



CITY OF GOSNELLS

Heritage Inventory 2016



Image on cover: Fremantle Road Bridge

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Local governments are required to compile and maintain Local Government Inventories, widely known as Heritage Inventories in accordance with Section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. In terms of form and substance, Heritage Inventories can best be described as 'local heritage surveys'. As such, they are common practice in Western Australia and throughout Australia, as the foundation of sound local heritage planning.¹

Heritage Inventories identify local heritage assets in a systematic fashion, and provide the base information needed for local heritage planning to achieve consistency, strategic direction, and community support.

Inventory reviews are intended to:

- (a) Ensure that the existing inventory meets the minimum standards of documentation as outlined in the guidelines prepared by the State Heritage Office, and to bring the findings into line with the standards if deficient.
- (b) Review changes in the local heritage in the preceding period such as demolitions of places, changes in their condition, or the availability of other new information.

The City of Gosnells last undertook a review of the Heritage Inventory (HI) in 2010, with Reviews required by the Act every four years. This document is the culmination of the review process and includes the following key elements

- Review of the documentary and physical evidence for the places currently on the HI;
- New documentary and physical evidence for places nominated for inclusion on the HI;
- New documentary and physical evidence for places from the review list;
- Allocation of a management category for all places (current and new) in accordance with the State Heritage Office guidelines;
- Review and update of the Thematic History and Thematic Framework for the HI; and
- Recommendation of places for inclusion on a Heritage List which can be adopted in the Town Planning Scheme.

Places were assigned a management category of A, B, C and D in 2010. In 2014/15 in accordance with State Heritage Office guidelines these management categories are now assigned a number from 1 to 4 where 1 is the highest significance and 4 is the lowest.

1 State Heritage Office *Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories* March 2012, www.stateheritageoffice.wa.gov.au accessed May 2012.

PLACES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION ON THE INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES

The following 108 places have been recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places for their cultural heritage values. Refer to Section 7.0 for details of each place.

BECKENHAM			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Montrose	1554	Albany Highway	2
Adelaide	1575	Albany Highway	2
Skinner's House (fmr)	41	Beckenham Street	3
Hatch House (fmr)	50	Beckenham Street	3
War Service House	16	Highbury Crescent	3
Yule's Rapids			3
Homestead (fmr)	1	Horley Road	1
Wimbledon Park	17	Packer Street	2
House, 336 Railway Parade	336	Railway Parade	3 (new)
Harris House (fmr)	340	Railway Parade	3
Beckenham Primary School	386	Railway Parade	3
House, 41 Streatham Street	41	Streatham Street	2 (new)

GOSNELLS			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Basham House (fmr)	2103	Albany Highway	2
City Council Group - Board Room and Table - Centennial Pioneer Park - RSL War Memorial - Weeping Mulberry Tree - Banyan Tree - Albany Highway Road Bridge	2120	Albany Highway	2
Polini House and Shop (fmr)	2350	Albany Highway	3 (new)
Stidwell House (fmr)	2392	Albany Highway	3 (new)
Metcalf House (fmr)	2402	Albany Highway	3 (new)
Addie Mills Centre and Royal Poinciana Tree	4	Astley Street	3
Pages Park Norfolk Island Pine Trees	13	Astley Street	3
Loton House (fmr)	30	Astley Street	3 (new)
Lander Farm	Lot 9501	Chamberlain Street	2
St Munchin's Catholic Church (fmr)	175	Corfield Street	3
Captain Williams' House (fmr)	29	Dorothy Street	3
All Saints Anglican Church and Parish Centre	32	Dorothy Street	3
Jones House (fmr)	61-67	Dorothy Street	3
First House in Gosnells – site and Jacaranda Tree		Federation Parade	3
Fremantle Road Bridge		Fremantle Road	3

Fig Trees, Fremantle Road		Fremantle Road	2
Gosnells Hotel	1	Fremantle Road	1
Ozich House (fmr)	35	Fremantle Road	3 (new)
House, 43 Fremantle Road	43	Fremantle Road	3 (new)
Two McNess Housing Trust Houses (fmr)	208; 210	Hicks Street	3
John Okey Davis Group	8-34	Homestead Road	
• Wilkinson Homestead			1
• Gravestone of Francis Davis and John Okey Davis			2
• Almond Tree			2
• Jarrah Tree			2
• Orchard			3
• Site of Original farmhouse 'Chenies'			3
Shangri-La	64	Homestead Road	2
Francis Residence (fmr)	108	Homestead Road	3 (new)
Cottage, 69 King Street	69	King Street	3 (new)
Lewis House and 'Australia Remembers' Memorial Avenue of Trees	64	Lissiman Street	2
Manning Avenue Footbridge		Manning Avenue	3
Gosnells Primary School	16	May Street	3
House, 85 Mills Road West	85	Mills Road West	3 (new)
House, 89 Mills Road West	89	Mills Road West	3 (new)
Cargeeg Bridge		Station Street	3
Gosnells Oval, R. S. Sampson Memorial Grandstand and trees		Terence Street	3
Mary Carroll Park and White Gums		Verna Street	3
Swingler Residence (fmr)	15	Wheatley Street	2
Germon Residence (fmr) and Kurrajong tree	27	Wheatley Street	2
Sutherland's Shop (fmr) and dwelling	79	Wheatley Street	2
Cutten's House (fmr)	125	Wheatley Street	3

HUNTINGDALE

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Marri Tree, Balfour Street Reserve		Balfour Street	3
Southern River Progress Association Hall – site	94	Southern River Road (cnr Bullfinch Street)	3

KENWICK

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery	1762	Albany Highway	1
Brixton Street Conservation Area		Brixton street	2
Liddelow Homestead (fmr) and	7-9	Cooper Avenue	2

Fig Trees			
Kenwick School	1	Moore Street	3
House, 78 Oliphant Street	78	Oliphant Street	3

LANGFORD			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Riverview (fmr)	50	Nicholson Road	3
Oak Tree on Oak Tree Court		Oak Tree Court	3

MADDINGTON			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Maras Winery	1921-1929	Albany Highway	3
Maddington Primary School	1951	Albany Highway	3 (new)
First Cowen House (fmr) - ruin	1993	Albany Highway	3
Railway Bridge	1993	Albany Highway	3
Mulvay House (fmr)	2005	Albany Highway	3
Viol's House (fmr)	127	Attfield Street	3 (new)
Canning Park Turf Club - Avenue of Trees		Canning Park Avenue	3
Sugar Gum on Kelvin Road		Kelvin Road (cnr The Crescent)	3
W. W. Alcock House (fmr)	13	Kelvin Road	2
Butler House (fmr)	226	Maddington Road	2
Kiely Homestead (fmr)	10	Madrid Place	2
Maddington Park Homestead and Pepper trees	Lot 9002	Panozza Circle	1
Tarling House (fmr) and Jacaranda tree	24	Phillip Street	2
Avenue of Trees, River Avenue		River Avenue	2
Third Cowen House (fmr)	21	River Avenue	3
Second Cowen House (fmr)	22	River Avenue	3
Orr Home (fmr)	55	River Avenue (cnr Phillip St)	2
Lankester House (fmr)	74	River Avenue	2
Brennan House (fmr)	15	Serenity Court	3

MARTIN			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Seaforth Park (fmr)	2510	Albany Highway	2
Canning Bore - site	11	Broadhurst Road	3 (new)
House, 601 Canning Mills Road	601	Canning Mills Road	3 (new)
Glover Residence (fmr)	629	Canning Mills Road	3 (new)
Ellis Brook Valley Reserve		Cockram Road	3
White Rock Quarry	89	Cockram Road	3
RSL Memorial Hall and Tennis Courts	1	Gosnells Road West (cnr Mills Road West)	3
Hillside Farm	Lot 800 & Lot 801	Hayward Road	2
Wright Brook Bushland		Mills Road East	3

House, 100 Mills Road West	100	Mills Road West	3 (new)
Martin Farm (fmr)	105	Mills Road West and 41 Station Street	3 (new)
House, 66 Station Street	66	Station Street	3 (new)

ORANGE GROVE

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Mason and Bird Tramway		Bickley Road, Boyle Land and Hardinge Road	2
Orange Grove Primary School	4235	Boyle Lane	3 (new)
Bickley Brook Reservoir Group		Hardinge Road	
• Bickley Reservoir			2
• Recreation Camp			2
• Hardinge Park			3
• Pipe Track			2
Jadran Winery	87	Reservoir Road	3
Jabez White's Cottage	26	White Road	1

THORNLIE

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Walter Padbury Reserve and trees		Berehaven Avenue	3 (new)
Crestwood Community Centre	27	Coronet Court	3
Thornlie Child Health Centre	1	Culross Avenue	3
Site of Thornlie Homestead (fmr) and Olive trees	Lot 3878	Glenbrook Road	3
Shops, Martindale Avenue	32	Martindale Avenue	3 (new)
House, 21 Pegus Street	21	Pegus Street	3
House, 21 Range View Way	21	Range View Way	3
Crestwood Estate		Regency Drive, Coronet Court, Princeton Court and Grenadier Drive	3
Thornlie Square Shopping Centre	318	Spencer Road	3
House, 13 Spring Road	13	Spring Road	3
House, 20 Spring Road	20	Spring Road	3
House, 65 Spring Road	65	Spring Road	3 (new)
Thornlie Tennis Club	38-48	Thornlie Avenue	3
Tom Bateman Reserve and House		Wilfred Road	3 (new)
Thornlie Baptist Church	24A	Wynyard Way	3

PLACES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION ON THE TPS6 HERITAGE LIST

The following 26 places are recommended for inclusion on the Scheme Heritage list. Places with “(new)” noted in the Management Category column have not previously been included on the TPS6 Heritage List.

BECKENHAM			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Montrose	1554	Albany Highway	2
Adelaide	1575	Albany Highway	2
Homestead (fmr)	1	Horley Road	1 (new)
Wimbledon Park	17	Packer Street	2
House, 41 Streatham Street	41	Streatham Street	2 (new)

GOSNELLS			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Basham House (fmr)	2103	Albany Highway	2
City Council Group - Board Room and Table - Centennial Pioneer Park - RSL War Memorial - Weeping Mulberry Tree - Banyan Tree - Albany Highway Road Bridge	2120	Albany Highway	2 (new)
Lander Farm	Lot 9501	Chamberlain Street	2
Fig Trees, Fremantle Road		Fremantle Road	2 (new)
Gosnells Hotel	1	Fremantle Road (cnr Albany Hwy)	1
John Okey Davis Group - Wilkinson Homestead - Gravestone of Francis Davis and John Okey Davis	8-34	Homestead Road	1 2 (new)
Shangri-La	64	Homestead Road	2
Lewis House 'Australia Remembers' Memorial Avenue of Trees	64	Lissiman Street (behind Railway markets)	2
Swingler Residence	15	Wheatley Street	2
Germon Residence (fmr) and Kurrajong tree	27	Wheatley Street	2
Sutherland's Shop (fmr) and Dwelling	79	Wheatley Street	2

KENWICK			
PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery	1762	Albany Highway	1
Brixton Street Conservation Area		Brixton street	2 (new)

Liddelow Homestead (fmr) and Fig Trees	7-9	Cooper Avenue	2
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MADDINGTON

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
W. W. Alcock House (fmr)	13	Kelvin Road	2 (new)
Butler House	226	Maddington Road	2 (new)
Kiely Homestead (fmr)	10	Madrid Place	2
Maddington Park Homestead and Pepper trees	Lot 9002	Panozza Circle	1
Tarling House (fmr) and Jacaranda tree	24	Phillip Street	2 (new)
Avenue of Trees, River Avenue		River Avenue	2 (new)
Orr Home (fmr)	55	River Avenue (cnr Phillip St)	2 (new)
Lankester House (fmr)	74	River Avenue	2 (new)

MARTIN

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Seaforth Park (fmr)	2510	Albany Highway	2 (new)
Hillside Farm	Lot 800 & Lot 801	Hayward Road	2 (new)

ORANGE GROVE

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Mason and Bird Tramway		Bickley Road, Boyle Lane and Hardinge Road	2 (new)
Bickley Brook Reservoir Group - Bickley Reservoir - Recreation Camp - Pipe Track		Hardinge Road	2 (new)
Jabez White's Cottage	26	White Road	1

Place removed from the 2010 TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	REASON
Old Methodist Church	39	Dorothy Street	Demolished

AMENDMENTS FROM HERITAGE INVENTORY 2010 TO 2016

Places on this list were considered and assessed by consultants Heritage Hocking Studio and City officers during the review process. Amendments may include:

- changes to an existing place's Management Category
- removal of a place from the Review List 2010 (and subsequent listing within the draft Heritage Inventory 2016, if appropriate), or
- inclusion within a separate document known as "Auxiliary list of heritage places" which includes places assessed as Management Category 4 (Little Significance) and the Review List 2016.

In the Heritage Inventory 2010, Sites (S), Natural Environment (NE) and Tree (T) listings were tabled separately to the actual Inventory listings. In the 2016 review, these places were assessed and, where relevant, have now been included within the draft Heritage Inventory 2016 listings.

Where existing places or new nominations did not meet the criteria for inclusion as listed on page 22 within the draft Heritage Inventory 2016, they have not been listed in the draft Heritage Inventory 2016. Reasons for this may include the place's demolition, not enough information available to make an accurate assessment of the place, or the place was not able to be located.

BECKENHAM				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
Review List	Albany Highway Precinct		Albany Highway	Do not include in HI 2016
Review List	House, 164 Bickley Road	164	Bickley Road	Include in Auxiliary List, Category 4
NE1-B	Yule's Rapids		Horley Road	Include in HI 2016, Category 3
B6	Homestead (fmr)	1	Horley Road	Upgrade to Category 1
Review List	Professor Water's house (fmr)		Wimbledon Street	Do not include in HI 2016

CANNING VALE				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
S1-CV	(Tom) Hungerford House (fmr)	75	Amherst Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S4-CV	Langford House (fmr) - site		Welbeck Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site

GOSNELLS				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	PLACE NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
S5-G	Gosnells Town Group - site		Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S7-G	Albany Highway Bridge (first)		Albany Highway	Include within City Council Group listing in HI 2016
S8-G	Lloyd Hibble's Two Storey House - site		Albany Highway (Pioneer Park)	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
G3	Gosnells Police Station	2293	Albany Highway	Remove from HI (contemporary building)
S9-G	Mott's Drive-in Theatre - site	2324	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S11-G	Gosnells Road Board Stock Pound - site	2351	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S22-G	First Bulk Milk Carrier – site	2378	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S6-G	Dehru Doon - site	2158	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S43-MAR	Sexton Homestead (fmr)	2158	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S10-G	Gosnells Child Health Clinic – site	2285	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S26-G	Mazza (Mazzucchelli) Billiard Saloon - site		Albany Highway cnr Dorothy Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
Review List	Lockhart House (fmr)	106	Astley Street	Do not include in HI 2016
G6	Corfield Street Road Bridge		Corfield Street (between Fremantle and Warton Roads)	Remove from HI (contemporary structure)
S14-G	Methodist Church - site	39-41	Dorothy Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S15-G	Jones House (fmr)	61-67	Dorothy Street	Include in HI 2016, Category 3
G10	Amaroo Retirement Village	61-67	Dorothy Street	Include within Jones House (fmr) listing in HI 2016
Review list	Della Vedova's House (fmr)		Eileen Street	Do not include in HI 2016
S16-G	Timber Tramway - Lander Property -		Evelyn Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List

	site			as Site
TR1-G	Oak Tree on Evelyn Street		Evelyn Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Tree
S17-G	First house in Gosnells Town - site and Jacaranda Tree		Federation Parade	Include in HI 2016, Category 3
G11	Fig Trees, Fremantle Road	2	Fremantle Road	Upgraded to Category 2
S18-G	Oscar Lauterbach's House and Orchard - site	23	Fremantle Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
G14	John Okey Davis Group - Orchard - Site of Original farmhouse 'Chenies'	8-34	Homestead Road	Downgraded to Category 3 Downgraded to Category 3 (No change to Homestead)
Review List	Cottage, 69 King Street	69	King Street	Include in HI 2016, Category 3
TRG-2	Pine Trees on Lissiman Street		Lissiman Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Tree
Review List	Railway Bridge - Ruins		Lissiman Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S19-G	McKim's Jam Factory - site	16	Lissiman Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S28-G	Seaforth Progress Hall - site	13	Manning Avenue	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S21-G	Stalker Pumps – site	20; 24	Stalker Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S45-MAR	Martin House	28	Station St	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
NE2-G	Mary Carroll Park and White Gums		Verna Street	Upgraded to Category 3
TR3-G	Christmas Trees on Verna Street		Verna Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Tree
TR4-G	White Gums on Verna Street		Verna Street and Eudoria Street	Include within Mary Carroll Park listing in HI 2016
G25	St John Ambulance	136	Wheatley Street	Remove from HI
S27-G	Wright's Produce Store - site		Wheatley Street cnr Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S23-G	Railway Station & Platform (fmr)		Wheatley Street	Include in Auxiliary List, Category 4

	• Footbridge - site • Norfolk Pine • Kurrajong Tree • Marri Trees			
S24-G	Gosnells CWA Hall - site	65	Wheatley Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S25-G	Gosnells Picture Theatre and Hall - site	73	Wheatley Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
TR5-G	London Plane Tree		Windsor Drive	Include in Auxiliary List, Category 4

HUNTINGDALE				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
TR6	Marri Tree Balfour Street Reserve		Balfour Street	Upgrade to Category 3
H1	Southern River Bridge - site		Southern River Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site

KENWICK				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
Review List	Binley Stud (fmr) - site		Albany Highway	Do not include on HI 2016
S30-K	Station Master's House (fmr)		Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
Review List	Patterson's House (fmr)	1681	Albany Highway	Do not include in HI 2016
S29-K	Coultard's Brickworks (fmr)	1736	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
NE3-K	Brixton Street Conservation Area		Brixton street	Upgrade to Category 2
Review List	House, 31 Kenwick Road	31	Kenwick Road	Do not include in HI 2016
S31-K	Packer Estate (fmr): House, Oak Tree, Worker's Cottage, Pump House - site	25	Rimmer Lane	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
Review List	House, 66 Royal Street	66	Royal Street	Do not include in HI 2016

LANGFORD				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
S3-CV	Canning Vale Hall (fmr) - site		Cameron Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
Review List	Langford Avenue Precinct		Langford Avenue	Do not include in HI 2016

MADDINGTON				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
S36-M	Maddington Post Office (fmr)		Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S32-M	St Luke's Anglican Church (fmr) - site	1857	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S35-M	Gosnells Road Board (fmr) and Maddington Centenary Hall (fmr) - site	1899	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
M2	Maddington Fire Station	1961	Albany Highway	Remove from HI (contemporary building)
S39-M	Railway Bridge	1993	Albany Highway	Upgrade to Category 3
S34-M	Stoke Farm (fmr)	2036	Albany Highway	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
Review List	Viol's House (fmr)	127	Attfield Street	Upgrade to Category 3
S47-O	Orange Grove Brickworks	577	Bickley Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S38-M	Canning Park Turf Club - Avenue of Trees		Canning Park Avenue	Upgrade to Category 3
M6	Maddington Community Kindergarten	24	Helm Street	Remove from HI (demolished)
Review List	Artesian Bore Maddington Oval		Kelvin Road	Do not include in HI 2016
TR8-M	Sugar Gum on Kelvin Road		Kelvin Road (cnr The Crescent)	Upgrade to Category 3
Review List	House, 73 Kelvin Road	73	Kelvin Road	Do not include in HI 2016
TR9-M	Cork Trees		Maddington Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Tree
M10	Tarling House (fmr) and Jacaranda tree	24	Phillip Street	Upgrade to Category 2
M13	Avenue of Trees, River Avenue		River Avenue	Upgrade to Category 2
M13	Orr Home (fmr)	55	River Avenue	Upgrade to Category 2

M15	Lankester House (fmr)	74	River Avenue	Upgrade to Category 2
S37-M	Methodist Church - site	1	Sampson Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site

MARTIN				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
Review List	House, 601 Canning Mills Road	601	Canning Mills Road	Upgrade to Category 3
Review List	Glover Residence (fmr)	629	Canning Mills Road	Upgrade to Category 3
NE4-MAR	Ellis Brook Valley Reserve		Cockram Road off Rushton Road	Upgrade to Category 3
S41-MAR	Quarry Park		Cockram Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
NE5-MAR	Wright Brook Bushland		Mills Road East	Upgrade to Category 3
S44-MAR	Polain's House (fmr)	64	Mills Road West	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S20-G	Passmore House (fmr)	84	Mills Road West	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
MAR4	Moran House (fmr)	108	Mills Road West	Downgrade to Category 4, include in Auxiliary List

ORANGE GROVE				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
S46-O	Mason and Bird Tramway		Bickley Road, Boyle Lane and Hardinge Road	Upgrade to Category 2
O1	Bickley Brook Reservoir Group • Hardinge Park		Hardinge Road	Downgrade to Category 3 (No change to other components in the Group)
S49-O	Maffescioni's House and Cellars		Hillside off Reservoir Road	Do not include in HI 2016

SOUTHERN RIVER				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
S50-S	Albert Facey's House (fmr) - site		Leslie Street	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List

				as Site
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THORNLIE				
PLACE NO. IN HI 2010	NAME	STREET NO	STREET NAME	RECOMMENDATION FOR HI 2016
S51-T	Poultry Farm - site	46	Coops Avenue	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S52-T	Sister Kate's Boys Home (fmr)	35	Spring Road	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
Review List	House, 65 Spring Road	65	Spring Road	Upgrade to Category 3
NE6-T	Tom Bateman Reserve and House		Wilfred Road	Upgrade to Category 3
S53-T	Peters Poultry Suppliers - site		Yale Road (cnr Elliot Place)	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site
S54-T	Whittaker Poultry Farm - site		Yale Road (cnr Spencer Road)	Remove from HI, include in Auxiliary List as Site

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Local government authorities are required to compile Local Government Inventories, or Heritage Inventories, in accordance with Section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australian Act 1990*.

In 1998, the City of Gosnells Heritage Inventory was prepared and subsequently reviewed in 2010. It is a recommendation in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* that heritage inventories are regularly reviewed. The City of Gosnells 2010 Heritage Inventory document needed to be updated as there are several places which have been substantially altered or demolished since 2010 and new nominations had been received.

2.0 STUDY AREA

The City of Gosnells is located in Perth's south-eastern suburbs, about 17 kilometres from the Perth CBD. The City of Gosnells is bounded by the Shire of Kalamunda in the north-east and east, the City of Armadale in the south, and the City of Canning in the west and north-west. The city is divided into localities.

Beckenham	Canning Vale	Gosnells	Huntingdale
Kenwick	Langford	Maddington	Martin
Orange Grove	Thornlie	Southern River	

These localities have been used in this review to enable easy reference to the heritage places.

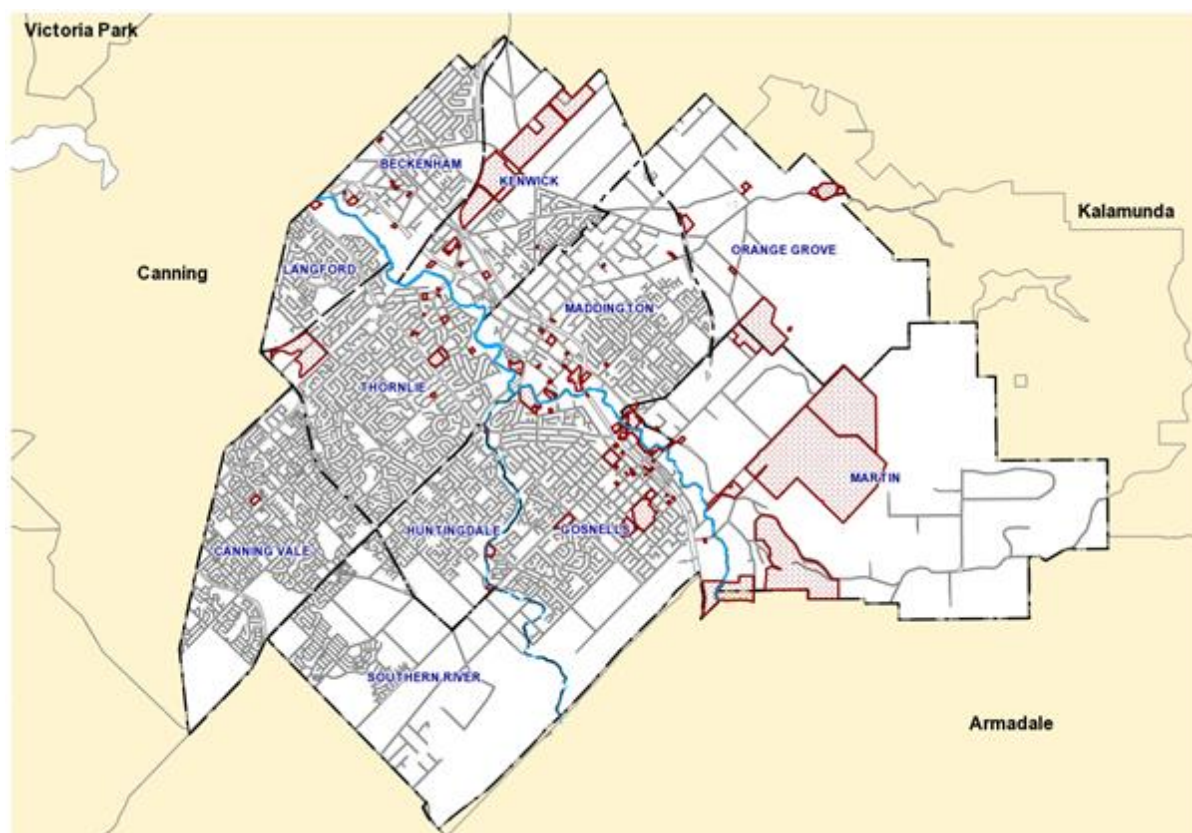


Figure 1 Plan Showing Boundaries of City of Gosnells and localities

Courtesy City of Gosnells intramaps with heritage sites highlighted in red as at 2014

3.0 STUDY TEAM

- Gemma Smith, BSc Hons, MSc Hist Cons, M. ICOMOS, IHBC, APIA
- Prue Griffin, BA, Post Grad Dip. Public Hist, M App Cult Heritage Studies M. ICOMOS

4.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Alethea du Boulay, City of Gosnells Heritage Co-ordinator
- Stephen O'Brien, City of Gosnells Local History Librarian
- Margaret Lefevre, City of Gosnells Local History Assistant
- Michelle Wylie, City of Gosnells Heritage Assistant

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW PROCESS

Local governments are required to compile Local Government Inventories, widely known as Heritage Inventories in accordance with Section 45 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. In terms of form and substance, Local Government Inventories can best be described as 'local heritage surveys'. As such, they are common practice in Western Australia and throughout Australia, as the foundation of sound local heritage planning.²

They identify local heritage assets in a systematic fashion, and provide the base information needed for local heritage planning to achieve consistency, strategic direction, and community support.

Inventory reviews are intended to:

- (a) Ensure that the existing inventory meets the minimum standards of documentation as outlined in the guidelines prepared by the State Heritage Office, and to bring the findings into line with the standards if deficient.
- (b) Review changes in the local heritage in the preceding period such as demolitions of places, changes in their condition, or the availability of other new information.

The City of Gosnells undertook the preparation of its first Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places (HI) in 1998, and this was reviewed and updated in 2010. The City of Gosnells determined to undertake its next review in 2014/2015. This document is the culmination of the review process and includes the following key elements

- Review of the documentary and physical evidence for the places currently on the HI;
- New documentary and physical evidence for places nominated for inclusion on the HI;
- New documentary and physical evidence for places from the review list;
- Allocation of a management category for all places (current and new) in accordance with the State Heritage Office guidelines;

2 State Heritage Office *Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories* March 2012.

- Review and update of the Thematic History and Thematic Framework for the HI; and
- Recommendation of places for inclusion on a Heritage List which can be adopted by the Town Planning Scheme.

The assessment process consisted of a site visit to photograph the place, and to record the condition of the physical fabric and the surrounding streetscape and environment. For the new nominations a short history of each place was prepared and the land information was checked for accuracy.

From this information values are ascribed using the following criteria.

Aesthetic Value	It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics
Historic Value	It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.
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.

Once each place was documented each was ascribed a level of significance and a management category. The management category is a tool for the City of Gosnells when assessing individual development applications and for forward planning.

5.2 MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

The following categories are those used in the 2015 review and are consistent with the State Heritage Office document *Criteria for Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas*. It should be noted that places assessed as Category 4 have not been listed within the HI, due to the size of the document. Records for Category 4 listings have been maintained within the City's business systems.

CATEGORY 1	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Exceptional Significance

DESCRIPTION	A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to City of Gosnells and the state of Western Australia. A rare or outstanding example that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register. A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the City of Gosnells' Town Planning Scheme.
DESIRED OUTCOME	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 Management Plan (if one exists for the place).
IMPLICATIONS	<u>If the place IS included on the State Register of Heritage Places</u> The development application needs to be submitted to the Heritage Council (HCWA) for approval for any proposed development, and City of Gosnells cannot approve contrary to the HCWA recommendation. A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the registered place under the provisions of the Heritage Act (1990). By virtue of the Heritage Act, the owner is bound to conserve the place. All development (including demolition) must be referred to HCWA for consideration prior to undertaking any works. The City of Gosnells cannot approve anything contrary to HCWA recommendations. <u>If the place is NOT included on the State Register of Heritage Places</u> Planning application needs to be submitted to City of Gosnells for any proposed development.
INCENTIVES	Private owners of Registered places qualify for the HCWA's Heritage Grants Funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, but a Conservation Plan can also be funded on same basis. Local Government, churches and community owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. Funding is loosely on a dollar for dollar basis, although 'in kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, but a Conservation Plan can also be funded on same basis.

CATEGORY 2	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable Significance
DESCRIPTION	A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the City of

	Gosnells with a high degree of integrity/authenticity that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the City of Gosnells' Town Planning Scheme.
DESIRED OUTCOME	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
IMPLICATIONS	Planning application needs to be submitted to City of Gosnells for any proposed development.
INCENTIVES	Private owners do not qualify for any funding from the Heritage Council of WA. Local Government, churches and community owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. Funding is loosely on a dollar for dollar basis, although 'in kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, but a Conservation Plan can also be funded on same basis.

CATEGORY 3	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate Significance
DESCRIPTION	A place of some cultural heritage significance to the City of Gosnells that contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item. Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the City of Gosnells local Heritage List
DESIRED OUTCOME	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.
IMPLICATIONS	City of Gosnells officers are available to discuss any proposals affecting the cultural heritage significance of the place, but there are no statutory requirements pertaining to heritage issues.
INCENTIVES	Private owners do not qualify for any funding from the Heritage Council of WA. Local Government, churches and community owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. Funding is loosely on a dollar for dollar basis, although 'in kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, but a Conservation Plan can also be funded on same basis.

CATEGORY 4	
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little Significance

DESCRIPTION	Most commonly a site without built features that is of some cultural heritage significance to the City of Gosnells. Possible archaeological evidence. Structures of little heritage value may exist on the site. Does not fulfil the criteria for entry in the City of Gosnells local Heritage List.
DESIRED OUTCOME	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible. Potential of archaeological evidence should be investigated.
IMPLICATIONS	City of Gosnells officers are available to discuss any proposals affecting the cultural heritage significance of the site, but there are no statutory requirements pertaining to heritage issues.
INCENTIVES	Private owners do not qualify for any funding from the Heritage Council of WA. Local Government, churches and community owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. Funding is loosely on a dollar for dollar basis, although 'in kind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, but a Conservation Plan can also be funded on same basis.

6.0 THEMATIC HISTORY AND FRAMEWORK

The aim of the thematic history is to provide a context for the City of Gosnells Heritage Inventory. This framework is essential to understanding and recognising the cultural heritage significance of places within the City of Gosnells and ensuring the Heritage Inventory is as representative as possible.

This section therefore looks specifically at the establishment and growth of the City of Gosnells and its suburbs over time; dating from pre-European history up to the present day (2016).

Its purpose is not to provide a social or local history of the area; these can be found elsewhere. Rather, it is to write a broad overview of the evolution of the City in order to identify turning points in its history, the main periods of its development, and key stories, themes and influential factors that have all shaped the City of Gosnells' distinctive character.

The historical material in this section has been compiled primarily from the earlier Heritage Inventory prepared in 1998 and 2010 and acknowledgement is extended to the authors of those documents. A complete list of the references used to compile the earlier thematic history and framework with additional sources has been included in the bibliography.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Throughout its history, the City of Gosnells has continually experienced changes in land allocation and population settlement. These factors have given an evolutionary pattern to the development of the area and this has led to a multicultural and diversified business and social community. How the City of Gosnells has evolved has been influenced by its early successes and disappointments.

The experience of the first settlers in the Canning District (part of which was later to become the City of Gosnells) was harsh and often challenged the pioneers' determination. The spirit of the men and women, who resolved these difficulties and stayed to develop the Gosnells district, is to be admired. They faced poor living conditions, isolation, unknown weather patterns and chequered communication between the new Colony and their mother country Britain. The physical remnants of this early period are part of the heritage of today. A closer inspection of the history will reveal those aspects upon which the foundations of the City of Gosnells are built.

6.2 GEOGRAPHY

The City of Gosnells is located in Perth's south-eastern suburbs, about 17 kilometres from the Perth CBD. The City of Gosnells is bounded by the Shire of Kalamunda in the north-east and east, the City of Armadale in the south, and the City of Canning in the west and north-west.

The original inhabitants of the Gosnells area were the Beeloo and Beeliar Aboriginal people. European settlement dates from 1829, when farming commenced along the Canning River. A number of small settlements were established, with land used mainly for agricultural purposes, particularly farming and orcharding. Population was minimal until the early 1900s

when land was subdivided. Land continued to be used largely for market gardens, orchards and poultry farms. Significant development did not occur until the post-war years.

From the 1950s to the 1980s rapid growth took place along the Albany Highway, the Canning River and the Southern River and the suburb of Huntingdale was developed from the 1970s.

The population of the City of Gosnells continued to increase from the early 1990s, rising from 69,500 in 1991 to 105,000 in 2011. The City of Gosnells is a growing residential area, with substantial rural areas in the east and south, and some commercial and industrial areas, particularly along the Albany Highway. The majority of the population live in suburbs west of the Albany Highway. The City encompasses a total land area of about 128 square kilometres, with substantial areas of state forest.³

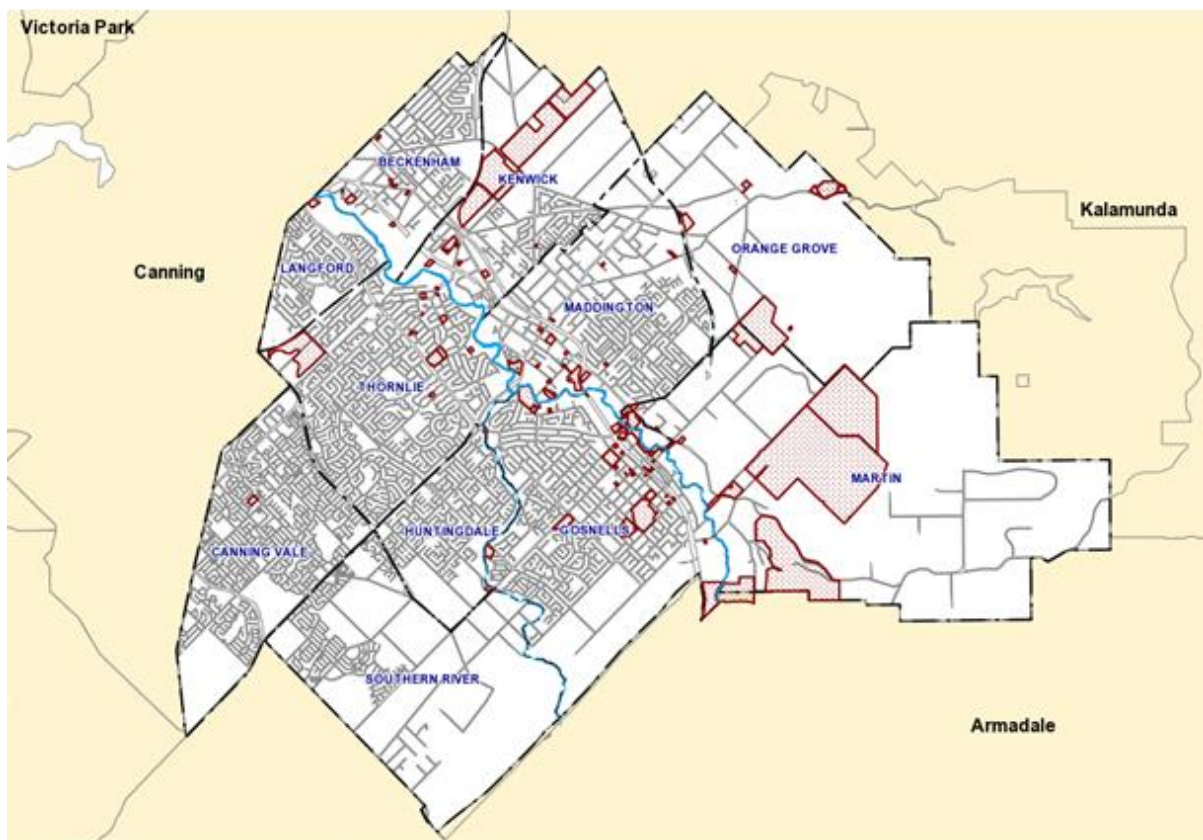


Figure 2 Plan Showing Boundaries of City of Gosnells and suburbs

Courtesy City of Gosnells intramaps with heritage sites highlighted in red as at 2014

6.3 ABORIGINAL HISTORIES (PRE AND POST EUROPEAN HISTORY)

The histories of Aboriginal people in what is now the local government area of the City of Gosnells cannot be defined as neatly and easily as boundaries and streets. Instead local

³ City of Gosnells Community Profile, profile.id website <http://profile.id.com.au/gosnells> accessed October 2014.

Aboriginal people's histories relate to social organisation, land relationships, events and experiences in the area.

