and placed into institutional care, resulting in many new missions and Aboriginal homes opening. When Dulhi Gunyah closed, most of the children were sent to Carrolup Farm School, near Katanning. After some years lying vacant, the Victoria Park property was purchased by the Methodist Church. It reopened as Methodist Children's Home in 1925, an orphanage for non-Aboriginal wards of the state, structured as a number of adjacent group homes.²⁹ The institution was renamed Mofflyn in 1959. It became part of the Uniting Church in 1984. The original site, bounded by Sussex Street, Jarrah Road and Kent Street, was cleared in the late 1990s, but the Mofflyn continued in other locations, eventually becoming part of UnitingCare West when that agency formed in 2006. The road through the residential subdivision on the former Mofflyn site is named Mofflyn Circle to acknowledge the earlier use of the land.³⁰

²⁷ Hunter & Morling, Timeline, p.40

²⁸ Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.45–48

²⁹ Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.106–107

³⁰ Find & Connect (website), <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au>

Note: Find & Connect lists Dulhi Gunyah as 1909–1918 and Mofflyn as commencing in 1922, with Dulhi Gunyah noted to have had two different locations (the earlier in East Perth, until c.1910) before settling in East Victoria Park.

James Haydon opened a factory producing agricultural machinery in 1909, relocating from smaller premises in the city.³¹ A spur line was constructed and a siding opened on the railway.³² Haydon's Siding was renamed Mint Street and then East Victoria Park Station from 1912, at which time the area east of the railway was being subdivided into residential blocks. It became Carlisle Station in 1919 when the district took up this name.³³

State Sawmills opened its mill near Carlisle Station c.1919.³⁴ This site was earlier used by Haydon's implement works.³⁵ In the 1920s, Carlisle State Sawmills produced joinery for government housing provided to soldier and group settlement schemes in the South West.³⁶

³¹ West Australian, 23 June 1908, p.5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28844667>

³² Hunter & Morling, Timeline, p.12

³³ Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.42; PTA, 'History of Stations on the Armadale Train Line'

³⁴ West Australian, 19 May 1920, p.5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/27682839>; West Australian, 5 February 1920, p.8, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/27674695>; West Australian, 27 April 1918, p.4, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/27476166>; Sunday Times, 30 June 1918, p.7, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/57993957>

Advertisements for land in Bickford in 1920 mention on State Sawmills and not Haydon's as local attractions/ employers, suggesting State Sawmills may have replaced Haydon's factory.

³⁵ Peet & Co, Bickford Park, Municipality of Victoria Park (plan), Perth WA, 1909, SLWA online 57/8/5, https://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa_b4211523_1

³⁶ Daily News, 7 July 1922, p.5, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/83301254>



c1920 photo of tramline running along Albany Highway East Victoria Park

Source: Thu 25 Oct 2012 Permalink: [Link to Pin](#)

The Methodists built a new church in Duncan Street in 1912.³⁷ Harry Hearn built a furniture store on the site of the 1896 church. Hearn was involved with the Methodist Church and may have allowed the congregation to use land he owned prior to his developing it for shops. ³⁸Hearn's furniture store opened in 1912.³⁹

The Rotunda Hospital (1913) was the first hospital in Western Australia dedicated exclusively to the care of women, with a maternity focus.⁴⁰

World War One sparked a wave of local war memorials, a community feature previously virtually unknown in Western Australia. Most were constructed in the 1920s. Victoria Park's 1917 memorial was an early example.⁴¹ Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall opened in 1920 (Carlisle) and an RSL hall followed some years later in Victoria Park (1935).⁴²

The Greater Perth Scheme, which began in the early 1900s, advocated a larger central municipal body to enable large-scale capital works. Initially Victoria Park stayed out of the amalgamation of councils. However in 1917, influenced by wartime conditions, it joined the City of Perth, which had already absorbed North Perth and Leederville. Victoria Park was subsequently Ward 8 of City of Perth.⁴³

The Causeway was widened during the interwar years to cater for increasing traffic. By 1939, it was the busiest point in the Metropolitan road network, with almost 16,000 vehicles recorded crossing in a day, 30% of which were bicycles.⁴⁴

The original subdivisions of Victoria Park suburbs made little provision for public land or recreation space. The City of Perth paid particular attention in the interwar years to improving reserves in the district. Land was reclaimed to form public open space along the river foreshore and a dozen other public parks. Chinese market gardens near the river were lost in the reclamation works.⁴⁵

A rest home for elderly blind people opened in Sunbury Road in 1923, close to the Victoria Park railway station.⁴⁶

Other businesses established during the 1920s included Walkemeyers' Terminus Bakery (1922), Olive Strang's Motor Vehicle Company (1927), J.W. Bateman's Drapery and Clothing (1928) and an extension to pre-WWI Hearn Bros and Stead (1928). In 1929, a saddlery, butcher, tea rooms and fruit and vegetable store opened. Harold Murray Produce Merchants, Millers Timber & Trading Co, Wood Depot and Wood Service Station were also trading by this time, with Three Way Service Station added soon after.

45 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.32, 81, 99

46 West Australian, 17 April 1925, p.8, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/31290974>; Swan Leader, 7 April 1933, p.2, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/257740654>

37 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.54

38 Rosemary Patroni, email to Clare Menck

39 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.77 (also referred to as Hearn & Stead or Hearnsteads)

40 Menck, History of WA, Section 2.5.3

41 Thomson pp.65-67; Hunter & Morling, Timeline, p.26; Menck, History of WA, Section 2.6.2

42 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.99

43 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.68-71

44 Menck, Bridges, pp.48, 73, 78



Photograph 30: One of the early business located on Albany Highway (cnr Armagh St) in Victoria Park. E C Hopkins were firewood merchants, c1920s. (C of Perth).

The number of factories increased, with Swan Portland Cement (1927), James Hardie & Co, State Saw Mills and Australian Wood Pipe Factory all commencing operations by the mid-1940s.⁴⁷

Victoria Park Hotel was replaced on the same site in 1927. Balmoral Hotel opened in 1931.⁴⁸ Carlisle Hotel opened in 1940.⁴⁹

Burswood Station was renamed Rivervale in 1923, distancing the residential area from its association with sewerage ponds and the rubbish tip. The name reverted to Burswood in 1993.⁵⁰ A new rail bridge over the river in 1932 (Bunbury Railway Bridge, demolished 1995) replaced the 1893 original.⁵¹

47 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.75, p.145

Note: the MHI lists Portland Cement as commencing 1921, and Thompson elsewhere notes it as opening in 1919 (p.214). Swan Cement's website in 2020 says it commenced in 1927. (Swan Cement (website), 'About Us', <http://swancement.com.au/about-us/>)

48 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.48

49 Daily News, 18 December 1940, p.6, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/84005477>

50 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.214; Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.17

51 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.20



Portland Cement – date the cement works commenced differs across sources. 1927 is most likely.

Churches also expanded, with an Anglican Church in Raleigh Street Carlisle (1928), Presbyterian Church in Mint Street (1929), East Victoria Park Anglican (relocated from Beechboro 1930s), Holy Name Catholic in Carlisle (1935) and a larger Anglican Church (1935).⁵²

The local building boom of the 1920s ceased when the Depression hit in the 1930s. As a working class area, Victoria Park suffered high unemployment. Many locals had to rely on government payments. These were generally tied to sustenance labour projects, many of which were away from Perth, with local men absent from their families during the week while living in workers' camps at the site of public works projects.⁵³

Information in the MHI relating to the McNess Housing Trust is incorrect. McNess homes were built for the destitute and mostly housed single women and their dependent children, not returned soldiers. The program began in 1931 in response to the Depression. It was administered by the Workers' Homes Board (WHB). Homes built under the McNess Scheme were all weatherboard and, later, fibro. Most metropolitan municipalities did not permit timber homes to be constructed in the 1930s, with Victoria Park and Carlisle notable exceptions. Carlisle was one of the few suburbs where the McNess scheme built more than a handful of residences. By 1941, there had been 34 McNess homes built in Carlisle (mostly built in the latter 1930s), accounting for one third of the McNess houses in the state and half of those in the Metropolitan area. McNess Housing was integrated into the State Housing Commission in the 1960s.⁵⁴

52 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.52, 104; Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.19, 22

53 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.89–98

54 Menck, Clare, *A Thematic History of Government Housing in Western Australia*, prepared for the Department of Housing, November 2014, pp.64–71

The Workers' Homes Board (WHB) began operating in 1912. It provided low-cost residences to working families through long-term low-interest loans to enable eventual home ownership. Victoria Park was one of the first areas where the WHB erected houses. The loan terms were more favourable for brick or stone residences than timber.⁵⁵

After World War One, the WHB also administered construction of houses through the Commonwealth War Service Homes Commission. This scheme constructed residences for purchase by returned servicemen through generous, long-term loans. As larger loans were permitted than through the WHB schemes, War Service homes were generally a little larger WHB homes (although still modest). The scheme was popular in the 1920s but construction slowed in the 1930s.⁵⁶

55 Menck, Housing, pp.40-44

56 Menck, Housing, pp.48, 59, 109

Explosive growth after World War 11 continued to stimulate these trends.

The Great Depression that began with the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and lingered on through the 1930s, ended with the beginning of WW11. Once again the people of Victoria Park and surrounding suburbs displayed their patriotism by supplying many volunteers for active service. The people at home had to endure a shortage of labour and teachers. This opened the way for the employment of women in new roles, particularly in the munitions factory situated in Welshpool. New precautions in case of air raids were included in everyday life with the building of air raid shelters. The Town Hall was occupied by the Civil Defence Council as a control centre and first aid port. Local employment for the war cause was available at the Bunnings Boat Building Yard, established near the Causeway. The yard was responsible for three special trawlers used by the Z Force for raids on Japanese occupied territory to the north of Australia. The boat yard closed soon after the war. One man from the Victoria Park district received the highest war decoration that could be granted. The Victoria Cross was bestowed on Stan Gurney posthumously.

The Period 1939 – 1969 WW11 and the Aftermath

The impact of WW11 on the post war period throughout WA was considerable. Technological change, high employment and active immigration programmes all led to new housing estates and further land subdivisions as well as an expansion of commercial centres along Albany Highway.

The 'Millen Estate' in East Victoria Park was an excellent example of the type of residential estate that drew people into the district after WW11. People were attracted to the area as the land was inexpensive and it was in close proximity to the industries to the area as the land was inexpensive and it was in close proximity to the industries developing in nearby Welshpool. Up until after WW11 Carlisle, Lathlain and Bentley remained mostly undeveloped. In 1940s Bentley Park remained mostly undeveloped. In 1940s Bentley Park was officially adopted for the area now known as Bentley. Bentley was derived from the name of a convict warden John Bentley in charge of road building convicts in the 1860s and 70s. 'Park' was dropped in 1967. Settlement and building patterns in these suburbs were strongly influenced by the State Housing and War Service Commissions. Both these institutions encouraged residential settlement. The State Housing Commission built units or houses for rental by low interest loans for those people eligible after making a contribution to the war effort.

Construction programmes struck some difficulties. Owing to a lack of building materials some residents had to live in tents while their homes were being completed. This temporary accommodation was experienced by a number of Italian migrants who settled in Bentley. District areas of development occurred throughout the 1950s under the guidance of the Lathlain Town Planning Scheme which was first presented in 1950. Bentley was affected in 1957 when part of the suburb was declared separate, and named St James. In the same year St James became officially designated a separate postal district.

Activity on Burswood Island remained a

contentious issue with the residents of Rivervale. Though the sewage filtration plant had been closed and demolished some years earlier in 1946, the land was reserved as a rubbish tip.

This was just another step in the controversial history of the area, which began in 1831 with the failed attempt to dig a canal through the low lying area to improve Swan River navigation. A small part of the Burswood Canal is still recognisable through in 2000 it appears to be merely a duck pond. The building of a Canal was recognised as an engineering feat, but in the long run navigation through to the deeper reaches of the upper Swan still proved difficult. The Canal was eventually abandoned however, its passage is still marked on some 20th century maps.

Victoria Park experienced sustained development



Photograph 34: An aerial view of the roundabout at the junction of the Causeway/Canning Highway and Great Eastern Highway prior to the flyover, c1956 (City of Perth). Flyover constructed 1973.

throughout the 1950s and 60s as a major shopping area along the Albany Highway. Shops and offices still recognisable are the Coolgardie and Harrolds Chambers, The Friendlies Chemist and Hardware Hood. One of the landmarks on Albany Highway continues to be the Broken Hill Hotel. First built in 1899, the hotel was so named because of its geographical location 'at the break of a hill'. During this period the Broken Hill Hotel had some interesting connections. Associated with the hotel is Shane Paltridge, the Federal Minister for Defence, under Prime Minister Bob Menzies. Paltridge was knighted for his political service. Another famous character of the Broken Hill Hotel was Bob Uppinton. He served as the barman at the hotel for 34 years from 1949. He is thought to be the longest serving barman in one hotel in Australia. Jack Sheedy, a renowned Australian footballer, also owned the Broken Hill Hotel for a time. Retail growth, plus the development of new industries and a number of car yards, contributed to Victoria Park becoming known throughout Perth as a prodigious supplier of industrial, commercial and retail goods. In fact, Victoria Park became the largest retail shopping area in the metro area outside of Fremantle and Perth.

Transport and communication changes during this period were both startling and rapid. Though first introduced in the Inter-War period, radio soon had to compete with the introduction of television in the 1960s. The end of an era came with the cessation of the tramway service. In 1950s the trams, and then in 1958 the Carlisle Bus Service, were replaced by a government operated bus service. In the 1952 people transported in buses and private cars celebrated the opening of the new Causeway. The public works project involved a major re-development along the riverbank as mudflats were reclaimed and landscaped.

Railways which had always been vital to a

number of Rivervale and Victoria Park residents enjoyed a revitalising of the service in 1950. Two new railway stations at Oats Street and Lathlain were built. The Lathlain Station received a large number of visitors as Lathlain Oval became the home of Perth Football Club in 1959. This was also the period when Lathlain grew as a suburb and gained facilities such as Lathlain Park School.

Many people were entertained with the expansion of theatre groups from 1940–1965. This included at Queens Park Theatre and the Independent Players. In 1939 Ida Beeby was to start the Patch Theatre Group in Hay Street. Its first production was Paola and Francesca. The Patch Theatre moved into Victoria Park when the former Victoria Park Library became their base in 1972. They later moved to the Independent Order of Oddfellows Hall and stayed there until 1983.

The group continues to entertain children with regular shows. Dance schools also educated and entertained many people. One which was responsible for instructing many pupils was the Gable and Williams Dance School. Another entertainment venue was the Archer Gardens. This outdoor picture theatre was popular for many people until television was introduced. Television was also the death knell for other theatres such as the Savoy and Alexandra which were converted to shops and other uses.

Improved services for parents of young children came with the Infant Health Centres. Carlisle Infant Health Centre was built in the early 1950s, conveniently close to the Carlisle Bus Service.

In the 1960s Ratepayers Associations were active in improving facilities within their district. The Association provided the impetus for investigations about factory pollution in Carlisle. In 1969 the Carlisle Memorial Hall was built to replace the aging Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall of 1919. Further community facilities provided in this period include the Victoria Park and the Harold Hawthorne Senior Citizens Centres, Swan Cottages Homes (or Bentley Retirement Village) and Higgins Park. Higgins Park was named in honour of J J Higgins, a resident of Victoria Park, who gave 24 years service as a Councillor to the City of Perth. The Park has facilities for football, cricket and tennis. Another prominent Victoria Park personality is Cliff Houghton who has had over 80 years association with the district as a businessman and resident. Houghton Park in St James has been named to recognise his contribution. The Victoria Park district has also been ably supported by a number of community service groups, among them the CWA, Apex and Rotary. The RSL united with the City of Perth to upgrade Memorial Gardens in 1957. Owing to severe damage to the War Memorial by vandals, the statue of the 'Digger' was replaced by a cross of sandstone.

In 1965 Victoria Park was fortunate in gaining a world class swimming facility at Somerset Street Swimming Pool. It was used for training by teams attending the World Championship Swimming Competition held in Perth in 1998.

Education enjoyed a period of expansion from primary schools through to tertiary institutions. New schools such as Xavier (later to combine with St Joachim's to Ursula Frayne College) and Millen Schools, followed Kent Street High School, which opened in 1940. In 1961 Carlisle College TAFE was established and in Bentley the Western Australian Institute of Technology (now Curtin University) began enrolling students in 1967.

1939–1969 (2020 Update)

World War Two opened opportunities for women to work in industries where workforces were depleted by men enrolling for military service. The Victoria Park tramline was extended to the munitions factory at Welshpool and many Victoria Park women were employed there through the war.⁵⁷

In 1939–1940, a model windmill and wishing well were constructed in a prominent site on Albany Highway as a marketing display for Brisbane & Wunderlich bricks and tiles.⁵⁸

A Lady Gowrie Centre opened in East Victoria Park in 1940. It was part of an Australia-wide movement to provide free kindergarten, child health and nutritional support to underprivileged communities.⁵⁹

When Kent Street School opened in 1940, it was the first suburban government school to offer high school education. Few children continued beyond primary schooling until after World War Two. The number of high schools across the Metropolitan area increased through the 1950s as more families sought high school education for their children. St Francis Xavier College began in East Victoria Park in 1953 to educate Catholic boys. The Sisters of Mercy primary school in Victoria Park, St Joachims, expanded from 1962 to provide high school education for girls. Bentley High School (1960, later Canning College) and Kewdale High School (1966, later Australian Islamic College, just outside the municipality) also catered for many of the children within the Victoria Park area.⁶⁰

57 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.110–111

58 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.77

59 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.116–119

60 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, pp.150–151, 188

During World War Two, a nation-wide housing shortage of crisis proportions was identified. As soon as the war ended, government housing began to be built. The Workers' Homes Board was reformed as State Housing Commission (SHC) from 1947. Building materials and labour were in short supply. The SHC controlled building permits.

From 1945 to 1956, the SHC constructed 41% of all homes built in Western Australia. Most SHC houses of this period were built as rental properties for working families, but the agency also administered a revamped War Service housing scheme. Many SHC homes were erected in large government housing estates. From around 1950, fibro and timber were favoured by the SHC rather than brick for rental homes, but purchase-scheme residences such as War Service homes were more likely to be brick.⁶¹

SHC homes were built in Victoria Park from 1945. By 1960, over 500 SHC homes had been erected in the suburb, most of which were War Service homes. Victoria Park was one of the top five locations in Western Australia for War Service homes. SHC was also building in Carlisle from around 1950, but here around two thirds of the houses were rental properties. Development of East Victoria Park, St James and Bentley commenced in the early 1950s, gradually expanding east from existing suburbs. These areas were dominated by government rental housing, especially in St James and Bentley, although here too there were many War Service homes built. Returned service personnel were also prioritised in applications for government rental housing. By 1956, the Bentley- St James- East Victoria Park area had over 650 government rental properties, one of a dozen major SHC rental districts in the Metropolitan area. In the latter 1950s, East Victoria Park was one of the top five suburbs in the state for SHC housing construction. Many SHC homes were built to a small palate of standard plans. Most were single detached residences in this period.⁶²

Owner-building was a popular post-war trend in home construction. The SHC promoted group schemes for owner-building, especially for War Service Homes. Through the 1950s, up to one third of War Service homes were constructed through owner-builder group projects. By the latter 1950s it became less common.⁶³

Post-war migration schemes brought many Europeans to live in Western Australia, both from the traditional migrant sources of Britain and Ireland and also from Continental Europe. The social makeup of Victoria Park changed to include these migrants.⁶⁴

The Metropolitan Region was gradually reshaped after the release of the Stephenson-Hepburn plan for the Region in 1955. Shepparton Road was upgraded to allow traffic accessing the CBD to bypass the Victoria Park and East Victoria Park town centres.⁶⁵ A rail bridge was constructed to carry the railway over Great Eastern Highway at Rivervale in 1968, as this level crossing had been the site of many accidents.⁶⁶ A pedestrian bridge over the highway followed in 1969, the first in a targeted Main Roads Department program to install footbridges on busy Metropolitan Roads.⁶⁷

63 Menck, Housing, pp.110-111

64 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.166

65 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, p.141

66 Hunter & Morling, Timeline, p.31

67 Menck, Bridges, pp.131-132

61 Menck, Housing, pp.74-75, 77-83, 90-91,

62 Menck, Clare, research notes based on SHC Annual Report data, 1944-1986, collated 2015; Menck, Housing, pp.100, 106

Lathlain Park Primary School opened in 1956. A new Millen Primary School opened in 1958 to replace an earlier 1936 school serving East Victoria Park. Existing schools also saw substantial expansion.⁶⁸ Minbalup occupation centre, run by the Slow Learning Children's Group (from 1988 renamed Activ Foundation), opened in Harper Street in 1954.⁶⁹ It was the first occupation centre established by the group, which had formed in 1951 as part of early changes in attitudes to people with disabilities.⁷⁰ The Education Department provided teachers to Minbalup until at least 1968.⁷¹

The 1936 Millen School eventually became a school for children with disabilities (now Carson Street School). It is not known when this change took place, although it is believed the children transferred from Minbalup. Education Department records list teachers at Millen Special School from at least 1976.⁷² The State Records Office holds records relating to 'Millen Special School' from 1953 to 1977.⁷³ Further research is needed to clarify the relationship between Minbalup, Millen Special School and Carson Street School.

68 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.152

69 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.27. Other sources spell this name Minbillup.

70 Activ Foundation, *Annual Report*, 2011, pp.12–15

71 Carnamah Historical Society & Museum (website), 'WA State School Teachers 1900–1980', <https://www.carnamah.com.au/teachers>

72 Carnamah HS&M, 'WA State School Teachers 1900–1980'

73 Green, Neville, 'WA School Records Index 1891–2005' (database), *Family History WA* (website), <https://membership.wags.org.au/members-data/public-data/wa-schools-records-index-1891-2005>

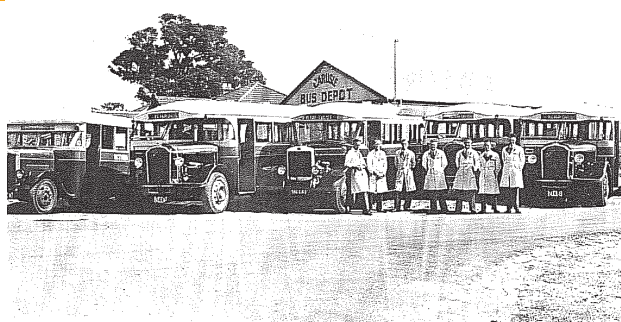
Victoria Park Rotary Club commenced in 1948.⁷⁴ Church buildings were erected for Church of Christ and St Joachim Catholic communities in 1955. Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church opened in East Victoria Park in 1962, adjacent to St Francis Xavier College. Holy Trinity Anglican Church opened three blocks away in 1964.⁷⁵ Carlisle Anglican Church vacated their 1928 premises c.1952. This is possibly when they moved to Star Street.⁷⁶ The Star Street church was sold to a Baptist congregation in 1969.⁷⁷

74 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.133

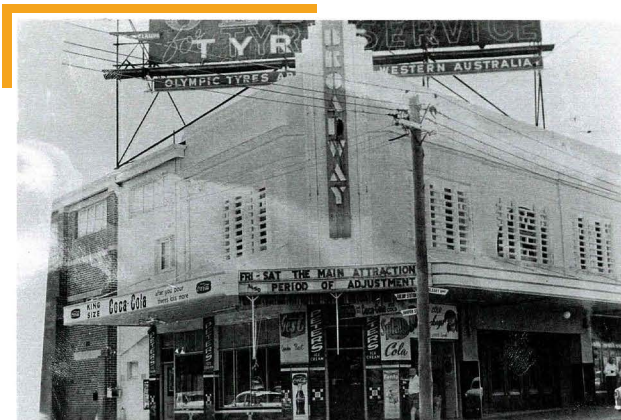
75 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.25, 27, 29, 30

76 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.52

77 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.31



Photograph 35: The Carlisle Bus Depot before the MTT took over, c1958 (courtesy Geoff Gallop).



Photograph 36: Broadway Theatre on Albany Highway, demolished in 1964 (C of Perth)

A post office opened in East Victoria Park in 1953, replacing unofficial postal services that had operated from a local business since 1927.⁷⁸ A police traffic office opened in Lichfield Street in 1957, and the adjacent Victoria Park police station was refurbished.⁷⁹

Through the 1950s, Victoria Park supported a thriving commercial centre. Records from 1956-1957 indicate the district had 358 retail businesses operating in that year, around one quarter of which sold groceries. Albany Highway developed a reputation as a shopping strip. By the 1960s, chain stores Coles, Woolworths and Charlie Carters all had outlets along Albany Highway. At the west end of suburb, caryards had begun developing in proximity to the Causeway. Houghton Ford (1946) and William Wood Motors (1947) were the first, with at least ten more opening through the 1950s and 1960s.⁸⁰ Tom the Cheap had a grocery and variety store on the corner of Berwick Street and Canning Highway.⁸¹ Aerial photographs suggest this was on the south corner, constructed between 1953 and 1961. It was demolished between 1989 and 1995 and replaced with two fast food outlets.⁸²

Red Castle Hotel/ Motel was constructed in the early 1960s. A high-rise portion was added between 1965 and 1974.⁸³

The MHI narrative lists Hardwear Hood, Friendlies Chemist, and Harolds and Coolgardie Chambers as 1950s/ 1960s businesses. However, MHI place records list Friendlies as built in 1940 and the other three as 1930s structures. Friendlies (the United Friendly Societies Building) ceased trading as a chemist between 2007 and 2014.⁸⁴

Collier Pine Plantation, a large Forests Department reserve at the west of the district (planted in the 1920s), was destroyed by fire in 1957. Much of the burnt land was subsequently granted to establish cottage (retirement) homes for older people, a relatively new concept at the time. In 1961, independent Swan Cottage Homes opened, while the Methodist Church established Rowethorpe next door. Both facilities later expanded to provide multi-level aged care, especially after government funding for frail aged hostels began in the 1960s. By the latter 1970s, Rowethorpe and Swan Cottage Homes were by far the largest of the approximately 140 aged care facilities in Western Australia receiving government funding. Together they housed over 1,000 elderly residents, 15% of the total aged care in the State.⁸⁵

The SHC officially began providing rental housing for aged persons in 1958, although earlier flats of the post-war decade and those built through the McNess Housing Trust also accommodated older people. Several quadruplexes for McNess tenants were built in Carlisle in the 1950s. In the 1960s, the SHC together with the McNess Trust constructed several multistorey blocks of flats for elderly pensioner women. The third of these, completed in 1965, was Talbot Lodge in Carlisle, a three-storey complex designed to house 77 women. The SHC shifted much of its regular housing program from free-standing residences to duplexes and flats through the 1960s. For young families, the SHC provided 'walk up flats' in complexes up to three storeys.⁸⁶

Also constructed on former pine plantation land was an Activ Foundation sheltered workshop employing adults with intellectual disabilities. The buildings, on Jarrah Road, were completed between 1977 and 1979.⁸⁷

78 Hunter & Morling, Timeline, pp.18, 25

79 Hunter & Morling, Timeline, p.28

80 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.141, 179-180

81 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.187

82 Aerial photographs, 1953-1995

83 Aerial photographs, 1961, 1965 & 1974

84 Google streetview, November 2007 & March 2014

85 Menck, Clare, *On Mission: A History of the Development of Juniper: A Uniting Church Community*, Juniper, Balcatta, 2018, pp.10-12, 17-18, 137-139

86 Menck, *Housing*, pp.71, 153-157, 180-181

87 Aerial photographs, 1977 & 1979

The Baptist Church acquired former pine plantation land to build their theological college. This tertiary institution opened in 1967. It was later renamed Vose Seminary.⁸⁸

The population east of the railway exploded in the post-war years. Between 1947 and 1961, Carlisle increased from 1,905 to 4,110 residents, while Lathlain went from 462 to 3,536. Carlisle became the ninth ward of the City of Perth in 1963. Lack of facilities in Carlisle, which had been a complaint of local residents since the 1920s, was gradually addressed from the 1960s.⁸⁹ Lathlain Railway Station opened in 1958.⁹⁰

By the 1950s and 1960s, parts of the district were a mix of residential and industrial functions side by side. Particularly in Carlisle, Rivervale and the outer edges of East Victoria Park, residents struggled with the noise, smell and dust from local factories. State Saw Mills and Cullity's plywood factory, both near Carlisle Station, were major polluters in the eastern parts of the district. They were also very important local employers and their factory whistles guided social life in East Victoria Park and Carlisle.⁹¹

A public library opened in Mint Street in 1966 (now Acton Real Estate, formerly offices of local politicians).⁹² Thompson's history suggests there was no preceding library in the district that this replaced. However, the 1903 library in Albany Highway was noted in 1935 as being converted to include Western Australia's first exclusive children's library. It was further extended in 1936.⁹³ It is likely it remained in use into the 1960s.

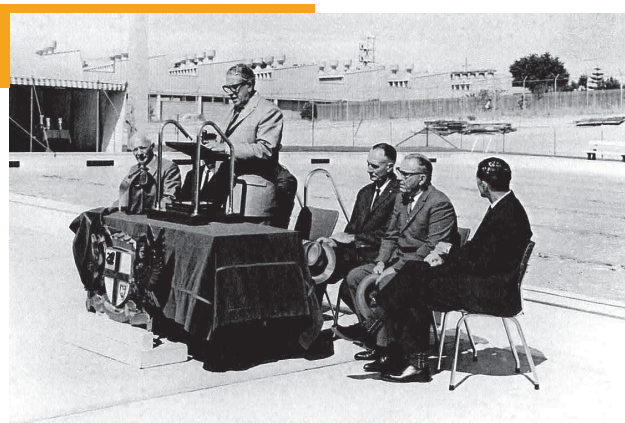
Broadway Theatre closed in 1964, and the Archer Gardens cinema in Carlisle followed soon after, leaving no cinemas in the district.⁹⁴

For several decades, a maternity home operated in East Victoria Park. By the 1960s it was known as St Ives and was located in Hubert Street. The earliest birth notice located via Trove that identifies St Ives is from 1930, when the establishment is noted as 'Nurse Jones' St Ives, Canterbury Terrace Victoria Park'. It is not known when it relocated to Hubert Street. Following changes to maternity care, St Ives closed in 1963.

and 'Victoria Park Cinemas' <http://www.ammpt.asn.au/victoria-park-cinemas/>



Opening day at Somerset Street Pool, East Victoria Park 1966. (C of Perth, 2000 MHI).



The opening ceremony of Somerset Street Pool 1966. (C of Perth, 2000 MHI).

88 Vose (website), 'About Us', <https://www.vose.edu.au/about-us/>
 89 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.143-145
 90 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.29
 91 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.145-148
 92 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.155; Clare Menck, recollections, 2020
 93 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.22-23
 94 Australian Museum of Motion Picture & Television (website), 'Cadoux to Currambine', <https://ammpt.asn.au/cadoux-to-currambine/>

It was sold to a private company to run a C-class hospital. However, between 1965 and 1974 the buildings were demolished and replaced by an apartment tower (159 Hubert Street) which was named St Ives.⁹⁵

Carlisle-Lathlain Bowling Club opened in the early 1960s. Victoria Park Bowling Club had commenced in the 1890s, and its premises were substantially expanded in the mid-1950s.⁹⁶ Carlisle-Lathlain club premises were demolished in 2010. After many years vacant (reputedly because of asbestos contamination of the soil caused during careless demolition) the area was redeveloped in 2019 as a public park, playground and multipurpose courts. Locals had strongly opposed suggestions the land could be sold for residential development to raise Council funds.⁹⁷

Prior to the opening of Somerset Pool in 1966, the Victoria Park-Carlisle Amateur Swimming Club trained at Kent Street Pool.⁹⁸ The location of this pool has not been identified. The Local History Collection Timeline references a 1962 newspaper article announcing its opening.⁹⁹ There is no pool evident at Kent Street High School in a 1965 aerial photograph. The school pool was built in the early 1970s.¹⁰⁰

98 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.161

99 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.29

100 Aerial photographs, 1965 & 1974; HCWA, P03372 *Kent Street High Senior High School*, Assessment Documentation for Register Entry, March 2006, p.9

95 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.156–157; *West Australian*, 28 October 1930, p.1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/33234697>; Aerial photographs 1965 & 1974

96 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.155, 157–159

97 Aerial photographs 2008–2020; Clare Menck, recollections, 2020



The Park Shopping Centre, built in 1977 on the site of the old east Victoria Park Primary School, 1998 (O'BPC, 2000 MHI).



East Victoria Park Post Office in Albany Highway. Post Office decommissioned in 1995(C of Perth, 2000 MHI)



Photograph 41: Heart of the Park Shopping Centre, Shepperton Road, 1998 (O'BPC, 2000 MHI).

Somerset Pool was not originally Olympic standard.¹⁰¹ However, aerial photographs show that by 1974 the extant 50m pool had been added.¹⁰²

Mackie Street Senior Citizens Centre opened in 1960, with extensions in the 1960s and 1970s. Lathlain Park Nursing Home opened under Matron Snell in 1972.¹⁰³ A new St John Ambulance Centre opened in Norman Street in 1963.¹⁰⁴

The Federal Member for Swan from 1955 to 1969 was Richard Cleaver. Together with his wife Mavis, he was instrumental in establishing Swan Cottage Homes in the 1960s. The six-storey residential aged care facility at the homes that opened in 1972 was named Richard Cleaver Lodge in his honour.¹⁰⁵

Carlisle Infant Health Centre building was demolished in 2019. It had been unused for some years after infant health services were amalgamated into larger regional centres (eg Cannington).¹⁰⁶ Further research may identify where other post-WWII infant health centres were located for the district, as it is unlikely Carlisle was the only one.

101 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.161–163

102 Aerial photographs, 1965 & 1974

103 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.163

104 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.30

105 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.260; SwanCare (website), 'Transforming a WA icon', <https://swancare.com.au/transforming-wa-icon>; Prime Minister of Australia, speech to open Richard Cleaver Lodge (William McMahon), 7 May 1972, <https://pmtranscripts.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/original/00002584.pdf>

106 Aerial photographs, 2018–2019; Clare Menck, recollections (CM took children here in from 2009 to 2012 but believes the Centre had closed by 2013 or 2014).

The Period 1970 – 1992 The Changing Face of Urban Development

The traditional roadside shops along Albany Highway which had satisfied demand for three quarters of the 20th Century, came under great pressure during the 1970s. Nearby Belmont and Bentley shopping centres provided 'one stop' shopping with ample car parking. Keeping up with these retail innovations, the 'Heart of the Park' and the larger 'Park' Centre were built in 1977. The 'Park' Centre, built on the site of the old East Victoria Park Primary School, "Shifted the focus of retail activity from Victoria Park, the older and traditionally more important centre, to East Victoria Park" (p.7 Albany Highway Study). Car purchasers, however, were still attracted to Victoria Park by the ever expanding car yards along the Highway and Shepperton Road.

During the 1980s a new focus was placed on Rivervale which changed the face of the Burswood Rubbish Tip. Though domestic rubbish was no longer left at the rubbish tip after the early 1970s, the area was still used to dump industrial waste until the end of that decade.

In 1978/79 the area along the river was developed with the aim of providing the city with a better approach from the airport. The beautification process included gardens developed with lakes and islands in an area approximately 45 hectares. The area was opened by the then Premier of WA, Sir Charles Court and is today called G O Edwards Park. In the early 1980s the Burswood locality once more became a topic of much controversial discussion. A future based on a Casino, Golf Course and Resort raised many objections owing to possible traffic and environmental problems. It was feared there would be ecological effects on the ground water quality. The issue became a political football between the State Government, the Perth City Council and nearby residents.

Certainly much work had to be done on Great Eastern Highway to prevent traffic problems. Land subsidence on the Golf Course has occurred. Nevertheless, the Casino has drawn a large number of people through its doors since it opened in 1985.

In 1985 a government initiative to stimulate industrial design and business in high technology equipment was established close to Curtin University. Technology Park, the 'Silicon Valley' of WA, was the first of its type planned in Australia. Today it has 70 organisations and 1400 people employed and generated a large export income. A significant amount of capital and people are involved in research and development and it keeps close ties with Western Australian tertiary institutions.

Tertiary Education received further encouragement with the opening of the Bentley TAFE in 1974. Some of the departments include animal studies, fashion design and hospitality.

The restaurant, run by hospitality students in training, has become well known for its high standards and flair. In 1986 WAIT was upgraded to university status and officially became known as Curtin University. During the 1980s there was an increased push to 'export' education to overseas students. Both Bentley TAFE and Curtin University capitalised on this and attracted many overseas students, particularly from Singapore.

Another attraction for international visitors is the Hockey Stadium near Curtin. The astro turf hockey field was built for national and international competition.

A new community meeting place and library was built alongside the Park Centre to replace the old Town Hall in 1983. The Park Recreation Centre has honoured local people by naming various function rooms after prominent citizens who have made a significant contribution to the Victoria Park district. These include Bill and Myra Talbot, Ron Hall, Graham Faulkner and Elaine Stewart. When Lathlain was officially gazetted in 1981, Sir William Lathlain a former City of Perth Mayor, was recognised for his services. Another notable person in the Victoria Park District was Sam Maher, musician and teacher extraordinaire.

Sam received a British Empire Medal for his services to music, particularly in the field of Concert Bands. His last band was the Southern Districts Junior Band in 1985.



Swan Portland Cement in 1998. The factory was relocated to Kwinana after over 70 years situated in Burswood (O'BPC, 2000 MHI).

Urban infill became one of the new terms in residential development in the 1980s. Owing to the large block of land, new zoning laws and resulting subdivisions, there has been an increase in high density housing. Battle axe subdivision have led to new homes being erected to the rear of old houses. This push for increased density has changed the appearance of some streets. As dwellings are replaced or modernised there has been a decline of large trees. Residents who valued the leafy suburbs of old, strongly objected to this trend which was carefully reviewed in the 1990s. Many streets are still recognisable by their distinctly different avenues of street trees.

Some of these trees include jacaranda, pepper, flame and box (both plain and variegated). Protection is given to two bushland areas in Hillview Terrace and Kensington, East Victoria Park.

1970 – 1992 (2020 Update)

By the 1970s, there was sufficient ethnic diversity in the district to support Chinese, German and other European restaurants along Albany Highway. The Australian-Italian Association opened a community centre in Jarrah Road in the late 1960s and St Joachims began holding mass in Italian from 1976. After decades where Aboriginal people were rarely noted in the district, by the 1960s Aboriginal families were again living in the area, with Aboriginal children enrolled at local schools.¹⁰⁷

Swansea Street markets was opened in 1979 by the Psaltis and Sardelic families, both from Greek market gardening backgrounds. It continues to be a popular fresh produce and continental store, run by a growers cooperative.¹⁰⁸

East Victoria Park Primary School moved to new premises adjacent to the railway in 1977, built on the old State Sawmills site. Its former site became the Park Centre soon after.¹⁰⁹ The former Lady Gowrie site nearby was redeveloped as Victoria Park Recreation Centre in 1983.¹¹⁰ The library relocated from Mint Street into this Sussex Street recreation complex. It received a new building in Sussex Street in 1994.¹¹¹

National Archives of Australia built its WA premises on Berwick Street in 1976.¹¹² They continued to operate from the site until relocating to Northbridge and Belmont in 2019.¹¹³

¹⁰⁷ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.167–169

¹⁰⁸ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.168; Clare Menck, recollections, 2020

¹⁰⁹ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.187; Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.32–33

¹¹⁰ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.205

¹¹¹ Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.34–35

¹¹² Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.32

¹¹³ *National Archives of Australia (website)*, 'National Archives to open new research centre in Perth's cultural precinct' (media release), 21 December 2018, <https://www.naa.gov.au/about-us/media-and-publications/media-releases/national-archives-open-new-research-centre-perths-cultural-precinct>

Another hotel opened in the 1970s, in East Victoria Park (variously Irene's Park Tavern, later Franklin's, with a low-brow reputation).¹¹⁴ The first drive-in bottle shop in the district opened in 1980, as an addition to the Carlisle Hotel.¹¹⁵ Take-away fast food restaurants were built between 1985 and 2000 at prominent sites near the intersections of Berwick Street/ Canning Highway and Shepparton Road/ Albany Highway.¹¹⁶

Brothels, sex shops, skimpy waitresses and a 'gentleman's club' were advertised in the area from the 1970s. Although they may have been present earlier, the image of the area as a family suburb dominated up to this time. The media in the 1970s and 1980s tended to depict Victoria Park as an area in decline, prone to crime, violence and racial division, despite locals protesting that this was inaccurate.¹¹⁷

Government housing policy changed in the 1970s. Where previously the SHC had emphasised housing working families until they could move into home ownership, from the mid-1970s government rental housing was refocussed as a welfare provision for those unable to earn sufficient income to pay market rent or buy a home. As a result, areas with high concentrations of government housing, including much of Victoria Park, housed more unemployed, disabled or aged persons and fewer working families.

As government housing policy changed, living in government housing became increasingly stigmatised.¹¹⁸

In 1975, Richmond Fellowship received approval to establish hallway houses in the area for people struggling with addition or mental health issues. By the 1980s, several hostels and refuges operated in the district. This included Nardine Wimmins Refuge, Western Australia's first women's refuge (for women and children fleeing family violence), which relocated from a northern suburbs site. Other service organisations included Carlisle Food Centre, Anglicare youth house, Victoria Park Youth Accommodation Centre, Victoria Park Youth and Community Arts Group, Outreach Learning Centre and Sussex Street Centre, the latter linked to Curtin University's social work training. Government service agencies such as Job Seeker program and Youth Employment Service also set up in the area.¹¹⁹

The rise of youth culture saw several organisations form in the district to cater for young people, including a Police & Citizens Youth Club (PCYC), Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Victoria Park Hockey Club, swimming clubs and church youth groups. Prisons to house young people from across the State also opened in the district. Longmore Remand Centre (1965) was for boys and Perth Girls Treatment Centre (1969), later Nyandi, catered for girls.¹²⁰

Between 1965 and 1974, houses in several areas of the town were demolished and replaced with groups of multistorey blocks of flats. The new flats significantly increased the density of the area. Near Lathlain train station, two adjacent ten-storey complexes were built in Hampton Street ('Panorama'), along with the eight-storey 'Parkview Apartments' across the railway and several two- or three-storey groups of walk-up flats. Along Hubert Street most of the 1960s-1970s flats were two- or three-storey walk-up flats, many built by the SHC. The earliest (c.1964) remains extant at 4 Dane Street (now a corner with Terminus Lane).

114 Aerial photographs 1965-1977; Crime Stoppers (website), 'Cold Cases - Homicide - Barbara Anne Western - Victoria Park WA', <https://www.crimestopperswa.com.au/open-cases/homicide-barbara-anne-western-victoria-park-wa/>

115 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.170

116 Aerial photographs, 1985-2000

117 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.170-171, 186

118 Menck, *Housing*, pp.172-173

119 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.174-175, 182-184

120 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.172-173

In the vicinity of Hawthorne Park, the first flats appear to have been the three-and four-storey group at the north corner of King George and Gloucester Streets (c.1964). Six, seven and ten storey complexes followed nearby. This includes three seven storey buildings (Berwick, Victoria and Leonard Heights) which appear to have been built to similar plans.¹²¹ Although this was a period when the state government was exploring high rise for government housing, records of the SHC do not indicate these were built for that agency.¹²² Further research may identify whether they were migrant flats (a separate government program). A three-storey migrant hostel was built in Carlisle in 1968 (corner Bishopsgate and Mercury Streets), which remains extant.¹²³ Flats are often home to migrants, by choice or necessity, leading to the areas of flats (especially around Hawthorne Park) being particularly ethnically diverse to the present.

The State Member for Victoria Park from 1961 to 1986, Ron Davies, was Opposition Leader from 1978 to 1981. He was awarded a Member of the Order of Australia in 1990 in recognition of his parliamentary and community service.¹²⁴

When Burswood Casino opened, it was the only location in Western Australia where electronic poker machines ('pokies') were permitted. Western Australia remains (2020) the only state where pokies are restricted to the casino, a move social service groups acclaim as a public health initiative reducing gambling addiction.¹²⁵

121 Aerial photographs, 1963–1979; Google streetview, 2007–2019

122 Menck, *Housing*, pp.180–188

123 Legislative Assembly, *Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)*, Government Printer, 31 October 1968, p.2444

124 Parliament of Western Australia (website), 'Members Biographical Register – Ronald Davies', [https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/library/MPHistoricalData.nsf/\(Lookup\)/6BF19F8E42F15D-D4482577E50028A5AB?OpenDocument](https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/library/MPHistoricalData.nsf/(Lookup)/6BF19F8E42F15D-D4482577E50028A5AB?OpenDocument)

125 WA Council of Social Services (website), 'No pokies in WA, State Government gambling with public health' (media release), 5 August 2019, <https://wacoss.org.au/news/no-pokies-wa-state-government-gambling-public-health/>

Victoria Park and East Victoria Park Catholic schools amalgamated in 1990 to form Ursula Frayne College. The new school was co-educational and catered for kindergarten to year twelve. From 1991, the Victoria Park site (formerly St Joachims and Our Lady of Mercy College) became the secondary campus while the East Victoria Park school (formerly Our Lady Help of Christians Primary School and St Francis Xavier College) was the primary campus.¹²⁶

A Montessori playgroup opened in Victoria Park in 1980, evolving into Perth Montessori School in 1982 (renamed Perth Individual in 2017). By the 1990s it included high school.¹²⁷

An independent Christian primary school opened in 1982 (Regent College), linked to a new non-denominational church that at the time rented premises in Belmont. The church moved to its own building in Burswood in 1985, taking the name Rhema, later changed to Riverview Church. By the 1990s it had one of the largest Sunday attendances of any church in the Metropolitan area.¹²⁸

Rotary opened a residential boarding college adjacent to Kent Street High School in 1991. It caters for country students wishing to attend metropolitan government high schools. Most students attend Kent Street or Como High Schools.¹²⁹

From the 1990s, energy efficiency was gradually taken into account in housing design. The SHC constructed aged persons housing at the corner of Geddes and Horden Streets in 1991 that was noted as an early effort to construct government housing to take into account solar passive principles.¹³⁰

Work commenced in 1986 to convert Perth's suburban railways to electric trains. The electric rail on the Armadale line opened in 1991.¹³¹

126 Ursula Frayne Catholic College (website), 'Heritage', <https://www.ufcc.wa.edu.au/heritage/>

127 Perth Individual (website), 'Our History', <https://www.pi.wa.edu.au/history/>

128 Riverview Church (website), 'Our Story', <https://www.riverviewchurch.com.au/about/>; Regent College (website), 'The Story Behind Regent College', <https://www.regentcollege.wa.edu.au/>

129 Rotary Residential College (website), <http://www.rotaryresidentialcollege.com.au/>

130 Menck, *Housing*, pp.231, 282–283

131 Menck, *Bridges*, pp.143–144

Period 1993 – 1998 The Town of Victoria Park: Future Directions?

Controversy and uncertainty, even some bitterness, surrounded the move to divide the City of Perth into four local government regions. This was outlined in the City of Perth Restructuring Act of 1993. The process of change was not without problems. When the Town was first created on July 1 1994 it was called the Town of Shepperton. However, this name was not popular and the more acceptable Town of Victoria Park was used from November 1994. The Town Planning Scheme has been reviewed since the formation of the Town of Victoria Park.

Despite the inevitable period of confusion during the change of jurisdiction, development of the Victoria Park district continues. One of the early tasks taken on by the new Town was the Eastern Gateway Project. This was a beautification and upgrading project along Great Eastern Highway from the Causeway to just past the Burswood Casino. New development, both residential and commercial, is also being considered by the planning department using advice and proposals put forward by townscape committees and studies such as the Albany Highway Study.

The Albany Highway Study aptly describes the influence the Albany Highway has had over the years.

The section of Albany Highway and environs between the Causeway and Welshpool Road has a long history of commercial development. The function of the road as the principal land link between Perth and Albany led to the early establishment of shops and other business seeking exposure to passing traffic, and the contribution of this process over time has created an almost unbroken 'ribbon' of commercial land use straddling the highway.

Modern influences on this strip of commercial land use is reflected in the many cafes, restaurants, hotels and nightclubs established in the 1990s. It is estimated that these businesses have up to 3,000 people in their employ. The old Balmoral Hotel is still operating by under a new name – Babylon (1999).

One of the early tasks to be tackled by the Planning Department of the Town of Victoria Park was the preparation of the Municipal Heritage Inventory. This began with an open public heritage celebration in 1996. At this meeting approximately 100 people were consulted on their views of what has heritage value in the Town of Victoria Park.

There are a number of places already recognised for their heritage value. In 1995 the Victoria Park Primary School and Post Office were placed on the State Heritage Register. In 1993 the Burswood Parks Heritage Trail was established with land marks such as sculptures of prominent WA historical figures, and a man made lake. The lake is named 'Citizen of the Year Lake' with a WA citizen named each year in June.

Some of the citizens honoured since its inception are Elizabeth Jolley (author), Jonathon Sanders (yachtsman) and Rita Patching.

Rita Patching, was a community worker for the Association for the Blind which was first established in Victoria Park in 1914. The Burswood Heritage Trail was recognised in 1995 when the Park was awarded a David Brand Tourism Award. This Park, unlike others in the Town of Victoria Park, is maintained by the Burswood Casino. Close to the Casino is the Swan Portland Cement Company. Since its beginning in 1921 it has grown 40% of all Australia's cement needs. Raphael Park is the centre of another area recognised for its heritage value. The park has on its boundary many mature Moreton Bay fig trees planted when the land was generously donated to the district by Mr Raphael. The streets surrounding the park have a number of homes reflecting an age of architecture gone by.

The Moreton Bay fig trees around Raphael Park and Memorial Gardens are representative of the trees that are on the new Town of Victoria Park emblem. From July 1994 until June 1995 under the reins of new Mayor, Mick Lee, the town of Victoria Park first worked out of the City of Perth offices, then temporary offices in Barrack Street while the new Administration building was being prepared. Though not purpose built, the Town of Victoria Park offices were totally fitted for the new town. This included the re-landscaping of Memorial Park and surrounding gardens. The outstanding stature of the Eucalyptus tree in the grounds of the offices has been carefully retained and its value recognised by being nominated for inclusion on the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

1993 – 1998 (2020 Update)

The Swan Portland Cement site was reclaimed at the end of the twentieth century. The buildings were entirely removed during 2000 and the site re-levelled. Environmental restoration followed, to remove industrial pollutants, making it unlikely any archaeological evidence remains.¹³²

While Burswood Park is funded by Crown Perth, it is managed and maintained by the Burswood Park Board, a statutory authority of the Government of Western Australia, through the Casino (Burswood Island) Agreement Act 1985.¹³³

The Balmoral Hotel, which was trading as Babylon Hotel in 1999, had by 2007 been renovated and returned to its earlier name, Balmoral.¹³⁴

There are now nine places within the Town of Victoria Park entered into the State Register of Heritage Places.¹³⁵

¹³² Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.147; Aerial photographs, 1995, 2000 & 2001

¹³³ Farley, M. (2020) Communications and Events Officer, Burswood Park Board, email to Town of Victoria Park, 20 May.

¹³⁴ Google streetview, 2007; Clare Menck, recollections

¹³⁵ Heritage Council WA (website), *InHerit (database)*

1990s – 2020

In the three decades after 1990, Victoria Park transitioned from a predominantly working class district with high unemployment to an increasingly gentrified white collar neighbourhood with average unemployment figures.¹³⁶

At the beginning of the 1990s, 20% of Victoria Park residents spoke a language other than English and 20% had been born in a non-English speaking country. Aboriginal people made up 1.6% of the population. A majority of the municipality's residents were low income earners. Many, particularly in East Victoria Park, lived in government rental housing. Over subsequent decades, the ethnic diversity of the area increased significantly. Residents of European origin declined in number compared with those from Asian backgrounds, partly influenced by the number of international students living in the area to study at Curtin University.¹³⁷

The 1955 Stephenson-Hepburn Plan proposed a highway along the north side of central Perth, crossing the Swan River to Burswood Peninsular. Land was set aside in the 1960s. Preliminary site works for the required bridge began at Burswood in the 1980s, stabilising a section of swampy ground. The route was then moved further north, with the original location redeveloped in the latter 1990s as the State Tennis Centre and Burswood Golf Course clubrooms. Highway plans were remodelled to put the road underground through Northbridge. The route became Graham Farmer Freeway and opened in April 2000. Orrong Road was also significantly upgraded to become a major metropolitan artery as part of the overall project.¹³⁸

¹³⁶ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.216

Note: Thompson's 2012 work reports Victoria Park as having below average unemployment, but 2016 census figures list 8.6% of the population as unemployed, compared with a state average of 7.8% and a national average of 6.9%. This census was taken in the slump following drops in iron ore prices c.2014–2015.

¹³⁷ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.206–207, 222–223

¹³⁸ Menck, *Bridges*, pp.146–148

The freeway works largely obscured remaining evidence of the 1831 Burswood Canal, although some drainage channels between Burswood parklands and new residential development follow the same route as the canal. In 2005, an artwork by Philippa O'Brien was erected near the northern outlet of the canal (Balbuk Way) to commemorate the colonial structure.¹³⁹

The East Victoria Park post office relocated into the Park Centre shopping complex in 1995.¹⁴⁰ The former post office building was repurposed for the Christian Centre for Social Action. This resource and drop-in centre for the homeless and low-income population of the district was operated by local residents Peter and Marya Stewart for twenty years, closing in 2016.¹⁴¹

In 1997, a new RSL and Community Centre opened at Playfield Park, East Victoria Park. It expanded recognition of locals who had served in Australia's wars, include Korea and Vietnam, and acknowledged the military service of women.¹⁴²

Albany Highway declined as a shopping area through the latter 1970s and early 1980s. After efforts to revitalise the area in the 1980s, a 1990s campaign emphasised the cosmopolitan character of retail strip. By the 2000s, Albany Highway was once again a thriving shopping area.¹⁴³

Through the 2000s, Albany Highway transitioned from an emphasis on local retail towards a more regional recreation and entertainment focus. Restaurants from a much wider range of cultures opened (including Vietnamese, Thai, Nepalese, Indian, Malaysian, Korean, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese, Cambodian, Eritrean, Lebanese, Mexican and Italian).

¹³⁹ Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.40

¹⁴⁰ Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.36

¹⁴¹ Clare Menck, personal correspondence with Peter & Marya Stewart, 2001–2017

¹⁴² Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.224

¹⁴³ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.204–205

Businesses including hardware, bicycles and video rental stores closed or moved away. McGhees' Newsagency, operated by Rod McGhee for over 40 years, closed in 2017 and was converted into a café. Seedier offerings such as sex-shops and Madison Avenue brothel (operating for over 40 years) also moved on.¹⁴⁴ Changes to liquor licensing laws in 2006 encouraged more small bars. Liquor licensing was again relaxed in 2018, making it easier for licensed premises to become established.¹⁴⁵ Victoria Park implemented changes from 2007, trialling allowing alcohol in alfresco areas of cafes without ordering a meal.¹⁴⁶ From 2009, the speed limit along Albany Highway was reduced to 40km/hr.¹⁴⁷ In 2010, Victoria Park was designated a tourist precinct, thus allowing Sunday retail trading.¹⁴⁸ Through the 2010s, construction of multi-storey apartment complexes along the highway was encouraged, generally built with commercial tenants at the ground floor.