The aboriginal peoples who occupied the lands in the south west corner of Western Australia are collectively known as the Noongar peoples. Whadjuk is the name of the dialectal group from the Perth area.⁴

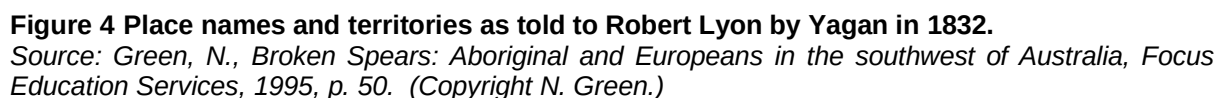


Figure 3 Plan Showing Approximate Boundary of the Whadjuk Dialectical Group

Courtesy <http://www.noongarculture.org.au/whadjuk/>

At the time of European settlement at the Swan River Colony in 1829 the Whadjuk peoples were divided by the Swan River into four principle groups. Of these groups, two were roughly occupying the region which would in the future include the City of Gosnells; the Beeloo, led by Munday, living mainly between the Canning River and the Darling Ranges, and the Beeliar, led by Midgegooroo, using the land between the Canning River and the ocean. It is possible that the area of the 'Maddington Park' property was a meeting ground for both groups.

⁴ South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, 'About the Whadjuk Region', Kaartdijin Noongar – Noongar Knowledge, <http://www.noongarculture.org.au/whadjuk/> accessed October 2014.



Sites associated with aboriginal occupation within the City of Gosnells can be assumed to be numerous although not necessarily recorded. It was noted that the area which is now known as Kelmscott was Goolamrup and Dyarlgarro Beeliar was the name for the Canning River.⁶ The Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintains a register of such sites on their online database, the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS). This database records Registered Sites and Other Heritage Places. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (AHA) a 'Registered Site' is defined as a place or an object which has been assessed as a site under Sections 5 and 39 of the AHA and 'Other Heritage Places' are those place or objects which

6 South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, 'About the Whadjuk Region', Kaartdijin Noongar – Noongar Knowledge, <http://www.noongarculture.org.au/whadjuk/> accessed October 2014.

have been recorded but not assessed. In 2014, the database included 14 registered sites in the City of Gosnells and 30 Other Heritage Sites.⁷

Within only a few years of the Swan River Colony being established, the life of the Noongar people was irrevocably and harmfully impacted. Numerous deaths occurred and relationships with land were all but destroyed when family groups left their homelands either by force or by encroaching settlement.

At the end of 1903, the Chief Protector of Aborigines, Henry Prinsep decided to make Welshpool Reserve a ration depot. The reserve had been developed in 1899 as a small scale agricultural settlement for local Noongars. Prinsep insisted all Noongar people in the metropolitan area should be moved to the reserve, along with a European caretaker. Despite protests from the residents, Noongars from Guildford, Perth, Helena Valley, Gingin, Northam, York, Beverley, Busselton and Pinjarra were moved there.⁸

A widespread program of restriction and segregation of Aboriginal people was implemented by the government in the early decades of the 20th century. Led by the Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville, legislation for the control of Aborigines was passed and implemented. Native settlements were established for the training of children and all aspects of Aboriginal life were controlled. In the south west of the state many Noongar people were relocated to settlements, or moved to less populated districts as settlement encroached on their lands.

As a result of the Depression in the 1920s and 1930s, fringe camps increased with Aboriginal people returning to Perth in order to try and find work to support their families. The high visibility of these camps led to their surveillance by government officials and, in 1937, the Department of Native Affairs carried out an inspection of these places. As a consequence, people were removed back to Moore River and to regional areas.

The Noongar who remained on the fringes of settlements are believed to have been able to do so by building relationships with European settlers. They often worked for these families as servants and manual labourers whilst being 'permitted' to live on what remained of earlier camping places and food sources at the edges of rivers and swamps.

Throughout the mid-20th century, the Noongar people were strictly controlled by government legislation in regard to travel, work, where they could live and who they could associate with. Sister Kate's Children's Homes Inc acquired a property in Spring Road, Thornlie in 1946. The property originally consisted of eight acres along the Canning River and had a vegetable garden, large fowl yard and dairy. The boys living at the home attended Kenwick Primary School. Some of the boys went on to be recognised Western Australian Football League (WAFL) and Victorian Football League (VFL) players, notably Graham (Polly) Farmer, Ted Kilmurray and Jack Hunt. From the mid-1950s, some of the harsher provisions of the Aboriginal legislation were removed but the Acts were not finally dismantled and rights given to Aboriginal people until the 1970s.

⁷ List of Registered sites and Other Heritage Sites within the City of Gosnells, Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System, Department of Aboriginal Affairs <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/> accessed October 2014.

⁸ Formerly Reserve 9368 for Aboriginal (Maamba) and later Reserve 17098 Canning Locations 624, 1243, 1238 and 1019, Hartfield Country Club. Item 1904/01428v1, cons 4080, SROWA.

General themes association with this period

- Demographic settlement and mobility: Aboriginal Occupation
- Demographic settlement and mobility: Exploration and surveying
- People: Aboriginal People
- Social and civic activities: Government and politics

Sites associated with this period

- See Aboriginal Sites register at Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System within the website of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs <http://www.daa.wa.gov.au/en/Place-Search/>

6.4 A DAUNTING TASK (1829-1835)

Early settlement along the banks of the Canning River was a daunting task. The first land allocations occurred in the latter part of 1829 in localities now known as Thornlie, Kenwick and Langford. Within a very short time, land was allocated right up to Kelmscott. One of the largest land grants went to John Okey Davis whose 7,026 acres today would have included much of the Gosnells, Huntingdale and Southern River areas.

The size and shape of each land grant on the Canning was predetermined by Government regulations. These rules tried to maximise the number of settlers who were to have land with river frontage. The result was long thin blocks with a narrow riverfront. Seen from the air today they would have a ribbon type appearance, hence their names, ribbon grants. The early rules of colonial land administration determined the future pattern of settlement until the turn of the century.

Access to the river was vital for the early period of settlement on the Canning. It was not only a water source for those living beyond the salt water affected reaches, but the river was also important for transport. Boats, barges and ferries carried people, livestock and supplies into the area. Though river travel was expensive and had some trying moments with sand bars and rock obstacles, land travel was fraught with difficulties. Tracks were developed in the bush, but the settlers found the going sandy and boggy with swamps to cross during winter. Slight improvement came with the York to Fremantle track and the road from Bull Creek to Fremantle.

These difficulties were just a few experienced by the early settlers. At times things became so desperate that survival became their paramount objective. Names of early grant holders included Thomas Hester ('Redcliffe'), Thomas Bannister ('Woolcombs'), Captain Peter Pegus ('Coleraine'), Thomas Yule ('The Rapids') and John Phillips ('Maddington Park' and 'Stoke Farm') as well as John Okey Davis ('Chenies'). The settlers had to supplement their stores by hunting, trapping and fishing and they also worked long hours to establish their farms. Most of those without any extra labour had to clear, cultivate, plant and harvest crops under trying conditions. Unknown weather patterns, untested soil and a river that was tidal and at times flooded, resulted in many failed crops. This caused unendurable heartbreak for

some of the settlers who abandoned their properties. Some died premature deaths; such as John Okey Davis and his wife who had both passed away by 1836.

Those settlers who remained cleared land for the planting of wheat, potatoes and vegetables. Livestock such as cattle, sheep and a few pigs were kept, but, with no fences, shepherding was a necessity. The livestock was one of the factors that created tension between the Aboriginal people and the settlers. The Aboriginal social and economic structure was not understood. As they killed the precious cattle, sheep and goats for food, conflict arose between the Aborigines and the pioneers.

The population of Aboriginal people in the Canning District consisted of small family groups totally reliant on the native animals and plants in the area. Initially, when the settlers arrived co-operation seemed possible. The Aborigines helped the settlers find good quality water and edible native plants and also acted as guides. In return the settlers supplied flour or bread to the Aborigines. However, the settlers soon encroached on traditional Aboriginal hunting, meeting and spiritual grounds and confrontation seemed inevitable. There were incidents involving the spearing of young male shepherds tending herds of sheep in the bush. The settlers continued the conflict by reprisal killings or beatings. Further problems occurred with the lighting of fires by the Aboriginal people. The fires were part of their traditional hunting methods as animals scurried out of the way of the path of the fire and were then trapped. Further reasons for native burning were also to keep down scrub, for ease of walking as well as to make attractive grazing ground for native animals. The fires often got out of control and the settlers' homes, stock and property were vulnerable. This practice unwittingly caused much anguish to the settlers who lost property to bushfires.

Protection from the Aboriginal people was constantly sought by the settlers. Their only official support came from a group of Yeoman Cavalry based at Kelmscott until 1834. In this year a small group of soldiers was based at Maddington Park but the communication between the two protagonist factions continued to fail. Aborigines were imprisoned at Rottnest Island for stealing stock. This was a dreadful punishment as many prisoners died while in captivity.

The settlers were also faced with frequent floods and drought. Isolation, not only from Britain, but from the rest of the colony, added to their depression. Relief came in the form of support from the government. Captain Stirling, governor of the colony, quickly realised that the farmers needed help to survive. He released supplies from the government stores and made loans available.

The houses built for the settlers were very simple and mostly quite temporary structures, namely tents, wattle and daub one-roomed cottages and bark huts. The dwellings reflected the little time dedicated to building homes as farmers worked seven days a week to eke out their existence. Conditions were also extremely trying for the women. Isolated from neighbours and medical personnel, they worked long hours, juggling their time between house, children and farm work. Social occasions were limited while schools and churches were non-existent. Difficulties in communication were so prevalent that a series of signals was introduced so people could call for help from their neighbours in times of emergency.

Despite the difficulties that arose, the future of the Canning district began to look brighter by the mid 1830s. The blazing of the Swan River Colony-Albany Road opened up a new route

for Canning people to reach Perth (Albany had proved an important safe port alternative for ships which found the anchoring at Gage Roads dangerous during the stormy winter). Increased knowledge of the seasons and the analysis of soil allowed farmers more success in crop production. Therefore, by 1836 the destiny of the Canning district looked more certain.

6.5 A GLIMMER OF HOPE (1836–1864)

By 1836 the worst difficulties of basic survival had been overcome. Farm houses improved and more stables, barns and sheds were constructed. The best example of a homestead was built at Maddington Park. This farm was first established by John Phillips but financial hardship forced him to sell the property to William Nairn. While Phillips withdrew to concentrate on Stoke Farm, William Nairn aimed to build a stately homestead at Maddington Park. The two-storey house was built over approximately a decade, and today is the only remnant from this early period of Maddington history.

As the original settlers died or left the colony, a second (albeit small) wave of settlement occurred. New areas such as Orange Grove were settled by Jabez White and Stephen Gibbs. However, some of the bigger estates remained intact but unworked, thereby preventing the district from developing to its full potential. When Chenies was sold in 1862 to Charles Gosnell of London it was still largely undeveloped and remained this way for many years. One newcomer who did not follow this trend was Wallace Bickley and his family. Bickley built up his farm called Kenwick Park to become the first successful commercial enterprise in the area. The farm grew as land was leased from absentee landowners who could not sell, as prices were low and demand minimal. One of Bickley's accomplishments was the breeding of horses that he exported to India. Bickley's success story was made possible by a solid backing of capital, good servants and a strong wife who epitomised the pioneering spirit needed in this period.

Farmers after 1835 began to produce small but steady surpluses from their farms. The livestock started to multiply despite problems with shepherds and the losses of stock to Aboriginal people.

Conflict between the settlers and the Aborigines continued till the end of the 1830s. By 1838/1839 the small group of Aborigines who lived in the Canning district had disbanded. Some had died while others moved over the Scarp to avoid further contact with the settlers and tried to retain their lifestyle. The Aborigines who did stay often gained employment as labourers, shepherds and sometimes as Native Constables. These constables were to help maintain law and order amongst their fellow men and women.

Transporting produce and supplies from Fremantle or Perth was still an arduous task. Attempts at bridges were made, such as the one across the Canning River at Maddington. However, this did not allow for heavy loads, and only pedestrians and horses were safe to cross. The bridge was later to be swept away in a flood. Most traffic was forced to cross the river at fords. The most frequently used one was 'The Rapids' at Thomas Yule's property. Here a barrier was built to prevent the tidal salt water from the Swan from encroaching on the fresh upper reaches of the Canning. Communication with the outside world was improved when a mail service supplied by the Albany Mail Coach was introduced into the

Canning district in 1840. Complaints about its efficiency nevertheless continued almost unabated.

In 1842, a bridge over the flats between Perth and Victoria Park was completed. This became known as the causeway. It allowed easier transport for people, supply wagons and livestock, hence better access to markets. However, a description of Elizabeth Bickley's arrival to join her husband in the colony showed the overland trip was still difficult. In 1851, her trip from Fremantle to Kenwick Park on a bullock wagon was slow. Traversing swamps and sand caused many incidents of bogging.

Problems of bridge and road building were solved with the supply of convicts that began arriving in 1850. Strong support for the transportation of convicts to the Swan River Colony was given by farmers from many districts. Landowners in the Avon had experienced similar problems to those on the Canning. Many felt that a solution would come with a cheap supply of labour. Although the convicts did not turn out to be as inexpensive as the farmers had hoped, their presence made a large impact on the colony's infrastructure and farm labour supply.

The increased labour force led to improved roads in the Canning district, many of which are the routes of the major roads today, such as Fremantle Road. In 1854 a bridge across the Canning River was built (near the present day bridge on Albany Highway in Gosnells). This, plus the improvements to Albany Road, was a boon to the settlers of Canning.



Figure 5 Proposed route of road from Upper Canning Bridge towards Perth, 1859
Courtesy SROWA series 236 cons 3869 item Roads 081



Figure 6 Proposed route of road, Upper Canning Bridge towards Albany, 1859

Courtesy SROWA series 236 cons 3869 item Roads088

The construction of the road had a two-fold effect. Contact with Perth was greatly improved and the road added to a sense of community as travelling for social or sporting functions became easier. People from outside the district began to visit more regularly. Hunting parties were a popular drawcard to the area.

The community nevertheless took a long time to unite and build a church and a school. This was owing to the scattered population, the few children and the lack of time available for such causes. Therefore the building of the first community centre became a significant event - the start of a new era.

6.6 A COMMUNITY GROWS (1865–1893)

Wallace and Elizabeth Bickley's contribution was not limited to successful farming. They also became community leaders when they encouraged the building of the first Community Centre at Kenwick in 1865. The centre supplied the much needed facilities for a school and church. At one end police quarters were also built, later to be extended in 1872 to include a lockup. Unimpressive as the building was, it was both a symbol of enhanced community awareness and a location for future community activities.⁹

The school hall in Kenwick became an important centre for social activities such as the annual ball after the Canning Races. Other social events enjoyed were picnics and sports

⁹ McDonald and Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, op. cit. p. 74.

days held on special holidays such as the Queen's Birthday. The school hall also doubled as a post office and the school mistress became post mistress.

The Bickleys had a hand in the location of another important place in the district, the cemetery. The first person to be unofficially buried in the Kenwick Cemetery (now called the Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery) is thought to have been John Tolland although this is not proven beyond doubt. Tolland was a Bickley employee who unfortunately drowned in the Canning River. He was buried on the Bickley's property. The first official interment occurred in 1866.

The building of community was furthered with the formation of the Canning Road District in 1871. However, it had a very large area under its jurisdiction, including nearly all of the present City of Gosnells as well as many other localities. Changes in the boundaries between the wards were ongoing.

The growing population of the Canning District created a demand for an inn. Known as the Horse Shoe Inn, it was established in 1871. It struggled to survive, especially under the infamous mismanagement of the licensees. It closed in 1876, leaving the district once more without this service.

The Anglican Church, recognising the need for something more than the community centre, built the Michael and All Angels Church in 1884. The life of the church was short, as it had been left disused by 1896 and was demolished in 1900. The foundation stone was later held at St Luke's in Maddington.

The farmers of the district continued to experiment with mixed farming, trying out new crops and abandoning those that appeared not suited. Sheep and cattle grazing were phased out to be replaced with specialty stud farms, dairy cattle, pigs and chickens. Crops now included grapes as well as other fruit and vegetables. The growing urban population created a demand for fresh produce.

The clearing of new land for farms led to a secondary income for some farmers. The timber could be cut and sold for firewood to the people in the town of Perth. Other work in the area included Jabez White's flour mill that was driven by water power. He also used this water to irrigate crops. His was one of the first irrigation schemes in the district.

Many new houses built in the district during this period were constructed of bricks made from local clay and then fired or simply sun dried. The roofs were constructed of shingles, mostly from local timber. The families who occupied these homes must have felt vulnerable to fire, especially during the dry summer. Devastation was the result in 1882 when three miles of tramway, the homestead and many outbuildings and fences on Kenwick Park were destroyed by a bushfire. The homestead was replaced by the new owner, John Liddelow.

Another large estate, known as Thornlie, was established by Walter Padbury in the 1880s. Managed, and later owned, by his niece Amy and her husband Frank James, the Estate employed a number of Chinese labourers. Most of the Chinese in WA at this time were indentured labour under contract.

By the 1890s, Kenwick had declined as the centre of society in the Canning Valley. This role was taken over by Cannington. Cannington had grown with the establishment of a timber industry. The Mason and Bird Timber Company encouraged the growth of Cannington by

employing tree fellers, mill hands, teamsters, labourers and barge and ferry operators. The river boat ran from Mason's Landing down to Fremantle and became the centre of most of the river transport in the area. In 1871, a tramway was set up between Mason's Landing and the timber source in the hills. Although on the periphery of the area, Kenwick, East Cannington (later to become Beckenham) and other localities were affected by the Timber Company.

The major event of this period was the arrival of the South Western Railway in 1893. This, along with other external factors, influenced development in the area now known as the City of Gosnells.

6.7 END OF AN ERA FOR LARGE ESTATES (1894-1920)

The South Western Railway was completed in 1893. It had the short-term effect of immediately improving the transport of goods out of the area to market. The more far-reaching effect, however, was the influence the railway had on land subdivisions. Increasing demand for a rural lifestyle led to the division of large tracts of land into smaller parcels. In one of the earliest subdivisions (1897), now known as Beckenham, land lots were surveyed and determined according to soil type and also proximity to the railway.

Other influences on the changing face of settlement in the region were the Eastern States depression and the Kalgoorlie/Coolgardie gold finds. The Eastern States, particularly Victoria, experienced a serious decline in the economy during the 1890s and thousands flocked to the West Australian goldfields, many to try their luck in prospecting or to find work in the large mines, while others established businesses to serve the mining towns. The end of the gold boom led many people to try their luck on the land, resulting in rapid development of the agricultural areas of the state. Large pastoral estates were subdivided to create smaller agricultural blocks.

One of those who headed west was James Ross Mackenzie (1857-1915). Originally from Melbourne, Mackenzie made a considerable fortune as a pastoralist in Queensland before investing in gold mining in Western Australia. He purchased approximately 2000 acres of land in the future City of Gosnells which he named 'Seaforth Park' after the family ancestral home in Scotland. Mackenzie¹⁰ developed the property with mixed farming and contributed to the local community as Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board (1913-14). In 1921, the Salvation Army purchased portion of the property and established the Seaforth Boys' home on the site.

The gold boom also brought many immigrants from overseas, particularly from the Mediterranean countries and from Asia. Asian migrants were particularly controlled, and they were limited to working in laundries, restaurants, factories, market gardening and similar small businesses. The White Australia policy instigated at Federation curtailed new Asian migration. There were some Chinese market gardeners in the Canning district in the early 1900s, including several who owned land, but most of these men worked closer to Perth, on market gardens located on drained lake beds.

¹⁰ Also spelt McKenzie in the 2010 Heritage Inventory.

In 1901, 'Riverview' estate in Canning Vale owned by William Brookman was sold and subdivided. With it went his home built in 1898, which later became the White House Reception Centre and is currently the White House Community Church.




THE HOMESTEAD.

RIVERVIEW ORANGE GROVE.

MR. W. G. BROOKMAN'S ESTATE FOR SALE.

Riverview, the estate of the Hon. W. G. Brookman, at Cannington, on the Canning River, situated eight miles from Perth, has been put up into 25 lots, ranging from seven to twenty acres each. The area of this fine property is 350 acres, of which 250 acres are planted in oranges, vines, and various kinds of fruit trees. There are over 100 acres of virgin land recently settled for future cultivation as an orchard or vineyard. The impression it creates is full bearing in the largest orchard in the State, and the improvements, effected at a cost exceeding £100,000, place it in the first rank of large estates in the West.

WORKMEN'S COTTAGES.

The splendid orange groves at Riverview are suitably partitioned off for the purpose of the "small grower," who at one stroke will be the purchaser of a delightful home in a choice situation, with a beautiful garden and a good climate under which to rear his family. The groves are planted with the best varieties of oranges, and are in full bearing, yielding an average of 100 bushels per acre. The groves are planted with the best varieties of oranges, and are in full bearing, yielding an average of 100 bushels per acre. The groves are planted with the best varieties of oranges, and are in full bearing, yielding an average of 100 bushels per acre.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ESTATE. ON THE LEFT ARE THE WORKMEN'S COTTAGES, BETWEEN WHICH AND THE HOMESTEAD ARE THE STABLES. TO THE RIGHT IS THE MANAGER'S RESIDENCE.

can the wealthy could the present high state of development at Riverview be possible, when one walks through its avenues of green citrus groves, one realizes that the splendid results can only have been obtained by hard and judicious effort. The original owner of Riverview has done nothing by halves, and the production of such and flower stands the estate being unique in Australia, while the picturesque of its

on account of the rapid growth of the Perth suburbs. In fact, it is a place where one who knows the city for its atmosphere of the orange grove. Riverview offers every advantage, as to being an orange grove up to a full bearing point is a task demanding ample means and requiring several years in its execution. This will be proved to him who knows the land market in Perth.




OBSCURED BY THE RIVER.

RIVERVIEW ORANGE GROVE—MR. W. G. BROOKMAN'S ESTATE AT CANNINGTON, WHICH IS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION NEXT MONTH.

Photos by A. J. Meillon, Harrogate.

ORANGE GROVES THREE YEARS OLD.

Figure 7 Advertisement for the sale of 'Riverview', 1902
The Western Mail, 20 December 1902, p. 26.

The major change in land settlement came with the Gosnells Estate Company. John Okey Davis' original 7,026 acres, which had been sold to Charles Gosnell in 1862, still remained largely uncultivated. Despite stories that the land had at first been purchased to grow flowers for the Gosnells Perfume Company, it appears that it was only really a speculative investment. The demand for land in this district at the turn of the century was recognised by Thomas James. With great entrepreneurial spirit he convinced three others to join him to establish the Gosnells Estate Company. The company purchased the land from the Gosnell heirs in 1902 and began advertising blocks in 1903. People bought the land to maintain a rural lifestyle, while some invested here because of the possibility of commuting to and from the city.

**EVERYTHING GOES MERRILY as a
MARRIAGE BELL.**

**OUR TWO
OUR TWO**

**PUBLIC AUCTION SALES
PUBLIC AUCTION SALES**
An
**UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.**

WE ARE SATISFIED.

OUR CLIENTS ARE DELIGHTED.

**PRIVATE SALES in the OFFICE
PRIVATE SALES in the OFFICE**

**TAKE PLACE EVERY HOUR.
TAKE PLACE EVERY HOUR.**

The SUCCESS of the

GOSNELL SETTLEMENT

NOW ASSURED.

For Quality, Price and Terms,
GOSNELL'S STANDS ALONE.

SEE THE LAND.
We Still Give Tickets to Buyers.

SEE THE MANAGER.
Get Your Information Direct from
Headquarters.

For the Convenience of Fremantle Clients,
Mr. H. E. MOFFLIN, Adelaide-street,
Fremantle, has been APPOINTED to re-
present the Gosnell Estate Company in the
Port.

The GOSNELL ESTATE COMPANY,
477 Hay-street, Perth.

G. E. WHEATLEY,
MANAGER,

Figure 8 Advertisement for the sale of Gosnells Lots, 1903

The Daily News, 24 September 1903, p. 8.

This major release of land led to other subdivisions: notably Grasmere, Martin (1903), Cargeeg, Maddington (1905) and Kenwick Park (1907). Part of James Roe's Maddington Park was split up in 1908, and Stoke Farm in Maddington in 1913. Further subdivisions in Kenwick were created after the establishment of the Kenwick railway station in 1914.

Some of the subdivisions went smoothly and the new inhabitants established successful properties. Charles Passmore, who bought in Martin, built up an accomplished dairy and orchard. Stoke Farm was divided into small orchards which also proved to be successful. However, some properties still stayed quite large, including Frank and Amy James' Thornlie Park.

The Gosnells Estate Company however, did not have a smooth transition. Badly set up and poorly managed, the company left many people out of pocket with no land to show for their money. The company was put into receivership in 1911 but was allowed to trade for at least another ten years in the hands of a very dubious manager. Eventually a Royal Commission was called to look into the affair but no resolution was found. Nevertheless, land was settled and development on previously uncultivated land began.

The railway proved to be an important link for the people of the Gosnells district as the Albany Road was still a notoriously rough route. Unpaved, deeply rutted and potholed, the road took its toll on vehicles, especially the newly invented motor car. The maintenance caused constant divisions with the Canning Road Board (Kelmscott Roads Board district had already been separated in 1894). It appeared that the Cannington end of the road was favoured when allocating funds for road improvement. The divisions led to the setting up of the Gosnells Road Board in 1907. The Canning Road Board was abolished and in its place the Queens Park Municipality was formed. Immediately the new Gosnells Road Board set out to upgrade Albany Road. The task seemed insurmountable as the rates did not generate income. The problem was solved for a while by taking a loan. Also, a quarry was set up to supply road base. An issue that created some friction for the newly formed Roads Board was the site on which the new offices were to be built. Maddington was chosen as this was considered the most central place and the offices were opened in 1908.



Figure 9 Original Gosnells Road Board Offices opened in 1908

Courtesy The Gosnells Story, p. 142.

This period saw an explosion in community groups, buildings and services. The Methodist Hall was built in 1905 on land donated by the Gosnells Estate Company. Until 1907 this was also used as a school. In that year a school was built in Gosnells and was attended by children from some distance. The school became quite famous as the head teacher, R. Murdoch, set it up as a Model School. The children were encouraged to be involved in gardening and landscaping as well as the normal academic subjects. Visitors were invited from the country to admire the innovative teaching methods.

Soon after this school came Beckenham (for many years known as East Cannington), Maddington, Orange Grove (1923) and Canning Vale primary schools. Many churches also enjoyed celebrating their services in new surroundings. Previously some of the many church groups met in the small hall behind the Gosnells Hotel that was built in 1907. This was the social meeting place before churches and sporting clubs had their own purpose built premises. Some of the churches built included St. Munchin's Catholic Church (1919) and the Anglican Church of All Saints, (1913). The growing community involvement in sport was reflected in the development of sporting clubs such as football, cricket, tennis, athletics and bicycling. Many of these sporting activities, however, were suspended during World War One owing to a lack of participants.



Figure 10 **Gosnells Hotel, c.1910**
Courtesy Heritage Inventory of Heritage Places, 1998.

The change in settlement in the Gosnells district resulted in a shift in land use. Farming still included orchards of stone fruit such as peaches and apricots. However, citrus fruits became a popular product when the soft fruits had to be abandoned owing to fruit fly infestation. Between, 1912-15 the pest nearly wiped out all the crops of stone fruit in the region. Dairying in Gosnells and Maddington increased, particularly with the availability of quick reliable rail transport and poultry farming (including turkeys) expanded. Market gardening was quite successful owing to the introduction of irrigation. This was a great feat in the sandy soils of Canning Vale. However, rural life in the region was still hard. Many people had to supplement their incomes by working at other jobs, sometimes outside the district. The introduction of industry to the Gosnells district first came in the form of brickworks established by Murdoch in the early 1900s. Murdoch had 40 acres for his brickyards in the area now called Beckenham. The Coulthards established brickworks in Kenwick around 1920. Commercial enterprises included an increasing number of specialist shops rather than general stores. Some of these shops were located on Albany Road and sold petrol to the growing number of motorists.

6.8 DEPRESSION AND WAR (1921-1955)

Migration for land settlement, including soldier settlement, was encouraged by the government following the end of World War One. Most migrants were of British origin, but there was a growing number of other nationalities among those moving from the goldfields at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, and in the 1920s this number grew as migration from Europe increased with the changing politics of the time. Italian, Greek, Yugoslav, Polish and Czechoslovakian names, to mention but a few, began to appear in the Gosnells Road Board

rate books. There was a general feeling of optimism throughout the state and the agricultural districts as prices for produce were high.

For the first part of the 1920s the inhabitants of the Gosnells Road Board district worked diligently on their farms clearing land, planting crops and tending stock. Life was made easier by the arrival of electricity for some areas and reticulated mains water (1926) for Maddington and Gosnells. The damming of Bickley Reservoir helped this water supply as this had been completed in 1921. Commuters now had a choice of a train or a bus service. However, in the outer areas, life was still difficult. Places like Orange Grove, Canning Vale and Southern River did not enjoy the same amenities as the others. These areas did not have easy access to the railway as the linking roads were very rough. They had not yet received the services of electricity, phones or mains water supply.

The perennial problem of road building and maintenance were highlighted by the Albany Road in 1924. The Roads Board still could not keep up with the maintenance so the residents took matters into their own hands. Organising a nearby quarry to supply the road base, the people mended the worst parts of Albany Road that could not cope with the increasing motorised traffic. Stock roaming the district added to the problems of travelling on Albany Road. Despite a large increase in fencing, many farmers thought it their right to let the animals roam freely. Accidents or near misses between cars and stock were frequent. These were lessened by the appointment of a pound keeper (Ranger) to control the problem.

Pressure was placed on the Roads Board when its boundaries were extended in 1923. The abolition of the Jandakot Roads Board district led to the inclusion of a new area into the Yale Ward (now Canning Vale). Along with inheriting a debt already incurred for this area, there had been little road development. This was another problem for Gosnells Road Board to address.

In 1926 a new Board and Chairman were elected. They managed to turn the direction of the Board around to become a vital and progressive local government body. In 1928 the Roads Board offices burnt down, under suspicious circumstances. The offices were quickly replaced on a site in Maddington, and in 1929 the Maddington Centenary Hall was erected beside the new Roads Board Office and opened with great fanfare in 1932.



Figure 11 **New Gosnells Road Board Offices, 1929.**

Courtesy SROWA images b3473462_1 100846PD and b3473462_2 100847PD

The 1920s was a very active period in the rural sector of the Gosnells Road Board district. Large dairies were set up in Southern River and an active progress association began in 1930. In Maddington and Orange Grove, Yugoslav and Italian migrants settled and planted grapevines on a large scale. Though these were not the first vineyards in the district, they were the beginning of a long-standing relationship with the wine industry in Gosnells. Jadran Wines of Orange Grove was started by Wally Radojkovich in 1929. In 2014, his original 25 acres still produces grapes for Jadran Winery run by Radojkovich's son and grandson. Gosnells also became popular for apiarists who produced very good quality honey. Road side stalls were set along Albany Road to sell fruit, vegetables, honey and eggs to people passing through the district.

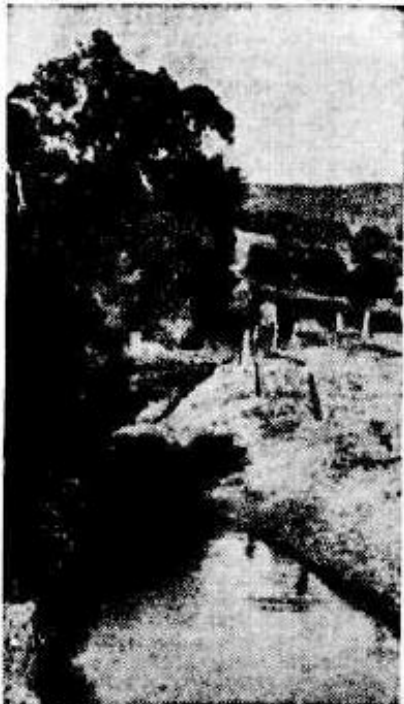
The Gosnells Fruit Growing Association organised a joint effort of all orchardists to attack the fruit fly problem with a widespread spraying program. This seemed to bring the problem under control. However, the move to citrus trees continued. This replacement program was further encouraged when a savage storm in the Maddington area damaged many orchards. The push to citrus led this district to become renowned for producing the best citrus fruit in the urban area.

The concentration of citrus orchards made the Gosnells district an ideal location for McKim's Citrus Peel and Jam Factory. Other businesses to start up included Sunnyvale Garden Nursery founded in 1926 by a soldier settler, Gay, and the Stalker Pump Factory.

In the inter-war years the popularity of the hills for motoring holidays led to traffic through the Gosnells district with local growers quick to see the opportunity for selling produce to the travellers as the following article demonstrates.

GOSNELLS and MADDINGTON.

THERE are few motorists who make the journey to the hills districts to the south-east of Perth—Armadale, Roleystone, the Canning Dam, etc.—who do not gaze appreciatively from their cars at the picturesque countryside of Maddington and Gosnells as they pass through these thriving dairying and orchard centres. Neither district can be said to be a "hills district," but they nestle against the edge of the Darling Ranges and give visitors a pleasant "curtain riser" to the sights to come. And at the end of the day orchardists, from little stands erected at the entrances of their properties, offer at cheap prices the products of their farms—luscious fruit, home-made jams and pickles, fresh cream, eggs and other



goods. Many dwellers in the city have learnt that here is a pleasant and money-saving way of gaining the weekly supplies of these commodities.

To any who desire to be educated as well as pleased by charming sights, a visit to these foothill townships is well worth while. By turning off the roads leading to the hills and passing along some of the roads around Maddington and Gosnells, one is able to see some of the best dairying country in the State, while from the main road many thriving orchards are to be seen. The townships themselves have energetic local road boards and progress associations, which ably watch the interests of the districts, and there are the usual facilities available for visitors in the shape of good accommodation and well-stocked stores. Frequent bus and train services bring these two districts within easy reach of the city.

An attractive scene at Gosnells.

Figure 12 Gosnells and Maddington, 1938
The Western Mail, 25 August 1938, p. 25.

The introduction of the Swan & Canning Times newspaper in 1928 was an important vehicle for the spreading of local news. However, the role of reporting the economic decline from 1929 would have been devastating. The Depression had a variable effect on the people and businesses in the Gosnells Road Board district. While some people remained unemployed and in dire straits, others fell back to subsistence living and survived by planting vegetables and fruit.

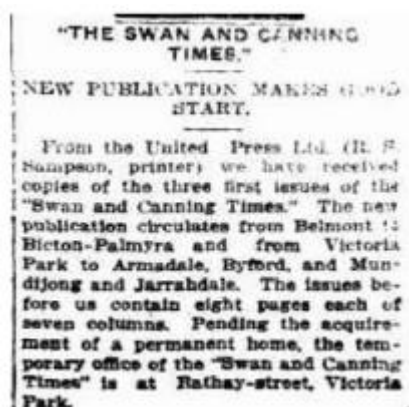


Figure 13 Introduction of the Swan and Canning Times newspaper, 1928.
The Sunday Times, 26 December 1928, p. 16

The area also experienced an influx of new people in search of inexpensive land. Failed farmers and soldier settlers from the country arrived. They were attracted by the cheap land rates and the possibility of growing their own fruit and vegetables on a small plot of land. Nevertheless many people experienced difficulties. The brickworks failed and many fruit growers were forced to plough in crops of fruit that were not worth the effort of transporting to market as prices were so low.

The Gosnells Road Board took advantage of the Depression era by mounting road and drainage improvement programs. These were heavily subsidised by the State Government so that the local government bodies could organise sustenance work for the unemployed.

The need to supplement Perth's water supply was recognised as early as 1915. During the 1920s many discussions were held about the placement of dams. The Metropolitan Water Board's initial idea of a dam near the Nicholson Road Bridge caused furore amongst Gosnells residents. The plan was rejected, other options led to the placement of the Canning Dam in its present position. In 1933 work started on the wall. It was a great boon to the surrounding districts as it employed men at a time when many of them had been unemployed for long periods during the Depression. The dam was finished in 1941.

Australia was to be directly affected by World War Two in a way not experienced in World War One. For the first time Australia's shores were seen as vulnerable to enemy attack. The Japanese bombing raids in the north sent shock waves throughout Australia. This experience led to an active War effort by many. Enlistments were high and the Home Guard and Air Raid Precaution Units were established. The women supported the cause by raising funds through the Country Women's Association (set up in 1935) and the Red Cross Society.

In the years following World War Two many technological advances brought a higher standard of living and increased efficiency in farming to the Gosnells district. Improvement in bulldozers and tractors made land clearing and farming easier. However, as road transport became more efficient, the more fertile land in the south west of WA became a competitor to the dairies, market gardens and orchards of the Gosnells district. Pressure from the growing metropolis of Perth also encouraged urbanisation rather than rural production. Therefore, agricultural pursuits declined in Canning Vale, Orange Grove and

Southern River. For those people who remained, amenities such as electricity, phones and a public water supply improved their quality of life.



Figure 14 Gosnells Road Board Jubilee Year, 1951.
Courtesy SLWA online image 019840PD call number 8292B-A-25792-1

Post World War Two advances in transportation and communication were also a catalyst for change. In 1952 the Gosnells Post Office was built. This was the first official Post Office in the district. In the years immediately following World War Two, railways remained as the main link but this soon changed. Heavy road transport began to take over from the trains. After incidences involving cars and trains at the Maddington intersection of the railway and Albany Highway, the State's first railway crossing signals were installed. In the ten years following World War Two the number of cars on the road increased enormously. Private car ownership was one of the factors that allowed the development of the next major subdivision in the Gosnells Road Board District - Thornlie.

Whilst the post World War Two period saw a decline in agriculture in the district the demands for new roads led to a demand for building supplies. The Darling Scarp had been used a source of rock for road base and building materials since the 19th century however in the mid 20th century quarries in the Gosnells district were expanded and were a major employer in the region.



Figure 15 Australian Blue Metal Quarry, 1955
Courtesy SLWA online image 103016PD call number 8292B-A-29455-5

6.9 THE CHANGING FACE OF RURAL GOSNELLS (1956-1976)

The establishment of the new suburb of Thornlie was a sign of increasing urbanisation in the Gosnells Road Board. The suburb was to be developed on the land from the old Thornlie Estate which had been initially settled first by Captain Bannister and then later by Walter Padbury, who first came to the colony in 1830. It remained in the family until 1937 when his heirs started to break up the old estate. In 1956 approval was given to the Thornlie Development Company to privately develop the suburb. This did not occur without some controversy as there was some conflict over the supply of a public mains water system.