The SHC began redeveloping its housing estates in the latter 1990s. East Victoria Park, St James and Bentley were among the areas targeted, commencing with East Victoria Park in 1999. Pockets of 1950s housing were demolished and either rebuilt at higher densities or sold as rezoned vacant lots. In the 2000s, SHC aimed to reduce the concentration of government housing in its former estates to no more than 11%. By 2014, East

Victoria Park and Carlisle had been reduced below this target. Bentley and St James were still above the target but had considerably less government ownership than during their peak as SHC estates.¹⁴⁹

Council developed a range of community development initiatives from the 1990s to the 2010s, including festivals, displays, competitions and concerts. Efforts were also made to improve liveability through streetscape upgrades, public art, underground power (still not a reality for the entire municipality in 2020) and improvements to recreation facilities. Friends of Kensington Bushland formed in the latter 1990s to ensure the Bush Forever Protection Area was cared for.¹⁵⁰ Victoria Park Men's Shed opened in Kensington in 2013.¹⁵¹

Victoria Park police station closed in 2003 and the police relocated to Kensington. Fire services had already moved to Kensington in 1973.¹⁵²

A study in 2000 that suggested closing or relocating Somerset Pool was greeted with community protest. Instead, a remodelled pool complex and gym opened in 2006.¹⁵³ The original 1966 pool was demolished (2004) but the c.1970 Olympic pool was retained.¹⁵⁴

The plywood factory on the south side of the railway opposite Lathlain Station was demolished in the late 1990s. It was the last substantial factory within the residential areas of the suburb. In 2004, the land was redeveloped as R80 residential land, with over 50 lots in the 2.5ha site. Work began on the first houses in 2005. In under two years, residences were under construction or completed on more than half the lots, with the development referred to as Sunbury Park.¹⁵⁵

The former Mofflyn site was also cleared in the latter 1990s and redeveloped as Victoria Heights

144 Hobby, Nathan, 'Closing down: a walk along Albany Highway', *Nathan Hobby: A Biography in Perth (blog)*, 5 May 2017, <https://nathanhobby.com/2017/03/05/closing-down-a-walk-along-albany-highway/>; Clare Menck, *recollections*, 2020

145 McGowan, Mark, 'Liquor reform legislation introduced to State Parliament' (media release), *Government of Western Australia (website)*, 20 September 2006, <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/Carpen-ter/2006/09/Liquor-reform-legislation-introduced-to-State-Parliament.aspx>; Mos-senson, Dan, 'The introduction of the small bar licence', *Lavan (website)*, 6 November 2009, https://www.lavan.com.au/advice/liquor_licensing_hos-pitality_and_events/the-introduction-of-the-small-bar-licence; Small Business Development Corporation (website), 'New liquor laws benefit WA small business' (blog post), 16 August 2018, <https://www.smallbusiness.wa.gov.au/blog/new-liquor-laws-benefit-wa-small-business>

146 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.41

147 Thomas, Beatrice, 'Speed cuts at shops may be expanded', *West Australian (online)*, 16 February 2011, <https://thewest.com.au/news/wa/speed-cuts-at-shops-may-be-expanded-ng-ya-180579>

148 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.42

149 Menck, *Housing*, pp.272, 276, 284; Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.37

150 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.220–224

151 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.44

152 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.32, 39

153 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.211–212

154 Aerial photographs, 1965, 1974, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

155 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.213; Aerial photographs 1995–2010; The Civil Group (website), 'Case Study 2 – Sunbury Park', <http://www.civilgroup.com.au/projects/case-study-2-sunbury-park/>

housing estate. A small pocket of mature trees associated with the former institution was retained within a central park. An avenue of trees that had formerly been alongside the entrance drive from Sussex Street was retained as part of a pedestrian walkway.¹⁵⁶

Lathlain Station was demolished in 2003 at the same time that the nearby factory site was being planned for redevelopment. The adjacent Miller Street level crossing was converted into a road-over-rail bridge in 2004.¹⁵⁷

Residential zoning changes encouraged increasing urban infill from the 1990s. In much of the Town this meant battle-axe subdivision, such that streetscapes were not always significantly changed. In Carlisle, zoning encouraged demolition and replacement with three dwellings, leading to many of the original houses being replaced.¹⁵⁸

The Heritage Circle, a sculptural representation of phases of the district's history, opened in G.O. Edwards Park in 2005. It was part of an increasing interest in local history, supported from 1997 by a Local Studies Librarian at Victoria Park library.¹⁵⁹

Most of the buildings at the Blind Association were demolished in 2005, except for a 1970s building. A new complex was built for the renamed VisAbility. Soon after its completion, the adjacent Victoria Park train station was redeveloped, opening in 2008 on a site slightly south of its earlier location (nearer to the former Lathlain station site).¹⁶⁰

Nyandi and Longmore Detention centres closed in 1997 and 1998 respectively. Despite protests from the local community, the combined site was

remodelled to open in 2004 as Boronia Pre-release Centre for Women. It no longer had a maximum security section. Women lived with their children in domestic-style accommodation and were employed in work placements outside the prison to prepare them for re-entry into the community.¹⁶¹

Holy Name School in 2010 amalgamated with Notre Dame Primary School in Cloverdale. From 2011, the Carlisle campus closed.¹⁶² However, it reopened as a childcare centre in 2012, also run by Catholic Education Office.¹⁶³ From 2008, Carson Street School included the first child care centre in Western Australia dedicated to autistic children.¹⁶⁴

The State government in the 2000s looked at amalgamating some local government areas to reduce the total number of municipalities. A 2007 report recommended Victoria Park merge with Belmont and South Perth. Despite opposition locally, the government pushed ahead with merger plans, although Belmont was dropped from the mix and a portion of the City of Canning added. In 2014, City of South Park was endorsed by South Perth as the proposed name for the new area. However, a 2015 referendum on the proposed amalgamation returned a strong no vote.¹⁶⁵ The State government subsequently abandoned its plans to forcibly amalgamate councils.¹⁶⁶

Council voted in 2012 to change the name of the

156 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020

157 Aerial photographs, 2000–2005

158 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020

159 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.225–227

160 Aerial photographs, 1971, 1977, 2003–2008

161 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, pp.173, 216–217

162 Notre Dame Catholic Primary School (website), 'School History', <https://www.nds.wa.edu.au/school-history/>

163 Holy Name Early Learning & Childcare (website), 'History of Holy Name', <https://www.holynamelcc.com/copy-of-about-us>

164 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.42

165 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.41, 44;

166 Foster, Brandon & Riddell, Alex, 'Council mergers scrapped after ratepayers polls', *WA Today* (online), 8 February 2015, <https://www.wa-today.com.au/national/western-australia/council-mergers-scrapped-after-ratepayers-polls-20150208-138wsz.html>

municipality from Town to City of Victoria Park.¹⁶⁷ However, a poll of electors in 2019 found two thirds of those who responded were not in favour of the change. The name Town of Victoria Park has been retained.¹⁶⁸

Red Castle Hotel (1960s) was demolished in 2014. Its c.1970 high-rise portion had been damaged by fire in 2012. The site was redeveloped as apartments, completed in 2017. The iconic 'red castle' tower (lift well?) from the c.1970 building was retained as a free-standing courtyard feature within the apartment complex.¹⁶⁹

Green Swing, an award-winning sustainable housing complex, was developed near the Victoria Park train station in 2012. The same team of private eco-investors built a second complex of apartments and townhouses nearby in 2015, which also received acclaim for their sustainable design.¹⁷⁰

The former Archer Gardens cinema, which had long been converted into shops and was most recently Carlisle IGA, was demolished in 2018 and replaced the following year with a service station and convenience store.¹⁷¹

Lathlain Park Master Plan was approved in 2011. Works began in 2014 to upgrade Lathlain Place, replace community facilities and revamp the playground. In 2018, the former Lathlain Kindergarten, which had temporarily housed some community facilities during the works at Lathlain Place, was demolished. It was replaced with transportable classrooms. Victoria Park Primary School subsequently used the site for its early childhood area, as the school population had

outgrown its 1890s site.¹⁷² Construction began in 2020 on a major upgrade at Victoria Park Primary School, building a multistorey classroom block above the carpark in order to bring all students back on site. Works are expected to be completed in the first half of 2021.¹⁷³

In 2016, works commenced to redevelop Lathlain Oval as the West Coast Eagles training ground, to be shared with the Perth Demons WAFL club. Redevelopment included constructing a second oval and a large club rooms and function centre. The original 1950s grandstand was also retained. Works were completed in 2019, at which time neighbouring former bowling club site was remodelled along with Tom Roberts Park as a multi-purpose playground and recreation area.¹⁷⁴

The 2000s brought substantial change to Burswood Peninsular. Mirvac Fini developed a

172 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.43–45; Aerial photographs 2010–2020; Clare Menck, recollections; Victoria Park Primary School (website), 'New Build', <http://vicparkps.wa.edu.au/our-school/new-build/>

173 Victoria Park Primary School (website), 'New Build', <http://vicparkps.wa.edu.au/our-school/new-build/>

174 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020; Clare Menck, recollections

167 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, p.43

168 Town of Victoria Park (website), 'Town welcomes new Mayor and Councillors' (media release), 19 October 2019, <https://www.victoriapark.wa.gov.au/News-stories/Town-welcomes-new-Mayor-and-Councillors>

169 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020; Clare Menck, recollections

170 The Green Swing (website), <http://thegreenswing.net/>; aerial photographs 2010–2016

171 Aerial photographs, 2017–2019; AMMPT (website), 'Cadoux to Currambine'

residential estate on the former Portland Cement site, commencing in 2004. The high-density development included several high-rise apartment towers of up to 20 storeys, along with double-storey free-standing residences and a mix of townhouses and apartments. Further high density residential development has taken place between the railway and Graham Farmer Freeway and is proposed for the north end of the peninsular, around Belmont Park Racecourse. After it was announced in 2011 that a new 60,000-seat sports stadium would be built at Burswood, redevelopment plans for the whole area were prepared. The latter-1980s Burswood Dome was demolished in 2013. Burswood Park golf course closed the same year. Work began on constructing the Stadium late in 2014, intended as a world-class venue for all codes of football, cricket, athletics, concerts and special events. It opened in 2018, together with a striking pedestrian bridge to East Perth (Matagarup Bridge). A new railway station was constructed to serve the facility. The foreshore was extensively landscaped and children's play areas developed. A landing for rivercraft was included in the redevelopment. The 1980s Golf clubrooms were retained and remodelled as part of a bar and restaurant (currently The Camfield, referencing the earliest European residents of Burswood).¹⁷⁵

Technology Park has continued to expand since the MHI was prepared. Thompson's 2012 history noted over 100 tenants, including CSIRO, Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment and Conservation, and Australian Resources Research Centre (ARRC).¹⁷⁶ In 2009, Pawsey Supercomputing Centre, a petascale data processing facility (originally called iVEC), was established within ARRC. In 2020, it is one of only two facilities of its kind in Australia.¹⁷⁷ The website for Technology Park

currently states it is home to 'over 100 organisations representing industry, research and development, academia, government and support services'.¹⁷⁸

The State Government electorate of Victoria Park has in the 2000s been held by members who rose to prominence. Geoff Gallop, local member from 1986, served as premier from 2001 to 2006.¹⁷⁹ Ben Wyatt, who replaced him as local member in 2006, became Australia's first Indigenous Australian Treasurer when he was appointed State Treasurer in 2017.¹⁸⁰ At a Federal level, Victoria Park is within the electorate of Swan. It was held from 1980 to 1996 by prominent Labor politician Kim Beazley, including when he was Deputy Prime Minister (1995–1996). Beazley moved to the safer seat of Brand from 1996, where he served as Leader of the Opposition (1996–2001, 2005–2006) before retiring from parliament in 2007. He has been the WA State Governor since 2018.¹⁸¹

In 2019, Karen Vernon was elected mayor. She is the first woman to serve as mayor for the district. In 2020, the Council is comprised of seven women (including the mayor) and two men.¹⁸² This is currently the highest proportion of women on any local government in Western Australia.¹⁸³

Kent Street, the only government high school in Victoria Park, currently offers specialist programs in

<https://pawsey.org.au/about-us/about-pawsey/>

178 Technology Park Bentley WA (website), 'Location', <https://techparkwa.com.au/about/location/>

179 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.182

180 WA Government (website), 'Hon Ben Wyatt LLB MSc MLA', <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/people/ben-wyatt>

181 Government House Western Australia (website), 'The Honourable Kim Beazley AC, Governor of Western Australia', <https://govhouse.wa.gov.au/about-the-governor/>; Parliament of Australia (website), 'Hon Kim Beazley MP', https://www.aph.gov.au/Senators_and_Members/Parliamentarian?MPID=PE4

182 Town of Victoria Park (website), 'Your Councillors', <https://www.victoriapark.wa.gov.au/About-Council/Who-are-we/Your-Councillors0>

183 City of Bayswater (website), 'Elected Members', <https://www.bayswater.wa.gov.au/city-and-council/council/elected-members>; Fraser, Stuart, Department of Local Government, Sport & Cultural Industries, gender statistics for local governments, email to Clare Menck, 23 October 2020

175 Hunter & Morling, *Timeline*, pp.43–45; Google streetview; WA Planning Commission, *Burswood Peninsular District Structure Plan*, WAPC, Perth, 2015, pp.26–31; Menck, *Thematic History of WA*, Section 2.7.2 – Sport; Prestipino, Daniel, 'Burswood Park Golf Course closure leaves 80,000 in the rough', *Perth Now* (online), 16 April 2013, <https://www.perthnow.com.au/news/nsw/burswood-park-golf-course-closure-leaves-80000-in-the-rough-ng-69402161a8b4db0ff918581ac7983f1f>

176 Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.189

177 Pawsey Supercomputing Centre (website), 'About Pawsey',

Aviation (since 1979), cricket (1988), fashion design (1991) and CoRE science (2005).¹⁸⁴ Canning College, which opened in 1982 in the former Bentley High School campus, is an independent government school (senior campus) which from 2019 moved to accepting only fee-paying international students.¹⁸⁵

In 2020, Victoria Park was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. National news articles in March 2020, when Western Australia implemented a shut-down to restrict infection, were illustrated with images of people queuing to register for unemployment benefits at Victoria Park Centrelink. Hospitality was one of the sectors hardest hit by the shut-down. Prior to COVID-19, Victoria Park recorded almost twice the state average of people employed in cafes and restaurants, many of whom lost their jobs overnight. The Town's community facilities, including library and recreation centres, also closed, and community events were cancelled. However, as the initial shut-down was successful in preventing community spread of the virus, within two months most businesses were able to reopen, with some restrictions on patron numbers.¹⁸⁶

At the most recent census, in 2016, Victoria Park had a population of 34,990, living in 16,913 residences. The population had increased by around 33% in the preceding twenty years (from 26,405 in 1996), reflecting the increasing housing density in the Town. Over 45% of dwellings in 2016 were not free-standing residences (eg townhouses, semi-detached, apartments) – more than double the average for Western Australia. Almost half the Victoria Park population was born outside Australia, significantly more than the Western Australian

average. The five most common countries of origin were England (5.7%), India (3.7%), New Zealand (2.5%), China (2.6%) and Malaysia (2.1%). These were significantly higher percentages from Asian countries than the state average. A non-English language was spoken in 28% of households, with the levels of Chinese languages (eg Mandarin, Cantonese) more than double state averages. Aboriginal people made up 1.5% of the Town's population.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁷ ABS, '2016 Census'. Comparative data is not available from the 1991 census, as Vic Park was part of the City of Perth at that time.

¹⁸⁴ Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.189; Kent Street Senior High School (website), <https://www.kentstreetshs.wa.edu.au/>

¹⁸⁵ Canning College (website),

¹⁸⁶ Perpitch, Nicolas, 'Coronavirus shutdowns force businesses to close, thousands left unemployed and accessing Centrelink', *ABC News (online)*, 23 March 2020, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-03-23/coronavirus-shutdowns-force-thousands-onto-centrelink/12082468>; WA Government (website), 'COVID-19 coronavirus: WA roadmap', <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-the-premier-and-cabinet/covid-19-coronavirus-wa-roadmap>; Australian Bureau of Statistics (website), '2016 Census QuickStats – Victoria Park (T)', https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA58510?opendocument#cultural

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THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Occupations

Rural land use
Timber industry
Fishing & maritime occupations
Domestic activities
Intellectual activities
Commerce
Technological change
Manufacturing & processing
Hospitality & tourism

Social & Civic Activities

Government & politics
Education & science
Law & order
Health
Community services & utilities
Sport, recreation & entertainment
Religion
Cultural activities
Community groups & mutual aid
Institutions
Environmental awareness

Outside Influences

World Wars and other wars
Natural disasters
Depression & boom
Infrastructure

People

Aboriginal people
Early settlers
Women
Local heroes

The Heritage Council of Western Australia's 'Heritage Themes' have been used as a basis to develop the following list of themes relevant to the Town of Victoria Park.

Why and How People Settled

Aboriginal occupation
Immigration & Intercultural interaction
Land allocation and subdivision
Exploration & surveying
Workers
Settlements
Government policy

Transport & Communications

River transport
Rail transport
Road transport
Mail services
Telecommunications

These themes have been used on the following page to analyse the history of Victoria Park. This matrix is based on the historical overview narrative presented in this report. Additional information regarding Noongar society pre-colonisation is based on: Menck, Clare, A Thematic History of Western Australia, prepared for the Heritage Council of WA, June 2018

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
WHY AND HOW PEOPLE SETTLED							
Aboriginal Occupation	Beeloo group of the Whadjuk Noongar people traditional custodians for the land	Colonists conflict with Noongar landholders	Welshpool Reserve (Maamba) runs 1901-1911, gathering Noongar people from across the Metropolitan region (often by force)	Few Aboriginal people remembered in the district; many forcibly removed to West Guildford or Moore River under 1905 Aborigines Act provisions Dulhi Gunyah Aboriginal children's home operates 1911–1916		Aboriginal families again recorded living in the district, enrolling at local schools	1.5% of Vic Park is Aboriginal people (2016 census)
Immigration & intercultural interaction	Much interaction between Whadjuk groups, especially centred along Derbarl Yerrigan, which is significant to all Whadjuk people	Colonists arrive from 1829, but few settle in the district	Residential subdivisions attract new population to the district, including many who migrated to WA for the gold boom	Population increases from 1,500 to 5,000 from 1906 to 1917. Tram, rail & road links, and inexpensive land, encourage residential development Interwar migrants include some European families – Isaia family become well-known locals	Post-WWII European migrants settle in the district Carlisle Migrant flats open 1968	Sufficient ethnic diversity to support a range of restaurants eg Chinese, German Australian-Italian Association opens community centre (latter 1960s) St Joachims begins Italian language mass (1976)	Curtin Uni increasingly attracts international students Ethnic diversity increases, especially residents of Asian origin Diversity of restaurants increases, especially an increasing range of Asian foods
Land allocation & subdivision	Noongar people belong to the land and are custodians of it	Large land grants to colonists: Butler, Camfield, Bickley, Stone, MacDermot	Large early grants subdivided for residential land – Victoria Park the main settlement, others such as Bickford (Carlisle) subdivided but mostly not taken up Suburbs designed with laneways for night soil collection	Victoria Park population grows significantly, especially Victoria Park (suburb), East Victoria Park between Berwick Street and railway, Carlisle		Residential areas rezoned to allow higher density apartments/ flats Residential blocks given 'battle-axe' subdivision to allow second residence in former rear yards (1980s)	Residential zoning changes encourage higher density developments/ urban infill Sunbury Park zoned R80
Exploration & Surveying	William de Vlamingh visits in 1697 (Dutch); Nicolas Baudin visits in 1801 (French); James Stirling visits in 1827 (English) and recommends colonisation	District surveyed as large grants suitable for rural holdings					
Workers	Noongar people engage in communal subsistence lifestyle without employment relationships	Convicts camp in district while on public works assignments	District develops as a working class suburb	Tram and train links encourage commuters to settle in the district Many employed in local industry Many unemployed men engaged on government sustenance works, away from the district	Many 1950s homes erected as owner-builder projects State Sawmills and Cullity's plywood major local employers Proximity to Welshpool industrial area attracts workers' housing	High unemployment in the district	Increasingly a commuter area with few residents working within the Town, especially after the last factories close Development of café strip sees increasing numbers employed in hospitality

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Settlements	Known camping areas associated with Derbarl Yerrigan and Djarlgarra (rivers)	Natural spring determines watering place for horses	Railway encourages residential development	Tramway encourages residential development for commuters to the city Bickford becomes Carlisle (1919); Burswood becomes Rivervale (1923) Low-cost housing available through government schemes encourages residential development Development slows 1930s during Depression	State Housing Commission estates open at Millen (East Victoria Park), expanding into Bentley & St James through 1950s/ 1960s. Lathlain developed 1950s; Carlisle also expands St James recognised as separate postal district (1957)	Lathlain officially gazetted (1981)	Portion of Rivervale re-named Burswood (1993) Former plywood factory site redeveloped as Sunbury Park Mofflyn site redeveloped as Victoria Heights Portland Cement site redeveloped as high density residential, including apartment towers up to 20 storeys
Government Policy		Convict influence on WA	Government supports suburban development in response to gold boom population increase	Government housing programs from 1912, especially war service housing after WWI	Post-WWII government housing programs to address national housing crisis underpin much residential development in Vic Park	Government housing moves from assisting working families to being welfare for those unable to earn an income; character of government housing estates changes State government planning policies begin to promote urban infill	SHC redevelops housing estates, reduces concentration of government rental housing, increases residential densities
Transport & Communications							
River transport	Noongar people do not develop river transport	Noongar people do not develop river transport					Stadium redevelopment of waterfront includes new landing place for rivercraft
Rail transport			Railway opens 1893 with station at Burswood. Vic Park & Welshpool added 1898. Racecourse station at Burswood c.1905	Tram opens 1905, to Mint St, later to Patricia St Siding built for Haydon's factory 1909, becomes East Vic Park (1912) then Carlisle (1919) station Replacement Bunbury Railway Bridge (1932)	Tram extended 1943 to Welshpool to service munitions factory Oats St and Lathlain stations open 1950s Level crossing at Great Eastern Highway replaced by rail overbridge (1968)		Electrification of the railway completed 1991 Lathlain station demolished 2003; Victoria Park station redeveloped on new site (towards former Lathlain site) 2008 Stadium station constructed, opens 2018 (special events)

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829-1880s	1890s-1904	1905-1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Road transport	Noongar transport largely pedestrian, following known routes cleared by repeat use	Albany Road shapes settlement patterns from 1840s, with houses and shops near coach stops Albany Road difficult to traverse until convicts build timber surface through 1860s Causeway bridges from 1841, replaced 1867 Main Perth-Fremantle route south of river until mid-1860s; Perth-Guildford track also south of the river	Road transport comprises horse drawn carts, drays, coaches, buses; bicycles; many pedestrians Causeway replaced 1898; lit by hurricane lamps 1903 Copley & Co bus service commences but closes soon after Albany Road a plank road, often boggy	Bitumen roads expand through area in interwar years Carlisle bus service commences 1922 Motor garages established to serve growing number of cars: Wood Service Station, followed by Three Way Service Station Electric lamps on Causeway from 1916; Causeway widened and strengthened	New Causeway opens 1952; does not include tramway – tram service ceases Carlisle Bus Company amalgamated with MTT 1958 Shepparton Road upgraded as an Albany Highway bypass Rivervale footbridge over Great Eastern Highway built 1969 Caryards established from 1940s	Great Eastern Highway developed between Causeway and airport, landscaped as an entry statement Plans for new bridge between Burswood & East Perth	Gateway Project (1990s) upgrades and beautifies Great Eastern Highway Graham Farmer Freeway opens 2000; Orrong Road also upgraded Albany Highway upgraded; speed limit dropped to 40kph (2009) Millers Crossing bridge opens 2004 over the railway
Mail services		Albany Road an important colonial mail route (Albany-Perth)	Postal service commences 1902 in rented premises	Vic Park Post Office opens 1912	East Vic Park post office opens 1953		East Vic Park post office moves inside Park Centre
Tele-communications			Telegraph commences with postal services 1900s	Radio transmission commences	TV introduced 1960s		Pawsey Supercomputer opens within Technology Park (2009)
Occupations							
Rural land use	Noongar people practice hunter-gatherer lifestyle	Burswood land developed for subsistence farming Solomon Cook runs a market garden at Burswood 1860s Poultry and dairy farming emerge by 1880s	Rural land use dominates, especially market gardens and piggeries Chinese market gardens established near the river	Many residences also retain vegetable gardens, poultry and/or a cow 1930s end to market gardens, as riverfront reclaimed for parkland			
Timber industry		Timber cutting likely a sideline employment (and/or source of firewood) for some residents	Forests Department establishes Collier Pine Plantation	State Sawmills opens at Carlisle (1919)	Cullity's plywood factory opens at Carlisle Eastern portion of Collier Pine Plantation lost to fire 1957	State Sawmills site cleared	State Sawmills site cleared
Fishing & maritime occupations	Derbarl Yerrigan important food source and place of cultural importance for Noongar people	Fishing and crabbing to supplement food supply, also as recreation		Fishing and crabbing to supplement food supply, also as recreation			Recreational fishing continues

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Domestic activities	Noongar people live in family groups that move seasonally through territory in a semi-nomadic manner, returning annually to established camp grounds	Approximately 20 houses in the district by mid-1880s Housing rough and temporary, including tents and wattle & daub	Early suburban housing mostly family cottages, both brick and timber No public utilities to residential developments (water, sewerage, electricity)	Most residential development modest family homes, more brick in Victoria Park, more timber in Carlisle Domestic circumstances strained during Depression	Rowethorpe and Swan Cottage Homes open 1961; Talbot Lodge Carlisle opens 1965 to house elderly women 1960s SHC begins building walk-up flats for young families rather than free-standing houses	Numerous multistorey apartment blocks built between 1965 and 1974, up to ten storeys	Vic Park transitions from mostly working class district to more gentrified, white collar demographic Increasing apartments especially along Albany Highway and in Burswood Red Castle site redeveloped as apartments (2017) 2016 census shows above average numbers living in conjoined residences (apartments etc)
Intellectual activities					WAIT opens 1967	National Archives builds WA premises (1976) Technology Park opens 1985 WAIT becomes Curtin Uni	MHI compiled 1996–1999 Heritage Circle opens at G.O. Edwards Park (2005)
Commerce	Some trade between Aboriginal groups	Small shops associated with Albany Road coach stop	Local retail develops (drapers, newspaper shop, butcher)	Albany Highway develops as a retail strip, especially near tram stops Isaia family establishes liqueur business; other businesses include saddlery, butcher, tea rooms, fruit & veg store, Harold Murray Produce Merchants, Wood Depot; Hearn's furniture (1912, expanded 1928), Terminus Bakery (1922), J.W. Bateman's Drapery (1928), Ken George Motorcycles (1938); 1930s: Coolgardie & Harrolds Chambers, Hardware Hood	Albany Highway a major district shopping area. Friendlies Chemist (1940 – United Friendly Societies Building) Woolworths, Coles, Charlie Carters and Tom the Cheap all open stores in Vic Park Car yards begin to characterise west end of Albany Highway, beginning with Houghton Ford (1946) and William Wood Motors (1947)	Greek market gardeners Psaltis & Sardelic open Swansea Street markets Red Castle Motel/ Hotel opens 1960s; Carlisle Hotel opens first drive-in bottle shop (1980) McDonalds first the district's fast food store (latter 1980s) Belmont and Bentley shopping centres draw customers away from Albany Highway; retail declines Area acquires reputation for seedier offerings including brothels, sex shops, skimpy waitresses Vic Park Central (previously Heart of the Park) and Park Centre shopping malls open c.1977	Fast food outlets added at both ends of the Town by end of 1990s Increasing numbers of cafes, restaurants and small bars, especially following liquor licensing changes (2006, 2018) Albany Highway revitalised as commercial zone Carlisle IGA (former cinema) replaced with petrol station & convenience store (2018-2019)

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Technological change						Technology Park opens 1985	Technology Park expanded
Manufacturing & processing	Noongar groups produce all tools, clothing, cooking implements etc required		Industries develop in proximity to the river, to use the water supply, including brickworks, slaughterhouse, tannery, soap making	Haydon's implement works Carlisle (1909); Red Castle Brewery (1912); Hearn Bros & Stead furniture factory & store (1912, expanded 1920s); State Sawmills Carlisle (1919); Swan Portland Cement (1927); also Hardie & Co, Australian Wood Pipe Factory (1930s/ 1940s?)	Bunnings Boat Yard operating during WWII, near Causeway; closes soon after WWII Brisbane & Wunderlich build wishing well and windmill as promotion for their building materials Red Castle Brewery taken over by Swan Brewery (1952), later closes	Gradual shift away from industrial uses to more residential	Last factories close 1990s. Swan Portland Cement site cleared 2000.
Hospitality & tourism		Inns erected to serve coach passengers on Albany Road (near natural spring)	Vic Park Hotel opens 1897; Broken Hill Hotel opens 1899.	Vic Park Hotel replaced 1927; Balmoral Hotel opens 1931	Carlisle Hotel opens 1940 Red Castle Hotel/ Motel opens 1960s	Burswood Casino opens 1985 Tavern opens in East Vic Park 1970s (later Franklins) District's hospitality venues obtain a seedy public image for some years	Albany Highway increasingly a café and restaurant strip rather than local retail; designated a tourist precinct 2010 (allowing Sunday trading); increasingly cosmopolitan character, family-friendly hospitality venues Red Caste Hotel demolished 2014 Matagarup Bridge opens 2018
Social & Civic Activities							
Government & politics	Munday the head of the Beeloo group	District part of the Canning Roads Board	Victoria Park Roads Board gazetted 1894, becomes municipality 1897 Robert McMaster the first mayor	John Forrest the first Federal member for Swan (including Vic Park) Victoria Park becomes part of City of Perth (1917)	Richard Cleaver Federal Member for Swan 1955-1969	State Member for Vic Park 1961–1985 was Ron Davies, including while Opposition Leader 1978–1981	Town of Victoria Park separates from City of Perth (1994) Vic Park administrative premises open 1996 (remodelling of earlier building) State government attempts to amalgamate Vic Park with neighbouring municipalities abandoned 2015 due to strong opposition 'Town' rather than 'City' of Vic Park retained after popular vote Geoff Gallop premier 2001–2006; Ben Wyatt treasurer 2017-[present]

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Education & science	Noongar knowledge of land, culture and tradition passed on through mentoring, story-telling, music, dance, song, and initiation rituals		Victoria Park Primary School (Cargill Street School) opens 1894; St Joachims Catholic school opens 1899	East Vic Park School opens 1914, by 1927 the largest government school in WA; Carlisle (Bickford) School opens 1919 Millen School opens 1936 (later Carson Street School)	Kent Street High school 1940, expanded post-WWII; Bentley High School opens 1960 Lady Gowrie Centre opens 1940 Minbalup school for disabled children opens 1954 Xavier Catholic School (1953); St Joachims extends to high school 1962 Lathlain Primary (1956), Millen Primary (1958) Carlisle TAFE 1961 WAIT Bentley 1967 (later Curtin Uni) Baptist college opens 1967	East Vic Park school moves to former State Sawmills site (1977), original site cleared and Park Centre built Montessori playgroup (1980) then school (1982) Regent College opens 1982 Ursula Frayne College forms 1990 from local Catholic schools WAIT becomes Curtin Uni (1986) Bentley TAFE opens 1974 Minbalup transfers students to Millen Special School (later Carson Street) Bentley High School closes, reopens as Canning College (1982)	Rotary Boarding College opens beside Kent Street SHS (1991) Continued expansion at Curtin Uni Holy Name School closes Carlisle campus 2011 after amalgamating with Cloverdale school; reopens 2012 as Catholic daycare Carson Street School first in WA to offer dedicated childcare for autistic children Building works to substantially expand Vic Park Primary School commence 2020 Canning College moves to 100% international students (2019)
Law & order	Noongar lore governs Whadjuk life, administered by elders within family groups	Military detachment 1830s near future Causeway to intercept Noongar raiding parties	Police begin serving the district from temporary facilities	Police station opens 1908	Police traffic office opens 1957	Vic Park gains stigma as hotbed of crime and violence (much exaggerated) Longmore Remand Centre (1965) and Perth Girls Treatment Centre (Nyandi, 1969) open as prisons for boys and girls respectively	Police move from Vic Park to Kensington 2003 Nyandi closes 1997; Longmore closes 1998; combined site remodelled as Boronia Pre-Release Centre (2004)
Health	Noongar people generally very healthy	Disease introduced by colonists devastates Noongar populations		Chemist shop opens c.1910 (William Read) Carlisle Maternity Hospital 1911–1939 Rotunda Hospital (Edward Millen) opens 1912, becomes repatriation home post-WWI Rest home for elderly blind people opens 1923	Carlisle Infant Health Centre opens (1950s) St Ives Maternity Home operating in East Vic Park until 1963 (possibly opens 1930s?)	St John Ambulance Centre opens 1963 Lathlain Nursing Home opens 1972	Most Blind Association buildings demolished and replaced by new VisAbility premises COVID-19 restrictions cause high unemployment, especially for hospitality workers (2020)

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Community services & utilities			Library opens 1903 Sewage ponds operate 1906–1912	Fire Station (1911/ 1913); Electricity from 1916 Mead & Son Funeral Directors commences (1926); Purslowe Funeral Homes (1939) Purpose-built library 1912 MWSS&D pumping station opens (1938)	Burswood used as a rubbish tip New library 1966	Activ Foundation workshop opens latter 1970s Library moves to Rec Centre 1983 Domestic waste disposal at Burswood ceases 1970s, commercial waste continues into 1980s Fire station moves to Kensington 1973	New Sussex Street library 1994 Streetscape upgrades, public art, (some) underground power Lathlain Park Master Plan approved 2011, implemented in stages over subsequent years
Sport, recreation & entertainment			WA's first golf course opens, at Burswood 1895 c.1900 race course commences at Burswood (later Goodwood; run by A.E. Cockram) Victoria Park Bowling Club commences 1890s	Golf club relocates to South Perth 1908 Theatres/ cinemas active along Albany Highway (Savoy, Amusu, Broadway); Patch Theatre company inaugurated 1938 Cycling and athletics popular; croquet club opens 1920s Residential land reclaimed to form public parks (omitted in original subdivisions) including Raphael Park	Perth Football Club (WAFL) moves to newly established Lathlain Oval 1959 Queens Park Theatre and Independent Players theatre groups form Gable & Williams Dance School opens Archer Gardens cinema opens in Carlisle (1954), closes latter 1960s Savoy, Alexandra & Broadway theatres converted to shops/ other uses Higgins Park established Somerset Pool opens 1966; Kent street Pool 1962 Carlisle-Lathlain Bowling Club opens early 1960s; Vic Park bowling club expands premises mid-1950s	School pool built at Kent Street SHS early 1970s; Olympic pool added at Somerset Pool c.1970 Vic Park Rec Centre built 1983 on former Lady Gowrie site Burswood Park golf course opens 1986 in association with the casino/ resort; casino the only place in WA where pokies are legal Burswood Dome constructed 1980s International-standard hockey stadium built near Curtin Uni	Carlisle-Lathlain Bowling Club demolished (2010), replaced by all-ages park (2019) Burswood Park Heritage Trail created (1993) State Tennis Centre opens 1990s Burswood Dome demolished 2013 Perth Stadium opens 2018 (replaces Burswood Golf Course, closed 2013) Council organises festivals, displays, concerts & competitions to build community Recreation facilities upgraded (Somerset Pool, Vic Park Rec Centre) Lathlain Oval redeveloped as West Coast Eagles training ground (2016-2019)

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Religion	Noongar spirituality deeply connected to land		Churches open – Church of Transfiguration Anglican (1895), Methodist (1896), Sisters of Mercy/ St Joachims Catholic (1899), Congregational (1900),	Many more churches as population expands; Methodists relocate (1912), Carlisle Anglican (1928), Presbyterian (1929), St Peters Anglican (1935), East Vic Park Anglican (1930s), Holy Name Carlisle (1935)	Church of Christ (1955), St Joachims (1955), Our Lady Help of Christians (1962), Holy Trinity Anglican (1964), Carlisle Anglican moves from Raleight to Star St c.1952, later selling Star Street to Baptist Church (1969) Baptist theological college/ seminary opens 1967	Rhema/ Riverview Church opens at Burswood 1985	
Cultural activities	Noongar people practice rich cultural expression based in an oral culture		Vic Park Town Hall opens 1899	Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall (1920) used as a cinema		Carlisle Hall replaces Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall (1969) Patch Theatre moves into Victoria Park (1972)	MHI produced 1999 Nine heritage places entered into State Register
Community groups & mutual aid	Noongar kin networks provide social support		Churches important as community social hubs/ support networks	Low-cost government housing available after 1912; McNess Housing Trust particularly active in Carlisle Community support groups form in response to Depression Methodist Children's Home (1925), later Mofflyn	RSL Hall opens 1935 Ratepayers Association active Victoria Park (Mackie Street) & Harold Hawthorne senior citizens centres open Establishment of Rotary (1948), Apex, CWA,	Range of initiatives established to address reality and perception of social problems, including PCYC, YMCA, sports clubs, church youth groups, hostels, refuges, Richmond Fellowship halfway house, Carlisle Food Centre, Anglican youth house, Vic Park youth accommodation, Vic Park Youth & Community Arts Group, Outreach Learning Centre, Sussex Street Centre, various employment services	Ongoing services for underprivileged residents eg Christian Centre for Social Action (1996-2016), many 1970s-1980s initiatives continue RSL Community Centre opens at Playfield Park (1997) Vic Park Men's Shed opens 2013
Institutions			Noongar people forced into institutions/ reserves including at Welshpool (1901–1911)	Dulhi Gunyah then Methodist Children's Home provide institutional 'care'			

THEMES	Pre-colonisation	1829–1880s	1890s-1904	1905–1939	1940s-1960s	1970s-1980s	1990s-2020
Environmental awareness	Noongar culture attuned to environment, responding to seasonal variation and caring for the land as a spiritual commitment		Complaints at noxious odour from Burswood sewage filtration ponds	Depression works reclaim mudflats to create McCallum Park	Further river reclamation to create foreshore parks Local groups begin lobbying to reduce factory pollution in residential areas	Burswood resort proposals raise concerns at potential impact on ground water quality, river environment Concern increasing housing density would mean urban trees were lost	Energy efficiency begins to be a design consideration (1990s) Friends of Kensington Bushland formed 1990s Green Swing sustainable housing developments completed (2012, 2015)
Outside Influences							
World Wars and other wars		Colonists remove Noongar people from land by force	Boer War (some locals enlist)	Large numbers enlist for WWI; memorial erected 1917 Road names changed as patriotic gesture Substantial community efforts at fundraising/ supporting war effort	War memorial upgrade but statue and honour roll not retained Vic Park one of WA's main locations for post-WWII war service housing		
Natural disasters		1862 flood destroys Causeway	River regularly floods up to the Canning Road (Perth-Fremantle Road)	Major flooding 1926			
Depression & boom			Gold boom increases population, leads to development of suburbs around Perth/ Fremantle	1930s Depression	1950s general economic boom across Australia	1970s high unemployment across Australia	
Infrastructure		Albany Road and Causeway built to serve wider colonial population, benefitting local area					Graham Farmer Freeway developed as part of Metropolitan Region planning
People							
Aboriginal people	Munday						Ben Wyatt – first indigenous Australian treasurer (2017)
Early settlers		Henry & Anne Camfield, Solomon Cook, Edmund Birch, Francis Loius Von Bibra	Devenish family				
Women		Anne Butler, first woman in the colony to own land		Nurse Edith Cowling	Women employed in munitions factory during WWII; also many other jobs open to women while men are absent		Karen Vernon first woman to be mayor of Vic Park; 7 of 9 Council members women by 2020
Local heroes			James & Adeline Harvey; Robert McMaster	William Read	Stan Gurney (Victoria Cross) Bob Uppinton, JJ Higgins, Cliff Houghton; Harold Hawthorne	Sam Meagher/ Maher	

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PLACE INDEX

The index provides a comprehensive list of places included in the Local Heritage Survey for their values and significance to the Town of Victoria Park.

A supplementary list for the LHS has been prepared and includes places that have been assessed to have insufficient information or evidence of aesthetic, historical, social or scientific heritage value.

Place by Suburb Address & Place Number

PLACE NO.	PREV NO.	INHERIT NO.	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS CATEGORY	CURRENT CATEGORY	STATE REGISTER	PAGE NO.
<u>BENTLEY LOCALITY</u>								
001	B2		Technology Park	Brodie-Hall Drive, Bentley	C	3		
002	B1		Curtin University	Kent St, Bentley	C	3		
<u>BURSWOOD LOCALITY</u>								
003	BS1		Burswood Resort and Casino	Bolton Ave, Burswood	C	3		
004	BS2		Burswood Canal	Burswood	B	2	✓	
<u>CARLISLE LOCALITY</u>								
005	C3		Holy Name Catholic Church	25 Marchamley Place, Carlisle	C	3		
006	C4		Holy Name Hall/School	25 Marchamley Place, Carlisle	C	3		
007	C2		Harold Hawthorne Senior Citizens Centre	2 Memorial Ave, Carlisle	D	4		
008	C5		Infant Health Centre	71 Oats St, Carlisle	D	4		
009	C1		Carlisle Hotel	168 Rutland Ave, Carlisle	C	3		
<u>EAST VICTORIA PARK LOCALITY</u>								
010	EVP5		Former East Park Post Office	879 Albany Hwy, E Vic Park	C	3		
011	EVP1		Balmoral Hotel	899-901 Albany Hwy, E Vic Park	C	3		
012	EVP2		Carson Street School	19 Carson Street, E Vic Park	C	3		
	EVP3		Double Storey House	932-934 Albany Hwy, E Vic Park	E	3		
013	EVP4		Edward Millen Hospital	1005 Albany Hwy, (cnr Hillview Tce)	A	1	✓	

PLACE NO.	PREV NO.	INHERIT NO.	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS CATEGORY	CURRENT CATEGORY	STATE REGISTER	PAGE NO.
014	EVP8		Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church	68 Balmoral St, E Vic Park	C	3		
015	EVP9		Residence	81 Bassinghall St, E Vic Park	C	3		
016	EVP6		Hillview Terrace Bushland	Cnr Hillview Tce/ Berwick St E Vic Park	A	1		
017	EVP7		Kate Street Park	14 & 16 Kate Street; 9, 13, 15, 21 & 23 Lake View Street; 226 Shepperton RD; and 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26 & 28 Norseman St, E Vic Park	B			
018	EVP 10		Somerset Street Pool	42 Somerset St, E Vic Park	C			
<u>KENSINGTON LOCALITY</u>								
019	K1		Kensington Bushland	Behind Kent St High School, Kensington	A	1	✓	
020	K2		Kent St High School	Kent St, Kensington	B	2		
<u>LATHLAIN LOCALITY</u>								
021	L1		Lathlain Oval	34 Goddard St, Lathlain	C	3		
022	L3		Red Castle Brewery and Spring (fmr)	200 Great Eastern Hwy, Lathlain	C	3		
023	L2		Lathlain Park School	120 Howick St, Lathlain	B	2		

PLACE NO.	PREV NO.	INHERIT NO.	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS CATEGORY	CURRENT CATEGORY	STATE REGISTER	PAGE NO.
<u>ST JAMES LOCALITY</u>								
024	SJ2		Houghton Park	87 Boundary Rd, St James	C	3		
025	SJ1		Higgins Park	Hillview Tce, St James	C	3		
<u>VICTORIA PARK LOCALITY</u>								
026	VP19		Memorial Garden	298 Albany Hwy (cnr Harvey St), Vic Park	B	2		
027	VP49		Tree- Lemon Scented Gum	300 Albany Hwy, Vic Park	B	2		
028	VP2		Broken Hill Hotel	306-326 Albany Hwy, Vic Park	A	1	✓	
029	VP7		Victoria Park Library (fmr)	315-317b Albany Hwy, Vic Park	B	2		
030	VP9		Manchester Trading (fmr)	319 Albany Hwy (opposite Harper St), Vic Park	B	2		
031	VP13		Harrolds Chambers	327 Albany Hwy (cnr King George St), Vic Park	B	2		
032	VP3		Coolgardie Chambers	335 Albany Hwy (cnr King George St), Vic Park	B	2		
033	VP23		Post Office	414-420 Albany Hwy (cnr Duncan St), Vic Park	A	1	✓	
034	VP51		Victoria Jewellers and Watchmakers	415 Albany Hwy, Vic Park	B	2		
035	VP22		Police Station	450 Albany Hwy, Vic Park	A	1	✓	

PLACE NO.	PREV NO.	INHERIT NO.	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS CATEGORY	CURRENT CATEGORY	STATE REGISTER	PAGE NO.
036	VP16		Masonic Hall	459-461 Albany Hwy (cnr Temple St), Vic Park	C	3		
037	VP11		Friendly Chemist United Friendly Societies Building	547-553 Albany Hwy, (cnr Rathay St) Vic Park	B	2		
038	VP53		Victoria Park Hotel	605 Albany Hwy (cnr State St), Vic Park	C	3		
039	VP8		Alexandra Theatre (fmr)	625-629 Albany Hwy, (next to Vic Park Hotel), Vic Park	B	2		
040	VP12		Hardwear Hood (and floor)	697 Albany Hwy, Vic Park	B	2		
041	VP26		Read Park	Cnr Albany Hwy/ Salford St, Vic Park	B	2		
042	VP48		Tram Stop	Cnr Albany Hwy/ Mackie St, Vic Park	B Make Feature	2		
043	VP24		Pumping Station	9 Armagh St, Vic Park	C	3		
044	VP27		Residence	105 Berwick St, Vic Park	B	2		
045	VP17		McCallum Park	Canning Hwy, Vic Park	B	2		
046	VP28		Residence	31 Cargill St, Vic Park	B	2		
047	VP29		Residence	33 Cargill St, Vic Park	B	2		
048	VP30		Residence	57 Cargill St, Vic Park	B	2		
049	VP54		Victoria Park Primary School	Cnr Cargill/ Albany Hwy, Vic Park	A	1	✓	
050	VP25		Raphael Park	Colombo St, Vic Park	B	2		

PLACE NO.	PREV NO.	INHERIT NO.	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS CATEGORY	CURRENT CATEGORY	STATE REGISTER	PAGE NO.
051	VP20		Mercy Convent and Ursula Frayne College	15 Duncan St, Vic Park	B	2		
052	VP31		Residence	27 Duncan St, Vic Park	B	2		
053	VP32		Residence	38 Geddes St, Vic Park	B	2		
054	VP33		Residence	56 Geddes St, Vic Park	B	2		
055	VP35		Residence	55 Gloucester St, Vic Park	B	2		
056	VP36		Residence	33 Hampton St, Vic Park	B	2		
	VP40		Former Store/Residence	47 Kitchener St, Vic Park	C	3		
057	VP46		St Peter's Church	Leonard St, Vic Park	A	1	✓	
	VP56		Weatherboard Cottage	Cnr Lichfield/ Duncan Sts, Vic Park	D	4		
058	VP50		Victoria Park Senior Citizens Centre	5 Mackie St, Vic Park	B	2		
059	VP43		Semi Detached Houses	18/20 Mackie St, Vic Park	B	2		
060	VP43		Semi Detached Houses	52/54 Mackie St, Vic Park	B	2		
061	VP37		Residence	51 Mackie St, Vic Park	B	2		
062	VP6		Devenish House (formerly known as Forrest Farmhouse)	86 Mackie St, Vic Park	A	1		
063	VP38		Residence	91 Mackie St, Vic Park	B	2		
064	VP39		Residence	51 McMaster St, Vic Park	B	2		
	VP5		"Dee Bank"	26 McMillan St, Vic Park	B	2		
065	VP44		St Joachim's Hall	120 Shepperton (cnr Harper St), Vic Park	B	2		

PLACE NO.	PREV NO.	INHERIT NO.	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS CATEGORY	CURRENT CATEGORY	STATE REGISTER	PAGE NO.
066	VP45		St Joachim's Catholic Church	122 Shepperton Rd, Vic Park	B	2		
067	VP18		McNess Homes Group	11-19 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park	B	2		
068	VP1		Association for the Blind WA	16-18 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park	C	3		
069	VP4		Corner Shop	41 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park	B	2		
070	VP47		Sunbury Rd Precinct	45, 49, 51 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park	B	2		
071	VP40		Residence	59 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park	B	2		
	VP57		Wespy Factory	80 Sunbury St, Vic Park	E	5		
072	VP42		Richmond Fellowship Community House	9 Teague St, Vic Park	B	2		
073	VP42		Richmond Fellowship Community House	13 Teague St, Vic Park	B	2		
074	VP14		Isaia House	18 Teague St, Vic Park	C	3		
075	VP41		Residence	48 Teague St, Vic Park	B	2		
	VP21		Old Victoria Park Town Hall Foundation Stone	1 Todd Cres, Como (stored there)	B- make feature	2		
076	VP52		Victoria Park Croquet Club	Cnr Rushton St/ Shepperton Rd Vic Park	B	2		
077	VP55		Washington St Precinct	28,30,32,34,36,38 Washington St, Vic Park	B	2		
078	VP58		Wishing Well and Windmill	Between Shepperton Rd and Albany Hwy near Causeway, Vic Park	A	1		

PLACE NO.	PREV NO.	INHERIT NO.	PLACE NAME	LOCATION	PREVIOUS CATEGORY	CURRENT CATEGORY	STATE REGISTER	PAGE NO.
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NOMINATIONS (APPENDIX 1)

NOMINATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN LHS

N1	7 Lake View St, East Vic Park	2
N2	974 Albany Hwy, East Vic Park	3
N3	9 Gallipoli St, Lathlain	2
N4	213-215 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park	3
N5	237-239 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park	3
N6	241-243 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park	3
N7	35 Oswald Street, Victoria Park	3

NOMINATIONS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION

	5 Gallipoli Street, Lathlain
	331-367 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park

Place by Management Category

CURRENT CATEGORY	PLACE NAME	LOCATION		PREV NO.	PREVIOUS CATEGORY
1	Edward Millen Hospital	1005 Albany Hwy, (cnr Hillview Tce)		EVP4	A
1	Hillview Terrace Bushland	Cnr Hillview Tce/ Berwick St E Vic Park		EVP6	A
1	Kensington Bushland	Behind Kent St High School, Kensington		K1	A
1	Broken Hill Hotel	306-326 Albany Hwy, Vic Park		VP2	A
1	Post Office	414-420 Albany Hwy (cnr Duncan St), Vic Park		VP23	A
1	Police Station	450 Albany Hwy, Vic Park		VP22	A
1	Victoria Park Primary School	Cnr Cargill/ Albany Hwy, Vic Park		VP54	A
1	St Peter's Church	Leonard St, Vic Park		VP46	A
1	Devenish House	86 Mackie St, Vic Park		VP6	A
1	Wishing Well and Windmill	Between Shepperton Rd and Albany Hwy near Causeway, Vic Park		VP58	A

CURRENT CATEGORY	PLACE NAME	LOCATION		PREV NO.	PREVIOUS CATEGORY
2	Burswood Canal	Burswood		BS2	B
2	Kate Street Park	14 & 16 Kate Street; 9, 13, 15, 21 & 23 Lake View Street; 226 Shepperton RD; and 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26 & 28 Norseman St, E Vic Park		EVP7	B
2	Kent St High School	Kent St, Kensington		K2	B
2	Lathlain Park School	120 Howick St, Lathlain		L2	B
2	Memorial Garden	298 Albany Hwy (cnr Harvey St), Vic Park		VP19	B
2	Tree- Lemon Scented Gum	300 Albany Hwy, Vic Park		VP49	B
2	Victoria Park Library (fmr)	315–317b Albany Hwy, Vic Park		VP7	B
2	Manchester Trading (fmr)	319 Albany Hwy (opposite Harper St), Vic Park		VP9	B
2	Harrolds Chambers	327 Albany Hwy (cnr King George St), Vic Park		VP13	B
2	Coolgardie Chambers	335 Albany Hwy (cnr King George St), Vic Park		VP3	B
2	Victoria Jewellers and Watchmakers	415 Albany Hwy, Vic Park		VP51	B
2	United Friendly Societies Building	547–553 Albany Hwy, (cnr Rathay St) Vic Park		VP11	B
2	Alexandra Theatre (fmr)	625–629 Albany Hwy, (next to Vic Park Hotel), Vic Park		VP8	B
2	Hardware and Hood (fmr)	697 Albany Hwy, Vic Park		VP12	B

CURRENT CATEGORY	PLACE NAME	LOCATION		PREV NO.	PREVIOUS CATEGORY
2	Read Park	Cnr Albany Hwy/ Salford St, Vic Park		VP26	B
2	Tram Stop	Cnr Albany Hwy/ Mackie St, Vic Park		VP48	B
2	Residence	105 Berwick St, Vic Park		VP27	B
2	McCallum Park	Canning Hwy, Vic Park		VP17	B
2	Residence	31 Cargill St, Vic Park		VP28	B
2	Residence	33 Cargill St, Vic Park		VP29	B
2	Residence	57 Cargill St, Vic Park		VP30	B
2	Raphael Park	Colombo St, Vic Park		VP25	B
2	Mercy Convent and Ursula Frayne College	15 Duncan St, Vic Park		VP20	B
2	Residence	27 Duncan St, Vic Park		VP31	B
2	Residence	38 Geddes St, Vic Park		VP32	B
2	Residence	56 Geddes St, Vic Park		VP33	B
2	Residence	55 Gloucester St, Vic Park		VP35	B
2	Residence	33 Hampton St, Vic Park		VP36	B
2	Victoria Park Senior Citizens Centre	5 Mackie St, Vic Park		VP50	B
2	Semi Detached Houses	18/20 Mackie St, Vic Park		VP43	B
2	Semi Detached Houses	52/54 Mackie St, Vic Park		VP43	B
2	Residence	51 Mackie St, Vic Park		VP37	B

CURRENT CATEGORY	PLACE NAME	LOCATION		PREV NO.	PREVIOUS CATEGORY
2	Residence	91 Mackie St, Vic Park		VP38	B
2	Residence	51 McMaster St, Vic Park		VP39	B
2	St Joachim's Hall	120 Shepperton (cnr Harper St), Vic Park		VP44	B
2	St Joachim's Catholic Church	122 Shepperton Rd, Vic Park		VP45	B
2	McNess Homes Group	11-19 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park		VP18	B
2	Corner Shop	41 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park		VP4	B
2	Sunbury Rd Precinct	45, 49, 51 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park		VP47	B
2	Residence	59 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park		VP40	B
2	Richmond Fellowship Community House	9 Teague St, Vic Park		VP42	B
2	Richmond Fellowship Community House	13 Teague St, Vic Park		VP42	B
2	Residence	48 Teague St, Vic Park		VP41	B
2	Old Victoria Park Town Hall Foundation Stone	1 Todd Cres, Como (stored there)		VP21	B
2	Victoria Park Croquet Club	Cnr Rushton St/ Shepperton Rd Vic Park		VP52	B
2	Washington St Precinct	28,30,32,34,36,38 Washington St, Vic Park		VP55	B

CURRENT CATEGORY	PLACE NAME	LOCATION		PREV NO.	PREVIOUS CATEGORY
3	Technology Park	Brodie-Hall Drive, Bentley		B2	C
3	Curtin University	Kent St, Bentley		B3	C
3	Burswood Resort and Casino	Bolton Ave, Burswood		BS1	C
3	Holy Name Catholic Church	25 Marchamley Place, Carlisle		C3	C
3	Holy Name Hall/School	25 Marchamley Place, Carlisle		C4	C
3	Carlisle Hotel	168 Rutland Ave, Carlisle		C1	C
3	Former East Park Post Office	879 Albany Hwy, E Vic Park		EVP5	C
3	Balmoral Hotel	899-901 Albany Hwy, E Vic Park		EVP1	C
3	Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church	68 Balmoral St, E Vic Park		EVP8	C
3	Residence	81 Bassinghall St, E Vic Park		EVP9	C
3	Somerset Street Pool	42 Somerset St, E Vic Park		EVP 10	C
3	Lathlain Oval	34 Goddard St, Lathlain		L1	C
3	Spring in Red Castle Motel Gardens	Spring in Red Castle Motel Gardens		L3	C
3	Houghton Park	87 Boundary Rd, St James		SJ2	C
3	Higgins Park	Hillview Tce, St James		SJ1	C
3	Masonic Hall	459-461 Albany Hwy (cnr Temple St), Vic Park		VP16	C
3	Victoria Park Hotel	605 Albany Hwy (cnr State St), Vic Park		VP53	C
3	Pumping Station	9 Armagh St, Vic Park		VP24	C
3	Blind Citizens WA Inc	16-18 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park		VP1	C
3	Isaia House	18 Teague St, Vic Park		VP14	C

CURRENT CATEGORY	PLACE NAME	LOCATION		PREV NO.	PREVIOUS CATEGORY
4	Harold Hawthorne Senior Citizens Centre	2 Memorial Ave, Carlisle		C2	D
4	Infant Health Centre	71 Oats St, Carlsisle		C5	D

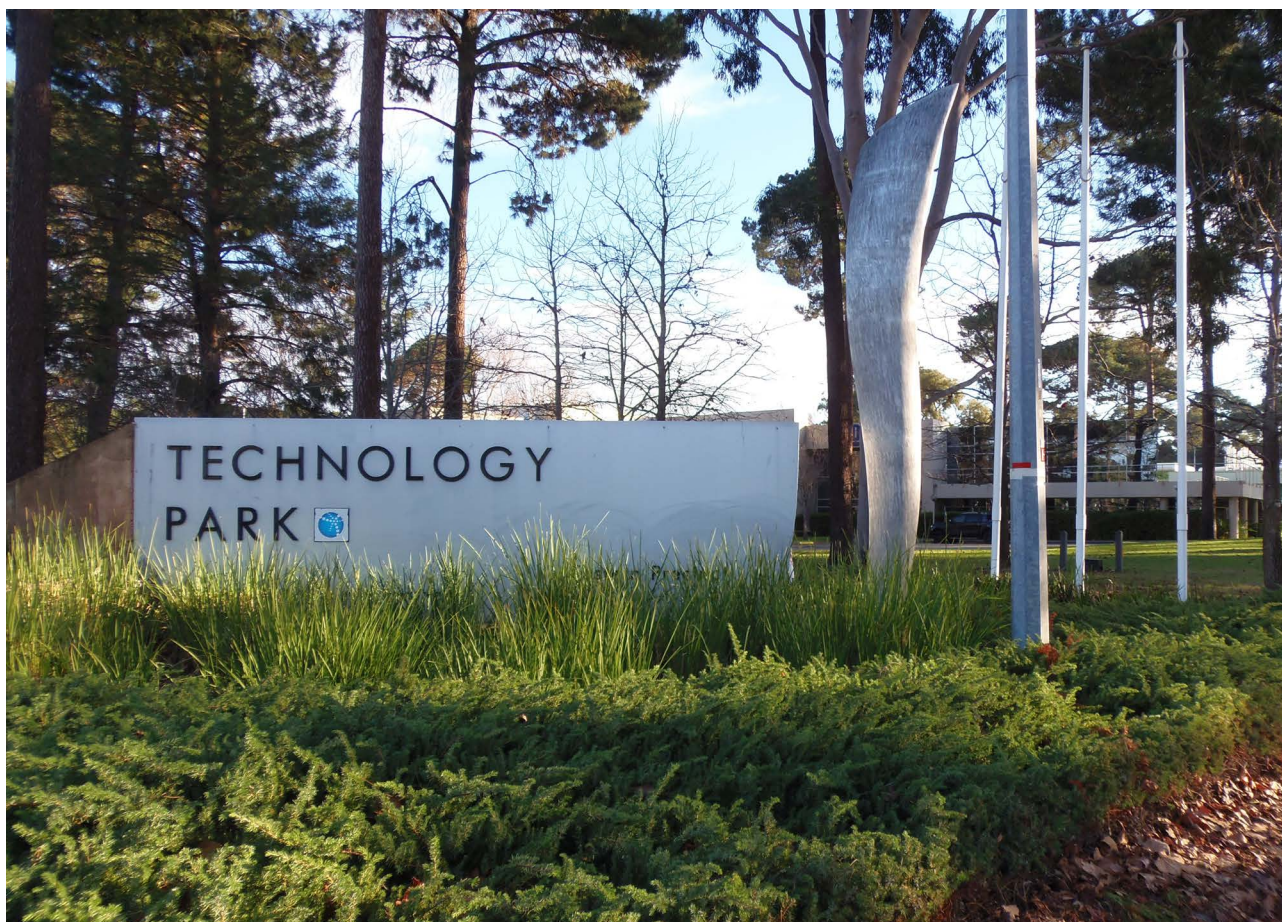


PLACE RECORD FORMS

Previous Place No.: B2

Place No.: 001

Technology Park



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	Brodie Hall Drive
Locality	Bentley
Landgate PIN	237893
Land Information	Lot – Vol/Folio – Plan – Reserve –
GPS	115.889, -31.9949
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	2021
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Research and Development
Current Use	Research and Development
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: B2

Place No.: 001

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	Commenced 1995
Walls	Various
Roof	Various
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Park includes an assortment of contemporary buildings located within close proximity to Curtin University. The Park buildings are predominantly constructed of curtain walling, steel and rendered masonry and contain a number of technology driven companies and research institutions. Buildings are accessed via internal bitumen roads that are lined with mature trees (large number of pine trees) and grassed verges.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	16/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Technology Park was established in 1985 as a government initiative to stimulate innovative information technology and telecommunications, renewable energy, clean technologies and life sciences.

The Brodie Hall Building (previously known as the CRA Advanced Technical Development building), within the Park, has been recognised for its architectural design. The building has received an architecture award in 1990, a special mention in the 1991 International Research and Development Laboratory Awards, was awarded the Triennial Architecture Medal in 1993 and awarded the Architecture Medal (RAIA WA Chapter) in 1994.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Education & Science
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forbes and Fitzhardinge Woodland (Architects of the CRA Building)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Why. March 1997. (Oral History Conducted by Cathy Day of Heritage TODAY) Forbes & Fitzhardinge Woodland. DU. CRA Advanced Technical Facility. p.2 (Report)

Previous Place No.: B2
Place No.: 001

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Technology Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has scientific value as a centre of technological development;
- The place has historic value as the first of this type of development in Western Australia; and
- The place has social value for its ongoing association with Curtin University, encouraging continual communication in research and development between the two places.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



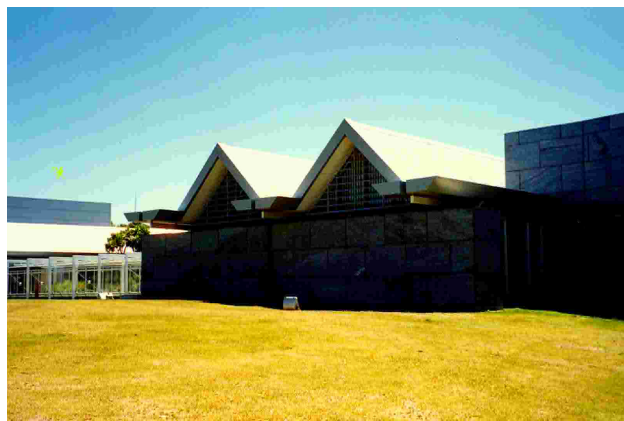
Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: B2
Place No.: 001

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: B1

Place No.: 002

Curtin University



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	Curtin University of Technology	
Street Address	Kent Street	
Locality	Bentley	
Landgate PIN	237909	
Land Information	Lot 1884/27142	Vol/Folio –
	Plan –	Reserve –
GPS	115.893, -32.0058	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	14873
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Technology Institute
Current Use	University
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: B1

Place No.: 002

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1965–1967 (ongoing)
Walls	Various
Roof	Various
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Brutalist

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Bentley campus is bounded by Manning Road to the south, Kent Street to the west and Hayman Road to the north and east. The university campus, sited on a former pine plantation, comprises a number of buildings ranging in architectural style and construction era.

Original buildings, such as the Architecture Building, Robertson Library, Physics Buildings and Social Science Building, are all examples of the Brutalist architectural style and are predominantly constructed of formed concrete and masonry walls and terracotta tile roofs.

Later buildings, such as the Curtin Medical School, the Resources and Chemistry Precinct and Curtin Stadium, are constructed of pre-fabricated concrete, curtain walling and steel in the contemporary architectural style.

The buildings are distributed over a large campus, with a series of manicured landscapes and outdoor spaces.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	16/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Western Australian Institute of Technology (WAIT) opened their Bentley campus in 1967 with enrolment of 2,000 students in their first year. In 1969, WAIT merged with the Western Australian School of Mines, Muresk Agricultural College and Schools of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy. By 1976, 10,000 students were enrolled.

Curtin University of Technology formally opened in 1986 and was named after John Curtin, a Federal Politician who served as Prime Minister in 1942–45.

In 1994, the purpose-built Centre for Aboriginal Studies opened on campus, providing a strong and identifiable base for Indigenous students and staff.

Previous Place No.: B1

Place No.: 002

In 1997, 24,000 students were enrolled in a large variety of courses including art, design, social work, library science, social sciences, literature, teacher education, engineering, computing, architecture and pharmacy, among others.

In 2008, Curtin University of Technology became the first teaching and research institution in Australia to develop a Reconciliation Action Plan.

In 2009, the Resources and Chemistry Precinct was completed and is a substantial addition to the campus that is visible from the Manning Road entry. In the same year, Curtin opened Curtin Stadium, a new sporting and recreation complex.

In 2010, the campus was renamed Curtin University to reflect the evolution from an institution of applied technology to a fully-fledged university with a breadth of courses, including law and medicine.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Education & Science
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gus Fergusson (Architect) John Curtin (Prime Minister of Australia)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White, M. 1996. WAIT to Curtin: A History of the Western Australian Institute of Technology. Perth, Paradigm Print. (Book)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Curtin University has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a collection of buildings constructed in different eras and architectural styles. Some of the earlier constructed buildings, such as the Architecture Building, are a strong example of the Brutalist architectural style;
- The place has historic and scientific value as a tertiary education institution; and
- The place has social value for its influence on the neighbouring community and sense of place for attending staff and students.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

Previous Place No.: B1
Place No.: 002

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: BS1

Place No.: 003

Crown Resort and Casino



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	Burswood Resort and Casino	
Street Address	Bolton Avenue	
Locality	Burswood	
Landgate PIN	12020882	
Land Information	Lots 7&10	Vol/Folio 1891/285-290
	Plan/Diagram P17621 D78682	Reserve 10662
GPS	115.895, -31.9616	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	1699
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Farmland
Current Use	Casino and Hotel
Other Use	Casino and Hotel

Previous Place No.: BS1

Place No.: 003

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1985 (ongoing)
Walls	Various
Roof	Various
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth-Century Late Modern

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Crown Perth (previously known as Burswood) is a resort and casino complex located along the Swan River and bounded by Great Eastern Highway to the south, Victoria Park Drive to the east and a grassed reserve to the north.

The original hotel building was constructed in the 1980s and is a unique pyramidal form, designed to maximise views of the river.

Later developments, such as the Crown Towers (2016) are located further north of the 1980s building and are a contemporary architectural style.

The complex is shielded from Great Eastern Highway by manicured gardens (Kagoshima Park) that include a heritage trail, Citizens of the Year Lake and sculptures such as the Swan Shell.

The site of the former Burswood Dome is now used for car parking.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	16/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Burswood Casino is built on the site of the original land allocation of Henry Camfield. Henry Camfield arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1829. After some difficulty, Camfield received a grant of 1,000 acres that included some land on the river flats. Camfield named his property 'Burrswood' after a grand property from his English home. The difficulties he faced included extreme temperatures, bad timing for crops, mosquitoes and transport problems. He built a wattle and daub hut and supplemented his diet by shooting birds – emu, cockatoo, pelican, and swan, among others. Reading Camfield's letters in chronological order it is easy to recognise his positive attitude eventually sinking into depression owing to the hardships of raising crops on poor land. Camfield left his land to take up a government appointment, first as Postmaster General then as Resident Magistrate of Albany. Camfield rented his land to tenant farmers. One of the most successful was Solomon Cook who developed a large market garden and piggery. Cook bought the land from Camfield in 1871 but died soon after.

Previous Place No.: BS1

Place No.: 003

Burswood became known as Burswood Island as a result of some dredging of the river flats. Navigation along the river had been difficult owing to the mudflats, forcing the settlers to use flat bottomed boats. Settlers put pressure on the government to bypass Herrisson Island by cutting a canal through land jutting out at Burwswood. The canal that created the 'island' of Burswood was excavated in 1831–32 but as early as 1839 proved inadequate. When the Swan River was improved in 1925 the Canal disappeared. Burswood's other claim to early fame was the site of WA's first golf course in 1895. The course was later relocated to South Perth in 1908. Another sporting pursuit held in the vicinity was horseracing which began in 1899 on a track named Goodwood. However, this track was taken over by the nearby Belmont Racecourse. The WA Turf Club sold Goodwood Race Course to the State Government in 1950.

From the turn of the century until the 1980s the name of Burswood was linked with waste products. For a number of years, prior to WWI (1906–1912), sewage filtration beds were constructed. The poor image that Burswood conjured up owing to the association with the filtration site led to the local train station being changed from Burswood to Rivervale. After the treatment plant was closed down in 1934, Burswood became a rubbish tip from 1946. It was a busy scene of landfill, numerous seagulls and domestic rubbish until the 1970s. The Casino development, headed by Dallas Dempster, was a joint venture including Tileska Pty Ltd and Malaysian Genting Berhad. Despite its controversial beginnings the Casino opened on the 30 December 1985 with a first flush of 12,000 people.

The river flats have since been landscaped into manicured parks and gardens, attracting many visitors. Facilities include bicycle paths, children's playgrounds and a heritage trail (marked by bronze statues). The Casino is visited by both local, national and international people in pursuit of entertainment of great variety, which includes not only the gambling but music, restaurants, sporting events and exhibitions. Surrounding the resort and casino is the Burswood Park and public golf course.

In 2011, the Burswood Complex was rebranded as Crown Perth. InterContinental Burswood became Crown Metropol Perth from 27 June 2012, while the Holiday Inn Perth Burswood was officially rebranded Crown Promenade on 20 June 2012.

In December 2016, the Crown Towers building was opened, increasing the casino's hotel capacity to 1,200 rooms.

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Occupations: Hospitality & tourism

- Henry Camfield (Early Settler)
- Dallas Dempster (Entrepreneur)
- Camfield, H. 1829–30. (Letters)
- Kuchling, G. DU. (Oral Information)
- Gallop, G. DU. Know your Suburb (Booklet)
- AU. 1992. Burswood (Article)
- Nind, M. 1987. Henry Camfield's 'Burrswood' A History of Burrswood Is. Early Days: Journals & Proceedings of the RAWHS (Vol 9, Pt 5) (Book)

Previous Place No.: BS1
Place No.: 003

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Crown Resort and Casino has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of innovative architecture that has changed the horizon viewed from the north side of the Swan river. Extensive parklands enhance the aesthetic impact of the Casino and Hotel Complex; and
- The place has historic value for its associations with early pioneers and developers of the land such as Henry Camfield and Dallas Dempster.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: BS1
Place No.: 003



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: BS2

Place No.: 004

Old Burswood Canal



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	Near Goodwood Parrade	
Locality	Burswood	
Landgate PIN	11366148	
Land Information	Swan Loc 9752/ Lot 3	Vol/Folio V3084/F499
	Plan/Diagram 73662	Reserve 36630
GPS	115.896, -31.9537	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3570
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places (2004)
	Heritage Agreement (2004)
	Classified by the National Trust (1988)
	Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Permanent

Previous Place No.: BS2

Place No.: 004

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Canal – boat access
Current Use	Waterway
Other Use	Drain
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1831–32
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This physical evidence assessment describes the section of the 1831 canal that is immediately south-west of the railway embankment in Goodwood Parade.

The remaining portion of the 1831 canal is best viewed from the top of the railway embankment north-west of the Goodwood Parade boat ramp. From the railway embankment, looking south-west, one can see the canal that runs in a straight line, from north-east to south west, before it narrows and is obscured by vegetation. To the north-west one can see Belmont Park, and to the west the State Tennis Centre, the Burswood Park Golf Course and the city beyond. To the south is Swan Cement, and beyond is the Burswood Convention Centre and Burswood Superdome. By turning around and looking north-east, one sees, beyond Goodwood Parade, the foreshore and on the opposite side of the river, Maylands Public Golf Course.

The 1831 canal is not visible from the Swan River foreshore and the only evidence of its existence is the culvert which drains water from the canal (and perhaps to the canal in high tide and flood conditions) under the railway embankment and Goodwood Parade, and onto a narrow beach where discharged water winds its way through the sand and into the river.

The 1831 canal varies in width from about five metres to about one metre where it appears to have been terminated in recent times by an earthworks breach, the top of which is about the same level as the top of the banks of the canal. The depth of the canal varies from about two to three metres near the embankment to about half a metre at the breach. These dimensions appear to be in keeping with the Old Burswood Canal article on file which states that 'the entire length of the cut will be 275 yards, 180 of which will be

4 feet deep and the remaining 95 yards, will average at 8 feet deep. The breadth of the cut will be 12 feet in the centre at the bottom.'

There is little evidence of the 1831 canal 'as constructed'. There is however, evidence of modifications to a short limestone outcrop which is located on the north-eastern bank. The bank appears to have been both excavated to make way for the canal and also underpinned with limestone and concrete where it may have been in danger of collapsing. It is however difficult to date the work from physical remains.

Typically, the banks of the canal are lined with grass, weeds, pampas grass, low shrubs and medium sized, sparsely distanced eucalypts. It is difficult to identify with any certainty the dykes constructed in 1834.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	The integrity of Old Burswood Canal is low. The original intention of the 1831 canal, that of transport has become superseded and is replaced with another use, drainage
Authenticity	The 1831 canal has been terminated at one end by an earthworks breach and at the other by the railway embankment. However, the authenticity of the remaining fabric is high.
Date of Survey	25/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Old Burswood Canal was constructed across the Burswood peninsula, in 1831, to facilitate transport on the Swan River. It was augmented by dykes in 1834, and in 1839, was superseded by another channel, known as the Claisebrook Canal, on the northern side of the river.

When the Swan River Colony was established in 1829, most land grants had river frontages. This not only gave the settlers access to water for domestic and agricultural use, but also access to transport because the lack of roads in the new colony meant that the rivers were the natural highways. The Swan River provided a transport route from the port at Fremantle to Perth, and on up through Guildford and the fertile Swan Valley area. The importance of river transport is illustrated by the fact that by January 1830, there were estimated to be 40 boats in the colony.¹

But boating on the Swan River was not without its hazards. Loss of property, and drownings, were common as the colonists lacked experience with boats and few could swim. Many boats were of poor construction and navigation was difficult in places due to low water levels, the worst being around the Heirisson Islands, below the Burswood peninsula. The Burswood peninsula was part of Henry Camfield's grant and took its name from the Camfield family's English estate, Burrswood (sic).² Henry Camfield arrived in Western Australia on 12 October 1829, with his brother-in-law, William Henty, on the Caroline. Camfield was disappointed with his first grants but succeeded in getting Surveyor General J. S. Roe to grant him 1,000 acres which included the peninsula, previously reserved for Crown purposes. In November 1829, Camfield wrote:

Between Perth and my grant there is a mud flat of nearly one and a half mile in length. One which a boat must be tracked over even when empty. A flat boat only will carry goods...You must watch your opportunity to carry your things to Perth.³

Previous Place No.: BS2

Place No.: 004

George Fletcher Moore expressed similar sentiments. The expense and labour of conveying goods up river, at present is very great; boats in summer must be unloaded and dragged over the Flats...Every settler should have a boat and know how to manage it.⁴

The importance of the Swan River for transport in the new colony prompted Governor Stirling to ask the Civil Engineer, Henry Reveley, to remove the inconvenience of the Flats.⁵ The result was a call for tenders for the construction of a canal across Burswood peninsula.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office on the 15th March next for cutting through the neck of land which unites Mr. Camfield's grant with the main land, in order to form a canal of communication between the backwater on this side the Islands with the deep part of the river on the other. The entire length of the cut will be 275 Yards, 180 of which will be at four feet deep, and the remainder 95 Yards will average 8 feet deep. The breadth of the Cut will be 12 feet in the clear at the bottom. The land to be cut through consists of clay, the rest is sand. The Tenders may be either for the whole work complete, or by measurement. The Plan to be seen and all information to be obtained by application to the Civil Engineer, Perth.⁶

The work was to be done with shovels, the colony having no other equipment to do the job. The contract was awarded to John Crane, but on 4 June 1831, Crane notified Governor Stirling, through Reveley, that he and his workers intended to strike.⁷

We, the undersigned, John Crane & Co., do humbly beg your Excellency to take into consideration the state of the case in which we have been deceived in the number of yards in cutting the canal. We have exerted ourselves to the uttermost of our powers and taken out more than the number of yards stated by the engineer and being seven poor men who hope your Excellency will give us satisfactory remuneration for the remainder of the work.⁸

The strike appears to have been settled quickly, if it went ahead at all. The estimated quantity of excavated soil was 3,000 cubic yards, but the actual amount came to 4,255 cubic yards. Governor Stirling allowed payment for the extra amount at two thirds the rate paid for the original work, ie 131/2 pence per cubic yard against 20 pence.⁹ This would make the original price £250 with some £70 for the extra work.

Henry Reveley's report in August 1831, states:

The canal measured, when complete, 834 ft long by an average top width of 26 ft and with a width of 12 ft at bottom; the depth varied from 2 ft 6 in. to 17 ft 4 in. The excavation amounted to 4255 cubic yards, and it took seven men 107 days to do the work.¹⁰

Old Burswood Canal effectively turned the Burswood peninsula into an island. While Old Burswood Canal cut off the 31/2 mile journey around the peninsula, it did little to improve boating conditions over the mudflats and, in May 1832, the Civil Engineer was again asked to make the Swan River more navigable through this area. Reveley's plan was to construct two parallel dykes, 200 feet apart, between Old Burswood Canal and Point Fraser to form a navigable channel. The estimated cost for this plan was £1,500 but, as this was beyond the means of the colony at the time, a temporary solution was proposed instead. This involved connecting the islands with short dykes to create a dam which would direct the tide, the result being that the 'rapid and direct flow of the tide both up and down' would scour out the shallows and Old Burswood Canal.¹¹ The Perth Gazette reported that 'the inconvenience experienced by settlers during the summer render[ed] this an object of serious importance.'¹²

The dykes were finally constructed in 1834. They were '3 feet high, formed of a double stake-and-wattle fence filled in with clay.'¹³ The stronger current that resulted did not produce a channel through the mudflats, but did succeed in widening Old Burswood Canal, and its banks were 'partially secured and then flattened on one side to make a tow path.'¹⁴ The following year, a 'spade channel' was dug to assist the current through the flats, and a dyke was built along its length to further direct the flow through Old Burswood Canal.¹⁵ Nevertheless, in 1838, Civil Engineer Reveley reported that the flats had still not deepened and he suggested no further work be undertaken to redirect the river.¹⁶

However, the General Roads Trust, now the responsible body, wanted a permanent solution to the problem. The Trust had a new, deeper channel, known as Claisebrook Canal, cut across the lowland above Point Fraser on the northern bank of the Swan River.¹⁷ While this channel avoided the flats altogether, it also meant that boats had to take the longer route around Burswood Island again. The new channel proved successful and, with the building of larger vessels in the 1840s when river traffic expanded, Old Burswood Canal fell into disuse.¹⁸

Henry Camfield had been pleased when Old Burswood Canal was built. He wrote at the time: 'men employed by the Government are cutting a canal through it [Burswood] which if it answers (very doubtful) is much to improve Burrswood's [sic] value.'¹⁹ Camfield had insufficient funds to develop his grant and hoped to sell to new migrants, but a sale did not eventuate. In 1840, he married and, after a term as Postmaster General, went to Albany as Resident Magistrate (1848–1860) leaving Burswood tenanted. He never returned, developing two other properties in the Albany area instead, before selling Burswood in 1871.

Burswood was gradually broken up and Old Burswood Canal became the dividing line between two land titles. Burswood Island itself was owned by Edmund Birch from 1871 to 1875, and by Francis Louis Von Bibra, from 1875 to 1885. The latter ran a dairy herd there before selling to developers for £2,000. Efforts to develop Burswood Island as a residential suburb failed and, from 1895, Burswood Island became, at various times, the site of a golf course, two racecourses (Belmont Park and Goodwood established by Albert Cockram, who owned Burswood Island from 1904 to 1943), a sewage disposal site (1906–1934), a Railways Department cinder dump, a cement works which dredged decayed shell from the bed of the Swan River, and a rubbish dump which operated from 1946 to 1985.²⁰ The Western Australian Turf Club purchased Belmont and Goodwood after Albert Cockram's death. They kept Belmont Park, but sold the rest of the land to the State Government in 1950.

During this time, changes were taking place in the shape of Burswood and adjacent islands. The Swan River Improvement Act, 1925 was passed to *authorise the reclamation of land along the shores of the Swan River in the vicinity of East Perth, Maylands, Burswood Island, Victoria Park, and South Perth, the improvement of the river channel near such shores, and the construction of roads along the river fronts of such reclaimed land.*²¹

The Public Works Department had kept its options open regarding the future of Old Burswood Canal. Early road and rail bridges had spanned the place, and the new road and rail bridges planned in 1927, and opened in the early 1930s, did the same.²³ But when these bridges outlived their time they were not replaced and the upstream end of Old Burswood Canal was reduced to a culvert, possibly in the 1950s. Reclamation eventually cut Old Burswood Canal from the river at its Heirisson Island end, effectively making Burswood Island a peninsula once more.²⁴

Previous Place No.: BS2

Place No.: 004

Between 1985 and 1987, the Burswood Casino and Resort was developed on 100 hectares of land at Burswood. The \$350 million resort includes a casino, five-star hotel, convention centre and the Superdome sporting and exhibition centre. It is surrounded by the Burswood Park and Public Golf Course, administered by the Burswood Park Board.

Development at Burswood has impacted adversely on Old Burswood Canal. The redevelopment of the Swan Portland site, in connection with the Northbridge Tunnel and Burswood Bridge road constructions, threatens what little remains of Old Burswood Canal.²⁵

1 Nind, Michael. 'Sails and Oars on the Swan, 1829 to 1849', *Early Days*, Vol. 8 Part 5, 1981, pp. 53-62.

2 Nind, Michael, Henry Camfields Burswood, *Early Days*, Vol 9, Part 5, 1987, p. 63. Agents, Agett and Stokes, advertising availability to lease of that excellent farm called Burswood, *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*, 28 November 1840, p. 1. Lands Department Geographical Names have the first recorded use of Burswood as a misspelling of the name on the sign for the first railway station on Burswood Island.

3 Letter written by Henry Camfield, 18 November 1829, quoted in Nind, Michael, 'Henry Camfields Burswood', *Early Days*, Vol 9, Part 5, 1987, pp. 63-78.

4 Moore, G. F. *Diary of Ten Years of an Early Settler in Western Australia*, quoted in M. Ninds, 'Sails and Oars', op cit, p. 54.

5 Morison, M. P., 'The Old Burswood Canal', *Western Geographer*, Vol 5, No 1-2, June 1981, pp.95-98.

6 *Western Australian Chronicle and Perth Gazette*, 26 February 1831.

7 Colonial Secretaries Office file Vol 6/193, quoted by Morison, M. P., op cit, p. 95.

8 Crowley, Bert.. 'Canal job marked WAs first strike', *West Australian*, 3 June, 1964. South suburban section, p. 9.

9 LePage, J.S.H. *Building a State: the story of the Public Works Department of Western Australia 1829-1985*. Leederville, Water Authority of WA, 1986, p. 12.

10 Ibid.

11 Morison, M.P. op cit, pp. 95-96; Nind, M. 'Sails and Oars', op cit, p. 60.

12 *Western Australian Chronicle and Perth Gazette*, 16 February 1833.

13 Morison, M. P. op cit, p. 97.

14 Nind, M. 'Sails and Oars', op cit, p. 60.

15 Morison, M. P., op cit, p. 96 - 97. (See supporting material)

16 Colonial Secretaries Office files, Vol 39, 27 April 1835, cited in Nind, M., 'Sails and Oars', op cit, p. 60.

17 Colonial Secretaries Office files, Vol 72, 12 April 1839, cited in Nind, M., 'Sails and Oars', op cit, p. 60-61. The name, Claisebrook Canal, is marked on PWD Plan 28521, 1937, Battye Library.

18 Colonial Secretaries Office files, Vol 72, 12 April 1839, cited in Nind, M., 'Sails and Oars', op cit, p. 60-61.

19 Letter from Henry Camfield, 16 May 1831, quoted in Nind, M., 'Sails and Oars', op cit, p. 71.

20 Nind, M. 'Henry Camfields Burswood', op cit, pp. 71-76; Gallop, Geoff, 'Know Your Suburb - Burswood', pp. 5-8.

21 Swan River Improvement Act, 1925, *West Australian Government Statute No 45 of 1925*.

22 Improvements to Swan River 1830-1840, from inaugural address by James Thompson to the WA Institution of Engineers, 1910, reproduced in J. H. S. Le Page, *Building a State*, op cit; Burswood Island Resort: Public environmental report, Riggert Consulting Ecologists P/L, Figure 5.

23 Main Roads Dept, file 843/1927, Public Records Office; PWD plan 25244, 1927; Photograph of bridge over Old Burswood Canal 1899, Battye Library, 1092P.

24 Riggert Consulting Ecologists P/L, op cit. Figure 5

25 Letter from Ministry for Planning, 23 March 1995, HCWA File 3570.

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Transport & Communications: River transport

- Camfield family
- Albert Cockram

-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Old Burswood Canal, a section of a disused boat canal, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is a remnant of one of the earliest public works projects carried out by the Stirling Administration and represents a commitment to supporting settlement in the Swan River Colony;
- The place is a relic of Western Australia's transport history and demonstrates the importance of the Swan River as a transport route in the 1830s;
- The place is indicative of the experimental nature of early public works in a new colony; and,
- The place illustrates a way of life and mode of transport that is no longer practiced in this part of Western Australia.

Aesthetic Value	-
Historic Value	<p>Old Burswood Canal was one of the earliest public works projects carried out by the Stirling Administration and represents a commitment to supporting settlement in the Swan River Colony. (Criterion 2.2)</p> <p>Old Burswood Canal is a relic of Western Australia's transport history and demonstrates the importance of the Swan River as a transport route in the 1830s. In its time, Old Burswood Canal was a key transport element servicing the hinterland. (Criterion 2.2)</p> <p>Old Burswood Canal is the reason Burswood became an island and although it is once again a peninsula, the name Burswood Island is still often used. (Criterion 2.2)</p> <p>The failure of Old Burswood Canal led to the opening of the successful Claisebrook Canal on the opposite side of the Swan River, and is indicative of the experimental nature of early public works in a new colony. (Criterion 2.2)</p>
Scientific Value	<p>Old Burswood Canal may have some scientific value as an archaeological site and as a way of studying the hydrography of the area. (Criterion 3.1)</p>
Social Value	-
Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

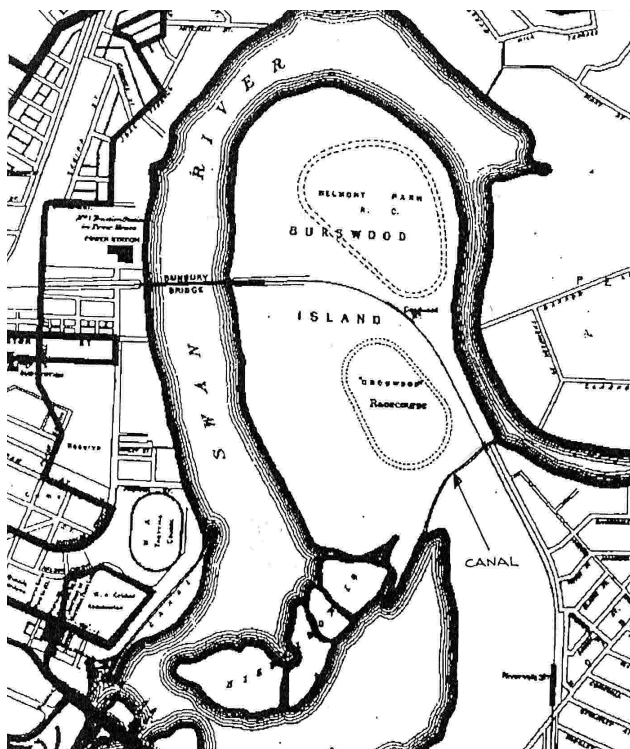
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



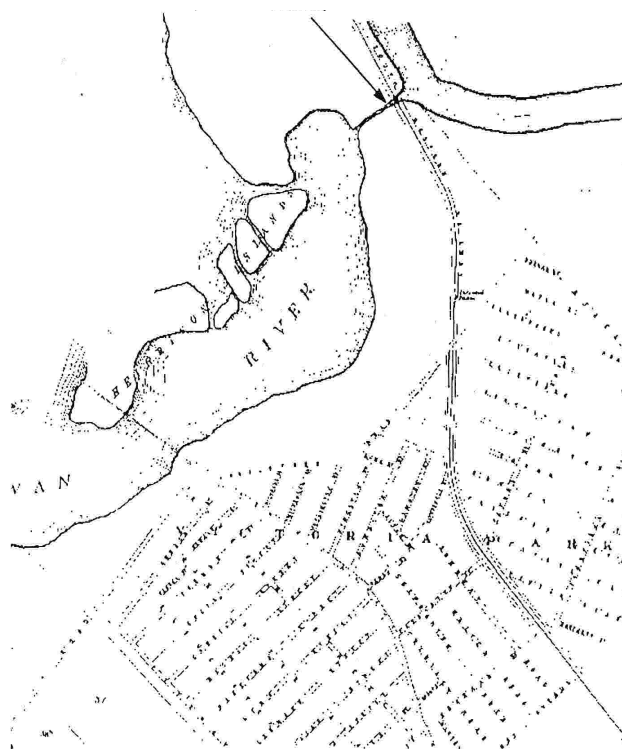
Source: SCA 2020

Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: C3

Place No.: 005

Holy Name Catholic Church



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	25 Marchamley Place
Locality	Carlisle
Landgate PIN	1212837
Land Information	Lot 100 Vol/Folio 2117/379
	Plan/ Diagram 94193 Reserve -
GPS	115.92, -31.9762
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	13090
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	Catholic Church Inventory (1998)
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Church
Current Use	Church
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1975
Walls	Concrete rough face blocks and breeze blocks
Roof	Tiles
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Holy Name Church is located along Solar Way and is bounded by the former Holy Name Hall/School and Holy Name Early Learning and Care Centre to the north and east, Fletcher Park to the west and bitumen road to the south.

The Church building is constructed of cream coloured face brick and breeze blocks and an asymmetrical terracotta tile mansard roof. There are three large stained glass windows to the north elevation, one of which is concealed externally by horizontal shade louvres. The building addresses the west, toward Fletcher Park and there is gold coloured lettering on this side that reads, 'Church of the Holy Name'. The building is primarily accessed via a covered walkway to the northern side, adjacent to a bitumen carpark. There are also doors to the southern side; however, they appear to not be in use. The doors and windows to the southern side have amber coloured obscure glass.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The first Catholics came to the Carlisle area in 1896 and in 1899, Victoria Park was established as a parish with Carlisle being one of its outlying Mass stations. Carlisle continued as a Mass station until a Church school was built in 1937. At this time Carlisle became part of the new Belmont Parish.

In 1951, Archbishop Prendiville established Carlisle as a separate parish and Fr E. Power became the first paster. A new presbytery was built in 1974 and a new Holy Name Church built in 1975. The builder of the Holy Name Church were Messers Cooper and Oxley Pt Ltd.

The Church has been run by a number priests, including Camillian Fathers, for a period from 1963 to 1977.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Religion
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooper & Oxley Pty Ltd
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU. January 1997. The Record. p.16 (Newspaper) Liszka, Fr J. 1997. The Chronicles of Holy Name Church 1956–1994 (Booklet)

Previous Place No.: C3
Place No.: 005

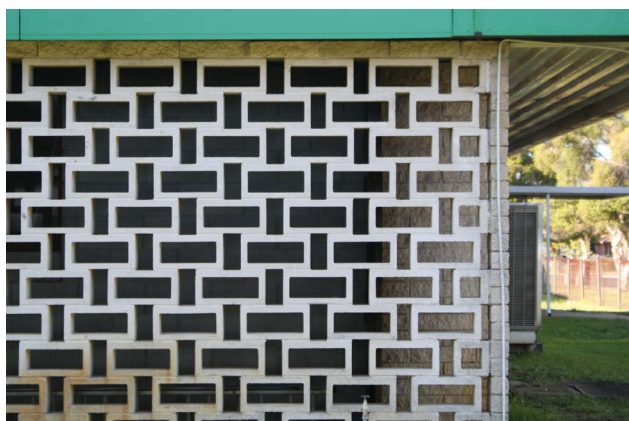
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holy Name Church has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social value for its connection with the Catholic community of Carlisle in the form of pastoral care which has been given for over 100 years; and
- The place has aesthetic value for its Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional architectural style.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: C3

Place No.: 005

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: C4

Place No.: 006

Holy Name Convent School



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	25 Marchamley Place
Locality	Carlisle
Landgate PIN	1212837
Land Information	Lot 100 Vol/Folio 2117/399
	Plan/Diagram 94193 Reserve -
GPS	115.921, -31.9759
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	24864
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Church/ School
Current Use	Hall used for Church & School Community Meetings
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: C4

Place No.: 006

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1937
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Corrugated steel
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Holy Name Hall/School is located at the corner of Marchamley Place and is bounded by the Holy Name Church and Holy Name Early Learning and Care Centre to the south and east, Fletcher Park to the west and bitumen road to the north. There are single storey residences further north of Marchamley Place.

The building is constructed of rendered and painted masonry walls and corrugated steel gable roof in the Inter War architectural style. Lettering to the gable on the west elevation reads, 'Holy Name Convent School'. The building can be accessed via an enclosed porch to the west elevation. The building has buttresses to the north and south elevations, timber battens to the roof eaves and a simple coining detail to the west elevation.

The building has been altered over time, including replacing timber framed windows with aluminium and the installation of solar panels to the north elevation.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The first Catholics came to the Carlisle area in 1896 and in 1899, Victoria Park was established as a parish with Carlisle being one of its outlying Mass stations. Carlisle continued as a Mass station until a Church school was built in 1937. At this time Carlisle became part of the new Belmont Parish.

The School and Church were run by the Sisters of Mercy.

When a new Church (Holy Name Church) was constructed in 1975, the original building became a Hall for parish meetings and school activities.

A plaque on the Holy Name Hall/School reads:
Holy Name Convent School
Opened by His Grace Archbishop Prendiville PP
On Oct 10th 1937
Rev Father O'Connor PP

In 2020, the c1938 Hall continues to be used by the school; for parish meetings and school activities.

Previous Place No.: C4

Place No.: 006

Historic Theme

Social & Civic Activities: Religion

Associations

- Archbishop Prendiville (Opened the Hall 1937)

Sources

- Ryan, C. 1977. (Oral Information)
- Foundation Plaque (Plaque)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holy Name Hall has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social value as a representative example of a c1930 dual purpose church and school, providing Catholic education to the community and playing an important role in the community's development; and
- The place has strong links with the Victoria Park parish and the Sisters of Mercy who have had association with Victoria Park since 1899.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: C4
Place No.: 006

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: C2

Place No.: 007

Harold Hawthorne Senior Citizens Centre



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	2 Memorial Avenue
Locality	Carlisle
Landgate PIN	1053998
Land Information	Lot 2 Vol/Folio 2083/172
	Plan/Diagram 62533 Reserve -
GPS	115.912, -31.9812
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3887
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Community Hall & Aged Persons Homes
Current Use	Community Hall & Aged Persons Homes
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: C2

Place No.: 007

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1968
Walls	Face Brick (Cream/Blonde Colour)
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Perth Regional

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The site includes an assortment of housing and community buildings of differing architectural styles and construction eras. The Centre occupies the majority of the block bound by Memorial Avenue to the west, Raleigh Street to the north, Lion Street to the east and Rutland Avenue to the south.

Buildings are generally constructed of cream coloured face brick wall and terracotta tile hip roofs. The main entry to the Centre is accessed via a covered walkway to Memorial Avenue.

Closest to the Rutland and Memorial Avenue intersection is the Carlisle Memorial Hall which is a blonde face brick constructed building with a gabled tile roof. The hall adjoins an administration centre which has a curved roof with profiled metal roof sheeting. The scale of both buildings are double height. The brickwork to the administration building is lighter and there are a series of white aluminium framed windows to the street elevation. These buildings are surrounded by single storey blonde face brick units with hipped tiled roofs. Landscaped gardens and pathways connect all buildings on the site.

The place provides care, housing and activity spaces for aged citizens.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Harold Hawthorne Centre is built on the site of the Bickford Soldiers' Memorial Hall. The Hall was built in 1920 as Carlisle (formerly known as Bickford) began to rapidly expand after the war.

A plaque on the Carlisle Memorial Hall, a building within the Senior Citizens Centre, reads:

The Bickford Soldiers' Memorial Hall was built by voluntary labour in honour of all who enlisted from this district in the Great War 1914–1948. Opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Francis Newdegate KCMC 5–6–1920.

This plaque is accompanied by a bronzed list of the fallen soldiers of WWI. The Hall was used by returned soldiers to learn a trade with morning and afternoon tea being supplied by local community residents. The Hall was also used as a movie theatre, weekly dances and badminton.

Previous Place No.: C2

Place No.: 007

By 1968 the Hall had fallen into significant disrepair and was later demolished. The Carlisle Memorial Hall was built by the Perth City Council with cooperation from the previous hall committee.

The Senior Citizens Centre was designed by Architect M. J. Boyce and began construction in 1968 by builders Greenhalgh and Hewett Pty Ltd. The place was named Harold Hawthorne Senior Citizens Centre in honour of Harold Hawthorne's contribution to the Carlisle community.

Harold Hawthorne was a prominent businessman and citizen of Carlisle. He was known to the local community for his commitment to community serve and was involved in fundraising for charity. He became a City of Perth Councillor in 1950 to 1966 and also a Justice of the Peace.

The Centre was opened by the City of Perth Mayor, Mr T. Wardle, on 4 September 1969. During the 1980s facilities were expanded with homes being built for the aged. The refurbished Centre was opened by the Lord Mayor, the Right Honourable R.G. Withers, on 6 December 1991.

The Carlisle Memorial Hall is still owned by the Town of Victoria Park and leased by the Harold Hawthorne Centre. The hall is hired by people for weddings and 21st birthday celebrations but the Harold Hawthorne Centre are the major users, for bingo, daily meetings and indoor bowls.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Community services & utilities Outside Influences: World Wars and other wars
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bickford Soldiers Association • Harold Hawthorne (Perth City Councillor) • Mick Lee (Perth City Councillor) • M J Boyce (Architect)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU. 1995. Harold Hawthorne – His Story. (Newsletter) • AU. 1996. History of Harold Hawthorne Centre. (Booklet) • AU. DI. Studies Collection (Booklet) • Prickett, J. DU. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Harold Hawthorne Senior Citizens Centre has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social heritage significance for its association with Harold Hawthorne and other caring community members for providing service to the aged citizens of the Carlisle district.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

Previous Place No.: C2

Place No.: 007

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

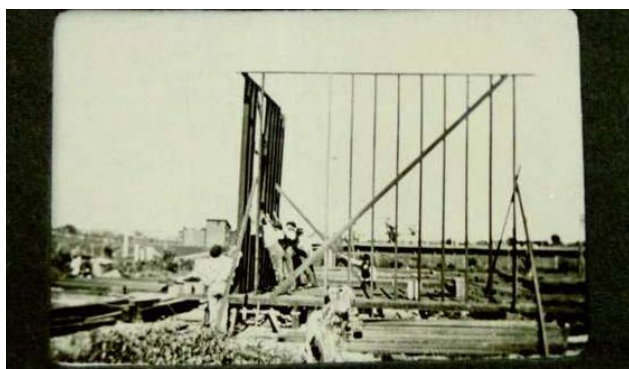


PH00003-01 Ladies Committee supply tea to building volunteers of the Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall

Source: Historypin.org

Previous Place No.: C2

Place No.: 007



Workmen assembling the wooden framing of Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall
Source: Historypin.org



PH00005-04 Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall, Opening Day 5 June 1920
Source: Historypin.org



PH00005-03 Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall, c. 1919 (nearly completed)
Source: Historypin.org



PH00005-05 Construction of the Bickford Soldiers Memorial Hall
Source: Historypin.org

Previous Place No.: C5

Place No.: 008

Site of Infant Health Centre



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	71 Oats Street	
Locality	Carlisle	
Landgate PIN	168504	
Land Information	Lot 13	Vol/Folio 1200/400
	Diagram 6627	Reserve -
GPS	115.97, -31.9866	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	1926
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Infant Health Care
Current Use	Vacant block
Other Use	Infant Health Care and Toy Library

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1940s/50s
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Post War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

In 2020 the site is vacant with some mature tree plantings to the street boundaries.

There are no remnants of the former building.

Condition	-
Integrity	-
Authenticity	-
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Child Health Care became a concern to the WA Government in the early 1900s when the infant mortality rate was high. To solve the problem, nurses were appointed in 1913 to visit homes, follow up children with 'detected abnormalities' and to direct new mothers in the care of their children and themselves.

A more formal Infant Welfare Service (Motto: "keep well babies well") was established in 1921-22. However, specialised Infant Health training for nurses was not available in WA until 1927/28. The number of infant health centres rapidly increased during 1946-1950.

The Carlisle Child Health Centre was built under a government assisted programme by the City of Perth. The nurse's salary was paid by the Government Health Service. The introduction of Child Health Care to the Carlisle and Lathlain districts was a reassurance to new mothers who sought help for their babies.

In the 90s the Carlisle Child Health Centre continued to be run as a combined effort by the Bentley Health Service (State Government) and the Town of Victoria Park. The State Government provided a nurse to run both the Carlisle and Lathlain Centres. The nurse had three certificates, in General Nursing, Midwifery and Child Health. The Town of Victoria Park maintained the Clinic building during this time. The Centre also ran as a toy library during this time.

In June 2019 the building was demolished and in March 2020 the site remains vacant.

The Town of Victoria Park 2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory place record form for the former Health Centre provided the following description of the building:

The Carlisle Child Centre design is based on a utilitarian design repeated many times throughout the Perth metropolitan area. The walls are red brick and the roof is tiled.

Previous Place No.: C5

Place No.: 008

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Community services & utilities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McPharlin, L. DU. (Oral Information) • Holman, D. 1990. The History of Infant Health Centres and Child Health Services – Child Health Report. P.85–101 (Book)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site of the Infant Health Centre (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

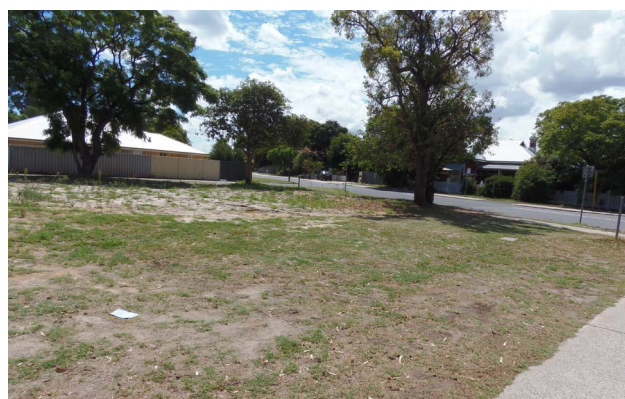
- The place has historic and social heritage value as it reflects a period when child development became a significant issue for the WA Health Department and for the important role the Centre played in reassuring new parents about their children's well being; and
- The place has social value during 1998 when the Centre was also used as a Toy Library. This was a local community effort to provide a broad selection of educational and fun toys to enhance the development of children.

Management Category	4
Level of Significance	Little

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: C5

Place No.: 008

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: C1

Place No.: 009

Carlisle Hotel



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	168 Rutland Avenue
Locality	Carlisle
Landgate PIN	1338231
Land Information	Lot 1 Vol/Folio 42595
	Diagram 582A 89 Reserve -
GPS	115.911, -31.9797
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3886
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Bar and Hotel
Current Use	Bar and Hotel
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: C1

Place No.: 009

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1940
Walls	Painted Rendered Masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Carlisle Hotel, located at 168 Rutland Avenue, Carlisle, is a two storey brick and clay tile hotel building on a corner lot located in a commercial zone. The immediate area surrounding the hotel is characterised by a mixture of predominately single storey residential buildings of federation/interwar bungalows and cottages, medium density developments, a retail strip (Archer Street), a community centre and a nearby school. The Carlisle Train Station is located opposite the Hotel on Rutland Street.

The Hotel building has painted brick and painted rendered walls, a hipped clay tile roof and a mixture of aluminium and original timber framed windows. The building is accessed from, a main entry door to the bistro and bar to the south façade; a secondary door to the bistro and bar on the north façade; the TAB entry or the door that connects the north-west carpark to the TAB side. There is a balcony facing Rutland Avenue and a small balcony, which appears to be original fabric, facing Wakefield Street on the east façade.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Carlisle Hotel was opened in 1940 and included a public bar and hotel lounge. Carlisle's Lounge was described as the following on its opening night in 1940:

...colour scheme which has been carefully carried out until all appointments of the large room match and contribute to the final effect of restful comfort. The furniture, upholstered in the dark red leather is unobtrusively modern. There is a plethora of glass topped tables and the walls are of apricot and cream textures. Draped curtains play their part to the full, and scrupulous attention has been paid to the blending doors, architraves and apple green finished skirtings.

(Time Gentleman p.144)

In 1942 the licensee of the Carlisle Hotel was Mr. Flohm. When Mr. Flohm volunteered for War service, his wife, Mrs. Dot Flohm, ran the Hotel. Mrs. Flohm retired from the Carlisle Hotel in 1974. Subsequent owners were Norm Parnum and Mal Atwell.

Previous Place No.: C1
Place No.: 009

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Occupations: Hospitality & tourism

- D Flohm (Previous Owner)
- De Mori, C. 1984. Time Gentleman. Australian Hotels Association. Perth. (Book)
- Harmes, J. 1997. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Carlisle Hotel has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a prominent two storey Inter War building that is sited on a corner lot, adjacent to the railway; and
- The place has historic and social value having supplied a popular service to the Carlisle community and visitors.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020

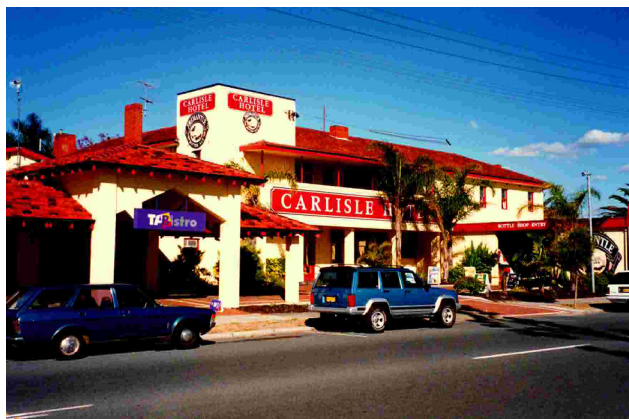


Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: C1

Place No.: 009

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP5

Place No.: 010

East Victoria Park Post Office (fmr)



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	The Haven	
Street Address	879 Albany Highway	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	156992	
Land Information	Lot 1	Vol/Folio 123/264
	Plan/Diagram 2589	Reserve –
GPS	115.904, -31.9861	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	3890
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Post Office
Current Use	Community Centre
Other Use	Educational Support, Employment and Training Services, Op Shop, Mental Health and Homeless Support Services

Previous Place No.: EVP5

Place No.: 010

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1946
Walls	Metal Frame and Cladding
Roof	Corrugated Steel Roof
Architectural Style	Post War Period

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The fmr Post Office building is located on the corner of Albany Highway and Canterbury Terrace. Located to the south of the building is a car park area and to the east are other commercial tenancies.

The single storey building has a simple rectangular plan form with a low-pitched gable roof and projecting eaves. The exterior walls are predominantly clad with corrugated steel. Facing Albany Highway, the base of the walls are painted rendered masonry. The eaves have compressed fibre cement sheeting and the roof uses a profiled steel roof sheeting.

There is a centrally located roller door to the building off Albany Highway. This roller door is accessed via a central flight of tiled stairs with steel handrails to either side, painted red. A flat, light weight cantilevered awning is suspended over the stairs. The Canterbury Terrace elevation has a red painted double door entry with a similar flat cantilevered awning. Above the door is a red sign that reads 'The Haven' which is the current building name and indicates the building's use as a community centre. The Canterbury Terrace elevation has multiple horizontal windows that feature steel louvres for solar control. A smaller gabled roof extension is located to the south towards the car park. This extension has two door entrances facing the street and no openings facing the carpark.

Brick paving is used around the building and there is a small garden area to the north, facing Albany Highway. A former post box and a interpretative sculpture of a post box are located near Albany Highway. An inscription in the paving next to the sculpture states:

Canterbury. Albany. Victoria.
Names from other Worlds. Now our own.
You are at the message centre.
Watch the traffic move, people and cars.
Love. Labour. Commerce. News

A column symbolizing reconciliation with the colours of the aboriginal flag and the word 'Sorry' is located to the corner of Albany highway and Canterbury Terrace. Red bike racks are located near a mature tree on the corner to Canterbury Terrace.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

Previous Place No.: EVP5

Place No.: 010

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The East Victoria Park Post Office (fmr) was established as a temporary premises in 1946 and remained a post office until April 1995 when a new Post Office was opened as Australia Post on another site.

The historic red post box on the footpath outside the building is an interpretative piece that was installed on the site by the East Victoria Park Townscape Committee. The post box is accompanied by an urban art to the Canterbury side of the site that was designed by Malcolm McGregor called, 'The Bicycle'.

In 2020, the premises is occupied by The Haven Centre Inc. who offer community relief services for christmas hampers, educational support and employment & training services.

Historic Theme

Social & Civic Activities: Community services & utilities

Associations

-

Sources

- Chamber of Commerce. 1996. Victoria Park Business & Enterprise. (Booklet)
- Southern Gazette. 01/09/1992 (Newspaper Article)
- AU. 2015. Cast Iron Pillar Boxes of Western Australia: An Early History of the J & E Ledger Foundry Book. (Book)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former East Victoria Park Post Office has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place represents an era of custom built Post Offices which have now been replaced by service outlets in shopping centres or agencies in other stores.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: EVP5

Place No.: 010



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP1

Place No.: 011

Balmoral Hotel



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	Old Balmoral Hotel; Balmoral Tavern; Boulevard Hotel; Babylon Hotel	
Street Address	899–901 Albany Highway	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	11134816	
Land Information	Lot 144–149 & 264	Vol/Folio 1880/807
	Plan/Diagram 2042	Reserve –
GPS	115.904, -31.9872	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	2175	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	RHP – Assessed – Below Threshold (1999)	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Hotel	
Current Use	Bar and Restaurant	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: EVP1

Place No.: 011

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1930s
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The two storey Hotel is constructed of masonry walls and a Marseille terracotta tiled hip roof in the Inter War architectural style. The building is located on a corner and addresses both Albany Highway and Westminster Street; however, the Hotel is accessed via doors to the truncated corner or doors located further along the Albany Highway elevation. There is a mural to the Westminster Street elevation which reads,

ENJOY A BEER IN THE BACKYARD AT
BALMORAL
ALBANY HWY VICTORIA PARK

An outdoor area has been created along Albany Highway and is bounded by rendered masonry piers and iron infill fence.

There is a return balcony to the first floor level of the building that runs the length of the north and east elevations. The balcony is constructed of square timber posts with decorative brackets and a Marseille terracotta tiled hip roof. There is a gable roof above the balcony to the truncated corner with timber panelling. The balcony balustrade is solid timber panels.

A verandah with the same proportion as the balcony above, conceals much of the ground floor elevation from the street. There is an archway to the centre of the verandah on Albany Highway. Further south of the archway is a double timber framed door with leadlight glazing to sidelights and a fanlight.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Balmoral Hotel was opened in the 1930s and was built for the Richmond Brewery Co. The Hotel was named after a nearby street (Balmoral Street) and was built in stages.

The place was renamed the 'Boulevard' and in 1995, renamed again as the 'Babylon Hotel'. Since 1995 the place has been renamed to the original name, 'Balmoral'.

Historically, the place offered accommodation, food and alcohol. The place no longer offers accommodation and the hotel rooms are now used as storage.

Previous Place No.: EVP1

Place No.: 011

Historic Theme	Occupations: Hospitality & tourism
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chambers, G. 18/02/1997. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Balmoral Hotel has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place historic and social value for its long association with the East Victoria Park community; and
- The place has aesthetic value as a prominent corner building with characteristics of the Inter War architectural style.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: EVP1

Place No.: 011

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Sharr, F. A (Inherit Online Database)



Source: Sharr, F. A (Inherit Online Database)

Previous Place No.: EVP2

Place No.: 012

Carson Street School



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	Millen Occupation Centre; Millen Special School
Street Address	19 Carson Street
Locality	East Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	-
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio 1 - Plan/Diagram- Reserve -
GPS	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	03888
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	School
Current Use	School
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: EVP2

Place No.: 012

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1930s
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile and Profiled Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Carson Street School comprises single storey Inter-War Free Classical style brick and render buildings. The buildings have contemporary hipped profiled sheet metal roofs. Classroom have large white painted sash windows with multiple panes. The buildings have a cloister design with grassed and bitumised quadrangles.

The school's main access is off Caron Street. The school is located within a residential area and is surrounded by mature trees.

There is a covered play area to the east and a car park to the west side of the site.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Carson Street School was formerly known as the Millen School. According to old journals kept by the principal, the School opened on 7 September 1936 with an enrolment of 63 children. The school was converted to a school for children with disabilities in 1996 under the name Millen Occupation Centre and then Millen Special School.

Information from Mrs Eiler Pitt, who taught at the school from 1967–1977, states that the pupils of Carson Street School came from Minbillup Special School (also in Victoria Park). Minbillup was one of the first special needs schools in the district and catered for all aged children. Minbillup was closed due to unsuitable facilities, when Millen Primary School became available. The older children, twelve and over went to South Kensington and the primary school children were relocated to Carson Street.

The population of Millen Occupation Centre when it opened in 1967 was approximately 80–90 pupils with 12 students per class. The principal at the time was Miss L Povey. Unlike today (2000) there was very little equipment made for children with disabilities. This pressed the teachers into creating their own purpose built aids.

In 1985, in an attempt to overcome the negative effects of labelling, it received its present name Carson Street School. Extensive renovations were undertaken in the 1990s to update the facilities.

Previous Place No.: EVP2

Place No.: 012

Carson Street School was one of the first schools to be granted Independent Public School status in 2010, and was also selected as one of the first Teacher Development Schools in Western Australia.

The school community is justifiably proud of this formal recognition of its programs and practices.

Carson Street School is adapting its facilities and services to the current inclusive educational climate, and the school aims to play a positive role in the education of special needs students in the future.¹

¹ Carson Street School (website) <https://carsonst.wa.edu.au/about/>

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Education & science
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Principal of Carson Street School- Oral History" (1997) • "Eiler Pitt, Former Teacher- Oral History" (1997) • "Carson Street School – School Development Plan 1991–1999"

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Carson Street School has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The Carson Street School has aesthetic, historic and social heritage significance. Though a number of buildings have been added to the original school most of the design details have been in keeping with the first buildings.
- The school has a long history with the area and for the past three decades has supplied a vital education for children with a disability. Social heritage value is found in the many associations people of the Victoria Park district have had with the school.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 MHI



Source: 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP4

Place No.: 013

Edward Millen Hospital



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	Hillview; Edward Millen Home; Rotunda Maternity Hospital	
Street Address	15 Hillview Terrace	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	11320297	
Land Information	Lot 5	Vol/Folio 1670/589
	Plan/Diagram 65739	Reserve –
GPS	115.908, -31.9931	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	2176
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	Heritage Agreement (2005)
	Heritage List (1998)
	State Register of Heritage Places (1999)

Previous Place No.: EVP4

Place No.: 013

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Maternity Hospital
Current Use	Unoccupied
Other Use	Tuberculosis Sanatorium
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1912
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Edward Millen Hospital is a two storey building located within a large parkland, known as Edward Millen Reserve, and generously set back from Albany Highway. The building is accessed via a central bitumen driveway from the street. The driveway is lined with mature tree plantings.

The building is constructed of red brick walls and a terracotta tile hip roof in the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. There are painted rendered archways and detailing to the front (north east) elevation. There is a return verandah to three sides of the main building with a balcony of similar scale above. The verandah is supported by painted steel columns and the balcony is supported by painted turned timber posts and a terracotta tile roof that extends from the main hip roof. There is a decorative iron balustrade and corner brackets to the balcony.

There is a central tower above the main entry with painted timber frame arched windows and rendered sills.

There are a series of later additions to the rear of the building that are constructed of red brick walls and corrugated steel roof.

There is an electrical fence surrounding the building.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Elizabeth Baillie purchased Canning Location 2 in 1911. The site was approximately twice the size of the present site, extending from the present Albany Highway to Devenish Street and between Hill View Terrace and Baillie Avenue. She was already practising as a midwife in the area, and went on to have the new maternity hospital constructed on the site from May 1912, and probably completed early in the following year. It was called the Rotunda Hospital and was modelled on the maternity hospital of the same name in Dublin. It continued to function as a maternity hospital until 1919.

Immediately after World War One ended in late 1918, an epidemic of pneumonic influenza, also known as Spanish influenza, swept the world. From 7 June 1919, when the Rotunda Hospital was opened to receive influenza patients, to 19 September 1919, when it was closed, 186 patients were treated at the place, with an average stay of 13 to 22 days, and of whom 170 were discharged and 16 died. It has not been possible to establish whether the place returned to use as a maternity hospital after it was closed to influenza cases.

In 1920, the place was taken over by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the Department of Repatriation, renamed the Edward Millen Home and was developed for use for tubercular care. New wards were developed for the patients and shortly after these were completed the Rotunda Hospital was converted to staff accommodation. The new works included wards, a fumitory, and orderly accommodation. In 1935, the land was divided in almost equal portions by the extension of Berwick Street from Baillie Avenue to Hill View Terrace. Further additions were made to the Rotunda Hospital at this time, and further wards added to the hospital section. The place remained in use for tubercular care until 1939.

From 1939 to 1942, the place continued to operate under the management of the Repatriation Commission. The in 1942, management of the place was transferred to Perth Public Hospital (later to become Royal Perth Hospital). In the subsequent period to April 1949, both returned servicemen and civilians suffering from tuberculosis were admitted as patients at Edward Millen Home. Further works undertaken in this period included the night nurses' quarters and the emergency operating theatre completed in 1942. The place was handed back to the Repatriation Commission in 1949 and remained with them until 1982, during which time a number of improvements were made to the property, but by 1961 it was no longer required for tubercular treatment and was changed to geriatric care. During this period, further additions were made to the place and additional structures located on the site, including the psychiatric restorative unit.

In 1982, the place was transferred from Repatriation to the State's Mental Health Service and further upgrades of a minor nature were undertaken. The place was used for child and adolescent mental health purposes and was shared with facilities for autistic children, with Hillview Clinic serving the needs of the former and the Mildred Creek Centre the latter. By 1995, only the autism remained as other services were transferred to Bentley Hospital.

Historic Theme
Associations

Social & Civic Activities: Health

-

Previous Place No.: EVP4

Place No.: 013

Sources

- Southern Gazette. 17/03/1992. (Newspaper Article)
- Louch, T S. The Early History of the Site of the Edward Millen Home. (Article)
- AU. DU. Hillview. (Pamphlet)
- Heritage Council of Western Australia. 1996. Australian Heritage Commission Assessment. (HCWA Assessment Documentation)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Edward Millen Home (fmr), a complex of hospital buildings comprising the former Rotunda Hospital (1912), a brick and tile building in the Federation Queen Anne style, fumatory building (1921) and former ward block (1921; 1936), set in landscaped grounds, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value due to the relationships between the former Rotunda Hospital and former ward block and their formal landscaped setting, including the formal, tree-lined approach;
- Through an understanding of the buildings and landscape elements, the place has the potential to illustrate various aspects of the development of health care in Western Australia from 1912 to 1997;
- The place makes a contribution to the sense of place of those who have had associations with the place as a maternity hospital, sanatorium, psychiatric clinic and centre for autism;
- The quality of the architectural detailing retained in the former Rotunda Hospital and in the former ward block is of value;
- The former Rotunda Hospital is of aesthetic value as a fine example of Federation Queen Anne architecture, displaying internal and external detailing. It has landmark quality within in the site;
- The Rotunda Hospital, established by midwife Elizabeth Baillie in 1912, provided women with an alternative to home birth. The Rotunda Hospital was established four years before King Edward Memorial Hospital, Western Australia's first public hospital for women;
- The site has value to the local community for the social amenity the park provides;
- The Rotunda Hospital is a rare example of a hospital built in a residential style, located close to the city on a large site which has generally retained its original building and landscape qualities; and,
- The place is representative of the type of rehabilitative care provided for ex-servicemen and tuberculosis in Western Australia. Due to the extent of original fabric remaining, the place is more authentic than other sites of a similar nature.
- The Hillview Clinic (1968) and W E Robinson units (1983) were established to cater for the treatment and care of autistic children. These buildings contribute to understanding the development of the place as a health care site.

Previous Place No.: EVP4

Place No.: 013

Aesthetic Value

The Rotunda Hospital is a fine example of a building constructed in the Federation Queen Anne style. The form and proportions of the building make a balanced composition. The building features good examples of internal detailing, including the jarrah staircase, metal ceilings, tiled fireplaces and stained glass.

The former ward block is an aesthetically pleasing structure, although in a less 'grand' style than the main building. The glazed walls to the original wardrooms, with wide verandahs looking down over the landscaped site contribute to the aesthetic value of the place.

The large site, including parkland adjacent to Albany Highway, makes an aesthetic contribution to the area.

The prominent location of the former Rotunda Hospital building, with vistas down the tree-lined entrance driveway and across the landscaped site, is a major contributing factor to the aesthetic value of the place.

The mature formal landscape planting along the entrance driveway makes a major contribution to the landmark quality of the original building and site.

The landscape setting of Edward Millen Home (fmr) is valued by the community as an attractive, green open space, the lower half of which is accessible for recreation. The landscape elements make an important contribution to the streetscape of Albany Highway, providing a welcome contrast to the otherwise intensively built surroundings.

The landscape elements are important integral components of the site, as they collectively provide a consciously designed setting for the hospital which has been largely respected during the subsequent development of the site.

Historic Value

The extent of the site and the original Rotunda Hospital building are representative of the development of the area in the early decades of the twentieth century. The Rotunda Hospital was the only maternity hospital in the area when it was constructed.

The siting of the Rotunda Hospital on the elevated portion of the illustrates issues of hospital design in the early twentieth century, when emphasis was placed on fresh air and ventilation.

The ward block and fumatory, built in 1921, are representative of the efforts of the Commonwealth Government in providing health care for ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis following World War I. The site operated as a repatriation hospital from 1921 until 1960.

Previous Place No.: EVP4

Place No.: 013

Scientific Value

The site has been used for a variety of health related purposes since the Rotunda Hospital was first established as a maternity hospital in 1912. The site was taken over by the State Government during the Spanish Influenza epidemic in 1919 and was compulsorily acquired by the Commonwealth Government as a repatriation hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis following World War One. The place operated as a repatriation hospital under 1960. Between 1968 and 1971, the place operated as 'Hillview Clinic', a 'Restoration Centre' for psychiatric patients. From 1971 to 1979, it was used primarily for physiotherapy and occupational therapy. Between 1979 and 1997, the Mildred Creak Centre for autistic children operated from the former ward block.

Elizabeth Baillie, one of the first group of registered midwives in Western Australia, was responsible for the construction of the original hospital building and was its first Matron. She has been remembered through the naming of Baillie Avenue. The construction of a maternity hospital made a contribution to the development of the area and represents an important phase in the history of maternity care in Western Australia. The Rotunda Hospital was established four years before King Edward Memorial Hospital, Western Australia's first public hospital for women.

The place is of historic significance for its associations with Mildred Creak, a well-known practitioner in the care of autistic in Western Australia in the 1960s and 1970s. A centre for the treatment and care of autistic children operated on the site from 1979 to 1997.

The landscape elements of Edward Millen Home (fmr) provide a consciously designed setting of the hospital which illustrates various aspects of health care in Western Australia from 1912 to 1997. These elements include: the layout of the grounds with its main drive, avenue planting and the grouping together of the buildings on the high ground well back from the Highway; planting remnants which are evidence of the major landscape development of the site completed on the advice of the Superintendent of King's Park in 1920; and, open lawn areas which are evidence of the development and use of the site for the care and treatment of tubercular patients.

The existence of the sputum destructor and fumatory provide evidence of medical technology in the inter-war period, in particular the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Previous Place No.: EVP4

Place No.: 013

Social Value

The place has social significance for those members of the community who remember it as the Rotunda Maternity Hospital.

The place has social significance to those associated with the Edward Millen hospital during its years as a repatriation hospital and sanatorium. It is of significance to those who were patients, staff and volunteers of the hospital and to members of the community for whom the place holds memories of family and friends who died there.

The place has social significance for those associated with the Mildred Creek Centre and Hillview Hospital, either as patients, staff, volunteers, family and friends associated with the hospital's caring role in the community.

The site has value in the local community for the amenity of the public park and the potential amenity of the buildings.

The place contributes to the sense of place of the community, having existed as a large landscaped area since 1912.