Thornlie grew at a rapid rate, some four times the rate of any residential subdivision in Australia at the time. The 1950s were another period of optimism and growth following the end of another major war, fuelled also by industrial and mining developments. Many British migrants settled in Thornlie, as well as other parts of the metro area, and were attracted to the area by advertisements run in Britain. They were excited about the possibility of prices that would allow them to own their own homes. Children from Thornlie at first went to school at Kenwick. Slowly the services improved along with a sense of identity in the area. Later, Thornlie Library was built in 1971.

The 1960s was a period of rapid growth and development in the Shire of Gosnells, 1961 saw the change from Roads Board to Shire. Controversy arose within the Shire about the sites for both the Civic Centre (built 1966) and the present day Council Offices (completed in 1973). An independent committee was formed to resolve the issue of the latter.



Figure 16 Shire of Gosnells Council, 1961.
Courtesy SLWA online image b3708016_1

A bridge built in 1959 over the Southern River on Fremantle Road allowed a new route to Fremantle. A huge public works program included hard sealing (bituminising) many roads and large improvements to drainage. The decline of agricultural pursuits was offset by the establishment of the Maddington Industrial Estate, which still plays a vital role in the district. The Maddington Industrial Estate was followed closely in 1970 by a subdivision in Maddington that created 1,000 new residential building blocks.

1970 was also the year of the Langford Estate. Langford was developed by the State Housing Commission with a school, hotel, parks, recreation and shopping centre as well as facilities for aged people. The new housing estate was named in memory of Bill Langford and his family. Bill has the record as the longest serving Councillor in Gosnells local government history. His career representing Canning Vale Ward spanned 42 years. In 1972 he was made a Freeman of the Shire of Gosnells.



Figure 17 Sale of lots in Langford, 1973. Showing the distinctive road layout
Courtesy SLWA online image 360442PD call number BA1119-P2076

Following Langford, Crestwood Estate was developed in Thornlie. This estate was modelled by town planner Paul Ritter on the innovative town planning Radburn design. The adopted plan aimed at exposing housing to the maximum amount of park land possible and reducing the impact of motor vehicles.



Figure 18 Aerial view of the Crestwood Estate, 1974. Showing the distinctive road layout
Courtesy SLWA online image b3096798_1 call number 348244PD



Figure 19 Promotional photograph for Crestwood Estate, 1974.
Courtesy SLWA online image 342550PD call number BA1119-P211-1

The population growth in the Town of Gosnells during the 1970s was massive. It is reflected in the very fast period in which the district qualified to change from town to city status in 1977.

6.10 AN URBAN, INDUSTRIAL AND RURAL BLEND (1977-1996)

In 1977, Gosnells became the eighth municipality in Western Australia to achieve city status. In this same year it experienced seventy years of local government. The occasion was celebrated with a Proclamation Ball, Art and Craft exhibitions and a flower show by the Gosnells District Horticultural Society.

The move to city status did not go through without some controversial issues needing resolution. Many discussions were held over the emblems to be chosen for the crest of the new city. The crest was emblazoned on bronze and silver medals and presented to schoolchildren in honour of the occasion.



Figure 20 Gosnells Coat of Arms
Courtesy City of Gosnells

The growth in the number of people residing in the City of Gosnells led to the supply of many services. New schools included Ashburton, Huntingdale and Maddington primary schools. The library service was decentralised and a branch was built in Kenwick (replacing Beckenham Library). Near Gosnells Library the Gosnells Writers Circle met to share their literary offerings. In 1989 Gosnells Family Hospital opened. Parks were prevalent in council planning, including some environmentally sensitive areas set aside for conservation.

The Mary Carroll Park Management Plan written in 1991 reflects the increasing interest in preserving areas of natural history such as this important wetland area. It was named after a school teacher who taught for many years at Gosnells Primary School. Mary Carroll used the swamp (formerly known as Kurtz' Swamp) in her class nature studies. The Brixton Street Wetlands in Kenwick were also preserved from development. The push for conservation came from the Wildflower Society owing to the presence of rare species of native flowers. This area has now been registered on the National Estate by the Australian Heritage Association.

The Ellis Brook Valley Reserve was formerly Stephen Gibbs' property, settled in 1880. It was examined closely as a possible source of minerals, particularly gold, but nothing worthwhile has been found. Clay was used from the valley for brickworks. The Reserve is recognised for its environmental value and is on the Register of the National Estate. Close by, Hillside Farm, the former home and farm of Stephen and Elizabeth Gibbs, is being transformed into an agricultural school. Pioneer Park was developed along the Canning River as part of a Bicentennial project, the first stage being completed in 1993. A mixed orchard (behind Coles) reflects the importance of agriculture to the early settlers.

The City of Gosnells had an active role in promoting Community Arts Programs. In 1989 the Arts program was expanded to attract youth involvement. In the 1990s, an Urban Art

Program for spraycan artists was initiated in an attempt to reduce graffiti. Free concerts were held at the amphitheatre in Pioneer Park to build a sense of community spirit. In 1996 the theme of the Community Arts Council was 'Our Heritage'.

The Community Arts projects also included a mosaic tile mural behind the Gosnells Library. The mural depicts an Aboriginal Dreamtime story, 'The Birth of the Darling Range'. The mural was designed by Aboriginal artisans.

In 1993 the City of Gosnells commitment to Aboriginal welfare resulted in the setting up of the Aboriginal Advisory Committee. This was the first committee in any WA local government formed to find strategies to improve Aboriginal health, housing and education.

New developments in the City of Gosnells business section included the opening of the Maddington Shopping Centre. The Centre occupies land that was once owned by William Nairn and later the sons of John Septimus Roe (the first WA Government Surveyor in the 1830s). In the early 1970s Cohunu Wildlife Sanctuary opened, encouraging tourism in the district. The koalas were the great attraction. This facility has since left the district. The Gosnells Hotel, which was restored in the 1980s is near a large commercial area as shops developed along Albany Highway.

The progress of the Gosnells City from a largely rural area to a more densely populated metropolitan suburb was marked particularly by the establishment of new church facilities. All the churches built up to and including the 1950s were replaced with modern structures in post-war International styles, while the social and welfare support provided by them has become more complex to meet the problems faced in modern life.

Another recent development was the building of the Canning Vale Prison and the Juvenile Detention Centre. This contributed to a small growth in population in nearby Langford and Thornlie owing to employment at the prison.

The semi-rural nature of some localities in the City of Gosnells was maintained in Orange Grove, Canning Vale and Martin. Some market gardens and vineyards still existed, while the prevalence in equestrian properties grew. Much care needed to be taken each year in the clearing of firebreaks as these areas were prone to dangerous fires in summer. More attention was paid to the environmental impact of development and the preservation of bushland.

To visit the area during this period, an alternative to Albany Highway could be taken. In 1981 the first stage of the Foothills Route of the Tonkin Highway opened from Gosnells to Forrestfield and extended further in 2009.

There has been some recognition of heritage places in Gosnells. The Wilkinson Homestead was built in 1912 and the family lived there until 1968. This property is located near the site of John Okey Davis' original mud brick home and John Okey and Frances Davis' grave. The house was restored by the City of Gosnells and opened to the public as a Museum in 1988. Today the grave can be viewed by taking a short walk from the Wilkinson Homestead (Gosnells Museum).

The Liddelow Homestead in Kenwick (formerly the Bickley property) was built by Liddelow after the original homestead was destroyed by fire in 1882. In 1976 it was also restored and

opened as a museum. Presently it is used for displays of Arts and Crafts. Workshops and classes are held in the sensitively planned additions to the rear of the property.

In 1992 the former home of Jabez White of Orange Grove was privately restored. The owners saw in the 1860s cottage, the value of keeping a building that demonstrates a way of life lost in this century.

6.11 TO THE PRESENT DAY (1996-2016)

One of the most significant places of heritage value in the City of Gosnells is Maddington Park. Maddington Park, built during the 1830s, is one of the oldest examples of early colonial architecture in Perth, although it is little more than a ruin since fires in 2004 and 2005. It has been recognised as such by being placed on the Register of the National Estate and has been evaluated by the National Trust and the entered into the Register of Heritage Places by the Heritage Council of WA.

The City of Gosnells celebrated 100 years as a municipality in 2007. That year also marked the 50th anniversary of the first housing development in Thornlie which has since become a large community. The City of Gosnells Civic Centre was extended in 2010-2011 which included a new Council chamber.

The continued growth of the City of Gosnells, including suburban development and infill in Canning Vale and Southern River, has meant that transport routes have needed to be improved and extended. Tonkin Highway and Albany Highway have been lengthened, widened and in certain circumstances rerouted. The Kenwick Link was constructed to bypass part of the congested Albany Highway in Beckenham and Kenwick. Originally a single lane carriageway it was upgraded to a dual carriageway and was opened in 2002. In 2003 the then Planning and Infrastructure Minister Alannah MacTiernan officially named the twin bridges, located at the Canning River in Thornlie/Beckenham, Djarlgarra Bridge as part of the completion of stages 4 and 5 of the Roe Highway extension. This name, which is the Noongar name for the Canning River, reflects the importance of the river and surrounds to the Beeloo and Beeliar Noongar people. A smoking ceremony occurred during the official opening of the bridge and a wall was erected by the City of Gosnells detailing information about the site. A rail spur line off the Perth to Armadale train line to Thornlie was completed and Thornlie Train Station was opened in 2005.

In recent years the City of Gosnells have developed programs to work with a range of community groups. One area of particular focus has been the indigenous community. The City in partnership with Yule Brook College and the local Aboriginal community has created a Food Garden where people can gather to connect and experience the Noongar culture. The name of the garden, Moort Waangkiny Bandak means family and/or people talking outdoors. This innovative and productive garden has showcased endemic food species with cultural significance to the local Indigenous people. Funded by the Maddington Kenwick Sustainable Communities Partnership, the garden encompasses a Noongar Meeting circle and a range of native, medicinal and bush tucker plants. The Moort Waangkiny Bandak Food Garden is located at Yule Brook College, Dellar Road, Maddington.

The City of Gosnells undertook a project, assisted by a Lotteywest grant, to record 20 oral history interviews with members of the local indigenous community during 2007 and 2008. These interviews were conducted by Dr Mary Anne Jebb and Edward Brown and are included in the City's oral history collection.

The City of Gosnells has been proactive in providing many other facilities to the community including the completion of the Knowledge Centre, opened in 2004. Amherst Village Library and Community Centre was opened in 2009 to service the growing community in Southern River and Canning Vale. Leisure World celebrated 21 years of operation in 2014 and was significantly upgraded. The City of Gosnells Museum celebrated 100 years since its construction in 2012 with many members of the Wilkinson family attending an open day. The Karinya Equestrian Park, a state of the art equestrian facility, was opened in 2014 which provides a centre for the Orange Grove Horse and Pony Club, Gosnells Pony and Riding Club, Orange Grove Adult Riders and Riding for the Disabled WA.

A revitalisation scheme was put in place in 1997 for the Gosnells Town Centre and the completion in 2007 was highlighted with the opening of the Centennial Tree Top Walk being formally opened by Prime Minister John Howard. Revitalisation projects for the Kenwick and Maddington town centres have also been undertaken.

The pioneers of Gosnells worked hard to establish a community in an area prone to drought, fire and flood. Location near the edge of a large and growing metropolis resulted in pressures on the rural nature of the district. Beyond the busy Albany Highway are many places with cultural and heritage significance. In an increasingly developing area, it is vital that the value of such places to the City of Gosnells is recognised.

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7.0 THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

THEMES* *As determined by the State Heritage Office of WA	ABORIGINAL HISTORIES (pre and post European Settlement)	A DAUNTING TASK 1829 - 1835	A GLIMMER OF HOPE 1836-1860S	A COMMUNITY GROWS 1860s – 1890s	END OF AN ERA FOR LARGE ESTATES 1890s-1920s	1920s – 1950s	1950s – 1970s	1970s - 2010s
DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY								
• Aboriginal occupation • Land allocation and subdivision • Exploration and surveying • Workers • Settlements • Government policy • Environmental change • Resource exploitation and depletion • Depression and boom • Technology and technological change • Natural disasters	Aboriginal occupation Camps and gathering places Fringe camps (1920s-1960s) Swan River Colony (1929) Land grants and allocations Racial contact and interaction, dispossession	Swan River Colony (1829) Ribbon land grants and allocations. Floods and fires Simple housing of wattle and daub or tents Maddington Estate (1832)	Kenwick the administrative and social centre of district Housing of rammed earth or mudbrick William Nairn (Maddington Park) c1836 Large estates largely remain intact Aboriginal groups fracture. Some leave the area and others remain to work. Orange Grove settled Okey Davis property 'Chenies' purchased by Charles Gosnell	Kenwick maintains community dominance until 1870s Cannington develops Thornlie Park (1880s) Houses of local clay, sun dried bricks and shingles	Subdivision of large estates Beckenham (1897) 'Riverview 'Estate Canning Vale subdivided (1901) Grasmere (1903) Cargeeg Maddington (1905) Kenwick Park (1907) Portion of Maddington Park (1908) Stoke Farm (1913) Increase in migration to Australia Gosnells Estate Co Influence of the railway line on subdivision patterns Commercial	Diversity of European migrants in post war period Local men and women enlist to serve in AIF Increasing demand for residential lots after World War Two	Subdivision and development of Thornlie Significant proportion of settlers in Thornlie are migrants from UK Maddington and Langford subdivisions (1970) Crestwood Estate, Thornlie developed with innovative urban planning design	Ongoing subdivisions of former rural estates. Eg Canning Vale

THEMES* *As determined by the State Heritage Office of WA	ABORIGINAL HISTORIES (pre and post European Settlement)	A DAUNTING TASK 1829 - 1835	A GLIMMER OF HOPE 1836-1860S	A COMMUNITY GROWS 1860s – 1890s	END OF AN ERA FOR LARGE ESTATES 1890s-1920s	1920s – 1950s	1950s – 1970s	1970s - 2010s
					premises cluster on Albany Road			
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS								
• River and sea transport • Rail and light rail transport • Road transport • Droving • Air transport • Mail services • Newspapers • Technology and technological change • Telecommunications	Aboriginal track ways Roads and railways	Waterways used for transport Rough bush tracks from York to Fremantle and Bull Creek to Fremantle Yules Rapids	Bridge over the Canning River (1854) Causeway Bridge (1842) Most river crossings were fords, specifically 'Yules Rapids' Albany Road improvements Albany Mail Coach (1840)	Mason and Bird timber milling and transporting develops Cannington 1893 South Western Railway Mason's Landing the centre of river transport (1871) Tramway to timber mills in hills	Local quarry established for construction of roads Royal St Bridge (1915) Private automobiles Telephone line Postal service Kenwick Railway Station (1914) Albany Road still in poor condition	Bus Service Swan and Canning Times Newspaper (1928) Road works organised through government sustenance programs Gosnells Post Office (1952) Road transport overtakes rail First WA railway crossing installed at Maddington	Southern River Bridge (1959) Roads and drainage improved	Road networks increased; Tonkin Highway, Kenwick Link, Albany Highway
OCCUPATIONS								
• Grazing, pastoralism and dairying • Rural industry and market gardening	Living off the land to grazing and settlement	Land clearing Subsistence farming	Grazing and droving Horse	Speciality stud farms Dairy farming, pig farming	Motorised farm equipment Chinese	Southern River dairies established (1920s)	Decline in agriculture Establishment of the	Continuing decline in rural businesses.

THEMES* *As determined by the State Heritage Office of WA	ABORIGINAL HISTORIES (pre and post European Settlement)	A DAUNTING TASK 1829 - 1835	A GLIMMER OF HOPE 1836-1860S	A COMMUNITY GROWS 1860s – 1890s	END OF AN ERA FOR LARGE ESTATES 1890s-1920s	1920s – 1950s	1950s – 1970s	1970s - 2010s
• Mining • Timber industry • Fishing and other maritime industry • Domestic activities • Intellectual activities, arts & crafts • Commercial services and industries • Technology and technological change • Manufacturing and processing • Hospitality industry and tourism		Grazing and droving Early recognition of the inappropriate European methods of farming	breeding Recognition of over grazing of the land	and poultry Market gardening for growing urban population of Perth and surrounds Indentured Chinese labour Timber industry in hills provides work Land clearing and sale of timber Water driven irrigation system	market gardeners in Canning district Orchards of citrus and stone fruits 1912-15 fruit fly devastates stone fruit orchards Cessation of dairying Expansion of poultry farming Market gardening increases with irrigation Brickworks in Beckenham (1900) and Kenwick (1920s)	Grapevines planted on large scale in Maddington and Orange Grove Bee keeping and honey production Road side stalls for sale of produce Citrus fruit production overtakes stone fruit McKim's Citrus Peel and Jam Factory Sunnyvale Garden Nursery (1926) Stalker Pump Factory Decline of agriculture in district following World War Two	Maddington Industrial Estate	Exceptions are equestrian centres Areas of Orange Grove, Martin and Canning Vale continue to have some areas dedicated to rural business.

THEMES* *As determined by the State Heritage Office of WA	ABORIGINAL HISTORIES (pre and post European Settlement)	A DAUNTING TASK 1829 - 1835	A GLIMMER OF HOPE 1836-1860S	A COMMUNITY GROWS 1860s – 1890s	END OF AN ERA FOR LARGE ESTATES 1890s-1920s	1920s – 1950s	1950s – 1970s	1970s - 2010s
SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES								
• Government and politics • Education and science • Law and order • Community services and utilities • Sport, recreation and entertainment • Religion • Cultural activities • Institutions • Environmental awareness	Dispossession and removal Assimilation and institutionalisation Reconciliation	Government policy Religious activities Minimal medical and education facilities	Hunting parties Private church services Kenwick Community Hall (school and church) 1865 Improved roads enabled greater contact outside the district	Canning Road Board (1871) Police Station and lock up (1871) Canning Park Turf Club established Kenwick Cemetery (1866) Horse Shoe Inn (1871) Michaels and All Angels Church (1884)	Gosnells Road Board (1907) Roads Board Office built in Maddington (1908) Methodist Hall (1905) Gosnells School (1905) Schools established at Beckenham, Maddington, Orange Grove, Canning Vale Gosnells Hotel (1908) St Munchin's Catholic church (1919) Anglican Church of All Saints (1913) Many sporting groups established	Mains water to Gosnells and Maddington (1926) Bickley Reservoir (1921) Gosnells Road Board boundaries increase (1923) New Roads Board Premises (1928) Maddington Centenary Hall (1932) Southern River Progress Association (1930) Gosnells Fruit Growing Association Sustenance programs for unemployed Canning Dam	1961 Shire of Gosnells Civic Centre (1966) Gosnells Council Offices (1973) Significant spending on local government works	1977 Gosnells achieves City status New primary schools in Ashburton, Huntingdale and Maddington New libraries in Thornlie Kenwick and Gosnells Gosnells Family Hospital (1989) Growth of interest in preservation of natural and built environment Pioneer park (1993) Greater recognition of Indigenous culture. Gosnells

THEMES* *As determined by the State Heritage Office of WA	ABORIGINAL HISTORIES (pre and post European Settlement)	A DAUNTING TASK 1829 - 1835	A GLIMMER OF HOPE 1836-1860S	A COMMUNITY GROWS 1860s – 1890s	END OF AN ERA FOR LARGE ESTATES 1890s-1920s	1920s – 1950s	1950s – 1970s	1970s - 2010s
						(1933-1941) Seaforth Boys Home Open Air Picture Theatre		Aboriginal Advisory Committee (1993) Cohunu Wildlife Sanctuary (1970s) New church facilities Canning Vale Prison and Juvenile Detention Centre
OUTSIDE INFLUENCES								
• World Wars and other wars • Refugees • Natural Disasters • Depression and Boom • Markets • Tourism • Water, power, major transport routes	Colonial government policy, legislation and services European settlement	Government injection of loans to assist settlers	1850-1868 Convict labour for public works and as workers on private lands Economic recession in the Swan River Colony	Growth of Perth leads to demand for produce Bush fires devastate newly established farms and settlements	Kalgoorlie / Coolgardie gold discoveries lead to population and economic boom Decline in Eastern States economy Period of economic stagnation during World	Post-World War One migration from Europe Great Depression (1930s) Abolition of Jandakot Roads Board	Post-World War Two period of economic prosperity and increased migration	

THEMES* *As determined by the State Heritage Office of WA	ABORIGINAL HISTORIES (pre and post European Settlement)	A DAUNTING TASK 1829 - 1835	A GLIMMER OF HOPE 1836-1860S	A COMMUNITY GROWS 1860s – 1890s	END OF AN ERA FOR LARGE ESTATES 1890s-1920s	1920s – 1950s	1950s – 1970s	1970s - 2010s
					War One			
PEOPLE								
• Aboriginal people • Early settlers • Local heroes and battlers • Innovators • Famous and infamous people	Aboriginal leaders of the Whadjuk dialectical group of the Noongar peoples. Munday and Midgegooroo	John Okey Davis Thomas Hester Thomas Bannister Captain Peter Pegus John Phillips	Wallace and Elizabeth Bickley Jabez White Stephen Gibbs Charles Gosnell	Wallace and Elizabeth Bickley Walter Padbury John Liddelow	William Brookman Thomas James Robert Murdoch Arthur Lindsay Coulthard	Wally Radojkovich William Orr	Bill Langford Paul Ritter	Mary Carroll

8.0 PLACE RECORD FORMS BY LOCALITY



NAME OF PLACE		Montrose	
Other names		House, 1554 Albany Highway	
Address		1554 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 78	Plan No: 31226	Vol/Fol: 2522/696
GIS property number:			
GPS coordinates		32° 028 099 115° 956 314	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13804
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B1 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1932
Walls	Rendered brick

Roof	Clay tiles hipped with gable feature
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Single storey brick and tile residence located on the north side of Albany Highway. The asymmetric plan form of the house is enhanced by the leaded windows, timbered gable to the projecting wing, the contrast between the rendered upper sections of the façade and the lower brick sections and the hipped and gabled roof. The verandah extends across the recessed section of the façade, with the canopy supported on brick piers with timber columns. The verandah canopy is formed by the continuation of the tiled roof albeit with a broken pitch. The house has been added to in the form of the timber bargeboard around the gable and the timber brackets to the verandah posts. The house is positioned a distance from the main road behind a lawned garden and planted beds. The tree in the centre of the garden being the main feature. The house is marked on the street by the tall rendered column with a monogrammed 'M' on the front.	
Condition	Good: well maintained
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Arthur Castles, the original owner of this property, arrived from Scotland in 1919 and was employed as a draughtsman with the Lands Department. Together with builder Arthur Skinner, he designed and built the residence for his family. A particular feature of the design was the leadlight windows with jarrah framework.

Montrose was well known for its beautiful garden and particularly the roses that took many prizes at the Royal and Cannington Agricultural Shows. Castles was also a member of the Gosnells Bowling Club during the 1940s.

Arthur Skinner built many large, finely detailed residences along Albany Highway.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: commercial services and industries People: early settlers
Associations:	Arthur Castles: Owner Arthur Skinner: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- "Montrose" has aesthetic value as a fine, intact example of the Inter-war bungalow style as demonstrated in a substantial residence.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the district in the 1930s and for its association with local identities, Arthur Skinner and Arthur Castles.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of residence built for professional men and their families during the inter-war period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells Rates Books McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Adelaide	
Other names		House, 1575 Albany Highway	
Address		1575 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 10	Diagram: 14502	Vol/Fol: 2019/289
GIS property number:		221648	
GPS coordinates		32° 029 194 115° 958 481	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13800
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B2 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1932
Walls	Brick
Roof	Clay tiles hipped with gable feature
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Adelaide is a single storey brick and tile house sat below road level on the south side of Albany Highway.	

The house has a high hipped roof with terracotta finials to the ridge. A timbered gable projects from the southern end of the house through the broken pitch of the verandah canopy with a bay window beneath.

The timber framed casement windows consist of a large pane with smaller panes above in typical Arts and Crafts style. The verandah canopy is the continuation of the main roof supported on half height masonry columns with masonry doric styled columns above and a colonial style timber balustrade.

The garden is well planted with the brick retaining wall topped with metal fencing.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

"Adelaide" was built for Edward Charles Mudge, Chief Engineer of the Perth Road Board in 1932. Local builder, Arthur Skinner constructed the home together with a number of other homes along Albany Highway.

"Adelaide", described in its day as a 'gentleman's residence', was featured in an issue of Australian "Home Beautiful" magazine. In the garden is a well, used to water horses travelling on the road to Albany. It is not known if this well still exists.

In the 1950's "Adelaide" was occupied by Dr Peter Childs. The lot on which the house was originally located was much larger and included tennis courts. The tennis courts are no longer extant since the subdivision of the lot.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: commercial services and industries People: early settlers
Associations:	Edward Charles Mudge: Owner Arthur Skinner: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- "Adelaide" has aesthetic value as a fine, intact example of the Inter-war bungalow style as demonstrated in a substantial residence.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the district in the 1930s and for its association with local identities, Arthur Skinner and Edward Mudge.
- The remains of a well in the garden have historic value for its association with the period in which Albany Highway was used by travellers on horse back.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of residence built for professional men and their families during this period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells Rates Books McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Skinner's House (fmr)	
Other names		House, 41 Beckenham Street	
Address		41 Beckenham Street	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 30	Diagram: 13716	Vol/Fol: 1134/908
GIS property number:		223402	
GPS coordinates		32° 027 786 115° 955 544	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13805
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B3

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1929, 1999 extensive renovations
Walls	Brick and weatherboard
Roof	Zincalume hipped with gable feature

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Skinner's House (fmr) is a single storey much enlarged property located on the eastern side of Beckenham Street, not far from the junction with Albany Highway. The property is predominantly of brick construction with a distinctive timbered elevation to the central projecting wing. The façade to the projecting wing is clad with weatherboard from window sill height with brick below. The bay window has leaded casement openings and a flat timber canopy above with feature brackets. The gable incorporates a timber vent in the apex. The remainder of the house is all brick construction with a modern addition to the northern side of the house. The entire house has been reroofed with an extensive hipped roof which incorporates a series of gables and dormers creating a complex roof form. The house is positioned back from the street behind lawned and planted gardens with a very low brick boundary wall.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate: extensive extensions and renovations

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Mona Myrtle Skinner (1904-1990) and Arthur Caleb Skinner (1888-1973) purchased the land for this house on the corner of Albany Highway and Beckenham Street in Beckenham prior to 1928.

Arthur Skinner was a successful builder and constructed their family home on the site c.1929. Mona Skinner recalled there were only two other houses in the area at the time. The house was well known in the district as one of the first to have a telephone (number W51) and it was the only phone in the district for many years. The Skinners lived at the home until 1951 when they built a new home in the adjacent orchard.

Arthur Skinner constructed many local buildings including the Gosnells Road Board Offices and Maddington Centenary Hall in 1929. He also built the extensions to the Gosnells Road Board Offices in 1955. Arthur Skinner was well known for his construction of a series of 'superior' residences on Albany Highway at house numbers; 1540, 1542, 1549, 1553, 1557, 1563, 1569 and 1575.

Arthur Skinner was made a life member of Gosnells Bowling Club after many years of voluntary work at the club and for his contributions to the construction of the clubhouse.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: commercial services and industries People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Arthur and Mona Skinner: Owner Arthur Skinner: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter-war bungalow style interpreted in brick with a distinctive timber feature.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the district in the 1930s and for its association with builder, Arthur Skinner and his family.
- The place has social value as an illustration of the type of housing built for professional men and their families in the inter-war period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the

significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

City of Gosnells - Local History Collection:
Architecture Domestic
McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Hatch House (fmr)	
Other names		St Helier	
Address		50 Beckenham Street	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 2	Diagram: 9883	Vol/Fol: 1062/312
GIS property number:		223407	
GPS coordinates		32° 027 535 115° 955 686	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13803
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B4

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1939
Walls	Brick dado and render

Roof	Clay tiles hipped
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Hatch House (fmr) is an Inter-war bungalow located on the western side of Beckenham Street on a prominent corner lot with a dual frontage to Camberwell Street. The house is of brick and tile construction with open eaves to the hipped roof. A verandah extends around the north-east and south-east sides of the house with the canopy supported on wide masonry piers with a scalloped brick balustrade between the piers. The verandah canopy is the continuation of the main roof which sweeps down at the same angle to provide cover to the feature.	
The house is of asymmetric plan form with the elevations being brick to the lower section and from sill height upwards the walls are rendered. The windows are arranged in a sash and casement configuration for the majority of openings. To the rear of the house, seen from Camberwell Street, is an enclosed verandah/sleep out with multi-paned casement windows facing the street. A detached garage has been constructed to the north east of the property, projecting forward from the main building line of the house. The original feature has subsequently been enlarged to provide three garages which now presents as a wall up and over the garage doors with a parapet wall obscuring the tiled hipped roof of the original garage.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high: intrusive garage extension

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The house was built in 1939 for Eric Arthur Hatch (1916-2005), one of the sons of Alfred and Sarah Hatch. Alfred and Sarah Hatch were part of a 'new wave' of pioneers to the Gosnells district in the early 20th century. They were attracted by the rural lifestyle of the area. Alfred and Sarah Hatch settled on a seven-acre block in Maddington in 1913 and raised six children. While Alfred continued to commute to his government job in Perth, Sarah managed the property which subsequently became a successful small farm.

Eric Hatch married Alice Maud Dupre (1917-2008) in October 1939 and they moved into the new home constructed by local builder Arthur Skinner who built many other significant buildings in the district. The block of land cost £90 and the house cost £776. Repayment was at the rate of £6 per month. The building of the house was completed in six weeks. The couple and their family lived in the house until at least the 1990s.

In 1939, the district was called Kenwick but was later renamed Beckenham. Copies of original documents show that at the time there were no postal deliveries and mail had to be collected from a postal agency in Cannington.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	Eric Hatch: Owner Arthur Skinner: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Hatch House (fmr) has aesthetic value as a good representative, but simple example, of an Inter-war bungalow style residence.
- The place has historic value for its association with the continued development of the district in the 1930s.
- The place has historic value for its association with prominent local builder Arthur Skinner and the Hatch family who were pioneers of Gosnells district.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3:

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Heritage Inventory 2010
City of Gosnells Rates Books
McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		War Service House	
Other names		N/A	
Address		16 Highbury Crescent	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 36	Plan No: 6432	Vol/Fol: 1227/663
GIS property number:		224673	
GPS coordinates		32° 028 751 115° 946 388	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20048
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - B5

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1961
Walls	Face brick (stretcher bond)
Roof	Tiled

Other	Wrought iron balustrade to front verandah. Freestanding gable garage clad with vertical shadow line fibrocement sheeting
Architectural Style	Pavilion style post-war bungalow
Physical Description: 16 Highbury Crescent is a representative example of a war service home dating from the post-war era. Such houses were built quickly and without embellishment presenting as very simple dwellings. The brick and concrete tiled dwelling is located on the southern side of the road behind an open lawned garden. The house has a flush façade with a flat-canopied verandah to the east of the main entrance, with the canopy supported on slender metal poles. The raised deck is accessed by steps leading to a concrete deck. Windows are timber framed openings arranged with a vertical column of three hopper windows either side of a fixed pane. A panel of vertical timber boards provides the sole decorative feature to the façade. The pavilion style roof is clad with concrete tiles with a wide brick chimney constructed on the eastern elevation of the house and projecting through the roof. A detached garage has been constructed to the east of the house of timber framed construction with fibrocement sheet cladding.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Frank and Kathleen Teale were married 1 July 1961 and the State Housing Commission built this house by 9 September 1961. The builder was Jack Mavric of Messrs. Mavric & Sons of Maddington. This house is typical of the residence built for public housing in the early 1960s. Ex-servicemen were a specific group that were provided the opportunity to secure public housing because of the contribution during times of war.

Frank Teale (1909-1965) was a serviceman who served on Crete and mainland Greece as a driver in the Australian Transport Platoon between January 1941 and 19 December 1945.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: government policy
Associations:	WA Government - State Housing Commission Teale family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This place has historic value as a representative example of the standard of War Service Home provided by the State Government through the State Housing Commission in the early 1960s.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Records of building specification Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Yule's Rapids	
Other names		Canning River Yules Rapids Ford	
Address		Horley Road	
Suburb/town		Beckenham	
Land Description			
Reserve No: Unclaimed Crown land	Lot No: 3001	Plan No: 41749	Vol/Fol: LR3135/968
GIS property number:		304510	
GPS coordinates		32° 037 530 115° 953 569	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13808
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - NE1-B

PLACE TYPE	Historic site
ORIGINAL USE	River crossing
CURRENT USE	Landscape
OTHER USE	Ferry destination
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A

Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Area of natural environment amidst residential development. Narrow creek passing through the area and under Kenwick Link out towards the Canning River.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This section of the Canning River was used as a crossing by the Aboriginal inhabitants prior to European settlement of the district. The first settlers used the location in the same way and it was known as 'The Rapids'. The adjacent landholding, portion of location 8 and 9, was granted to three offices of the East India Company; Thomas Newte Yule, Lieutenant Ninian Lowis and Captain Richmond Houghton. They developed the land as a market garden and farming property. The name 'Yule's Rapids' appears to have been in common usage by 1834.

Yule's Rapids was a logical destination for ferries and water craft as it was difficult to pass beyond this point until the water flow was controlled with weirs.

The site is currently [2016] adjacent to the SERCUL South East Regional Centre of Urban Landcare headquarters (see place B10). The grounds adjacent to the site are well maintained.

Historic Theme

Transport and communications: river transport
People: early settlers
Occupations: grazing, pastoralism and dairying
Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment

Associations:

Thomas Newte Yule
Lieutenant Ninian Lowis
Captain Raymond Houghton

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This site has historic value for its association with the methods of transport during and before European settlement of the district.
- The place has aesthetic value for its grouping of plantings surrounding the water course in an undulating landscape.
- The site has historic value for its association with the early landowner Thomas Newte Yule.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION**Category 3:**

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES

The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal,
19 April 1834, p. 1
McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
p. 2 and 29
Swan River Trust Fact Sheets, *Precinct 18 Canning River - Nicholson Road Bridge to Southern River Confluence*
<http://www.swanrivertrust.wa.gov.au/docs/fact-sheets/landscape-description-precinct-18.pdf>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Homestead (fmr)	
Other names		Yule Brook Homestead Sevenoaks Estate SERCUL	
Address		1 Horley Road	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 1	Diagram: 20935	Vol/Fol: 2132/520
GIS property number:		224655	
GPS coordinates		32° 034 195 115° 955 742	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	3169
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B6

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Offices

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1860 (well)

	c1906 (homestead)
Walls	Timber framed Painted weatherboards
Roof	Corrugated iron hipped
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description: The former homestead is located on the southern side of the Kenwick Link in the Beckenham Open Space which is gradually being restored to its natural wetlands environment, backing onto the Canning River. The building is a former Homestead which has been sympathetically restored. The timber framed and weatherboard house has an extensive corrugated hipped roof with verandahs completely enclosing the property. The verandah canopy is the continuation of the main roof albeit at a broken pitch. The canopy is supported on traditional timber columns with a colonial style cross pattern balustrade and timber deck. The house is planned in a symmetrical layout with two central corridors running through the property. Windows are timber framed sash openings located either side of the entrance doors. Tall rendered masonry chimneys project from the roof.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate to high
Authenticity	Moderate to high: some impact for office use and considerable impact to the setting.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This building is located on land that was part of Location 8 sold to Samuel Moore in 1842. It then became part of 'The Sevenoaks Estate' farmed by Richard and Elizabeth White until Richard died in 1868. The land passed to his widow, Elizabeth, and his fourth son, John.

During the White's occupation of the site a well was dug on the property between the former homestead and the Canning River. It has been claimed that the well, lined with bricks, was constructed by convict labour c.1860. No documentary evidence has been found to substantiate this conclusion. However it is known that convicts worked in the area on the Perth to Albany Road and the Mason & Bird timber barges. The well is likely to have been used for irrigation of crops as well as supplying drinking water.

John White and his mother Elizabeth sold the property in 1884 to Alexander Cumming, Dr James William Hope and Henry Smith. Cumming, an auctioneer, owned land in the Canning district and Henry Smith was a Fremantle merchant. The proposition of the railway line between Perth and Armadale made the land a good investment and until the land was subdivided it continued to be used for farming. A portion of their land was subdivided into 19 lots c.1904 and ownership of the subdivided lands were transferred to James Hope's wife, Helena Aurora Hope in October 1904.

In May 1905, the portion of land occupied by the homestead was purchased by Matilda Stead, the wife of George William Stead (1860-1933). George Stead was a senior public servant in the WA Railways and this experience may have influenced his decision to purchase land on the future railway route. George and Matilda Stead had six children and had previously lived in Kalgoorlie where George worked with the WA Railways Department. George Stead was elected to the Gosnells Road Board in 1907 however on his appointment to the position of District Superintendent of the Railways Working Department in 1908, the family were living in Beaufort Street, Perth. After the departure of the Steads c.1908 the property was leased.

It has not been conclusively proven when the homestead was constructed on the site. It is speculated in one source that the house was built c.1906 when George Stead raised a mortgage of £450 on the property. This time would be consistent with the development of the area for smaller farming lots, rather than a large grazing property. An alternative view has been presented that John White built the house c.1881 when he raised a mortgage of £850 against the property. The style of construction would suggest that the later date is more likely.

In 1922, the property was purchased by Helen Pearse of Cannington and in 1931 it was purchased by Winifred Lynette George and her brother Lancelot Oswald George. The Georges lived in Peppermint Grove and continued to lease the property. From the 1950s the owners of the place generally lived in the residence, the last being Gladys Lance in 1993. In that year the property was purchased by the Main Roads Department and after this change in ownership the house rapidly deteriorated.

During the process of compiling the 1998 City of Gosnells Heritage Inventory, the condition of the building was brought to the attention of the City of Gosnells who leased the property at no cost from Main Roads. The City of Gosnells Council voted a budget to restore the house and leased the property to a tenant who conducted repair and maintenance work at the building, with the intention to later use the building as a community or recreational facility. However, by the end of 1998 this arrangement no longer existed and the WA Planning Commission (WAPC) purchased the property from Main Roads.

In 2000, a heritage assessment was funded and commissioned by WAPC under the Government Heritage Places Disposal Policy. The WAPC also funded restoration works to the property. The Heritage Council subsequently determined the place would not be entered on the State Register of Heritage Places. The place is currently used as the South East Regional Centre of Urban Landcare (SERCUL) headquarters.