Management Category

1

Level of Significance

Exceptional

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: EVP4

Place No.: 013



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



c1920s Photograph
Source: Historypin.org



BA1271/215: Rotunda Hospital, East Victoria Park,
where influenza was treated, 1919
Source: SLWA



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP8

Place No.: 014

Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	68 Balmoral Street	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	12145677	
Land Information	Lot 50	Vol/Folio 1649/778
	Plan/Diagram 64921	Reserve -
GPS	115.904, -31.9921	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	3893	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	

PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Church	
Current Use	Church	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: EVP8

Place No.: 014

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1960
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Post War Ecclesiastical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church is located on the corner of Berwick Street and Camberwell Street. The blonde face brick Church has a dark tile gable roof. The gable end faces towards Camberwell Street and includes a large stained glass window. The south elevation facing Berwick Street is largely blank with face brick and steel downpipes at regular intervals providing articulation to the facade. A window with a concrete brise soleil is located to the east end of the south facade.

A smaller, blonde face brick, gabled roof building is located to the north of the Church. The two building as connected by an enclosed walkway. Shading is provided to this walkway by a steel roof supported by steel columns. A low blonde brick wall is located to the corner of the site and runs along Berwick Street. There is a perimeter hedge and a grassed area surrounding the Church.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	26/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Our Lady Help of Christians Church (OLHOCC) started along with a school in 1935. The parish was set up by Archbishop Prendiville. The school, with Sisters of Mercy staff, began in 1936. The hall built on the school premises (opened 8 Dec. 1935) had a multifunctional use. During the week it was used for school classes and on the weekend for parish purposes and worship under the ministrations of Frank O'Connor who served as Parish Priest from 1935–1971.

It is hard to separate the history of the church from the history of Our Lady Help of Christians Primary School. In 1950 the Sisters of Mercy built a convent on the premises. In 1963, the Christian Bros, (also living at the school) took over the education of boys from Year 8–10 starting St Francis Xavier College. When OLHOCC school combined with St Francis Xavier College in the 1970s it became known as Xavier College but the Church kept the name OLHOCC. In 1960 after much hard work, the Church that stands today was opened. The parish members' contributions allowed the Church to be opened free of any outstanding debts. It was opened on 8 December, exactly 25 years after the opening of the Church Hall. The Church continues to serve the parish and school including the school population of Ursula Frayne Co-Educational College.

Ursula Frayne College was erected by the amalgamation (not without controversy) of Xavier College and St Joachims' in 1990. In 1998 the school and parish were tended by Fr Brian Harris, who in his 13 years as Parish Priest has instigated extensions to include a meeting hall to the side of the Church. The hall is used every day for a variety of purposes including playgroups and senior citizens meetings.

Previous Place No.: EVP8

Place No.: 014

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Religion
Associations	-
Sources	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Our Lady Help of Christians Church has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social value for its long association with the East Victoria Park Catholic community.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP9

Place No.: 015

Residence



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	81 Basinghall Street	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	1360636	
Land Information	Lot 55	Vol/Folio 1323/593
	Plan/Diagram 3844	Reserve -
GPS	115.898, -31.9888	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	3894	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: EVP9

Place No.: 015

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1904
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

81 Basinghall Street is a single storey, painted brick dwelling with a symmetrical facade and corrugated steel roof. The main roof line includes a return verandah that is supported by turned timber posts with decorative iron lace.

A c1974 extension is located to the rear of the dwelling. The windows are vertical sash. The brick chimneys have large corbelled cappings with a terracotta chimney pot on one.

The house is located on the rise of Basinghall Street and is set back from the street. The front garden to the property includes a number of mature trees.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	24/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This house, with a commanding position in Basinghall St, was originally built on a property of approximately four acres, in 1904. It was built for the Guy family. In 1913 the house was bought by Mrs E Barbour, apparently from the Methodist Church. Some of the land was sold in 1955. The remaining block is close to 3,000 sq metres. Alterations at the rear of the house were completed in 1974 by the 1998 owners.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activity
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guy Family Mrs E Babour
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smith, D. 1998. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence, located 81 Basinghall Street, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a single storey residence constructed in the Federation Bungalow style of architecture.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

Previous Place No.: EVP9
Place No.: 015

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP6

Place No.: 016

Hillview Terrace Bushland



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	Cnr Hillview Terrace and Berwick Street	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	244058	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram -	Reserve -
GPS	115.907, -31.9945	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	4529
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate (Indicative) Classified by the National Trust (October 1995)

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Urban Bushland
Current Use	Urban Bushland
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: EVP6

Place No.: 016

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Timber Totem Poles
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Hillview Terrace Bushland is a natural bush area bounded by Hillview Terrace to the east, Berwick Street to the south, single and two storey face brick buildings to the west and a bitumen driveway to the north. There are single storey residences further north of the driveway.

The block is a remnant Banksia woodland with many varieties of native plants including kangaroo paws, banksias, and eucalypts in Bassendean Sand soil. Eighty three (83) plant species were identified on the site during an inspection in the early 2000s. Plants like Nuytsia floribunda and Banksia ilicifolia which are facing local extinction are present on the block.

There are two easements:

1. Access driveway, and
2. Land for SECWA/Western Power pylons running along Hillview Terrace.

Hillview Bushland is the site of a series of Aboriginal totem poles made from pine logs and painted. They are arranged in a geometric design set back from the road.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1995, Jerry Morrison, a Noongar man, erected a series of painted poles on the site to represent the ancestral being of Nyarrin (echidna). According to Aboriginal Dreamtime legend, the Nyarrin laid the foundation of Western Australia's Bushland. Mr Morrison was approached by a local conservation group to create the sculpture.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Environmental awareness People: Aboriginal People
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deague, P. DU. (Oral Information) • National Trust of Australia. c1990s. (Assessment Documentation) • AU. 1995. Southern Gazette Newspaper. (Newspaper Article)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hillview Terrace Bushland has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has social value as it is highly valued by the local people in the area as it is the last area of remnant bushland in a residential area which is steadily becoming denser owing to subdivision of larger blocks. The area is used for a range of recreational activities walking, picnicking on the edges, photography and bird watching; and
- The place has scientific value as two biological studies have been undertaken in the area, one to assess the fauna, the other a plant inventory. A variety of flora grows in the area, which is overseen by a community group, 'Friends of Hillview'. Care is taken to facilitate bush regeneration and weeding is undertaken in the area.

Scientific Value

Only two biological studies have been done specifically on the bushblock (as far as the 'Friends' group knows):

1. Pit Trapping and Observations by Margaret Turpin of the WA Museum.
2. The Plant Inventory

These are of great value, but a great deal more should be done. Because Banksia woodlands are very poorly conserved in the Perth area, the "Friends" will monitor this one carefully and intends to monitor its progress. The Friends of Hillview Terrace Bushblock is enlisting the required expert help to manage the block for the conservation of flora and fauna.

Mike Stokes has done the course on Bush Regeneration given by APACE and is directing the working party which is weeding and replanting the edges of the block. Other group members are informing themselves on various aspects of the block and its ecology. In the future, we may need to undertake the Bradley method of weeding, but are cautious about unnecessary interference.

Probably the main foreseeable scientific value of this block is the monitoring of the regeneration of small bush remnants in the Perth metropolitan area. Research on the survival of wildlife species in such small areas is also important.

Previous Place No.: EVP6

Place No.: 016

Social Value

The number of older people living nearby is significant because these people have seen the area change. The bushblock is extremely important to them because it is the last of their shrinking natural heritage. It is an exciting place for young children to go. They really enjoy walking through with the adults and picnicking on the edges. For adults there is walking, photography, bird watching and generally just "getting away from it all".

More active roles are also available in management, biological studies and art. It is not promoted as a tourist resource but, as with all such areas, it can contribute to the picture of WA as the "Wildflower State" for which it is justly famous. "Friends" group members are often on hand to answer visitors' questions about the flora and fauna that they see. The block is easy to reach by public transport.

Management Category

1

Level of Significance

Exceptional

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



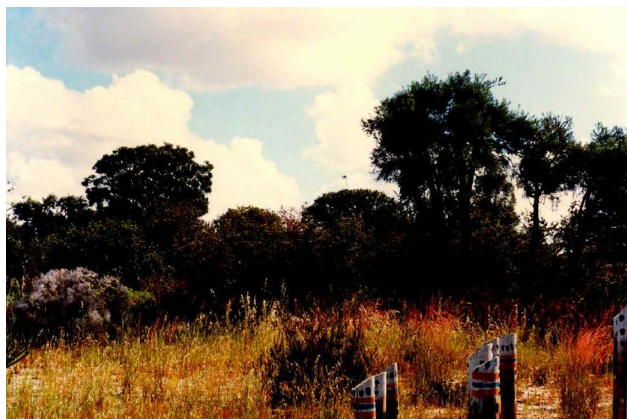
Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: EVP6
Place No.: 016

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP7

Place No.: 017

Kate Street Reserve & Surrounding Houses



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	Kate Street Park	
Street Address	14 & 16 Kate Street; 9, 13, 15, 21 & 23 Lake View Street; 226 Shepperton Rd; and 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26 & 28 Norseman Street	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	170163	
Land Information	Lot –	Vol/Folio –
	Plan/Diagram –	Reserve –
GPS	115.908, -31.9836	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3891
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

Previous Place No.: EVP7

Place No.: 017

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Parkland
Current	Parkland
Other Use	-
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1920s
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Kate Street Reserve is a manicured parkland bounded by Kate Street to the north east, Norseman Street to the south east, Bickford Lane to the south west and Lake View Street to the north west. The reserve is comprised of playground equipment, seating and public artwork. The reserve is bounded by a steel and concrete fence to all sides and mature tree plantings of Eucalypt, Ficus and Melaleuca.

In the streets the surround the park include number of timber worker's cottages mixed in with new developments.

The public artwork located to the south of the reserve was installed in October 2015. There is a plaque to the base of the artwork that reads:

Town of Victoria Park

Public Art

Artist: Abdul-Rahman Abdullah

Title: Everything is True

'Everything is True' is a monument to the idealised perceptions of childhood. Exalting fact with the fervour of faith, this work celebrate the aspirations of a boyhood spent in the company of giant lizards, action figures and the endless hunt for lost civilisations.

Opened: 19 October 2015

www.victoriapark.wa.gov.au

www.abdulrahmanabdullah.com

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	24/08/20

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The surrounding streets to the Kate Reserve include names from the goldfields, eg. Norseman.

The reserve was established in the 1920s.

The origins of the name for the Park are unknown.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment Occupations: Domestic Activities
Associations	-
Sources	-

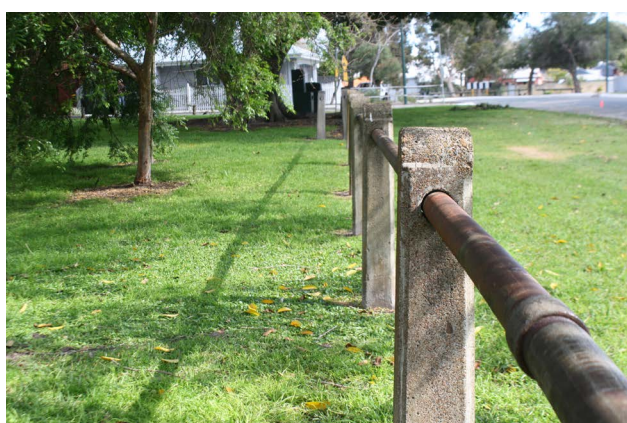
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Kate Street Reserve has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- Kate Street Park provides the central focus for the surrounding residences, many of which are timber worker's cottages. The park and the houses together form a quiet, character precinct which has aesthetic and social value.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



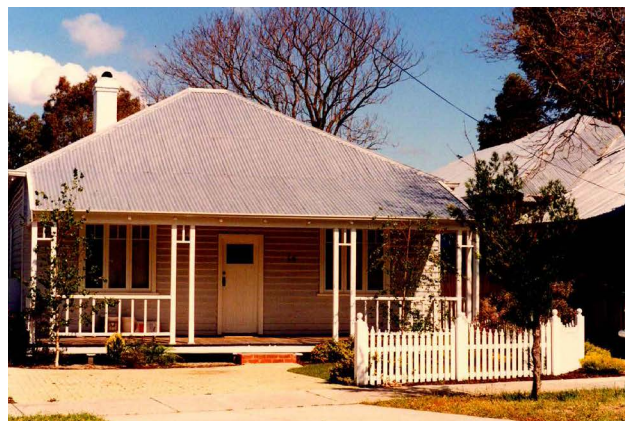
Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: EVP7
Place No.: 017

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: EVP10

Place No.: 018

Somerset Street Pool



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	42 Somerset Street	
Locality	East Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	11833301	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram -	Reserve -
GPS	115.913, -31.988	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	3895	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Pool	
Current Use	Pool	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: EVP10

Place No.: 018

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1966
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth-Century Late Modern

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Somerset Street Pool is nestled on 5 acres of tree lined property. There are two 50 metre pools, one dedicated to lap swimming, competition and club activities. The other is a public pool. Young children use a shallow toddler play pool. The foyer/reception area has had a customer orientated upgrade to make facilities more welcoming.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	27/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

For decades Somerset Pool has been utilised by many local people as well as visitors, swimming for both recreational and competition purposes. The pool has strong links with the Empire Games (now the Commonwealth Games) and was built by the Perth City Council in 1965. Alterations to the pool include a second (and deeper) 50 metre pool and, more recently, a sun sensitive cover. The covers are a response to the need for skin cancer protection which has also caused a decline in the clientele of the pool.

In 1998 between 180,000 and 200,000 people visit Somerset Pool annually. The value of Somerset Pool to the wider sporting community is reflected in the use of the pool for training by the Australian and German World Championship Swimming Teams in 1998.

The immediate planning of the pool shows no changes, just constant upgrades and maintenance. However, consideration is being given to future major redevelopment.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	-
Sources	-

Previous Place No.: EVP10

Place No.: 018

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Somerset Pool has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social value as it has served as a community recreation facility from 1966.

Management Category -
Level of Significance -

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

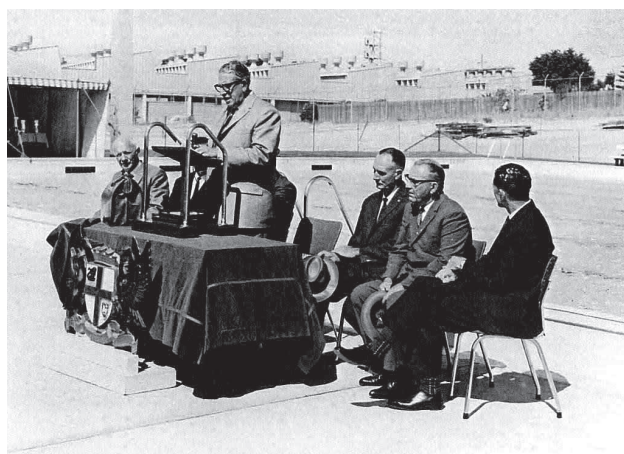


Source: SCA 2020



Opening day at Somerset Street Pool, East Victoria Park 1966.

Source: C of Perth, 2000 MHI



The opening ceremony of Somerset Street Pool 1966.

Source: C of Perth, 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: K1

Place No.: 019

Kensington Bushland



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	Kent Street	
Locality	Kensington	
Landgate PIN	147104	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram -	Reserve -
GPS	115.888, -31.9884	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3896
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Bushland
Current Use	Bushland
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: K1

Place No.: 019

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

There are a number of small Banksia woodland remnants in metropolitan Perth. However, the Kensington Bushland is one of the few good examples left in the older southern suburbs. It supports a wide range of flora and fauna which, although not rare or endangered, have disappeared from much of the metropolitan area. At present, the bushland reserve is relatively undisturbed. However, it is coming under increasing pressure from surrounding land uses.

The Kensington bushland reserve is located on the Swan Coastal Plain close to the border of the Bassendean and Karrakatta Dune systems. Research conducted indicates the dominant soil type in the area is Bassendean sand. These sands are remnants of old Pleistocene dunes which have been well leached leaving them both chemically and physically infertile. Localised variations in topography have been caused by the dumping of sand around the reserve.

The flora of the bushland reserve was studied in detail by the Western Australian Herbarium in 1980/81. A total of 206 indigenous and exotic species were identified. These were grouped into the basic vegetation types: Low Woodland, Low Open Woodland and Low Shrubland.

A 1990 study documented the vertebrates in the bushland reserve. Twelve species of reptiles and seventeen bird species were recorded. No native mammals were found within the bushland reserve. However, the introduced House Mouse was recorded. The bushland reserve's high conservation value is attributed to the rich and diverse community of plants and animals it supports, most of which have disappeared from, or are rare in the urban areas south of the Swan River.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	25/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Kensington Bushland Reserve is part of the Municipal Endowment Lands of Victoria Park which were vested in the Municipality of Victoria Park on 1 July 1912 for 99 years. When the Municipality joined with the City of Perth in 1916, the lease was transferred to the Perth City Council. The bushland reserve is zoned Parks and Recreation in the City Planning Scheme, but is still classified urban under the Metropolitan Region Scheme.

Since 1912, various portions of the endowment lands have been transferred, resumed or surrendered. The land surrounding the Kensington Bushland is now used for a variety of land uses, including a recreation reserve (Harold Rossiter Reserve), Police and Citizens Youth Club (PCYC), St John's Ambulance Depot, Kensington Fire Brigade, Kensington Special School, and a City of Perth sand quarry. The clearing of native bushland in these areas and the development of landscaped areas has affected bushland reserves in a variety of ways, such as;

1. The introduction of exotic flora;
2. The quarrying of sand has:
 - a. created steep pit faces which threaten the stability of the soil;
 - b. changed the hydrology of the soils in close proximity to the quarry; and
3. The increase in human activity in nearby areas (eg. Harold Rossiter Reserve and the
4. PCYC), also creates increased pressure by trampling of the remaining bushland.

Although development proposals were received by the Perth City Council, the bushland reserve has remained undeveloped. This restriction on development has minimised the changes to the natural state of the ecosystem and, therefore, the conservation value of the reserve has remained high.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Community services & utilities Social & Civic Activities: Environmental awareness
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deague, P. 1997. (Oral Information) • AU. DU. Kensington Bushland Management Plan. (Report) • Taylor, C. 1997. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Kensington Bushland has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as being a natural and almost undisturbed site;
- The place has scientific value as a source of native seeds and plants for botanical education. Today it is used for observation only; and
- The place has social value as a community urban bushland.

Management Category	1
Level of Significance	Exceptional

Previous Place No.: K1
Place No.: 019

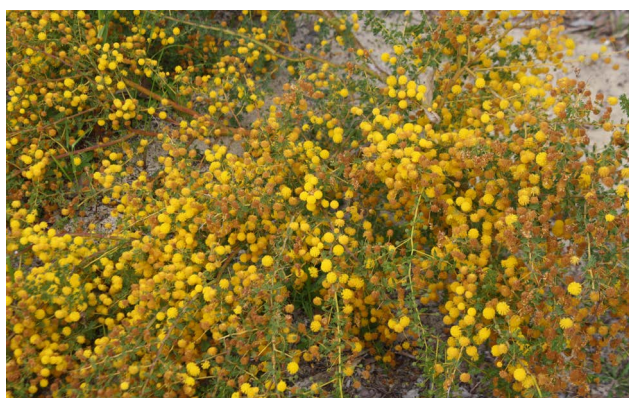
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



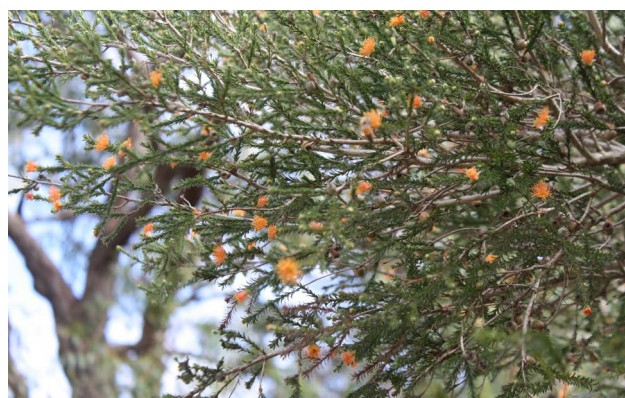
Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: K1
Place No.: 019

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: K2

Place No.: 020

Kent St High School



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	Kent Street
Locality	Kensington
Landgate PIN	147111
Land Information	Lot 3390
	Plan/Diagram Cann 1
GPS	115.893, -31.9858
	Vol/Folio - Reserve 22151
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3372
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places (2006)
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	School
Current Use	School
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1939
Walls	Brick Masonry
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Inter-War Free Classical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Kent Street Senior High School is a complex of Inter-War Free Classical style brick and tile buildings comprising 1939 Classroom Block, 1940 Manual Training building, Domestic Science building (1940), Boys' Shelter Shed (1940), Girls' Shelter Shed (1940), Boys' Toilets (1940), Girls' Toilets (1940), 1943 Classroom Block, and post-war additions, including the 1954 Manual Training building, Home Economics building (1955), the 1963 Classroom & Administration Block, Science Building (1966), Library (1969/70), Faculty Building (1973), Pre-vocational Centre (1979), Gymnasium (1979), Drama/Media Centre (1982), Aircraft Studies Building (1989), and new Administration Building (1996). The site also comprises two grassed playing fields located southeast of the buildings, either side of the entry driveway off Kent Street. Basketball courts and practice pitches are located parallel to the playing fields, southeast of the Gymnasium. Two grassed sports' ovals are located along the southwestern boundary of the site, behind the Aircraft Studies Building and the Gymnasium.

Kent Street Senior High School is located on the northwest side of Kent Street, bound by Rathay Street to the northwest, and Berwick Street to the northeast. Harold Rossiter Park, South Kensington School, and Kensington Bushland are located southwest of the school. Residential lots surround the school, on Kent Street, Berwick Street and Rathay Street. The site slopes steeply towards the west, with retaining walls and earth berms used throughout the grounds to accommodate the change in levels. Norfolk Island pines (*Araucaria heterophylla* [excelsa]) define the boundaries of the site along Kent Street and Rathay Street and contribute to both street elevations.

The former main entry to Kent Street Senior High School is off Kent Street, and comprises a long bituminized driveway lined by mature peppermint trees (*Agonis flexuosa*), terminating in an informal parking area southeast of the 1963 Classroom & Administration Block. The Girl's Shelter Shed and the Boys' Shelter Shed are located either side of the driveway, at its northwest end, and overlook the surrounding playing fields. The Girls' Toilets, the Boys' Toilet, and the Library are located in the strip of land between the end of the driveway and the main school buildings. Two Ushaped blocks form the main body of the school, the 1963 Classroom & Administration Block to the southwest, and the 1939 and 1943 Classroom Blocks to the northeast. These classroom blocks form two quadrangles; both quadrangles comprise a combination of grassed and bituminized surfaces with mature trees. The northeast quadrangle also features six prominent date palm trees (*Phoenix canariensis*). The 1940 Manual Training and the Domestic Science buildings are located directly northeast of the 1943 Classroom Block. Further northeast are the 1954 Manual Training building, the Pre-vocational Centre, and the Home Economics building. The Gymnasium, the Faculty Building, and the Drama/Media Centre are located southwest of the 1963 Classroom & Administration Block and are physically separated by a dramatic change in ground level, characterizing this corner of the school site. The Science Building is located west of the 1963 Classroom & Administration Block, opposite the Aircraft Studies Building, both of which have a street elevation on Rathay Street. The entrance and car park off Rathay Street form the current primary entry to the school and Administration Building (1996). A covered walkway connects the Administration Building to the 1939 Classroom Block.

1939 Classroom Block (1939)

The 1939 Classroom Block is a U-shaped plan brick building with a medium pitched, hipped tile roof. The facades are divided horizontally into bands, with a face brick base to sill height and smooth render above. The evenly spaced brick chimneys are also smooth rendered. The building has symmetrical façades, featuring a centrally placed entry porch, articulated on both the southwest and northeast elevations. The porch on the southwest (front) elevation is smooth rendered with a lotus-pattern low-relief ornament over the door and window heads, and 'KENT STREET CENTRAL SCHOOL' in Art Deco style lettering inscribed on the parapet. A concrete dais provides access to the porch on the southwest side. The doorway is heavily framed with layering planes of parallel lines creating a deep threshold. This framing is continued on the porch on the northeast elevation, although this is simpler, framed instead with planes of face brick. The uppermost parapet wall of the northeast porch is smooth rendered and features three decorative pressed cement panels with geometric patterning. Simple geometric patterning is also featured in the face brickwork porch base and steps. An open verandah passes through the northeast porch and acts as the primary circulation space along the inner walls of the 1939 Classroom Block and quadrangle. The verandah has brick columns and base, with a timber floor raised above the ground level of the bituminized quadrangle.

The 1939 Classroom block is symmetrically planned; the prominent entry porch contains a high-ceilinged entrance hall, flanked on either side by former offices and storerooms. Four classrooms and a lavatory form Lshaped wings either side of the porch. Vestibules are located at the return of each wing, providing access to the grounds southeast and northwest of the building. Corridors have been opened through the end classrooms, providing connection between the 1939 Classroom Block and 1963 Classroom & Administration Block. The classrooms are typically 7.8m x 9.2 m (22ft x 26ft), with timber floors (carpeted over), rendered walls, and plastered ceilings featuring decorative mouldings and ceiling vents. The fenestrations include multi-paned timber framed double hung sash windows with lower hopper windows and half-glazed timber doors with unique mechanical locks and closers. A brick fireplace with timber mantle is located in a corner of each classroom, and also in the offices. The fireplaces are no longer used and electrical heaters have been installed in front of them.

1943 Classroom Block

The 1943 Classroom Block extends in the form of two parallel wings from the northeast ends of the 1939 Classroom Block, and forms the northwest and southeast edges of the quadrangle. The façades have been designed to match the horizontal banding of the 1939 Classroom Block, with matching fenestrations, roof and verandahs, making the extension virtually seamless. The 1943 Classroom Block is symmetrically planned and comprises six classrooms and a library, with access off the main circulation verandah.

1940 Manual Training building

The Manual Training building is located northeast of the 1939 and 1943 Classroom Blocks and comprises an orthogonal plan brick building with medium pitched, hipped tile roof. The building was built in two stages, with a southeast extension added in 1943, evident in the variation in window types on the southwest and northeast elevations. The windows to the original (1940) classrooms comprise multi-pane timber framed doublehung sashes, while the windows in the section added in 1943 also contain lower hopper windows. The form of the classroom block of the original building was mirrored to form the extension, thus the Manual Training building is symmetrical. The building was designed to match the 1939 Classroom Block and therefore features the same face brick and rendered walls, and Art Deco themes. An entry porch is centrally located on the southwest elevation and projects slightly from the main form. The doorway of the porch is framed with face brick, reflecting the design of the 1939 Classroom Block entry porch opposite, but with less ornamentation. The porch opens into an entrance hall and toilet, with large teaching areas on either side. Another two porches are located on both the northwest and southeast elevations, and two double doors are located at the far ends of the southwest and southeast elevations. These openings provide access to the stores and teaching areas.

Domestic Science building (1940)

The Domestic Science building is adjacent to the Manual Training building and comprises an orthogonal plan brick and tile building with a simple projecting entry porch on its southwest elevation. The Domestic Science building was designed to match the 1939 Classroom Block, and to be extendable in the future. The extension was added in 1963, as evidenced by the subtle variations in the colour of the face brick base and roof material. The Domestic Science building is very similar in scale and detail to the Manual Training building, featuring the horizontal banding formed by face brick and smooth render walls and an Art Deco inspired detailing on the porch. The Domestic Science building comprises two classrooms either side of an entry hall and office. A storeroom projects on the southwest elevation.

Girls' Shelter Shed (1940)

The Girls' Shelter Shed is located on the outer edge of the playing fields and comprises a rectangular plan brick building with medium pitched, hipped tile roof. The building was designed to match the palette of materials used in the main school buildings, namely red face brick and smooth render, although in this example, the smooth render is limited to a narrow continuous band under the eaves line. The southeast elevation features a steel grate door and a large opening with a roller shutter door. There is also evidence of another large opening that has been bricked in. Two small timber framed windows are located on the northeast elevation. The Girls' Shelter Shed comprises two rooms, both used for storage.

Boys' Shelter Shed (1940)

The Boys' Shelter Shed is located southeast of the 1943 Classroom Block, on the outer edge of the playing fields, and comprises a rectangular plan brick building with hipped iron roof. Timber framed windows appear on the northeast, northwest, and southwest elevations. As for the Girls' Shelter Shed, one of the former large openings on the southeast elevations has been bricked in, while the other has a roller shutter door. The Boys' Shelter Shed comprises two rooms, both used for storage.

Girls' Toilets (1940)

The Girls' Toilets is located directly southeast of the 1939 Classroom Block, and comprises a rectangular plan brick building with hipped tile roof containing eleven toilet stalls. The building features a continuous high-level horizontal ventilation gap, with a rendered sill weathered outwards, clad with corrugated polycarbonate. Two brick walls screen the two entry doors on the northwest elevation.

Boys' Toilets (1940)

The Boys' Toilets is located southeast of the Manual Training building and comprises a rectangular plan building with hipped tile roof containing eight toilet stalls, urinals, and two store rooms. As with the Girls' Toilets, the building features a continuous high-level horizontal ventilation gap, with a rendered sill weathered outwards. Corrugated polycarbonate cladding has only been applied to the toilet area, not the storeroom area (southwest end). Three doors on the northwest elevation give access to the toilets and the one of the stores; another storeroom door is located on the southeast elevation.

1954 Manual Training building

The 1954 Manual Training building is located northeast of the 1940 Manual Training building and is very similar in terms of appearance, exhibiting the same face brick and smooth render walls and projecting entry porches. The 1954 Manual Training building comprises large teaching areas, storerooms, and offices, with two entry porches at either end of the southwest elevation. The building has timber-framed double hung sash windows and timber doors. As with all the other early school buildings, the 1954 Classroom Block was extended; a metalwork room was added to the northeast in 1955, and the main rectangular form was extended southeast in 1965. This 1965 extension is particularly evident in the colour variation of roof materials.

Home Economics building (1955)

The Home Economics building is located northwest of the Manual Training building and comprises a L shaped brick building with medium pitched, hipped tile roof. The building exhibits the same face brick base with smooth render walls seen in the other early buildings, but features considerably larger timber-framed windows on the northwest and southeast elevations. The main entry porch is located on the southwest elevation, and like the 1954 Classroom Block, is a recessed entry framed by face brick. Two other porches are located on the southeast and northeast elevations, providing access to the classrooms. The building comprises an entry hall, coming off the main porch entry, with two large classrooms forming the two wings. A number of secondary rooms form stores and offices.

1963 Classroom & Administration Block

The 1963 Classroom & Administration Block is a U shaped plan brick building, located southwest of the 1939 Classroom Block. The building was built with the same materials as those used in the earlier buildings, namely red face brick and smooth render walls, designed in a contemporary postwar style. Regularly spaced structural bays characterize each of the elevations; these are defined by a distinct pre-cast concrete column & beam construction, which form a skillion roof. The roof is clad with corrugated compressed fibre sheeting. The bays have brick infill with upper clerestory windows on the quadrangle side, and brick infill with large aluminiumframed windows on the southeast, southwest and northwest elevations. A steel-framed flat-roof verandah with concrete floor forms the primary circulation space, and connects the 1963 Classroom & Administration Block with the 1939 and 1943 Classroom Blocks. The 1963 Classroom & Administration Block comprises staff offices, former administration area, seven classrooms, and the canteen.

Other School Buildings

A number of other buildings comprise Kent Street Senior High School most of which continue the theme of face brick and smooth render facades, although they have been designed in a variety of building styles. The Library (1969/70) is located southeast of the 1963 Classroom & Administration Block and comprises a single storey face brick building with corrugated compressed fibre gable roof. The Prevocational Centre (1979) is located southeast of the 1954 Classroom Block and comprises a single storey face brick building with hipped tile roof. The swimming pool (1970s) is located southwest of the Gymnasium. The Gymnasium (1979), Faculty Building (1973), Drama/Media Centre (1982), and Aircraft Studies building (1989), are located at the far southwest end of the school site and are typically face brick with corrugated iron roofs. The Faculty Building and Drama/Media Centre are two storey and feature concrete access walkways to deal with the dramatic change in ground levels at this end of the site, forming both visual and physical connections with the early school buildings. The Science Building (1966) is located northwest of the 1963 Classroom Block and comprises a three-storey concrete framed building with face brick infill to the northeast and southwest elevations, and smooth rendered concrete on the northwest and southeast elevations. The concrete render has been painted to match the red brick and cream colour scheme. The new Administration Building (1996) is a single storey brick and tile building located adjacent to the Science Building, designed to match the style and appearance of the early school buildings but without the Art Deco themes.

In general terms Kent Street Senior High School is in fair condition, with considerable signs of wear showing in the interiors of the building. The distinctive red face-brick and smooth render aesthetic of the early school buildings has been well-maintained and new buildings designed sympathetically. The place maintains a high level of integrity and a moderate-high level of authenticity.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	26/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Kent Street Senior High School comprises a number of buildings set in the school grounds: Classroom Block (1939), Classroom Block (1943), Girls' Shelter Shed (1940, 1979, 1982), Boys' Shelter Shed (1940, 1953), Girls' Toilets (1940), Boys' Toilets (1940, 1965), Manual Training building (1940, 1943), Domestic Science building (1940, 1963), new Manual Training building (1954, 1955, 1965), Home Economics building (1955), Classroom and Administration Block, with Canteen (1963), Science Building (1966), Library (1969-70), Faculty Building (1973), Pre-Vocational Centre (1979), Gymnasium/Hall (1979), Drama/Media Centre (1982), Aircraft Studies Building (1989, 1993-94), and new Administration Building (1996).

The area in which Kent Street Senior High School is now located was, in the early part of the twentieth century, an undeveloped tract of land on the western boundary of Victoria Park. By 1897, Victoria Park had been declared a Municipality and by the following year, had a population of 1,197 people. By 1906, the year after a tram service from the city opened, the population had grown to 1,500. In 1917, when the population of Victoria Park was 5,000, ratepayers voted for the Municipality to amalgamate with the City of Perth.¹

Previous Place No.: K2

Place No.: 020

A map from 1911 shows the present school site as part of Reserve Lot 3694, itself adjacent to a 1,000 acre tract of land consisting of the South Perth Park Lands (Reserve Lot 5988) and the Victoria Park Park Lands (Reserve Lot 5987).² While the population of the area south of the Swan River had grown substantially by the late 1920s, post-primary school students still had to travel to Perth for their education. Although community representatives requested the State Government to provide a local secondary school, a lack of available funds prevented this from being considered at the time.³

During the economic difficulties of the 1930s, there was also a decline in the size of the school population, due to a lower birth rate and the cessation of immigration.⁴ There was, however, a growing need to increase the facilities available for post-primary education in Western Australia. In 1925, 3902 post-primary pupils attended Central and Primary schools; in 1930 this number had increased to 5406; and, in 1940, to 6114.⁵

In 1932, the Director of Education, Wallace Clubb, had ordered a survey, which showed that 410 post-primary students, residing in suburbs south of the river, had to travel to Perth for their education. On 22 June 1932, local residents met with the Minister for Education, T.A.L. Daly, to stress the need for a high school in Victoria Park. This meeting set in train planning for the acquisition of a 15-acre portion of Reserve Lot 3694. By 1938, when resumption of a school site was almost complete, opposition from Perth City Council resulted in the chosen site being reduced to 10 acres.⁶

The main reason why the provision of new facilities for post-primary students in the metropolitan area had been neglected, in spite of a demonstrated need, was because an inequitable State electoral system strongly favoured rural voters. While a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly investigated state education in 1938, its members were preoccupied with the grievances of the disproportionately large number of country Members.⁷

There had been five year high schools opened at Eastern Goldfields (1916), Northam (1921), Bunbury (1923) and Albany (1926), while in the whole of the metropolitan area there was only one such high school, Perth Modern, opened in 1911. The next city secondary school- which did not become a High School until 1946- to be completed was Perth Girls' School, at East Perth, in 1936. However, another non-metropolitan five year high school was opened at Geraldton in 1939.⁸

On 2 February 1939, the State Government approved the building of a central school for post-primary students in the southern suburbs of Perth at Kent Street, Victoria Park, at a cost of 15,000 pounds. In the same announcement, the Minister of Education, F.J.S. Wise, also announced expansion of the Perth and Fremantle Technical Colleges, to meet some of the lack of facilities for technical secondary students.⁹

The amount spent on the Kent Street High School compares unfavourably with the expenditure on country high schools, built to accommodate fewer students. Bunbury, which provided facilities for 240 pupils, was completed in 1923 for 24,500 pounds, while Albany, which also catered for a smaller number of students than Kent Street, was built in 1924-25 for 19,000 pounds.¹⁰

Plans of Kent Street Central School at the time of construction showed a school consisting of a single storey brick building of eight classrooms, with administrative areas and latrines.¹¹ While the building work was in progress, approval was received in November 1939 for the additional construction of domestic science and manual training areas (at a cost of 3,550 pounds), caretaker's quarters (600 pounds), and installation of school equipment and furniture (746 pounds).¹²

Previous Place No.: K2

Place No.: 020

Kent Street Central School commenced operation at the beginning of the 1940 school year, with 354 pupils. Kent Street School was then only the third secondary school in the State- after Perth Modern School (1911) and Perth Girls' School (1936)- to not be built as an extension of an existing primary school.¹³ The school, in its foundation year, was for Year 7 students only.¹⁴ Parents were unhappy with this limitation- brought about due to the Government budgeting for only eight rooms instead of the twelve required as year eight students would still need to travel to the City for their education. Parents also objected to the School's situation only 300 metres from a Perth City Council sanitary depot, from which emanated unpleasant odours.¹⁵

As the feeder areas for the new school included the suburbs of Applecross, Canning Bridge and South Perth, and as there was no direct transport from these places to Kent Street Central School, the families of the children so affected had to be advised as to which existing bus services would need to be accessed each day in order to get to school. Residents in close proximity to the South Perth ferries also would have preferred their children to continue attending City schools. In this matter, however, they had to comply with Government directives.¹⁶

At the time that Kent Street Central School opened, there were only eight main classrooms completed. The domestic science and manual training centres were not finished until 20 March 1940, while the caretaker's quarters were finished a week later. At the opening of the new school, there were eleven permanent staff members; a Head Teacher, a First Male and a First Female Assistant, five Assistants, two Temporary Assistants, and a Monitor.¹⁷

1 Geoff Gallop, *Know your suburb: Victoria Park and East Victoria Park*, Perth, 1992, pp. 2-3.

2 Battye Maps #29/7/4.

3 Janet Pearce, ed., *Kent Street Senior High School 1940-1990: The first fifty years*, Perth, 1990, p.5.

4 Enrolments in government schools rose from 55,197 in 1930 to 57,520 in 1933, and then declined to 55,885 in 1934, and did not again equal the 1933 total during the decade. David Mossenson, 'A History of State Education in Western Australia With Special Reference to Administration and the Provision of Primary and Secondary Schools'. Ph.D Thesis, University of Western Australia, 1961, p. 312.

5 F.G. Bradshaw, 'State Secondary Education in Western Australia', B. Ed. Thesis, University of Western Australia, 1953, p. 6.

6 Pearce, *Kent Street Senior High School*, p. 5.

7 Mossenson, 'A History of State Education in Western Australia', p. 138; Kaye Tully, 'State Secondary Education in Western Australia 1912-1972', *Education Research and Perspectives*, Vol. 29, No. 2, December 2002, p. 83.

8 Bradshaw, 'State Secondary Education in Western Australia', p. 6; *Perth Girls' School: An Historical Retrospect, 1847-1947*, Perth, 1947, pp. 31-40.

9 *West Australian*, 3 February, 1939, p. 19.

10 J.S.H. Le Page, *Building a State: The Story of the Public Works Department of Western Australia 1829-1985*, Perth, 1986, p. 458.

11 'Elevations and Section', Sheet No. 3, # 1385/38, PWDWA 28827, 9 May 1939; 'Ground Floor Plan', Sheet No. 2, #1385/38, PWDWA 28827, 9 May 1939.

12 'Block Plan', # 1385/38, PWDWA 28827, 2 April 1940; Pearce, *Kent Street Senior High School*, p.5.

13 The designation as a 'Central School' is misleading. This structure developed in 1908, when eight of the largest primary schools in the State had post-primary classes added on to their existing primary levels, allowing children to proceed to Junior Certificate level. Kent Street never had primary classes. Jenny Gregory and Lisa Smith, *A Thematic History of Public Education in Western Australia*, UWA, 1995, p. 20.

14 Although an Inspection Report for the school (31 October 1940) shows an enrolment of 123 boys and 191 girls, for a total enrolment of 314 pupils. Pearce, *Kent Street Senior High School*, p.11.

15 *West Australian*, 3 February 1940.

16 *West Australian*, 5 February 1940. There is also a photograph of the new Kent Street school on page 12 of this issue of the newspaper.

17 Pearce, *Kent Street Senior High School*, p. 5

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Social & Civic Activities: Education & science

-

- Pearce, J. 1990. *Kent Street High School: The First Fifty Years 1940-1990*. (Booklet)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Kent Street Senior High School, a complex of Inter-War Free Classical style brick and tile buildings and grounds, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place was constructed in response to the increasing demand for post-primary facilities in metropolitan Perth in the 1930s. It was only the third secondary school facility in the State, and the first south of the Swan River in metropolitan Perth, to be built independent of an existing primary school;
- The place, is a modest representative example of the design of government high schools by the Western Australian Public Works Department in the late inter-war period. The mature trees and expansive grassed playing fields around the site combine with the buildings to create pleasing environs that contribute to the streetscape;
- The place is valued by the local community, and by the community of its former students, for providing educational facilities since 1940 that have been innovative, and responsive to community expectations, and in particular for a number of specialist programmes, including aviation, cricket and tennis studies and CISCO computer networking;
- Through the establishment of formal pre-vocational training and an aeronautics course, the place provides evidence of State Government policy changes in the 1970s to address the increasing retention in the upper school of non-tertiary oriented students, an increase due largely to reduced employment prospects for school leavers; and
- The school's former students include prominent figures in Australian society such as Michael Jeffrey (Governor of Western Australia 1993–2000 and Governor-General 2003 to the present in 2005), and former Test Cricketer, Rod Marsh.

Aesthetic Value

Kent Street Senior High School is a modest example of the Inter-War Free Classical style, exhibiting symmetry in form, and broad effects created by the contrasting brick and render facades. Art Deco ornamentation has been introduced into what would otherwise be very simple exterior detailing. (Criterion 1.1)

The Kent Street Senior High School site is characterized by a large number of mature pine trees throughout the grounds, as well as an avenue of peppermint trees off Kent Street, that combine with expanses of grassed playing fields, to create a distinctive and pleasing environment. The grounds and buildings combine to form a significant streetscape along both Rathay and Kent Streets. (Criterion 1.3)

Previous Place No.: K2

Place No.: 020

Historic Value	<p>Kent Street Senior High School was constructed to relieve the pressure on the few existing secondary schools in central Perth and demonstrates the growth of secondary education in the expanding southern suburbs of Perth from the 1930s, being the first secondary school south of the river. (Criterion 2.2)</p> <p>Through the establishment of formal pre-vocational training and an aeronautics course, Kent Street Senior High School provides evidence of State Government policy changes in the 1970s to address the increasing retention in the upper school of non-tertiary oriented students, an increase due largely to reduced employment prospects for school leavers. (Criterion 2.2)</p> <p>Kent Street Senior High School's former students include prominent figures in Australian society such as Michael Jeffrey (Governor of Western Australia 1993–2000 and Governor-General 2003 to the present in 2004), and former Test Cricketer, Rod Marsh. (Criterion 2.3)</p>
Scientific Value	-
Social Value	<p>Kent Street Senior High School is valued by the local community, and by the community of its former students, for providing education that has been innovative, and responsive to community expectations, and in particular a number of specialist programmes, including aviation, cricket and tennis studies and CISCO computer networking. (Criterion 4.1)</p> <p>Kent Street Senior High School is important in contributing to the community's sense of place, having provided educational facilities on the site since 1940. (Criterion 4.2)</p>
Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: K2

Place No.: 020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: L1

Place No.: 021

Lathlain Oval



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	Lathlain Park, Mineral Resources Park	
Street Address	34 Goddard Street	
Locality	Lathlain	
Landgate PIN	157687	
Land Information	Lots 1 & 3	Vol/Folio 1425/934
	Plan/Diagram 26715	Reserve –
GPS	115.907, -31.9725	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	3897
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Sporting Ground
Current Use	West Coast Eagles Football Club

Previous Place No.: L1

Place No.: 021

Other Use	Perth Demons WAFL Team Homeground, Parkland, Playground, Administration, Training Facilities, Merchandise Store, Cafe, Wirrpanda Foundation
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1959, 2019
Walls	Brick Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Post-War International Style – Grandstand Perth Contemporary – Training & Administrative Facility

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Lathlain Oval is located within a medium density suburban area of Lathlain and is bounded by Bishopsgate Street to the south, Roberts Road to the east, McCartney Crescent to the north and Goddard Street to the west. The site contains two AFL training ovals, children's play equipment and a skate park, the West Coast Eagles Football Club building and Lathlain Function Centre and grandstand. There are mature tree plantings of eucalypt to the north west of the site.

The Lathlain Function Centre and grandstand building is constructed of face brick and corrugated steel roof and is located to the south west corner of the site, overlooking the ovals. The building has a large overhanging skillion roof. The 2019 West Coast Eagles club building is located further east of this building and is a large contemporary structure with native landscaping to its southern boundary.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	16/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Lathlain Oval was developed by the Perth City Council in August 1959, when the Perth Football Club moved to the new grounds from their previous location at the Western Australian Cricket Association (WACA).

The oval was named after Sir William Lathlain who served as the City of Perth Mayor from 1918 to 1923 and Lord Mayor of Perth from 1930 to 1932. He was also a Member of the State's Legislative Council from 1926 to 1932.

The West Coast Eagles Football Club is based at the oval and in 2017, in partnership with the Town of Victoria Park, undertook construction of a main building that was later opened in June 2019.

In 2019, Lathlain Oval was renamed the Mineral Resources Park and the precinct contains administration and training facilities of the football club's men's and women's football programs, merchandise store, café and two AFL sized ovals.

Previous Place No.: L1

Place No.: 021

The Wirrpanda Foundation is also sited at the park and aims to lead the provision of education and employment opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barry Cable (Player) • Mal Atwell (Coach) • Sir William Lathlain (Lord Mayor of Perth)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gallop, G. 1989. Know Your Suburb, Lathlain. Southern Gazette. (Newspaper Article)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lathlain Oval has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social value as it has been an important football venue for the Western Australian Football League since 1959. The place is associated with was named after Sir William Lathlian, a prominent Lord Mayor of Perth in the 1920s.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: L1
Place No.: 021



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: L3

Place No.: 022

Red Castle Brewery and Spring (fmr)



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-	
Street Address	101/2 Rutland Avenue	
Locality	Lathlain	
Landgate PIN	12161179	
Land Information	Lot 300	Vol/Folio 1506/383
	Plan/Diagram 54665	Reserve -
GPS	115.901, -31.9625	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	3900
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Water Source
Current Use	-
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: L3

Place No.: 022

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1912
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

-

Condition
Integrity
Authenticity
Date of Survey

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Red Castle Spring is a natural spring that is said to feed the lake in Burswood Gardens on the Great Eastern Highway.

Historically, the spring influenced the siting of the Red Castle Brewery.

In 1912, Sidney Elliot and George Hughes opened the brewery, specialising and winning fame for its heavy stout. In 1952, the Swan Brewery obtained ownership of the place and changed the name to the Stirling Brewery, marketing Stirling Lager but retaining Red Castle Stout.

The 44-room motel and associated function area and restaurant were built in stages from 1961 to 1968, demolishing the former brewery.¹

A tower inspired by the architecture of the former brewery was constructed ontop of the Motel's lift shaft after receiving approval by the City of Perth in 1968.²

A fire destroyed the first floor of the Red Castle Motel in 2012.³

The tower and lift shaft was retained on the site. A new apartment complex has been constructed which holds the name 'Red Castle Apartments'.

¹ Lost Perth Facebook page (16 June 2014)

² Lost Perth Facebook page (16 June 2014)

³ Hickey, Perth Now Website. 11 September 2012

Previous Place No.: L3

Place No.: 022

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: environmental awareness Occupations: Commerce Occupations: Hospitality & Tourism
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidney Elliot (Red Castle Brewery Owner) • George Hughes (Red Castle Brewery Owner)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crann, D. DU. (Oral History) • Wellborn, S. 1987. Swan: The History of a Brewery. University of Western Australia Press. Nedlands WA (Book)

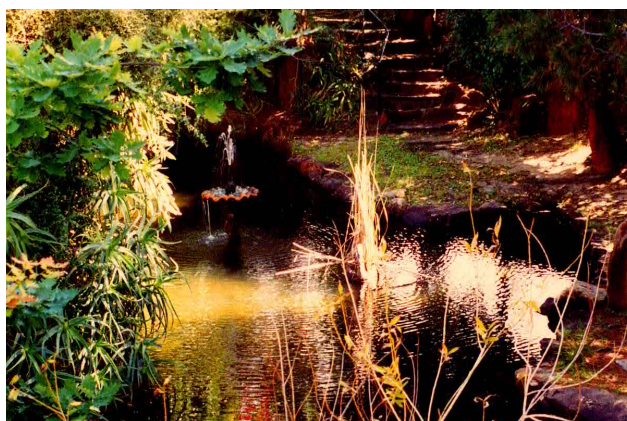
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Red Castle Spring has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic value owing to its association to the Red Castle Brewery; and
- The place has rarity value as it is an example of an uncommon natural phenomenon in this district.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: L2

Place No.: 023

Lathlain Park Primary School



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	Lathlain Primary School	
Street Address	120 Howick Street	
Locality	Lathlain	
Landgate PIN	163256	
Land Information	Lot 5847	Vol/Folio –
	Plan/Diagram Swan 5	Reserve 24453
GPS	115.909, -31.9698	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	3899	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	Classified by National Trust (1985)	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	School	
Current Use	School	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: L2

Place No.: 023

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1956
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Post-War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The school is located on the corner of Howick Street and Keyes Street with an additional entrance from Waller Street. It is within walking distance to the parklands of the Swan River and Burswood Park.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	27/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Lathlain Park Primary School was opened in 1956 and has played a central role in the development of children in Lathlain. The school was named after Sir William Lathlain, who was the City of Perth Mayor from 1918–1923 and then Lord Mayor from 1930–1932. He was also a member of the State's Legislative Council from 1926–1932.

During the early 1970s, student numbers rose at the school to between 500 and 600. The school decreased in size to a population low of approximately 170 students in 1994. At this time it was considered that Lathlain Park Primary School should combine with Carlisle Primary School. However due to concerns about children crossing a major street such as Orrong Road, the decision was made to keep both schools separate.

During the 1980s Lathlain Park Primary School expanded for a few years when two demountables were added to the campus.

In 1988 a time capsule was installed in the front rose garden of the school. This was buried during Australia's Bicentennial Celebrations. Enclosed was a selection of children's work, letters and family histories. It was to be interred for 25 years and to be opened in 2013.

The population in 1998 of 230 students included a full-time pre-primary group that came to the school in 1995.

In 2020, Lathlain Park Primary School is a Level 5 school situated in the south metropolitan education region. It services the needs of students in the suburb of Lathlain.

Previous Place No.: L2

Place No.: 023

Lathlain Park Primary School caters for students in Kindergarten to Year Six and provides academic, social, physical and emotional well-being for students. The staff work with parents, carers and families to maximise opportunities for each student to reach their potential. These relationships are valued and are important partnerships that support a positive and nurturing learning environment.

The school's motto of Seek, Strive and Learn is important in fostering the values and virtues taught by class teachers and these are supported by awards recognition programs.

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Social & Civic Activities: Education & science

-

- Gallop, G. 1989. Know Your Suburb, Lathlain. Southern Gazette. (Newspaper Article)
- Williamson, G. 1997. (Oral Information)
- How, B. 1997. (Oral Information)
- Wilkins, J. 1997. (Oral Information)
- Lathlain Primary School. 2020. Lathlain Primary School Website. <https://Lathlainps.wa.edu.au/> (accessed 17/08/2020) (Website)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lathlain Park Primary School has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social value as a school institution, established in 1956.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: L2

Place No.: 023



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: SJ2

Place No.: 024

Houghton Park



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	87 Boundary Road	
Locality	St James	
Landgate PIN	244731	
Land Information	Lot 1934	Vol/Folio 1259/833
	Plan/Diagram CANNI 8	Reserve 26997
GPS	115.905, -32.0031	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3902
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Park
Current Use	Park
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: SJ2

Place No.: 024

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Gazetted 25 August 1989
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Houghton Park is located within a suburban area of St James and is bounded by Boundary Road to the south, Leyland Street and Boundary Road to the east, Leyland Street and Hitchcock Street to the north and Hitchcock street and Boundary Road to the west. It is an expanse of manicured grass with mature tree plantings of eucalypt to its three boundaries.

There is a children's playground to the north of the park and a small concrete half basketball court and timber ping pong table adjacent. There is a timber gazebo to the west of the playground.

Condition	-
Integrity	-
Authenticity	-
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Houghton Park was named by the Perth City Council in the early 1990s after Cliff W. Houghton, a prominent community member of the Victoria Park District.

Mr Houghton arrived in Victoria Park at the age of five. After his education at East Victoria Park Primary School, Mr Houghton undertook a mechanic's apprenticeship at a local service station. He eventually took over the service station in 1937 and developed it into a car yard. In 1953 the place became a Ford Franchise and the service station site was redeveloped. The business still operated in 1998.

Mr Houghton became involved in honorary community care at an early age. When he was ten years old, Houghton volunteered at the Association for the Blind and the Edward Millen Home. He went on to make a significant contribution to many organisations and was a President of the Victoria Park Rotary Club, the Perth Football Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was closely involved in the setting up and running of the Motor Vehicles Licensing Board.

Cliff Houghton was awarded the Order of Australia Medal during the 1990s for his services to the Victoria Park community. It is for his many contributions that Houghton Park is so named.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cliff W Houghton
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilke, K. Houghton, C. Mairn, V. DU. (Oral Information)

Previous Place No.: SJ2
Place No.: 024

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Houghton Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has social significance as an open public space serving as a gathering and recreation site for the local community; and
- The place has historical value for its associations with the commemoration of a prominent community member, Cliff Houghton, when naming the reserve in the 1990s.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

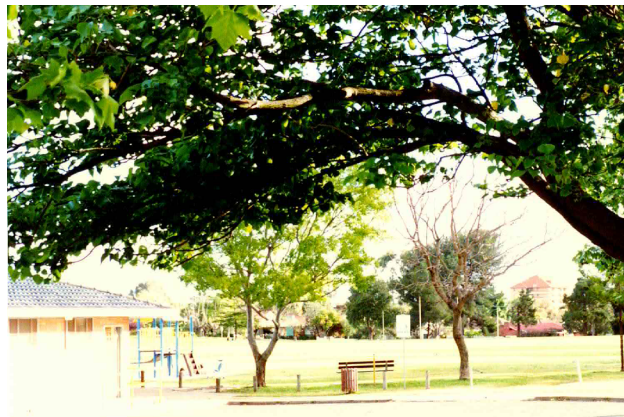


Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: SJ1

Place No.: 025

Higgins Park



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	Hillview Terrace	
Locality	St James	
Landgate PIN	242085	
Land Information	Lot 1930	Vol/Folio 1259/829
	Plan/Diagram CANNI 4	Reserve 26 993
GPS	115.903, -31.9994	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3901
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Parkland
Current Use	Parkland
Other Use	Club House, Tennis Courts

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	-
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Higgins Park is a large recreation reserve bounded by Devenish Street to the north, Hillview Terrace to the east, Playfield Street to the west and Creaton Street to the south. The park includes a large oval surrounded by mature tree plantings of eucalypt, a rendered brick and corrugated steel roof clubhouse building, children's play equipment and a gazebo. Higgins Park Tennis Club is located to the north of the site. Some of the built structures include a number of tennis courts, a brick clubhouse, and an outdoor area covered by a timber pergola. The parkland is elevated above Hillview Terrace and the east side of Creaton Street.

Condition	-
Integrity	-
Authenticity	-
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Higgins Park was named in honour of Mr Joseph Higgins. J. Higgins was a long serving member of the Perth City Council representing the Victoria Park district. He served on the Perth City Council from 1955 to 1987 and became a Freeman of the City. Well known throughout the district, Joseph Higgins was also a founding member of the Victoria Park Senior Citizens Welfare Association which began in 1956. He served as President of the Association for 30 years. Driven by his energy the Association built 70 units for aged people. In his honour one of the blocks of units built for the Aged has been named the Joseph J Higgins complex.

Higgins' involvement in community affairs included presidency of the Victoria Park Primary School P & C Association and an enthusiastic stint as Chairman of the Victoria Park Primary School 75th Anniversary Celebration Committee.

Mr Higgins was a popular figure at the Higgins Park Tennis Club attached to Higgins Park. Mr Higgins died at the age of 82 in 1990. In his obituary in the Southern Gazette newspaper May 8 1990 Dr Geoff Gallop (Victoria Park MLA) said:

Mr Higgins was a tireless and uncomplaining worker for the community, be it as City Councillor, Justice of the Peace or Welfare Worker. His role in the creation and development of the Victoria Park Senior Citizens Association was central. He had the vision to see that quality accommodation close to good facilities and an active social club were the key for senior citizens. Most of all though, Joe Higgins will be remembered for his kindness, generosity and dedication.

Previous Place No.: SJ1

Place No.: 025

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment

- Joseph Higgins
- Southern Gazette. 1990. Newspaper Article/Obituary. P.20 (Newspaper Article)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Higgins Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and social value serving as home of the Higgins Park Tennis Club, which has a number of tennis courts and facilities. The adjacent oval is the venue for various sporting activities. The Park is associated with Mr Joseph Higgins, a well known figure who represented the Victoria Park District on the Perth City Council for over 30 years between 1955–1987. Over the years he made a considerable contribution to many Victoria Park organisations and activities.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: SJ1

Place No.: 025

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP19

Place No.: 026

Memorial Gardens



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	Victoria Park RSL Memorial Gardens	
Street Address	298 Albany Highway (Corner Harvey Street)	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155497	
Land Information	Lot 147-149	Vol/ Folio V322 / F22
	Plan/ Diagram D3427 & P2908	Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.9722	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	11614	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Memorial Garden	
Current Use	Memorial Garden	
Other Use	-	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1917
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Memorial Gardens are located on the corner of Albany Highway and Harvey Street, adjacent to the Town of Victoria Park Administration Centre. In the gardens are various large mature trees, paths, seating and landscaped gardens. The War Memorial is a simple sandstone cross, mounted on a sandstone and brick plinth, located toward the centre of the gardens. The area immediately around the memorial is brick paved. Cypress trees are planted to either side of the pathway leading to the memorial. There is a mounted plaque to the base of the memorial which reads:

IN REMEMBRANCE OF
VICTORIA PARK CITIZENS
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM
1914-1918 – 1939-1945
"WE WILL REMEMBER THEM"

The Memorial Gardens is bounded by a low brick and render wall with wrought iron infill. There is a mounted plaque to the Harvey Street side of the wall which states:

WORLD WAR ONE
HONOUR ROLL
1914-1918

VICTORIA PARK REMEMBERS

The Victoria Park RSL built The Centenary Memorial Wall in 2015 to honour the memory of the servicemen from Victoria Park who served, and those who gave their lives for their country in World War One.

The Wall is situated at the Victoria Park RSL Sub Branch

1 Fred Bell Parade East Victoria Park

LEST WE FORGET

April 2015

There is also a stone tablet mounted on a brick column to the right hand side of the memorial which states:

THIS TABLET WAS UNVEILED
To The Memory Of
JOHN RUSHTON.J.P.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
DIED 10TH AUGUST
1917.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Victoria Park Memorial and Statue were established and erected in honour of those who enlisted from the district to serve in World War 1. The memorial was unveiled in 1917(August 4th, which was the third anniversary of the Declaration of War between England and Germany).

The Sculpture was designed and erected by Peter Porcelli. The Statue was of a WWI soldier known as "The Digger". The pedestal, of Donnybrook stone, had tablets affixed to it, engraved with the names of those men who had gone into War Service. The Memorial is said to be one of the first WWI Memorials erected in Australia.

According to correspondence, vandalism of the statue started during the 1920s.

By the 1950s the statue had deteriorated so badly the decision was made to replace it with a simple stone cross. In 1957 a cross of Sydney sandstone was fixed in place of the old statue. The replacement was funded by the Perth City Council. The name tablets were removed and sent to the Victoria Park Sub-Branch of the RSL.

During 1995 there was a move to rename the Memorial Gardens the Gurney Memorial Park, after Stan Gurney who was a well known Victoria Park identity. Gurney was a successful racing cyclist who was killed during WWII and awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously. This did not eventuate.