Historic Theme

Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Occupations: domestic activities

Associations:

Richard and John White: Owner
Dr James Hope: Owner
George William Stead: Owner
Lance Family: Owner
SERCUL

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic value as a rare example of the Victorian Georgian style in a vernacular representation. The high-pitched roof and distinctive chimneys are clearly visible from the Kenwick Link and nearby residential areas, contributing to the streetscape of Beckenham. The place is enhanced by its open park riverside setting;
- The place has historic value as the construction of the place is associated with the residential phase of development in the Canning district at the end of the gold boom period in the State. It serves as a reminder of the early history of the district;
- The c. 1860s well has historic and research value as a remnant of early settlement when the supply of permanent potable water was of prime concern;
- The place has historic value as an illustration of the changing pattern of settlement, where an original rural environment, encroached on by a growing city and its transport needs, is being replaced by a created park setting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
Exceptional significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION
Category 1:

The place should be retained and conserved.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place)

MAIN SOURCES

State Heritage Office Assessment documentation
place number 3169
Signage at SERCUL

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Wimbledon Park	
Other names		Brooking	
Address		17 Packer Street	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 701	Plan No: 39743	Vol/Fol: 2553/499
GIS property number:		225521	
GPS coordinates		32° 030 148 115° 947 876	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13807
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B7 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence Chauffeur's quarters (fmr)
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	Chauffeur's quarters, Doctors surgery/residence
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1909

Walls	Brick and render Horizontal banding
Roof	Corrugated iron hipped with gable feature
Other	Double hung timber framed sash windows
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: Wimbledon Park is a substantial former homestead with distinctive Federation detailing. The property is located on the southern side of Packer Street in extensive well planted gardens on the edge of a modern suburban development. The property is located close to the Canning River and benefits from the densely planted environments associated with waterways.	
The house is of brick and iron construction with the brick work being rendered and painted with contrasting rendered bands running from sill height and half window height. The roof is predominantly hipped with timbered gabled features. The verandah canopy is the continuation of the main roof and extends around the perimeter of the property. The verandah canopy is supported on timber columns with decorative timber brackets and valance.	
The building features timber framed sash windows and tall masonry chimneys with corbelling.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High: timber verandah replaced by concrete

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house was built in 1909 for William Mason Ouston (Owston) and his family. William Mason Ouston (1881-1946) married Gladys Irene Tregurtha in 1903 and it was in that year that William's grandfather Captain William Owston, a successful master mariner and shipwright died leaving his only grandson well provided for. William Mason Owston's maternal grandfather was Benjamin Mason (Mason & Bird Timber Co) who was significant in the development of the Canning district. William Mason Ouston was the son of Benjamin's daughter Sarah and her first husband, Fremantle boat builder, William Ouston who died in 1888 aged 33. Sarah Ouston married Victorian born architect, Peter John Wilson (1869-1918) in 1893.

It is probable that Peter Wilson designed the house and the location of the new home for William and Gladys may have been influenced by the fact that the Sarah and Peter Wilson were living in the Canning district where Peter Wilson had taken up farming. One of Wilson's most notable commissions was the Melbourne Hotel in Perth.

In 1910, the house was occupied by William Ouston who designated his profession as a farmer, his wife Gladys and Thomas Ouston, a foreman (unknown relative). William and Gladys Ouston, had four children and lived at the house until 1916.

In 1916, the house was owned and occupied by Charles Christopher Blythe (1871-1923), his wife Pauline and his daughter, Queenie, who named the property, 'Brooking', after their station 'Brooking Springs' in the Kimberley district. The Blythes held charity events at the home and within the garden. The Blythes built the garage and the chauffeur's quarters at the rear.

Later owners, the O'Neils, added a wine cellar, and more recently the premises were used as a surgery by Dr Henderson who also lived at the property. Other owners included Gwen and Murray Martin who bought the property in 1970 and restored it to its former state and gave its present name 'Wimbledon Park'.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: grazing, pastoralism and dairying People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	William Mason Ouston: Owner Charles Blythe: Owner O'Neil family: Owner Dr Henderson

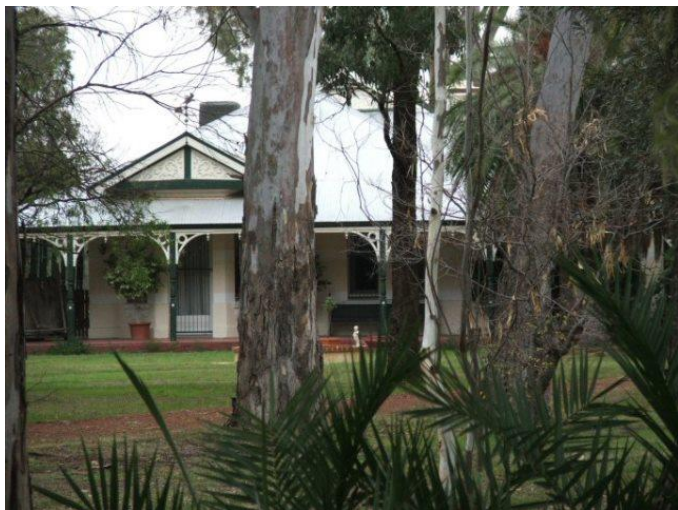
	Martin family Peter Wilson
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: - Wimbledon Park has aesthetic value as a fine example of the Federation bungalow style. - The place has historic value for its association with the period in which large landholdings were taken up by 'gentlemen' farmers' for agriculture. - The place has social value as the facilities, for example the chauffeur's quarters, demonstrate the lifestyle of the wealthy elite in the community.	

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

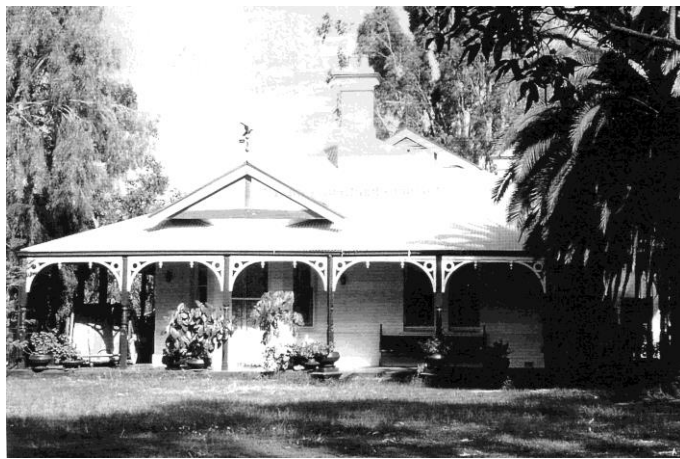
MAIN SOURCES	Heritage Inventory 2010 City of Gosnells Rates Books McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection Erickson, Rica [comp], <i>The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888</i> , UWA Press, 1988 Erickson, Rica [comp], <i>Dictionary of Western Australians 1829-1914</i> , UWA Press, Vol 5, 1986
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		House, 336 Railway Parade	
Other names		N/A	
Address		336 Railway Parade	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 54	Diagram: 45396	Vol/Fol: 1373/496
GIS property number:		224956	
GPS coordinates		32° 020 202 115° 952 680	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1940s-1950s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Clay tiles

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post-war bungalow
Physical Description: A single storey late 1940s/early 1950s property constructed on a corner lot. The property presents with a distinctive design with two bays wrapping around the façade and a centrally placed entrance. The building is of brick, render and tile construction. The brickwork latterly been painted to match the rendered upper sections of the elevations. A complex hipped roof form to most of the house with a gable roof to the southern bay and a smaller separate hip roof to the northern bay. The original timber framed casements windows have been replaced with aluminium sliding windows with awnings above the windows in the two principal façades of the bays. A flat roofed verandah has been constructed across the angled central section supported on Doric style masonry columns.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This area of Gosnells was known as East Cannington until named Beckenham after a town near London with many of the street names reflecting this theme. Subdivision of this area began with its sale as lots from the Sevenoaks estate in the 1890s.

Originally the large lots offered were for farming or brickmaking. During the inter-war period some lots were taken up for residential development but most development occurred in the period following World War Two when the area was more densely settled.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as a relatively rare illustration of the type of residence constructed in this area in the 1940s.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good and well executed example of the post-war bungalow style of residence.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs and land information
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Harris House (fmr)	
Other names		House, 340 Railway Parade	
Address		340 Railway Parade	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 14	Plan: 591	Vol/Fol: 1038/982
GIS property number:		225592	
GPS coordinates		32° 020 485 115° 953 036	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13802
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B8

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1914
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Zincalume hipped with gable features

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: No. 340 Railway Parade is located on the north eastern side of Railway Parade overlooking the railway line and the commercial development of Beckenham immediately south west of the track. The house is a substantial property which appears to be the subject of a development application. The property is a single storey timber framed and metal roofed house with symmetrical façade. The hipped and gabled roof has been reclad in zincalume but has retained its original form and profile. The façade has two timber bays flanking the centrally placed entrance. Each bay projects through the verandah canopy terminating with a plain gable. The windows appear to have been replaced in part with aluminium openings but some evidence of timber framed sashes remains. A prominent projecting gable is located on the western side of the property overlooking the driveway. The verandah extends around the house with a separate skillion canopy positioned beneath the battened eaves. The canopy is supported on chamfered timber columns and has no form of balustrade. The house is set back from the street behind open lawned gardens enclosed by a low masonry wall with iron railings.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The house was constructed by carpenter John Boughton Harris (Jnr) around 1914. The Harris family came from Bendigo, Victoria where the electoral rolls noted that John Broughton Harris and his son, John Broughton Harris Jnr were carpenters. (An inconsistency of spelling the name Broughton or Boughton is noted)

In 1916, the Post Office Directories record carpenter John Boughton Harris (Jnr) living at the property in Railway Parade, Cannington. He was living at the property until at least 1931 with his wife Maria. He was still located in Canning on the 1937 census however his exact location is unknown. In 1943 the census records him in "Beverley, Swan", and after that in Belmont. It is believed the family left due to the economic hardships brought about by the Depression. Mrs E Duirs owned the property in the 1930s, after the Harris family.

Historic Theme	Occupations: manufacturing and processing Outside influences: depression and boom Demographic settlement and mobility: immigration, emigration and refugees
Associations:	John Boughton Harris: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Harris House (fmr) has aesthetic value as a good representative example of a substantial timber Federation bungalow home built during World War One.
- The place has social value as an illustration of the type of home built in the early 20th century for professional men and their families.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Information from community member Margaret
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Lefevre
Australian Electoral Rolls

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Beckenham Primary School	
Other names		East Cannington State School	
Address		386 Railway Parade	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 14897	Lot No: 78	Plan: 2748	Vol/Fol: CLT LR3000/649
GIS property number:		226524	
GPS coordinates		32° 0240296 115° 956 596	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13801
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - B9

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	School
CURRENT USE	School

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1912, 1960s (north extension)
Walls	Brick
Roof	Colorbond
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation
Physical Description: Beckenham Primary School is located on the north eastern side of Railway Parade, to the south east of the railway junction. The single storey brick range is representative of early 20th century school buildings which have been variously extended as the need arose. The street facing range has an expansive hipped roof with a central gable feature above three tall windows. The windows are regularly spaced along the remainder of the façade creating a distinctive rhythm to the elevation. Each window is a 9-over-9 pane timber framed sash with hopper fanlight positioned directly under the eaves. Tall brick chimneys still project from the roof as a reminder that these early schools were built with fireplaces in the classrooms. The Railway Parade building is open to the front with low level planting and lawn enclosed by a permeable high metal fence. Later additions to the school have been constructed to the rear creating a quad plan form with centrally located netball courts. A playing field extends to the east of the school.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High : continual school function
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Beckenham Primary School was originally known as the East Cannington State School and was constructed in 1912. The decision to establish the school followed a petition to the Minister for Education in 1910 by the residents of East Cannington. The school commenced at the beginning of 1912 with twenty one pupils and by the end of that year the number had increased to 56. Enrolments steadily grew, particularly during the 1950s and 1960s due to an increase in birth rates and migration in the post World War Two period. The changing population of the district led to a number of changes in the school with classrooms and teaching facilities being constantly upgraded in the 1970s.

A headmaster's house was provided by the local school until the mid-1960s when it was demolished. There have been two notable long serving headmasters, or Principals, at Beckenham Primary School. Fred Wittber, gave many years service from 1922 to 1932 and Alan Bagley from 1972 to 1980.

East Cannington Primary School was renamed Beckenham Primary School in 1970. Since then the school has been subject to additions and alterations as the student numbers and requirements have changed. The original school building can still be determined from the later programs of work.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: education and science Outside influences: depression and boom Demographic settlement and mobility: immigration, emigration and refugees
Associations:	Education Department: Owner Fred Wittber Alan Bagley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Beckenham Primary School has historic value for its association with the periods of development in Beckenham specifically the early 1910s and the 1950s. The school's growth has reflected the change and development in the district.
- The school has aesthetic value as a representative example of early Twentieth Century government architecture consistent with other schools of the period.

- The school has social value for the generations of students and the local community since 1912.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 3:

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Beckenham Primary School Booklet 1912-1987, compiled by the School, 1987
Beckenham Primary School website
www.beckenhamps.wa.edu.au

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		House, 41 Streatham Street	
Other names		N/A	
Address		41 Streatham Street	
Suburb/town		BECKENHAM	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 90	Plan: 27355	Vol/Fol: 2215-55
GIS property number:		233966	
GPS coordinates		32° 024 496 115° 959 682	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1900s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated zincalume

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation
Physical Description: Early 1900s single storey brick and iron residence positioned behind a small formal garden with a timber picket fence. The property has a symmetrical brick façade laid in stretcher bond with tuck pointing. All the windows are arranged in pairs to the façade, two each side of the front entrance and are original timber framed sash windows with external fly screens attached. The main entrance comprises a timber and glass panelled door with a fanlight. The roof is a steep pitched hipped form clad in zincalume with a broken pitch to the verandah canopy. The canopy is supported on turned timber columns. Two tall brick chimneys with corbelling extend from the sides of the property adding to the overall symmetry of the place.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This area of Gosnells was known as East Cannington until named Beckenham after a town near London with many of the street names reflecting this theme. Subdivision of this area began in the early twentieth century but it was not until the inter-war period that the area was more densely settled. The original lots of the subdivision were of approximately 2 hectares in size indicating that the intention was to develop this area for farming.

This residence is likely to have been built in the early 20th century. It has not been determined who were the original owners or occupants.

Aerial photographs of the street in the 1950s indicate that much of the surrounding land was still used for market gardens or orchards.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This place has historic value for its association with the development of the area in the early 20th century as a rural subdivision.
- The place has aesthetic value as an example of a simple Federation residence in good condition.
- The place has social value as it demonstrates the type of residence built for families in the early twentieth century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs and land information



NAME OF PLACE		Basham House (fmr)	
Other names		Barnsley House Waarina	
Address		2103 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 2	Diagram: 13798	Vol/Fol: 2193/457
GIS property number:		202348	
GPS coordinates		32° 065 163 115° 998 672	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13810
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G1 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1907

Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated iron hipped roof
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: Basham House is a single storey brick and iron property located in a raised position on the western side of Albany Highway across from the City of Gosnells Administration Offices. The property has a symmetrical façade to its northern aspect overlooking planted gardens. The central doorway is flanked by timber framed sash windows. Casement windows are positioned on the eastern façade overlooking Albany Highway. The roof is hipped clad with painted corrugated iron and two tall brick chimneys project from the southern side of the roof. The perimeter verandah has a skillion canopy positioned approximately three brick courses below the eaves to the house. The canopy is open and supported on chamfered timber columns.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residence
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

A subdivision map of this area, known as the Cargeeg Estate in c.1905 shows this house already existing on the plan and designated 'Barnsley's House'. Further information cannot be determined as all the early records of the City of Gosnells were destroyed in a fire.

The earliest documentary evidence records William Barnsley living in Gosnells in 1908. He may have built the house for himself, or as a speculative project as Post Office Directories record he was living in Woodlupine during the 1910s. In the early 20th century the region was used primarily for agriculture with many orchards being established along the Canning River.

Between 1928 and 1940, the property was owned by Alice Basham. Alice was married to George Henry Basham in 1905 and the Electoral Rolls record that George was a bank manager in Katanning during the 1920s. George and Alice retired to the property in Gosnells but sadly George died in 1930. Alice and her sons lived on at the property during the 1930s which they named 'Waarina'.

The name, 'Waarina' which has an unknown origin, continued into the 1940s when the place was used as a poultry farm by proprietor Ernest Knowles Rothwell.

Aerial photographs of the property in 1953 show that several farm buildings were located behind the house with a few mature trees around the house. There does not appear to be significant planting of fruit trees on the property.

The house was originally part of Lots 10 and 11 of Canning Location 14, (approximately 5.5 acres) which have been subdivided over time, with the final subdivision occurring during the 1960s-70s.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	William Barnsley: Owner Alice Basham: Owner Ernest Rothwell: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Basham's House (fmr) has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Gosnells area for orchards and market gardening.
- The place has historic value as it illustrates the evolution of the district from a remote agricultural scattered settlement to a high density suburb.
- The place has social value as an illustration of homes of professional men and their families.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	Gosnells Road Board Rates Book Subdivision map of Cargeeg Estate c. 1905 shows 'Barnsley's House' Wise's Post Office Directory <i>The West Australian</i> , 13 March 1947, p. 19 Australian Electoral Rolls, 1908-1947
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH	1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH
	



NAME OF PLACE	City Council Group
Other names	• City of Gosnells Civic Centre (Boardroom) • City of Gosnells Administration Centre • Centennial Pioneer Park • RSL Monument • Banyan Tree • Weeping Mulberry Tree (in Civic Centre Gardens) • Albany Highway Bridge
Address	2120 Albany Highway
Suburb/town	GOSNELLS

Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 6	Diagram 1913	Vol/Fol: 1691-376

	Playground 10 Orchard 51 Orchard 4	Diagram 44952 Diagram 46171 Diagram 17107	1389-963 1399-931
GIS property number:		231338	
GPS coordinates		32° 065 739 116° 000 404	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Pioneer Park: 13823 Road Bridge: 13837 RSL Monument: 13825 Weeping Mulberry: 13841
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G2 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List: RSL Monument

PLACE TYPE	Precinct
ORIGINAL USE	Farming/pastoral Governmental: offices
CURRENT USE	Parkland Councillor Lounge in City of Gosnells Council Offices Bridge
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1924, 1936, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1988, 1991, 1993, 2004, 2007, 2010
Walls	Brick Amphitheatre walls - stone
Roof	Roof of Council Offices: Corrugated iron
Other	Wooden board walks
Architectural Style	Various

Physical Description:

In 2010, the City's administration building was extended and upgraded, and the building was renamed City of Gosnells Civic Centre. The Boardroom elements were relocated to the rear of the building near the large function room. The Boardroom is comprised of the original jarrah panelled wall, a large jarrah table located in the centre of the room, surrounded by chairs and the original leadlight doors open into the room.

Pioneer Park, declared in 1988, is a manicured park with landscaped gardens and natural vegetation along the banks of the Canning River. Within the park is an orchard surrounded by a post and rail fence. In another part of the park, near the Addie Mills Centre is a tiered amphitheatre, built in 1993, and a small stage for outdoor entertainment. Ornamental mosaic tiles with Aboriginal designs depicting the creation myth of the Darling Ranges decorate the park wall along Federation Parade. The tiered sections of the amphitheatre are also decorated with mosaics.

Nearby metal silhouette sculptures depict pioneer motifs. Within the Centennial Pioneer Park is the Tree Top Walk which connects the top of the park, along Federation Parade, on a boardwalk down to the river where a raised board walk is located.

The RSL monument, built in 1921, is a tall granite obelisk, set on a circular stone plinth. It is located at the end of a cement path, with flanking landscaped gardens. Set in rolling lawns, with a backdrop of mature trees, the memorial has dramatic impact.

The Banyan Tree is located near the Albany Highway bridge within the landscaped gardens.

The old Weeping Mulberry tree stands in a prominent position in a grassed area close to the eastern wing

of the City of Gosnells Civic Centre.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The Gosnells Civic Group is located primarily on land originally established as an orchard by William James Bone and his family in 1922.

The administration of the Gosnells district was originally under the Gosnells Road Board, whose offices were located in Maddington. By 1961, when the Board became the Shire of Gosnells, a larger and more modern building was required. Disagreement over whether this should be located in Maddington or Gosnells delayed construction until the early 1970s. In 1973, the Administration Centre was opened in Gosnells on the site of WJ Bone's orchard, which was purchased from the Caruso family in 1969.

The jarrah panelling and leadlight doors salvaged from the 1929 Roads Board building and 1955 Board Room are located in the Councillor's Lounge facilities within the current Civic Centre. The large jarrah table is a later addition made for the Francis Brennan family on the occasion of their entertaining Prince Henry the Duke of Gloucester during a visit to Western Australia in 1934. Francis Brennan was the owner of Brennan's department store, which was a forerunner of Aherns/Bairds. Brennan became technically bankrupt during the Depression. The table was presented to the Shire by the Packer family in 1964. The Boardroom was retained in the 1987 extensions of the 1973 Council Offices.

Associated with the centre are: Centennial Pioneer Park; RSL Monument Road; Weeping Mulberry Tree; and, Banyan Tree. Pioneer Park represents the past in the establishment of an orchard and bushland along the river. Part of the celebrations of Australia's Bicentenary was the establishment in 1988 (opened 26 November) of Pioneer Park. On 21 November 1993 the amphitheatre was opened. Over the years occasional Aboriginal artefacts have reported to have been discovered on the riverbank in the park area.

In 2005, extensive works were undertaken as part of the Gosnells Town Centre Revitalisation Project which included removal of the rotundas, construction of a new public toilet and the new Federation Parade between Pioneer Park and the new Agonis Building. Extensive regeneration work was carried out along the river and many trees were returned to the waterway to allow the Canning River to re-establish itself. Further works are scheduled around the amphitheatre to make the area more accessible to people with a mobility or physical disability.

The park was renamed Centennial Pioneer Park in 2007. The portion including the RSL monument, ponds and area adjacent to the administration building were deleted from the park.

In 2007, to commemorate the Centenary of the City of Gosnells, an aerial tree top walk was built that connected to a series of wooden boardwalks in Pioneer Park. This was opened by the then Prime Minister, John Howard.

The 1921 RSL Monument was originally erected on a site at the junction of Albany Highway and Mills Road. The memorial commemorated those people who lost their lives in World War One. Owing to the site being resumed by the Main Roads Department for road widening, the monument was relocated to its present position in the grounds of the City of Gosnells Administration Centre during the 1960s. Later the names of World War Two and Korean War casualties were recorded. Annual Anzac Day ceremonies continue to be held at the site.

The Albany Highway Bridge near the Gosnells Hotel was originally built c.1868 in the time of Henry Passmore, the Engineer in charge of convict labour teams. The Gosnells Bridge was also known as the Upper Canning Bridge. A new timber bridge was built on the site in 1936 and in 1973 a new concrete bridge was constructed alongside. The original bridge carries southbound traffic and the newer bridge carries northbound traffic. Both bridges have been extensively adapted since their original construction.

The Banyan tree (*ficus benghalensis*) was planted in 1991 in the grounds of the City of Gosnells Administration Centre. It was propagated at the Perth Zoo from a cutting taken from an enormous tree found in the province of Bengal, India. The canopy of the parent tree measured 1,000 square metres and was acknowledged as being of a significant size for the species. The juvenile propagated tree was a gift from Perth Zoo and it is believed that there are very few specimens of Banyan trees in Western Australia.

WJ Bone planted the Weeping Mulberry tree in his orchard in 1924. It was located at the rear of the homestead and was described by Mrs Ruth Bone as 'being like a tent you could sit under on a hot summer day. The branches cascaded down to the ground'. It was transplanted to its present position in landscaped gardens about 50 metres away from its original site in 1971.

In 2010, the City of Gosnells Civic Centre was extended and upgraded.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: government and politics Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: cultural activities Transport and communications: road transport Transport and communications: technology and technological change Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Outside influences: world wars and other wars Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	WJ Bone: Owner Caruso Family: Owner Brennan Family Packer Family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: (From the Gosnells Civic Group Heritage Management Plan)

Gosnells Civic Group, incorporating the Boardroom, Centennial Pioneer Park, Gosnells War Memorial, a Banyan tree, a Weeping Mulberry tree and the Albany Highway Bridge has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place has strong links with the early agricultural development in Gosnells. The Weeping Mulberry, various artworks and orchard in Centennial Pioneer Park provide a reminder to the rural way of life that was once a major part of the economic development of the district;
- The parklands and mature plantings scenically located on either side of the river provide an aesthetically pleasing cultural landscape and a rich variety of natural and landscaped experiences, spatial qualities and micro-environments for the enjoyment of its users;
- The place is strongly identified and highly valued by the local community as a venue for passive recreation, social interaction and as a venue for events, festivals, private ceremonies and memorial services, both informal and those formally focussed on the War Memorial;
- The place incorporates civic buildings, which represent the growth of local government in the later part of the mid twentieth century in the State generally. The incorporation of a historic boardroom element reflects an understanding of historical continuity of a local government office in the district;
- The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural and natural history of Gosnells. The landscape may retain evidence of the site's Aboriginal occupation and of farming practices as the land was adapted by settlers for agricultural purposes;

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Parks & Reserves
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Bridges
Information from community members Margaret Lefevre and Ian McNamara
Information and photographs from J. Stemmerik
City of Gosnells - Wilkinson Homestead Archives
Mrs Ruth Bone - wife of Mr Jim Bone (Weeping Mulberry Tree)
Gosnells Civic Group Heritage Conservation Management Plan, June 2013, TPG Consultants

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

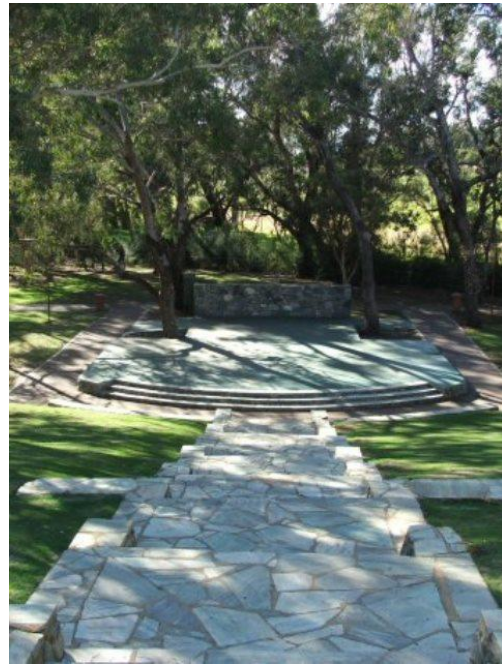






2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Polini House and Shop (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		2350 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 53	Diagram: 21362	Vol/Fol: 2147/865
GIS property number:		202422	
GPS coordinates		32° 076 064 116° 007 046	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residential: single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	Commercial - hairdresser

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1940s
Walls	Timber weatherboard and iron

Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war
Physical Description: A single storey timber framed, weatherboard and iron dwelling with hipped and gabled roof forms and tall brick chimney. An extensive verandah has been constructed along the side elevation. The site is enclosed by a tall brick wall and is not clearly visible from the street. A concrete block and timber garage/shed is located at the end of the garden behind the house. The shop is adjacent to the house and has been boarded up [2016] obscuring much of the architectural form and detail of the façade. The tiled and hipped roof form is obscured by a boxed canopy projecting out over the former shop frontage. The façade appears to be clad with fibre cement sheeting.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house and the adjacent former shop are associated with the Polini family. Emidio Polini was an Italian migrant who arrived in Adelaide in 1927 aboard the 'Palermo'. He made his way to Western Australia and in 1936 was working at the White Rocks Quarry in Gosnells.

From the available information the house was built c.1942 for Emidio and Maria Polini and their children. Emidio Polini worked as a quarryman at the White Rocks Quarry for all his working life and he and his family were active in the community in a range of sporting and social activities. One of their sons, Angelo, operated a hairdressing salon in the shop premises until 1951 when it was taken over by Doug Angel.

Members of the Polini family lived at the house until at least the 1980s although it has not been established if the shop continued to operate as a hair salon and for how long.

Historic Theme	People: local heroes and battlers Demographic settlement and mobility: immigration, emigration and refugees
Associations:	Polini family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the Polini family who made a significant contribution to the community.
- The place has social value for its demonstration of a past way of life when shops and homes were closely linked and for the members of the community who visited the shop.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	<i>The South West Advertiser</i> , 30 August 1951, p. 16 NAA: PP302/1, WA9676 Wises Post Office Directories 1936-1949 Australian Electoral Rolls, 1936-1980
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Stidwell House (fmr)	
Other names		House, 2392 Albany Highway	
Address		2392 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 76	Diagram 53519	Vol/Fol: 1492/929
GIS property number:		202438	
GPS coordinates		32° 079 179 116° 009 846	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1920s

Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated zincalume with later verandahs
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: A traditional single storey timber framed cottage with hipped and gabled roof. The place is of asymmetric plan form with the projecting section of the façade incorporated under the gable roof. The gable has a timber detail and finial. A single timber framed opening with ornate pressed metal canopy above. The recessed section incorporates a single timber framed sash window and the entrance which is sheltered by a timber verandah with separate skillion canopy, supported on square timber posts with a weatherboard balustrade. The house is positioned behind a well kept lawned garden enclosed by contemporary railings. The lawn continues beyond the railings creating a deep street verge with a mature tree.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This residence is believed to have been constructed in the early decades of the 20th century when the land was owned by Oscar Lauterbach. The first occupant was the owner of a local sawmill, W. H. Cook. It is possible that the house was constructed by Cook but this has not been confirmed.

Around 1925 the property was transferred to Arthur Lewis Stidwell (1901-1968). Arthur Stidwell married Evelyn Greenway in 1927, she died in 1929. Later the same year Arthur married Emily Benson and the couple had three children who all lived at the house. The family retained ownership of the house until c2000 and during their ownership the family ensured that the property retained its original features.

Arthur Stidwell was blind and was well known locally as he made his way to and from his workplace at the Institute for the Blind in Victoria Park. Stidwell's daughter Bettina was an active member of the Gosnells community most prominently as a member of the City of Gosnells Historical Society and the first curator of the museum at Wilkinson Homestead.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Stidwell family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its demonstration of the type of housing available constructed in the early 20th century in the town of Gosnells.
- The place has social value for its association with Arthur Stidwell who was a well known identity in Gosnells.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection
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NAME OF PLACE		Metcalf House (fmr)	
Other names		House, 2402 Albany Highway	
Address		2402 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 6	Diagram: 37177	Vol/Fol: 304/53A
GIS property number:		202443	
GPS coordinates		32° 080 306 116° 010 464	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Professional offices

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1933

Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: A single storey timber framed property set back from the roadside behind a large garden area with mature trees. The property demonstrates a typical asymmetric plan form with projecting gabled bay and recessed section with verandah. The place is of timber framed construction with weatherboard and fibre cement sheet cladding. The main hipped roof extends down to form the verandah canopy with a slight change in the pitch. The canopy is supported by simple timber posts with colonial style cross balustrade spanning between the posts with a raised timber deck. A separate awning provides shade to the window in the gabled section. The roof, verandah canopy and awning are all clad with corrugated galvanised iron with short sheets to the main roof. The vented gables are adorned with painted finials. The windows are timber framed casements, three windows to the two openings to the façade. Each pane incorporates fan lights to the top section. The front entrance is timber panelled with wide leaded side lights.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This residence was built c.1933 for Fred and Ada Metcalf who had married in 1933. Fred (1906-1983) a sales clerk and his brother Stanley had been living and working in Astley Street Gosnells for several years.

Fred Metcalf was very active in the community, serving on the Road Board from 1933 to 1938 and becoming one of the few JP's in the area in 1936. He instigated the formation of the Gosnells Bowling Club in 1937. The family had an unbroken occupancy of the house and following Fred's death in 1983, Ada continued to live on in the house for several years.

In recent years the property has been refurbished for use as professional offices and it is understood that care has been taken to retain much of the original form and features of the property.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Metcalf family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as a demonstration of a family home built in the inter-war years in good condition.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Metcalf family who were leading members of the Gosnells community for many years.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Addie Mills Centre and Royal Poinciana Tree	
Other names		Tree: <i>Delonix regia</i>	
Address		4 Astley Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 3	Diagram 84821	Vol/Fol: 2197/031
GIS property number:		202728	
GPS coordinates		32° 071 106 116° 003 838	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20050
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - G4

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group Tree
ORIGINAL USE	Senior citizens centre
CURRENT USE	Senior citizens centre

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1977, 1996
Walls	Face brick

Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth century Perth Regional
Physical Description: The Addie Mills senior citizens centre was constructed in the 1970s and extended in the late 1990s to provide important facilities for the local community. The single storey buildings are located on the north-eastern side of Astley Street close to the junction with Albany Highway to its south and the Canning River and natural environment to the north. The brick buildings are simple in design with regularly placed tall windows in a pale brick façade. There are two gabled port cocheres to the place providing sheltered cover for vehicular drop-off. The roof is predominantly gabled forms with skillion raised dormers, clad in Colorbond. The rear of the Addie Mills Centre has a garden setting with gazebo. The Royal Poinciana Tree is located to the front of the building opposite the main entrance. The mature tree is a good example of its type and provides a landmark in the streetscape due to its rarity.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The Addie Mills Centre was established in 1977 as a social centre for seniors and people with disabilities. The place was named to honour Audrey (Addie) Mills, wife of Mayor Arthur Mills who served as Mayor 1973-1979 and contributed forty two years to public service in Gosnells. Addie Mills was well known for her commitment to the district. She died in a motor vehicle accident in 1976.

The centre provides a social club and support services including in-centre dining, podiatry, hairdresser, Meals On Wheels, information and referral services and free bus to the centre.

The centre underwent a major extension to the south west in 1996 at a cost of \$1.2 million. The original building was also renovated at this time including the replacement of the original Marseilles pattern roof tiles. The roof tiles were replaced with Colorbond in 2012.

The Royal Poinciana (*Delonix regia*) is located at the front entrance of the Addie Mills Centre. This variety is also known as peacock flower or orchid tree. It is a native of Madagascar and has a spectacular show of orange/red orchid-like flowers all over the umbrella shaped canopy. Because it normally grows in subtropical conditions this specimen, while it flowers well, rarely produces seeds in its large long seed pods.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: community services and utilities People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Addie and Arthur Mills

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Addie Mills Centre has historic value as an illustration of the changing demographic of the Gosnells community through the provision of aged care facilities.
- The Addie Mills Centre has historic value for its association with Audrey Mills and her husband, former Mayor Arthur Mills who together provided many years of community service.
- The Addie Mills Centre has social value for the seniors in the City of Gosnells who have attended the centre for over thirty years.
- The Royal Poinciana tree has rarity and aesthetic value as a excellent example of the species.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
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MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 3:

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

City of Gosnells website, *Community celebrates 30 years with Addie Mills Centre*, 3 August 2007
<http://www.gosnells.wa.gov.au>
McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Pages Park and Norfolk Island Pine Trees	
Other names		N/A	
Address		13 Astley Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 5	Diagram: 49373	Vol/Fol: 1421/765
GIS property number:		303158	
GPS coordinates		32° 07' 28.3 116° 00' 16.5	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13839
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - S13-G

PLACE TYPE	Urban park
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Urban park

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1975
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: A small pocket park located along Astley Street with mature trees including pines and eucalyptus, soft landscaping, pathways and park furniture creating a small green space along a residential street. The mural on the adjacent building shows a chemist store and garage which had been owned and operated by the Pages brothers on this site.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

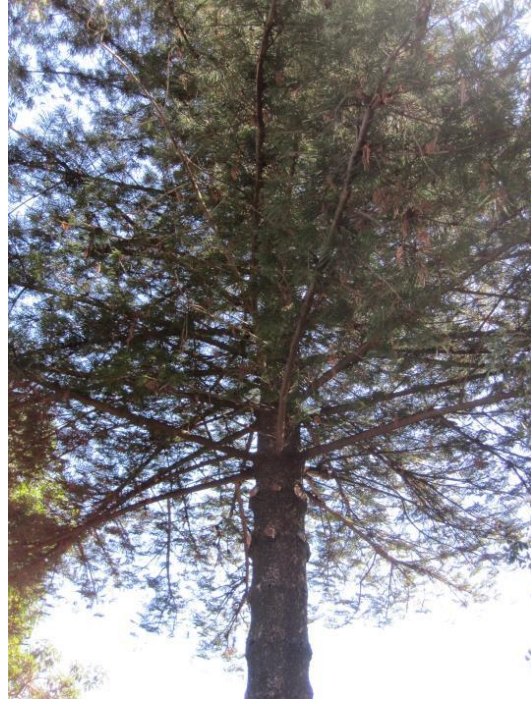
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: This park acknowledges the contribution of the Pages family to the Gosnells community. Michael and Fermina Pages left Spain in 1904 with their six children and arrived in Western Australia. Michael worked on farms in Darlington before selecting a block in Martin which they developed into a successful farm. Andres Pages established a store and in the 1920s with the rapid uptake of motor vehicles, installed a petrol bowser out the front of the store which developed into a garage. The Pages garage was very successful and other family members worked as carriers until the 1950s. This site of the park was a former residence which was cleared in the late 1960s. The mature trees on the site were evident within the former garden. One of the walls facing the park has public art work depicting the Pages garage.	
Historic Theme	People: early settlers Transport and communications: road transport
Associations:	Pages family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: - The place has historic value for its association with the Pages family who were active members of the Gosnells community. - The place has aesthetic value as a group of mature trees in an urban environment.	
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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Landgate aerial photographs
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Loton House (fmr)	
Other names		Amaroo Gardens Clubhouse; Residence, 30 Astley Street	
Address		30 Astley Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 202	Diagram 88687	Vol/Fol: 2038/333
GIS property number:		220537	
GPS coordinates		32° 073 022 116° 006 019	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Professional offices

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1953
Walls	Brick

Roof	Tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two regional
Physical Description: This post World War Two brick and tile residence now forms part of the Amaroo Village retirement complex along Astley Street. The former house has been sympathetically extended towards the rear enabling the façade of the original dwelling to remain visible and legible. The property is of asymmetric plan form with a complex hipped roof form creating a series of hips over each section of the building. The main entrance faces the street and sits under a flat verandah canopy with a curved edge popular in 1950s design and wraps around the front and side elevations. The canopy is supported by slender steel columns. The concrete verandah deck merges into the red paving that threads through the site. The windows are predominantly timber framed sashes with additional security screens. The elevations are of face brickwork construction to the lower sections and rendered brick to the upper two-thirds of the elevations, the sill line marking the point of change between materials.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This former residence is now located within the Amaroo Retirement Village and provides administration offices and function rooms for residents.

The house was constructed in the early 1950s as 1953 aerial photographs shows it is present within a large landholding which appears to be a former orchard.

The property was purchased by Anthony Lloyd Loton (1904-1998) on 13 August 1955. Loton was a member of the Western Australian parliament, representing the South-East province in the Legislative Council. He was 40 when elected in 1944 and had a long career culminating in his appointment as President of the Legislative Council between 1954 and 1958.

Loton and his wife Jean lived at the house with its small orchard until 1990 when it was purchased by the State Housing Commission and subsequently became part of the Amaroo Retirement Village.

It has not been established who was the architect or builder of the residence.

Historic Theme	People: local heroes and battlers Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Associations:	Anthony Lloyd Loton MP: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with local MP Anthony Loton MLC.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good and well maintained example of a post WW II residence.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Australian Electoral Rolls Wise's Post Office Directories, 1954-1980 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection State Library Archives MN1506 Acc 4770A
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NAME OF PLACE		Lander Farm	
Other names		N/A	
Address		Lot 9501 Chamberlain Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 9501 and 677	Deposited Plan 49541 Deposited Plan 34540	Vol/Fol: 2616/684 Vol/Fol: 2230/234
GIS property number:		302474	
GPS coordinates		32° 086 327 115° 972 778	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13139
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - G5 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Dwelling & outbuilding, duck farm, market garden
CURRENT USE	Dwelling & outbuilding, market garden

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1945, 1968, 1976, 1993

Walls	Fibrocement sheeting Timber framed
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	Concrete blocks Hand made
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description: Lander Farm, Gosnells, a farming landscape containing Harold's First House, a vernacular timber-framed asbestos and iron cottage (c.1945) and outbuildings; rustic timber, hand-made concrete block and iron sheds (1950s & 1960s) containing equipment and machinery relating to a flower nursery, an apiary, timber cutting and duck farming; duckling huts, breeding huts and incubators in various materials; a relocated Nissen Hut (n.d.); a pre-painted steel Transportable House and a brick and tile Main House (1993) in a partially reforested setting.	
There is an extensive sprinkler system on the property to defend against bush fires. The property has many structures such as sheds and pens associated with the duck farm that were made on site using recycled and salvaged materials which was an essential agricultural practice. The duck farm produced meat and eggs and was very labour intensive. Charles later mechanised some of the work, such as mixing feed, as the farm grew in size. The farm was divided into sections with ducklings, with and without mothers, in rows of pens and nesting boxes, and adult ducks in another area.	
Condition	Overall: good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

During the early twentieth century much of the locality was used for agriculture and market gardens. Many landowners in Gosnells on smaller properties had an orchard or livestock such as cow or chickens and worked in Perth, commuting by train. Later much of this land became subdivided for residential uses. Harold Lander's parents, George and Alice, migrated from England in 1912 and established a farm in Southern River.

In 1946, following his demobilisation from the army Harold Lander, one of George and Alice's eight children, took up a parcel of land on the east bank of the Southern River as a flower nursery from which he supplied cut flowers to florists in Perth. Initially Harold planted poppies, chrysanthemums and carnations, but later moved into producing gladioli and was a successful and well respected grower.

When Harold secured his land he built a small hut and dug trenches for an irrigation system which he ingeniously designed and constructed from available materials.

In 1949, Charles joined his brother on the property and developed a commercial duck farm which was in operation until 1995. Charles employed local women at the farm on flexible working hours due to their family commitments. The duck farm was a successful business with Charles taking a scientific approach to the breeding and care of the produce despite his lack of formal education or training.

George Lander, Harold and Charles' brother operated a firewood business and kept bees on the property for the commercial sale of honey. The buildings on the property were built by the brothers from available materials including manufacturing bricks from concrete.

Harold retired from his business in the 1970s and the area under cultivation for flowers was returned to bushland, or a contrived 'wilderness' which Harold planted with trees, shrubs and ground covers.

Harold Lander was a respected member of the local community and was a leader of the Southern River Progress Association which campaigned for local infrastructure. He was also an active member of many sporting and community groups. He died in 1995 and his ashes were scattered on the river bank.

In the late 1980s suburban development of Southern River did progress, until that time the western side of

the Southern River was still largely rural. A new house was built on the property in 1994 for Charles Lander and his wife and since that time the other residences on the site have been continually leased. In 2004, the City of Gosnells gave approval for a portion of the land to be used for a 'non-conforming' use within a residential area to allow the existing firewood business, cattle, horses, poultry and farm machinery to remain at the place as the remainder of the property was developed as thirteen residential lots.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers People: innovators
Associations:	Harold Lander: Owner Charles Lander: Owner George Lander

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as an excellent representative example of the diverse, small-scale agricultural and market-gardening enterprises that dominated the Gosnells area from the 1890s until the area began shifting from rural to suburban land uses in the post-World War Two period, having since its establishment in 1946 successfully produced commercial quantities of flowers, ducks, firewood and honey, in addition to domestic agriculture including horses and cattle.
- The place has scientific value as it retains innovative home-made structures and machinery developed over fifty years in a context of limited financial resources, demonstrating the agricultural traditions of making-do, salvaging and recycling, and the manner in which informal local and domestic knowledge produces devices uniquely designed for very specific situations.
- The place is a rare example of a duck farm.
- The place has social value as the business operating there particularly employed local women, who could work flexible working hours which enabled the women to structure their work around family commitments.
- The place has historic value as it was established by notable Gosnells resident Harold Lander, who was later joined by his brother Charles Lander.

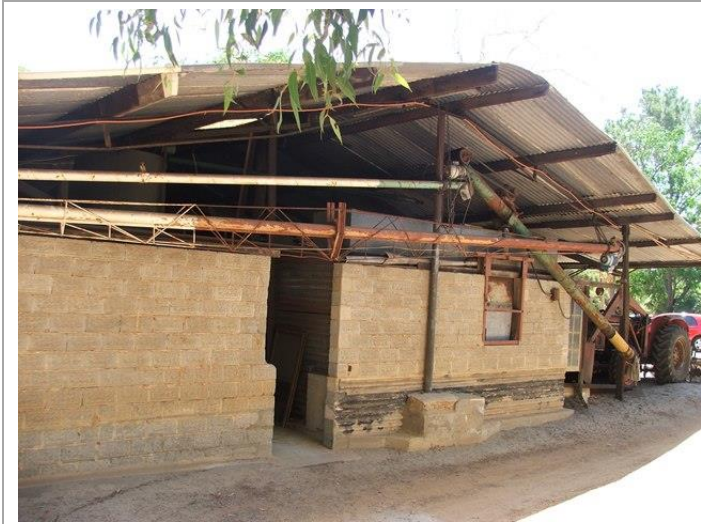
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	State Heritage Office Assessment Documentation for Place 13139 Lander Farm, Gosnells City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Charles Lander
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		St Munchin's Catholic Church (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		175 Corfield Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 300	Plan: 25760	Vol/Fol: 2214/390
GIS property number:		233787	
GPS coordinates		32° 082 127 115° 988 235	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13826
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G7

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Church
CURRENT USE	Meeting room
OTHER USE	School classroom

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1919
Walls	Weatherboard

	painted
Roof	Corrugated iron gable
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Carpenter Gothic
Physical Description: St Munchin's Catholic Church (fmr) is a very simple weatherboard and iron structure designed in the Inter-war Carpenter Gothic architectural style. The former church is located in the grounds of St Munchin's Primary School and the Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament church on the southern side of Corfield Street close to the roundabout junction with Southern River Road.	
The weatherboard former church building incorporates pointed arch windows interspersed with rectangular multi-paned openings creating a regular rhythm to the north and south elevations. The windows are all top hung awning style openings. The eastern end of the church has a skillion-roofed porch with ramped access to the centrally positioned door whilst the main entrance is at the western end with a small gable roofed porch with a pointed arch door and concrete stepped access. A circular louvered vent is located in the west gable end whilst the eastern vent has been boarded over. A further pointed arch door is positioned in the north elevation at the eastern end. The building is on timber stumps. The steeply pitched roof is clad with traditional short sheet corrugated iron sheeting.	
The church was relocated from its original site on Albany Highway and is now located at the rear of the Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament church and in the grounds of St Munchin's Primary School. It is surrounded by car parks and a bitumen playground and backs onto the school oval.	
Condition	Fair. Roof is severely rusted
Integrity	Moderate: compromised by relocation
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The first Roman Catholic parishioners in the area attended services in the hall adjacent to the Gosnells Hotel. In 1917, the Parish of Gosnells, Armadale and Jarrahdale was formed under the services of Father O'Grady. He organised for the construction of St Munchin's Church, a timber and iron building, on a site on Albany Road. It was named after the first Bishop of Father O'Grady's home town, Limerick, in Ireland. St Munchin's was consecrated by Bishop Clune on 2nd March 1919.

The parish did not develop as expected and struggled for a number of years with low membership. In 1922 the parish was abolished and Gosnells Catholics, like their Anglican counterparts, were visited by clergy from Queens Park. During the 1940s, with an increase in population, the congregation began to grow. St Munchin's Primary School was established in the 1950s and a Presbytery was built. In 1963 a new church, Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament, was built next to St Munchin's Church which then became an additional classroom for St Munchin's Primary School.

By the 1970s another new site had to be found to cater for the expansion of the church and school population. A new primary school and a second Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament church were built in Corfield Street. St Munchin's Church was relocated to the new site and is used as a meeting room for the school and parish. The first Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament church and St Munchin's old school were bought by the City of Gosnells and used to house meeting rooms and the public library.

In 2016, the school was looking for opportunities to relocate the building again.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: religion
Associations:	Father R. T. O'Grady

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- St Munchin's Catholic Church (fmr) has historic value as it represents the early development of Catholic churches in the Gosnells district. The subsequent relocation and development associated with the primary school and new church similarly represents the changing approaches to the

provision of education, worship and social services to the Gosnells Catholic Community.

- The place has aesthetic value as a modest example of the Inter-war Carpenter Gothic style.
- The place has social value for the Catholic and wider Gosnells community for its association with many events at the site since the 1920s.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

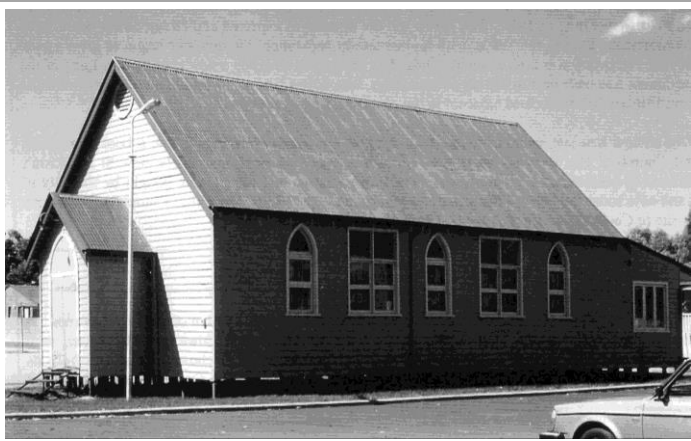
MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Ecclesiastical Architecture Lawrance, N. <i>Roman Catholic Diocese of Perth Heritage Inventory</i> , 1998 <i>Southern Cross</i> , 28 March 1919, p. 16
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Captain Williams' House (fmr)	
Other names		Church of England Manse	
Address		29 Dorothy Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 517	Diagram: 2569	Vol/Fol: 1560/462
GIS property number:		204274	
GPS coordinates		32° 073 734 115° 999 840	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13811
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G8

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	Church of England manse

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1907, c2000
Walls	Red brick

Roof	Galvanised iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical Description: Captain William's House is an extended Federation Queen Anne style house with a two-storey addition to the rear of the ridge line. The house sits on a corner position at the roundabout junction of Dorothy Street and Hicks Street. Although the address is Dorothy Street the front entrance to the house appears to be on Hicks Street adjacent to the projecting wing. The house is of brick construction with a replacement corrugated roof. The verandah canopy which extends around the north-east and south-west elevations is a separate skillion canopy positioned approximately three courses below the eaves of the house. The canopy is supported on timber columns. A faceted bay is positioned at the corner of the building wrapping around the corner with timber framed double hung sash windows with rendered decorative scrolls under the sills. The shape of the bay is reflected in the roof form. The main roof is a combination of hips and gables. The second storey addition was constructed in the early 2000s, and is located to the rear of the original house, on the roof between the original chimneys. The detailing of the addition replicated the original house form with a hipped roof and faceted bay above the original bay. The vented gablet above the small windows replicates that seen in the original house. The house is enclosed behind a high rendered wall with brick piers.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Captain Thomas Williams (1850-1910) constructed this residence in 1907. The property comprised three and a half acres made up of ten quarter-acre blocks, and a substantial orchard was developed on the land. Captain Williams was one of the inaugural members of the Gosnells Road Board, being first elected in 1907. He became a full partner in the Gosnells Estate Company after buying out Thomas James and C. Mofflin. Originally from Cornwall, Williams came to Western Australia via South Australia, working as a mine manager in both states. He obtained his title from the Cornish practice of calling mine managers 'Captain'.

Thomas Williams died in May 1910 and his widow Margaret, sold the house to John Cleave in September 1910. John Cleave was a bank officer and he and his family lived at the residence until at least the mid-1920s. Later owners included Chadwick and then Murray (station owners from the north of WA). It appears that the house was also used as the Manse for the Church of England at one time. In more recent years it was owned by Yvonne Henderson local Member of Parliament 1983-1996.

The house has undergone significant change since 1998, with the addition of a second storey. The surrounding brick fence has been rendered.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers
Associations:	Captain Thomas Williams: Owner Yvonne Henderson, MP.: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with Captain Thomas Williams one of the inaugural members of the Gosnells Road Board, and a major investor in the Gosnells Estate Company.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good, although compromised by later additions, example of the Federation Queen Anne style in a prominent location.

- The place has social value as it demonstrates the type of home occupied by affluent members of the Gosnells community in the early 20th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Beer, Jock, <i>Thomas Williams</i>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		All Saints Anglican Church and Parish Centre	
Other names		N/A	
Address		32 Dorothy Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 4	Diagram: 62225	Vol/Fol: 1607/301
GIS property number:		231367	
GPS coordinates		32° 073 952 116° 000 603	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	11513
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - G9 Anglican Church Inventory

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Church and parish centre
CURRENT USE	Church and parish centre

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1982; 1988
Walls	Brick

Roof	Steel sheeting
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional
Physical Description: All Saints Anglican Church is located on the south western corner of the Dorothy Street and Hicks Street intersection. The church has been designed in the Late 20th Century Perth Regional Style and is of red brick and iron steel construction. The church has a typical vertical emphasis although expressed in a modern way with an asymmetric roof form of a split skillion. The windows are a combination of full height openings and clerestory windows around the church. The church is simple in its design and expression. The Parish Centre is on the same site, located behind the church with a stronger relationship to Hicks Street. The structure is of pale brick construction with a corrugated gable roof. Windows to the side elevations are aluminium openings whilst the gabled south-eastern elevation incorporates a full height narrow window extending to the apex of the gable. Full height brick piers flank the gable window. The church and hall are positioned on the edge of the lot with car parking to the rear and minimal planting around the site.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The first Anglican services at Gosnells were held in the hall behind the Gosnells Hotel until the All Saints Church was built in 1913. It was a timber and asbestos gable building with timber dado, a bell tower frame on the roof and an entry porch. It was dedicated by Bishop Riley, 20 December 1913. A parish room was added and opened 1 November 1951.

Gosnells was originally part of the Cannington parish then was created as a parish in its own capacity on 1st June 1950.

During the 1950s the Gosnells community underwent significant increase in population and economic prosperity. Consequently all of the church facilities were found to be inadequate for the increasing demand on services. The Anglican Parish of Gosnells built a church hall adjacent to the church in 1958, the current church was built in 1982, and the parish centre in 1988.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: religion Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Associations:	Anglican Church of Australia: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the provision of Anglican services at this site since 1913.
- The place has social value for the Anglican and wider Gosnells community for its association with many events at the site since the 1913.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Doncaster, Rev. E.W., <i>Places of worship in Perth Anglican Diocese</i> , 1954
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McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
State Records Office, *Plans of the original church are held, item 0762, Gosnells - Anglican Church - corner Hicks and Dorothy Street, Cons 5094*

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Jones House (fmr)	
Other names		Amaroo Retirement Village Winifred Jones Cottage; White Cottage	
Address		61-67 Dorothy Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 99	Deposited Plan: 67370	Vol/Fol: 2787/300
GIS property number:		309519	
GPS coordinates		32° 075 306 115° 999 673	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Amaroo Retirement Village: 20056 Jones House: 23502
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - G10

PLACE TYPE	Historic site Building group
ORIGINAL USE	Retirement village
CURRENT USE	Retirement village
OTHER USE	Residence
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1912; 1982; 1987; c2000

Walls	Jones House: waetherboard Retirement units: Rendered brick
Roof	Jones House: Corrugated iron Retirement units: Tiles
Other	Retirement units: Steel framed entry statement
Architectural Style	Jones House: Inter-war bungalow Retirement units: Late Twentieth century Perth Regional

Physical Description:

A small timber framed, weatherboard and iron cottage located within the Amaroo Retirement Village. Alterations have occurred to the place over time but the original design intent is still discernible.

The main elevation contains two stained leaded windows. One window is contained within a timber clad square bay, made up of four separate panes. The central two panes are clear glass casements whilst the two external panes are leaded panes with stained glass patterning merging into the fan lights above and continuing the pattern across the full width of the opening. The adjacent window is flush to the elevation with three casement openings, each with leaded lights and stained glass patterning. These windows are contained within an asymmetric elevation with verandah across the full extent. The verandah canopy is the continuation of the main roof, supported on slender timber posts with carved timber brackets.

The return elevation contains a further three-light stained and leaded window arrangement with a very shallow pitched awning/canopy above. Non-original double timber and glass doors have been inserted just beyond the window with ramped access into the building. Other windows around the building contain plain glass or louvers in a variety of sizes.

The roof is gabled with a broken pitch verandah canopy to the rear and continuous verandah canopy to the front.

Internally remnant original features remain extant including pressed metal ceilings, floor boards, ceiling roses and fire places.

Amaroo Retirement Village is a substantial complex located on the south western side of Dorothy Street behind high brick walls. The complex consists of a variety of detached and semi-detached units of predominantly brick and tile construction although some of the older buildings have fibro cement sheet cladding (i.e. the maintenance office). The units are positioned within a landscaped setting, each unit having access to a small garden. Central facilities in the form of a Memorial Garden and Community Centre are located on site.

The first units were constructed in the 1960s and the village has continued to expand and develop but the architectural nature of the units and other buildings on the site has remained similar, with small scale brick units set within a green environment. The complex is extensive and enclosed by Stalker Road, Dorothy Street, Eudoria Street and Terrence Street.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High: incremental development

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

William Jones (1860-1953) and his wife lived in the cottage on this site from c.1912 until the 1970s. William operated a printing business from this site from 1932 until the 1960s. William Jones began his printing apprenticeship aged 13 and worked in a variety of locations in Australia. In 1912, he settled in Gosnells with his wife, Winifred and commuted to his printing works Jones's Printery which he established in the city. In c.1932, he established a printing works "Gosnells Printery" in the backyard of his property and worked there until his retirement.

In 1970, the owner and occupant of the house, public servant Miss Winifred Jones, was about to retire and the Amaroo Village needed to expand. The property was acquired for use as independent living units under

the name of Amaroo Care Services (known as Amaroo Village). Miss Jones eventually became a resident of Amaroo. Her weatherboard house, known by residents as the 'white house', housed live-in caretaker Jack Shepherdson, as well as providing a meeting place for the Amaroo Committee and a venue for activities organised by the residents' social club. Picture evenings, bingo nights, dancing, birthday parties, afternoon teas and Christmas parties were held there for a number of years until the Village outgrew the facility

Amaroo Care Services was founded in the late 1960s in response to concerns about the lack of suitable residential accommodation for seniors in the Gosnells district. The name 'Amaroo' was suggested by Lucy Wilkinson, a founding committee member. It is an Aboriginal term meaning 'beautiful resting place'. Amaroo was developed by a local Committee of residents with the assistance of the Gosnells Shire and many local organisations and groups in fund raising and practical assistance. Units were available for purchase, but some rental units were also provided for those who could not fund their own unit, and government subsidies provided further finance. Planning meetings by the committee were held in the former Jones House.

The first development provided eighteen independent living units built by Clifton Building Company and was officially opened on 26 September 1971. Expansion was ongoing as more property was acquired including the former Jones family residence at 61 Dorothy Street with associated land. The last occupant of this home, Winifred Jones, became a resident of Amaroo. The Jones House, or 'White House', was used as a social centre and meeting venue for the residents. The house continues to be used [2016] as a 'Wellness Centre'.

By the later 1970s, it was clear that a care facility was required but it was 1980 before a government grant provided the necessary funding for the thirty six bed low-care Buckley Caring Centre at 60 Stalker Road, which was officially opened on 11 September 1982. By November 1983, Amaroo had provided one hundred independent living units.

When committee president and Gosnells businesswoman Nancye Jones (no relation to Winifred Jones) died in a car accident, the new community centre opened in 1987 was named for her. It was located beside the former Jones' House, which had become too small for use as a social centre for the growing village. In 1993, funding was finally acquired for the construction of a high-care nursing home. Two blocks in Lissiman Street owned by the Lewis family were acquired and the forty-bed nursing home, the McMahon Caring Centre, 64 Lissiman Street, was opened in 1994.

Renovations were undertaken on the building after the Kenwick Rotary Club sought a grant. The City of Gosnells supervised the restoration. Work was done to the park by Work for the Dole participants which included the Dorothy Gay memorial rose garden. A gazebo was also included in the garden which was funded by the Kenwick Rotary Club.

Due to the demand for the independent living units another village has been situated on Astley Street overlooking the river, and there are further units between Terence Street and Hicks Street, close to the administration block in the main village.

Amaroo Care Services is a community-based organisation, now run by an honorary Board of Directors. The organisation relies heavily on community sponsorship to provide additional services to residents.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: community services and utilities Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	William and Winifred Jones: Owner Lewis family Clifton Building Company: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as a demonstration of community commitment to provide for a particular sector of the community.

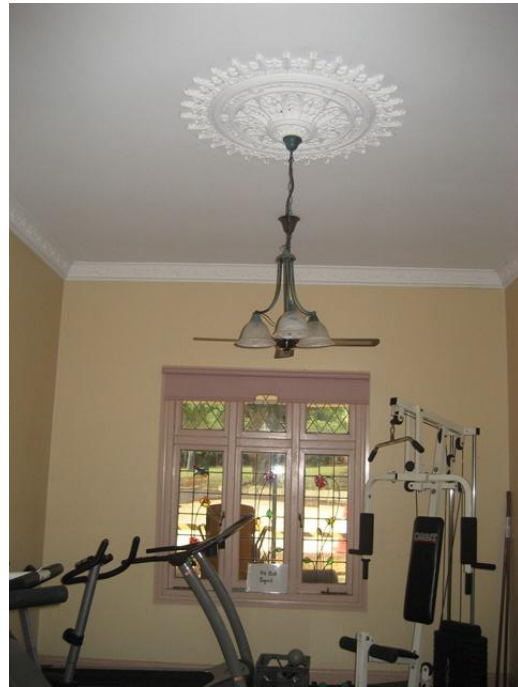
- The place has historic value for its association with former occupants of the land holdings, the Lewis family and the Jones family.
- The former cottage has aesthetic value as a good and well maintained example of a cottage built in the early 20th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible..

MAIN SOURCES	Gillan, Michael, <i>A Quality of Life: the History of Amaroo</i> , 1999. Amaroo Village website www.amarooovillage.com.au City of Gosnells G.I.S
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS







NAME OF PLACE		First house in Gosnells Town - site and Jacaranda Tree	
Other names		N/A	
Address		Federation Parade	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 801	Plan No: 50184	Vol/Fol: 2662/586
GIS property number:		239264	
GPS coordinates		32° 070 938 116° 002 455	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	23504
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - S17-G

PLACE TYPE	Historic site Tree
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ORIGINAL USE	Residential
CURRENT USE	Library, café, Business Enterprise Centre, and Lotteries House
OTHER USE	Urban park

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The mature and healthy tree is located close to the entry to 'The Agonis' building of the City of Gosnells which was opened in 2004. The tree is a major feature of the streetscape.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: This jacaranda tree was planted c.1929 on the site of one of the first homes built in Gosnells townsite. There were several owners of this property until 1949 when the Robinson family purchased the property. The Robinson family recalls the jacaranda being a very large feature in their garden. The City of Gosnells bought the site in the 1960s to make way for the original Civic Centre, replaced in 2004 by The Agonis. It is now a major feature of the eastern side of The Agonis on Federation Parade, opened in 2004.	
Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers Social and civic activities: government and politics
Associations:	Robinson family: Owner City of Gosnells: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
- The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of the town of Gosnells. - The tree has aesthetic value as a mature example of the species in excellent condition.	

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection City of Gosnells – 2010 Heritage Listed trees supporting information
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NAME OF PLACE		Fremantle Road Bridge	
Other names		Old Fremantle Bridge	
Address		Fremantle Road	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Road Reserve	Lot No:	Diagram or Plan No:	Vol/Fol:
GIS property number:		N/A	
GPS coordinates		32° 067 061 115° 972 694	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13834
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G12 Main Roads Bridge Number 935

PLACE TYPE	Other structure
ORIGINAL USE	Bridge: road
CURRENT USE	Bridge: pedestrian

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1959
Walls	N/A

Roof	N/A
Other	Timber construction with asphalt surface
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The timber framed bridge was constructed in 1959 providing important traffic access across the river. The bridge is on broad timber columns with timber cross bracing. The bridge has been resurfaced with asphalt but the original timber planks are still visible. Timber balustrades enclose both sides of the structure. The steel supports visible from the southern side of the bridge provide support for a pipe line. The bridge is not used for vehicular transport any longer but is well used for recreational purposes.	
Condition	Fair to good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

In the early pioneering days of Gosnells the 'Fremantle Road' was a track leading to Fremantle. There was a small bridge over the Southern River on this track. However, over the years it fell into disrepair, and was then destroyed by fire. The track remained undeveloped. It was not until the late 1950s that access over the river was sought again. The Fremantle Road traffic Bridge was built 1959.

For thirty seven years this bridge serviced an increasing amount of traffic. In 1994 a new four lane bridge was opened, rerouting the traffic down Corfield Street. The old Fremantle Road Bridge has been retained as a foot and cycle bridge.

Historic Theme	Transport and communications: road transport
Associations:	Main Roads Department of WA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This bridge has historic value for its association with the development of the region in the mid 20th century.
- The place has social value for the many people who have used the place as a connection between Thornlie and Gosnells.
- The bridge has research value as an illustration of past bridge construction techniques.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Gillan, Michael, <i>A Quality of Life: the History of Amaro</i> , 1999. <i>Western Mail</i> , 9 November 1907 Battye Library Photo Collection Main Roads Department of WA
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE			Fig Trees, Fremantle Road		
Other names			Port Jackson Fig Trees <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>		
Address			Fremantle Road (cnr Albany Highway)		
Suburb/town			GOSNELLS		
Land Description					
Reserve No:	Road	Lot No:	Diagram:		Vol/Fol:
Reserve					
GIS property number:			N/A		
GPS coordinates			32° 068 688 115° 998 191		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Port Jackson Fig Trees: 13838
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G11

PLACE TYPE	Tree
ORIGINAL USE	Tree
CURRENT USE	Tree
OTHER USE	Tree

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1907

Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Centrally placed row of fig trees along Fremantle Road, separating the two lanes of traffic. The mature fig trees with substantial canopies form an important part of the streetscape around the Gosnells Hotel. A plaque commemorating the planting in 1907 is placed near the trees.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

In 1907, Gosnells horticulturalist Oscar Lauterbach planted trees on the road reserve on Fremantle Road as a personal project to beautify the area and commemorate the establishment in that year of the Gosnells Road Board. Among the trees planted were six Port Jackson Fig Trees (*Ficus rubiginosa*) located on the boundary of the Gosnells Hotel. The trees developed into large specimens where patrons would leave their horses in the shade while they went in for refreshments.

Oscar Lauterbach had come from Germany as a child c.1885, and eventually settled in Fremantle Road, Gosnells where he began growing carnations in 1905. He became known as the Carnation King and won many medals in exhibitions for his prize winning blooms.

The Port Jackson Fig Trees were threatened in 1960 when increasing traffic along Fremantle Road necessitated the widening of the roadway. At first the trees were to be removed but in the 1970s every effort was made to retain them by first pruning the roots and also resuming land on the Gosnells Hotel side of the trees, to make a dual carriageway. The cost to the Gosnells Council of the preservation of the trees was considerable, but the expenditure was well planned and succeeded in retaining some of the existing streetscape. A plaque was installed at the site in 1977 to commemorate the contribution of Oscar Lauterbach and the formation of the Gosnells Road Board.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	Oscar Lauterbach

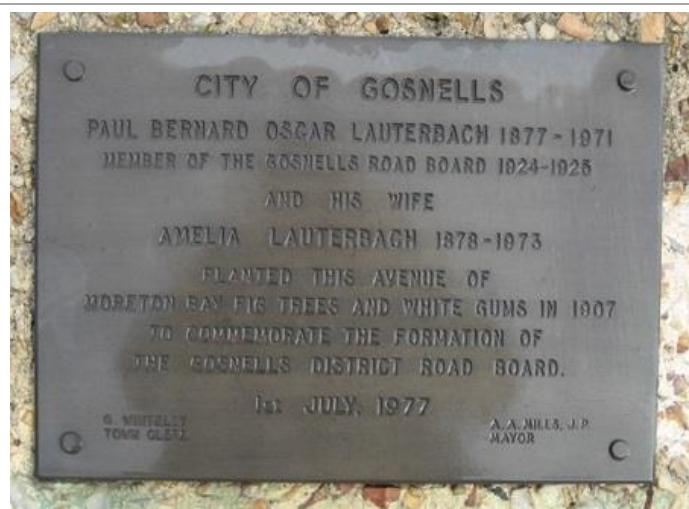
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The Fig Trees have aesthetic and historic value as they are fine examples of their species and are associated with local identity, Oscar Lauterbach.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: The trees should be retained and conserved.

MAIN SOURCES	<i>Western Mail</i> , 9 November 1907 Battye Library Photo Collection <i>The Daily News</i> , 5 March 1907, p. 8
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Gosnells Hotel	
Other names		Ogden's Bar and Grill Ogden's Hotel	
Address		1 Fremantle Road (cnr Albany Highway)	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 4	Diagram: 78746	Vol/Fol: 1941/917
GIS property number:		211631	
GPS coordinates		32° 067 940 115° 998 799	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Hotel: 1126
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G11 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Hotel
CURRENT USE	Hotel, restaurant, nightclub
OTHER USE	Community meeting place
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1907-08; c1990
Walls	Brick

Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	Timber verandahs
Architectural Style	Federation Filigree
Physical Description: Gosnells Hotel is a substantial turn of the century red brick and iron structure located on the western side of Albany Highway at the intersection with Fremantle Road. The hotel has been extended over time but the original intent of the early hotel building is still clearly evident. The two storey structure has a dual frontage with verandahs to both Albany Highway and Fremantle Road. The face brickwork is broken up by four rendered bands extending around the building corresponding to sill height of the windows to both the upper and lower levels. The remaining two rendered bands correspond with the transoms of the main windows to the Albany Highway frontage and also form the window arch whilst to the Fremantle Road elevation, the bands are interrupted by the regular pattern of doors and windows. There are prominent gables to the two main façades, both with rendered and timbered detailing with white bargeboards and timber finials. A smaller gable is located on the angle of the north-east elevation with a circular louvered vent. The windows to the hotel are a combination of 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows and casement windows. French doors provide access out onto the upper level of the verandah whilst timber and glass panelled doors provide the ground floor entrance. The verandahs are open to the ground level, supported on turned timber columns and enclosed with timber balustrading to the upper level. The height of the balustrade has been increased by the addition of a single timber rail to make it compliant to current standards. The verandah to the south elevation has been altered; originally it was a single storey structure with a skillion roof but has subsequently been made into a two storey feature, using the same detailing from the verandah to the east elevation. This has resulted in an additional set of French doors being inserted into the elevation at the south-east corner of the south elevation. The alterations to the original building have generally been sympathetic. The 1990s single storey addition to the north is sympathetic to the main building, utilising the same palette of materials and influenced by the architectural detailing of the hotel. The drive-through bottle shop is a single storey addition to the south elevation. The structure is of brick construction with a flat roof but has a detracting impact on the hotel.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The Gosnells Hotel was built by James Henry Connell beside the Canning River in 1907-08 to a design by well-known Perth architect Louis Bowser Cumpston. It was well known for its extensive 'Pleasure Grounds', its large and draughty shed called the 'Assembly Hall', and its first class accommodation for weekenders.

For many years, together with the Gosnells State School, the hotel was one of the two major social centres of the district. Catholic Mass was regularly celebrated in the Assembly Hall and the local football team and many other sporting clubs used the paddock behind the hotel. Perry's Circus performed there at least twice a year.

The following comment, made by a former proprietor of the Gosnells Hotel, appears on the back of a photograph from advertising literature:

This hotel is beautifully situated on the Canning River, commanding splendid views of the Darling Ranges only 12 miles from Perth. Every convenience for the accommodation of boarders and visitors. Attached to the Hotel are extensive Pleasure Grounds, Assembly Hall (with excellent floor) for picnic parties. Only the best of liquors kept. Tariff moderate. H Y Wise (Proprietor).

A series of renovations and additions were carried out to the Hotel during the 1960s and 1970s to cope with increased patronage. In the early 1990s hotelier Geoff Ogden restored the hotel and also added a four hundred seat restaurant.

Historic Theme

Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Occupations: commercial services and industries
Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment

Associations:

Louis Bowser Cumpston: Owner
Geoff Ogden: Owner
Connell family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Gosnells Hotel has aesthetic value as a fine example of Federation Filigree architecture in a prominent location. Built on a major intersection with Albany Highway and adjacent to the Canning River, it is a significant landmark.
- The place has social value for the community since 1908 for the many formal and informal social events held there.
- The place has historic value for its association with the period that the locality of Gosnells was being developed.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Exceptional significance

Category 1:

The place should be retained and conserved.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place)

MAIN SOURCES

Gillan, Michael, *A Quality of Life: the history of Amaro*, 1999.
Western Mail, 9 November 1907
Battye Library Photo Collection
The Daily News, 5 March 1907, p. 8

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Gosnells Hotel, c.1910.

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P1999.1543



Gosnells Hotel, 1966

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P2008.220



NAME OF PLACE		Ozich House (fmr)	
Other names		House, 35 Fremantle Road	
Address		35 Fremantle Road	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 15	Diagram: 21015	Vol/Fol: 1194/947
GIS property number:		205222	
GPS coordinates		32° 068 031 115° 993 887	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residential: single storey
CURRENT USE	Residential: single storey
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1950s-1960s

Walls	Brick
Roof	Tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two bungalow
Physical Description: The property has a very distinctive 'sand bag' boundary wall, approximately 1.8m high and fully enclosing the front boundary of the property. The property itself is a standard 1950s/1960s house of pale brick construction with tiled roof. The house is of asymmetric plan form with the projecting section of the house accommodated under the main roof. The verandah canopy is also formed by the main roof with the element supported on slender steel poles. The canopy and eaves are lined to the underside. The windows are timber framed openings with sash and fixed pane ensembles with angled red brick sills.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This house was built in the late 1950s-early 1960s when this part of Gosnells underwent significant development. The house was built by Nikola and Matya Ozich and the Ozich family lived at the property until at least 1980.

The Ozich family were one of many families which arrived in the Gosnells community in the years following World War Two. Some migrated from Europe but others such as the Ozich family relocated from the Goldfields where Nikola had been working prior to working as an orchardist in the Gosnells district.

A feature of the property is the boundary wall made of 'sand bags'.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: immigration, emigration and refugees
Associations:	Ozich family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with period of migration in the post World War Two period in which Gosnells underwent significant development.
- The place has research value as the boundary wall of hand made bricks is of an unusual manufacture and construction.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Australian Electoral Rolls, 1954-1980 Landgate aerial photographs
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		House, 43 Fremantle Road	
Other names		N/A	
Address		43 Fremantle Road	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 28	Diagram 53261	Vol/Fol: 1489/772
GIS property number:		205228	
GPS coordinates		32° 067 914 115° 992 918	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1905 and 1920s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: A single storey brick and iron residence with leaded casement windows and a rendered band extending around the façade. The roof extends down to form the verandah canopy supported on masonry piers with Doric styled columns in the upper section.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This house is likely to have been built to support a family running a small landholding. The original part of the house was built in c1905 and a 1920s addition included the front rooms and possibly the side verandah. This addition in the 1920s demonstrates the development of the Canning River lands for agriculture, particularly orchards and dairying to support the growing population in Perth and its suburbs.