With the advent of the Town of Victoria Park a considerable amount of work has been done on the landscaping to enhance the mature Moreton Bay fig trees, first planted during WWI.

Historic Theme	Outside Influences: World Wars and other wars
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Porcelli (Architect)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wigmore, L. 1963. They Dared Mightily. Australian War Memorial. Canberra. (Book) • Town of Victoria Park. DU. Historic Information Collection on Victoria Park Memorial Gardens. (Booklet) • Matthews, J. 1997. (Oral Information)

Previous Place No.: VP19

Place No.: 026

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Memorial Gardens has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained and manicured parkland with mature tree plantings and landscaped gardens; and
- The place has social value as a memorial to commemorate those Victoria Park citizens who died in service during World War I and World War II. The plaques which were on the original memorial, built in 1917, now reside with the Cannington Sub-Branch of the RSL.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Previous Place No.: VP19

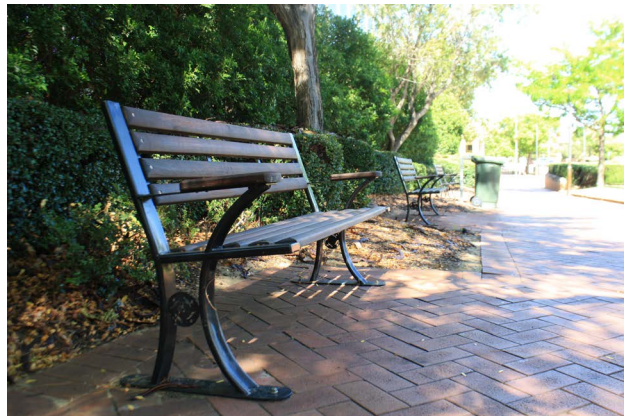
Place No.: 026

Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Source: SCA 2020

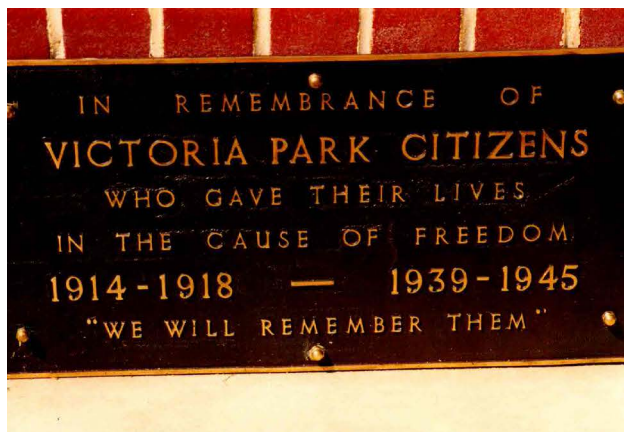


Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP49

Place No.: 027

Tree – Lemon Scented Gum



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-	
Street Address	300 Albany Highway	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155528	
Land Information	Lot 14	Vol/Folio 1712/668
	Plan/ Diagram D68427	Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.972	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	15709
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Tree
Current Use	Tree
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP49

Place No.: 027

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	-
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This mature lemon scented gum tree is located in a commercial area between Shepperton Road and Albany Highway. The height of the tree is considered more than four storeys high.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	27/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Town of Victoria park 2000 Municipal Heritage Inventory noted that the tree was used as a landmark for people arriving at the Town of Victoria offices which are located next door to the tree and from inside the Council Chamber the view of the tree is extremely striking.

There are no known historical details connected to this mature eucalyptus.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Environmental awareness
Associations	-
Sources	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The lemon scented gum tree has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

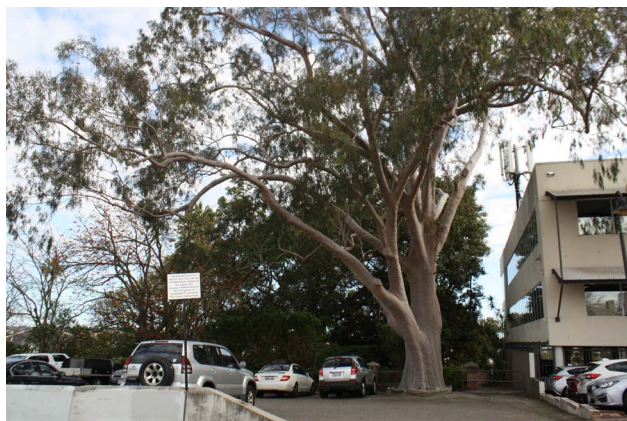
- The place has aesthetic value as a substantial sized mature eucalypt tree, serving as a landmark in the district as well as being a beautiful example of a botanical species in a built up commercial area.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

Previous Place No.: VP49

Place No.: 027

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP2

Place No.: 028

Broken Hill Hotel



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	306-326 Albany Highway	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	12408308	
Land Information	Lot 151 & 152	Vol/Folio 506A/81
	Plan / Diagram P2908	Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.9725	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	02220	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places (2013)	
	Register of the National Estate Indicative Place	
	Classified by the National Trust Classified (1988)	
	Statewide Hotel Survey Completed (1997)	
	Register of the National Estate Nominated (1991)	

Previous Place No.: VP2

Place No.: 028

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Hotel
Current Use	Hotel & Bar
Other Use	-
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1899
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following information has been extracted from the State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation:

Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park (1898) is a predominantly two-storey rendered brick building with a corrugated sheet metal pitched roof and a prominent corner tower. A single-storey drive-through bottle shop (c. 1975, 2005) extends to the rear of the building. The place has a corner location within a busy commercial thoroughfare of the Town of Victoria Park with the building displaying street frontages to both Albany Highway and Harper Street.

Located towards the crest of a hill on Albany Highway which makes a gentle deviation to the south near the street intersection, the eponymous Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park has developed an iconic status within the town due to its prominent position and harmonious Federation Free Classical styling, incorporating a landmark tower at the street corner. Commercial development on adjacent sites together with street planting on the verge and median strips now partially obscure Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park from medium range and afar, detracting from some of its landmark status.

The original portion of Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park has a square plan form that sits close to the street boundaries and straddles the three lots which comprise the place. The single-storey form of the bottle shop, and some auxiliary facilities which have been appended to the rear elevation extend to the north-east along Harper Street creating an L-shape wing along the south-east boundary. A beer garden occupies the site to the north-west of the building with the paved terrace set below ground floor level of the hotel due to the fall across the site, while the rest of the land is bituminised for uncovered car parking. A free standing toilet block is located in the upper beer garden along the north-east boundary. Further outdoor terraces are located in front of the Albany Highway elevation, to each side of the main entrance which is raised above street level and accessed by a half-flight of stairs. Street planting around the building includes a Eucalypt (sp. unknown) and Plane Tree (*Platanus acerifolia*) along the Albany Highway verge and a large Hills Fig (*Ficus hillii*) at the southern corner of the building, close to the street intersection with its dense canopy extending to the face of the building and shielding some views of the landmark corner tower.

The principal street elevations were once almost identical around the corner tower comprising rhythmical arcading to both levels of the facades with roof top pediments as well as the tower, creating interest to the skyline. The classical forms of the semi-circular openings and accompanying mouldings are relatively simple and without the effervescent ornamentation of more ebullient Gold Boom architecture. The pattern of the arcading is clearly ordered with wide openings to the recessed balconies in the centre of the facades, and narrower openings to the windows at each end, and at the corner. Modifications made to the Harper Street elevation in the mid-late twentieth century do not conform to this clear ordering and utilise square window and door modules at regular spacings.

Solid balustrades to the upper floor balconies and roof top pediments are embellished with split balusters which contribute to the rhythm of the facades while the corner parapets which incorporate an arched opening and triangular pediment, create prominent accents to the skyline. The northern pediment along Albany Highway appears to house a small attic space with a pyramid roof immediately behind intersecting the hipped roof forms. The other pediments around the corner tower are decorative facade features only with open arches, spherical ornaments, scrolled brackets and stucco ornamentation in the gable pediment. Early photographs of the place show these two pediments formerly matched their northern counterpart and the roof originally featured some dormer ventilators. The octagonal corner tower has semi-circular blind openings and is capped with an ogee-shaped dome. It is unclear whether the openings were ever glazed or if the tower offered viewing capability through the arches.

Two tall painted brick chimneys, visible above the northern roof plane are capped with triangular mouldings. Immediately below the chimneys a skillion roof extends at a lower pitch over the first floor balcony which is continuous across the full length of the north-west elevation. The balcony has timber posts and simple brackets and a horizontal slat timber balustrade overlooking the beer garden below, and with views back towards Perth city but is not currently accessible to the public. The north-east elevation facing the carpark is utilitarian with a series of small rectangular window openings at high level indicative of bathroom facilities. A secondary entrance to the hotel with a gabled portico has been appended to the ground level of this elevation providing direct access from the rear carpark. Immediately adjacent is the drive-through bottleshop which has a horizontal parapet concealing a low pitched roof and roller doors across the vehicle openings.

Archival photographs show the building initially featured face brickwork walls with rendered mouldings accentuating openings. It is unclear when the external wall fabric was rendered, but likely to have occurred around mid-twentieth century. The building currently displays a contrasting paint colour scheme with dark grey applied to the end and corner bays and a light cream finish in the centres.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park is a two-storey Federation Free Classical style hotel with prominent corner faceted dome tower, which dominates the busy commercial thoroughfare of Albany Highway in Victoria Park. The first land grants in the area known as Victoria Park were allocated in the same year that the Swan River Colony was established, in 1829, to Henry Camfield, John Butler and Samuel Bickley, who were granted Swan Location 35, Swan Location 36 and Canning Location 2 respectively.¹

Development of the area was relatively slow in comparison to other regions at the same distance from the capital, as the area consisted mainly of sand and shrubbery with some isolated pockets of vegetation, which offered practically no attraction to colonist for settlement. However, with the construction of the first Causeway Bridges over Heirisson Islands in 1843, and the mapping of the first overland route connecting Perth with Albany, originally known as King George

Sound Road now known as Albany Highway, through Victoria Park in 1853, the area gradually became more appealing for settlers.²

Until the construction the Pinjarra to Perth Railway Line through Victoria Park in May 1893, the area still remained largely ignored as nothing more than the beginnings of the overland route from Perth to Albany. Prior to 1893, there were little more than 20 dwellings in the district, which by 1898 had risen to over 1,000.³ The district's population was further supplemented by the enormous migration to the State which directly resulted from the discovery of Western Australian Gold in the 1890s and the wealth and immigration this brought.

The district of Victoria Park was particularly attractive to new arrivals, as it offered relatively inexpensive land and was in close proximity to Perth city. Due to this growth, Victoria Park Roads Board was gazetted in 1894, and was declared a Municipality in 1897.⁴

The year 1897 was also when construction began on Victoria Park's first two hotels, the Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park on the corner of Albany Highway and Harper Street and the original Victoria Park Hotel on the corner of Albany Highway and State Street. Little information exists about the original 1897 Victoria Park Hotel. It was later demolished, and in 1908 a second Victoria Park Hotel was constructed on the same site. Like its predecessor, the 1908 hotel was also demolished and a third, the current Victoria Park Hotel, was completed in 1927.⁵

In 1897 the land upon which the Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park was about to be constructed was owned by Marion Frances Russell and her husband, Alfred George Russell, the Mayor of Victoria Park from 1898–1903.⁶

The land was purchased from Mary Edith Parry, the sister of the famous West Australian architect George Herbert Parry, in 1894, and in 1897 the Russell's contracted the architect Robert Thompson McMaster, who at that time was the then current, and first, Mayor of Victoria Park, to design and build a hotel on this portion of land.

Robert Thompson McMaster, articled under Melbourne architect, Michael Egan for eight years before coming to Western Australia c. 1891. In Perth, McMaster briefly worked for the Public Works Department until 1892–93 when he established his own successful practice, initially in partnership with F.G. Renou although the partnership was short lived.

Previous Place No.: VP2

Place No.: 028

McMaster was responsible for the design of a number of structures in and around Perth, including 'Tukurua' at 7 Rosendo Street, Cottesloe (P3454,) Forrest Farmhouse (fmr), 86 Mackie Street, Victoria Park (P3996), United Service Hotel at 43 St Georges Terrace (now demolished), Ozone Hotel at 1 Adelaide Terrace (now demolished, site of P16551 Ozone Reserve), Smith's Chambers at 149 Barrack Street, and Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park.⁷

The Ozone Hotel and Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park were some of McMaster's later works as an architect, as he appears to have had little involvement with the profession after returning from war service in South Africa in 1901 having attained the rank of Captain. He is credited with the design of Central Arcade in 1904 and maintained an office there for a period before the building was demolished in the 1920s for Forrest Place.⁸ McMaster Street (previously Hereford Street) in Victoria Park a short distance from Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park, is named in his honour, after he was killed in action at Gallipoli on 7th August 1915.

The site chosen for the Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park had already proven to be a high traffic area for those travelling along the Perth to Albany road. Its location had previously been the site of the first coach stop along the road route, where a natural spring was located, known as Two Mile Spring, or sometimes Two Mile Well. The natural spring provided water for a horse trough where a few shady trees also stood. Its location was entirely responsible for the bend in the Albany Highway, between McMaster and King George Street, opposite the Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park.⁹

Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park was completed in 1898, costing the Russell's £6,000.¹⁰ It accommodated public and lounge bars on the ground floor, and provided twenty bedrooms with magnificent views of the city, on the first floor.

The hotel quickly became a popular meeting place for local residents, particularly as there was little else in the municipality in the way of entertainment or recreation. In 1905, the Perth Electric Tramway was extended from Perth across the Causeway along Albany Highway, bringing with it unprecedented prosperity to the suburb, a boost to the local population, and an increase in commercial development. The 'Causeway' Line terminated at Mackie Street, but was later extended twice, firstly to Patricia Street in 1934 and to Welshpool Road in 1942. By 1907, a tram stop had been established opposite the Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park, where 70 trams were stopping daily.¹¹

By the mid-1930s, the hotel had undergone some significant redevelopment with the creation of a corner opening directly under the tower, where windows were previously located. In 1953, W. G. Bennett & Associates designed an upgrade to the hotel's sanitary facilities, which included the reconfiguration of the first floor bathrooms and the addition of an external toilet block to the North of the site.¹²

Following the closure and dismantling of the 'Causeway' Line in 1950, and the major road building program of the 1970s, which saw the widening and reconstruction of Shepperton Road and realignment of the primary route to Perth's southern suburbs from the city; the use of Albany Highway through Victoria Park as a major traffic route became significantly reduced. As a consequence, the hotel experienced a reduction in passing trade and lost some of its prominence and visibility, for it was no longer located on a major traffic route.

In the latter half of the twentieth century, hotels throughout the State experienced the problem where their accommodation facilities were no longer being used by the passing or local trade, and their upkeep had become uneconomical and expensive. In many cases, like that of Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park, this resulted in the closure of accommodation services altogether, while retaining the sale of food and beverages.¹³ In 1970, to accommodate this change in services, the licensing authority introduced the Tavern Licence, which allowed a place to sell liquor for consumption on and off the licensed premises, and the licensee was not required to provide any accommodation for any person(s).¹⁴

Unlike many of its contemporaries, however, Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park did not exchange its Hotel License for a Tavern License, the Hotel still retains its Hotel Licensed today (2012),¹⁵ however its suite of bedrooms are utilised for office space rather than accommodation.

The hotel underwent several modifications during the last quarter of the twentieth century, beginning with the addition of a bottle shop to the rear of the hotel in c.1975. In 1987 the hotel was refurbished, and in 1992 works were carried out to open up some of the internal passage ways. In 2005 substantial developments were carried out, including the reconfiguration of the ground floor space, the upgrading of the alfresco area, repainting of the exterior and further additions to the rear bottle shops to accommodate drive-through custom. The first floor, however, was unaffected, it retains its main staircase, as well as its original layout and much of its original fabric.

In 2012, Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park, despite no longer providing accommodation facilities, it continues to operate as a public house.

1 Heritage Today, Town of Victoria Park: Municipal Heritage Inventory (2000), p.3.

2 State Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for P3631 Causeway Bridges (1998), p.4 and Stokes, Lois., A Streetscape of Part of Albany Highway in the decade of 1890-1900 and Beyond (1992), p. 4.

3 Stokes, Lois., A Streetscape of Part of Albany Highway in the decade of 1890-1900 and Beyond (1992), p. 3.

4 Gallop, Geoff, Know Your Suburb: Victoria Park & East Victoria Park, (1992).

5 Place entry for 'Victoria Park Hotel', in Heritage Today, Town of Victoria Park: Municipal Heritage Inventory (2000)

6 Certificate of Title (Vol. LIX/ Fol. 92) records the transfer of land from Mary Edith Pary to Marion Frances Russell on 24th October 1894., and, Record of Mayors and Councillors of Victoria Park 1894-1917, provided by Victoria Park Library, Local History Collection.

7 J S Battye, The Cyclopedia of Western Australia (1913), volume 1, p. 410, volume 2, p. 277 & The West Australian, 16 August 1915, p. 8.

8 The Western Mail, 23 Dec 1904, p. 46.

9 Stokes, Lois., A Streetscape of Part of Albany Highway in the decade of 1890-1900 and Beyond (1992), p. 2

10 'A Year's Building. Large Increases in City and Suburbs: The Rapid Advancement of Perth', The West Australian, 25 January 1898, p. 7.

11 'Broken Hill Hotel: Victoria Park, Perth', Sunday Times, 8 December 1907, p. 4.

12 'Broken Hill Hotel - Victoria Park: Proposed New Toilets to Hotel & Beer Garden', plans by W. G. Bennett & Associated Architects and Town Planners (7.8.1953), retained in Town of Victoria Park Archives.

13 Ball, J., Kelsall D., and Pidgeon J., Statewide Survey of Hotels 1829-1939, Volume 1 (1997), p. 57.

14 Government of Western Australia Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor, 'Hotel Licence, Information' http://www.rgl.wa.gov.au/ResourceFiles/ApplicationKits/Liquor/Hotel_tavern_small_bar_licence.pdf. Accessed on 24 April 2012.

15 Phone conversation between Government of Western Australia Department of Racing, Gaming and Liquor and State Heritage Office Conservation Officer, Sian Ferraz, 24 April 2012.

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Occupations: Hospitality & tourism

- Robert McMaster (Architect)
- De Mori, C. c1984. Time, Gentleman. Published for AHA (WA Branch). (Book)
- AU. 1912. The Cyclopedia of Western Australia. Ed Battye IS, Heoperman Press. Carlisle. (Book)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is located at a highly visible position at the crest of Broken Hill in Victoria Park, and is considered a significant landmark for those travelling the Albany road, and later Albany Highway, from 1898 to the present day;
- The place was originally owned by Alfred George Russell, the second Mayor of Victoria Park, and was designed by the architect, and first Mayor of Victoria Park, Robert Thompson McMaster, and is a rare extant example of his work; and
- The place is a fine and substantial example of a Federation Free Classical hotel, representative of the grandiose hotel architecture built in Perth and its immediate suburbs during the gold rush period.

Aesthetic Value

Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park is a two-storey Federation Free Classical style hotel with prominent corner faceted dome tower, which dominates the busy commercial thoroughfare of Albany Highway in Victoria Park. (Criterion 1.2)

Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park is located at a highly visible position at the crest of Broken Hill in Victoria Park and considered a significant local landmark by the local community. (Criterion 1.3)

Previous Place No.: VP2

Place No.: 028

Historic Value	<p>The site of Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park was previously the location of the first coach stop from Perth along the Perth to Albany road, where a natural spring was located, known as Two Mile Spring, or sometimes Two Mile Well, which provided water for a horse trough. (Criterion 2.2)</p> <p>Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park is indicative of the rapid growth and development of the suburb of Victoria Park during the 1890s following the discovery of gold in West Australian. (Criterion 2.2)</p> <p>Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park is the most elaborate and substantial extant work of the architect, and first Mayor of Victoria Park, Robert Thompson McMaster, who after working for the Public Works Department in the early 1890s, established his own successful practice and was responsible for United Service Hotel at 43 St Georges Terrace (now demolished), Ozone Hotel at 1 Adelaide Terrace (now demolished, site of P16551 Ozone Reserve), and Smith's Chambers at 149 Barrack Street. (Criterion 2.3)</p> <p>Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park was originally owned, and construction funded by, Marion Frances Russell and her husband, the second Mayor of Victoria Park, Alfred George Russell. (Criterion 2.3)</p>
Scientific Value	-
Social Value	<p>Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park is highly valued by the community, and has been continuously used as a place of recreation and entertainment for over 110 years. (Criterion 4.1)</p> <p>Broken Hill Hotel, Victoria Park, prominently situated on the crest of Broken Hill in Victoria Park, significantly contributes to the community's sense of place, and is considered a significant landmark for those travelling the Albany road, and later Albany Highway, from 1898 to the present day. (Criterion 4.2)</p>
Management Category	1
Level of Significance	Exceptional

Previous Place No.: VP2

Place No.: 028

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PH00017-04 Albany Highway, circa 1925

Source: Historypin.org



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP7

Place No.: 029

Victoria Park Library (fmr)



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	Equator Restaurant; Patch Theatre; Malatang Noodle House	
Street Address	315-317b Albany Highway	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	150974	
Land Information	Lot 3-4	Vol/Folio 1581/159
	Plan/Diagram 2594	Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.973	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	03907
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

Previous Place No.: VP7

Place No.: 029

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Library
Current Use	Restaurant
Other Use	Theatre
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1903
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Period

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Victoria Park Library (Fmr) is a single storey rendered masonry building located at 315–317b Albany Highway. The building faces the intersection of Albany Highway and Harper Street. The corrugated steel hip roof is concealed by rendered masonry parapet walls. The building is divided into three separate tenancies from the street.

The place has undergone significant alterations over time; however, some decorative detailing to the street elevation remains.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Victoria Park Library was opened at the turn of the twentieth century by the Governor of the day Sir Edward Stone. The building was used as a meeting hall as well as a library. The meeting rooms were well used for the Oddfellows and Buffaloes as well as other community groups. The hall was also an attractive venue for dances and wedding receptions.

In 1972 it became the home for Patch Theatre which continued to run the library and hall until 1980 when they moved to Burswood Road.

The building was converted to a restaurant and was known as the Equator restaurant during the c1980s-90s.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Education & science Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment Occupations: Hospitality & tourism
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Previous Place No.: VP7

Place No.: 029

Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oddfellows and Buffaloes • Patch Theatre
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU. DU. History of the Patch Theatre. GG History Collection. (Time-line) • Cranfield, A; Dahalan, A. 1996. Case Study of Equator Restaurant/ Old Victoria Park Library. Curtin School of Architecture. (Report)

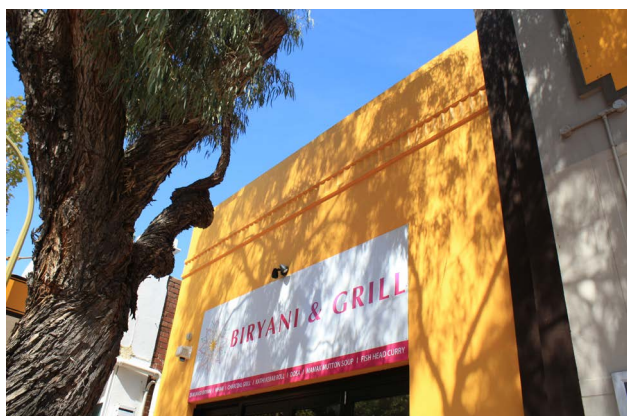
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria Park Library (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- It is a place of cultural importance to the Victoria Park community, first as a library then later as a meeting place and theatre; and
- The place is associated with the history of community social development as well as contributing to the streetscape of Albany Highway.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP7

Place No.: 029

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP9

Place No.: 030

Manchester Trading (fmr)



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	319 Albany Highway (Opposite Harper Street)
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	150975
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio 1006/321 Plan/Diagram 2594 Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.9731
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	03909
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Retail Outlet
Current Use	Retail Outlet
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP9

Place No.: 030

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920s
Walls	Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Period

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This commercial building is one of a row of shops set close to Albany Highway opposite the Harper Street intersection. The shopfront is symmetrical with two recessed entrances set in between prominent bay windows used for display purposes. The building has a stepped parapet with an awning above the shop front. Signage is displayed to the awning fascia.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Manchester Trading was started during the 1930s by Keith Nicholls, who later became an aviator during WWII. After the war he continued in aviation and the business changed hands.

From its beginnings until 1997, the shop operated as Manchester Trading as 'the' household linen specialists.

After the sale of the building in 1997, it was repainted and the old awnings removed.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce, Hospitality & tourism
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keith Nicholls (First Trader)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houghton, C. DU. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Manchester Trading (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The building has streetscape value as one of a row of commercial businesses on Albany Highway built in a similar style in a certain time period.
- This building is representative of a class of retail buildings.
- The history of the building as a specialist household linen shop gives the place social significance.

Previous Place No.: VP9

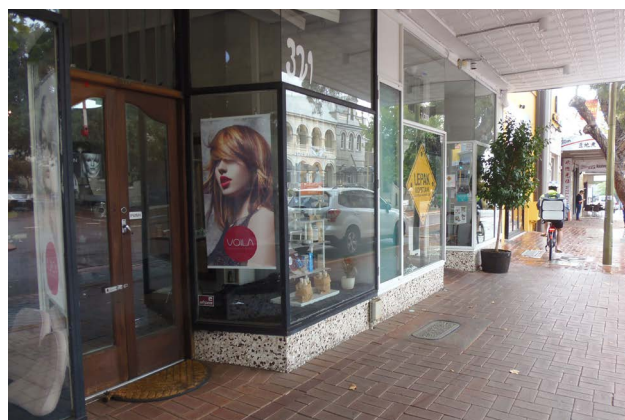
Place No.: 030

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP13

Place No.: 031

Harrolds Chambers



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	327 Albany Highway (Corner King George Street)
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	150976
Land Information	Lot 17 Vol/Folio 1724/196 Plan/Diagram 17433 Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.9731
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	03912
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	Classified by the National Trust Classified (1988) Register of the National Estate Nominated (1990)
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Commercial
Current Use	Commercial
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP13

Place No.: 031

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1930s
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This is a two storey Inter-War building, with shops at street level and offices above located on the corner of King George Street and Albany Highway. It addresses its corner position with a truncated corner entrance to the shop and a principal facade to King George Street, combining the entrance to the offices. It is a rendered masonry building with stepped parapets obscuring a hipped roof behind. The facade is articulated by pilasters, layered at the corner and running the full height of the buildings. The upper parapet is banded horizontally and there are simple decorative mouldings below the banding and above the ground floor windows. There is a suspended canopy over the shops.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	03/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Harrolds Chambers are named after Edmund Joseph Harrold (known as Ned). Both these Chambers and the Coolgardie Chambers positioned opposite, were built by Ned Harrold. According to oral history, Ned was part of Harrold and Murray, produce merchants, during the 1930s and World War II. The Chambers were built for investment purposes and developed for commercial use. Mr Harrold also owned the Broken Hill Hotel for a number of years.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edmund Joseph Harrold (Builder)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houghton, C. DU. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Harrolds Chambers has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The building is prominent on its corner setting, enhanced by the presence of the Coolgardie Chambers on the opposite corner; and
- The building is a representative example of commercial Art Deco architectural design of the Inter-War period.

Previous Place No.: VP13

Place No.: 031

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP3

Place No.: 032

Coolgardie Chambers



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	335 Albany Highway (Corner King George Street)
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	150907
Land Information	Lot 17 Vol/Folio 1724/196
	Plan/Diagram 17433 Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.9734
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	03904
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Commercial
Current Use	Commercial
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1930s
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Coolgardie Chambers is a two storey Inter-War building located at the corner of King George Street and Albany Hwy, with shops to the ground floor and offices above. The building addresses its corner position with a truncated corner entrance. The Coolgardie Chambers is a rendered masonry building with a stepped parapet obscuring a corrugated steel hipped roof behind. The proportions to the first floor and parapet are symmetrical and the building facade features horizontal rendered band detailing. There is a suspended awning to the ground floor with the underside of the awning lined with pressed tin. The horizontal windows to the first floor are aluminium framed as are the windows and doors to the ground level. There is evidence of alterations and extensions to the rear of the property.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	12/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A local builder named Edmund Joseph Harrold (known as Ned) constructed both the Coolgardie Chambers and Harrold Chambers (which is situated opposite King George Street). Mr Harrold also owned the Broken Hill Hotel during the 1920s and beyond. The precise date of the building construction is unknown but sewerage plans obtained indicate its existence in 1940.

The Coolgardie Chambers were used for Stones Chemist and Photographic Studios – both long term tenants.

In 1997 the tenants were a second hand bookstore, OPSM Eyewear, a tattoo studio and an accountant's and solicitor's office. During this time the building was owned by Arthur Litis who had owned the property for approximately 40 years.

In 2020, the street level tenancies include two takeaway food shops. The first floor offices are currently vacant.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edmund Joseph Harrold (Builder)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jenning, R; Edwards, G; Meyer, J. 1996. Case Study of Coolgardie Chambers. Curtin School of Architecture. (Report)

Previous Place No.: VP3
Place No.: 032

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Coolgardie Chambers has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

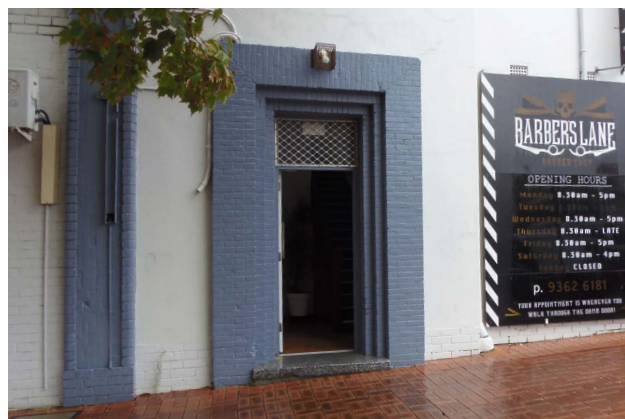
- The building prominent corner position contributes to the commercial strip along Albany Highway;
- The building is an example of commercial Inter-War architecture within the Town of Victoria Park; and
- The building is associated with Edmund Joseph Harrold who constructed the Harrold Chambers with similar architectural detailing and as a pair, the Chambers contribute an important element to the story of development in the Albany Highway shopping precinct.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

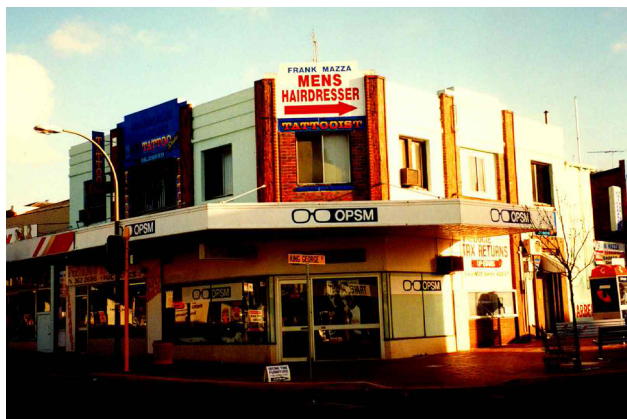


Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP3

Place No.: 032

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP23

Place No.: 033

Post Office



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-		
Street Address	414-420 Albany Highway		
Locality	Victoria Park		
Landgate PIN	157249		
Land Information	Lot 114	Vol/Folio 1649/487	
	Plan/Diagram 2916	Reserve -	
GPS	115.898, -31.9748		

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	02222
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places (1995)

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Post Office
Current Use	Post Office and Cafe
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1896
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following information has been sourced from the heritage Council of Western Australia Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation for the Victoria Park Post Office:

Victoria Park Post Office is of Federation Free Style, originally built of red fairfaced brickwork.

The original roof was constructed as a gambrel, tiled with terracotta gargoyles and a roof lantern. The roof structure was framed of 'queen-posts' with ventilated gablets. Behind the street frontage, the roof reverted to a standard hip construction with lean-to roofs over the verandahs.

The original entrance porch is located on its south west corner with rendered decorations surrounding its arched openings and piers. The main facade to Albany Highway comprised of four bays. The addition in the 1950s extended the facade in a south easterly direction, to form two further bays, including one fenestration and an easternmost porch, built in matching style. The roof was re-configured, the gambrel, gargoyles and lantern were removed. The masonry junction of the addition was concealed by painting the brickwork.

The fascia and associated timberwork bear evidence through shrinkage at the mitred union of the original building and its addition.

The render patterning continues around the arch openings, the chimneys, and the recesses of the windows with elongated, simulated keystones. The rendered section of the facades feature a recessed joint pattern characteristic of Beasley's work. The wall infill is now of painted render.

The windows are broken into three vertical sections. They contain an unusual pattern with their central transom curved to match the arched opening. This central transom is made of a heavier frame section visually strengthening the arched form.

The verandah identifying the entrance to the residence was enclosed in 1923, and the roof extended to accommodate post boxes. (Private postal boxes are now also accommodated in the enclosed rear verandah.)

The original drawings indicate timber floors, fireplaces without mantles, dado lining, 4m high ceilings, and otherwise traditional construction and finishes. The public area had a desk along the street wall.

In 1923, the residence was reduced to a single bedroom with an adjoining bathroom. The front two bedrooms were converted to the postmaster's office and telegraph office. The kitchen was converted to a welfare room containing a stove, sink, bench and separate pantry. The mail room now occupies the living room.

Previous Place No.: VP23

Place No.: 033

In the 1940s, further modifications were carried out including, an extension to the counter, removal of the wall dividing the hall and the mail room, and changes to doors and windows.¹² Fence and gate details and the location of an incinerator are detailed on a plan prepared at this time.¹³ Although, a garage, fences and other outbuildings are shown to the south east of the main building, no alteration to the Albany Road elevation is indicated at this stage.

By the mid 1950s, the interior was divided into the public area with the mail room behind, allowing direct access to the service rooms and private post boxes at the rear. The building extension created a new office for the postmaster located behind the new entrance porch, and extended the general office and public space. The welfare room was converted to staff toilets, and a new doorway created to directly link the mail hall, and the remaining bedroom converted to a lunch room.

The public space is generally intact with the exception of the installation of a sub-ceiling, modern lighting and air handling facilities. The original fireplace has been removed, but a portion is visible at the cornice.

The walls to the original hall of the residence, have been removed, but their location is evident by beams below the ceiling. The fireplaces remain, a small safe has been installed into one of them, and the others have had their openings sealed. The ceilings, walls, joinery, floors (linoleum covered), and verandah linings are otherwise intact. Some evidence of termite infestation, from 1994, is present near the mail room fireplace.

The two arch windows on the Duncan Street facade have been replaced with a curved profile in clear anodised aluminium sections which mimics the original. All other windows are, or match those depicted in the original documents

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	12/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information is based on the assessment report on the Victoria Park Post Office by David Kelsall, 1994.

Victoria Park Post Office at the corner of Albany Highway and Duncan Streets is a single storey building constructed in 1913.

In 1834, the first regular mail service between settlements in the colony was established, and included a weekly service to Canning and Pinjarra. Until the turn-of-the-century all incoming mail to the Colony was delivered to Albany. The mail was then transferred to Perth by road, which took two horses six and a half days.

Previous Place No.: VP23

Place No.: 033

The first subdivision of residential lots in Victoria Park began in 1887. The opening of a railway station in 1893, encouraged settlement and Victoria Park underwent a development boom. The gazettal of the municipality of Victoria Park, in 1897, brought with it various amenities previously unavailable, including, the delivery of mail.¹

Victoria Park evolved as ribbon development flanking a main road to the town of Albany since the inception of the Colony. The establishment of the tram route reinforced residential and commercial development to its terminus at the southern end of the suburb. The demise of trams did not diminish the commercial importance of the centre or Albany Highway.

In 1898, a post office established in Victoria Park as a post and telegraph office. Post and telegraph business in Victoria Park was conducted at least in 1902, by a Postmistress from a six roomed 'wood and iron house' leased by the Deputy Postmaster General from the owner, Mr G Fairbrother.² In 1904, it was designated an allowance office, which became semi-official in 1907. In 1911, it was again designated an allowance office, and an official post office in 1912.³

The Commonwealth acquired Lot 114 from the holding in July, 1913.⁴ A new title was registered and reissued in metric dimensions on 15 August, 1983.⁵ The street to the north west is now shown as Duncan Street, Albany Road as Albany Highway, and the owner as Australian Postal Commission. A building contract for the tender sum of £1711/14, was let to W. N. Roberts on 9 January 1913.⁶ The drawing, No. 16003, is signed by Hillson Beasley, Chief Architect for the Western Australian Public Works Department (PWD).⁷

The plan on the drawing is noted as having been amended in January prior to the letting of the contract. A further note near the title of the drawing is marked 'corrected 24-2-20'. Victoria Park Post Office was built with an attached residence at the rear which provided three bedrooms. The residence was considered at the time to be modest in comparison with accommodation provided in some earlier post offices, for example, Brisbane Street Post Office.⁸

In 1923, the residential function of the post office ceased and the spaces re-assigned to an additional mail room and offices. Alterations, to the sum of £76/05, were made to the interior, including the removal of an externally accessed telephone cabinet.⁹

The building had previously allowed generous provision for postal activity, suggesting it was to be a busy office from its conception. In the 1940s, the building underwent minor alterations. The addition is believed to have been built in the mid 1950s.¹⁰ An Australia Post drawing dated 1979, depicts the present layout of the post office with its addition to the south east corner of the building of public and office space, postmaster's office and entrance porch.

The commercial nature of Albany Highway has endured, and Victoria Park Post Office continues to be used as a Post Office.

¹ Council Agenda, City of Perth Department of Planning, 11 May, 1994, Item 6, p. 47.

² Australian Archives, File 2434/02.

³ Pope, B., Broomfield and Kelsall, 'Historical and Architectural Assessments of Post Offices in Western Australia owned by Australian Post', 1993.

⁴ Application 1526/1913 Lands Acquisition Act No. 13 of 1906.

⁵ Certificate of Title, Vol 558, Folio 49; Certificate of Title, Vol 1649, Folio 487, Diagram 3616.

⁶ PWD Contract Book, Volume 1.

⁷ Australia Post Files, Drawing No. 16003.

⁸ *ibid.*, Council Agenda.

⁹ *ibid.*, PWD Contract Book.

¹⁰ *ibid.*

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Community services & utilities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hillson Beasley (Chief Architect for the Western Australian Public Works Department)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chamber of Commerce. 1996. Victoria Park: Business and Enterprise 1890s-1990s. (Booklet) Heritage Council of Western Australia. DU. Assessment Documentation. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Victoria Park Post Office has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The generous size of the postal building and its original detailed design demonstrates the importance of postal activity in the locality in the early part of this century;
- The place occupies a prominent street corner and is an important part of the townscape within Victoria Park commercial area;
- The place represents the development of postal services in the State, and the development of community life at the time; and
- The attached residence is a demonstration of a particular way of life of the postmaster at the time.

Aesthetic Value	Victoria Park Post Office makes an important contribution to the streetscape of Duncan Street and Albany Highway as it occupies a prominent corner position in a commercial area comprising the ribbon development of Albany Highway. (Criterion 1.4)
Historic Value	<p>Victoria Park Post Office is of historic importance for its association with postal services on Albany Highway, the initial transport and communications link in the Colony. (Criterion 2.1)</p> <p>Victoria Park Post Office is of historic value for providing postal services to the community for over eighty years. (Criterion 2.1)</p> <p>Victoria Park Post Office is important as evidence of a way of life. The importance is enhanced by the size and proportion of the building assigned to postal use and the services provided from within it to the people and business community of Victoria Park. (Criterion 2.2)</p>
Scientific Value	-

Previous Place No.: VP23

Place No.: 033

Social Value

Victoria Park Post Office is significant through its association with the community as a meeting place, particularly in the early days of the community's development, prior to the widespread introduction of telephones and home mail delivery. The post office played an important community role in the disbursement of social assistance, and collection of war bonds. (Criterion 4.2)

Management Category

1

Level of Significance

Exceptional

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP23
Place No.: 033

HISTORICAL DRAWINGS

Place No VP23/Post Office/ Page 5



Early drawings of the Victoria Park Post Office.

Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP51

Place No.: 034

Victoria Jewellers and Watchmakers



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	415 Albany Highway
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	150897
Land Information	Lot 2
	Plan/Diagram 25889
GPS	115.897, -31.9749
	Vol/Folio 1772/75
	Reserve -
HERITAGE LISTING AND SURVEY	
DPLH inHerit Database	15720
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Commercial
Current Use	Commercial
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	-
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter-War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Victoria Jewellers and Watchmakers building is located on the south side of Albany Highway across from the intersection to Duncan Street.

This two storey painted rendered masonry building has a shop to the ground floor and a former residence above. Face brick construction is evident to the east exterior wall. The street facade has two windows at the upper level with decorative glazing beads breaking the windows into four panes. The building has a stepped parapet concealing the visibility of the roof. There is a heavy moulding across the upper fascia panel with simple plaster mouldings to the side. Decorative moulding is also located on the facade below the first floor windows. This is concealed by the cantilever awning that has steel supporting tension rods and pressed metal to the underside. The metal fascia to the awning, the ground floor windows and pilasters all have signage in maroon and cream. The main building facade follows the street line; however the ground floor shop front is angled to the street. An exterior metal staircase to the first floor is located on the west elevation of the building. This staircase is accessed via a narrow pathway that divides the building from the neighbouring premise.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	12/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Victoria Jewellers and Watchmakers was once a greengrocer's shop. It was built for the Mitchell family who lived in the top of the building while running the fruit and vegetable business from downstairs. One of the Mitchell daughters married Harold Hawthorne, a prominent Carlisle community citizen. Another daughter married Joe Higgins, also a councillor and committed community member of Victoria Park. The shop was built before World War II and was a greengrocer for many years. A number of different businesses have traded from these premises, including a hairdresser and the jewellers (since 1996).

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitchell Family (First Owners)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houghton, C. 1997. (Oral Information)

Previous Place No.: VP51

Place No.: 034

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria Jewellers and Watchmakers has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The building contributes to the Albany Highway streetscape of the commercial/retail premises;
- The architectural style of the building is valued by the community; and
- The many businesses that have operated from the premises reflect the changing retail trade along the highway.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP22

Place No.: 035

Victoria Park Police Station (fmr)



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	450 Albany Highway	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	1215122	
Land Information	Lot 5580	Vol/Folio F973
	Plan/Diagram SWAN 6	Reserve -
GPS	115.898, -31.9756	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	2219
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places (1998) Heritage Agreement (1998)

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Police Station
Current Use	Commercial
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1908
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Free Style

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following information has been sourced from the Heritage Council of Western Australia Assessment Documentation for the Victoria Park Police Office:

Victoria Park Police Station is a single-storey brick building with a corrugated iron roof, located close to the building line along Albany Highway and constructed in the Federation Free Style.

A small grass verge separates the front of the police station from the footpath with a low brick wall enclosing the area in front of the north verandah. A bitumenised driveway is situated along the south boundary and car yards are located on each side of the station. The site extends through to Lichfield Street where another police building, constructed in the latter half of the twentieth century is situated. Public dealings with the police are directed through the Lichfield Street office.

The front facade of Victoria Park Police Station is asymmetrical and heavily modelled. Distinct expressions have been adopted to differentiate the former private and public entrances to the building but continuity in the composition is lent by the use of contrasting stucco bands in the 'blood and bandages' style across the front facade. The two entrance verandahs on either side of the south-west elevation are set back from a prominent central bay. The northern verandah provided public access to the police station while the opposing verandah to the south contained the entrance to the police residence. The broad opening of the public entrance is defined by wide, striated, brick columns supporting a castellated parapet forming an L-shape around the verandah edge. A low-pitched, corrugated iron roof is obscured from view behind the parapet. The middle portion of the front facade is dominated by a gable roof with a half timbered effect in the infill. A central window opening with elaborately moulded surrounds punctuates the wall below. The southern verandah is divided into three bays, by similarly striated, brick columns with a crow stepped gable, smaller in scale than the main gable, over the middle bay. The remaining roof is composed of a series of corrugated iron hipped forms with brick chimneys rising above. The original drawings feature decorative finials at the intersections of the roof forms but these are no longer evident.

The brickwork behind the front facade of Victoria Park Police Station is less ornamental and constructed in fair face, stretcher bond. Arched, brick lintels feature above the original window and door openings. External security screens have been fitted to the timber sash windows.

Previous Place No.: VP22

Place No.: 035

When first constructed the offices of the police station were situated on the north side of the building and comprised a charge room, two cells and an exercise yard. The residential section consisted of a central passage giving access to bedrooms and a sitting room at the front of the building, and a kitchen and another bedroom at the rear. A bathroom was accessed via the rear verandah. This original layout is clearly discernible although the building no longer fulfils a residential function and former bedrooms have become office accommodation. Many of the original features and finishes are still evident and characteristic of domestic construction. These include the timber surrounds to fireplaces, picture rails, and door and window architraves. Of particular interest is the timber panelled ceiling in the former cell area which displays the original room divisions and features two round metal ventilators. The external wall in the cell area is thicker than the remaining external walls, presumably for added security.

It is unclear when the cells were converted to an office. The exercise yard had been transformed into office accommodation in 1939. By 1971, drawings prepared by the Public Works Department for additions to Victoria Park Police Station no longer show the cell divisions, while the two high level windows had been replaced with a central opening. The office behind, in the former exercise yard, had become toilets and storage. The residential accommodation had been removed and the public were received through french doors opening onto the south verandah. An additional office with a concrete floor was located at the east corner of the building. This addition was extended in 1975 to provide a female toilet and the former bathroom became a cell with a grille gate. Since then, an interview room has been located in one of the former bedrooms accessed from the passage and also with an external door from the rear verandah. An acoustic ceiling has been installed and audio recording equipment enclosed in a plasterboard closet. A brick wall screened the north verandah, obscuring the former public entrance to the station, but this was removed in 1994.

In March 2020, the building is used as a Real Estate office and a car sales yard is located behind the property.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	12/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from the State Register of Heritage Places, Permanent Entry Documentation:

The first police presence was established in Victoria Park on 1 November 1897, in rented premises.¹

The growth in population after the opening of the tramway however, meant that a permanent police station was eventually required. On 1 January 1908, the Acting Commissioner of Police, W.C. Lawrence, advised the Under Secretary of Works that provision had been made for a Police Station and quarters at Victoria Park in the current year's estimates. The plans of recently erected police stations at North Perth and the Causeway were to be used. In February, the plans were altered to allow a doorway between the fireplace and charge room while the arrangement of the cells, kitchen, pantry and bathroom were to remain the same.²

As the layout of Victoria Park Police Station does not resemble the layout of North Perth Police Station it is assumed that the plans used must have been those for the station at the Causeway.

The contract to build Victoria Park Police Station was won by J. G. Fettes with a price of £961.1.0, which included the construction of stables.³ Constable William Lewis was the first to occupy the quarters.⁴

In December 1939, Victoria Park Police Station was reported as being grubby and shabby, and 'the fences were in a state of collapse'. At some point, the former exercise yard was converted to an office, and on 27 July 1943 it was requested that the concrete floor be boarded over as the room was 'like an ice chamber' in winter and the stove did not keep the office warm.⁵

The accommodation for the Officer in Charge was considered far from ideal by Sergeant Henry Tempest Davies, who was in charge of Victoria Park Police Station from 1948 to 1959. On 14 January 1949, he requested that the doorway between the police office and the bedroom of the quarters be bricked up as he and his wife were awakened at all hours of the night when the CIB brought in prisoners for questioning. The doorway was blocked in with timber.⁶

The Victoria Park Council, and other interested bodies, appear to have been dissatisfied with the level of police protection in the area. In May 1921, the Town Clerk complained that while one officer was on duty at the station, the other was required to patrol Victoria Park, Welshpool, Cannington, part of Jandakot, Queen's Park, Wattle Grove, Kenwick and Maddington.

On 4 August 1925, a deputation from the Victoria Park Progress Association visited the Minister for Police complaining about the lack of a night patrol. The Commissioner of Police received another deputation from the Women's Service Guild on 25 July, 1926, also concerned with the lack of protection.⁷

In the first nine months of 1926, there were 77 crimes in a population of 27,000 which included Belmont and Rivervale, but it was not until 1930 that the District got a night-time motor cycle patrol. That year, staff numbers at Victoria Park Police Station were increased from 5 to 7 in 1930, and by 1935, there were 9 staff members, made up of 1 sergeant, 6 constables and 2 detectives.

Commissioner Hunter did not consider additional staff warranted at the time, as the Causeway, South Perth and Rivervale Police Stations were adjacent, and Central only 'a stone's throw away'.⁸

In 1948, there were 11 staff consisting of 1 sergeant, 7 constables (1 full time on the Police Boy's Club), 1 mounted constable, 1 detective sergeant and 1 detective.⁹

In 1957, a new police station was built on Lichfield Street, just around the corner from Victoria Park Police Station, making one large Police Department site. Public access moved to the new building, and Victoria Park Police Station was used as offices. It is not known exactly when the living quarters ceased to be used as such. A 1985 report on Victoria Park Police Station by the Officer in Charge noted that: although reasonably well maintained by the Public Works Department, the layout of the premises leaves a lot to be desired and is identified for re-organisation as soon as funds permit.¹⁰

Currently, Victoria Park Police Station operates as a suburban traffic office.

In May 1994 the Victoria Park Historical Society removed a wall which had been added between two of the porch pillars during some previous renovation work.¹¹ It was also reported that the bronze figures giving the date of construction of Victoria Park Police Station were missing from above the entrance arch.

In March 2020 the former Police Station is used as a Real Estate Agent office and a Car Sales Yard is located to the rear of the property.

1 Police Gazette, Western Australia Wednesday 23 March 1898, p.3.

2 Ibid.

3 Western Australian Government Gazette 26 June, 1908, p.1738.

4 Victoria Park Police Station File op. cit., p.2.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid, p.3.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid, p.6.

11 Memo, Telephone conversation between David Crann of the Victoria Park Historical Society, and Irene Ham-Sauman, 10 February 1997; Photographs, 1987 and 1994, HCWA File PD2219

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Social & Civic Activities: Law & order

-

- AU. DU. Victoria Park 100 Year Celebration 1894–1994. Local History Collection. (Newspaper Article)
- AU. 1994. Southern Gazette. (Newspaper Article)
- Chamber of Commerce. 1996. Victoria Park Business & Enterprise. (Booklet)
- Heritage Council of Western Australia. 1998. Assessment Documentation (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria park Police Station has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place displays a striking aesthetic character through the concentration of contrasting stylistic features in the domestic scale of the building;
- The place has been a familiar local landmark on the main thoroughfare through Victoria Park since 1908 and contributes to the local community's sense of place; and
- The place demonstrates the civic architecture of the Public Works Department and the development of the Federation Free Style under the guidance of the chief architect, Hillson Beasley.

Aesthetic Value

Victoria Park Police Station displays a striking aesthetic character through the concentration of contrasting stylistic features in the domestic scale of the building. A degree of consistency is achieved by use of the 'blood and bandages' style across the front facade.

The place is a familiar local landmark on the main thoroughfare through Victoria Park.

Previous Place No.: VP22

Place No.: 035

Historic Value

Victoria Park Police Station, built in 1908, reflects the attitude of a period when police stations were considered to be significant public buildings.

Scientific Value

-

Social Value

Victoria Park Police Station signifies law and order to the residents of the area it serves.

The presence of Victoria Park Police Station on the main thoroughfare since

1908 contributes to the community's sense of place.

Management Category

1

Level of Significance

Exceptional

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP22

Place No.: 035

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP16

Place No.: 036

Masonic Hall



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	459-461 Albany Highway (Corner Temple Street)
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	150900
Land Information	Lot 787 Vol/Folio 1579/477
	Plan/Diagram 4377 Reserve -
GPS	115.898, -31.9762
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	03914
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Masonic Hall
Current Use	Masonic Hall
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1927
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War Free Classical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Masonic Hall is located on the corner of Temple Street and Albany Highway.

Facing Albany Highway is a c1950s parapet wall facade addition to the hall, constructed of red face brick with thin vertical aluminium framed windows. The rendered gable end to the c1920s hall is visible from Albany highway behind the c1950s parapet. The gabled roof to the hall uses corrugated galvanised steel roof sheeting.

The Temple Street facade (east) has been built on the street boundary and has a red face brick parapet with cream rendered, banded columns at regular intervals with a rendered parapet capping, and rendered concrete lintels above steel frame windows. The entrance to the hall is off Temple Street and is emphasised by a raised parapet with a Freemasons insignia above the opening. Neo-classical columns frame a recessed entry portico.

The south elevation is predominantly concealed by a neighbouring two storey car park. A single timber door entry is however located to the south east corner of the building with a corrugated steel awning cover.

A narrow pathway divides the Masonic Hall with the boundary of the neighbouring building to the west.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	12/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Victoria Park Lodge was formed in 1901. In 1903 Brother Gutman offered his block of land on the corner of Temple and Albany Road for sale at a cost of £272 to be charged interest free and to be repaid only when possible. This offer was accepted and a month later it was decided to build a Masonic Hall. A maximum budget was set at £700, however this amount blew out to £1100. In order to pay for the building, debentures were issued for £2 each at 2.5% over 15 years. The original hall was approximately 14 metres by 7metres. In September 1904 the first meeting was held in the hall.

In 1917, during World War I, extensions were made to the hall and a Roll of Honour was added. During 1927 the original hall was demolished and the current one was built. A dinner was held to commemorate the occasion and a photo of the celebratory dinner is still on display in the anteroom. The Victoria Park Lodge then formed a partnership with Riley Lodge to form a Hall Company.

Previous Place No.: VP16

Place No.: 036

The Company now has 99 lodges as members. During 1968, owing to the Grand Lodge moving from Hay Street West to Terrace Road, the Freemason's Club moved to take up residence in the Victoria Park Masonic Hall and in 1998 was a valued tenant. Refurbishment of the hall in 1993 included a modernised kitchen, a lower ceiling, the Lodge Room and the installation of air conditioning.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Religion
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church of Christ (Freemasons)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kirk, I. 1998. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria Park Masonic Hall has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as the hall's architecture is reflective of buildings constructed for community use in the late 1920s; and
- The hall is a reminder of the long association the Masonic Lodge has had with the Victoria Park community.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP16
Place No.: 036



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP11

Place No.: 037

United Friendly Societies Building



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	United Friendly Society Chemist; Friendlies Chemist	
Street Address	547-553 Albany Highway (Corner Rathay Street)	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	150598	
Land Information	Lot 929	Vol/Folio1068/824
	Plan/Diagram P4377	Reserve -
GPS	115.899, -31.9784	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	12317	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	Classified by the National Trust (2000)	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Commercial	
Current Use	Commercial	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP11

Place No.: 037

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1940
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War Art Deco

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Friendlies Chemist (Fmr) is a single storey rendered masonry building located at the corner of Albany Highway and Rathay Street. The building has a corrugated steel roof concealed by rendered masonry parapet walls to all four sides. Its curved walls, banding and stepped central ornament to the Albany Highway elevation are details of the Art Deco architectural style.

The building is accessed by Albany Highway or by a rear entry located at its south east corner. There is a curved awning to the Albany Highway elevation that extends to the corner of Rathay Street. The window and door frames are white aluminum.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land on which the Friendly Society Hall was built is said to be the site of one of the first soap factories in Victoria Park. The Victoria Park and District's United Friendly Societies Council first came into existence on October 5 1930. The first Chairman was Mr A Stone. The movement was formed to establish a local dispensary, however, it met with indifferent success.

In 1933 the Council put forward a scheme to finance the dispensary by means of debentures, this was approved and the foundation of the Friendly Society dispensary was laid. Premises were leased in 1934 and staff were employed. Officially the dispensary was opened on 1 June 1934 and by 1940, 1685 members were on the dispensary list.

In 1940 a new building, designed by architect W H Bennett, was constructed to become a permanent home for the Friendly Society dispensary. W H Bennett was a prominent architect responsible for many public buildings in Nedlands in the Inter-War period. Dr T Meagher (Mayor) and H Raphael, Member of the Legislative Assembly for Victoria Park, attended the opening of the new dispensary and both gave speeches.

The hall behind the Friendlies building was used during World War II for fund raising efforts and later by local community groups. In 1998 the Friendly Society still operated from this building.

Previous Place No.: VP11

Place No.: 037

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce Social & Civic Activities: Health
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendly Hall Society • W H Bennet (Architect)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crann, D. DU. (Oral Information) • AU. 1940. Victoria Park and Districts United Friendly Societies Council Souvenir Brochure. Printers J Lyon & Sons. (Brochure)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The United Friendly Societies building has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a commercial building constructed in the Inter War Art Deco architectural style. The building has become an important part of the commercial streetscape of Albany Highway; and
- The place has historic value for its association with the Victoria Park and Districts' United Friendly Society as a purpose built dispensary in 1940.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 31/03/20

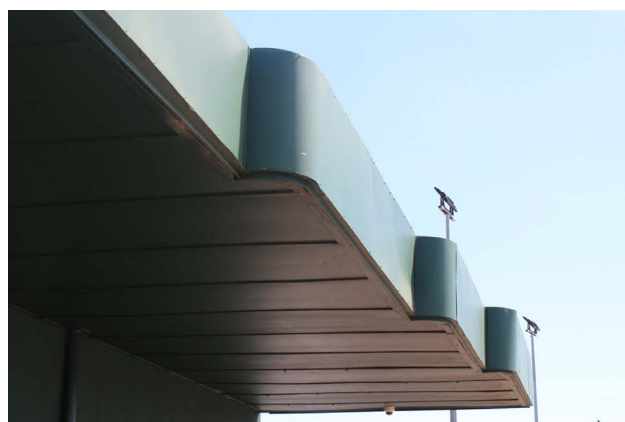


Source: SCA31/03/20

Previous Place No.: VP11
Place No.: 037



Source: SCA 06/06/2018



Source: SCA 31/03/20

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP53

Place No.: 038

Victoria Park Hotel



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-
Street Address	605 Albany Highway (Corner State Street)
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	12099837
Land Information	Lot 4 Vol/Folio 1947/901
	Plan/Diagram 43167 Reserve -
GPS	115.9, -31.9798

HERITAGE LISTINGS SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	02221
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	Statewide Hotel Survey (1997)

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Hotel & Bar
Current Use	Hotel & Bar
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1927
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Victoria Park Hotel is a two storey face brick and render building with a terracotta tile hip roof, constructed in the Federation Free Classical architectural style. The place is located at the corner of Albany Highway and State Street. The original portion of the hotel is to the northern corner of the site, contained within a U shape hip terracotta tile roof.

The Hotel faces Albany Highway to the north east with a two storey masonry arched verandah. Above the verandah is a rendered parapet wall concealing a corrugated steel skillion roof behind. To the centre of the parapet wall is a glazed tile feature that reads, "Victoria Park Hotel". There are two masonry chimneys to either side of the hip roof behind.

There are a series of additions to the rear of the original building that include a drive-thru bottle shop, storage and offices. Further south of the Hotel is a bitumen carpark. To the east of the Hotel is a Bistro with an open courtyard facing Albany Highway.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Victoria Park Hotel on Albany Highway is situated on the site of the original Victoria Park Hotel which opened in 1908.

The second hotel was built in 1927 for the Swan Brewery (according to plans submitted to the City of Perth for planning approval). At one time the Victoria Park Hotel was near the terminus for the tram. Also, the paved surface of the Albany Highway ended at the Victoria Park Hotel.

After this point the highway continued as a plank road through to East Victoria Park.

In 1992 the Victoria Park Hotel was purchased by Peter Cinanni and the building underwent restoration in subsequent years.

In 2020 the interior of the hotel appears to have been recently renovated and a small barber shop is set up to the south west corner of the hotel (accessed through the bar area).