An aerial photograph of the property in 1953 shows that this residence was relatively isolated and surrounded by fruit trees with several small outbuildings to support this rural lifestyle. In recent years the house has been obscured by dense mature trees.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the period in which Gosnells was predominantly a farming district.
- The place has aesthetic and social value as a demonstration of the type of house constructed in the inter-war years.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Landgate aerial photographs
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NAME OF PLACE		Two McNess Housing Trust Houses (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		208 and 210 Hicks Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: (208) 286 (210) 287	Plan: 2569	Vol/Fol: (208) 2061/54 (210) 1512/862
GIS property number:		208: 205761 210: 205759	
GPS coordinates		32° 078 968 116° 006 851	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13821
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G13

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1931
Walls	Timber frame and weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: The two small former housing trust cottages are located on the south eastern side of Hicks Street forming a pair of simple inter-war period cottages. The timber framed and weatherboard cottages are both single storey with symmetrical façades. The central entrance door is flanked by casement windows with No. 208 boasting a bay window. The gabled roofs are clad with short sheet corrugated iron, with the front section of the roof sweeping down to create the verandah canopy. The verandahs were constructed as open verandahs with no balustrade but No. 210 has added a fibre cement sheet balustrade positioned inside of the timber columns. Both houses have rear verandahs with the canopies being the continuation of the main roof albeit with a broken pitch. The original weatherboards of south eastern elevation of No. 210 have been replaced with a deeper Hardiplank style board. Both houses are set back from the front boundary behind planted gardens, No. 208 has a lawn to the front garden whilst No. 210 has a large area of hard stand.	
Condition	Poor to fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Sir Charles McNess established a successful tinsmith and ironmonger business (forerunner of the modern hardware store) in Hay Street Perth in 1881, and was well known in later life for his philanthropic endeavours, especially during the Depression years. He supported the YMCA, Legacy, RSL, St John Ambulance Association and the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregational churches. His gifts included generous donations to the State Government to provide employment in the development of the national park at Yanchep, and for the upkeep of the State War Memorial and Royal Perth Hospital, and £90,000 for the McNess Housing Trust to provide homes for needy families. The McNess Housing Trust built houses on land bought from Gosnells Estate Limited in 1931. The McNess Housing Trust was the forerunner of the State Housing Commission which provided public housing and continues as the Department of Housing.

Sir Charles McNess was knighted in 1931, and died in 1938. In his will he left a further £32,000 to charities, institutions and churches. His name, and that of his wife, Annie Poncy McNess, are commemorated in a number of memorials around Perth, including the McNess Memorial (Presbyterian) Hall in Pier Street, Lady McNess Drive, and the McNess Memorial (fountain), which stood for many years in the middle of Stirling Gardens, Perth.

The McNess Housing Trust house on Lot 286 (No 208) in the Gosnells Estate was occupied by Mrs Agnes Pages who came from an old Gosnells family, originally from Spain. Mrs Pages was left destitute with five children when her husband, who had fought in the Spanish Civil War, failed to return to Australia. Mrs Pages was given this McNess Housing Trust home until her youngest child became independent.

In 1939 Mrs Violet Hoare, a widow, became the new tenant. When her youngest child was approaching independence, Mrs Hoare borrowed £200 to purchase the property. The home was owned by her family until the early 1980s. At the time the Hoare family lived at the property the external weather boards were oiled not painted. In the back yard were several fruit trees and the toilet on the back fence to enable the weekly collection of 'night soil'. There was no hot water and a copper on the kitchen stove provided hot water when needed. Later a toilet was built adjacent to the rear of the house and a covered walkway was another later addition.

The Hoare family sold the property in the 1970s and since that time the exterior has been painted and a bay window inserted into the front elevation. Previously it had the same elevation as the adjacent property at 210 Hicks Street.

No information is currently available for the residence at 210 Hicks Street. Its form and scale indicate that its origin is consistent with the adjacent property at 208 Hicks Street.

Historic Theme

Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
People: famous and infamous people
Demographic settlement and mobility: government policy

Associations:

Charles McNess
Pages family
Hoare family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The two McNess Housing Trust Houses (fmr) have historic value for their associations with the well-known philanthropist Sir Charles McNess.
- The houses have historic value as they represent the early recognition by the government and the community of the need for public housing particularly in this example, for widowed women.
- The two houses are rare examples of modest timber homes built in the Gosnells district in the inter-war period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 3:

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol. 10, 1891-1939.
Information from community member Coral Reid, March 2015.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



208 Hicks Street



210 Hicks Street



NAME OF PLACE		John Okey Davis Group	
Other names		City of Gosnells Museum - Wilkinson Homestead Wilkinson's Orchard (fmr) Frances Harriet Davis & John Okey Davis Graves Site of original Davis Homestead 'Chenies' Jarrah tree Almond tree	
Address		8-34 Homestead Road	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 101: Homestead and Almond Tree 4146: Gravesite, former homestead site, jarrah tree and part orchard	Diagram 50481: Homestead, Almond tree, part Orchard: Plan 2566: Gravesite, former homestead site, jarrah tree and part orchard:	Vol/Fol: 1444/420: Homestead and Almond tree: 3146/52: Part orchard 3146/51: Gravesite, former homestead site, jarrah tree and part orchard:
GIS property number:		Homestead and part Orchard: GIS Property	

	Number: 234107 Part Orchard: GIS Property Number: 304503 Gravesite, site of former homestead, Jarrah tree and part orchard: GIS Property Number: 231301
GPS coordinates	32° 062 119 115° 980 751

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Homestead: 1127 Orchard: 13830 John Okey Davis Park (inc gravesite): 13817
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G14 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List: Wilkinson Homestead and Francis Harriet and John Okey Davis Grave State Register of Heritage Places

PLACE TYPE	Precinct
ORIGINAL USE	Residence, orchard, grave
CURRENT USE	Museum, grave and memorial
OTHER USE	Passive recreation space

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1830s almond tree c1912 (homestead & orchard: 14 Citrus trees) 1983 plaque (grave) 1980s (agricultural shed)
Walls	Brick painted
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	Timber - outbuildings
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow (homestead)

Physical Description:

The John Okey Davis Homestead group of properties includes a restored homestead used as a museum, a 1980s shed, a small citrus orchard, grave and two significant trees set amidst the landscaping of the John Okey Davis Park which backs onto the Canning River.

The Homestead is a single storey brick and iron building with a steeply pitched hipped and gabled roof with two tall masonry chimneys with decorative corbelling extending from the east and west sides of the property. The brickwork has been painted white with contrasting cement render sills. The windows are timber framed sashes with security bars to all windows.

The façade is simple in its presentation with one full size sash windows and two smaller windows together with the timber panelled entrance door and side lights positioned towards the eastern end of the elevation.

The verandah extends around the house with the canopy being formed by the broken pitch of the main roof. The roof has been reclad with red Colorbond. The verandah is open, with the canopy supported on timber columns with a timber valance to three sides of the building. The rear section of verandah does not have the valance but the verandah has been altered to incorporate ramped accesses which are enclosed with colonial style cross balustrading.

The former Wilkinson's Orchard has been removed but a small number of citrus trees have been replanted to the rear of the homestead as interpretation of the original orchard, known as the 'Heritage Orchard'. Additional lemon trees were planted in 2002.

To the eastern side of the homestead, a substantial timber workshop/office has been constructed c. 1980s and a Colorbond shed has been constructed to the east of the Heritage Orchard. Neither of these buildings

have any cultural heritage significance but do form part of the overall operation of the site.

A mature Almond tree is positioned within close proximity of the orchard and a Jarrah tree is located in the parkland to the west of the homestead.

The Francis Harriet Davis and John Okey Davis grave is a replica and was erected in 1998 as a memorial to the Davis' and to ensure the original gravestone is preserved. The memorial stone was erected in 1983.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The Wilkinson Homestead is situated on a 27 acre property, on a portion of the land allocated to John Okey Davis in 1829. Associated with the Homestead are the remains of the Wilkinson Orchard (fmr), the grave of Frances Harriet & John Okey Davis, and the archaeological site of the original Davis mud brick house. Two significant trees, an Almond Tree and Jarrah Tree, are located within the parkland.

The Davis property, Location 16, which he named 'Chenies', was sold in 1862 to Charles Gosnell, director of a London perfume company, who purchased it for speculative purposes. Subsequently, after subdivision, the name Gosnells was adopted for the district.

In 1905 John Wilkinson, with his wife Emma, bought the property. John Wilkinson was a tailor from Ballarat. He got a job as a cutter in Fremantle in 1896 and later, in partnership with W.W. Middleton, an old associate from Victoria, became the proprietor. He returned briefly to Ballarat in 1901, to marry Emma Tippet. His business flourished and he bought into a Perth tailoring firm as well. In 1905, he and Emma purchased Gosnells Lots 1130 and 1134 on the river's edge.

John built a small temporary structure on the place for his family and commuted to his Perth tailoring business. Wilkinson Homestead was built in 1912 by Mr Pope. The Homestead was associated with a successful citrus orchard and remained in Wilkinson family ownership until 1963. Citrus orchards, particularly oranges and lemons, once dominated the district and the produce was renowned for its excellent quality. Some of the trees have been transplanted to a location nearer the Wilkinson Homestead. Near the orchard is an almond tree thought to have been planted by the Davis family on the site of their mud brick home of the 1830s. In the current park is a very old Jarrah tree (estimated to be 500 years old). In the 1980s the agricultural shed was constructed utilising the roof trusses from the old Maddington Centenary Hall, windows from the 1928 Gosnells Road Board offices and timber poles from the Orange Grove brickworks.

In 2002, the Homestead became known as City of Gosnells Museum – Wilkinson Homestead. It is well known for its education programs and activities representing lifestyles of the past.

Several plaques are attached to the Museum, noting its development:

City of Gosnells Wilkinson Homestead

Renovated under a joint project between the City of Gosnells and the Apex Club of Gosnells as a community resource centre opened by Mayor R D Harris, on Sunday 9 Nov 1980.

And:

City of Gosnells Museum. This building was officially opened by Mayor Lyal Richardson, JP, Freeman of the City of Gosnells on Sunday 17 April 1988 as part of the Bicentennial Year Celebrations. In 1829, John Okey Davis was granted the 7026 acre Canning Loc 16, where he settled with his wife Frances and their seven children. The property was called 'Chenies'. The Davis' struggled to clear and develop their land, but amidst hardship and deprivation they managed to build a mud brick home and plant a vegetable garden. Frances Davis died on 14 March 1835, aged about 52, and a year later, on 5 March 1836, John Davis died, aged 59 years.

There is some doubt about the location of John Okey Davis' actual burial site as there is supposed to be

another grave in the East Perth Cemetery with the name John Okey Davis. Whether it is simply a record in the Cemetery Register or not, has not been made clear, but a death recorded in the Register in the early years of the Colony did not necessarily mean a burial there, and it is considered unlikely that a body would have been transported to East Perth from the Canning district for burial in the heat of March. This is definitely the site of Frances Davis' grave and it is considered more than likely that John Okey was buried here as well. A search in the Perth Gazette failed to find a notice of death and burial, placing more evidence on this site.

The gravesite was first officially secured in 1927. The force behind the gazetting of the site was Chief Inspector of Fisheries, C. F. Gale, who had earlier discovered that the grave was that of his great-grandparents. The gravesite had earlier been used as a poignant site of interest during the marketing of the area by the Gosnells Estate Company in 1903. In 1962 the Council created the John Okey Davis Park to protect the site against the encroachment of new housing development.

A plaque marked the site during Foundation Day celebrations on 6 June 1983. Sponsored by the City of Gosnells Historical Society, City of Gosnells and Readymix Group (WA). The plaque reads:

This memorial near the site of their original home honours the districts first settlers John Okey Davis, his wife Frances Harriet and their seven children who on the 14th Nov 1829 were granted 7026 acres being Canning Loc 16.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: rural industry and market gardens Social and civic activities: environmental awareness
Associations:	Wilkinson family: Owner John Okey Davis: Owner Francis Harriet Davis: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Wilkinson Homestead has historic value as it is representative of the development of the Gosnells district from the turn of the Twentieth Century, both as a residential area and a major citrus producing area
- The place is important for its historic associations with John Wilkinson, one of the first fruit growers in the district
- Wilkinson Homestead provides a good example of the type of dwelling owned by a middle class businessman who, by virtue of his personal wealth, could subscribe to the popular Arcadian ethos of the period, whilst contributing to the agricultural development of the district
- The mature Almond Tree, Jarrah Tree and remains of the citrus orchard have aesthetic and historic values as they illustrate the past use of the place
- The grave site has historic value as a demonstration of the short and isolated lives of the early settlers
- The original Davis homestead site has research value as the potential site of archaeological finds which could provide evidence of settlement in Gosnells in the early 19th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Wilkinson Homestead: Exceptional significance Grave of Frances Harriet and John Okey Davis Considerable significance Almond Tree, Orchard and Jarrah tree Some/moderate significance Site of original homestead Some significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Wilkinson Homestead Category 1: The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with the Conservation Plan. Grave of Frances Harriet and John Okey Davis,

Jarrah tree and Almond Tree: Category 2

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Site of original homestead and Orchard: Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Recognise and interpret the site if possible. Potential of archaeological evidence should be investigated.

MAIN SOURCES

McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
State Heritage Office, Assessment Documentation
P1127 Wilkinson Homestead

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





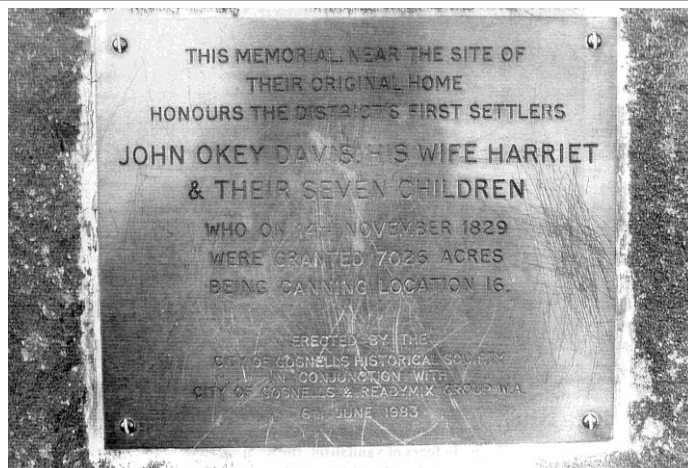


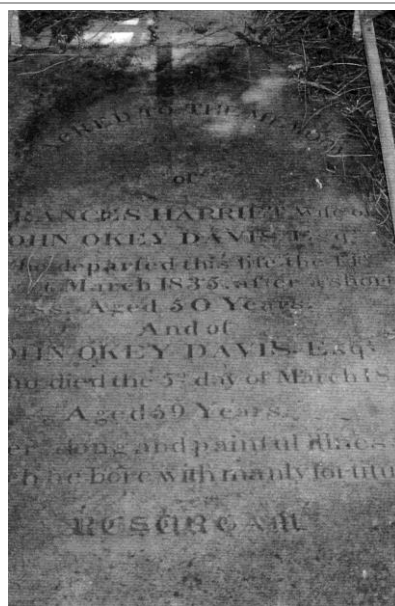
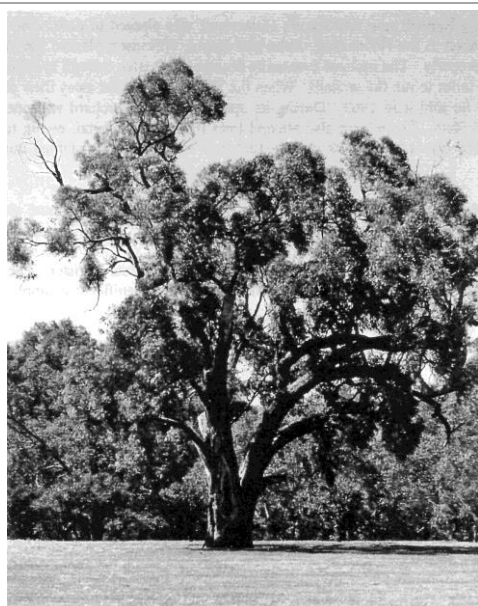
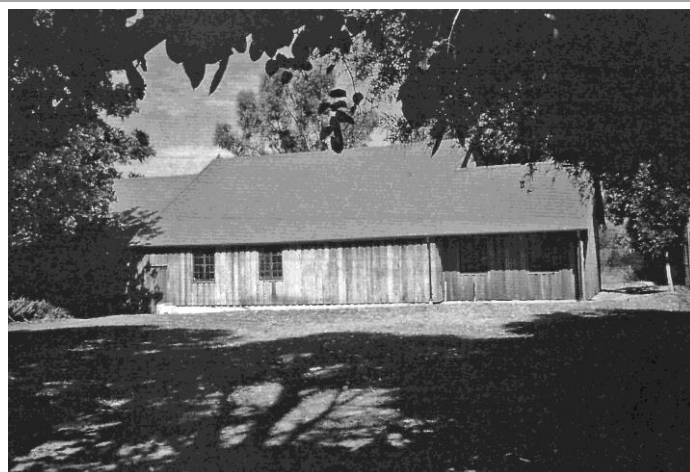
2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Wilkinson Homestead, c.1920

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P2014.531



Wilkinson Homestead, c1920

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P2014.541



NAME OF PLACE		Shangri-La	
Other names		N/A	
Address		64 Homestead Road	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 551	Diagram: 90975	Vol/Fol: 2087/97
GIS property number:		221964	
GPS coordinates		32° 064 453 115° 985 039	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	3950
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G15 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1907; 1996 (extension)

Walls	Timber frame and weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical Description: Shangri-La is located on the northern side of Homestead Road on the banks of the Canning River. The house is positioned at a slight angle to the road and is set back behind mature trees and a long driveway which prevents the house being seen clearly from the road. An arched gateway frames the entrance to the property, with 'Shangri-La' incorporated into the design.	
The single storey timber framed and weatherboard house has been extended but elements of the original small house are still in existence. A distinctive conical spired gazebo is positioned to the west of the house.	
The lot has been subdivided and the trees to the east of the driveway now belong to the neighbouring property but still provide an appropriate setting for the house.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residence
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This weatherboard and iron house was originally a one-room building, transported from Fremantle by train and located on its present site in 1907 by the builder of the Gosnells Hotel. It is likely he established it as his own temporary residence during the construction of the Hotel. It has not been established who the builder of the Gosnells Hotel was to further substantiate this story.

Early owners included draper Fisher Beard, and the Coughlan family although it is not clear if these families lived at the property. Solicitor Charles Lohrman lived there in the 1920s.

The house has been considerably extended creating several internal floor levels. It was given its present name 'Shangri-La' by Mr Akroyd-Stuart during the 1940s. Shangri-La is a fictional place described in the 1933 novel 'Lost Horizon' by British author James Hilton.

In 1951, Charles Akroyd-Stewart received permission from the Gosnells Road Board to re-erect a shed on his property. Charles Akroyd-Stuart had previously lived in Cottesloe but his divorce in 1941 may have been the reason to relocate to Gosnells and supplement his income as an engineer with an orchard business.

The site was subdivided in 1996 and the house was sold. The subdivision separated the mature date palm and avenue of trees along the driveway from the house. There is a more recent gazebo with a pointed roof, built to the left of the house.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	Fisher Beard: Owner Charles Lohrman: Owner Coughlan family: Owner Charles Akroyd-Stuart: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as it is associated with the development of Gosnells in the early 1900s when the district was a remote rural settlement.
- The house is associated with the period in which Gosnells was the home of professional men who commuted to the city and operated a modest rural business.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good modest example of the inter-war style articulated in timber and developed over time as requirements changed.

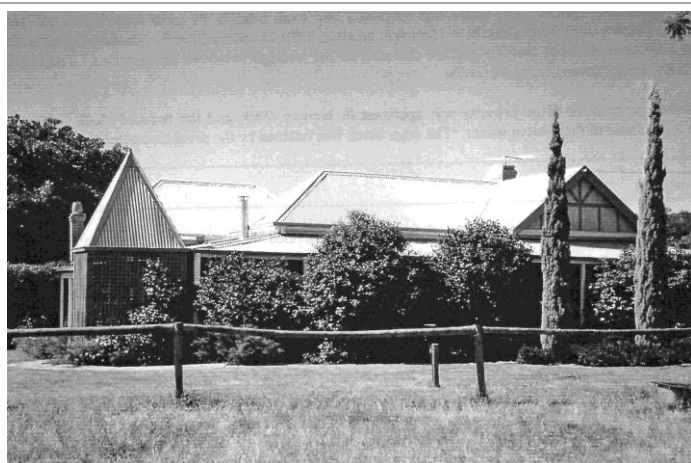
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Gosnells Information from previous owner - Roland Webb <i>The South Western Advertiser</i> , 1 November 1951, p. 12
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Shangri La, c.1935

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P2014.78K



Shangri La, 1961

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P2010.100



Shangri La, c.1935

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P2014.78N



Shangri La, c.1980

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P1998.746



NAME OF PLACE		Francis Residence (fmr)	
Other names		NA	
Address		108 Homestead Road	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 1123	Plan: 2566	Vol/Fol: 1130/130
GIS property number:		208885	
GPS coordinates		32° 062 299 115° 989 484	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1900s

Walls	Timber frame and weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation
Physical Description: Simple timber framed and iron house in poor condition with evidence of failing fabric. The house cannot be seen in its entirety being located at the rear of the lot and obscured by a recent dwelling constructed to the front of the original property. Part of the hipped roof form is visible with the brick chimney and raised roof line projecting above the roof of the newer property. The hipped and gabled roof is clad with red painted corrugated iron sheeting. The property is of timber framed construction clad with horizontal sheets of corrugated iron cladding. Orchards and rural landscape surround the property.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This residence was the home of Richard Edgar Francis (1867-1943) who served as a member of the Gosnells Road Board, 1920-1923 and Chairman between 1921 and 1923. The residence was initially a small shed but was extended in 1909.

R E Francis was born in Victoria and married Emma Laura Smith in South Australia in 1891. They had four children during the 1890s and by 1910 the family was living in Maylands, Western Australia. Richard Francis's profession was noted in the Electoral Rolls as a brass moulder. Richard Francis purchased the property in 1913 and it seems that he developed the orchard. The family are recorded as living in Homestead Road in 1916.

Prior to its ownership by Richard Francis, the property was owned by George Albert Thomas, a miner in Kalgoorlie, most likely as an investment. At the time Thomas purchased it, the 14.06 acre property was offered for sale at £5 an acre, on a 25% deposit and the balance over five years at 5% interest. The property changed hands again twice in 1910 to two married women living in Perth.

Richard Francis sold the property in 1938 to Mrs Rena Gianatti. It is speculated that Mrs Gianatti was associated with some of the participants in the 1934 Kalgoorlie riots and the house may have been used for hiding Claudio Mattaboni who was charged as a result of a death during this period. Mattaboni was acquitted but it is understood he lead a quiet life in Gosnells after this event.

In 1946 it was sold to Duran Jurasich. The orchard property was acquired in 1950 by Nick Ozich and Yerko Prgomet. A later house has been built in front of the original, which dates from when the orchard was established, probably in the 1910s.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers People: famous and infamous people Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	Richard Francis: Owner Gianatti family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with Richard Francis, prominent member of the Gosnells Road Board who built the house and established the orchard.
- The place has social value for its association with the Kalgoorlie Riots of 1934.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Australian Electoral Rolls, 1910-1943 Wise's Post Office Directories, 1922-1938 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection Notes from a meeting held at Town of Gosnells, 1 December 1976 to discuss a suggested list of items for inclusion in the National Estate category - held in City of Gosnells Local History Collection Certificates of Title, 357/125; 284/68
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	



NAME OF PLACE		Cottage, 69 King Street	
Other names		N/A	
Address		69 King Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 64	Diagram: 43360	Vol/Fol: 1335/526
GIS property number:		206179	
GPS coordinates		32° 072 563 115° 985 103	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Inter-war
CURRENT USE	Residential: single storey
OTHER USE	Residential: single storey

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1920s
Walls	Weatherboard

Roof	Colorbond
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Bungalow
Physical Description: A small timber framed and weatherboard cottage with pitched roof. The cottage is of symmetrical plan form to the façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by timber framed windows. The window to the right of the entrance has been adapted to incorporate an air conditioning unit. The roof is pitched over the main part of the house with a separate skillion positioned just below the eaves over the front section of the property. A further skillion canopy is attached to the front of the house forming the verandah canopy. All roofs are clad with Colorbond cladding. The verandah canopy is supported on timber posts and is open with no balustrade around the concrete deck. The house is positioned behind a small garden area with mature planting and lawns enclosed by a hardifence corrugated boundary treatment. The driveway extends to the north east of the property with a large shed located to the far side of the drive.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house is one of the first homes in the Gosnells area most likely to have been constructed in the inter-war period when the area of Gosnells was primarily used for agriculture.

An aerial photograph of the area in 1953 shows that market gardens were located close to the cottage and the majority of the surrounding land was undeveloped. A 1965 aerial photograph shows the addition of large sheds adjacent to the cottage which may have been for the accommodation of hens for egg production which was a common industry in Gosnells in this period.

This property was part of the original land granted to Charles Gosnell in 1862. After the land was subdivided in the early 1900s the 5.25 acre property located on the corner of King and Crandon Streets was acquired in 1909 by Emil Theodor Klæbe. His occupation is noted on the certificate of title as farmer, however it is not known what sort of farming he did here and whether he lived on the property or not.

In 1934, the new owner was farmer Richard William Hawley. Like many farmers, especially in the Depression years, he had to take on other work to support his family and living conditions on the farm were not good, as the family occupied a shack with clay floors and the area was subject to flooding in winter. In August 1935, following a complaint to the Road Board from a neighbour about water being drained onto his property, Mrs Hawley wrote: 'Last winter, life was unbearable, with solid wet clay floors in my shack, and that is why my husband, who is presently in Wiluna, dug the deep drain around the place.' The Road Board, however, had no choice but to have the drains blocked.

The property changed hands in 1951-52, which was around the time that the Roads Board finally had deep drains installed to alleviate the winter flooding in the street. The new owners were poultry farmers, Jan Nicholas and Margaretta Catherina Van As. Two other poultry farmers, Alfred Hampton and Brian Vale, variously owned the property over the following few years.

In 1970, the property was subdivided for residential lots. In 1988, the cottage was acquired by the State Housing Commission for \$43,500.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as a demonstration of the type of housing occupied by working families in the early twentieth century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.
MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs Certificates of Title 448/31; 452/119A McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1984.



NAME OF PLACE		Lewis House and 'Australia Remembers' Memorial Avenue of Trees	
Other names		McMahon Caring Centre Gosnells Men's Shed	
Address		64 Lissiman Street (behind Railway markets)	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 31	Diagram 85935	Vol/Fol: 2176/61
GIS property number:		218816	
GPS coordinates		32° 066 517 115° 998 405	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Lewis House (fmr): 13818 Avenue of trees: 13819
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G16 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Community facility Trees: memorial

OTHER USE	N/A
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CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	House: c1910 Avenue of Trees: c1995
Walls	Brick
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	Decorative timberwork
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: The single storey Federation bungalow is located to the rear of the Gosnells Railway Markets and behind the Amaroo Nursing Home. It is accessed along the Memorial Avenue of Trees consisting of London Planes with memorial plaques remembering those who served in World War Two. The house is a traditional Federation bungalow with Queen Anne detailing. The verandah, without balustrading, wraps around the perimeter of the house. The canopy is supported on timber columns with brackets and a valance. Two tall brick chimneys with decorative rendered corbelling project from the east and west sides of the roof. The windows are glazed with diamond leaded lights.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: The house was built by Edward Thomas Lewis around 1910. He was an orchardist specialising in citrus fruit. Mr Lewis also held a senior position in Western Australian Government Railways and was a capable architect and craftsman. The house remained in the Lewis family until 1995 when it was sold to the Amaroo Retirement Village. Memorial Avenue is an avenue of London Plane trees (<i>Platanus xhispanica</i>) located within the grounds of Amaroo Village McMahon Caring Centre on Lissiman Street. The Memorial Avenue of trees was planted in a combined effort by the Amaroo Retirement Village and the Rotary Club of Kenwick to serve as a reminder of Australia's contribution to the war effort in World War Two, particularly those Australians who died giving service to their country. The Avenue was dedicated at a ceremony in October 1995, marking the 50th anniversary of the ending of World War Two, hence the name - 'Australia Remembers Memorial Avenue of Trees'. At the base of each tree in the Avenue is a plaque which bears the name of a local person who served in World War Two. In November 2015 a memorial wall located at the end of the Avenue was unveiled which incorporates the names on the existing plaques, as well as new plaques to honour local people who have served in later conflicts.	
Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Outside influences: world wars and other wars Social and civic activities: cultural activities People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Edward Lewis: Owner and architect Amaroo Village - McMahon Caring Centre

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
- Lewis House (fmr) is significant for the association with Edward Thomas Lewis and the continuous ownership by the original Lewis family until 1995. The Lewis family were specialists in citrus production and influential in that profession in Gosnells. - The place has aesthetic value as an good and well maintained example of Federation style expressed in brick and iron.	

- The Memorial Avenue of trees is a significant commemoration of those who served in World War Two. The plaques provide a historical link to the community and the people from the Gosnells district who served during the War.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
MAIN SOURCES	Lefevre M., <i>A History of Lewis Homestead</i> , (booklet written for Amaroo), 2004 Gillan, Michael, <i>A Quality of Life: the history of Amaroo</i> , 1999 Information from Jeff Collins, CEO of Amaroo Retirement Village <i>Comment News</i> , 31 October 1995 http://monumentaustralia.org.au/search/display/106641-amaroo-mcmahon-caring-centre-memorial-avenue

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





2011 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Manning Avenue Footbridge	
Other names		N/A	
Address		Manning Avenue	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No:	Diagram or Plan No:	Vol/Fol:
GIS property number:		N/A	
GPS coordinates		32° 084 248 116° 015 366	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13833
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G17

PLACE TYPE	Other structure
ORIGINAL USE	Bridge: pedestrian
CURRENT USE	Bridge: pedestrian

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1926

Walls	Suspended concrete slab on steel frame
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description:	
The bridge extends from the eastern end of Manning Avenue across the river and into Broadhurst Road.	
The bridge is of concrete construction with tubular steel handrails which have replaced the original timber handrails and is supported on abutments faced with rubble stone. A pipe line is attached to the side of the bridge.	
Access is via sloping pathways through a leafy environment before opening out into the two roads.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Before bridges were built in the region, early settlers in the area travelled many miles to the nearest fords, adding hours to already difficult journeys. Pedestrian 'bridges' at first were logs, later replaced by purpose built pedestrian bridges.

This footbridge was originally constructed in the 1920s presumably by the Gosnells Road Board although no documentary evidence has been found to confirm this date. In 1949, a handrail was installed by the Gosnells Road Board on the incline at the south end of the bridge.

During the 1950s the South East Gosnells Progress Association requested lights were installed on the bridge.

Historic Theme	Transport and communications: road transport Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The footbridge, crossing the Canning River at Manning Avenue has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Gosnells area.
- The bridge has social value as it has been used consistently since the 1920s by local residents to provided access for pedestrians and cyclists to the Seaforth Railway Station, schools and Albany Highway.

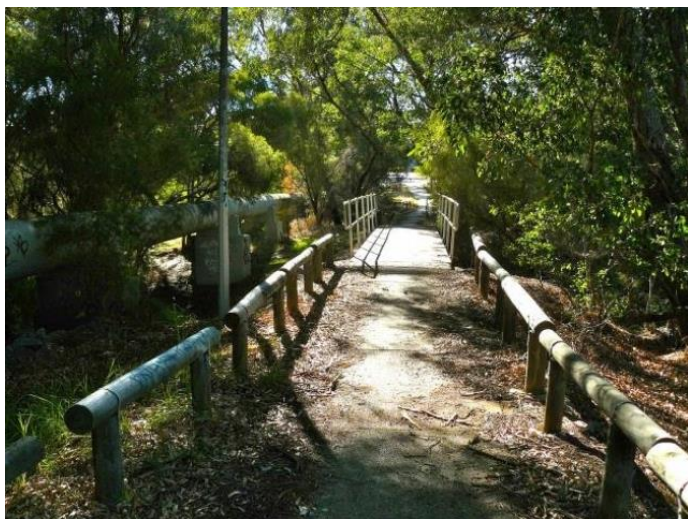
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Gosnells Council G.I.S. <i>South Western Advertiser</i> , 13 January 1949, p. 6
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Gosnells Primary School	
Other names		N/A	
Address		16 May Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 24998	Lot No: 1629	Plan: 184377	Vol/Fol: 3154/627
GIS property number:		210408	
GPS coordinates		32° 077 053 116° 003 620	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13816
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G18

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	School
CURRENT USE	School
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1907; 1909; 1947-1953; 1960s; 1970s; 1980s
Walls	Face brick - rendered above dado
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation
Physical Description: The Gosnells Primary School is set behind a row of mature trees. The complex is a combination of two different building styles and varying construction materials. The original school has been extended and altered and is no longer easily identifiable. An impression of consistency has been maintained, with the walls of most buildings being red face brick to sill height, and then rendered above.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High: incremental development

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The decision to build Gosnells Primary School was a response by the Education Department to a request from local parents. According to the Gosnells Estate maps, a school already existed in the Estate and many people moved to the area under that misconception. In 1904 a petition was sent to the Education Department requesting a school and in 1905 a provisional school started in the Methodist Church with 16 pupils. The first teacher was Arthur Hemeleers.

The school soon outgrew the Church facilities, and in August 1906 the Public Works Department called for tenders from contractors for the construction of a school and quarters on land provided by the Gosnells Estate Company. The design was one of the standard designs prepared by the architects within the Public Works Department. The successful contractor was J. W. Pearson with a tender of £774 0s 8d.

The school opened in 1907, as a 'model school'. Applicants for employment and teachers of small schools were sent to the school so they could study methods and become acquainted with the management of a small school. Teacher Robert Murdoch (Murdock) provided the example, and received high praise from the Department. During the first year, 38 applicants and teachers spent time at the school, mostly for approximately one week of study. As the school grew to approximately 50 students during the first year it was no longer suitable as a model school for the 'one person' regional school.

Murdoch was influenced by the Nature Study Movement and inspired his pupils to establish a garden and orchard, experimental agricultural plots, a coral fountain and a tennis court. The main showpiece; however was a landscape dominated by a working model of a volcano, ingeniously constructed to teach geographical terms through practical observation. People flocked to the school on Arbour Day, 1908, because, as the local correspondent wrote: 'The people of Gosnells are very proud of their school, the institution in every detail being regarded as a credit to the Head Teacher, Mr Murdoch'. (The Gosnells Story, McDonald & Cooper, p. 162.)

The success of the school was apparent in the decision to call for tenders for the construction of an additional classroom in March 1909 and in 1910 for tenders to construct additions to the quarters. The successful contractor for the addition to the quarters was R. Ward with a price of £120.

One teacher who had a long association with the school was Mrs Mary Carroll who started teaching in 1923 and retired in 1956. (See entry for Mary Carroll Park, Verna Street, Gosnells).

Extra classrooms were provided during the 1947-53 post World War Two period and in the 1960s a new canteen was supplied, while the active Parents & Citizens Association contributed to the constant improvement of the school facilities. The school continued to expand during the 1970s and 1980s with new classrooms and demountable buildings.

In 1985 an historical booklet was produced including anecdotes from ex-students such as the difficulties of

getting to school over flooded rivers and streams, and through the bush during heat waves.

In September 2005, to celebrate the 100 years of the school opening, the City of Gosnells Historical Society donated a fountain, to replace the 'Coral Fountain' that had long since disappeared. Cutting the ribbon was Norma Handmer (nee Brown) a past pupil of the school. The fountain was dedicated to the memory of Miss Grace Michel who attended the school in c.1912.

Historic Theme

Social and civic activities: education and science

Associations:

Robert Murdoch

Mary Carroll

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Gosnells Primary School has historic value as it demonstrates the establishment of a school for country teachers, in Gosnells in 1907, highlighting the rural beginnings of the area.
- The school mirrors the development of Gosnells in the ongoing incremental development of the facility.
- It has historic value for its association with leading teacher Robert Murdoch and for its long association with the teacher Mrs Mary Carroll between 1923 and 1956.
- The school building is representative of the architectural style and form of schools of the period and the streetscape plantings are similarly typical of the site response.
- The place has social value as many people in the district have had some association with the school since 1907.
- The place has social and historic value for its association with innovative teaching methods embraced and taught by Robert Murdoch. The identification of the school as a 'model' school demonstrates its influence on the theory and practice of teaching.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION
Category 3:

Conservation of the place is desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
 Hunter, L. R. M. & Milligan, Ray, *Some notes on the history of Gosnells Primary School, 1905-1995*
The Sunday Times, 27 November 1910, p. 4
The Daily News, 17 March 1909, p. 8
Government Gazette, 1906, p. 2729, 2955
The West Australian, 8 December 1910, p. 6

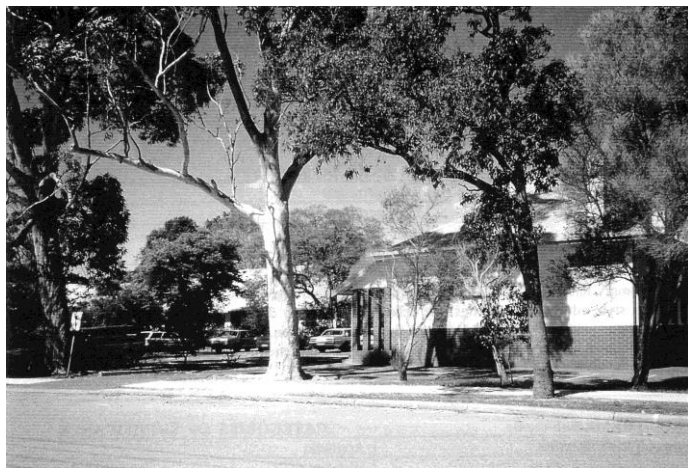
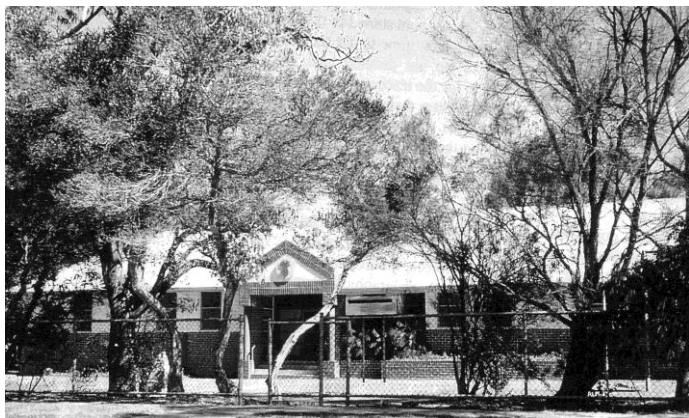
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



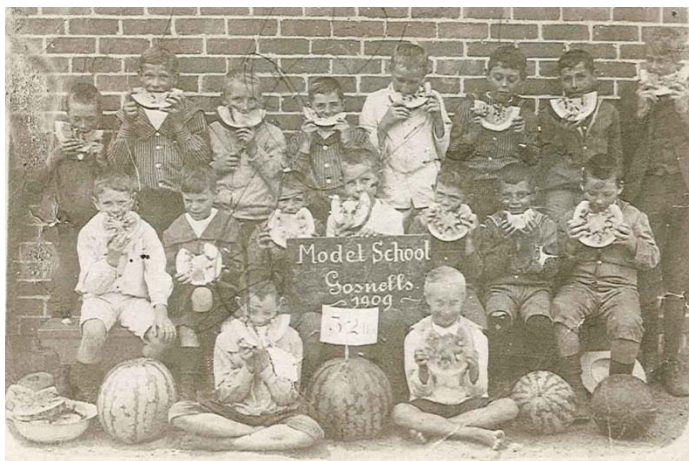
2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Gosnells Model School – Students 1909

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P2004.43B



Gosnells Model School – Coral Fountain, 1909

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection,
Image P1999.1529



NAME OF PLACE		House, 85 Mills Road West	
Other names		N/A	
Address		85 Mills Road West	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 9	Plan 2754	Vol/Fol: 1772/367
GIS property number:		206726	
GPS coordinates		32° 068 738 116° 006 356	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1910
Walls	Timber frame and weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation
Physical Description: A restored single storey dwelling of timber framed construction. The elevations are predominantly clad with weatherboard with a shallow section of fibre cement sheeting between the verandah and the eaves of the house. The hipped roof and verandah canopy are both clad in red Colorbond. The separate skillion roofed verandah canopy is supported on simple square timber posts with metal stirrups at the base. The deck is paved. The house is sited in a large garden on the southern side of the road with mature plantings and lawns.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The parcel of land on which this residence is located was subdivided in 1905 and it is likely that this residence dates from the early decades of the 20th century. The original owner or occupier has not currently been determined.