Previous Place No.: VP53
Place No.: 038

Historic Theme

Occupations: Hospitality & tourism

Associations

-

Sources

- Houghton, C. 1997. (Oral Information)
- Cinanni, P. 1998. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria Park Hotel has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as it is representative of c1920s Federation Free Classical style of architecture; and
- The place has social and historical value as it has functioned since 1927 to service the Victoria Park community as a meeting place for social occasions.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP53

Place No.: 038

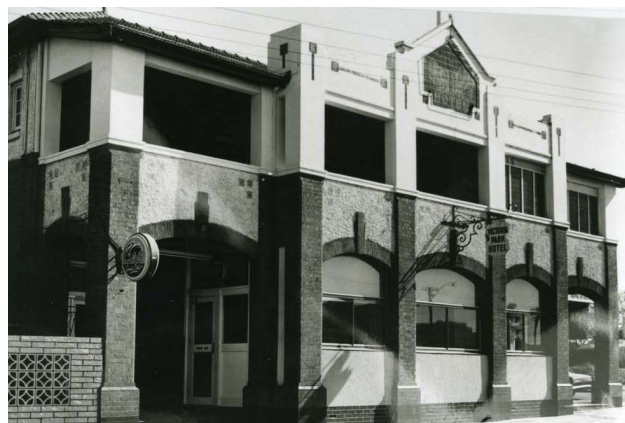
HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



The former Victoria Park Hotel c 1912

Source: Historypin.org

<https://photos-cdn.historypin.org/services/thumb/phid/208168/dim/1000x-1000/c/1482269432>



Victoria Park Hotel street elevation c1940-1960

Source: Historypin.org

<https://photos-cdn.historypin.org/services/thumb/phid/208165/dim/1000x-1000/c/1482269432>



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP8

Place No.: 039

Alexandra Theatre (fmr)



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	Humphrey's Dance Studio; Mustang Bootscot Dance Ranch
Street Address	625-629 Albany Highway
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	150603
Land Information	Lot 1051 Vol/Folio 1366/345 Plan/Diagram 4377 Reserve -
GPS	115.9, -31.9801

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3908
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Theatre
Current Use	Cafe
Other Use	Fitness Studio

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1905
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Former Alexandra Theatre is a single storey painted brick and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building. The place is accessed via a double door between two commercial tenancies on Albany Highway.

There is a rendered parapet wall and awning to the street with a painted pressed tin cladding to the underside. The top of the parapet wall has a single painted brick soldier course and central brick detail.

Internally, the hall has a pressed tin ceiling and timber floorboards to the ground. There is a stage to the southern end of the hall that is approximately 6 metres x 4.5 metres.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This building was constructed in 1905 by owner Mr F Waite. The following information comes from an interesting set of correspondence between Mr Waite and the Central Board of Health:

Mr Waite wrote to the Board on 11 December 1905 indicating he would like a building inspection as he planned to open the hall to the public on 13 December 1905. The Board indicated they could not organise an inspection with such short notice and did not visit the premises until the 15 December, after the hall had already been used. They were not amused, as there were a number of problems with the building particularly in the areas of ventilation. It was later set up for silent movies and then the 'talkies'.

The Alexandra Theatre declined as a venue for movies and for many years it became the Humphreys Dance Studio, where many balls were held.

In 1998 it was used as a Bootscooting Hall by Mustang Bootscooters. As a theatre it can seat approximately 400 people.

In 2020, the premise is now used as a boxing studio.

Previous Place No.: VP8

Place No.: 039

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr F Waite (Original Owner) • Mr Humphrey (Humphrey's Dance Studio)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU. DU. Information from Manager at Mustang Bootscot Dance Ranch. (Oral Information) • Mr F Waite. 1905. Correspondence between Mr F Waite and Central Board of Health. (Letters)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Alexandra Theatre (fmr) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

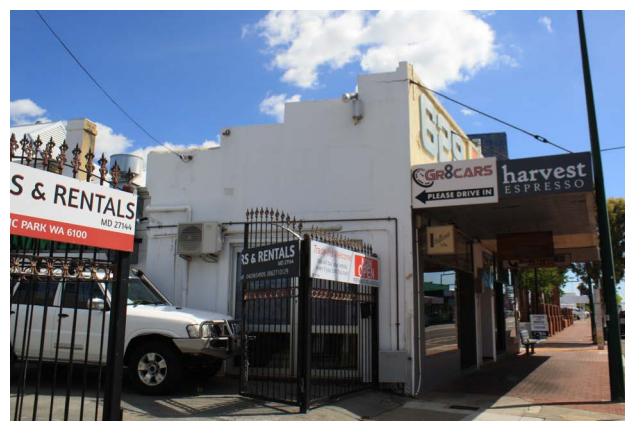
- The place has historic value as an entertainment and recreation venue established as the Alexandra Theatre in 1905; and
- The place has aesthetic value as the interior contains remnant finishes such as the pressed tin that are representative of the Federation architecture style.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

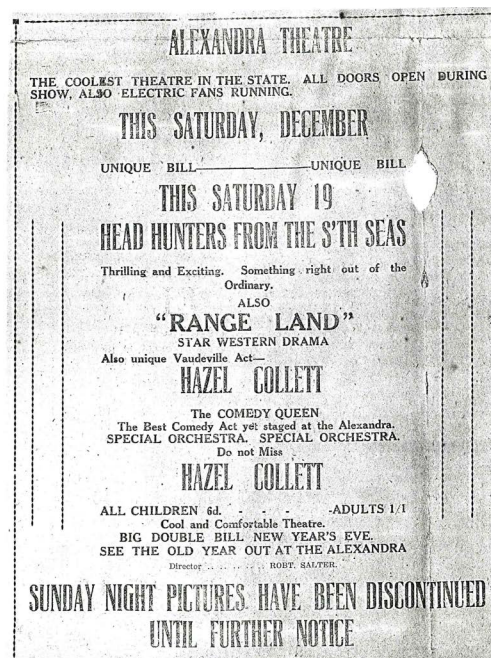
Previous Place No.: VP8

Place No.: 039

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP12

Place No.: 040

Hardwear Hoods



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	Hoods Hardware; Hardware Hoods
Street Address	697 Albany Highway
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	155200
Land Information	Lot – Vol/Folio 1788/389 Plan/Diagram 1954 Reserve –
GPS	115.901, -31.9818
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3911
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Commercial
Current Use	Commercial
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1936
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War Art Deco

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Hardwear Hood (Fmr) is a single storey rendered masonry and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Inter-War Art Deco architectural style.

The building's roof is concealed by a rendered masonry parapet wall to the front elevation (Albany Highway). There is an awning to the street that is clad with pressed metal and painted a white/cream colour. The building is accessed via a recessed central doorway from the street. There is a terrazzo floor to this entry with the word, 'Hoods' located in its centre. There is evidence of earlier sign writing to the side masonry wall.

The window openings to the street were concealed by metal roller shutters at the time of inspection.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Hardwear Hood used to be known as Hardware Hood's after Mr Hood, who established the business.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Hood (Original Owner)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU. DU. Information from Owner. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hardwear Hood has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value with its distinctive facade that is representative of the Inter War Art Deco style of architecture; and
- The place has historic value being established in the 1930s.

Previous Place No.: VP12

Place No.: 040

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP26

Place No.: 041

Read Park



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	Corner Albany Highway and Salford Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	157272	
Land Information	Lot 124-128	Vol/Folio 1075/397
	Plan/Diagram P2916/11804	Reserve -
GPS	115.899, -31.9768	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	14881	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Public Park	
Current Use	Public Park	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP26

Place No.: 041

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Read Park is bounded by Lichfield Street to the north east, Salford Street to the south east, Albany Highway to the south west and commercial and residential buildings to the north west. The park includes mature trees of varied species, manicured lawn, seating, public toilets and two separate children's playgrounds.

There is a granite sculpture to the centre of the park to commemorate the mothers separated from their children by adoption. The sculpture was unveiled in March 2019 by the Hon. David Templeman (Minister for Local Government, Heritage, Culture and the Arts and Mayor Trevor Vaughan).

There are two plaques positioned to the centre to the sculpture that read:

(1)

ARMS

This memorial has been erected by the Association Representing Mothers Separated from their children by adoption Inc.

Our children were wanted and deeply loved

EMPTY ARMS – BROKEN LIVES

Approximately 200,000 mothers and babies were torn apart at birth through forced adoption.

19/10/10 – W.A. Parliament apology – a world first.

29/2/12 – Federal Senate Inquiry finds laws were ignored and lives were shattered.

21/3/13 – Federal Government apology to mothers, fathers, sons and daughters.

DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO HAVE ENDURED IMMENSE TRAUMA

AND THOSE WHO DID NOT SURVIVE

ARMS ACKNOWLEDGES THE SUCCESS AND DEDICATION OF THE APOLOGY ALLIANCE TOWARDS OBTAINING APOLOGIES AUSTRALIA WIDE.

(2)

ARMS is grateful to the Town of Victoria Park for accepting the donation of this memorial.

Unveiled on 21 March 2019 by Hon. David Templeman, Minister for Local Government, Heritage, Culture and the Arts and Mayor Trevor Vaughan.

Condition	-
Integrity	-
Authenticity	-
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Read park was named in honour of William Ray Read who was born in 1882 in Lilydale, Victoria. Read married Florence Matilda Mills and had one son and three daughters (including a set of twins). Completing his high school education in Victoria, Read finished his Tertiary Studies in WA, graduating as a pharmacist.

In 1910 he opened a pharmacy at 249 Albany Highway when there were only six other businesses in the highway. Ray, a community spirited character, was a founding member of many of Victoria Park's associations and recreation clubs. He was strongly involved in two, the Businessmen's Association and the Victoria Park Citizens Band. Further involvement included membership in the Ugly Mens Association, the Braille Society Management Committee, the Victoria Park Senior Citizens Centre and Rotary. Read is remembered fondly as being very generous in dispensing free medicine during the Depression when people struggled to avoid medical costs. Grandson, Vin Nairn, recalls a woman stating effusively that Ray Read saved her husband's life when the husband was very ill and broke. This philanthropic attitude saw him serve on the Unemployed Relief Assistance Committee during the Depression of 1929 and the early 1930s.

In 1926 Read began what was to become 35 years of continuous service on the Perth City Council. As one of the longest serving Perth City Councillors, Read was rewarded by becoming a Freeman of the City of Perth (one of only eight in the history of the PCC). His involvement in politics extended when he became the member for the Legislative Assembly for Victoria Park in 1945. Read continued in this role until 1953.

He died in 1974 at the Braille Hospital in Victoria Park. He is remembered as a quiet, gentle reserved man, well loved by his family.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Housing Commission of Western Australia Ray Read (Chemist and Community Member)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chamber of Commerce. 1996. 'Victoria Park' Business and Enterprise 1890–1990. 100 Years Down the Track. (Booklet) O'Brien Planning Consultants. 1997. Research Relating to Park and Reserve Names for the Town of Victoria Park. (Booklet)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Read Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has social value as parkland that is utilised by the local community; and
- The place has historic value for its association with Ray Read who made a notable contribution to the development of Victoria Park's business community as well as representing Victoria Park in State Parliament.

Previous Place No.: VP26

Place No.: 041

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP26

Place No.: 041

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP48

Place No.: 042

Tram Stop



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	Corner of Albany Highway and Mackie Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	0
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio - Plan/Diagram - Reserve -
GPS	115.894, -31.9718
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15680
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Tram Stop
Current Use	Tram Stop
Other Use	Power Pole

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1905
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The former Tram Stop and timber power pole are located on the south-east corner of the Albany Highway and Mackie Street. The structure has been painted white with the tram stop writing still visible. All wires to the power pole have been removed. Signage about the tram stop is located nearby, as is a plaque within the footpath.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The tram stop is a solitary remainder of what was once a major revolutionary change in transport. Prior to the arrival of the tram in 1905, the people of Victoria Park were isolated from the city by the Swan River. Though ferries were available at South Perth and the causeway allowed pedestrians and horse and carts to cross the river flats, both still caused some difficulties. Cheap efficient and reliable public transport was therefore a beneficial to Victoria Park residents. In fact, the first tram crossing the Causeway was considered such an important event that a school holiday was declared.

The tram service took people from Perth along Albany Road (later highway) to Duncan, Mint and Camberwell Streets. Later it was extended to the junction of Albany Highway and Shepperton Road and along Welshpool Road to the munition works during the war years. The tram service was not the smooth experience a train ride gives today. According to reminiscences of Victoria Menzies, an early Victoria Park resident, the trams rattled and bounced, often giving fear that the tram would leave the rails altogether. A consequence of trams was the attraction of businesses around the stops, eg. Terminus Butchers.

The tram service in Perth grew markedly until the end of World War II but the 1950s saw their decline. Increasing cars and bus services that were not linked to rails took over as the popular form of transport. The last tram ran in 1958.

Historic Theme	Transport & Communications: Road/Rail transport
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU. DU. Trams – A New Era. (Booklet) AU. DU. Community Newspaper. (Newspaper Article)

Previous Place No.: VP48

Place No.: 042

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tram Stop has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic value as it is representative of a mode of transport that is no longer used in Victoria Park or Western Australia, where once tram travel was considered an innovative mode of transport;
- The arrival of the trams in 1905 was a significant catalyst to commercial and residential development in Victoria Park and even some of the outer suburbs as the line was extended to Welshpool; and
- The tram stop is also quite rare in Perth as few reminders of the tram era remain standing.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

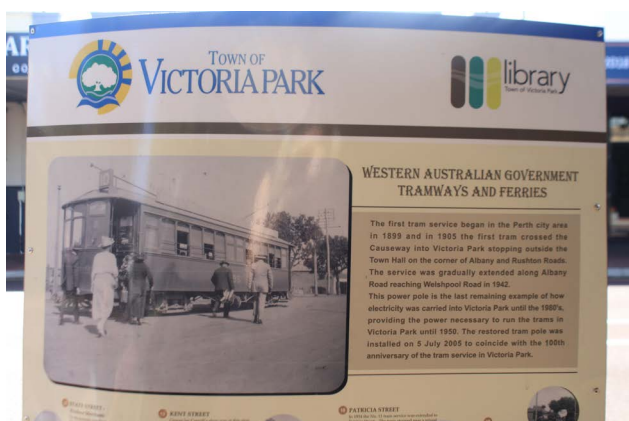
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP48

Place No.: 042

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.:VP24

Place No.: 043

Pumping Station



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	7 Armagh Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	156525
Land Information	Lot 68 Vol/Folio 1060/317
	Plan/Diagram10220 Reserve -
GPS	115.888, -31.9697
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15199
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Pumping Station
Current Use	Pumping Station
Other Use	-

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1938
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Free Classical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Pumping Station is located at the intersection of Hordern Street and Armagh Street, in between Canning Highway and a small roadside reserve. The building is a simple symmetrical structure orientated south east, north west and facing Armagh Street. It is constructed of face brick and rendered walls and a terracotta tile hip roof in the Federation Free Classical architectural style. The letters M W S S & D D are displayed along the northern elevation of the building.

Access to the building is via a black palisade high fence with a gate located to the north east corner.

There are timber doors to the front (east) elevation with a steel I beam above. A Water Corporation sign is mounted to one of the doors.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Pumping Station was constructed in 1938 by the Metropolitan Water Supply – Sewerage and Drainage Department (now Water Corporation of Western Australia) to service districts south of Perth. Drawings of the building were completed in 1937. The design engineer was K Dumas and the construction engineer was A G Sloane.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Community services & utilities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K Dumas (Design Engineer) • A G Sloane (Construction Engineer)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1–4. (Report) • Water Corporation. 1997. Correspondence. (Letter)

Previous Place No.:VP24

Place No.: 043

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pumping Station, located at 7 Armagh Street, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a well balanced and carefully designed building that allows a public utility to sit well in a residential area and has streetscape value as it is visible from the highway; and
- The place has historic value as a structure built in 1938, and superseded in 1963, that is still operative and demonstrates a way of life in the past.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.:VP24

Place No.: 043

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP27

Place No.: 044

Residence



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-		
Street Address	105 Berwick Street		
Locality	Victoria Park		
Landgate PIN	155110		
Land Information	Lot 1164	Vol/Folio 1036/313	
	Plan/Diagram 4377	Reserve -	
GPS	115.888, -31.9788		

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	14925
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	Hospital (Post WWII)

Previous Place No.: VP27

Place No.: 044

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1896
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 105 Berwick Street East, is a two storey weatherboard clad and steeply pitched corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Filigree architectural style.

The residence is sited on a hill overlooking the Perth CBD and bounded by a medium height rendered masonry fence with painted timber picket infill. The residence has two large rendered masonry chimneys with simple moulding. There is a timber return verandah to the north and west elevations with timber turned posts and decorative mouldings. There appears to be later additions to the south east corner of the property.

All windows and doors to the original portion of the residence appear to be timber framed painted white.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land on which this weatherboard house is erected was first owned by John Peter Henry Olden.

Location 36 was subdivided into lots fronting onto Fitzroy Street (now Berwick Street). Lots 1164 and 1165 were sold to the McMasters. The original mortgage was taken out by Robert and Emily but the owner of the house, according to Certificates of Title, was Emily Frances Hemsley McMaster who owned the property until it was sold to David Dick and Ernestine Everard Barbour in 1922.

Ernestine Barbour became sole owner of the property in 1930.

By 1933 when Arthur Bertram Pratt bought lot 1164 (now 105 Berwick Street), lot 1165 had been resumed and made into a road – Courthope Street. There is evidence that the house was used as a Hospital after WWI.

Previous Place No.: VP27

Place No.: 044

Captain Robert McMaster was the architect behind the Broken Hill Hotel (built 1899). He was a prominent community member who gave much time to the Municipality of Victoria Park, first as Chairman and then as Mayor 1897–1898. Robert McMaster gained his rank as Captain when he was placed in charge of the Western Australian second contingent in the Boer War. He saw two years active service in South Africa. He fought at Diamond Hill and Sand River and was decorated with a King's Medal. He retired from the forces when he returned from South Africa. He and his wife, Emily, had five children, three sons and two daughters.

During the c1980s the house was recorded as being run down. The house was purchased in the late c1980s by the Robertson family who constructed an extension and undertook renovations in keeping with the style and period of the house.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captain Robert McMasters (Architect)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battye, J S. 1912. The Cyclopedia of Western Australia Vol 1. Hesperian Press, Carlisle. (Book)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Residence, located at 105 Berwick Street, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historic and aesthetic value as a substantial timber building, atypical of the more modest timber residences constructed in Victoria Park in the late 1890s. Its elevated position gives it additional streetscape value; and
- The place is associated with the architect, Robert McMaster, as his family residence. McMaster, later Captain McMaster, was also a military man who made his mark when forces were sent to South Africa during the Anglo-Boer War 1899–1902.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

Previous Place No.: VP27
Place No.: 044

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP17

Place No.: 045

McCallum Park



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	Canning Highway	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	12384110	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram SWAN 1	Reserve 21889
GPS	115.886, -31.9692	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	3915	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Park	
Current Use	Park	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP17

Place No.: 045

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920s
Walls	-
Roof	-
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

McCallum Park is located on the Swan River adjacent to the Causeway. The park is bounded by the Swan River to the west, the Causeway to the north, Canning Highway to the east and Taylor Street to the south.

McCallum Park includes manicured lawns, children's play equipment and a number of mature trees including Pepper Trees and Moreton Bay Figs. There is a skate bowl and basketball court share to the north east of the site.

Condition	-
Integrity	-
Authenticity	-
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

McCallum Park was named after the Honourable Alexander McCallum, Member of Parliament in 1921.

Alexander McCallum was born on 28 October 1877 in Adelaide South Australia. He was apprenticed to a bookbinder at the age of 14. In 1898 McCallum left for Perth where he worked in the Government Printing Office. At the age of 28, after being a member of the Bookbinders and Paper Rulers' Industrial Union, he became President of the Coast Trades and Labour Council. His political career grew with an executive role in the Western Australian Branch of the Australian Labour Party which led to eight years on the Federal ALP Executive.

In 1921 McCallum was elected to represent South Fremantle as a Member of the Legislative Assembly. His 14 years in Parliament saw him become a Minister for Works, Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, and Labour and Training Concerns. Leadership roles included a five year stint as the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party from 1930 to 1935.

McCallum Park is undoubtedly named to commemorate Alexander's vital contribution to the construction of Canning Dam and reclamation of the Swan River Foreshore during his time as Minister. McCallum left Parliament on his resignation in 1935. He died in July 1937 and was buried at the Fremantle Cemetery.

McCallum Park has been a traditional venue for the Circus which has attracted many visitors to the park over the years. It is frequented by rollerbladers, joggers and bike riders, and has been the scene of the finishing line for a number of marathons.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alexander McCallum (State Parliamentarian)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black, D; Bolton, G. 1990. Members of the Parliament of Western Australia. Vol 1 1870–1930. (Book) AU. 1935. (Newspaper Article)

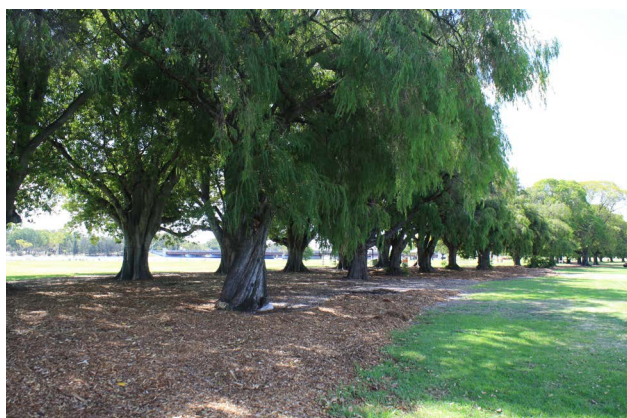
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

McCallum Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has social value as a gathering place for the local and broader Western Australian community; and
- The place has historic value for its association with Alexander McCallum, who was the Minister responsible for much of the reclamation of the river foreshore during the 1920s.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP17

Place No.: 045

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPH



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP28

Place No.: 046

Residence



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-	
Street Address	31 Cargill Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	151117	
Land Information	Lot 7	Vol/Folio 2048/966
	Plan/ Diagram 1816	Reserve -
GPS	115.891, -31.9731	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	14928
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP28

Place No.: 046

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1900–1919
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 31 Cargill Street, is a single storey weatherboard clad and corrugated steel hip roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is bounded by a medium height timber picket fence painted white to Cargill Street.

The residence has a symmetrical form with a central entry door and timber casement windows to either side, facing Cargill Street. There is a verandah that runs the full length of the front elevation and is constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel bullnose roof.

The lot appears to have been sub-divided with a newer residence to the rear.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

There are no historical notes available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence, located at 31 Cargill Street, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a representative example of the Federation Bungalow style of architecture.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

Previous Place No.: VP28

Place No.: 046

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.:VP29

Place No.: 047

Residence



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-	
Street Address	33 Cargill Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	151116	
Land Information	Lot 8	Vol/Folio 562/116
	Plan/Diagram 1816	Reserve -
GPS	115.89, -31.9732	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	14929
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.:VP29

Place No.: 047

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1909 – c1919
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 33 Cargill Street, is a single storey face brick and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is bounded by a medium height timber picket fence painted cream/white to Cargill Street.

The residence has an asymmetrical form with a return verandah that runs the full length of the front elevation and to one side. The verandah is constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel roof with decorative mouldings and corner brackets.

The gable facing Cargill street has a moulded plaster motif, painted cream/white. There is a face brick chimney to the centre of the roof with rendered moulding and two terracotta pots.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No Historical Notes available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

33 Cargill Street, Victoria Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- This house has strong aesthetic heritage value. It is a fine representative example of the Federation Bungalow style and the place has considerable streetscape value; and
- The house is one of a group of heritage homes in the vicinity which together create a district character which can be attributed to the Victoria Park district.

Previous Place No.:VP29

Place No.: 047

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP30

Place No.: 048

Residence



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	57 Cargill Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	154988	
Land Information	Lot 311	Vol/Folio 1813/68
	Plan/ Diagram 4377	Reserve -
GPS	115.889, -31.9745	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	14944	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP30

Place No.: 048

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1914
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 57 Cargill Street, is a single storey face brick and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is bounded by a low height timber picket fence painted white to Cargill Street. There is a central gate and paved pathway that lead to the house entry.

The residence has a symmetrical form with a verandah that runs the full length of the front elevation. The verandah is constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel bullnose roof with decorative mouldings and corner brackets. There is a timber and corrugated steel skillion roof carport to the northern side of the residence. The brickwork to the street is tuckpointed with a rendered band at window sill level. There are two narrow timber vertical sash windows to either side of the central entry door.

The lot appears to have been subdivided with a single storey face brick and corrugated steel residence to the rear. This residence (57A) is accessed via a paved driveway to the south of the residence.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Built in c1914, this house is said to have been the first in this section of Cargill Street. It stood on a considerable expanse of orchard land which has subsequently been subdivided.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report)

Previous Place No.: VP30

Place No.: 048

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

57 Cargill Street, Victoria Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- This house has strong aesthetic heritage value. It is a fine representative example of the Federation Bungalow architectural style and has considerable streetscape value; and

The house is one of a group of heritage homes in the vicinity which together create a district character which can be attributed to the Victoria Park district.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP54

Place No.: 049

Victoria Park Primary School



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	1 Cargill Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	11620575	
Land Information	Lot 10283	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram SWAN 7	Reserve 5044
GPS	115.892, -31.9713	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	3459	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	Town of Victoria Park Heritage List (1998) HCWA State Register of Heritage Places (1996)	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	School	
Current Use	School	
Other Use	-	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1894
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Victoria Park Primary School is located within a commercial and residential precinct, at the northern end of the commercial zone along Albany Highway. It marks the northern boundary of the residential precinct located behind Albany Highway. There are nine buildings on the site which make up Victoria Park Primary School. They form a unified collection of buildings, constructed at different times, and display a range of building styles that were common, not only to education facilities developed in Western Australia in the early – mid twentieth century, but also to other public buildings. The school buildings are located on the northern and western perimeters of the site, with a large open playing area on the south western perimeter. The site also has a number a mature trees, peppermints, lombardy poplars and several species of gum trees.

Old School Building (Building A)

The Old School Building is comprised of clusters of rooms added over the period 1894 to 1913. It is a single storey brick building with a hip and gable roof covered with corrugated galvanised iron. The building has retained five chimney stacks which have rendered mouldings at the top and bottom of the stack. The building sits on a brick plinth at the northern end of the western elevation and on the northern elevation (1913 addition). The northern elevation has a formal brick porch with recessed brick quoins. The eaves are open slatted and are supported on the western side with heavy wooden brackets. The gable ends feature semi-circular timber, slatted ventilators. The western portion of the roof is carried down over the double hung sash windows to form a pair of awnings which are decorated with a saw-toothed valance.

The hopper windows on the gable end of the eastern wing are protected by an awning which is supported by turned timber brackets and decorated with a scalloped valance. The northern section of the eastern elevation is clad with zincalume sheeting. A weatherboard store-room is attached to the south side of Room 1. The external face of the north wall of Room 4 has been rendered. The building has a 'L' shaped plan. The southern end has four rooms laid out around a central corridor, while the northern extension has rooms on one side of a corridor. The level of the building changes at the point where the corridor was extended to the north and access to the northern end of the corridor is via two steps. Encapsulated within the building is the earliest school room; however the exact location of this room is unclear.

Rooms 1 & 2 and 3 & 4 have had their common walls removed to create two large classrooms. The interior walls are all covered with plaster and painted white. The floors are covered with carpet, except room 7a which has exposed timber floor boards. The coved ceilings in rooms 1 and 2 and the southern section of the corridor are tongued and grooved boards.

The remaining rooms have fibrous plaster ceilings. Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4 have metal tie-rods running across the centre of the room at top-plate height. Exterior windows are double-hung with the exception of hopper windows in Rooms 3 and 4. Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4 have windows opening onto the corridor. These double windows pivot open from a central hinge. All the classrooms have fireplaces. None have mantle pieces and the fireboxes have been bricked up. The windows to Rooms 1, 2, 7 and 8 have had sun screens installed. In 1929, the shingle roof was replaced with corrugated galvanised iron. In 1993, the northern wall of Room 3 was re-built and rendered due to instability.

Infants School (Building B)

The Infants School is a single storey brick building with corrugated galvanised iron gable roof and a verandah on the western side. The verandah has been enclosed with fibrous cement sheeting. The verandah has timber floor boards. The interior has rendered walls, a vermiculite finish to the ceiling in what was formerly Room 5 and plaster ceiling to Room 6 (staff room), doublehung windows and a mixture of joinery styles for door architraves. Both fireplaces have been bricked in.

In 1919, the Senior School was added to the northern side of the Infants School. This section is discussed below. In the 1980s, Rooms 5 and 6 and the adjacent corridor ceased to be used as classrooms and became the administration centre of the school. The partition wall between Rooms 5a and 5b was removed together with the northern wall of Room 5 and new walls were inserted to create the Principal's Office, outer Office, Sick Room and photocopy area. Room 6 became the Staff Room

Senior School (Building C)

The Senior School Building is a two storey brick addition with an entry porch to the Infants School. It is of a similar style to the earlier building. The first stage was constructed, in 1919, and consisted of Rooms 10 and 11. In 1924, Rooms 12, 15 and the stairwell were added, and in 1925, Rooms 13 and 14 were constructed. The gable roof is clad with corrugated galvanised iron and the eaves are open slatted. The lintels and string courses are cement render. Unlike the Old School building, the chimney stacks have no rendered mouldings; however, the plain brickwork is embellished with a brick string course and corbelling to the top of the stack. Classrooms on the ground and first floors open onto a verandah area. The floor of the verandah at ground level is cement, while that on the first floor is timber tongued and grooved boards. Hopper windows are used in the classrooms, while double-hung sash windows are used in the stairwell and in the first floor store room. There is a modern concrete fire escape stair on the western exterior side of the verandah. This was added to the building in 1966. The original internal stair access at the northern end of the building remains together with the original wooden staircase. The interior finish in all the classrooms is the same: rendered walls painted white. The ceilings are plaster sheets with cover battens. The floors are carpeted.

Pre-Primary Building (Building D)

The Pre-Primary Building is a timber framed building clad with weatherboard and fibrous cement sheets. The gable roof is clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The roof line extends down on the northern side to form the verandah roof. The eaves are open slated over the gable end. The interior walls are clad with fibrous plaster. The coved ceiling is clad with timber boards. The timber floor is partially covered with carpet and vinyl sheet.

Previous Place No.: VP54

Place No.: 049

The building has been extended at the eastern end; construction of this section is the same as the rest of the building. The verandah roof has been extended on the western side to the roof line of Building H (toilet block). The pre-primary building and play area is surrounded by a cyclone fence.

The building was erected in 1917, and originally had sliding canvas shutters for windows. At some time the original shutters have been removed and the roof-line extended to form a verandah. In 1982, the building was re-located to its present position. In 1993, the building was extended at the eastern end.

Manual Training Centre (Building E)

The Manual Training Centre is a timber framed building clad with weatherboards. The gable roof is clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The building was erected in 1935. On the north west corner is a lean-to section clad with fibrous cement sheeting. This section replaces the original weatherboard lean-to which was damaged by fire in 1974. The interior walls are clad with timber boards and the ceiling is gyprock plaster boards with a simple concave cornice. Struts descend through the ceiling to about one metre below the cornice. The windows are double-hung sash windows. The floor is timber boards. The building was moved to its current location in 1984.

Toilet Blocks (Buildings F, G and H)

The three toilet blocks are all of brick construction with corrugated galvanised roofs. The floors are concrete and the windows are louvred in a timber frame. The toilets were constructed in 1929, although Building F has been extended, on the southern side, to provide extra toilet facilities for the pre-primary children. The construction of the extension is the same as the earlier portion, the only difference being that the floor is tiled. The older section (which is not accessible to the pre-primaries) appears to be unused.

Store (Building I)

The Store is of brick construction with a clay tile roof (Marseilles pattern), concrete floor, double-hung sash windows and timber doors. The interior space has been divided into two rooms. The building was constructed in 1929.

Covered Assembly Area (Building J)

The Covered Assembly Area is of brick construction with a zincalume roof. The structure is open on two sides with a weatherboard toilet incorporated on one of the enclosed sides. The floor is concrete. The building was constructed in 1991.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	29/01/2019

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1893, petitions were sent to the Education Department, by the residents of Victoria Park, requesting the construction of a school for their children.¹ In 1894, the Department bought three residential blocks and commenced planning the new school. During the 1890s the Public Works Department (PWD) experienced considerable pressure in the design and construction of numerous public buildings (post offices, schools, police stations and so forth). To address the demand, the PWD often tendered out to private architects for the designs for such buildings. Therefore, it was a private architect, Clarence Wilkinson, who prepared the plans for a single, brick classroom, with verandah.

The school opened in July 1894 under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Julius; the new school was named Victoria Park.² Increased enrolments at Victoria Park necessitated the erection of a further classroom, in 1895, again designed by Clarence Wilkinson. In 1897, the two room school building was extended with the addition of two classrooms and a corridor.³ (Building A) In 1904, additional classroom space was required and it was decided that a separate building should be constructed for the use of the younger pupils. This was referred to as the Infants School.⁴ (Building B) The building was designed by the government architect, Hillson Beasley and completed in 1905. By 1906, overcrowding led to the construction of an additional room on the western side of the 1904 Infants School.

In 1910, a new lavatory was added on the northern side of Building A. In the same year that this room was added, complaints about the poor drainage of the site reached a point where both the Town Clerk and parents proposed moving the school to a new site.⁵ A compromise was reached by improving site drainage and inserting sub-floor vents in the building. In 1913, Beasley designed a further extension to the northern side of the Building A. The new rooms consisted of a classroom, hat room and lavatory. The old lavatory (1910) was converted into a teacher's room. The northern side of this extension featured a brick portico, while the eastern side (which was the corridor) was clad with weatherboards.

The plans which Beasley drew up in 1910 for the lavatory, indicate that later extensions were anticipated. When the additions were constructed in 1913, the Department further anticipated the future growth of the school and drew up provisional plans for future rooms on the eastern side of the new corridor, which explains the use of weatherboard cladding on the eastern side of the corridor. However, no further additions were made to Building A, although minor alterations to both the interior and exterior have been made.

In 1913, overcrowding continued to be a problem and the Department was forced to erect a tent to temporarily relieve the problem. The Department was financially unable to provide a new school room so the school hired a room in the Town Hall to temporarily assist with the overflow of students.⁶ The Town Hall was located nearby on the northern side of Albany Highway. Around the turn of the century, a new Town Hall was constructed on the southern side of Albany Highway, further to the east of the old Hall. The old Town Hall was later demolished.

During the First World War the school's accommodation problems were solved with the erection of three pavilion classrooms. This type of classroom was constructed from weatherboards and appears to have had sliding canvas shutters.⁷ Two classrooms were constructed in 1915 and another added in 1917.

Previous Place No.: VP54

Place No.: 049

However, these classrooms provided only temporary relief and in 1919, two additional classrooms were added to the northern side of Infants School (Building B). This section became the Senior School (Building C). The pavilion classroom which had been erected close to the Infants School was removed.

Enrolments reached their peak in 1923, (692 pupils) and by 1924, two classes were being held in the Town Hall, another in a hat room and one class used the local Methodist Hall.⁸ The PWD proposed building a two storey addition on the northern side of the 1919 classroom block and additional classrooms above the 1919 classrooms to provide the school with four new classrooms.

The building was designed by the Chief Government Architect, William Hardwick, and the contract was let in two parts. Part one was completed in September 1924 and consisted of a double storey classroom block, with stairwell, constructed on the northern end of the 1919 block (Building C). Part two was completed in August 1925, and consisted of two classrooms built above the existing 1919 classrooms. The ground floor (1919) rooms were remodelled to the same specifications as the new upper storey rooms.

In 1926 weatherboard Pavilion 2, was relocated to Lake Gwelup.⁹ Pavilion 3 (Building D) remains on site, but was relocated in 1982.

During the 1920s, on Arbor Day, students planted trees in nearby Raphael Park. (The park is bounded by Geddes, Washington, Gloucester and Armagh Streets.) Many of these trees have survived until the present. Raphael Park is used by the local community and by Victoria Park Primary School for their yearly Sports Carnival.

In 1929, further improvements to the school comprised the installation of three new brick latrine blocks and a brick store shed. The senior girls and boys had their own separate toilet blocks (Buildings G & I), and the third block was divided into two separate sections to accommodate infant girls and boys (Building H).

In 1935, the Manual Training Centre (Building E) was constructed at the school. This building was specifically constructed for manual training courses and was used by the Kent Street High School boys. Kent Street High School, (originally called Southern River High School and now called Kent Street Senior High School) was established circa 1942, and students from Victoria Park often went on to attend this high school. Kent Street Senior High School is located on the corner of Kent and Berwick Streets, due south of Victoria Park Primary School. The Manual Training Centre continued to operate from this purpose built room until 1969.

School enrollments at Victoria Park Primary School reached their peak during the 1920s and then began to decrease. In 1923, the number of pupils enrolled was 692, but by 1948 the number had dropped to 589. The decreasing enrollment numbers meant that classrooms were no longer overcrowded and spare classrooms were often used for high school classes. In 1942, Kent Street High School conducted several post primary classes at Victoria Park Primary School while the High School was being completed¹⁰. In the same year, the top three classrooms (Rooms 13, 14 and 15) were used by girls from Perth Girl's Central School.

Previous Place No.: VP54

Place No.: 049

In 1948, there was a shortage of space at Kent Street High School and two classrooms at Victoria Park Primary School were used by the high school children. In 1950, 210 pupils from Kent Street High School were using classrooms at Victoria Park Primary School. In that year, there were 402 primary school children enrolled at Victoria Park Primary School. In 1966, Kent Street High School was again short of space and used the top three classrooms at Victoria Park Primary School. In 1967, the Manual Training Centre was used by post-primary children from Lathlain Park, pending the construction of a new high school at Kewdale.¹¹

In 1969, there were 313 children enrolled at Victoria Park Primary School and in the following year (1970), Pavilion 3 became vacant and the Parents and Citizens Association used the building for their meetings. In 1980, the building was renovated and became the Pre-Primary Centre. It was relocated to its present position in 1982. (Building D) The Manual Training Centre (Building E) was slightly damaged by fire in 1974. The damage was restricted to the lean-to on the north west corner of the building. Discussions in the Education Department's correspondence files show that the Hall continued to be used, particularly by community groups in the evenings.¹² The building was repaired and in 1984 re-located to its current position.

In 1985, the Boys toilet (Building F) was extended on the southern side for the use of the Pre-Primary children.

In 1991, a new Covered Assembly area was constructed. The building is used for School Assemblies, and various school activities. The position of this new building meant that the tower holding the school bell had to be demolished and rebuilt in its present location.

Today, the place continues to be used as a primary school, with students from a broad mix of ethnic groups. (When the school was first established, the majority of the children were of Anglo-Celtic extraction.) The school is used by the community as a polling place during federal, state and local elections.

¹ Education Department Correspondence files, E1204/93

² P. & C., Victoria Park School 75 Years, Victoria Park School 1894 – 1969, 1969, p.6.

³ Public Works Department. Annual Report 1897.

⁴ PWD Plan No. 11147, 2/12/04.

⁵ Education Department Correspondence file, 2888/13

⁶ P. & C., p.16.

⁷ Education Department Correspondence file, 5171/14

⁸ P. & C., p.15.

⁹ *ibid*, p.16.

¹⁰ *ibid*, p.19.

¹¹ Education Department Correspondence file, F1496/52.

¹² Education Department Correspondence file, F0216/75

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Social & Civic Activities: Education

- Hillson Beasley (Architect)
- Clarence Wilkinson (Architect)
- Lloyd and Solway (Builders)
- AU. DU. 75 Years Commemorative History of Victoria Park Primary School 1894–1969. (Booklet)
- Heritage Council of Western Australia. 1996. Assessment Documentation. (Report)

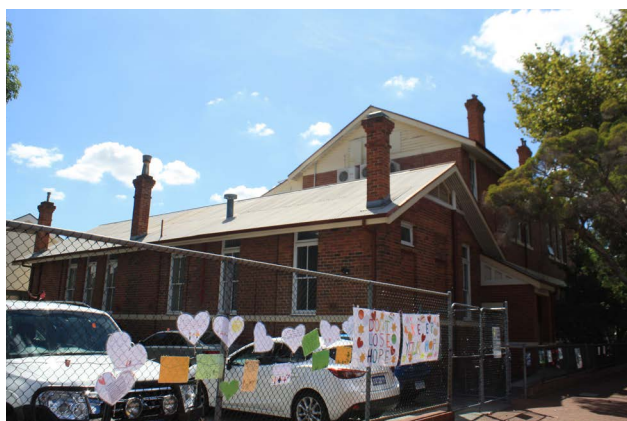
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria Park Primary School has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is closely associated with the establishment, growth and consolidation of the Victoria Park area;
- The place has a strong aesthetic value through the unifying use of similar materials and embellishing details which create an architectural harmony;
- The place demonstrates the changes in both teaching methods and school architecture over a period of forty years;
- The place is representative of suburban school buildings designed by the Public Works Department in the 1890s – 1930s, and includes a rare example of a two storey suburban school building; and
- The place has considerable social value to both past pupils and present residents of Victoria Park as a place associated with the continuity of the suburb and as a venue for community activities.

Management Category	1
Level of Significance	Exceptional

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP54
Place No.: 049



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI



Source: Town of Victoria Park 2000 MHI

Previous Place No.: VP25

Place No.: 050

Raphael Park



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	Bounded by Armagh, Washington, Glouster & Geddes Streets	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	156680	
Land Information	Lot 101,101,123-131,177-186, 226-235,92-99	Vol/Folio 391/92
	Plan/Diagram 598	Reserve -
GPS	115.887, -31.973	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	14877
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Park
Current Use	Park
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP25

Place No.: 050

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1907
Walls	Painted Timer, Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation (Rotunda), Perth Regional (Community Building)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Raphael Park is bounded by Armagh Street to the west, Washington Street to the north, Geddes Street to the east and Gloucester Street to the south. The park is lined with mature trees of Moreton Bay Fig, Norfolk Pine and a variety of Conifers, Deciduous trees and Palms to all our sides. The park includes a large expanse manicured lawn and is used for a number of sports, including football and cricket.

There is a face brick, render and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building to the south west corner of the site that is believed to be used for equipment storage and community gatherings.

There is children's play equipment to the southern boundary, along Gloucester Street. Further east of this equipment is a timber frame and corrugated steel roof rotunda, addressing the intersection of Gloucester and Geddes. Further west of the play equipment is a bitumen carpark.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Raphael Park was first designated as a recreation reserve in 1907 by the Municipality of Victoria Park prior to its amalgamation with the City of Perth in 1917. The park is now named after Howard Stirling Raphael, Perth City Councilor from 1925 to 1944. Howard Raphael was born in 1900 in Adelaide, South Australia. Raphael moved to WA, with his family, in 1911. It is said that he tried to enlist for war service in 1916 but was under age. He was married twice but had only one child, a son by his first wife. Starting out as a dental assistant he later became a Dental Surgeon. He set up business in Victoria Park where he became heavily involved in community affairs. He was Vice President of the Victoria Park Ugly Men's Association, a member of the Celtic Club, and was active in a number of local sporting bodies.

Raphael was elected to the Perth City Council in 1924 and took his seat in 1925. He was also the Victoria Park MLC from 1930 to 1944. His political career included representing the Shop Assistants Union in the ALP and sitting on the State Executive of the ALP from 1928. During his period in State Parliament he was a Chairman of the Royal Commission inquiring into the administration of the Municipality of the City of Perth (1938).

During World War II Raphael enlisted in the AIF where he served as Captain of a Dental Unit from 1942 until his death in 1944. Following his death he was replaced on the Perth City Council by William Read, after a by election.

In his opening speech in the Legislative Assembly on 7 August 1945, Read said of Raphael that:

"...his 20 years work for the ratepayers of the City of Perth and the district was of exceptional value. During that period he was responsible for many parks, gardens and children's playgrounds which we now have in our Ward for all time. These will forever stand as a monument to his labours for our district. As member for the district he was at all times most zealous in the welfare of the families and individuals. Particularly valuable was the groundwork he performed during the dreadful years of the financial depression and unemployment. He was indefatigable in helping the poor of the district, who will ever cherish his memory in their hearts."

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Howard Stirling Raphael (State Member of Legislative Assembly)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU. DU. 75 Year Commemorative History of Victoria Park Primary School. 1984–1969. (Booklet) Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report) O'Brien Planning Consultants. 1997. Research Relating to Park and Reserve Names. (Booklet)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Raphael Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The park is bounded by mature trees;

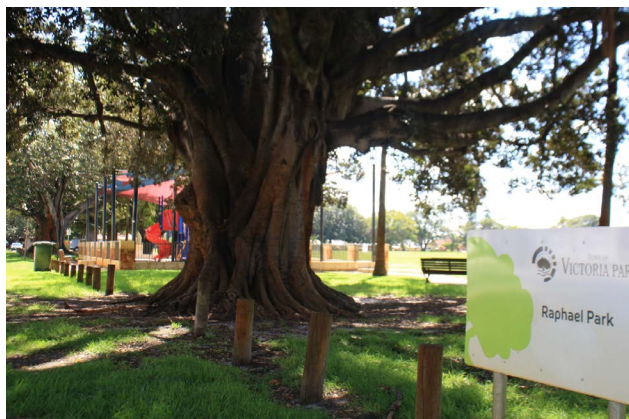
The park is valued by the community. Historically the park is significant to many people who have used it as a popular sports and recreation venue; and

The Park also has an important role in commemorating the name of Howard Raphael, a prominent citizen of Victoria Park who went on to represent the area in State Parliament.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

Previous Place No.: VP25
Place No.: 050

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP25

Place No.: 050



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP20

Place No.: 051

Convent of Mercy & Ursula Frayne Catholic College



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	St Joachim's School (fmr)	
Street Address	15 Duncan Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155488	
Land Information	Lot 4	Vol/Folio1152/343
	Plan/Diagram 16622	Reserve -
GPS	115.899, -31.973	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15000	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	Uniting Church Inventory (1996)	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Convent & School	
Current Use	School	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP20

Place No.: 051

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Covent 1926, School 1934, Original Church/School 1899
Walls	Red Face Brick, Rendered Masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Free

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Mercy Convent and Ursula Frayne College form part of a larger Parish and School complex. The site is bounded by Teague Street to the north, Duncan Street to the east, Shepperton Road to the south and St Joachim's Catholic Church and Hall to the west.

The College includes a combination of single to three storey buildings of varying eras and architectural styles. The cohesive style is achieved through the use of face brick and render as well as tiled roofs. The original two storey building located to the southern boundary of the site has face brick walls with rendered banding painted a white/cream colour. The hip and gable roofs are terracotta tile with face brick and rendered moulded chimneys. There is a masonry balustrade visible to Shepperton Road that is painted white/cream to match the buildings rendered features.

Further east is an addition to this building that extends along Shepperton Road to Duncan Street. The building is face brick with a terracotta tile roof. The complements the original building with rendered banding, window heads, arches and an entry gable. A Celtic cross sits atop the gable.

There is a later addition to the corner of Duncan Street and Teague Street. The face brick and terracotta tile roof building addresses this street intersection with a contemporary abstract form located to its rear.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

St Joachim's Church was first established in 1899 and, over time, became used as a school. The Church was used as a classroom for nearly 70 years until its demolition in the 1960s. The first Principal of the school was Mother Clare Buggy, from Derry in Northern Ireland. Buggy set up the school and a convent in temporary dwellings, until a modest convent was built. In 1925, owing to a lack of space, planning and fundraising began for a new convent. Architect, E. Le B Henderson and Building, E T (Ted) Russell aimed at a, 'spacious and commodious' convent, which was opened in 1926. The convent was vacated in the 1980s.

Previous Place No.: VP20

Place No.: 051

The school's first enrolment of the school was 35 pupils and grew to involve many local children, including Aboriginal pupils. One of the predominant features of St Joachim's was its multicultural population. This trend became particularly noticeable with post WWII migration. By the 1970s the diversity of the population was represented in a student number between 150 and 200 children who came from migrant homes. In the 1970s there was also an increasing employment of lay-staff.

Ursula Frayne College was formed in 1990 by the amalgamation of Xavier College in East Victoria Park (itself a 1981 combination of St Francis Xavier and Our Lady Help of Christians Primary Schools), St Joachim's Primary School (co-educational) and St Joachim's High School (girls only). The amalgamation was at first controversial but settled in 1998 with a co-educational school population of over 650 in years 7-12 and 550 in years K-6.

A series of new building programmes has seen the campus considerably enhanced and upgraded between 1995 and 2000. All new buildings are sympathetic to the architectural style of the original convent. The old convent is part of the administration building of the college.

Much of this information was supplied by Sister Margaret Lipsett who started school at St Joachim's in 1949 as a child of 5 years. In 1998 Sister Margaret was in her 7th year as a Pastoral Care worker for Ursula Frayne College Community.

Ursula Frayne was Mother Superior of the Mercy Mission which began in Western Australia in 1846. Ursula Frayne opened the first secondary school in Western Australia. After much hardship setting up the Mission in the colony with very few Catholic people, the Sisters of Mercy flourished. In 1856 Mother Ursula Frayne responded to a call to set up a Victorian Foundation. Mother Ursula stayed in Victoria founding schools and orphanages until her death in 1885.

Historic Theme	Community Efforts: Education & Science Community Efforts: Religion
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ursula Frayne (Mother Superior WA 1846) • E Le B Henderson (Architect)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU. DU. Australian Dictionary of Biography. Vol 4. 1851-1890. (Book) • Lipsett, Sr M. 1998. (Oral Information) • McLay, A. 1992. Women Out of their Sphere: A History of the Sisters of Mercy in WA. Vanguard Press. (Book)

Previous Place No.: VP20

Place No.: 051

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mercy Convent and Ursula Frayne College has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- It has a long association with the Catholic community of the Victoria Park district since its inception in 1899;
- The buildings have a commanding presence along Shepperton Road and display many architectural features and a visual balance valued by the community;
- Many children have been educated at the school since it first opened in 1899 and it continues to provide a co-education to a broad range of students beyond the immediate Victoria Park district; and
- The school and former convent form an important part of a major heritage precinct which includes St Joachim's Hall, Church, Presbytery and the school campus.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP20

Place No.: 051



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP31

Place No.: 052

Residence



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	27 Duncan Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	155536
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio1041/570 Plan/Diagram 2793 Reserve -
GPS	115.9, -31.9728
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	14964
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP31

Place No.: 052

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Red Face Brick, Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

27 Duncan Street is a single storey face brick and render Federation Bungalow. The residence has a symmetrical front with a recessed central entry, and bay windows on both sides which are roofed with gables. The corrugated steel roof has a short gabled ridge and long hips. The bullnosed verandah extends across the front and along one side.

The tall slender Italianate chimneys are rendered at the base and top with facebrick shafts. The brick walls are tuckpointed with a rendered band at sill level and decorative features below the windows. A second lintel height band is corniced as is the decorative timber features on the vented gables. There are rendered decorative niches on both sides of the entry. The centrally placed steps which lead to the verandah are defined by low masonry piers and stepwalls.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No Historical Notes available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

27 Duncan Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- It is a fine representative example of the Federation Bungalow Architectural Style and has considerable streetscape value; and
- The house is one of a group of heritage homes in the vicinity which together create a district character which can be attributed to the Victoria Park district.

Previous Place No.: VP31

Place No.: 052

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP32

Place No.: 053

Residence



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	38 Geddes Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	154986
Land Information	Lot 263 Vol/Folio 1411/181 Plan/Diagram 4377 Reserve -
GPS	115.889, -31.9738
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	14994
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP32

Place No.: 053

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1919
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 38 Geddes Street, is a single storey painted brick and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is bounded by a low height painted brick to Geddes Street. There is a wrought iron gate located to the centre of the low wall and paved pathway that leads to the residence's entry.

The residence has a symmetrical form with a verandah that runs the full length of the front elevation. The verandah is constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel bullnose roof. There are square bay windows with timber double hung windows to either side of the entry. There are gables above these windows each with half timbering and a gable finial at their ridge. There are rendered bands at window sill level.

There is a paved driveway to the northern boundary of the site.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The residence is believed to have been built c1919.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report)

Previous Place No.: VP32

Place No.: 053

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

38 Geddes Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- It is a fine representative example of the Federation Bungalow architectural style and has considerable streetscape value; and
- The house is one of a group of heritage homes in the vicinity which together create a district character which can be attributed to the Victoria Park district.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP33

Place No.: 054

Residence



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	56 Geddes Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	154915
Land Information	Lot 255
	Plan/Diagram
GPS	115.887, -31.975
	Vol/Folio 4377
	Reserve -
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	14997
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP33

Place No.: 054

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1927
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 56 Geddes Street, is a single storey face brick and terracotta tile hip and gable roof building in the Inter War Bungalow architectural style. The residence is located on a corner lot at the intersection of Geddes Street and Gloucester Street and is bounded by a medium height aluminium fence. There is a gate to the truncated corner of the intersection that leads to the residence's entry via a painted concrete path.

The residence has an asymmetrical form addressing Gloucester Street. There is a verandah to the north west corner with a rendered masonry and turned timber post column. There is a leadlight window with timber frames to the underside of the verandah.

There is a painted concrete driveway to the south west corner of the site.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The residence is believed to have been built c1927.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

56 Geddes Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

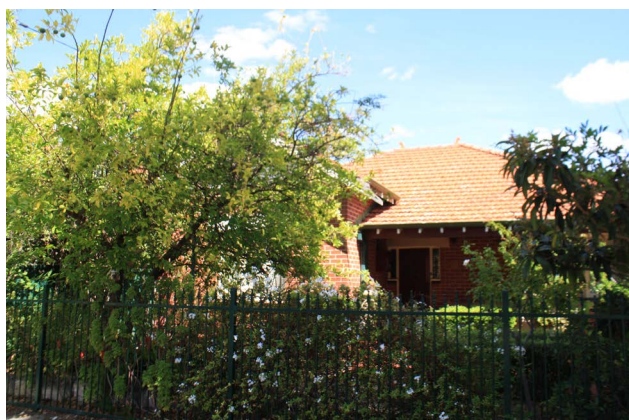
- It is a fine representative example of the Inter War Bungalow architectural style and has considerable streetscape value; and
- The house is one of a group of heritage homes in the vicinity which together create a district character which can be attributed to the Victoria Park district.

Previous Place No.: VP33

Place No.: 054

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP35

Place No.: 055

Residence



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	55 Gloucester Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	12053350
Land Information	Lot 317 Vol/Folio 1770/772 Plan/Diagram 4377 Reserve -
GPS	115.888, -31.9755
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15059
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	

Previous Place No.: VP35

Place No.: 055

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 55 Gloucester Street, is a single storey weatherboard clad and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is located on a corner lot at the intersection of Gloucester Street and Cargill Street and is bounded by a medium height timber picket fence painted white.

The residence has an asymmetrical form addressing Gloucester Street with a verandah to the north west corner. The verandah is constructed of turned timber posts and a corrugated steel bullnose roof with decorative moulding and corner brackets. Further north of the verandah is a timber post and corrugated steel carport. There is a gable to the corner of the eastern site with half timbering and stipple render to the gable. The windows and doors of the property appear to be timber framed and are painted white.

There is a lean-to to the rear of the property.

The lot has been sub-divided with a contemporary two storey residence to the northern boundary.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

Previous Place No.: VP35
Place No.: 055

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

55 Gloucester has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- It is a fine representative example of the Federation Bungalow architectural style and has considerable streetscape value; and
- The house is one of a group of heritage homes in the vicinity which together create a district character which can be attributed to the Victoria Park district.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP35

Place No.: 055

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP36

Place No.: 056

Residence



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	33 Hampton Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155643	
Land Information	Lot 195	Vol/Folio 830/156
	Plan/Diagram 2908	Reserve -
GPS	115.899, -31.9673	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15083	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP36

Place No.: 056

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 33 Hampton Street, is a single storey face brick and terracotta tile hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is located on a sloped corner lot at the intersection of Hampton Street and Howick Street West. Entry to the residence is via brick paved stairs to the asymmetrical Howick Street West elevation. There is also a garage undercroft to this elevation.

The residence has a return verandah to Howick Street West, Hampton Street and to a portion of the elevation adjacent to 31 Hampton Street (south). The verandah is constructed of timber posts and decorative moulding.

In August 2020, the property was listed for sale with the rear portion of the lot sub-divided and cleared.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

33 Hampton Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has strong aesthetic value as a fine example of the Federation Bungalow architectural style and contributes to the broader streetscape significance; and
- The place is one of a group of residences in the vicinity which together create a distinct character that can be attributed to the Victoria Park area.

Previous Place No.: VP36
Place No.: 056

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP46

Place No.: 057

St Peter's Church



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-	
Street Address	11-15 Leonard Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	150924	
Land Information	Lots 632,631 & 9	Vol/Folio1302/699
	Plan/Diagram P4377 & D9903	Reserve -
GPS	115.896, -31.9747	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	2225
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	Heritage Agreement (2016) State Register of Heritage Places (1999) Anglican Church Inventory (1996) Art Deco Significant Building Survey Classified by the National Trust (1997)

Previous Place No.: VP46

Place No.: 057

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Church
Current Use	Church
Other Use	-
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1935
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Romanesque

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Anglican Church is a two storey structure constructed from reinforced concrete (which is painted white), with a clay tile gable roof. Stylistically, the building is best described as Inter-War Romanesque¹ with Spanish Mission influences. The building, which is located on high ground and has commanding views of the surrounding suburb of Victoria Park, is a large structure which dominates the surrounding buildings. The site contains three buildings, the Anglican Church (1935), the Memorial Hall (1953) and the Jubilee Hall (1960).

St Peter's Anglican Church

The strong, structural massing of the Anglican Church is fully expressed in the front elevation which features a gable roofed portico, approached by a small flight of steps. Above the portico opening, is a small arcade of four round arches supported on double columns. The gable parapet above is decorated with machicolation motifs.² Enclosed arcades flank the portico and feature triple arched windows with etched glass. Barley sugar columns with vine capitals are used in the central portico arcading and between the arcade windows. The height of the main gable facade is given prominence by the use of piers. A horizontal stringline provides the illusion of a pediment, surmounted by a Celtic cross with a round window below. Machicolation motifs decorate the areas beneath the gable and stringline. Rising above the portico, and below the stringline, is a small arcade between a pair of piers.

The strong vertical massing can also be seen in the side elevations which are divided into six structural bays by piers. The height of the upper storey is emphasised by long, round arched windows, one per bay. Machicolation motifs decorate the area beneath the eaves line. The lower storey projects beyond the line of the upper section and each bay has an arcade with four round headed windows. Barley sugar columns are used on the two outer windows while the two centre windows are separated by a plain pier. Machicolation motifs also decorate the area below the eaves line. The orange roof tiles above this section help break up the white mass of the of the concrete.

The Vestry is located on the southern side of the building and has similar decorative features as that described above, although the windows in this section are square headed. The c1950s extension extends to the western end of the sanctuary and has no embellishments.

The western elevation contains the sanctuary which is slightly lower in height than the nave. The western end of the nave has a central round window and the apex of the sanctuary roof is located just below this feature. The c1950s extension to the sanctuary uses similar materials, with no embellishments and is covered with a skillion roof. The western end of the nave is surmounted by cross.

The interior of the church has painted cement walls, marked out to resemble ashlar masonry and presents as a lofty open space terminated by a wooden truss roof. The metal framed hopper windows are generally glazed with ripple glass. There are some windows which contained etched glass and stained glass. The etched glass panels are located in the vestibules either side of the porch. Those on the northern side were dedicated to the Mother's Union. The stained glass windows, on the north and south sides nearest the altar, originally came from St John's Church, Perth. Stained glass panels located in bay 1 (northern side) are more recent. The timber floor is covered with carpet. Original fixtures includes all joinery, light fittings, pews, lectern and other religious paraphernalia. The altar replaces an earlier one which was destroyed by fire in 1992.

Originally, baptisms were performed in the northern vestibule, however this is now used as a crèche and the original stone baptismal font has been placed outside and is used as a bird bath. Baptisms now take place in the sanctuary end of the church. The liturgical service is now conducted from the area which was once set aside for the choir and the choir stalls have been removed. The floor for the choir and sanctuary is stepped higher than that of the nave. The altar is currently set close to the front of the sanctuary.

A preliminary survey of churches built during the 1930s revealed only 14 that had been constructed using concrete. However, the majority were constructed with concrete blocks, rather than the reinforced concrete which is found at the Anglican Church.

St Peter's Memorial Hall

The Memorial Hall is a double storey brick building with a gable roof covered by clay tiles. The building is simple in design with no distinguishing features except for the eastern elevation which uses a central band of recessed brick panels as a decorative feature. The 1962 extension tends to obscure this feature. The main entrance to the hall is on the northern side of the building and is approached via a small ramp. The entrance lobby features a pair of tuscan columns in front of double timber doors.

The interior has timber panelling to a height of 2.4m with painted masonry above. Steel framed windows run down both sides of the building, above the timber panelling. Other features include: plasterboard ceiling with central ventilation panel, timber floor, a stage at the western end and amenities such as kitchen, toilets and dressing rooms.

A bell is located atop a timber post at the front of St Peter's Anglican Church and Memorial Hall.

Jubilee Hall

The Jubilee Hall is located on the northern side of the Church and abuts the building at the fifth bay where a walkway permits direct access to the church.

¹ Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P.A. A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present. Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

² In Apperly, et al., machicolation is described as 'Originally a projecting parapet on a castle wall or tower having openings in the floor between projecting corbels, through which missiles and liquids could be discharged upon a besieging enemy below.' See p. 280

Previous Place No.: VP46

Place No.: 057

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Anglican Church was constructed in 1935 in the Inter War Romanesque style for the Anglican community of Victoria Park. The Church replaced an earlier building which had been built in Harvey Street in 1895/6. The Memorial Hall was built in 1954 to provide additional accommodation of social activities.

St Peter's Anglican Church

In February 1922, the Parish of Victoria Park purchased 2 and a half blocks along Albany Highway and 6 blocks in Leonard Street for £1,061 (Lots 630 – 632). In the same year, the Church of Transfiguration was relocated to Lot 631 Leonard Street for £300.³

It would appear that the Parish purchased the land in Leonard Street with a view to constructing a new church on the most elevated block, as a Building Fund was established soon after the purchase of this land and numerous fund-raising events were held to raise monies for the Fund.⁴

By 1928, plans for a new church were presented to the Diocesan Trustees for approval. Costs were estimated to be £3,000 and had the capacity to seat 300 people. In August 1928, the Diocesan Trustees offered the Parish furniture from St John's Church in Melbourne Street, Perth. The furniture, which consisted of doors, pews, windows, cedar pulpit and lectern, was collected in September of that year.⁵ However, plans for the new church lapsed and it was not until 1933 that the Vestry Minutes record that plans were again submitted to the Diocesan Trustees. The plans were drawn up by architects, Mr. George Herbert Parry and Mr. M. Clifton, for a building estimated to cost £4,500. These new plans were refused by the Diocese, due to the Parish's financial position.⁶

In 1934, a 'Special Public Meeting' was held to acquire local financial support. The outcome was favourable with numerous guarantors and, together with a £3,000 loan from the Diocesan office, money was found to complete the new Church.⁷ That these funds were secured during the Depression indicates the strong commitment of both the local community and Church of England to spirituality as a time of economic crisis. In 1935, Vestry members approached the Archbishop to gain consent in dedicating the new church 'St. Peter's'.⁸

It is not known why the Parish wished to change the name of the church, however permission was given and on 3 March 1935, the foundation stone was laid on Lot 630.⁹ The original plans for the building show a two storey building designed in Inter-War Romanesque style with very thick walls to the nave area and a stud wall at the western end (the sanctuary). Unfortunately, these plans do not indicate construction materials, although the thickness of the nave walls suggests reinforced concrete walls. The stud wall at the western end suggests that extensions were planned to this area at a later date.

The Anglican Church was consecrated by Archbishop Dr Le Fanu, on Sunday 23 June 1935 as recalled in The West Australian on Monday 24 June;

Previous Place No.: VP46

Place No.: 057

The service commenced with the formation of a procession including representatives of Parish troops of scouts, the choir, the churchwardens (Messers C T Banfield and H A Shaw), the Diocesan Registrar (Mr J O Fisher) and visiting clergy. The Archbishop, in cope and mitre, who had followed the procession to the main doors, was greeted at the entrance.

At the words "Let the consecration proceed", the procession reformed and, singing hymns, made a circuit of the church returning again to the main door. The Archbishop knocked three times and the doors were thrown open to the procession, which entered the building followed by the congregation. Then began the special service of consecration.¹⁰

When the Anglican Church was completed the exterior concrete was left unpainted. Four panels of stained glass, which came from St John's Church, were incorporated into the new Church.¹¹

On the completion of the new Church, the Church of Transfiguration was used as the Parish Hall. As this building was later moved to make way for the Memorial Hall, it seems likely that in 1935 this structure occupied the site currently occupied by the Memorial Hall.

In 1935, the Church of Transfiguration began to use the new Memorial Hall. During the 1950s, Vestry decided to complete the sanctuary's western wall and an appeal was launched to raise the necessary funds. As the work did not greatly enlarge the sanctuary, it is unclear as to why this wall was left unfinished as the savings made would seem to be fairly minimal. The completion does not seem to be linked to liturgical changes as these did not occur until the 1970s.

A fire in 1992 caused structural damage to the Vestry, sections of the storeroom, flower room and smoke damage to the main altar. The estimated cost for repairs was \$15,000 and took over six weeks to complete.¹²

Plans for a new parish hall were drawn up by Marshall Clifton and Leach, Architects, in August 1953. The firm of H. Dawkins was commissioned to build the Hall at a cost of £9,237, on the western side of the Anglican Church. Work commenced in December 1953.¹³

The Memorial Hall was dismantled to make way for the new parish hall. The Memorial Hall was relocated behind the Rectory to serve as a Club Room.¹⁴ The Parish continued to expand and a new hall, the Jubilee Hall, was constructed on the eastern side of the Church in November 1960.¹⁵

In 1962, Marshall Clifton added a new porch to the front of the Memorial Hall. By 1968, the building which had originally been the Church of Transfiguration had become so dilapidated that it was demolished for \$160.¹⁶

3 Notes written by Mr Shaw, January 1946.

4 Callard, Maureen and Murray-Feist, Tony. St Peter's Victoria Park 1935-1995. (n.d.) p. 1.

5 *ibid.*, p. 2.

6 Minutes of Vestry Meeting, 7 February 1933, p. 111.

7 *ibid.*, 8 November 1934, p. 165.

8 *ibid.*, 2 January 1935, p. 181.

9 Callard and Murray-Feist, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

10 The West Australian, 24 June 1935.

11 Callard and Murray-Feist, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

12 Minutes of the Vestry, 15 December 1992.

13 *ibid.*, 2 October 1953.

14 Callard and Murray-Feist, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

15 Minutes of the Vestry, 13 September 1960, p. 54.

16 *ibid.*, 10 December 1968.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Religion
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshall Clifton (Architect) • George Herbert Parry (Architect) • Mr Thoroughgood (Builder)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU. 1995. St Peter's, Victoria Park Commemorative Booklet. (Booklet) • National Trust (WA). 1997. Assessment Documentation. (Report) • Heritage Council of Western Australia. 1999. Assessment Documentation. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Peter's Anglican Church and Memorial Hall, a two storey Inter-War Romanesque style building (the Anglican Church) and a double storey Post War building (the Memorial Hall), have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The Anglican Church is fine example of the Inter-War Romanesque style. The use of reinforced concrete for building construction was innovative in the 1930's era;

The Anglican Church has landmark qualities due to its prominent location on an elevated site and its imposing size in a domestic setting;

The place has social and religious significance, to both the Anglican community and the wider community of Victoria Park. It has particular significance for the Anglican Indonesian community of the Perth Metropolitan Area for its role in their spiritual, cultural and social life; and

The place has historical significance as represents the continuation of the oldest Anglican Church south of the Swan River; and, the place is representative of churches and chapels built by the Church of England in Perth in the 1930s.

The Jubilee Hall is considered to have low cultural heritage significance is an intrusive element. The western porch of the Memorial Hall is also considered to be of lesser significance.

Management Category	1
Level of Significance	Exceptional

Previous Place No.: VP46

Place No.: 057

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP50

Place No.: 058

Victoria Park Senior Citizen's Centre



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	Senior Citizens Welfare Association Inc.	
Street Address	5 Mackie Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	151079	
Land Information	Lot 21	Vol/Folio 1431/306
	Plan/Diagram 49990	Reserve -
GPS	115.894, -31.972	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15714	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Individual Building or Group Residence	
Current Use	Healthcare, Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP50

Place No.: 058

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1960
Walls	Painted Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Perth & Perth Contemporary

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Centre, located at 5 Mackie Street, is a single storey community building constructed of rendered masonry wall and corrugated steel roof in the contemporary architectural style. The Centre includes internal spaces suitable for a wide range of community driven services and activities.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Senior Citizens Welfare Association of Victoria Park was founded in 1958 with support from the Perth City Council and Lotteries Commission in response to community pressure. It was the first of its kind in Western Australia (as distinct from Pensioner's Centre) and was used as a model for other communities.

The Victoria Park Senior Citizens Welfare Centre was officially opened by the Lord Mayor of the City of Perth, Mr H Howard, in 1960. The Senior Citizens Association's purpose was to provide benevolent relief to the Senior Citizens of the Community.

The Centre, which became known as 'The Homestead', was a former residence that was renovated to suit its new function. The Centre became the base for the Meals on Wheels programme and an attractive facility for social occasions such as dances, Keep Fit programmes, podiatry services and craft classes.

In 1971, extensions to the Association's facilities were opened to include accommodation units for the elderly. In 1987 and 1990 further development led to a joint programme between the Senior Citizens group and Homeswest. This resulted in the J J Higgins Complex that was named in honour of the former President and Administrator of the Association. Higgins was also awarded Life Membership.

In 1998 the Senior Citizens Welfare Association (Inc) managed a total of 70 housing units all within walking distance of the social centre, 'The Homestead'. Also in 1998, the role of President and Administrator was held by Ron Davies, former Member of Legislative Assembly.

In 2020, Connect Victoria Park, formerly known as the Senior Citizens Welfare Association, is a well-established community organisation that provides opportunities for social connection for older people living in the local area and access to affordable housing. Other services include podiatry, hairdressing, hearing testing and volunteer tax assistance. Activities include carpet bowls, draft, bingo, coach tips, luncheons and musical concerts. Community groups using the facility include Leonard Old Time Dancing, the Country Women's Association, Toastmasters and Victoria Park Community Yoga.

Previous Place No.: VP50

Place No.: 058

Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities: Health
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joe Higgins (President and Administrator of Senior Citizens Centre) • Ron Davies (Centre Administrator, Former MLA for Victoria Park)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gallop, G. 1990. Souvenir Programme Opening of Senior Citizens Welfare Centre. (Programme) • AU. 1996. Victoria Park Senior Citizens Welfare Association – Some Historical Notes. (Booklet) • AU. DU. History held at the Victoria Park Senior Citizens Centre Homestead. (Various) • Davies, R. DU. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Victoria Park Senior Citizens Centre has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has social value as a place of continual support and residence for elderly people of the Victoria Park community.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some/Moderate

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP50

Place No.: 058

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP43a

Place No.: 059

Semi Detached House



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	18/20 Mackie Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	151009	
Land Information	Lot 445	Vol/Folio 1374/193
	Plan/Diagram 4377	Reserve -
GPS	115.893, -31.9728	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15400	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP43a

Place No.: 059

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1898
Walls	Face Brick, Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The semi-detached houses, located at 18/20 Mackie Street, are a single storey face brick and corrugated steel hip roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The houses are bounded by a low height timber picket fence painted white and green to Mackie Street. There are two gates located centrally that lead to each entry.

The residences have a symmetrical form with a return verandah that runs the full length of the front elevation. The verandah is constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel bullnose roof. There are decorative corner brackets to the verandah of 18 Mackie Street. Each house has two face brick chimneys.

The brickwork to the street is tuckpointed with a rendered band from finished floor level to window sill level. The side elevations of both houses are painted brick. There are timber framed casement windows to either side of the centrally located entry doors.

The lot to 18 Mackie Street has been subdivided with a single storey face brick and corrugated steel residence to the rear. This residence (18B) is accessed via a paved driveway to the north boundary.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has cultural heritage significance as a rare example of semi-detached residences of this era in the Victoria Park area.

Previous Place No.: VP43a
Place No.: 059

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP43b

Place No.: 060

Semi Detached House



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	52/54 Mackie Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	150981	
Land Information	Lot 110	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram 67058	Reserve -
GPS	115.891, -31.9744	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15499	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Individual Building or Group	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP43b

Place No.: 060

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920s
Walls	Face Brick, Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The semi-detached houses, located at 52/54 Mackie Street, are a single storey face brick and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The houses are bounded by low to medium height timber fences painted white (No. 54) and cream (No. 52) to Mackie Street. There are two gates located at either end of the fences.

The residences have mirrored asymmetrical forms with a central verandah constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel roof. The roof sheeting to the verandah is a cream colour suggesting that it may be different to the main roof. There is a face brick chimney located to the centre of the two residences and chimneys to each gable roof.

There is a gable roof to each residence that face Mackie Street with half timbering and a rendered band at window head level. The face brick to each residence is tuckpointed. There is a timber framed double hung window to the centre of each of the gable walls. The half timbering to each gable differ in detail.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The residence is believed to have been built c1920s.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The place has cultural heritage significance as a rare example of semi-detached residences of this era in the Victoria Park area.

Previous Place No.: VP43b
Place No.: 060

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



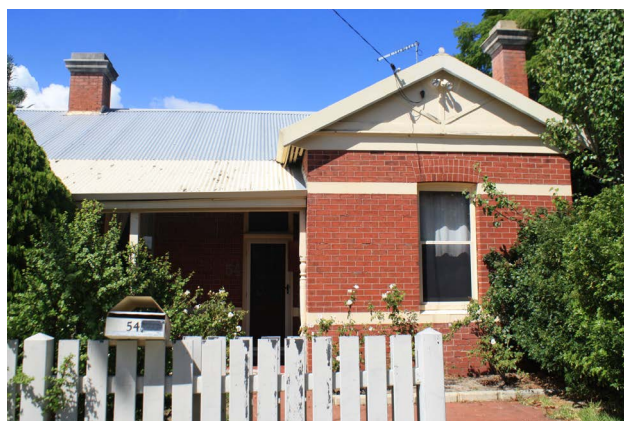
Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP37

Place No.: 061

Residence



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	51 Mackie Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	151058	
Land Information	Lot 386	Vol/Folio 1840/749
	Plan/Diagram 4377	Reserve -
GPS	115.891, -31.9742	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15092	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP37

Place No.: 061

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920
Walls	Face Brick, Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 51 Mackie Street, is a single storey face brick and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is bounded by a medium height timber picket fence painted white to Mackie Street.

The residence has a symmetrical form with a verandah that runs the full length of the front elevation. The verandah is constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel bullnose roof with decorative mouldings. There are symmetrical gablets located to either side of the building above the verandah with half timbering and simple timber fascia.

There are two timber framed double hung windows to either side of the centrally located entry. The lower sash to each window has decorative moulding. The face brick elevation to Mackie Street has rendered banding to window sill level and to top of door opening level.

There is a simple painted steel lean-to structure to the eastern boundary of the property.

The lot has been sub-divided with a single storey face brick and corrugated steel roof residence and is accessed via a paved driveway along the western boundary.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The residence is believed to have been built c1920s.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

Previous Place No.: VP37
Place No.: 061

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence located at 51 Mackie Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is a fine example of the Federation architectural style.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some/Moderate

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP37

Place No.: 061

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP6

Place No.: 062

Devenish House



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	Forrest Farmhouse (fmr)	
Street Address	86 Mackie Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155030	
Land Information	Lot 421	Vol/Folio 1817/297
	Plan/Diagram P4377	Reserve –
GPS	115.89, -31.9762	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	3996
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate (Nominated) (1982)
	Classified by the National Trust (1982)
	Register of the National Estate (Indicative Place)

Previous Place No.: VP6

Place No.: 062

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1896
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 86 Mackie Street, is a single storey masonry and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. The residence has an asymmetrical form with face brick tuckpointing to the front elevation facing Mackie Street. The sides of the building are rendered and there appears to be a lean-to weatherboard structure to the rear.

There is a return verandah to the front elevation constructed of timber turned posts and decorative brackets. The gable roof to the western boundary has decorative timber fascias and finial. A bay window below this gable roof has two timber double hung windows with decorative moulded architraves to the exterior.

The property is partially concealed from the street by mature plantings to the front yard.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Alexander Forrest's name appears, along Stephen Henry Park, on the Certificate of Title for the property. The land was purchased in 1891 and the residence was built by Herbert Devenish in c1896. The architect was Robert McMaster, who was related to the Devenish family. Robert McMaster also built a large weatherboard house at 105 Berwick Street (Place No. 038).

Henry Devenish was born in Guildford, Western Australia in 1861 to Amelia and Henry Devenish. He was a businessman, specialising in imported tea from Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and sold locally under the name 'Uplands Tea'.

A fire destroyed Herbert Devenish's warehouse. As the warehouse was not insured, the Devenish family suffered financially and eventually sold their property on Mackie Street.

Previous Place No.: VP6

Place No.: 062

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbert Devenish (Original Owner) Robert McMaster (Architect)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU. 1982. South Perth Times. P.2. (Letters to the Editor) Devenish, B. 1996. The Life and Times of Henry Trigg, Swan River Pioneer. (Book) AU. 1979. Homefinder and Property Guide. (Booklet)

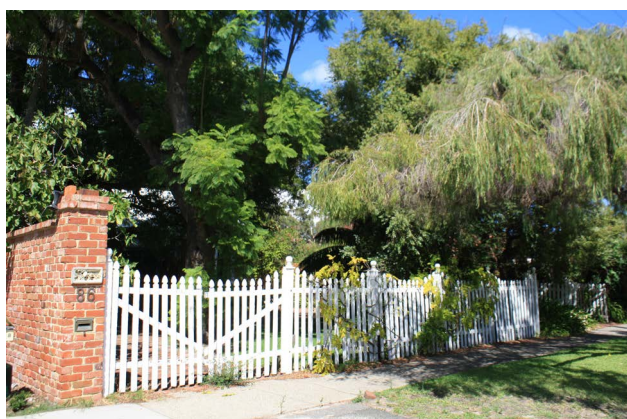
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Devenish House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is a good example of the Federation Queen Anne architectural style; and
- The place has historical associations with Robert McMaster, a prominent architect of the Victoria Park district who also designed the Broken Hill Hotel.

Management Category	1
Level of Significance	Exceptional

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP6

Place No.: 062

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP38

Place No.: 063

Residence



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	91 Mackie Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	154959	
Land Information	Lot 5	Vol/Folio 17A/48
	Plan/Diagram 2796	Reserve -
GPS	115.888, -31.9765	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15102	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP38

Place No.: 063

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 91 Mackie Street, is a single storey rendered and face brick wall and clay tile hip roof building in the Inter War Bungalow architectural style. The residence is bounded by a medium height painted timber picket fence. A brick paved driveway to the east boundary leads to the residence's entry. The lot has been sub-divided with a single storey face brick and clay tile roof residence to the rear.

The residence has an asymmetrical form to the street with a small verandah constructed of brick piers and tapered post and a clay tile roof. The timber frame windows to the front elevation have painted iron vertical security bars installed to the exterior.

There is a face brick chimney to the centre of the hip roof to the front elevation with stepped detailing to the wall below indicating an internal fireplace.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence at 91 Mackie Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The place has aesthetic value as a fine example of the Inter War Bungalow architectural style and contribution to the broader streetscape.

Previous Place No.: VP38

Place No.: 063

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP39

Place No.: 064

Residence



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	51 McMaster Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	150983
Land Information	Lot 1 Vol/Folio 1468/495
	Plan 5140 Reserve -
GPS	115.892, -31.9753
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15169
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP39

Place No.: 064

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1925
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 51 McMaster Street, is a single storey face brick and corrugated steel hip and roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is located on a corner lot and is bounded by a low face brick fence with a white timber picket gate to McMaster Street and a high brick pier and timber panel fence to Washington Street.

The residence has a symmetrical form with a return verandah that runs the full length of the McMaster Street and Washington Street elevations. The verandah is constructed of simple timber posts and a corrugated steel roof with decorative corner brackets. There is a face brick chimney to the centre of the hip roof.

There is a detached timber clad and corrugated steel hip roof garage to the north east corner of the site which is accessed via a grey concrete driveway along McMaster Street.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence located at 51 McMaster Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a residence in the Federation Bungalow style of architecture and contributes to the broader streetscape.

Previous Place No.: VP39

Place No.: 064

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP44

Place No.: 065

St Joachim's Catholic Church



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	122 Shepperton Road	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155475	
Land Information	Lot 3	Vol/Folio 1152
	Plan/Diagram D.15835	Reserve -
GPS	115.898, -31.972	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	24875	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Church	
Current Use	Church	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP44

Place No.: 065

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1956
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Post War Ecclesiastical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

St Joachim Catholic Church is located along Shepperton Road and is bounded by St Joachim Hall to the west, Mercy Convent and Ursula Frayne College to the east and a carpark to the north. The place comprises a main church building and tower, linked by a simplified colonnaded loggia. The buildings are constructed of face brick walls and a gable terracotta tile roof with timber battened eaves in Post War Ecclesiastical architectural style.

The church has a traditional rectangular plan with a dominant vertically proportioned window central to the front gable.

The tower is reminiscent of a medieval campanile, again with vertically proportioned openings.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

St Joachim Catholic Church replaced an 1898 weatherboard church that was demolished in 1962.

The Church was blessed and opened by the Archbishop Prendiville on 18 November 1956. The stained glass window at the front of the Church was installed in 1959. One of the longest serving Parish Priests to St Joachim's parish was Monsignor Lenihan, who served from 1961 until 1979.

There have been a number of upgrades and renovations to the Church over time including neon lights in the Church tower, carpeting and installation of universal access ramps and rails at the Church entrances.

In 1976, an Italian Mass was established that reflects an influx of Italian migrants to the area in the 1950s.

A plaque on the St Joachim Catholic Church reads:

To the Greater honour and glory of God and St Joachim. Patron of the Parish. This edifice was erected in the year 1955AD. Parish Priest Rev. H Kearin, J O'Brien.

Architect: Anthony J O'Hara

Building: Harnett & Horne

Previous Place No.: VP44

Place No.: 065

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Social & Civic Activities: Religion

- Anthony J O'Hara (Architect)
- Harnett & Horne (Builder)
- AU. 1981. Short History of St Joachim's Church Produced for the 25th Anniversary of St Joachim's Church. (Booklet)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Joachim's Catholic Church has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a simple design building with modified traditional forms of the Ecclesiastical architectural style;
- The place has historic value for its connection to the original Church building, built in the same precinct in 1898 and later demolished in 1962; and
- The place has social value as an important centre for the local Catholic community for nearly 100 years. The place also forms part of a larger precinct comprising the Church, Hall, Presbytery, School and former Convent, now part of Ursula Frayne College.

Management Category

2

Level of Significance

Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP44

Place No.: 065

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP45

Place No.: 066

St Joachim's Hall



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-		
Street Address	120 Shepperton Road		
Locality	Victoria Park		
Landgate PIN	155475		
Land Information	Lot 3	Vol/Folio 1152/358	
	Plan/Diagram 15835	Reserve -	
GPS	115.898, -31.972		

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	24871
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Church Hall
Current Use	Church Hall
Other Use	Church

Previous Place No.: VP45

Place No.: 066

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1920
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter-War Stripped Classical

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

St Joachim Hall is located at the intersection of Harper Street and Shepperton Road. The building has a simple rectangular form and is constructed of face brick and rendered walls and a corrugated steel hip and gable roof in the Inter War Inter-War Stripped Classical architectural style.

The building addresses Shepperton Road with a symmetrical façade with a large central masonry gable flanked by full height pilasters. There is a window either side of the gable and a skillion roofed entry vestibule projects from the lower half of the gable. Above the gable is a rendered pediment and semi-circular apex with a cross on the top.

The walls to either side of the building are buttressed with vertically proportioned windows between the buttresses. The original timber windows have been replaced by aluminium. A rendered horizontal band runs around the building at window sill height and the lintels above the windows are likewise rendered.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	31/03/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

St Joachim's Hall was first built in 1920 for Catholic community meetings such as youth groups. Rev. FR O Hayes was the parish priest when the St Joachim Hall was first opened. The Hall soon operated as a church when the original St Joachim's Church was damaged by weather. The Hall returned to its original function in 1956 when a new Church was built.

Parish activities within the Hall include the St Vincent de Paul Society and the Legion of Mary. The place has also been used by the neighbouring Ursula Frayne College.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Religion
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fr P Hayes (Parish Priest)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU. 1981. Short History of St Joachim's Church Produced for the 25th Anniversary of St Joachim's Church. (Booklet)

Previous Place No.: VP45

Place No.: 066

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Joachim's Hall has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- Located in a prominent corner location on a major highway (Shepperton Road), the building has considerable streetscape value;
- Built in 1920 as a Church Hall, it was used for a period as the Church before a new Church was built in 1956 replacing an older timber church (built 1898);
- The building has considerable social value as a community facility used by the local Catholic congregation for nearly eighty years; and
- The place has social value as an important centre for the local Catholic community for nearly 100 years. The place also forms part of a larger precinct comprising the Church, Hall, Presbytery, School and former Convent, now part of Ursula Frayne College.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP45

Place No.: 066

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP18

Place No.: 067

McNess Home Group



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	11-19 Sunbury Road
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	11047866
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram - Reserve -
GPS	115.899, -31.9712

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3916
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence - Group
Current Use	Residence - Group
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP18

Place No.: 067

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile, Clay Tile, Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The McNess Homes Group comprises four single storey detached properties (no. 11, 13, 17 & 19) along the western side of Sunbury Road, constructed in the Inter-War architectural style.

No. 11 is constructed of smooth rendered masonry walls and a 'decramastic' tile roof. There is a rendered masonry and 'decramastic' tile carport located to the south east corner of the site. There is a battleaxe property to the rear of no. 11 that is accessed via a brick paved driveway to the north east corner of the place. No. 13 is constructed of tuckpointed brick walls and a corrugated steel roof with a garage to the north east corner of the building. The property is bounded by a medium height timber picket fence to the street with gates to enable access to a brick paved driveway to the north east boundary corner. The building is accessed via a raised concrete verandah that runs the length of the front elevation. There are decorative timber brackets to the verandah posts.

No. 17 is constructed of facebrick walls and a corrugated steel roof. The front elevation of the building, facing Sunbury Road, is painted a dark grey colour. There is a timber post and corrugated steel roof verandah to the length of the front elevation with a semi enclosed carport to the north east boundary corner.

No. 19 is constructed of facebrick and rendered walls and a corrugated steel roof. A high corrugated compressed fibre cement fence conceals much of the view of the property from the street. There appears to be a timber weatherboard lean-to constructed to the rear of the property.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Charles McNess was born in 1853 in Huntingdon, England. McNess came to Western Australia in the 1880s and set up a business as an ironmonger and tinsmith in a building at the corner of Barrack and Hay Streets (where the Royal Arcade and McNess Building now stand).

Previous Place No.: VP18

Place No.: 067

McNess was a very successful businessman and built up a large fortune which he shared with many charities. His philanthropic career began in 1915 during WWI when he set up a patriotic fund to support hospitals, churches and government bodies in their charity work. It was through this patriotic fund that a housing trust was set up to provide homes for returned servicemen and widows of soldiers killed in the war. Houses such as those built in Sunbury Road are examples of McNess's generosity. McNess went on to be supportive of many charitable causes during the Depression in the 1930s and set up a relief fund for those distressed by unemployment. He was made a Knight Bachelor in 1931 in recognition of his philanthropic services.

Sir Charles McNess died in 1938. The Premier of the day, Mr J C Willcock said of McNess:

Sir Charles's benefactors were widely known. I believe they amounted to over 150,000. They were certainly widespread throughout the State and covered many worthy causes. He was particularly interested in the housing of the poor. The Housing Trust Act will always remind us of that. The State is indeed poorer as a result of Sir Charles's death. He was associated with the State from its earliest struggling days and proved himself a good citizen in every sense of the word.

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Occupations: Domestic activities

- Sir Charles McNess (Philanthropist)
- West Australian Newspaper. 1938. Obituary. (Newspaper Article)
- Homewood, AE; Homewood, PA. DU. Correspondence from Owners of 19 Sunbury Road. (Letter)
- Homewood, PA. 2000. (Oral Information)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McNess Home Group has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has social value as an example of community charity;
- The place has aesthetic value as it represents an era of a simple building style; and
- The places have historic value as the residences are connected to Sir Charles McNess, an influential community member who provided charitable relief during WWI and the Depression years.

Management Category

4

Level of Significance

Little

Previous Place No.: VP18
Place No.: 067

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



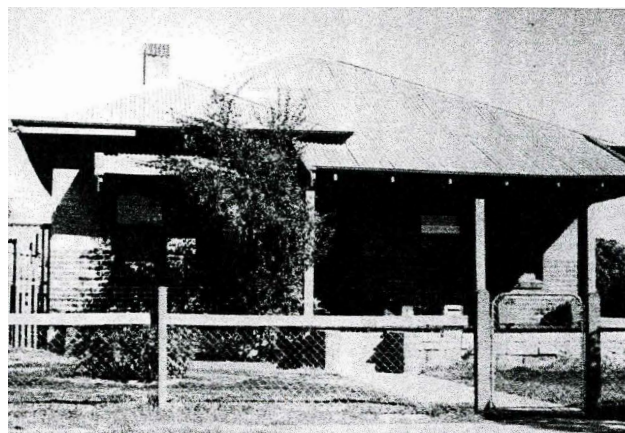
Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP18

Place No.: 067



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP1

Place No.: 068

Blind Citizens WA Inc



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	Uniting Care West; Association for the Blind WA; VisAbility; WA Goalball	
Street Address	16-18 Sunbury Road (Corner Kitchener Street)	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	11696777	
Land Information	Lot 17 & 18	Vol/Folio 803/51
	Plan/Diagram 2916	Reserve –
GPS	115.9, -31.971	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3903
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Association for the Blind
Current Use	Association for the Blind
Other Use	Aged Care Home for the Blind

Previous Place No.: VP1

Place No.: 068

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Various
Roof	Various
Architectural Style	Various

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The site includes an assortment of buildings of differing architectural styles and construction eras. The place provides care, housing and activity spaces for visually impaired people in the Western Australian community.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1913 the Ladies Braille Society was established to provide transcripts of literary works into Braille. In 1918, with the return of many blind soldiers from war, the Braille Society went through a period of change and became the 'Braille and Advancement Society for the Blind of WA'.

In 1921, the Braille and Advancement Society for the Blind of WA purchased land in Sunbury Road, Victoria Park to establish a rest home for the aged blind. The first buildings were constructed on the site in 1923. The first two wings of the rest home were named McGregor Wing and Seager Wing after two of the original founders of the Braille and Advancement Society. The home opened in 1923 with three residents and two years later resident numbers had increased to 20. By 1929, building additions were required.

There was growing pressure on facilities during the Depression years; however, the Braille and Advancement Society were assisted with funds raised at the Braille Tea Rooms at the Perth Royal Show.

By 1962, the home included 120 beds, with half of those beds allocated for hospital services.

In 1977, the Blind and Advancement Society and the Guide Dogs Association in WA amalgamated and were then known as the Association for the Blind.

In 1972, the Braille and Advancement Society received a grant to subsidise the building of units for aged blind people. Construction of new homes on the site was completed in 1979 with the official opening of the Rehabilitation Unit and Reception/Treatment Unit along Sunbury Road. An ecumenical Chapel was built as part of the works. This building was later renovated in 1990 and became the main Administration Center.

Previous Place No.: VP1

Place No.: 068

Today [June, 2020] the Association for the Blind are known as the Blind Citizens WA Inc. and still occupy the site. A portion of the site appears to be occupied by Kites, a network of disability and childhood development specialists and therapists and Uniting Care West, a national organisation who provide community services and support to the disadvantaged and vulnerable.

Historic Theme

-

Associations

- Dr Arnold Cook (Prominent Contribution to Management of Association)

Sources

- AU. DU. The Park Post Vol 14, No 8. (Newspaper Article)
- AU. DU. Obituary of Dr Arnold Cook. (Newspaper Article)
- AU. DU. An Anonymous History of the Association for Blind.
- Sibson, G. 1997. (Letter)
- Association for the Blind. 1998. Historical Notes. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Blind Citizens WA Inc has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- Blind Citizens WA Inc has historic and social value for its connection with the Victoria Park community and the valuable service it provides to blind people.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP1
Place No.: 068



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP4

Place No.: 069

Corner Shop



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	Residence & Deli; Duncan Street Store	
Street Address	41 Sunbury Road (Corner Duncan Street)	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155537	
Land Information	Lot 8	Vol/Folio 253A/12
	Plan/Diagram 2793	Reserve –
GPS	115.901, -31.9723	

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	3905
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Residence & Corner Store
Current Use	Residence & Cafe
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP4

Place No.: 069

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The place, located at 41 Sunbury Road, is a single storey painted brick and corrugated steel hip roof building in the Inter War architectural style. There is a residence located on the corner lot at the intersection of Sunbury Road and Duncan Street with a corner shop to the south east corner (Duncan Street). The place is bounded by a medium height limestone and iron fence.

The corner shop has a zero setback from the street and is currently [2020] occupied by a café with a take away coffee window. The corner shop has painted brick parapet walls and an awning facing Duncan Street.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce
Associations	-
Sources	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Corner Shop at 41 Sunbury Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The place has aesthetic value as it is representative of a corner shop and residence constructed in the Inter War architectural style; and

The place has historic value as it represents the use of small local shops prior to the construction and dominance of supermarkets.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

Previous Place No.: VP4
Place No.: 069

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

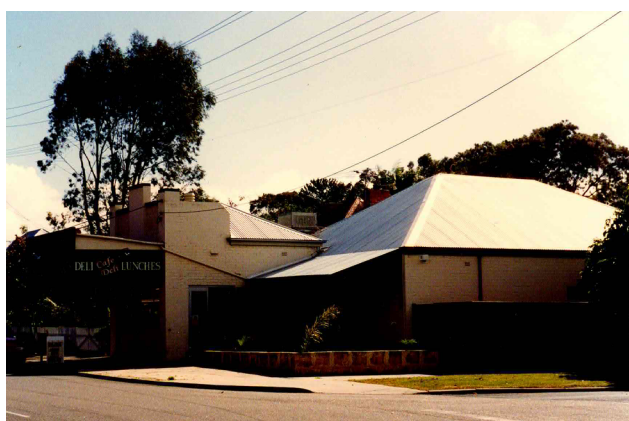


Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP47

Place No.: 070

Sunbury Road Precinct



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	45, 49 & 51 Sunbury Road
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	11834270
Land Information	Lot Pt Y228-229 Plan/Diagram 2916
GPS	115.902, -31.9739
Vol/Folio 865/27;28;29 Reserve -	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15579
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence - Group
Current Use	Residence - Group
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP47

Place No.: 070

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920s
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry, Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Sunbury Road Precinct comprises three residential properties (no. 45, 49 & 51) along the southern side of Sunbury Road, toward the intersection of Sunbury Road and Axon Avenue. The three properties are constructed in the Federation Bungalow architectural style.

No. 45 is an asymmetrical single storey dwelling constructed of face brick walls and a corrugated steel hip and gable roof. There is a rendered masonry banding to the front elevation and rendered sills to the painted timber frame casement windows. A verandah extends the length of the front elevation and is supported by painted turned timber posts with decorative brackets. The gable to the east of the property has textured render.

No. 49 is an asymmetrical two storey dwelling constructed of face brick walls and a corrugated steel roof with a carport to the east corner of the building. Similar rendered banding to no. 45 is visible to the street elevation. The property is bounded by a medium height limestone and timber picket fence to the street. The second storey appears to be a later addition and is constructed of weatherboard clad walls and a corrugated steel hip and gable roof. There is another property to the rear of no. 49 which is accessed via a paved driveway to the east boundary.

No. 51 is a symmetrical single storey dwelling constructed of facebrick walls and a corrugated steel hip roof. There is a central gable to the front verandah constructed of simple painted timber posts and corrugated steel. Similar rendered banding to no. 45 and no. 49 is visible to the street elevation. The place is located on a corner lot and addresses Sunbury Road. There is a low facebrick fence to the north and east boundaries.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

Previous Place No.: VP47

Place No.: 070

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sunbury Road Precinct has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- This group of houses have aesthetic value as they represent examples of the Federation architectural style and contribute to the broader streetscape.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP47
Place No.: 070

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP40

Place No.: 071

Residence



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	59 Sunbury Road
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	11242307
Land Information	Lot 233 Vol/Folio 1659/803
	Plan/Diagram 2916 Reserve -
GPS	115.903, -31.9746
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15189
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP40

Place No.: 071

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 59 Sunbury Road, is a single storey weatherboard clad and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. There are mature eucalypts and a brick paved driveway to the front yard with no boundary fence.

The residence has an asymmetrical form with a verandah to the entry constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel bullnose roof with timber frieze and fretworked brackets. The gable facing Sunbury Road has a painted timber finial.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

It is understood that the place was constructed by its first owner, Margaret Pyke, in the early 20th Century. There are later additions to the rear of the property. There was originally a laneway to the rear of the lot but this was amalgamated into the property.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence at 59 Sunbury Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The house has aesthetic value as a fine representative example of the Federation Bungalow architectural style and contributes to the broader streetscape.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

Previous Place No.: VP40

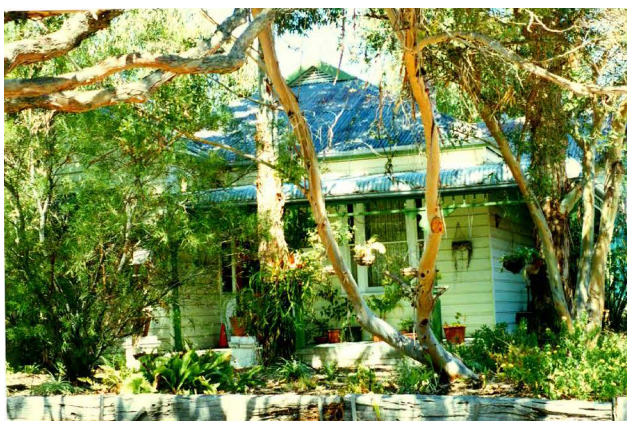
Place No.: 071

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP42a

Place No.: 072

Richmond Fellowship Community Home



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	13 Teague Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155523	
Land Information	Lot 170	Vol/Folio 1273
	Plan/Diagram P2908	Reserve -
GPS	115.898, -31.9713	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15358	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	Richmond Fellowship Home	

Previous Place No.: VP42a

Place No.: 072

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1900
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 13 Teague Street, is a single storey painted brick and corrugated steel hip roof building in the Federation Queen Anne architectural style. The residence is bounded by a high limestone and powdercoat steel fence. There is a central pedestrian gate and a larger double gate and bitumen driveway for car access. There are designated car spaces beyond the driveway within the property.

The residence has an asymmetrical form with a return verandah constructed of timber turned posts and a corrugated steel roof with decorative corner brackets.

The brickwork to the street is tuckpointed and there are two bay windows to the front elevation facing Teague Street. There are decorative vents to the top of the bay window walls, above the verandah roof.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Between 1978 and 2003 the place at 13 Teague Street was occupied as transitional group housing and owned by a not for profit organisation called Richmond Wellbeing. Richmond Wellbeing (previously known as the Richmond Fellowship of Western Australia) was founded by Elly Jansen to provide half way housing to vulnerable and mentally ill members of the West Australian community.

Richmond Wellbeing also owned properties at 9 Teague Street (1976–1998) and 2 Teague Street (1991). Richmond Wellbeing sold their last Victoria Park property in 2006.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruth Downer (Philanthropist) Elly Jansen (Founder)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report) West Australian Newspaper. 1975, 1977. (Newspaper Articles)

Previous Place No.: VP42a

Place No.: 072

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence located at 13 Teague Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a residence built in the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture; and
- The place has social value as serving as housing for vulnerable community citizens.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP42a

Place No.: 072

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP42b

Place No.: 073

Richmond Fellowship Community Home



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	9 Teague Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	155519	
Land Information	Lot 172	Vol/Folio 1273/310
	Plan/Diagram P2908	Reserve -
GPS	115.897, -31.971	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15358	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	Richmond Fellowship Home	

Previous Place No.: VP42b

Place No.: 073

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920s
Walls	Face Brick, Textured Rendered Masonry
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 9 Teague Street, is a two storey rendered masonry (roughcast) and terracotta tile hip and gable roof building in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The residence is bounded by a low height face brick wall to Teague Street entry is via brick paved driveways to either side of this wall. There is a large mature fig tree to the northern corner of the site.

The residence has a symmetrical form with lean-to garage to the north. There is face brick to parts of the ground floor and window sills. The roof has timber battened eaves and there are timber framed and terracotta tile awnings above the windows and porch to Teague Street.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Between March 1976 and 1998 the place, alternatively known as Ruth Downer House, was occupied as group housing and owned by a not for profit organisation called Richmond Wellbeing. Richmond Wellbeing (previously known as the Richmond Fellowship of Western Australia) was founded by Elly Jansen to provide half way housing to vulnerable and mentally ill members of the West Australian community.

Richmond Wellbeing also owned properties at 13 Teague Street (1978–2003) and 2 Teague Street (1991). Richmond Wellbeing sold their last Victoria Park property in 2006.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruth Downer (Philanthropist) Elly Jansen (Founder)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 2. (Report) West Australian Newspaper. 1975, 1977. (Newspaper Articles)

Previous Place No.: VP42b
Place No.: 073

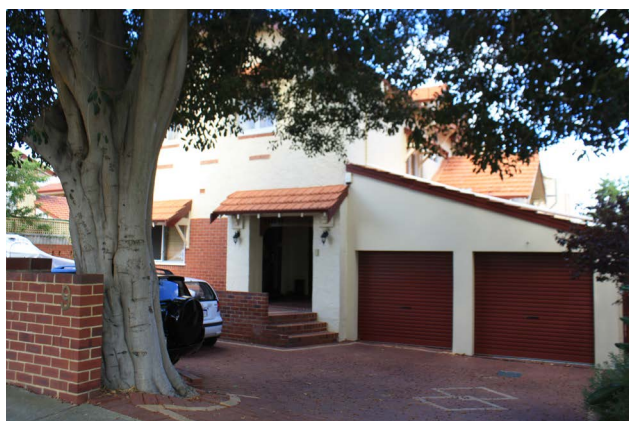
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence located at 9 Teague Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a residence built in the Federation Bungalow style of architecture; and
- The place has social value as serving as housing for vulnerable community citizens.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP14

Place No.: 074

Isaia House



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	18 Harper Street (Corner Teague Street)
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	155534
Land Information	Lot 27 Vol/Folio –
	Plan/Diagram 2793 Reserve –
GPS	115.899, -31.9713

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	3913
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP14

Place No.: 074

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	-
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth-Century Immigrants' Nostalgic

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 18 Teague Street, is a two storey rendered masonry and corrugated steel roof building in the Late Twentieth-Century Immigrants' Nostalgic architectural style. The roof is concealed by parapet walls to all four sides with a decorative frieze. The residence is located on a corner lot at the intersection of Teague Street and Harper Street and is bounded by a medium height rendered masonry and an iron infill fence.

The residence has a symmetrical form addressing Teague Street. There is religious iconography to the centre of the front parapet, a verandah with steel columns and a balcony above to this elevation. There is also a flat roof above the balcony with a decorative frieze that matches the parapet walls above.

A garage is located to the Harper Street elevation and is accessed via a brick paved driveway.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Isaia family established a liqueur business along Albany Highway and later became nationally renowned for their products.

The residence is believed to have been constructed in the c1970s.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isaia Family (Owners/Prominent Community and Business People)
Sources	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Isaia House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a rare example of Late Twentieth-Century Immigrants' Nostalgic architectural style.

Previous Place No.: VP14
Place No.: 074

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP41

Place No.: 075

Residence



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	48 Teague Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	11042639
Land Information	Lot 254 Vol/Folio 1983/733 Plan 2916
GPS	115.901, -31.9737
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15326
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Individual Building or Group
Current Use	Residential – Single-storey Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP41

Place No.: 075

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1930s
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Clay Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The residence, located at 48 Teague Street, is a single storey rendered and brick and clay tile hip and gable roof building in the Inter War architectural style. The residence is bounded by a medium – high face brick and timber picket infill fence. There is a paved driveway to the south west corner of the site and a pedestrian gate.

The residence has an asymmetrical form with two prominent Dutch gables facing Teague Street. There is painted half timbering to these gables and a rendered chimney to the verandah. The sides of the dwelling are face brick.

The brickwork to the street is tuckpointed and there are two bay windows to the front elevation facing Teague Street. There are decorative vents to the top of the bay window walls, above the verandah roof. The lot has been sub-divided with two contemporary residences to the rear (48b & 48c). These residences are accessed via a paved driveway to the south east corner of the site.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	02/04/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

No historical information available at this time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The residence at 48 Teague Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The place has aesthetic value as a residence built in the Inter War Bungalow architectural style of architecture.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

Previous Place No.: VP41
Place No.: 075

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Victoria Park Croquet Club

Previous Place No.: VP52

Place No.: 076



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	31 Rushton Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	151222	
Land Information	Lot 62-65 & 90	Vol/Folio 1065/22
	Plan/Diagram 11107	Reserve -
GPS	115.895, -31.9697	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	15723	
Previous MHI	2000	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Croquet Clubhouse	
Current Use	Croquet Clubhouse	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: VP52

Place No.: 076

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920
Walls	Timber Frame & Compressed Fibre Cement Sheeting
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Victoria Park Croquet Club is located along Rushton Street and is bounded by residences to the north, Burswood Car and Ute Rental and Labels on Loan Dress Store to the west, Shepperton Road to the south and Rushton Street to the east. The place is bounded by high fencing to all four sides.

The croquet clubhouse is located to the centre of the lot, with two full manicured croquet courts to the north and south. There is a small cottage structure further north of the main building constructed of weatherboard cladding and corrugated steel roof. The buildings are linked via a lower flat roof structure.

The larger building is a rectangular weatherboard and compressed fibre cement structure with a corrugated steel gable roof. A gable projects out on the northern end, with a skillion verandah running along the western face of the building and returning across the southern end. This end has been enclosed.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	24/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The Victoria Park Croquet Club was established along Shepperton Road in the 1920s and in 2020 is still an active club with two full courts and one small court.

Club Archives indicate that a number of prominent businessman of the district were connected to the club, including Mr Hood from Hoods Hardware and A G Thorogood.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hood (Member of Croquet Club) A G Thorogood
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AU. DU. Letter from Croquet Club Files (Letters) Croquetwest. DU. Croquetwest Victoria Park. http://www.croquetwest.org.au/?page_id=644 (accessed 25/08/2020) (Website)

Previous Place No.: VP52

Place No.: 076

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Victoria Park Croquet Club has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The place has historic and social value as a long serving community club in the Victoria Park area; and

The place is associated with a number of prominent citizens who made contributions toward the foundation and operations of the Club.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP52

Place No.: 076

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP55

Place No.: 077

Washington Street Precinct



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 Washington Street
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	156622
Land Information	Lot 1-6
	Plan/Diagram 7130
GPS	115.889, -31.9727
	Vol/Folio -
	Reserve -
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	15728
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Residence - Group
Current Use	Residence - Group
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP55

Place No.: 077

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1925
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel, Clay Tile, Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Washington Street Precinct comprises six single storey detached properties along the northern side of Washington Street, constructed in the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The Precinct is bounded by Columbo Street to the west and 35 Geddes Street to the east.

The residences are constructed of face brick walls and corrugated steel and clay tiled hip roofs. Numbers 32 and 34 have been sub-divided and there are two storey contemporary residences constructed to their rear boundaries.

All six properties have a verandah facing Washington Street constructed of timber posts with decorative corner brackets. Number 28 is located on a corner lot and has a return verandah addressing both Washington Street and Columbo Street.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	16/06/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The group of houses (28, 30, 32, 34, 34 & 38 Washington Street) were constructed by Curtis and Wainwright in the 1920s. Number 28 was built for Mr. Wainwright and his family.

In 1990, Mr. Wainwright's daughter, Kelly, still lived at the residence.

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curtis and Wainwright (Builder) Wainwright Family (Long Term Owners of No. 28)
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noble, G. 1990. Inner Metropolitan Survey by the National Trust of Australia (WA). A Report on Heritage Places in Victoria Park Vol 1-4. (Report)

Previous Place No.: VP55

Place No.: 077

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The collection of residences that form the Washington Street Precinct have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The places have aesthetic value as an intact group of residences built in the Federation Bungalow style of architecture. Such a grouping of residences is rare in the Victoria Park area.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



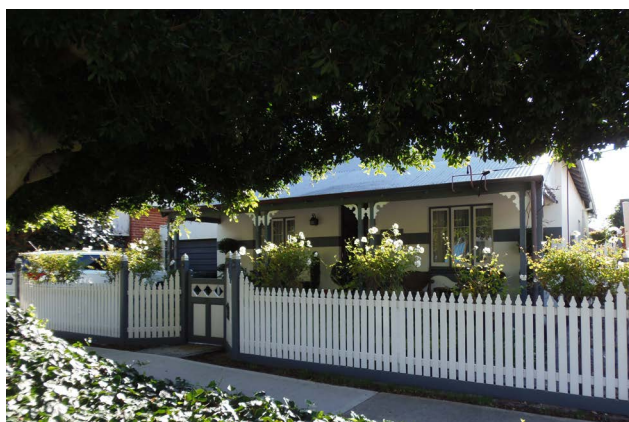
Source: SCA 2020



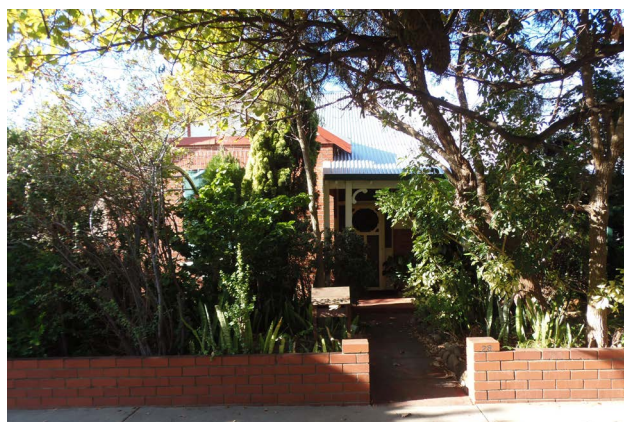
Source: SCA 2020

Previous Place No.: VP55

Place No.: 077



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

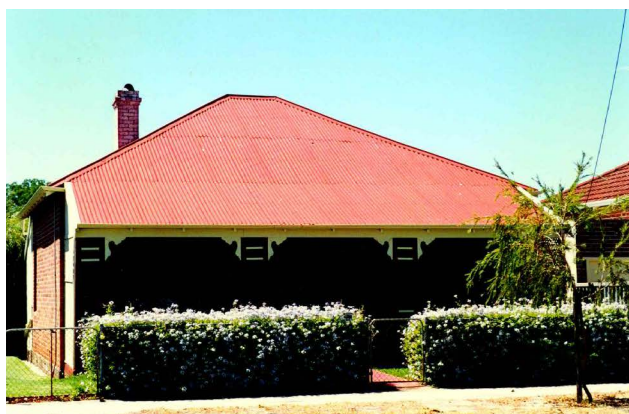
HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

Wishing Well and Windmill



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	-
Street Address	Between Shepperton Road and Albany Highway, near Causeway
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	11621806
Land Information	Pt Lot 1
	Plan/Diagram -
GPS	115.891, -31.9694
	Vol/Folio -
	Reserve -
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	03898
Previous MHI	2000
Other Listings	State Register (2000)
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Display (Brisbane & Wunderlich)
Current Use	Ornament
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1938
Walls	Painted Timber, Face Brick, Weatherboard
Roof	Clay Tiles
Architectural Style	-

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Windmill and Wishing Well comprises a model windmill and wishing well in a park land setting, designed by Architect Marshall Clifton as a display for H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd.

Windmill and Wishing Well is located on a roughly triangular shaped piece of land on the south eastern approach to the Causeway in Victoria Park. The busy Shepperton Road runs along its northern side, the closed off section of the Albany Highway to the south, and Asquith Street along its eastern side.

The edges of the park have concrete barrier kerbs, and there is a bitumen path along the southern side and a concrete path along the eastern side, together with a small section of concrete path on the northern side. None of these treatments are part of the original concept. The eastern edge has a line of four Peppermint or Lace trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) and a further row of the same species set on an angle to the present kerb line is a reminder of the time when the road alignments were slightly different to those of today. The southern boundary has a pair of Queensland Box trees (*Lophostorum conferta*). The major part of the park setting around the Windmill and Wishing Well is grassed with couch grass.

Windmill and Wishing Well are set towards the south-east corner of the site, with the windmill at the western end of this arrangement and the model wishing well at the eastern end. The two built elements are almost surrounded by dense mixed planting. Once visible from all sides, the planting has matured and all but obscured the wishing well from view. The planting around the model windmill is lower and this low planting combined with the raised platform on which the windmill stands allows the windmill to retain its landmark quality.

Windmill

The model windmill is set on a raised area, which is retained by coffee rock pitching, and the immediate ground around the building is planted out with plumbago (*Plumbago carpensis*). Planting hangs over the shallow pitch brick steps that lead up to the windmill's door. The windmill itself is a stylised model of the type found in Suffolk and Norfolk. It has a face brick base on an octagonal plan and stud framed upper walls, which have a bell house shape at the timber and brickwork junction. The sides are clad with rusticated weatherboards. The eaves corbel out from the walls and then the roof takes a mansard form in two section of about 78 and 30 degrees respectively. The roof is covered with plain natural terracotta clay tiles, laid on timber battens.

The windmill sail, a replacement for the original, is a four part element made up of timber sections and the sail is set into the roofed section. The roof and sail are fixed so that neither rotates. There are four pane fixed windows, though the window at the lower level has been broken and the opening boarded up. The front door is ledged and boarded with decorative wrought hinges.

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

The cavity brick plinth does not use squint bricks, so that the junction of the octagonal planes of brickwork are crude straight joints, which is somewhat ironic for a company who specialised in making bricks, leaving the joints to be of such a primitive finish.

Maintenance on the exterior fabric has not been systematic and elements such as the weatherboards, windows, plain tiles and door are in urgent need of attention.

The interior of the windmill simply reveals the framing to the structure. It comprises timber studs, cross bracing, wire ties, the back faces of weatherboards, and tile battens. Though the floor structure is in place and appears to be quite sound, the floorboards are missing and have been replaced with weldmesh as a temporary repair strategy.

There is no obvious physical evidence of change, other than deterioration and repair work. The condition of the exterior is fair to poor and the interior is in fair condition.

Wishing Well

The wishing well is set on the edge of the grassed area and is surrounded on three sides by a garden bed. The planting encroaches on the wishing well and a Wisteria (*Wisteria* spp.) has been trained up over it. There is evidence to suggest that the wisteria is causing damage to the plain tile roof and the timber work, in addition to the fact that the creeper is visually overwhelming the structure.

The wishing well comprises a brick paved floor, the wishing well and a timber framed steeply pitched roof shelter.

Stretcher bond brick paving with header course edges make up the finishes of the low plinth on which the wishing well is centred. The well itself comprises a low brick circular plinth with arched decorative wrought iron work over the mock well shaft. The well wall uses standard brick in combination with tapestry textured bricks and panels of other Wunderlich products as decorative elements. Pieces of tile and over-burnt bricks or clinkers are used in abstract patterns on four sides of the well. The interior of the well is rendered out. The wrought iron work over the well is simply treated with decorative elements applied to the main structural elements. A bucket hook is located at the junction of the supporting members. Some of the decorative elements have been broken off and are missing.

The shelter structure comprises a timber frame and plain tile roof. Column members are 8" (200mm) square with a 6" (150mm) x 3" (75mm) perimeter roof beam, 4" (100mm) x 2" (50mm) shaped rafters and tile battens and a covering of natural terracotta plain tiles. The ends of the rafters are decoratively carved and the deep barge board is treated with the same decorative treatment. A decorative knee brace connects each column to the edge beam at the gable ends. Further, the gables are braced with a timber cross brace and the top of the gable decoratively treated with vertical timbering.

The roof form is a striking feature with the steeply pitched gable form belling out at the eaves and the sculpted rafter ends providing visual support to the roof. The plain tiles are well suited to the scale of the building and demonstrate their flexibility in sculpting roofscapes.

Maintenance on the fabric has not been systematic and elements such as plain tiles and timber components are in urgent need of attention. Consideration should be given to removing or controlling the wisteria, which obscures the building and is the source of some of the building defects.

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

There is no obvious physical evidence of change, other than deterioration and repair work. The condition of the exterior is fair to poor and the interior is in fair condition.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	24/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Windmill and Wishing Well comprises a wishing well and model windmill (1939–40). They were designed by Architect Marshall Clifton, as a display for Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd.¹ Windmill and Wishing Well were constructed of brick and timber for the company in 1939–40, by Ernie Banks.²

The Western Australian Gold Boom of the 1890s, led to the suburbanization of Perth in the last decade of the late nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century, including the area known as Victoria Park. The Municipality of Victoria Park was gazetted in 1897.³ In the first decade of the twentieth century, Victoria Park grew rapidly as a suburb of Perth, from a population of 546, and 335 houses in 1901, to a population of 2,267, and 546 houses in 1911.⁴ The majority of the population was working class from New South Wales and Victoria.⁵

In 1917, under the City of Perth Act of 1914 amended, Victoria Park joined the Perth City Council.⁶ By 1920, the Albany Road, the future Albany Highway, was a major road to the Causeway and thence to the city, with much of the development in Victoria Park centred on the road.⁷ The Council considered the possibility of purchasing the triangular block of land at Victoria Park bounded by Albany Highway, Ascot Road (later Great Eastern Highway), and Asquith Street, which was a portion of Lot 1x of Swan Location 36.⁸ In November 1920, the Mayor reported:

This block is just across the Causeway and faces the visitor as he enters the suburb of Victoria Park. This is low lying land, and it was considered that it would be well to acquire it for the City, and lay it out for recreation purposes. The land was eventually submitted to auction, and fetched a higher figure than was anticipated by the Council, consequently the purchase on behalf of the City was allowed to lapse.⁹

In 1929, Piercy and Pitman sold their company, Westralian Potteries, founded in 1905, to H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd., who subsequently began to expand the facilities with the construction of new kilns at the works in Grandstand Road, Belmont.¹⁰

There was fierce competition in Western Australia between H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd. and Wunderlich Ltd, and in the period following the Great Depression, as the building industry revived, there was a price war on tiles.¹¹ Wunderlich Ltd. had been formed in 1908, with the amalgamation of W. H. Rocke & Co. and Wunderlich Patent Ceiling & Roofing Co. Ltd.¹² From 1910, the company produced terracotta products at their own works at Brunswick, Melbourne, and also continued to import Marseilles tiles.¹³ The company expanded and opened branches in all the Australian States and New Zealand.¹⁴

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

In the early 1930s, on a residential lot leased for the purpose in Stirling Highway, Claremont, not far from Lance Brisbane's family residence, H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd. built the first landscaped outdoor display area in Perth, to exhibit the company's products.¹⁵ It featured a large waterwheel.¹⁶ Over the next twenty years, numerous display parks were developed in the Perth metropolitan area. They were generally on small plots of land which were too small for other purposes, leased from a local authority and maintained at the company's expense, located alongside major traffic arteries, and near to developing residential areas.¹⁷

In February 1936, H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd. proposed to the Belmont Park Roads Board that some land in the district 'be put aside for ornamental and display purposes, as had been undertaken by various companies in the Victoria Park locality.'¹⁸ The Roads Board agreed to lease the company an area of land at Reserve 20562 Swan Location 3275, along Ascot Road (now Great Eastern Highway), where the company built a small display house featuring the company's products in 1937.¹⁹

On 8 January 1936, the City of Perth became the sole proprietor of a portion of Lot 1x of Swan Location 36, three roods and 38 and three tenths perches in area (4,002 square metres), bounded by the Perth-Albany Road and Asquith Road.²⁰ On 10 July 1936, the Government Gazette advised the land was compulsorily acquired from John Park Armour, and 'set apart for the purpose of the following public work namely: Road Widening – Albany road and Asquith street, Victoria Park.'²¹

On 5 July 1937, Perth City Council passed a motion that, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee, the City Engineer should be authorised 'to proceed with the construction of the roadway along the new frontage of the owner's remaining land, at an estimated cost of £350, in accordance with the terms of the settlement of the claim for compensation' of the triangular piece of land resumed at the corner of Asquith Street and Albany Road.²²

In 1937, the Tile Producers' Association was formed to stabilise tile prices.²³

In November 1937, the Daily News reported that Victoria Park was 'steadily growing', and that 'Notable for its steady expansion and progressiveness, Victoria Park is one of the most popular suburbs of the City of Perth.'²⁴ The newspaper reported that provision had been made for 'the connection of Albany-road with Shepperton-road.'²⁵

By late 1937, H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd. 'had the Western Australian market sewn up for clay-products industry.'²⁶ In May 1938, a plan showing the Causeway with recent reclamation along of the Swan River, shows the future site of Windmill and Wishing Well as a triangular piece of land bounded by Ascot Road, Albany Road, and Asquith Street, with the electric tram way routed across the Causeway and along Albany Road.²⁷

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

On 3 June 1938, part of the land reserved at Lot 1x portion of Swan Location 36 was declared a public highway:

All that portion of Lot 1X of Swan Location 36 bounded by lines commencing on its south-eastern boundary 3 chains 56.7 links from its south corner and extending south-westward 2 chains 10.9 links along part of the north-western side of Asquith street; thence by a circular convex arc 94.7 links long; thence 272 deg. 22 min. 1 chain 65 links; thence by a circular convex arc 1 chain 30.8 links to the north-eastern side of Albany road; thence north-westward 5 chains 76.1 links along the north-eastern side of Albany road; thence 118 deg. 43 min. 93.1 links, 111 deg. 11 min. 93.2 links, 103 deg. 39 min. 93.2 links, 96 deg. 8 min. 93.1 links, 92 deg. 22 min. 3 chains 99.5 links and a circular convex arc having a length of 62.3 links to the starting point.²⁸

In July 1938, Alfred Wunderlich approached Lance Brisbane with the suggestion that H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd. amalgamate with Wunderlich's operations in Western Australia.²⁹ On 12 September 1938, the agreement to amalgamate was adopted formally by the Board of Directors of H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd.³⁰ On 29 September, a special general meeting of shareholders approved the change in name to H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd.³¹

In April 1939, H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd. applied to the Perth City Council for a lease of the triangular strip of land fronting Albany Road, Asquith Street and Shepperton Road, Victoria Park, in order that same may be laid out as a public garden and used as an advertisement for their tile products.³²

The Council passed a motion that, subject to the approval of the Governor, a ten year lease be granted 'on the lines suggested in the correspondence', without rental. 'The ground to be laid out and maintained by and at the expense of the Company to the satisfaction of the City Gardener.'³³ Further, 'No building, hoarding or advertising device' was to be erected or maintained on the ground without the approval of the Council.³⁴

Circa 1939, H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd. commissioned Architect Marshall Clifton to design a display centre for the site at Lot 1x, portion of Swan Location 36.³⁵ The site's prominent location bounded by the Perth Albany Road, Shepperton Road and Asquith Street, ensured many people would see the display. The commission was in keeping with the established practices of both Wunderlich Ltd., which had strongly promoted their company during the company's expansion in the 1920s, with catalogues and brochures designed by artists and designers, including William Dobell, and H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd., which had been building landscaped outdoor display parks in Perth from the early 1930s.³⁶

Marshall Clifton (1903–75) completed his Articles of Cadetship with the P.W.D. in Western Australia in October 1926.³⁷ Elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, he received the Institute's bronze medal for 1925–26.³⁸ Appointed Assistant Architect, he worked for the P.W.D. to October 1929, followed by a period working with Architect George Herbert Parry, prior to going to England to widen his knowledge and experience in mid 1930.³⁹ Clifton obtained a position with E. Vincent Harris, one of London's leading architects, and studied at the School of Architecture at the Royal Academy.⁴⁰ After travelling in Europe in 1932, he returned to Western Australia, where he joined George Herbert Parry in partnership to 1937.⁴¹ Well-known buildings from this partnership include the Captain Stirling Hotel (1935), the Inglewood Hotel (1935), and the Big Bell Hotel (1936).⁴²

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

Windmill and Wishing Well was designed in the early years of Marshall Clifton's practice, in which many of his independent commissions were for houses, for which he gained a reputation as 'a competent and empathetic designer'.⁴³ In the period 1937- 1942, Clifton established his architectural reputation in Western Australia, in particular as the architect of a number of projects designed in "the Spanish style".⁴⁴ Key works constructed in the period include his own home (1937) at 70 Johnston Street, Mosman Park, the Day house (1939) at 166 Victoria Avenue, Claremont, and the Burnell house (1940) at 52 Alexander Road, Dalkeith.⁴⁵

In 1939-40, Windmill and Wishing Well was built by Ernie Banks, an Englishman, who had worked in Canada, U. S. A., Mexico and Argentina, prior to coming to Australia.⁴⁶ Banks had been contracted originally to build kilns for H. L. Brisbane & Co.; however, he remained to become a permanent employee, and built each of the special display centres for the company.⁴⁷ Windmill and Wishing Well comprised an ornamental windmill constructed of timber weatherboards, on a red brick base, with timber sails, and a tile roof, with red brick steps leading to the door of the windmill; and a wishing well constructed of brick and tiles, on a brick base, with an ornamental wrought iron frame, and covered by a timber structure with an open gable tiled roof. The bricks and tiles utilised in the display were from the current range of products manufactured by H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd. Windmill and Wishing Well became a well recognised landmark at the exit from the Causeway and at the entry to Victoria Park.