Aerial photographs from the 1950s and 1960s indicate that it was one of a group of houses on Mills Road located within orchards although this property does not appear to have orchards within the lot. Dense planting around the house is however evident from this period.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This place has historic value for its association with the early settlement and development of Gosnells.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a Federation style residence in a mature garden setting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs
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NAME OF PLACE		House, 89 Mills Road West	
Other names		N/A	
Address		89 Mills Road West	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 8	Plan 2754	Vol/Fol: 1682/141
GIS property number:		206728	
GPS coordinates		32° 068 879 116° 006 644	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Inter-war

Walls	Brick
Roof	Tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Californian bungalow
Physical Description: A traditional single storey dwelling with expansive hipped and gabled roof, sweeping low to form the canopy to the front verandah. The house is of brick construction with a concrete block verandah balustrade. The house is sited behind a low garden fence and dense garden plantings. A separate timber framed and fibre cement garage fronts directly onto the street, constructed of timber framed construction with fibre cement cladding with tiled gable roof.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The parcel of land on which this residence is located was subdivided in 1905 and it is likely that this residence dates from the early decades of the 20th century. The original owner or occupier has not currently been determined.

Aerial photographs from the 1950s and 1960s indicate that it was one of a small group of houses on Mills Road located within orchards although this property only has a small orchard close to the house. The carport close to the road was built in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

Historic Theme

Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Occupations: rural industry and market gardening

Associations:

N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This place has historic value for its association with the early settlement and development of Gosnells.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good example of an inter-war style residence in a mature garden.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Cargeeg Bridge	
Other names		N/A	
Address		Station Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No:	Diagram or Plan No:	Vol/Fol:
GIS property number:		N/A	
GPS coordinates		32° 070 293 116° 006 409	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13832
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G19 Main Roads Bridge 928

PLACE TYPE	Other structure
ORIGINAL USE	Bridge
CURRENT USE	Bridge
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1906
Walls	Timber construction with asphalt
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Cargeeg Bridge is a predominantly timber single lane bridge which has latterly had steel safety rails attached to both sides of the structure. A number of the timber supporting columns are in concrete footings and timber cross braces extend between the columns. Steel support columns have also been added either replacing original timber columns or to add additional support as traffic numbers have increased. The original timber board surface of the bridge has been replaced with asphalt. A pathway extends along the eastern side of the bridge. An additional safety barrier has been erected since 2010 separating the road way from the path.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

In November 1906, George Henry Cargeeg wrote to the Canning Road Board (precursor to the Gosnells Road Board) offering to build a bridge over the Canning River 'near Gosnells'. (The West Australian, 25 November 1905, p. 15.) . The Road Board agreed to allow Cargeeg to have the timber from the old Canning Bridge (unknown location) and for the board to supervise the work and pay for the supervision only. This bridge was under construction in early 1906 and completed later that year.

George Cargeeg (1851-1925) had a large landholding along the river bank to Martin. Cargeeg owner of the Bon Marche business was active in the wider community, holding roles in the Baptist Union, YMCA and was a Justice of the Peace.

Following the establishment of Gosnells Cargeeg released his subdivided property to the market. The blocks along Mills Road and Albany Road were quickly sold. The provision of a bridge at this location was undoubtedly an attractive feature of this subdivision.

The bridge was replaced in 1939 by the Main Roads Department. The new bridge 300ft long and 16ft wide of jarrah and wandoo construction cost £3300, of which the £1300 was provided by the Gosnells Road Board. As noted in an article in the local press, 'the bridge provides a short cut from the hills to the Gosnells Station and will assist owners of quarries at the foothills'.

The bridge was most recently resurfaced in 1996 with concrete and several service pipes are attached to the underside of the bridge. It is one of the few single lane bridges in the Perth metropolitan area.

Historic Theme	Transport and communications: road transport
Associations:	George Cargeeg

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The bridge has historic value for its association with the development of Martin in the early 20th century made more attractive through the provision of this bridge.
- The bridge has historic value for its association with early landowner, developer and active community member George Cargeeg.
- The bridge has aesthetic and research value as a rare example of a single lane timber bridge.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	Gosnells Council G.I.S. <i>The West Australian</i> , 25 November 1905, p. 15; 9 December 1905, p. 8; 19 April 1906, p. 5; 19 August 1939, p. 17

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Gosnells Oval, R. S. Sampson Memorial Grandstand and trees	
Other names		Gosnells Recreation Ground Hicks Street Hockey Ground	
Address		Terence Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 3	Diagram: 70716	Vol/Fol: 1743/101
GIS property number:		240398	
GPS coordinates		32° 071 327 115° 995 377	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13815
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G20

PLACE TYPE	Precinct
ORIGINAL USE	Oval, grandstand
CURRENT USE	Oval, grandstand

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Oval 1923/4

	Grandstand 1959
Walls	Grandstand: Steel frame and brick
Roof	Grandstand: steel frame and zincalume cladding
Other	Grassed oval
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Gosnells Oval and the R. S. Sampson Memorial Grandstand are located in the heart of Gosnells providing important sporting facilities and open space in the suburb. The oval is surrounded by trees with a number of significant gum trees located around the site. The grandstand is located to the western side of the oval, close to the Walter Street entrance and is of steel frame and brick construction with a cantilevered roof above the seating area. Access to the seating is via two brick staircases positioned at the corners of the front elevation. Changing room facilities are accommodated underneath the seating area. The Gosnells Football Club's Percy Garrett Clubroom is located to the north of the grandstand and is a single storey structure with a red Colorbond roof.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

When the Gosnells Oval was first planned during the 1920s, the members of both the Football and Cricket Clubs united to clear away the thick bush that covered the land sold by Roland Germon in 1924 to the Gosnells Road Board. A second portion of land was purchased by the club from George Wheatley in 1926. A steam tractor lent by Major George Kemshall of the Seaforth Boys' Home was used for the clearing, which included the felling of many tall gum trees.

The oval was used for a variety of sports following its creation. The facilities were simple in the early decades with a wooden fence only being erected around the ground in 1951.

The brick and steel grandstand, built in 1959 to accommodate four hundred spectators, was named after Richard Stanley Sampson who bequeathed £1,000 toward a public utility for the district on his death in 1944. R. S. Sampson (1878-1944) was the member for Swan in the Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1944.

The use of the bequest for a grandstand was decided at a public meeting and the Road Board borrowed the balance of approximately £5,000. In a newspaper article from the West Australian (23 September 1959) the grandstand was described as 'the most modern in the outer metropolitan area'.

The grandstand was opened in November 1959 with a gala program including a band, marching girls and athletic races. The cantilevered roof was ripped off during a storm in 1965 and was replaced.

The Gosnells Oval continues to be used by the Gosnells Football and Cricket Clubs and has a history connected to other sports such as hockey.

The Percy Garrett Clubroom honours Gosnells football coach Charles Percival (Percy) Garrett (1908-2007). Percy Garrett was an active and long serving member of the Gosnells community.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	Roland Germon: Owner Mr Wheatley Richard Stanley Sampson Percy Garrett

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- R. S. Sampson Memorial Grandstand (1959), Gosnells Oval and Percy Garrett clubroom form a significant sporting facility in Gosnells with considerable sporting and community associations since 1923.
- The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the venue for many decades.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Sporting Facilities City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Football Gosnells Football Club, <i>From the Pub Paddock: a centennial story of the Gosnells Football and Sports Club (Inc) 1911-2010</i> <i>The West Australian</i> , 20 July 1944, p.2 <i>South Western Advertiser</i> , 12 July 1951, p. 1
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Opening of the grandstand, 1959

City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image p2005.70.

Left to right: W. Byas, E.V. Martin, A.A. Mills, Len Hamilton MHR.



Opening of the grandstand, 1959

City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image p2005.69



Storm damage to grandstand 1965.

City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2007.498A



Storm damage to grandstand 1965.

City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2007.49C



NAME OF PLACE		Mary Carroll Park and White Gums	
Other names		Kurtz Ti-Tree Nursery	
Address		Verna Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No: Reserve 31993	Lot No: Various	Diagram or Plan No: Various	Vol/Fol: Various
GIS property number:		234987	
GPS coordinates		32° 080 675 116° 002 107	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13820
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - NE2-G Register of the National Estate

PLACE TYPE	Urban park
ORIGINAL USE	Natural bushland
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve
OTHER USE	Bird and wildlife sanctuary

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Mary Carroll Park is a large area of open space and lake with an abundance of mature trees and native plantings. The wetlands are an important bird habitat and the reserve generally is an important inner city recreation and natural environment space for the local community. Often in summer the wetlands are dry due to decreasing rainfall. The eucalyptus trees along Verna Street form the edge of Mary Carroll Park and form an important element of the street character with the tall mature specimens forming a dominant boundary between the park and surrounding residential developments.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Reserved in 1971, this bird sanctuary and park was named after Mary Carroll, a naturalist and former teacher at the adjoining Gosnells Primary School (1923-56). Mary Carroll Park has become the focus of considerable community interest and is supported by ongoing rehabilitation initiatives by a range of stakeholders including the Friends of Mary Carroll Park, the Gosnells Primary School, South East Regional Centre of Urban Landcare (SERCUL) and the Armadale-Gosnells Landcare Group (AGLG).

Prior to the creation of the park the land around the lake appears to have been privately owned and the site of the white gums was the location of a private residence.

Aerial photographs of the site indicate that this group of white gums originated with a planting program in the 1980s.

Historic Theme	People: local heroes and battlers Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	Mary Carroll

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This park has historic value for its association with local resident, Mary Carroll who was a committed primary teacher and naturalist.
- The place has aesthetic value for its collection of mature trees clustered around the wetlands in an undulating landscape.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells website http://www.gosnells.wa.gov.au Landgate Reserve enquiry detail 31993
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Swingler Residence (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		15 Wheatley Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 18	Strata Plan 52084	Vol/Fol: 2685/629
GIS property number:		306624	
GPS coordinates		32° 069 775 115° 997 559	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13829
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G21 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Offices

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1914
Walls	Brick/render/paint
Roof	Corrugated iron/Colorbond
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: Swingler Residence is located on the south western side of Wheatley Street behind a parking area. The single storey former residence is of brick and iron construction with a high hipped and vented gabled roof. The façade is symmetrical with a centrally placed entrance door flanked by tall sash windows positioned under timbered gables. The verandah extends across the entire façade wrapping around the north western side with a bullnose canopy supported on turned timber columns. The roof has been reclad in red Colorbond. Two tall rendered corbelled chimneys extend from the north-west and south-east sides of the roof. The property has been adapted for commercial use but this has not impacted on the aesthetics of the place.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The original owner of the place was Richard F. G. Paskett who took ownership of the land in December 1913. The building of the house was completed the following year.

The residence was bought by Doug (known as Mick) and Edna Swingler in 1946. Mick was from a well-established Gosnells family who had come to the district in 1920. They developed a dairy in Southern River Road. Edna's grandparents, William and Kathleen Lepper, had set up an orchard in Gosnells in 1905.

The Swinglers established a cabinetmakers and joiners business, which first operated in Hicks Street before relocating to the new industrial area on the former Canning Park Racecourse in the 1970s when the business was being run by son Mick. The Swinglers were active community members; Doug was a Rotarian and Edna was involved with the Gosnells Horticultural Society.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements People: local heroes and battlers Occupations: manufacturing and processing
Associations:	Swingler family: Owner Richard Paskett: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a residence constructed in the early 20th century in the Federation bungalow style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Gosnells in the early 20th century.

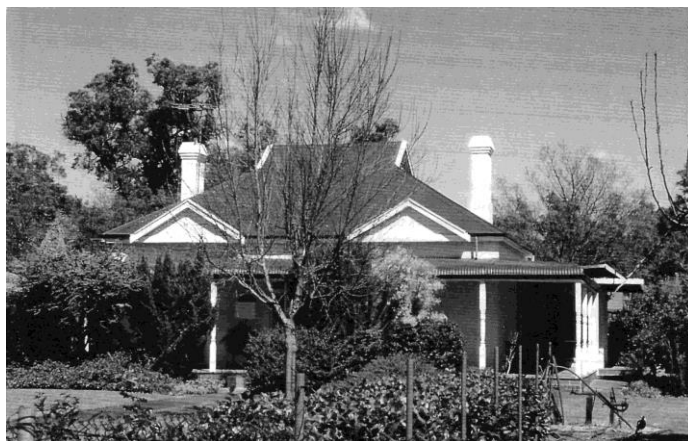
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Swingler (Biography) Information from D. Swingler
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Germon Residence (fmr) and Kurrajong tree	
Other names		Germon Family Home	
Address		27 Wheatley Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 211	Plan 2566	Vol/Fol: 1406/554
GIS property number:		214622	
GPS coordinates		32° 070 606 115° 998 672	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13814
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G22 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Women's activity centre

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1910
Walls	Brick with rendered banding

Roof	Colorbond
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: The former Germon Residence is located on the south-western side of Wheatley Street behind a parking area. Although the traditional setting for the tree has been lost due to the parking area, some planting has been incorporated into the landscaping and there is a mature Flame tree to the front of the lot which is of significance. The property is of single storey design and of brick and iron construction. The original corrugated iron roof has been replaced with red Colorbond which matches the bullnose verandah canopy. The façade is of symmetrical plan form with a centrally placed front entrance flanked by windows. The two window arrangements comprise a large timber framed sash window flanked by two narrower sashes. The sills have decorative elements below and run in line with the lower rendered band that only extends across the façade. A second rendered band runs across the face of the former house midway up the windows. The side elevations are rendered and painted brickwork. The separate bullnose verandah is supported on turned timber columns with an arched timber valance. The deck is concrete with a sloping access to the car park.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The original owners of this property, the Germon family, made a significant contribution to the Gosnells community. Roland Samuel Germon (1883-1951), was a civil servant and married Ada White in 1919 who died in 1931. He married Eileen May Waterman in 1932.

Roland Germon was active in community service and along with George Griffiths, called a meeting of local residents in 1912 to engender interest and funding for a district hall to replace the meeting shed behind the Gosnells Hotel. Germon also sold land to the Gosnells Football Club to build an oval. The land was cleared and prepared for competition by local people.

Roland Germon was a keen gardener and regularly entered horticultural competitions. In 1926, Roland Germon won £2 as his house and garden in Wheatley Street was judged the 'Prettiest Home' in Perth for the merits of both the house and garden. Roland Germon appears to have left the district in the early 1930s probably coinciding with the death of his first wife.

Mrs Blee, an owner of the house during the 1950s, taught piano to local children.

The Flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifoliar*) in the front yard is believed to have been planted by the Germon family. A native of the eastern parts of Australia, this specimen is a rare and healthy example of *Brachychiton* in Gosnells.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlements and mobility: settlements People: early settlers
Associations:	Roland and Ada Germon: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Germon Residence (fmr) is a representative example of residential development by prominent families, in central Gosnells in the 1910s.
- The tree also has significance for associations with the Germon family.
- The Women's Activity Centre also holds some significance to the place.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable Significance
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MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 2:

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES

Gosnells Historical Framework and Draft Inventory - pilot study
Research by Jock Beer on Williams & Germon families
The Sunday Times, 7 February 1926, p. 10

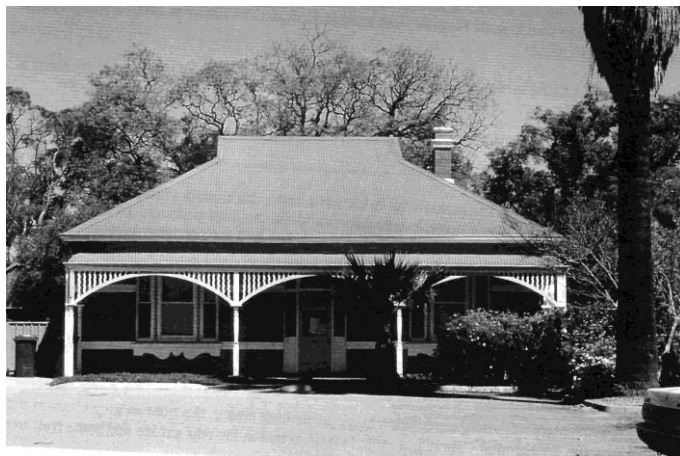
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Sutherland's Shop (fmr) and dwelling	
Other names		Sutherland's Ice-cream Parlour Croquet Club (adjacent on north side)	
Address		79 Wheatley Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 185	Plan 2569	Vol/Fol: 1447/713
GIS property number:		234960	
GPS coordinates		32° 074 326 116° 002 762	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13828
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G23 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Shop and residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	Croquet club clubrooms

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1926
Walls	Timber framed painted weatherboard cladding
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war functional vernacular
Physical Description: Sutherland's Shop and dwelling are located on the south western side of Wheatley Street and now forms the club house to the Croquet Club. The single storey timber framed building is clad with weatherboard and incorporates a hipped roof reclad with green Colorbond. The former shop projects forwards of the residence creating an asymmetric plan form to the façade. The former shop entry is symmetrical with paired windows with highlights either side of the entry door with stall board below. A skillion canopy projects from the main roof at a broken pitch over the verandah. The former residence is set back behind the shop with a single door entrance and a casement window set behind a further verandah, the canopy of which is the continuation of the main roof. An enclosed skillion roofed addition has been added to the east elevation with casement windows incorporated into the north and east walls. To the rear is a further verandah and enclosed sleep out. Within the grounds of the property are a well established Oak Tree and a large specimen of the Erythrina tree or Coral Bean Plant. Both trees are associated with the original occupants of the property. The Croquet Club's grounds are enclosed by cyclone fencing to the dual street frontages. Trees are planted along the far boundaries of the site. The mature oak towering over the former shop contributes to the leafy character of the area.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This weatherboard house and attached shop was built c.1926 by F. L. Sutherland, believed to be Francis Layton Sutherland (c.1889-1962). Sutherland operated the business known as the Sutherland's Gosnells Store and Tearooms from 1927 to 1935. The business was advertised in the local press as being able to supply 'anything from a lifesaver to a mousetrap', including groceries, patent medicines, Brunswick Gramophones, and a wide range of cool drinks from the newly installed soda fountain.

From 1936 to 1939 Alfred Bodycoat's mixed business was operating from the place. The land was subsequently transferred to Margaret F. Pages in 1942-43, and then to C. G. Thomas in November 1950. Two mixed business stores are listed in Wheatley Street in 1949: Frank Breakell's and Diana's Handy Store. It seems probable that one of these occupied the front room at Sutherland's General Store and Tearoom.

In March 1955, George Krinks, Gosnells' stationmaster in the 1940s and 1950s, purchased the site. In the Post Office Directories, Krinks is listed as residing in Wheatley Street since the 1940s, and it is possible he leased the residence behind the shop front before purchasing the building. It seems likely that the front of the building continued to operate as a mixed business until the mid-1950s.

Following 1954, a number of hairdressers operated from the premises. Between 1970 and 1978, Mrs Gloria Dear operated the front of Sutherland's General Store and Tearoom as a hairdresser. Mrs Dear recalls George Krinks continuing to live in the residence behind the shop front until his death in June 1976.

The property was acquired by the then Town of Gosnells in 1976 and on 1 July 1977 the Croquet Club was relocated to its present site on Wheatley Street adjacent to Sutherland's Store. The former residence portion of the property has been used by the Croquet Club as a clubhouse since 1977.

The front shop continued to be used as commercial premises and by the early 1980s the place was known as 'Patches Craft Shop' which operated until 1985 and in the late 1980s it housed the local women's refuge.

Historic Theme

Occupations: Commercial services and industries

Associations:

George Krinks: Owner
Francis Layton Sutherland: Owner
Alfred Bodycoat: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: (taken from the Conservation Management Plan)

Sutherland's General Store and Tearoom, a single-storey timber framed, weatherboard clad and corrugated iron roofed shop and attached house, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- Within the City of Gosnells, it seems probable that Sutherland's General Store and Tearoom is unique and is also rare in the Metropolitan Region as a surviving weatherboard 1920s store and dwelling;
- The place demonstrates the growth of Gosnells in the 1920's as rail made the suburb affordable for commuters and the centrality of rail as a means of travel for residents of Gosnells from the 1920s onwards; and,
- The place has aesthetic interest as a simple vernacular shop and attached house, influenced by the Federation bungalow style constructed in timber frame, weatherboard cladding and corrugated steel roof.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Considerable significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 2:

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES

Information from community member Margaret Lefevre
Swan & Canning Times, 3 December 1926
Comment News, 20 October 1987
Wise's Post Office Directory
F.L. Sutherland, General Store and Tearoom (fmr), 79 Wheatley Street Gosnells, Conservation Management Plan, for City of Gosnells, Griffiths Architects with Eddie Marcus, February 2014

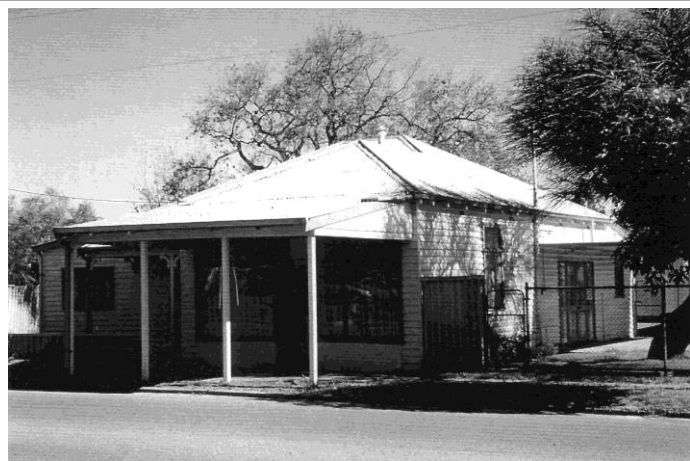
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Cutten's House (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		125 Wheatley Street	
Suburb/town		GOSNELLS	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 161	Plan: 2569	Vol/Fol: 270/1A
GIS property number:		208613	
GPS coordinates		32° 077 740 116° 006 752	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13813
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - G24

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1914

Walls	Brick
Roof	Decramastic roof tiles
Other	New bullnose verandah
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: Cutten's House (fmr) is located on the south western side of Wheatley Street. The single storey brick and decramastic tiled Federation styled house. The house has an asymmetric plan form to the front with a projecting square bay with timbered gable above. The roof is mainly hipped over the house with a small gable overlooking the carport. The roof has been reclad with decramastic tile which is metal sheeting pressed to look like tiles. Rendered corbelled brick chimneys project from the east and south sides of the roof. The verandah is a separate bullnose verandah which has been reconstructed, supported on square timber posts with no balustrading and a concrete base. The windows are arranged in paired timber framed sashes with a decorative rendered and painted sill.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Local residents recall that the house was built c.1910 for the Gosnells Station Master and his family. It is likely that the residence was constructed by the Public Works Department as a Station Masters House as this was the established practice, however no documentation has currently been found to substantiate this.

The first Station Master at Gosnells was Joseph Carroll and he was a keen gardener. His beautification of the Station grounds and his home garden was noted and approved of by the Gosnells District Fruitgrowers Association.

The longest serving Stationmaster was Henry Beechworth Cutten. He arrived in Gosnells c.1917, after serving as Stationmaster in Gwalia with his wife Christina Alice and their family. The Cutten family resided in the house until c.1949 and then relocated to Victoria in the 1950s. James Leonard Cutten, their son, also established a home in Wheatley Street.

At some time members of the Germon family resided in the house.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements People: early settlers
Associations:	Henry Beechworth Cutten: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Cutten's House (fmr) has aesthetic value as a representative example of the Federation period in good condition.
- The place has historic value for its association with long serving Station Master Henry Beechworth Cutten and his family.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988, p.
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Information from community member Margaret Lefevre

Wise's Post Office Directory

Australian Electoral Rolls

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Marri Tree Balfour Street Reserve	
Other names		Corymbia calophylla	
Address		Balfour Street	
Suburb/town		HUNTINGDALE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 3434	Plan No: 14373	Vol/Fol: LR3149/107
GIS property number:		235028	
GPS coordinates		32° 079 945 115° 975 639	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - TR6-H

PLACE TYPE	Tree
ORIGINAL USE	N/A
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A

Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The tree is a very large and unusual specimen of its type in the district. It is approximately 30 metres in height and has a canopy span of 30 metres. It is located at the rear of the Balfour Street Reserve.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: This large Marri tree is believed to be over 150 years old and therefore evidence of the vegetation at the time of early settlement of the district.	
Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: resource exploitation and depletion
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
- The tree has aesthetic value as an excellent example of the species in a park setting. - The tree is a rare example of its type in the City of Gosnells	

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells – 2010 Heritage Listed trees supporting information
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	



NAME OF PLACE		Southern River Progress Association Hall - site	
Other names		Southern River Community Hall	
Address		94 Southern River Road (cnr Bullfinch Street)	
Suburb/town		HUNTINGDALE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 2	Diagram: 14308	Vol/Fol: 1140/113
GIS property number:		233503	
GPS coordinates		32° 090 364 115° 973 393	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20058
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - H2

PLACE TYPE	Historic site
ORIGINAL USE	Community hall
CURRENT USE	Community hall

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c2004
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Colorbond

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The Southern River Progress Hall is a replica of the original hall and was built c.2004. The replica hall is of timber framed construction with weatherboards to the lower walls and fibre cement sheeting to the upper walls and green Colorbond roofing, guttering and downpipes. The hall is rectangular in plan form with a pavilion roof that breaks pitch over the side wings of the hall. Windows are aluminium framed sliding openings. The building is very simple in its expression, with a small covered entrance in the corner of the façade with plain timber double doors; two small aluminium windows and only the wording 'Southern River Community Hall' forming any decoration to the building.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Opened in May 1955, the Southern River Hall was built by the Southern River Progress Association, formed in 1937 by Bernard Gay and six other Southern River residents, including Messrs Bellingham, Chapple and Lane. The Association worked towards getting roads made and telephone and electricity services in the district, on the south side of the Southern River. After World War Two the Association turned its attention to providing social amenities.

After much fundraising, the first Southern River Hall was built on land donated by Bernard Gay. Permission to acquire the building materials had to be obtained from the State Housing Commission as they were in short supply and under tight government control following the War. Members of the Association provided the labour for the construction. The building was clad with vertical corrugated iron above a weatherboard dado.

The hall was a major social centre for the district and was occupied by the Association continuously. In recent years, dance evenings were held every second Saturday, the Physio Rhythm exercise class utilised the hall twice weekly, and the place was hired out for private functions such as birthday parties, band practice, and meetings on a casual basis. The hall was upgraded with internal ablutions with the assistance of the Gosnells Council. On 11 August 2002, the hall was destroyed by fire set by vandals. It was rebuilt on the existing site c2004 by the City of Gosnells. The reconstruction of the hall in the form of the original is an interpretation of the earlier structure.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	Southern River Progress Association Bernard Gay

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The site of the Southern River Hall has social value for the many events on the site since 1955 and it contributes to the Southern River sense of place for generations of residents.
- The replica of the Southern River Hall has social value as an interpretation of the previous hall and for its continuation of the former use.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Recognise and interpret the site if possible. Potential of archaeological evidence should be investigated.

MAIN SOURCES

McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
City of Gosnells Council Minutes, 13 May 2003
City News, March 2008

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



1981
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2006.243



1980
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2014.102



1985 Celebration of 50th Anniversary of the Hall
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2014.108A



C2003 After Fire
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2014.103A



NAME OF PLACE		Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery	
Other names		Canning Cemetery; Cannington Cemetery, Kenwick Cemetery	
Address		1762 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		KENWICK	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 11614	Lot No: 2558	Plan: 213351	Vol/Fol: LR3017/143
GIS property number:		235243	
GPS coordinates		32° 042 217 115° 972 975	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	03248
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - K1 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List National Trust Classified Dept. of Environment and Heritage Register of the National Estate 1992
PLACE TYPE	Other built type
ORIGINAL USE	Cemetery
CURRENT USE	Cemetery (closed)
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1864
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery is located in the industrial sector of Kenwick and provides a green space amongst the industrial sheds. The cemetery is located on the eastern side of Albany Highway and is partially obscured from the street by the trees and is protected from the street by cyclone fencing. A small gravel car park is located to the southern end of the Cemetery and Bickley Brook forms the southern boundary to the site. A pathway winds its way from the car park to the centrally placed grave sites called the 'Historic Walk'. The path is lined with rocks with interpretation plaques telling the story of Kenwick and the cemetery. The graves are arranged in family groups and located predominantly in the central section of the cemetery, with the older graves being enclosed by wrought iron fencing. Beyond the car park, access to the Memorial Wall is via a stone gazebo with seating in between the columns. The memorial is constructed of the same random stone with a centrally placed plaque naming the Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery Interments.	
Condition	Good: well maintained
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: The Kenwick Cemetery was first surveyed in 1864, on land donated by Samuel Wallace Bickley. A multi-purpose building to house a courthouse, school, police constable and place for church services was built on the site in 1865-66, with the church bell first rung on 7 January 1866. Burials in the cemetery also date from early 1866. In 1880 the building burnt down. A new stone church with an octagonal apse was designed by R. Bird and built by P. Reilly for £400. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Leake on 10 October 1883, and the church, known as St Michael's, was consecrated by Bishop Parry on 29 September 1884. A bible, prayer book and missal were presented on 1 July 1885 by Governor Sir Frederick Napier Broome and the font was given by the Sheriff, J. B. Roe. The church was capable of holding 100 people, but the foundations were not well done and the building was badly cracked by 1896. It was demolished in 1900, and the stone was used for road making. Some years later the foundation stone was accidentally dug up and was then lodged at St Luke's Church. The Kenwick Cemetery continued as a public burial ground until 1914 when it was closed for a short period. In the 1930s, the Gosnells Road Board took over administration of the place from the local Cemetery Board. Over the years the poor state of the Kenwick Cemetery was raised by a number of residents. It was variously described as an 'eye-sore', 'dilapidated' and 'ugly'. In the 1980s the Cemetery was cleaned up and renamed Kenwick Cemetery Gardens. It was later renamed Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery. The Cemetery was formally closed on 27 July 2001. The last person on the 'right to burial' list was interred on 11 September 2007. Those buried in the Cemetery include a number of representatives of the Gibbs, Harris, Morrow, Shepherd, White and Dellar families. There are approximately one hundred and eighty people, including infants, buried in the Cemetery but not all graves are marked. Today the Cemetery is situated in the middle of an industrial area and is maintained by the City of Gosnells.	
Historic Theme	People: early settlers Social and civic activities: religion Social and civic activities: cultural activities
Associations:	Samuel Wallace Bickley: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as the first cemetery established in the Canning district, and is the only remaining evidence of the social centre of Kenwick, which was one of the earliest settlements in Western Australia along the Swan/Canning River system, and was the core of the Canning district during the mid to late 1800s;
- Although no longer open for public burials, the place provides evidence of the many families associated with the Canning district from the 1860s to 2001;
- Established as a local cemetery in the 1860s, the place illustrates the original isolation of Kenwick and the Canning district from closely settled areas such as Perth and Fremantle during the mid to late 1800s, and provides evidence of the harsh conditions of the early years of settlement;
- The place has social value to the families and descendants of those buried in the cemetery and to the local community as a place associated with many of the district's early pioneers.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Exceptional significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 1: The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place)

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Weiland, D (comp.), <i>Community History of the Kenwick Cemetery</i> Lefevre, M. <i>City of Gosnells Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery</i> , 2003, updated 2009 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Cemeteries and Burials City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Kenwick National Trust Assessment, Heritage Council of WA Doncaster, Rev. E.W., <i>Places of worship in the Perth Anglican Diocese</i> , 1954 Bickmore, Jill, <i>List of burials at Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery</i> , 2006
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Brixton Street Conservation Area	
Other names		Kenwick Swamp Yule Brook Reserve Brixton Street Wetlands	
Address		Brixton Street	
Suburb/town		KENWICK	
Land Description			
Reserve 49200	Lot No: 808	Plan: 50190	Vol/Fol: LR3140-600
GIS property number:		302421	
GPS coordinates		32° 030 545 115° 971 572	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	12411
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - NE3-K Dept. of Environment and Heritage Register of the National Estate 2000 Bush Forever Site 387

PLACE TYPE	Urban open space
ORIGINAL USE	Park/reserve
CURRENT USE	Conservation area
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Brixton Street Wetlands lie on a very flat waterlogged Pinjarra Plain that lies at the base of the Darling Range. The reserve is 19 hectares and is bound by Brixton street, Alton Street, Roe Highway and a portion of the government rail network. The site contains a mixture of wetlands containing over 320 plant species, more than 20% of Perth's flora in just 0.005% of Perth's area. The wetlands hosts plant communities and species that are rare and endangered. The reserve contains many different vegetated wetlands with fringing vegetation in or near to its condition prior to settlement of the area. Of particular interest are the over 80 special wildflowers that are rare and endangered on the site which have only recently been discovered by botanists and are uncommon on the Swan Coastal Plain. The reserve is also the habitat for the Quenda (Southern Brown Bandicoot), water birds and many native terrestrial and aquatic animals.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: Preservation of this natural heritage grew out of a campaign by the Waterbird Conservation Group in the late 1980's, leading to the founding of the Friends of Brixton Street Wetlands group in 1994. In 2004, in recognition of its conservation significance the Wetlands were vested in the Conservation Commission of Western Australia as a nature reserve for conservation of flora and fauna managed by the Department of Environment and Conservation. A management committee with representation from the Friends, DEC and the City of Gosnells has been responsible for management of the Wetlands. Management actions include weed management and bushland restoration, the upgrading of fences, placement of signs and rubbish removal. Landgate designated the reserve in 2007. The Friends of Brixton Street Wetlands continue to manage and promote the reserve.	
Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment People: local heroes and battlers Demographic settlement and mobility: environmental change Social and civic activities: environmental awareness
Associations:	Friends of Brixton Street Wetlands

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: - The place has social value to the community as demonstrated by the effective and ongoing campaign to establish the reserve led by the Friends of Brixton Street Wetlands Group. - The place has aesthetic value for its qualities of undisturbed wetland with the associated fauna and flora.
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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 City of Gosnells – Local History Collection Friends of Brixton Street Wetlands website http://www.friendsofbrixtonstreetwetlands.org.au/
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Liddelow Homestead (fmr) and Fig Trees	
Other names		Kenwick Park Liddelow Homestead Museum and Arts and Crafts Centre	
Address		7-9 Cooper Avenue	
Suburb/town		KENWICK	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 11	Diagram: 42704	Vol/Fol: 614/156A
GIS property number:		220212	
GPS coordinates		32° 040 509 115° 968 101	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	11000
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - K2 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Homestead
CURRENT USE	Arts and crafts centre
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1884; 1995 extension at rear
Walls	Rendered brick

Roof	Colorbond
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description: Liddelow Homestead was originally located in a semi-rural area but over time the land use has changed and the former homestead is now located in the centre of the Kenwick industrial area. The former Homestead is positioned on the southern side of Cooper Avenue behind significant and spectacular fig trees. The site is enclosed by cyclone fencing which allows for visual permeability of the site. The former Homestead overlooks Cooper Avenue with additions to the rear of the site built around a central lawn. The former Homestead is of brick and iron construction and despite the modifications to its presentation the form of the building is still evident. The brickwork has been rendered and painted, the roof has been reclad with Colorbond and the front windows have been replaced with timber framed casements. The front elevation and the north western elevations have an open verandah supported on timber columns. The canopy to the verandah is the continuation of the main roof of hipped design. The windows to the side elevation have also been altered, with the sash windows being replaced with wider and shallower openings containing three sectional openings with two multi-paned windows flanking a larger fixed pane. All evidence of the traditional sashes and sills has been lost through the render. The smaller windows comprise the two multi-paned casements without the central fixed pane. The current house dates from the 1880s and was the second Liddelow Homestead, the first being destroyed by fire. The current house when it was rebuilt included servants quarters and outbuildings to the rear, some of which are still extant. A rammed earth building was constructed to the rear of the site in 1995. To the front of the building, within the fence, are two significant fig trees; a large Moreton Bay Fig tree (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) and a large Weeping Fig tree (<i>Ficus macrocarpa Hillii</i>) which have become a landmark in the streetscape. The trees date from the original homestead and had been planted by the Bickley family so were already established by the time the current property was constructed.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The former Liddelow Homestead is situated on part of the land purchased by Samuel Wallace Alexander Bickley in 1833 (Locations 3 & 12) and 1854 (Location 11). Bickley spent the years 1837 to 1851 in India before returning to WA. The property, of 2,555 acres, was known as 'Kenwick Park' and Wallace Bickley bred horses for the Indian remount trade and established an export business in Fremantle, handling sandalwood, whale oil and horses. The Bickley family lived in a weatherboard residence built on the site of the present Homestead.

The large Moreton Bay Fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Weeping Fig tree (*Ficus 255Inherit255pa Hillii*) growing in front of the Homestead are said to have been planted by Wallace (Samuel) Bickley. A real estate map dated 1907 shows a photograph of these trees that were already large. They were referred to on the map as old Indian fig trees.