On 4 October 1940, the Government Gazette announced that the Albany main road 'from the eastern end of the Causeway at Perth to its junction with York street (sic) at Albany' was named 'Albany highway' (sic) from 2 October.⁴⁸

In December 1940, Perth City Council adopted the Estimates for expenditure in 1941, including the sum of £149 for path and improvements for the land at the corner of Asquith Street and Albany Highway, less £30 paid by H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd.⁴⁹

In 1941, Shepperton Road was extended northwards towards the Causeway, and Windmill and Wishing Well was henceforth bounded also by Shepperton Road.⁵⁰

On 29 September 1941, a meeting of Perth City Council considered a letter from H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd., and the report by the City Engineer, which recommended that, subject to reference to the Finance Committee a concrete slab path be constructed around their display park bounded by Albany Road, Shepperton Road, and Asquith Street, at an estimated cost of £110, on the basis of the company contributing £30 towards the cost.⁵¹

A motion to that effect was duly carried.⁵²

On 31 October 1941, in the City Gardener's Report, H. N. Braithwaite reported regarding the display park at 'the corner of Albany Highway and Shepperton Road':

Last year this land was leased to Messrs. H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd., and it has been converted at their own cost into an attractive display park. A concrete slab path has now been laid on all frontages, and trees planted, the Company paying portion of the cost.⁵³

In 1945, the Perth City Council resumed portion of Lot 1x Swan Location 36, bounded by Albany Highway, Great Eastern Highway (formerly Ascot Road) and Asquith Street for recreation ground and road purposes from F. J. Deacon at a cost of £3,600.⁵⁴

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

On 23 May 1975, the Government Gazette gave notice of the intention to resume portion of Lot 1x of Swan Location 36, the site of Windmill and Wishing Well, for widening of Albany Highway.⁵⁵

Circa 1989, the blades of the windmill of Windmill and Wishing Well had to be replaced.⁵⁶ Replica blades were made, and the work implemented under the direction of the City of Perth, as Victoria Park was part of the City at that date.⁵⁷

In 1993, the Towns of Victoria Park, Vincent, and Cambridge were separated from the City of Perth, to become separate municipalities. The Town of Victoria Park has had responsibility for the place since the separation.

In 1997, Windmill and Wishing Well was reported to be 'in the process of being upgraded by Midland Brick in conjunction with the Council.'⁵⁸ No details of the proposed work and whether it was implemented have been located. There appears to have been no work implemented and it would have been somewhat inconsistent for Midland Brick to carry out work on a rival company's original promotional display.

In May 1998, Windmill and Wishing Well was listed in the Draft Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Town of Victoria Park, with the Category B.⁵⁹ Category B recommends a high level of protection, the encouragement of conservation and the preparation of a more detailed assessment. The historical information recorded the date of construction as 'around 1938', and the stated that the park in which the place stands 'was commonly known as Asquith Park'; however, this name does not appear on plans of the locality.⁶⁰ Further, that a sculpture of a lion had been on display at the site until damaged by vandals, 'who frequently placed a bottle of beer between its paws'; and that consequently the sculpture had been removed.⁶¹ The Draft Municipal Heritage Inventory Statement of Significance stated that the place 'has aesthetic and historic significance', it was in good condition, and its integrity was good.⁶² It was noted that Windmill and Wishing Well was one of the few H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd. displays extant in the Perth metropolitan area, and was representative of 'a particular era of commercial advertising.'⁶³

On 23 June 1998, the Council of the Town of Victoria Park considered correspondence from the Heritage Council of Western Australia regarding the referral of Windmill and Wishing Well under Section 9 of the Heritage Act of Western Australia, and a memorandum from the Acting Manager Environmental Health and Building Services, Ron Hurdle, regarding the condition of the place, following inspection of the place by Council's Land and Building Officer, R. Grickage, with a subcontractor, B. Clynk.⁶⁴ The place was 'currently in a state of disrepair.'⁶⁵ It was estimated that a professional assessment of the costs to make the windmill structurally sound would cost \$5,000, and the estimated cost of remedial works to the windmill to make it structurally sound either in its present location or to reconstruct it in an alternative location would be \$20,000.⁶⁶ The Council resolved to support the listing of the place on the State Register of Heritage Places, and to 'allocate \$5,000 in the Draft Budget for 1998/99 for investigations by a structural engineer into the options of restoration or relocation of the windmill to a more visually prominent position'.⁶⁷

On 25 June 1998, John Bonker was directed to make the windmill safe and to do some cosmetic repairs to the place.⁶⁸ In 1998-99, steel bracing was inserted inside the windmill as a temporary measure to ensure the safety of the place.⁶⁹

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

In early 2000, Windmill and Wishing Well remains in its location at the corner of Albany Highway, Shepperton Road, and Asquith Street, Victoria Park. The place is less visible than in its earlier years as it is somewhat obscured by the growth of the tree plantings in the surrounding park. Nonetheless, it remains a significant landmark in Albany Highway, at the northern gate way to the Town of Victoria Park, and is highly valued by the community for its aesthetic characteristics.⁷⁰

- 1 Richards, Duncan and Chapman, Barbara Marshall Clifton Architect & Artist (Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, 1989) p.137.
- 2 Ibid; and briefing notes prepared by Leonie Stella, HCWA PD File 8068, 16 August 1990.
- 3 Stannage, C. T. The People of Perth: A Social History of Western Australia's Capital City (Perth City Council, Perth, 1979) p. 241
- 4 Ibid; and Seddon, George, and Ravine, David A City and Its Setting: Images of Perth, Western Australia (Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1986) p. 265.
- 5 Ibid, p. 257 and p. 266, respectively.
- 6 Stannage, C. T. Ibid, p. 296.
- 7 See ibid, p. 257, for photographs of the Albany Road through Victoria Park, 1900s and 1920s.
- 8 Mayor's Report, City of Perth, p. 20, 12 November 1920.
- 9 Ibid. See Plan showing Causeway, Victoria Park, with recent reclamation, PROWA AN 20/5 Acc. 3054 Item 118, 17 May 1938.
- 10 Briefing notes prepared by Leonie Stella, 16 August 1990, HCWA PD File 8068.
- 11 Moore, Bryce From the Ground Up: Bristle, Whittakers and Metro Brick in Western Australian History (University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1987) p.116
- 12 Ritchie, John (General Ed.) Australian Dictionary of Biography Vol. 12 (Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1990) p. 588.
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Moore, Bryce op. cit., p. 185. Note: John Fitzhardinge, Architect, recalls that the precursor to the display was a 'Doll's house' miniature cottage built for the children in the grounds of the family home, at the corner of Bay View Terrace and Johnston Street, Peppermint Grove.
- 16 Ibid
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Minutes Belmont Park Roads Board, 17 February 1936, in City of Belmont Municipal Heritage Inventory (1995), p. 88.
- 19 City of Belmont Municipal Heritage Inventory (1995) pp. 84-88. Note: The MI does not include details of the designer of the place. It is not known whether this display was one of those designed for the company by Architect Marshall Clifton. This display is extant in March 2000, albeit in poor repair and awaiting re-location. Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Philip Griffiths, 17 February 2000.
- 20 Certificate of Title portion of Swan Location 36 on Diagram 10/63, Vol. 1051 Fol. 496, 8 January 1936.
- 21 Government Gazette 10 July 1936, p. 1042.
- 22 Minutes City of Perth, 1 April 1936 to 11 October 1937, PROWA AN 20/1 Acc. 2826 Item 28, 5 July 1937.
- 23 Moore, Bryce op. cit., p. 116.
- 24 Cutting from Daily News Perth City Council Victoria Park Ward (1952) PROWA AN 20/5 Acc. 3054 Item 1301, 19 November 1937.
- 25 Ibid.
- 26 Moore, Bryce op. cit
- 27 Plan showing recent reclamation, Perth City Council Parks and Reserves – Victoria Park foreshore (1952) PROWA AN 20/5 Acc. 3054 Item 118, 17 May 1938.
- 28 Government Gazette 3 June 1938, p. 846; and Certificate of Title portion of Swan Location 36, op. cit., 3 June 1938.
- 29 Moore, Bryce op. cit
- 30 Ibid, p. 118.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Minutes City of Perth 31 January 1939-2 April 1940, PROWA AN 20/1 Acc. 2826 Item 30, p. 81,
- 24 April 1939.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid. Note: Research of the Minutes, Mayor's Reports, and archival searches at the City of Perth have not uncovered any building applications, plans, or other details of the construction of the place.
- 35 Richards, Duncan and Chapman, Barbara op. cit. Note: Richards, p. 137, states 'Clifton designed several product displays for Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd. some of which featured miniature cottages'; however, there are no details given.
- 36 Ritchie, John (General Ed.) op. cit.
- 37 Richards, Duncan and Chapman, Barbara op. cit., p. 21.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Ibid, p. 22 and p. 43.
- 40 Ibid.
- 41 Ibid, pp. 22-23.
- 42 Ibid, p. 51.
- 43 Ibid, p. 51.
- 44 Ibid, pp. 54-55.
- 45 Ibid, p. 135.
- 46 City Gardener's Report, Lord Mayor's Report 1940-41, 31 October 1941, p. 66; and briefing notes prepared by Leonie Stella, 16 August 1990, HCWA PD File 8068.
- 47 Ibid
- 48 Government Gazette 4 October 1940, p. 1770.
- 49 Estimates for 1941, Minutes City of Perth op. cit., p. 210, 16 December 1940.
- 50 Minutes City of Perth 1940-41, PROWA AN 20/1 Acc. 2826 Item 31, 29 September 1941.
- 51 Ibid.
- 52 Ibid.
- 53 City Gardener's Report, Lord Mayor's Report 1940-41, 31 October 1941, p. 66.
- 54 Acting Town Clerk to City Treasurer, Perth City Council, Resumption of Land on Albany Road, Asquith Street and Great Eastern Highway, PROWA AN 20/5 Acc. 3054 Item 835 (1952), 6 September 1945.
- 55 Government Gazette 23 May 1975, p. 1411.
- 56 Brian Callander, Town of Victoria Park, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 19 February 1999
- 57 Ibid.
- 58 Place no. VP 57, Draft Municipal Heritage Inventory Town of Victoria Park (1998).
- 59 Ibid.
- 60 Ibid, p. 2; and Planning Department Town of Victoria Park, telephone conversation with Robin Chinnery, 3 March 2000.
- 61 Ibid. Note: No details have been located relating to the origins of the sculpture, its location, or its removal. The source reference for information about the sculpture is not given in the MI.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 Ibid.
- 64 Town of Victoria Park Ordinary Council Meeting – Minutes, 23 June 1998, p. 54; and Memorandum from Acting Manager Environmental Health and Building Services Executive to Executive Manager Planning and Development Services, Town of Victoria Park, 8 June 1998.
- 65 Ibid, p. 55. See attachments for full details of condition of windmill at June 1998

Previous Place No.: VP58
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66 Ibid; and Memorandum from Acting Manager Environmental Health and Building Services Executive op. cit.

67 Ibid. Note: the assessment has not been implemented.

68 Memorandum L. Eaton to John Bonker and C. E.O., cc. to Rod Grickage, Brian Callander and Ron Hurdle re Windmill, Town of Victoria Park, 25 June 1998.

69 Rod Grickage, conversation with Robin Chinnery, site visit, Robin Chinnery and Philip Griffiths, 17 February 2000.

70 Draft Municipal Heritage Inventory Town of Victoria Park op. cit.; and referral to HCWA by Alice Steedman, 7 January 1998

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

Occupations: Manufacturing & processing

- Marshall Clifton (Architect)
- AU. DU. A Short Index of Buildings and Projects By Marshall Clifton. (Appendix)
- Crann, D. DU. (Oral Information)
- Heritage Council of Western Australia. 2000. (Assessment Documentation)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Windmill and Wishing Well, a model windmill and wishing well in a parkland setting has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

The place has a picturesque landmark quality at the corner of Albany Highway, Shepperton Road, and Asquith Street, at the entry to the Town of Victoria Park, and the Causeway, a principal entry to the City of Perth;

The place is significant in the diversity of cultural features of the State, as one of the very few surviving and most complete outdoor product display centres built by H. L. Brisbane and Wunderlich Ltd.;

The place is a fine example of an ornamental windmill and wishing well, in a park setting, which draw on traditional design motifs, giving rise to intrinsic picturesque qualities;

The place is valued by the community of the Town of Victoria Park, and the wider community of Western Australia, for aesthetic reasons and its landmark qualities, which contribute to the community's sense of place; and,

The place demonstrates the creative and design skill of prominent architect Marshall Clifton, who designed the product display for H. L. Brisbane & Wunderlich Ltd.

The present landscaping immediately surrounding the two built elements partly obscures the original intention and has low significance.

Management Category

1

Level of Significance

Exceptional

Previous Place No.: VP58

Place No.: 078

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI



Source: 2000 Town of Victoria Park MHI

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1 includes nominated places that are recommended for inclusion in the 2021 LHS.

	Location	Recommended Category
1.	7 Lake View St, East Vic Park	2
2.	974 Albany Hwy, East Vic Park	3
3.	9 Gallipoli St, Lathlain	2
4.	213-215 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park	2
5.	237-239 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park	2
6.	241-243 Albany Hwy, Victoria Park	2
7.	35 Oswald Street, Victoria Park	2

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

7 Lake View Street



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-
Street Address	7 Lake View Street
Locality	East Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	-
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram - Reserve -
GPS	-

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	-
Previous MHI	-
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Residence
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1927
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter-war Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The dwelling, located at 7 Lake View Street, is a single storey weatherboard clad and corrugated steel hip and gable roof building in the Inter-war Bungalow architectural style. There are similarities between 7, 9 and 13 Lake View Street.

The dwelling is sited on a narrow lot and facing Kate Street Reserve opposite. The place has a painted timber picket fence. The dwelling has a face brick chimney and a verandah with timber posts and decorative timber brackets. There are timber frame casement windows to either side of the central entry. The entry door has a sidelight and highlight windows.

There is a cottage garden to the front yard.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	24/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A c.1908 real estate flier shows the area around Kate Street Reserve as already subdivided and sold. However, as it is promoting land only two blocks away, it is likely not that long ago that the Lake View Street blocks had been released.¹

A building permit was granted in April 1927 for two four-room timber homes in Lake View Street, Victoria Park. The builder was E. Parker and the residences were valued at £500 each.² It is possible this relates to 9 and 11 Lake View Street. Later plans show them to have identical footprints to each other, but slightly different to the other three of similar age and style in the row along Lake View Street.

¹ Peet & Co, Bickford Park, Municipality of Victoria Park (flier with map), c.1908, SLWA 57/8/13 and 33/16/95 (online) https://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa_b4211531_1

² West Australian, 16 April 1927, p.6, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32024607>

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: –

Post office directories suggest numbers 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 Lake Street were constructed around 1928. None are listed in 1927; 7, 9 and 11 are listed in 1928 along with an un-numbered 'new house' that is either 13 or 15; all five residences are occupied in the 1929 directory.³ The first occupant at 7 Lake Street is listed as John B Hoskens, but he stayed only one year.⁴

In August 1928, 7 Lake View Street was advertised for sale as a 'Improved J.W.B. House, 4 rooms, all conveniences, handy tram, £27 deposit'.⁵ The residence next door, 9 Lake Street, came on the market in November 1928.⁶ 11 Lake Street was already occupied by April 1928.⁷ In July 1928, 13 Lake View Street was advertised for lease as a 'comfortable home' to 'suit working man or business girl'.⁸

A four-room cottage on Lake View Street was advertised for lease in October 1929 for 23 shillings a week⁹, but a year later Lake Street cottages were offered for 17/6, showing the impact of the Depression on rents.¹⁰

It has been suggested that 7 to 15 Lake View Street may have been constructed by the State Saw Mills, who operated a processing plant nearby, to provide workers' housing.¹¹ In 1930, residents of Lake View Street joined the majority of local residents to petition for licensed premises be erected to serve the growing suburb of East Victoria Park. Occupations listed on the petition for residents of Lake View Street were: painter, bricklayer, farmer, labourer (x2), salesman, cabinet maker, belt maker, machinist, timber worker and clerk, as well as several women listed as 'married woman' or 'home duties'.¹² It is possible the occupations recorded between 7 and 15 Lake View Street (salesman, cabinet maker, machinist, timber worker) indicate residents working at the State Saw Mills, but this cannot be proven. In 1935, the occupant at 7 Lake View Street was an unemployed motor mechanic.¹³ In 1938, a resident of the house advertised her services as a cleaner.¹⁴ No evidence has been located to date to show that State Saw Mills owned, constructed or occupied the residences on Lake View Street.

Post office directories suggest 7 to 15 Lake Street were rental properties through the 1930s. Henry McCoy is listed at 7 Lake Street from 1930 to 1934, followed by W Robinson from 1935 to 1938. Joseph Nicholls had moved in by 1939, staying two years. From 1941, Mrs I Oldham is listed as resident through the 1940s, until post office directories cease in 1949.¹⁵ Isabella (Belle) Oldham of Victoria Park died in 1946, aged 71. She was married to John Oldham, who died in 1953, aged 78.¹⁶ The Oldhams probably owned as well as occupied the house.

3 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1925–1930

4 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1927–1930

5 West Australian, 15 August 1928, p.9, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32215852>

6 West Australian, 26 November 1928, p.9, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32240380>

7 West Australian, 19 April 1928, p.1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32105407>

8 West Australian, 21 July 1928, p.26, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32127353/2770498>

9 West Australian, 16 October 1929, p.11, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32322583>

10 West Australian, 13 December 1930, p.19, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/33018475/2874376>

11 Place nomination to LHS, 2020

12 Mirror, 15 February 1930, p.6 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/76044270> & p.7, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/76044269>; 26 April 1930, p.7, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/76041447>

13 West Australian, 8 November 1935, p.32, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/32908871>

14 West Australian, 23 August 1938, p.20, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/42107793>

15 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1930–1949

16 Metropolitan Cemeteries Board (online database), name search 'Oldham', <https://www2.mcb.wa.gov.au/NameSearch/results.php>

John and Isabella had six children, including a daughter Vera who married Fred Gates. Vera and Fred appear to have lived at 7 Lake View Street in the 1950s along with at least two of their four sons.¹⁷ In 1952, their son Desmond, who had served in World War Two, was only 21 when he died.¹⁸ John Oldham Snr continued to live at 7 Lake Street with his daughter until his death in 1953.¹⁹

7 Lakes View Street is shown on a 1935 sewerage plan as a timber cottage with front verandah across its full width. It is the only house on Lake View Street with a garage, sited at an angle for access from the rear lane. An outhouse is located at the rear property boundary, for easy access by the night soil cart, and there is a shade house within the back yard. Neighbouring residences at 9, 11, 13 and 15 Lake View Street appear very similar to 7 Lake View Street, although 9 and 11 have a different back verandah/ porch.²⁰

7 Lake View Street appears on aerial photographs from 1953 onwards largely unchanged, until a large rear extension was added in the latter 1990s, along with a new garage accessing the rear lane. 11 Lake View Street was replaced with a new residence in the early 1990s. The other four houses in the original run of five 1928 timber cottages remain in 2021.²¹

17 West Australian, 29 July 1946, p.1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/46160669>; 30 July 1946 p.1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/46160883> & 30 September 1950, p.33, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/47889570>

18 West Australian, 11 August 1952, p.20, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/49046180>; Metropolitan Cemeteries Board (online database), name search 'D Gates', <https://www2.mcb.wa.gov.au/NameSearch/results.php>

19 West Australian, 21 August 1953, p.24, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/49228027>

20 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1935, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://mapping.sro.wa.gov.au/#/map>

21 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	M & R Tingey (current property owners)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7 Lake View Street, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a good representative example of a single storey weatherboard cottage design in the Inter-war Bungalow architectural style.

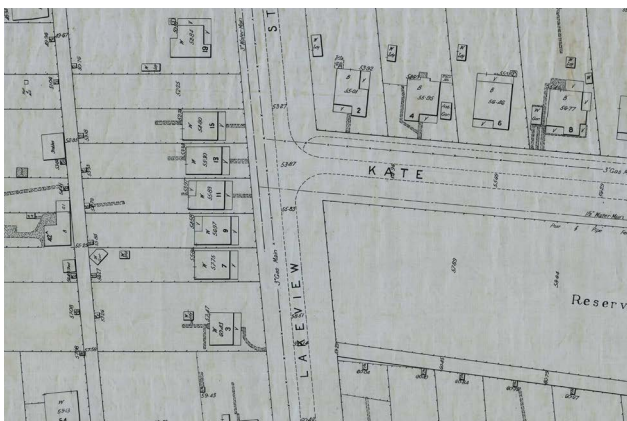
Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



1935 map of Lakeview Street showing 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 Lakeview Street with similar plan footprints and site setbacks.

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

9 Gallipoli Street



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	9 Gallipoli Street	
Locality	Lathlain	
Landgate PIN	-	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram -	Reserve -
GPS	-	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	-	
Previous MHI	-	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1918
Walls	Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

9 Gallipoli Street, Lathlain is a single storey, tuckpointed face brick building with a corrugated steel hip roof. The symmetrical facade features a separate bullnose verandah with turned timber posts, timber valance and decorative brackets. There is a small central gable and gablets to the roof.

The residence has timber windows and rendered sills and the front door with sidelights and highlights. A brick chimney is located to the south side of the building. A lean to roof to the south incorporates a carport.

The front garden is bounded by an open steel fence with perimeter planting.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	01/12/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Gallipoli Street was originally called Oxford Street. It was changed at the end of World War One, along with many Victoria Park Streets, to reflect patriotic sentiment.¹

A resident is first listed at 9 Gallipoli Street in the 1918 Post Office Directory. Albert E Lawrence is noted as occupying the place, which was presumably constructed in the preceding year. There are only two residences listed between Saleham Street and the railway at this time. The other, at the corner with Saleham Street, had already been occupied for several years by Albert Shadgett.²

A 1920 real estate flier advertised 'Victoria Park Station Estate', being the land between Gallipoli and Goddard Streets, from the railway to Burswood Road (now Orrong Road). The plan illustrating the flier shows numerous existing houses, especially along the west side of Gallipoli Street, outside the new subdivision. A residence is shown at 9 Gallipoli Street.³

1 Thompson, Beyond Matta Gerup, 2012, p.68; Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1918, p.270 & 1919, p.266

2 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1915-1925

3 Peet & Co, Victoria Park Station Estate (flier with map), 1920, SLWA 33/14/50 & 33/16/83 (online), https://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa_b4743710_2

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: –

Lawrence and Shadgett continued to live at 9 and 13 Gallipoli Street respectively until at least 1949. Until 1935, they occupied the only residences on the west side of the street between Saleham Street and the railway. In the 1940s, more houses were built in their block.⁴

Albert Edward Lawrence of Victoria Park died in 1943, aged 67 years. In 1958, another Albert Edward Lawrence, also of Victoria Park, died aged 57 years. It is likely the latter was the son of the former, and possibly both lived at 9 Gallipoli Street, resulting in the post office directory listing not changing when the older Albert E Lawrence died.⁵ Neither are listed as born in Western Australia, suggesting the Lawrence family moved to the State some time in the early twentieth century.⁶

A 1965 sewerage plan shows 9 Gallipoli Street as a brick building with a verandah across its full front elevation, accessed by steps at the north. A verandah is across half the rear elevation and there appears to be a small rear extension, probably one room, at the southeast corner. The laundry and toilet are separate outbuildings, the latter accessed by a path about halfway down the yard.⁷ Aerial photographs confirm the 1965 plan. The property had many large trees in the 1950s and 1960s, making it difficult to discern the buildings from above. By 1974, a garage or carport had been added on the south side of the house, towards the front. A larger shed, possibly also a garage, was added in the 1980s towards the rear of the lot, accessed by a driveway that passed through the earlier structure (or a carport replacing the earlier structure). An extension was added across the full width of the rear of the house in the latter 1980s. This was added to by 1995 with a structure about two thirds the width of the house, possibly partly a patio. Changes to the roofline between 1989 and 1995 suggest the latter addition either removed and replaced the earlier one or the entire building was re-roofed as part of the project. Additional lightweight shade structures were added to the north of the house through the 2000s.

The chimney on the north side of the house, towards the rear, is located at the northwest corner of the 1980s additions and was added as part of the early 1990s works.⁸

4 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1920–1949

5 Metropolitan Cemeteries Board (online database), name search 'Albert Lawrence', <https://www2.mcb.wa.gov.au/NameSearch/results.php>

6 Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages (online database), https://bdm.justice.wa.gov.au/_apps/pioneersindex/default.aspx, accessed 19 January 2021

7 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1965, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://mapping.sro.wa.gov.au/#/map>

8 Aerial photographs, 1985, 1989, 1995, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

Historic Theme
Associations
Sources

Occupations: Domestic activities

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

9 Gallipoli Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as a very good example of a single storey residence constructed in the Federation Bungalow style of architecture.

Management Category	2
Level of Significance	Considerable

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

211-213 Albany Hwy



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	211-213 Albany Hwy	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	-	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram -	Reserve -
GPS	-	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	-	
Previous MHI	-	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Commercial	
Current Use	Commercial	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1903
Walls	Painted brickwork
Roof	Corrugated steel roof (concealed by parapet)
Architectural Style	

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

211–213 Albany Highway, Victoria Park is a single storey painted brick and rendered brick commercial building. The building is on the corner of Cargill Street. The building has a shopfront to Albany Highway and a warehouse building form to Cargill Street.

The sawtooth roof form is evident to the west elevation with roof glazing facing south. A corrugated steel roof sits behind the parapet. A steel cladding has been applied to the main elevation and a small section to the return to the west elevation. The cladding is to the parapet.

The shopfront are large sections of fixed glazing within an aluminium frame.

The building is currently (January 2021) a showroom and sales for AMC (American Motorcycles). The building is painted black with a yellow band above window height.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	15/01/2021

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A building first appears in post office directories at the corner of Cargill Street and Albany Road in 1903. Harry Steedman is listed as the occupant, followed by 1905 by Mrs Sarah Newton and then T.P. Walsh. As no business functions are noted, it appears the building was probably originally a residence. However, from 1908 it was turned to commercial purposes. After a brief occupation by a pastrycook, the place was used by a bootmaker for about five years. During this time the first street numbers were assigned, and the place became 115 Albany Road. In 1920 the occupant was Mrs L.A. Metcalf, 'refreshments' but from the following year the more general 'store' was listed. H.L. Evatt ran the store until the latter 1920s, when Mrs M Goldstein took over and run a 'mixed business' until the mid-1930s. The occupant changed several times through the 1930s and 1940s, but 'mixed business' continued to be the listed use.¹

¹ Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1900–1949

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: –

A 1934 plan shows an L-shaped building at 211–213 Albany Highway. The whole place is recorded as 211, with no 213 on the plan. The two-storey buildings at 215–217 Albany Highway are already evident, but an alley separates them from 211–213 Albany Highway so that they do not abut. At the corner, 211 has zero setback from both street fronts, but the southern portion of the Albany Highway frontage is set back considerably, potentially sufficient to provide parking in front. A verandah along the set-back elevation suggests this was the entrance at the time. The rear half of the lot is mostly vacant, with some large corrugated iron sheds along the rear boundary with the laneway.²

Aerial photographs show an addition to the rear in place by 1953, bringing the building about halfway into its lot. It is possible that the front yard to Albany Highway was covered over or built in between 1961 and 1963, although images into the 1970s are not clear for this area. Between 1963 and 1965, the two saw-tooth portions were added to the rear, bringing the buildings to their extant (2021) footprint. An image from 1970 suggest the high boarding on the parapet may have been in place by that time. Viewed from the street, the front section of the building does not appear to retain its earlier form. However, aerial photographs show that the roofline for the front section continues to match the 1930s plan, with the front yard filled in under a separate roof.³

American Motorcycles was founded in 1984 by Stuart Verman. At that time it was called Road and Trail. From 1987, when Rob Gibbons joined the business, its emphasis shifted from generalist motorcycles and trail bikes to focus on Harley Davidsons. It was renamed American Motorcycles and US Parts in 1989. The shop's website describes it as a widely recognised 'Perth Institution', partly due to its location (211 Albany Highway) in view of city-bound traffic accessing the Causeway. The business sells second-hand motorcycles, mostly Harley Davidsons, and also operates an extensive motorcycle parts and service workshop.⁴

2 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1934, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://mapping.sro.wa.gov.au/#/map>

3 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

4 American Motorcycles (website), 'About', <https://americanmotorcycles.com.au/about/> accessed 20 January 2021

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce
Associations	–
Sources	–

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

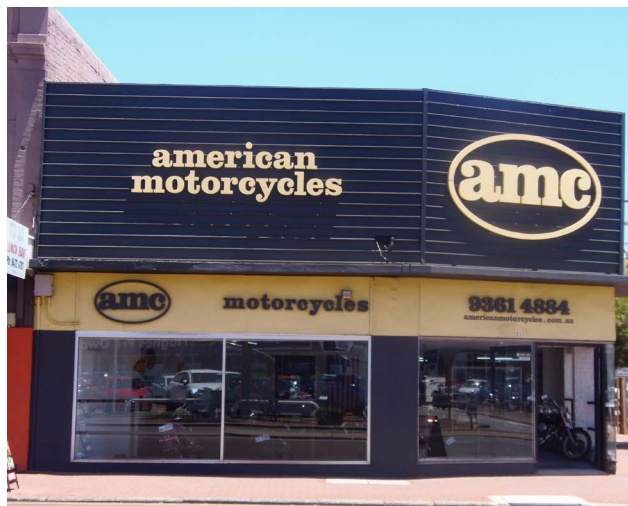
211–213 Albany Highway has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has historical and social value for its ongoing commercial presence and warehouse building form on Albany Highway.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2021



Source: SCA 2021



Source: SCA 2021



Source: SCA 2021

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

237- 239 Albany Hwy



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	(Fmr) Ryan Brothers	
Street Address	225-239 Albany Hwy	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	-	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram -	Reserve -
GPS	-	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	-	
Previous MHI	-	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Commercial	
Current Use	Commercial	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1905
Walls	Rendered masonry
Roof	Concealed corrugated steel roof
Architectural Style	Federation

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

No. 237-239 Albany Highway is a double storey building incorporating two shop fronts to the ground level, timber framed sash windows to the first storey and a decorative parapet to the facade.

The facade is constructed of rendered painted brick to the lower section and painted brick to the upper and side sections. The building has undergone some alterations.

The two shop fronts, one double fronted and the other single fronted, have retained their original arrangements. No 237 is the double fronted shop front, the recessed entrance is centrally placed between the two shop windows. The doorway consists of two narrow doors, each paneled to the lower section with a longer glazed panel to the top. The walls below the window sill show the tiled decoration. The tiles have been painted over to match the upper section of the building.

The smaller shop at no. 239 Albany Highway also retains the original arrangement of recessed shop entry and two- sided shop front. The door in this instance is a wide timber panelled and glass door, original in style but the door hardware has been replaced, The windows also incorporate replacement glass. Both doorways have pressed metal ceilings, concrete steps and timber thresholds.

The 'Ryan Bros', name can be seen painted on the parapet. The concrete parapet is in three sections: two decorative section to the outer edges containing the traditional balustrade formation and the plain central section which had the company name painted on it. The parapet sits upon a moulded projecting cornice. Below the concrete parapet is a moulded string course, the two elements being the only decoration on the building's facade. A further simple brick parapet extends around the top of the building hiding the skillion roof from view.

There are three openings to the first floor level. The central opening is now a doorway. One window is a double hung timber window and the other window has been modified with an air conditioning unit installed to the base. The shop use is maintained to the ground floor.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	05/11/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This place first appears in the post office directories in 1905, when the combined building is listed as 'Ryan Brothers, storekeepers'. Faded lettering 'Ryan Bros' is still evident on the parapet in 2021, confirming that the extant building is the one built in 1905. Ryan Brothers ran the whole building as one store until 1909, after which the place appears to have traded as two separate businesses. The north store became a grocer. Ryan Brothers continued to retain an interest until at least 1920, with Edward D Ryan in residence, although other grocers are also noted, suggesting Ryans did not always manager the store. By 1915 the street number was 133 (later 237). It remained a grocer or greengrocer until the mid-1930s, run by several different proprietors of whom the longest-lasting was Edwin Hogben though most of the 1920s. The southern store (135, later 239) had a variety of occupants through the same period including tailor, confectioner, bootmaker and piano tuner. J Haagensen, bootmaker, occupied the place through the latter 1920s until at least 1932. The current numbering, 237-239, was adopted in the mid-1930s.¹

In 1935, post office directories record both 237 and 239 as vacant. Subsequently, they both traded as hairdressers. It appears 237 catered for men while 239 was a ladies' hair dresser. Through World War Two this was George Wakelin at 237 and Bernrene hairdressing salon at 239.²

A 1934 plan shows 237-239 as two two-storey brick buildings with a galvanised iron section across most of their shared rear elevation. The buildings fill less than a third of the lot. A large rear yard has three galvanised iron buildings along the south boundary towards the rear lane.³ Aerial photographs show the buildings largely unchanged since this plan was drawn, although the galvanised iron rear portion had been removed by the 1960s and replaced with a smaller verandah/ porch, and outbuildings have all been removed from the yard. A garden is evident by 1965. Tree canopy increased until at least 1989, by which time the rear yard at 237-239 was an oasis of large trees in an area with little vegetation. The trees were removed in the 1990s and a paved yard constructed.⁴

Hocking Heritage Studio completed a heritage impact statement for the Town of Victoria Park in June 2012 for buildings between 225 and 239 Albany Highway, to assist with determining an application to clear the properties and erect a two-storey car showroom and office structure. The Hocking report recommended retaining 237-239 and considering the building for inclusion in the Municipal Heritage Inventory (now LHS).⁵

Historical streetview imagery shows the shops occupied in 2007 by Crystal Waters Irrigation. Imagery from the 2012 Hocking report shows the building vacant but still displaying Crystal Waters signage and a 'we are moving' note, suggesting it had not been long vacated. In March 2014, the building was still vacant and the moving note still taped inside the window. From 2015, the current (2021) occupant, In Retrospect vintage store, had moved in.⁶

1 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1900–1949

2 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1900–1949

3 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1934, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://map-ping.sro.wa.gov.au/#/map>

4 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

5 Hocking Heritage Studio, Nos. 225–239 Albany Highway, Victoria Park, Heritage Assessment, prepared for Town of Victoria Park, June 2012

6 Google streetview, 2007, 2014, 2015, 2020, <https://www.google.com.au/maps>

Historic Theme	Occupations: Commerce
Associations	
Sources	Hocking Heritage Assessment 2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

237-239 Albany Highway has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a two storey commercial building built in the Federation architectural style.

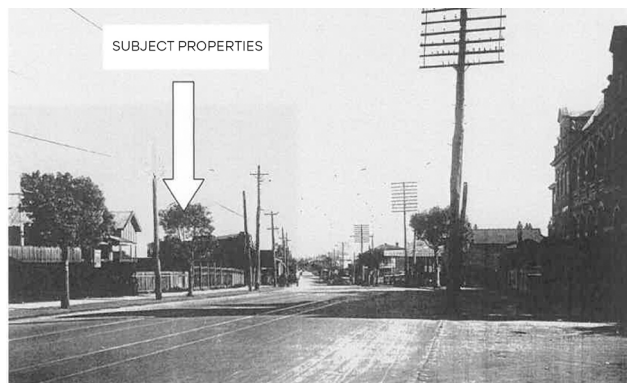
Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA November 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



View of Albany Highway 1929

Source: Hocking Heritage Assessment 2012-
Battye State Library image 3474B/2

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

241-243 Albany Hwy



SITE INFORMATION

Other Names	-
Street Address	243-245 Albany Hwy
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	-
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram - Reserve -
GPS	-

HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS

DPLH inHerit Database	-
Previous MHI	-
Other Listings	-

PLACE TYPE

Original Use	Commercial
Current Use	Commercial
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1908
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated steel roof (concealed by parapet)
Architectural Style	Federation

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

243–245 Albany Highway is a single storey rendered masonry building that retains architectural detail to the upper façade and parapet. The ground floor shop front details have been modified with infill timber cladding and bifold windows.

There is decorative moulding to the parapet and a rendered string cornice to the façade. The façade is divided into two unequal bays. Within the bays are rectangular recesses that feature square openings. Whilst the ground floor detail has been altered the upper façade architectural detail has been retained.

The place is currently (January 2021) a Bar and Café.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A building first appears on this site in post office directories in 1908, at which time it was occupied by Holmes Bros & Co Ltd, butchers. Holmes Bros & Co was a chain of butcher shops. Robert Elliot was the first manager at Victoria Park, and lived on site in 1908, but within a year had been replaced by Alfred James. From 1909, the southern portion of the store was listed as a wine saloon.¹ As a 1913 photograph shows the extant structure, it appears the building shown in 1908 is the one that remains in 2021.

The photograph from 1913 shows 241–243 Albany Highway with three bays of verandah over the footpath. Decorative wrought iron trim is evident at the top of each verandah post. Above the north bay the canopy reads 'Meat Supply' and above the south 'Victoria Wine Saloon'. The central bay reads 'Victoria Park – G. Trowbridge' [possibly C]. A number of butchers' delivery carts and men in striped butcher aprons are posed in front of the store, indicating the business ran an extensive meat delivery service at the time. A caption with the image notes that meat was taken whole on the carts and cut up in front of customers. The adjacent store at 245 Albany Highway appears to be a fruit and vegetable store at this time. It had a cantilevered canopy but no verandah posts.²

1 Wise & Co, *Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory*, Perth WA, 1900–1949

2 Image 2.39, Thompson, *Beyond Matta Gerup*, p.59

George Trowbridge is listed as the manager of Holmes' butcher in 1911. In subsequent years, Holmes is no longer mentioned. By 1915, street numbering had been assigned, with the butcher at 137 and wine saloon at 139. This was changed to 241–243 in the mid-1920s. Trowbridge continued to run the butcher's store until 1926. The following year, the butcher at 241 is listed as Harold V. George, who remained for around five years. Although the store continued to be a butcher to the end of the 1940s and probably beyond, the occupant changed several times through the 1930s and 1940s. George Trowbridge set up nearby in a new building at 221 Albany Highway, from 1929, where he remained for over ten years.³

The proprietor of the wine saloon changed frequently. Often, the saloon was run by women, including Mrs E. McAlpine (1909–1911), Mrs E. Clarke (1915), Mrs Amy Allan (1920), Mrs K Donohue (1921), Mrs M.M. Malladine (1925–1926), Miss M. McDonald (1930–1934).⁴

A 1934 plan shows 241–245 Albany Highway as three abutting single-storey brick buildings. 241 has a galvanised iron portion at the rear. A yard behind 241–243 has a large timber building filling much of area behind 241 and a fenced area behind 243, possibly relating to its function as a butcher. The rear yard at 245 is mostly clear. A recessed verandah on the south side of 245, facing an alley between 245 and the adjacent 249, suggests the rear portion probably included a residence.⁵

From 1935, the wine saloon was run by Violet Pearl Thomson. It continued to be known as Victoria Wine Saloon. In 1941, Thomson transferred the liquor license to Israel Weiss. Weiss ran the wine saloon until at least 1949.⁶ She lived at 243 Albany Highway, presumably behind the wine saloon.⁷ When Israel Weiss died in 1955, aged 75, she was resident at Mount Hawthorn, indicating she had left the wine saloon in Victoria Park before this time.⁸

The timber building behind 241 was removed in the 1950s. The rear yards of 241, 243 and 245 in the 1960s and early 1970s have trees and lawn, suggesting there were residences associated with all the shops. In the mid-1970s, a long narrow extension was added behind 243.⁹

In the early 1990s, a major rebuild at 241–243 resulted in the lot being almost entirely filled by buildings. Although the façade in 2021 appears relatively unchanged from early imagery, the whole expanded structure has been re-roofed as one. The adjacent 245 appears on aerial photographs to be unchanged from its 1934 footprint.¹⁰

3 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1900–1949

4 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1900–1949

5 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1935, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://mapping.sro.wa.gov.au/#/map>

6 *Daily News*, 20 September 1941, p.37, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/78809160>

7 *West Australian*, 12 December 1942, p.1, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/47357879>

8 Metropolitan Cemeteries Board (online database), name search 'Weiss', <https://www2.mcb.wa.gov.au/NameSearch/results.php>

9 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

10 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

A November 2007 image shows 241–243 apparently vacant, with interior works taking place. Lettering above the entrance reads 'Manhattans', which likely reflects the previous tenant. Neighbouring 245 is branded Super Fuji Japanese Market. In 2014, the Japanese market had become Ular Japanese café, while 241–243 was again vacant, now branded 'The Causeway'. It appears it was being converted to 'The Causeway' in March 2014, as a year later imagery shows it in use with this name. By October 2016, 241–243 Dutch Trading Company ran a beer kitchen, bar and bottleshop from 241–243, with signage stating the place was established in 2015. It remained in late 2020. Ular continued trading at 2018 until at least 2018, followed by Lan Zhou Noodle Bar, the tenant in late 2020.¹¹

11 Google streetview. 2007, 2014-2020, <https://www.google.com.au/maps>

Historic Theme

Associations

Sources

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

243–245 Albany Highway has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a single storey commercial building built in the Federation architectural style.
- The place has value for its ongoing commercial presence on Albany Highway.

Management Category

3

Level of Significance

Some

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Potential historical photograph of building.

Local History Collection, Town of Victoria Park
Library Services

Beyond Matta Gerup: a history of Victoria Park
Victoria Park, Susan Thompson published 2012

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

974 Albany Hwy



SITE INFORMATION	
Other Names	Victoria Park Veterinary
Street Address	974 Albany Hwy
Locality	Victoria Park
Landgate PIN	-
Land Information	Lot - Vol/Folio - Plan/Diagram - Reserve -
GPS	-
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS	
DPLH inHerit Database	-
Previous MHI	-
Other Listings	-
PLACE TYPE	
Original Use	Commercial
Current Use	Commercial
Other Use	-

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1928 & c1938
Walls	Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated steel roof (concealed by parapet)
Architectural Style	Inter-War Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Located on the corner of Somerset Street this site comprises of a former residence and a structure to the rear of the lot that addresses Somerset Street. Between the two buildings is a car park servicing the current occupants. The site is bounded to the north by Terminus Lane.

The building is a Veterinary Clinic. The former residential building is single storey with a hip roof. The walls are constructed of rendered masonry that is painted. The roof is clad in concrete tiles. Timber windows are casement and double hung. The windows to Somerset Street have timber framed awnings. There are exposed timber rafter ends to the eaves. A rendered chimney has terracotta chimney pots.

To the west of the subject site are buildings dating from a similar era.

The building has a painted rendered masonry high wall to the boundary. The site has a number of mature plantings and there are two mature street trees to Somerset Street.

The building to the rear of the site is a single storey painted brick structure with a parapet and skillion roof. The building has a face brick stretcher bond wall to Terminus Lane. This building is built on the lot boundary to Somerset Street and to Terminus Lane.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Post Office directories first list a residence at this site in 1928, when 'new house' is listed. At the time, it was number 1172, until numbering changed in the early 1930s to 974. The original occupant was Mrs Esther Cairns, who live there until 1938, probably with her husband George David Cairns. From 1935, Mrs Don Baxter also lived at the home.¹

A plan drawn in 1935 shows 974 Albany Highway as an L-shape brick residence with a large verandah/porch at the south corner. Steps access the front porch from the east, but the pedestrian entrances to the property are at the corner and a rear lane gateway. A driveway accesses a garage within the rear yard, approximately in the location that the customer carpark driveway is now located. The only other outbuilding is a toilet at abutting the rear (laneway) fence.²

1 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1930-1949; Daily News, 6 October 1945, p.13, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/78479521>; Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages (online database), https://bdm.justice.wa.gov.au/_apps/pioneersindex/default.aspx, accessed 19 January 2021

2 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1935, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://mapping.sro>.

The building at the rear of the lot, along the railway, was added between 1935 and 1953.³ Post office directories suggest it was likely erected in 1938. In 1939 and 1940, three occupants are noted as '974 - rear', but as none were listed in the main house it is likely only F. Hall, cabinetmaker, was based in the rear building. He remains recorded at the rear of 974 until 1946, after which no rear tenant is noted. From 1939 through to the last available post office directories in 1949, Mrs Catherine Taylor and John Pope are listed living at 974 Albany Highway.⁴ Catherine Taylor was still resident at 974 Albany Highway when she died in 1952. Her daughter Ethel was married to Jack Pope – presumably the John Pope of the post office directory listing. It appears Catherine Taylor lived with her daughter and son-in-law following the death of her husband Frederick Taylor.⁵

The current vet at 974 Albany Highway remembers seeing early clinic records, since destroyed, that suggested the rear building was used as stables for treating horses, but it does not appear to have been purpose-built as stables. In the earlier years of the practice, the district was much closer to surrounding farmland and it is likely the vet clinic catered for large animal medicine such as horses and other livestock.⁶

The only veterinary practice listed in Victoria Park or nearby districts in 1949 was L.W. Mahaffey at 284 Albany Highway.⁷ It is believed the first vet at 974 Albany Highway was Dr Lindsay William Spiers.⁸ Dr Lindsay William Spiers registered as a veterinarian in 1954, at which time he lived in Riverview Road, East Victoria Park.⁹ He ran the veterinary practice at 974 Albany Highway as Somerset Veterinary Clinic. Spiers died in 2007, aged 81.¹⁰ Dr Spiers' wife Myrtle in 2017 established a memorial prize at UWA in honour of her late husband, awarded annually to a high-achieving student in the Faculty of Science.¹¹

A verandah was added along the northeast elevation of the house by 1961.¹²

In 1982, the clinic was purchased from Dr Spiers by Rick Fenny. Images taken at the time show the place with a domestic appearance, including the garage and driveway to Somerset Street, suggesting the Spiers family may have also lived at the practice. The front porch was partially enclosed with glass louvres and pedestrian access to the property remained from the corner, as it had been in the 1930s. Incoming owners fully enclosed the front porch, probably as a waiting room, removed the old garage, installed a customer carpark and reoriented both pedestrian and vehicle access to be from Somerset Street.¹³ Extensions were added along the northwest elevation between 1983 and 1985. A large addition was made to the south corner of the building between 1985 and 1989. A portion of the original porch was removed as part of these works, leaving a much narrower enclosed entry area.¹⁴

wa.gov.au/#/map

3 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1935, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://mapping.sro.wa.gov.au/#/map>; Aerial photograph, 1953, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

4 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1930-1949

5 West Australian, 2 May 1952, p.24, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/49029473>

6 Place nomination to LHS, 2020

7 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1949

8 Place nomination to LHS, 2020

9 'Registered Veterinary Surgeons 1991', WA Government Gazette, No. 74, 3 June 1992, p.2264, [https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/gazette/gazette.nsf/gazlist/51363614380D2258C82572FF0016B331/\\$file/gg074.pdf](https://www.slp.wa.gov.au/gazette/gazette.nsf/gazlist/51363614380D2258C82572FF0016B331/$file/gg074.pdf)

10 Metropolitan Cemeteries Board (online database), name search 'Spiers', <https://www2.mcb.wa.gov.au/NameSearch/results.php>

11 UWA (website), 'Prizes - Faculty of Science', <https://www.web.uwa.edu.au/study/prizes?fac=75> accessed 20 January 2021

12 Aerial photographs, 1953-2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

13 Photographs, 1982, submitted with Place nomination to LHS, 2020

14 Aerial photographs, 1953-2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: –

Photographs taken in 1982 show the majority of the rear building with a low-pitch gable roof. The bay facing Somerset Street appears in 1982 largely as it remains in 2021, but the remainder of the building has been changed or even completely replaced since the 1982 images were taken. Aerial photography is not clear, partly as a large tree obscured much of the building in the early 1980s, but suggests major changes to the structure may have been made between 1983 and 1985. Physical evidence suggests at least two windows, onto the laneway, have been removed and replaced with brick (this elevation is not shown in the 1982 images). Historical imagery shows several openings along the northwest and southwest elevations which are no longer evident.¹⁵

The current veterinary clinic is part of the Rick Fenny Group, a network of over a dozen veterinary clinics, all of which were branded Pets and Vets from 2010. Rick Fenny began working as a vet in the Kimberley before establishing his private veterinary practice in the Pilbara in the 1970s. He purchased 974 Albany Highway in 1982, his first practice in Perth. As Victoria Park Vet Clinic, the practice was managed from 1982 by Edgar and Barbara Gasiorowski. In 1998, after several other vets had worked at the practice, husband and wife veterinary doctor team Julian and Nyaree Jacobsen became partners with Rick Fenny in both Victoria Park and Lathlain vet clinics. The Jacobsens continue to run the clinic in 2021. Rick Fenny Group now includes veterinary practices in the UK, South Australia and several regional Western Australian towns.¹⁶

15 Photographs, 1982, submitted with Place nomination to LHS, 2020

16 Pets and Vets (website), 'About Us', <https://petsandvetswa.com.au/our-history/> accessed 20 January 2021

Note: nominator suggests the 1982 vet was Dr Edgar Sherard.

Historic Theme	Social & Civic Activities: Community services & utilities
Associations	Dr Lindsay William Spiers
Sources	-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Victoria Park Veterinary has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a inter-war bungalow; and
- the place has social value for its continuing presence as a veterinary clinic servicing Victoria Park since the 1950s.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: SCA 2021



Source: SCA 2021

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)



Source: Dr Nyaree Jacobsen (2020)

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

35 Oswald Street



SITE INFORMATION		
Other Names	-	
Street Address	35 Oswald Street	
Locality	Victoria Park	
Landgate PIN	-	
Land Information	Lot -	Vol/Folio -
	Plan/Diagram -	Reserve -
GPS	-	
HERITAGE LISTINGS AND SURVEYS		
DPLH inHerit Database	-	
Previous MHI	-	
Other Listings	-	
PLACE TYPE		
Original Use	Residence	
Current Use	Residence	
Other Use	-	

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1924
Walls	Face Brick and Rendered Masonry
Roof	Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter War Bungalow

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The dwelling, is a single storey rendered brick and corrugated steel hip roof building in the Inter War Bungalow architectural style. The residence is located on a predominantly single storey residential street and is bounded by a rendered masonry fence with rendered piers.

The dwelling has a symmetrical facade with a verandah that runs the full length of the Oswald Street elevation. The verandah is constructed with timber posts and has a corrugated steel roof that is at a different pitch to the main roof. There is a rendered chimney with chimney pots. The dwelling has timber windows to either side of the central entry door.

There is a dormer window with a small gable roof further to the side elevation. A lean-to garage is located to the side of the property.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	24/08/2020

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Post Office directories list a new house at 35 Oswald Street in 1924, as yet unoccupied. From 1925 to 1933, William Burnett is listed as occupying the house. In 1934 and 1935, Andrew Meloncelli lived at 35 Oswald Street. The following year, long-term owner Ern Kutcher is recorded as being in residence.¹

A 1934 sewerage plan shows the house as a rectangular brick construction with a verandah across its full front elevation. A large timber outbuilding towards the rear of the block was probably a laundry. It had an attached toilet behind it.² The footprint of the house shown in 1934 appears relatively unchanged on subsequent aerial photographs from 1953 to 1989, although a rear patio was added in the mid-1980s.³

1 Wise & Co, Wise's Western Australia Post Office Directory, Perth WA, 1925-1949

2 Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Department, Sewerage plan, 1936 from 1934 survey, accessed via SROWA RetroMaps, <https://mapping.sro.wa.gov.au/#/map>

3 Aerial photographs, 1953-1989, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

Previous Place No.: New Nom
Place No.: -

Ernest E Kutcher married Gladys E Commons in Beverley in 1931.⁴ Ernest died in 1995, aged 89. Gladys died the following year, aged 91. Both are recorded as living in Victoria Park when they passed away.⁵

A grand-daughter of the Kutchers remembers them living at 35 Oswald Street into the 1980s. Few changes are believed to have been made to the place during this time, although the front façade was rendered, probably in the 1970s.⁶

In the early 1990s, the house was extended to the rear, almost doubling its area. The earlier portion was reroofed, probably replacing corrugated iron with tiles. The roof of the extension, which appears to have removed a rear portion of the original house, was corrugated metal. The front portion of the house was also re-roofed in metal sheeting in 2018.⁷

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- 4 Department of Justice, Births, Deaths and Marriages (online database), https://bdm.justice.wa.gov.au/_apps/pioneersindex/default.aspx, accessed 19 January 2021
- 5 Metropolitan Cemeteries Board (online database), name search 'Kutcher', <https://www2.mcb.wa.gov.au/NameSearch/results.php>
- 6 Place nomination to LHS, 2020
- 7 Aerial photographs, 1953–2020, Landgate Mapviewer, <https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html>

Historic Theme	Occupations: Domestic activities
Associations	-
Sources	Wajie Song Lorna Farris

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

35 Oswald Street, Victoria Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The dwelling is a good representative example of an Interwar Bungalow style of architecture.

Management Category	3
Level of Significance	Some

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

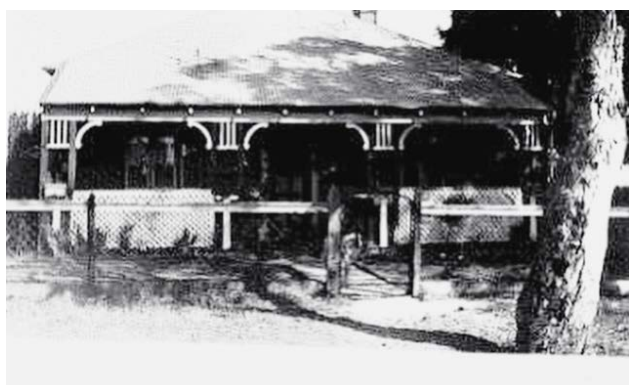


Source: SCA November 2020



Source: SCA 2020

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



c1939 Photograph of 35 Oswald Street
Source: Ms Lorna Farris (Granddaughter of Mr and Mrs Kutcher, who lived in the house from 1935–1980s.

APPENDIX 2

Appendix 2 includes the supplementary places from the 2000 MHI that have been assessed and now include recommendations for further research for potential future inclusion in the LHS.

#	Name	Location	Recommendation
East Vic Park			
1	R1	Ashbolts	Albany Hwy/ Mint St, East Vic Park
2	R16	Residence	48 Willis St, E Vic Park
3	R30	Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Church	Hubert St, E Vic Park
4	R9	Nurse Cowling Maternity Hospital	Carlisle
5	R13	Residence	11 Tuckett St, Carlisle
6	R14	Residence	248 Rutland Ave, Carlisle
7	R15	Residence	62 Jupiter St, Carlisle
8	R8	Millen Primary School	Kensington
9	R17	Residence	4 Gallipoli and 2 Staines St, Lathlain
10	R28	Stone House	15 and 18 Gallipoli St, Lathlain
11	R31	'Willowdene'	14 Cookham Rd, Lathlain
?			
12	R2	Bowling Clubs- Vic Park - Carlisle	
13	R3	Councillor John McMillen Stables	
14	R4	Double Storey Building	Cnr Mint St/ Albany Hwy
15	R10	Residence	Cnr Archer St (2 or 3 down from Orrong Rd)
16	R11	Residence	Cnr Armagh St and Gloucester

#	Name	Location	Recommendation
17	R12 Residence- Dr Kargotich		
Vic Park			
18	R5 Falkirk Dairy- Used Car Yard	Albany Hwy	
19	R6 Former Butchers Gantry	Mellville Motors Car Yard	
20	R7 Franciscan House	Hampton Rd, Vic Park	
21	R18 Residence	38 Duncan St, Vic Park	
22	R19 Residence	7 Sunbury Rd, Vic Park	
23	R20 Residence	69 Geddes St, Vic Park	
24	R21 Residence (St Germaine Society)	1,3 and 7 King George St, near to car park, Vic Park	
25	R22 Rhema Christian School	Vic Park	
26	R23 Ryans Shop	Albany Hwy	
27	R24 Shop	370 Albany Highway, Vic Park	
28	R25 Shops	282-284 Albany Hwy, Vic Park	
29	R26 St Aidans Building		
30	R27 St David's Church		
31	R29 Swansea Street Fruit and Vegetable Market	Swanea St	
GROUPS			
	Timber House Precinct	Canterbury Tc/ Balmoral/ Albany Hwy/ Berwick St, Vic Park	
	Weatherboard Houses behind Park Centre		
	Workers Cottages		



TOWN OF
VICTORIA PARK