John Liddelow leased Kenwick Park from Wallace Bickley's estate in 1874 and acquired the title in 1883. After the timber house was destroyed by fire in 1883, Liddelow built the Homestead. Liddelow was a prominent wholesale butcher with premises on the corner of Barrack and Murray Street (in Perth), and used Kenwick Park to graze and slaughter the cattle brought down from the North-West.

The Liddelows were the centre of the social set of the area and their property became a popular gathering

place for local residents. John Liddelow was a founding member of the Kenwick Church, St Michael's, and he also worked towards the formation of the Canning Road Board and the Canning Park Race Course. He was Chairman of the Road Board in 1891. His son Frederick was to inherit Kenwick Park, but he died of pneumonia, aged 39, in 1892, supposedly brought on by constantly fording the Canning River in winter to tend to his market gardens in Spring Road. When John Liddelow died the following year, Frederick's 10-year-old son, Beverley John Liddelow inherited, with his mother Eliza as trustee.

The property was leased out until Beverley reached legal age in 1904. Beverley Liddelow did not care for farming and in 1907 Kenwick Park was put up for auction. The description of the eight-room homestead at this time matches the building that currently exists. The property was sold and subdivided. Lot 1, comprising 42.56 acres with the Homestead with river and Albany Road frontages, huge dairy, workers' quarters, an extensive orchard and rose gardens, was purchased for £3,000 by Walter Robert Hayes. The Hayes established a dairy herd but the business was not successful. The workers' quarters were demolished and the materials used for construction of a shop on the corner of Royal Street and Albany Highway in 1915.

In 1923, Ada and Ernest Hicks from New Zealand ran a small dairy, producing butter for local consumption, with the milk used in a piggery. Several other unsuccessful ventures included a sawmill in a back paddock and an upholstery stuffing business in the dairy building. In 1929, Liddelow Homestead was divided into two residences. In 1941, brick makers L. Whiteman Ltd acquired the property for the clay deposits. Later owners further subdivided the land and the remaining outbuildings were removed. In 1972, the Homestead, on 0.824 acres (256Inherit 3,330 square metres), was purchased by the Shire of Gosnells.

The building was restored in 1975 by the Shire in conjunction with the Commonwealth Government under the Regional Employment Development Scheme, during which some of the timber verandahs were replaced with concrete. The Homestead was occupied as Liddelow Homestead Museum and Arts and Crafts Centre, which opened on 14 February 1976. In 1990 the Museum function was relocated to another site and a timber-clad outbuilding was added to cater for the growing function as an Arts and Crafts Centre. In 1995, a rammed-earth building was added, connected to the Homestead by a covered way at the rear.

Historic Theme

Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
People: early settlers
People: local heroes and battlers

Associations:

Samuel Wallace Alexander Bickley: Owner
John Liddelow and Liddelow family: Owner
Hicks family: Owner
Whiteman Bricks Pty Ltd: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Liddelow Homestead and Trees, comprising a rendered brick and iron Homestead constructed c. 1880, a timber clad Outbuilding (c.1990), a rammed-earth Arts and Crafts Building (1995), two mature Ficus trees, together with plantings, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is indicative of the pastoral settlement of Western Australia in the mid-1800s, which was the earliest form of European settlement in the State and opened the way for agricultural settlement and residential development;
- The spreading verandah and residential scale of the Homestead, are representative of a vernacular homestead and are valued for their contrast to the surrounding light industrial development. The two mature Ficus trees at the main entrance provide a picturesque setting and contribute to the landmark quality;
- The place is associated with John Liddelow, a prominent butcher in Perth in the 1860s to 1880s, Perth City Councillor 1886-1889, and active in farming and local affairs in the Canning district;
- The remnant historic plantings at the place are representative of exotic species common in the late nineteenth century; and,
- The Homestead was constructed c.1882 as the residence for Kenwick Park, an extensive property in the Canning River area, which gave its name to a suburb in the district and was the centre of local social activity for a number of years.

- The timber Outbuilding and the Arts and Crafts Building have little significance.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

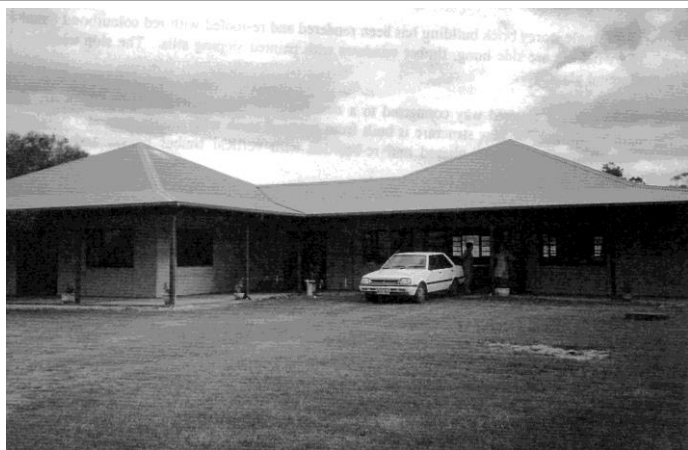
MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Liddelw Homestead City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Kenwick State Heritage Office P11000 <i>Conservation Management Plan for Liddelw Homestead (fmr)</i> , Hocking Heritage Studio, 2015
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Liddelow Homestead, c.1925

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2000.3



Liddelow Homestead, c.1925

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2000.4



NAME OF PLACE		Kenwick School	
Other names		Kenwick Primary School; Kenwick School Education Support Centre	
Address		1 Moore Street	
Suburb/town		KENWICK	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 37598	Lot No: 4106	Plan: 192897	Vol/Fol: LR3108/104
GIS property number:		215839	
GPS coordinates		32° 037 457 115° 967 224	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20059
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - K3

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Education facilities
CURRENT USE	Education facilities
OTHER USE	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1937; 1970s

Walls	Rendered brick and face brick
Roof	Clay tiles 1970s - metal cladding
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Functionalist Twentieth Century Modern
Physical Description: Kenwick School is located on the edge of both the industrial area and the residential area and is situated amidst an area of open grass and natural environment. The school has been significantly enlarged but the original 1930s section remains extant. The school is tucked away at the bottom of Moore Street and cannot be clearly seen. The rendered brick and tile building is a single storey structure representative of schools constructed in the 1930s with a regular rhythm of multi-paned sash windows, hipped roof and contrasting elevations of brick and render. The lower sections of the wall are face brick and the upper section, from sill height, are render with the render being applied in a rusticated style. The hipped roof is clad in terracotta tiles with overhanging eaves lined with an embossed eaves lining. The plan form of the original section is asymmetric with a slightly projecting bay. Much of the elevation is taken up with the arrangement of the four timber framed sash windows. All the sashes are of the 9-over-9 pane style though the two outer windows are narrower than the central windows and are separated by a rendered column. The windows to the recessed section are in a bank of three 6-over-6 pane sashes with a lower level window. The site has been developed in various stages with the school now presenting as a comprehensive complex providing a range of schooling facilities.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate: incremental development

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The first school for Kenwick students was at East Cannington, where a one-roomed building with teacher's accommodation was built in 1912. Despite the site being subject to regular flooding, the school continued to operate and it was not until 1937 that the Kenwick Primary School was built.

It served the local community for forty years until 1981 when it was converted for use as a Special School for children aged four to eighteen, from Kindergarten to Year 12, with a diverse range of support needs and abilities. The replacement school was opened in East Kenwick (near Kenwick Library) in 1980.

The School serves about eighty special needs students from a large catchment area covering Byford to Kenwick and Roleystone to Thornlie. One teacher and two assistants are supported by specialist teachers, social trainers, swimming teachers, Health Department nurses, and administration and office staff. The school has two ovals and three fenced playgrounds, basketball/volleyball court, indoor heated swimming pool, library, mini gym, and facilities for teaching life skills including a kitchen and laundry.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: education
Associations:	Education Department: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Kenwick School has historic value for its association with the provision of education to the students in the area since 1937 and more specifically for specialist education since the 1980s.
- The place has social value for the students and members of the wider community who have attended the school for a variety of reasons since 1937.
- The place has aesthetic value as a modest example of an educational facility built in the 1930s which demonstrates the style and detail of the period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Department of Education and Training, Schools online report State Records Office, Education Dept. archives McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS	
	



NAME OF PLACE		House, 78 Oliphant Street	
Other names		N/A	
Address		78 Oliphant Street	
Suburb/town		KENWICK	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 632	Plan: 20416	Vol/Fol: 2028/108
GIS property number:		220268	
GPS coordinates		32° 037 606 115°982 549	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13842
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - K4

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1920s

Walls	Timber framed
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Californian bungalow
Physical Description: The single storey house is timber framed and clad with a stucco dado and battened asbestos above. The expansive corrugated iron clad roof is hipped and continues at break pitch over the perimeter verandah. The tall chimneys are stucco with face brick geometric detailing at the top. The verandah posts are rendered brick to dado with chamfered timber posts above. Part of the northeast corner is enclosed in brick. The rear garden has large trees within it.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The house located at 78 Oliphant Street was originally situated on a nine acre property. The earliest records available (1927) show the home was owned by Australian Homes Limited. Shortly after that it was sold to C. M. Watkins, the first of a long series of owners and occupants. This is likely to be Christina Marion Watkins, the wife of Frederick Edward Watkins, an accountant; the couple lived in Victoria Park.

Aerial photographs of the site in the 1950s and 1960s show that the house was surrounded by a cluster of farm buildings and was accessed from the west via Belmont Road. Around the homestead were several large trees and orchards. The property was relatively unusual as it remained as a large landholding until the early 1990s.

The Carrie family owned the property in 1995 and a subdivision of the property since 1998 has left the house on a 1,120 square metre block, with mature trees at the rear. No further information about the former owners or occupants has been determined.

Historic Theme

Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Occupations: rural industry and market gardening

Associations:

Australian Homes Limited: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic value as it demonstrates a simple form of the Inter-war Californian bungalow style in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area for agriculture in the 1920s.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION**Category 3:**

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

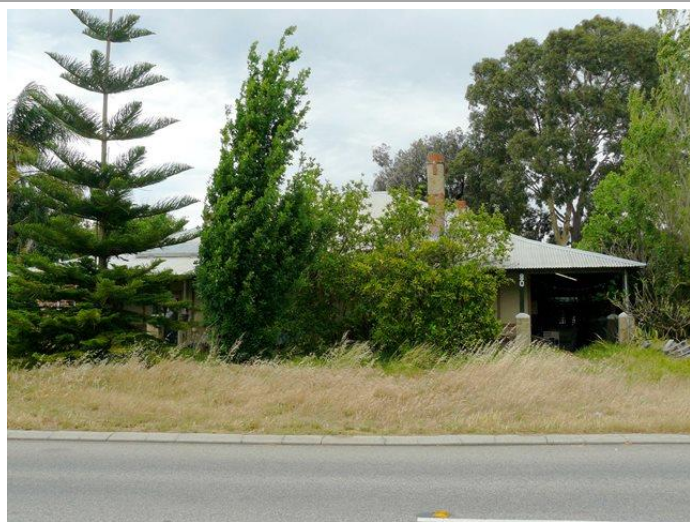
MAIN SOURCES

Gosnells Road Board Rates Book
Researcher Margaret Lefevre 1997

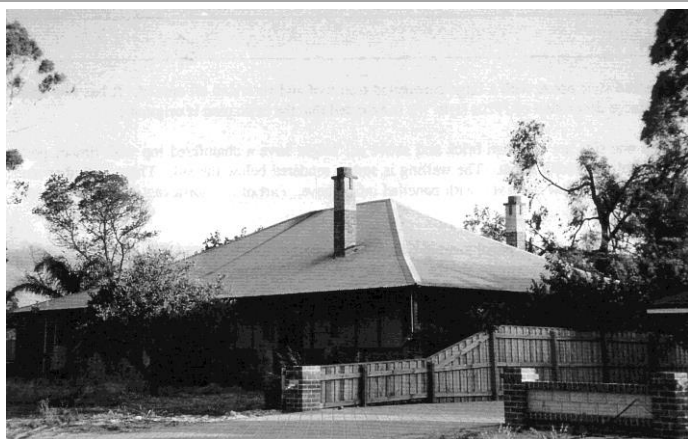
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Riverview (fmr)	
Other names		White House Reception Centre (fmr); Milla-Withy (fmr) Church of Foursquare Gospel; The White House Community Church	
Address		50 Nicholson Road	
Suburb/town		LANGFORD	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 24065	Lot No: 2	Diagram: 58127	Vol/Fol: 1578/904
GIS property number:		230451	
GPS coordinates		32° 030 674 115° 940 933	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13845
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - L1

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Church
OTHER USE	Function Centre
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	

Construction Date	1898
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated iron (painted)
Other	Metal framed windows
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: Riverview (fmr) comprises a building complex adjacent to the Canning River on Nicholson Road. The original house is still discernible despite extensive additions and an extension of concrete block structures at the rear. The original brick house has been rendered and painted white. The frontage is symmetrical with bay windows flanking the central entry. The hipped roof has faceted detailing over the bay windows. The original front verandah has been replaced by a substantial concrete parapet structure supported by classical columns on the concrete floor.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low: extensive alteration and intervention

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This former residence was built in 1898 for William and Anne Brookman on their extensive landholding known as 'Riverview'. The architect of the residence has not been determined.

William Brookman (1859-1910) had made his fortune on the Kalgoorlie goldfields when he and Sid Pearce discovered the gold reefs that made up the Golden Mile and launched the Coolgardie Gold Mining and Prospecting Company in London. From 1895 to 1902 the Brookmans lived an extravagant and often outlandish lifestyle with a mansion in Perth, liveried servants, a private yacht, a seaside home at Mandurah (Peninsula Hotel - now demolished), the Riverview country estate and considerable property investments. The rows of semi-detached houses that line Moir and Brookman streets in Northbridge are just one of his many property developments, and Brookman Street in Kalgoorlie is named for him.

Riverview was developed with 260 acres of grape vines and orchards with a variety of trees. In addition to the large residence, there was a manager's house, and eleven workers' cottages to accommodate the large workforce needed to run what had become the largest orchard in the State. By the turn of the century a large bore and reticulation system had been set up at great expense to water the orchard. Riverview was the scene of many extravagant social affairs where William Brookman and his wife, Anne, lavishly entertained their guests.

Brookman had a short political career that included a term in the State Legislative Council (1900-1903) and a period of some eight months as Lord Mayor of Perth (1900-1901). His outlandish lifestyle saw him removed as Mayor prior to the Royal Visit of the Duke and Duchess of York following the opening of the first Federal Parliament. By 1902 the Brookmans were in financial difficulty and their properties and possessions were auctioned, including Riverview. William Brookman returned alone to his family home in Adelaide where he died in 1910, aged 51.

Riverview may have been subsequently subdivided but the residence remained in the Brookman family until 1915 when it was advertised for sale within a 5 ½ acres grounds. The residence was described as one of the 'most famous of West Australian homes' of 'eight rooms beautifully furnished and decorated including a ballroom or billiard room'. The sale included all furnishings.

Information from the Post Office Directories and Electoral Rolls indicate that between 1915 and 1919 the property was occupied by the Turton family.

In the early 1920s until the mid 1930s the place was owned and occupied by Alexander Stuart Cameron (c.1864-1934). Cameron was born in Montrose, Scotland and he became a successful sheep farmer near Onslow. In partnership with James Clark he established Wogoola Station, now called Nyang, in 1891. Wogoola was the Aboriginal name for the permanent waterhole located a few hundred metres downstream from the homestead pool of Milla-withy. Wogoola is reported to have been an excellent station managed by

Alexander Cameron. In its early years the stock on the station built up to include 20,000 sheep, 80 to 100 horses and a small herd of cattle. Cameron went on to become a Justice of the Peace and a prominent member of the burgeoning community in the Ashburton district.

Cameron sold his portion of the station to Clark in 1917/18 and retired to Perth with his wife to run a dairy at Riverview which he renamed 'Milla Withy' as homage to the Wolgoola Station.

In 1923, Alexander Cargill, a master mariner, also of Montrose, Scotland was residing at 'Milla Withy Vale' of Cannington. Following his death in 1934 the property continued to be occupied by Alexander's sister, Margaret Ann Cameron.

During the late 1950s or early 1960s the place became known as 'The White House' and for many years was a reception and function centre and a popular venue for weddings, birthdays and engagement parties.

In 1998, the complex was sold to the Church of Foursquare Gospel in Australia Inc. for use as a church meeting place and in 2016 continues to be used for that purpose. Over the years the place has been extended and renovated, but parts of the original homestead are still visible.

Historic Theme	People: famous and infamous people Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: grazing, pastoralism and dairying
Associations:	William Brookman: Owner Turton family: Owner Alexander Stuart Cameron: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Riverview (fmr) has historic value for its association with the period of the late 19th century in which wealthy landowners secured large landholdings in the district for agriculture.
- The place has historic value for its association with wealthy and influential men; William Brookman, entrepreneur, politician and Lord Mayor of Perth, and pastoralist Alexander Cameron.
- Riverview (fmr) has social value as the former White House Reception Centre which was the venue for many social events throughout the second half of the 20th century which were attended by people from throughout the metropolitan area.
- The place has some aesthetic value for the overall form and some remaining elements of its Federation design within an informal garden setting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 <i>Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia</i> , 1901, pp. 557-560, with photos M. and A. Webb, <i>Golden Destiny</i> , p. 286 Information from J Hondros, General Manager, 1997 R. O. Giles, 'Brookman, William Gordon (1859–1910)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/brookman-william-gordon-5376/text9097 <i>The Daily News</i> , 30 March 1915, p. 8 <i>The Western Mail</i> , 20 December 1902, p. 26 <i>The West Australian</i> , 11 August 1915, p. 5
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The Sunday Times, 25 March 1934, p. 2
State Heritage Office, Inherit entry for place 15371
Nyng Homestead.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Oak Tree on Oak Tree Court	
Other names		Quercus robur	
Address		Oak Tree Court	
Suburb/town		LANGFORD	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 36845	Lot No: 3212	Plan: 11617	Vol/Fol: LR3017/444
GIS property number:		304165	
GPS coordinates		32° 036 502 115° 947 266	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - TR7-L

PLACE TYPE	Tree and memorial
ORIGINAL USE	Private garden
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A

Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: This tree is located within a reserve which is predominantly grass with a small playground and seating. A masonry wall located within the park has several plaques that recognise the contribution of the Spencer family to the establishment of the district.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This area of Langford was granted to Charles Spencer (c.1802-1872) in 1852 and it is believed that his son, John Spencer (1829-1910) planted the acorn which grew into this tree in c.1870. Charles and John Spencer farmed in the district and John built up a landholding of approximately 1000 acres.

The park is dedicated to the Spencer family and there is a memorial seat in the park with plaques erected by Spencer descendents in recognition of their family's contribution to the establishment of the district.

Several other Oak trees have been planted in the vicinity in recognition of the original tree.

Historic Theme	People: early settlers Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	Spencer family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The tree has aesthetic value as an excellent example of oak trees in a park setting.
- The tree has historic value for its association with the Spencer family who settled on this locality in 1833 and planted the tree c.1870.
- The tree has social value as the focus of this small park which has been the venue for informal gatherings for many years and the inspiration for planting of adjacent oak trees.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Erickson, Rica [comp], <i>The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888</i> , UWA Press, Nedlands, 1988, Vol IV, p. 2904, 2907 Letter from Mrs J. L. Ansell and Mrs U.R. Duncanson to the City of Gosnells in 1978 City of Gosnells – 2010 Heritage Listed trees supporting information
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Maras Winery	
Other names		N/A	
Address		1921-1929 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 190	Plan 3047	Vol/Fol: 2078/806 651/162
GIS property number:		302650, 302651, 302652	
GPS coordinates		32° 051 620 115° 984 772	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13857
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M1

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Winery
CURRENT USE	Winery
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1930

Walls	Cement brick
Roof	Tiles Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Vernacular
Physical Description: The Maras Winery is a single storey structure located on the boundary with Albany Highway. The main building is constructed from a distinctive cement brick with fibre cement cladding to the gables. The windows are timber framed casements in varying styles and conditions. The pavilion style roof is clad with grey tiles. A small concrete addition has been constructed to the rear of the shop with a flat roof and a further skillion roofed corrugated iron shed beyond. A small cottage is located to the rear of the shop, of similar construction and design. The building is a simple rectangular plan form constructed from textured cement brick with a stone chimney extending up the façade of the cottage. The pavilion roof is clad in rusted corrugated iron sheets. A ramshackle verandah has been constructed to the front with bush timbers but currently has no canopy. A timber framed and corrugated iron skillion roofed lean-to extends from the rear of the cottage. An area of lawn stretches between the two buildings with additional plantings. A cement block wall with brick capping to the wall and piers forms the boundary treatment between the sales building and the pavement.	
Condition	Fair to good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

In 1930, Mick Borich purchased Lots 188-191 on Albany Highway in Maddington, planted a vineyard and started a winery. His brother Joe took up a block on Reservoir Road for the same purpose. The Borichs were among the influx of southern European migrants that settled in the district in the inter-war years.

Mick Borich's shop fronted the property on Albany Highway on Lot 190 and his residence was further to the rear. Borich originally named the vineyard Luckville Wines. Later, when the Maras family owned the vineyard it had to be registered and licensed and the name was lost in translation to be registered as Lakeville Wines.

After the unexpected death of Mick Borich, Iose (Joe) Maras purchased the property at the deceased estate auction in 1953. He was joined by his wife Milica, and son Tom from Croatia in 1955. Iose and Milica lived in the two rooms attached to the cellar. Tom and his wife's first child was born during the time they lived in the two room cottage behind the cellar. Son Matt and his family arrived in 1968, after the new house was built at the rear, where Iose, Milica and Matt and family all lived.

The rest of the property between Albany Highway and Orr Street was planted with rows of vines. The place continues to operate as a winery under the ownership of the Maras family. The Maras have developed some of the property along the Highway for commercial purposes as the district has developed. The Winery was most active in the 1960's and 70's customers came from Kalgoorlie to a number of places throughout the South West and extra grapes were obtained from Swan Valley to cope with the demand. The whole family was involved at grape picking time.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Occupations: manufacturing and processing Demographic settlement and mobility: immigration, emigration and refugees
Associations:	Mick Borich: Owner Maras family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Maras Winery has historic value for its continuous operation since the vineyards and winery were

established in 1930 by the original owner, Mick Borich.

- The place has social value as a landmark and illustration of past rural practices which have remained despite the ongoing development pressures in the area.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Borich family who settled in the area in the inter-war years and are representative of southern European settlers who made a significant contribution to the development of the region.

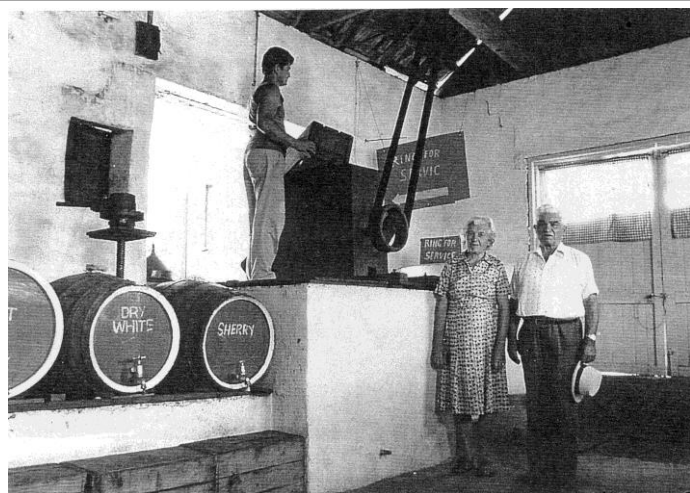
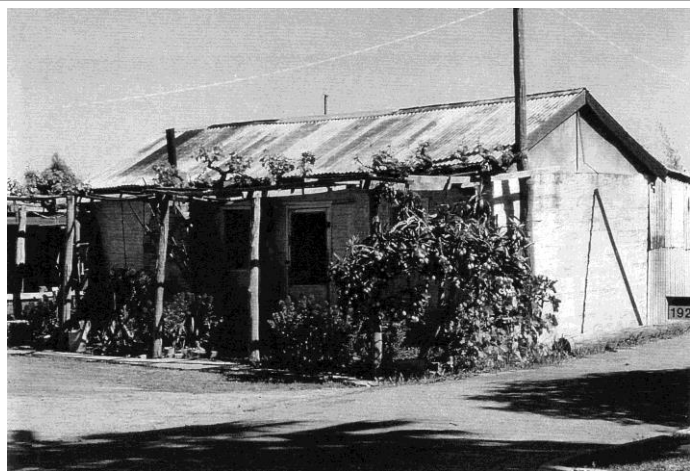
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Information from community members Margaret Lefevre and Ian McNamara

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Maddington Primary School	
Other names		N/A	
Address		1951 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		Maddington	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 14998	Lot No: 3748	Plan 189979	Vol/Fol: 3093/679
GIS property number:		220484	
GPS coordinates		32° 054 522 115° 986 980	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Educational: primary school
CURRENT USE	Educational: primary school
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1914, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two Educational vernacular
Physical Description: Maddington Primary School is a traditional styled school with the original building constructed in 1914 but with the predominant architectural character dating from the 1950s. The original building was extended to form a long brick range that runs parallel with Albany Highway and built in stages during the 1950s and 1960s. Further development to the rear of the earlier buildings occurred in the mid-1970s until the early 2000s. The school presents to Albany Highway as a long brick range of brick and tile construction incorporating a long gable roof with a feature gable to the side of the entrance. The gable is clad with weatherboard which provides some relief and enlivenment to the predominantly simple brick façade. The long range is characterised by the regular placement of tall sash windows and tall chimneys creating a distinct rhythm to the front elevation. The projecting gable section is the key element of the façade containing three sash windows positioned directly under the timbered gable. All the remaining windows along the façade are arranged in banks of two and threes. The main entrance is located to the north of the gabled section and is recessed behind the façade creating a porch and accessed by two concrete steps. There is a small area of parking directly in front of the school building together with lawns, mature planting and trees along the boundary creating a soft green setting to the building.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The school was established on this site in 1914 and prior to the construction of the school buildings classes were held in the Gosnells Road Board Hall in Maddington.

The school building was designed by the Public Works Department of WA, the builder of the first stage of the school has not been identified.

The school was built in response to the demands of the community which experienced rapid growth in the previous years. The school underwent various programs of work as the population increased. In the 1950s the school had significant additions as the school population grew with the increase of migrants to the Maddington district.

In the early 1970s, the East Maddington Primary School was constructed as a response to the growth in that portion of Maddington and it is now a larger school than Maddington Primary School. On the site of the Maddington Primary School is the Education Support Centre

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: education and science
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The school has historic value for its association with the development of the area in the early 20th century and in the post-World War era.
- The school has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the school since its construction.

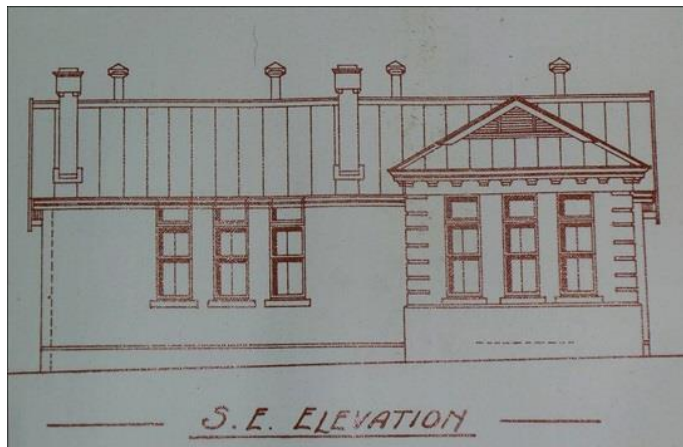
- The school has aesthetic value as it demonstrates the evolution of school buildings throughout the 20th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	Review of Maddington Primary School in http://www.thisreview.com accessed January 2015

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS -



Portion of original plan of Maddington Primary School, c.1913

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



Maddington Primary School, c.1913

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



Maddington Primary School, 1933

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



NAME OF PLACE		First Cowen House (fmr) - ruin	
Other names		Lisbon Grove	
Address		1993 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 808	Plan 31948	Vol/Fol: 2520/560
GIS property number:		236328	
GPS coordinates		32° 057 785 115° 989 960	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13850
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M3

PLACE TYPE	Individual building - ruin
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Ruin
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1913

Walls	Rendered mud brick
Roof	Remnant timbers
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: First Cowen House (fmr) is in a ruinous condition with much of the roofing structure gone, windows missing and generally in a dilapidated state surrounded by overgrown gardens. The single storey house is of rendered mud brick construction with the render being scored to look like dressed stone blocks with distinctive quoining at the corners of the building. Documentary evidence indicates that the house originally had a hipped corrugated iron roof. The chimney is no longer extant. The fire place remains in situ with a few bricks of the chimney remaining on top of the internal chimney. The door and window frames remain in situ but all the glazing and fixtures have been removed. A small brick addition has been constructed to the rear of the house with a skillion corrugated metal roof which is in a serious state of disrepair.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This home was built for Robert Cowen in 1913. Cowen was joint owner of Stoke Farm and from 1908 to 1913 lived with his family in the original mud brick home (now demolished) on the property. When Stoke Farm was subdivided in 1913 the family relocated to this house in the orchard. The grave of John Thomas Helms, who died in 1879, is located on the property.

Cowen served for a time in the early 1920s as Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board. He instructed many people in orcharding and experimented with many crops such as peanuts and apples, but recommended oranges be grown in the district.

In 1923, Cowen bought back a 10-acre portion of Stoke Farm and built a new house (Second Cowen House (fmr)) and the family relocated to that home.

This house in the orchard was occupied by others into the post war years but has been unoccupied for a considerable time and is in derelict condition. The house is believed to have been known as 'Lisbon Grove' during this later period.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Robert Cowen and family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- First Cowen House (fmr) has historic value for its association with Robert Cowen, an early settler and Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board.
- The place has research value as it has potential to reveal information about early methods of construction and archaeological finds.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Photographically record prior to major development

or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

MAIN SOURCES

Information from community members Margaret Lefevre and Ian McNamara
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Cowen File

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

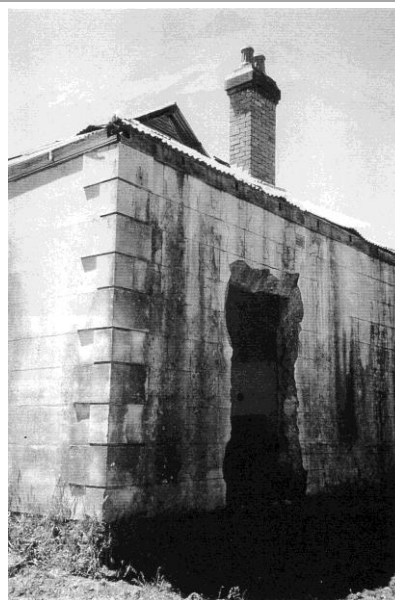




2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS

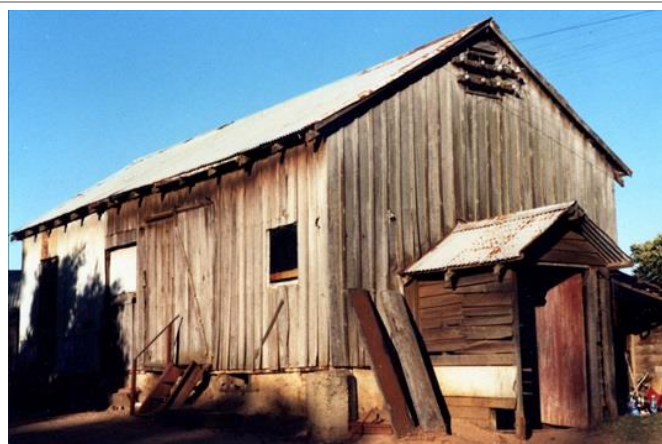


ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPH



First Cowan House, c.1976

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



Shed at First Cowan House, c.1976

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



NAME OF PLACE		Railway Bridge	
Other names		Parabolic Bridge Culvert	
Address		Lot 58 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No: Railway Reserve	Lot No: 58	Plan No: 796	Vol/Fol: 2751/789
GIS property number:		311435	
GPS coordinates		32° 003 26.4 115° 059 27.0	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - S39-M

PLACE TYPE	Other structure
ORIGINAL USE	Bridge
CURRENT USE	Bridge
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1892
Walls	Concrete
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Pointed arch structure located under the existing railway line. The structure is partially blocked but the distinctive parabolic form is still clearly visible. It is possible the structure is brick with a concrete headwall.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This bridge or culvert was built c.1892 as part of the East Perth to Jarrahdale railway line constructed by contractors Atkins and Law.

The bridge crosses an intermittent stream which was named 'Stokely Creek' in 2007 in recognition of the local name of the small railway station known as 'Stokelys' which was built at the junction of Albany Highway and the rail line.

It is suggested by researchers in this field that the method of construction was brick with a concrete headwall. If this is proven to be the method of construction then it is a rare survivor as generally creeks on railways were bridged in timber.

Historic Theme	Transport and communications: rail and light transport
Associations:	Public Works Department of WA Western Australian Government Railways

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This bridge has historic value as a rare example of the parabolic vault style of construction.
- The bridge has research value as it has the potential to provide information on the methods of design and construction in the late 19th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection Engineering advice provided to Hocking Heritage Studio (Heritage Inventory Consultants 2014)
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Mulvay House (fmr)	
Other names		Olive Estate Bed and Breakfast	
Address		2005 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 101	Diagram 78579	Vol/Fol: 1903/489
GIS property number:		202152	
GPS coordinates		32° 058 609 115° 991 562	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13854
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M4

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1914; 1950s
Walls	Face brick
Roof	Clay tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation Arts and Crafts
Physical Description: Mulvay House (fmr) is a single storey brick and tile residence constructed in c.1914 and altered in the 1950s which removed many of the Federation Arts and Crafts styled elements. The house incorporates a distinctive high hipped roof with a rendered and timbered gable with decorative bargeboards to the projecting bay. Two tall brick chimneys with terracotta flues project from the north and south sides of the roof. The windows to the front elevation now present as three section large openings with two casement windows flanking a large fixed pane. The window to the bay has a tiled awning above. A verandah extends across the recessed section of the façade. It originally also covered the side elevation but has subsequently been enclosed to form additional living accommodation. The verandah canopy is the continuation of the main roof at a broken pitch and supported on metal columns with a 1950s metal balustrade. The property is set back from the road behind overgrown gardens which are open to the boundary with no form of enclosure.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house was once owned by the Mulvay family who were well known during the 1920s in the Maddington community. The house was built c.1914 by George Mulvay who owned considerable land in the area. Miss Lona Mulvay contributed to the social and cultural life of the Maddington district by organising an orchestra and dance band. Her music skills were in great demand during the 1920s and her orchestra or dance band played at the St Patrick's Day Ball, the Easter Ball and Gosnells RSL Ball. She also provided music lessons to local residents.

The Mulvay family sold the property during the mid 1940s. Local residents recall that a beautiful rose garden used to be a feature in front of the house.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	George Mulvay and family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Mulvay House (fmr) has historic value for its association with the Mulvay family who made a significant contribution to the Maddington community.
- The place has historic value as it demonstrates the early Maddington land divisions through its setting on a large rural block backing onto the Canning River.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Mulvay (Biography) Information from community member Margaret Lefevre
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS	1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS
	



NAME OF PLACE		Viol's House (fmr)	
Other names		House, 127 Attfield Street	
Address		127 Attfield Street	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 85	Diagram 71669	Vol/Fol: 1771-219
GIS property number:		212291	
GPS coordinates		32° 055 896 115° 985 194	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Residential: single storey
CURRENT USE	Residential: single storey
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1913
Walls	Timber frame and weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation
Physical Description: Simple timber framed and weatherboard dwelling of single storey construction. A verandah extends across the front elevation with separate skillion canopy supported on timber posts with carved timber brackets, without balustrading. Timber framed sash windows. The property is positioned amidst a well planted garden.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This residence was built by William and Elsie Viol who were originally from South Australia of German origin. The couple purchased the landholding c.1913 which was formerly part of the Stoke Farm Estate and established a successful farm.

The Viol family were very active in the community, participating in many sporting and social events. William who was also a blacksmith, died in 1947 and Elsie in 1973.

The land surrounding the residence has since been subdivided to create smaller blocks for higher density occupation.

Historic Theme

People: early settlers
Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision

Associations:

Viol family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Maddington for agriculture in the early 20th century.
- The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained simple example of a timber house built in the early 20th century for a working family.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Viol family who made a significant contribution to the Maddington community.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION**Category 3:**

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Australian Electoral Rolls
Landgate aerial photographs
McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Canning Park Turf Club - Avenue of Trees	
Other names		Canning Park Race Course Canning Park Turf Club	
Address		Canning Park Avenue	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 27281 34271	Lot No: 540; 541; 700	Plan 61511; Diagram 91267	Vol/Fol: LR3157/63 LR3157/62
GIS property number:		307761	
GPS coordinates		32° 046 324 115° 985 187	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13847
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - S38-M

PLACE TYPE	Urban park
ORIGINAL USE	Park/reserve
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1868
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Avenue of Sugar Gums	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The Canning Park Turf Club was established in the 1860s at a site north of the current Maddington Oval. The impetus for its development was a meeting in 1868 of local residents to arrange for an annual cricket and race meeting in the Canning District. The cricket matches did not commence until 1872 however the inaugural race meeting was quickly organised for May 1868. The land was owned by James Roe and occupied by John Liddelow, both of whom were keen sportsmen. Race meetings were held annually at Christmas time and the events were important to the local and wider community.

The Canning Turf Club was owned and run by local people until the mid 1890s when control transferred to the hands of private investors. They improved the course and provided additional facilities for the comfort of the patrons. The improvements included a new grandstand, landscaping and a spurline from the railway for better access for commuters. The Canning Turf Club became so large and successful that in 1897 a public company was floated with the first year's dividend providing a 10% return. The growth of the Turf Club led to two more race clubs being set up in the district.

It is believed the avenue of Sugar Gum trees were planted at the establishment of the race course in 1868. An article in 1936 notes that the 'fine avenue of Tasmanian white gums still exist', suggesting the trees were a feature of the course.

The last race was held in 1942 although the course was in evidence until the mid 1960s. The location of the race course is now part of the greater Maddington Industrial area which was developed in the late 1960s. The oval currently [2016] located to the east of Canning Avenue was created in this period and has provided a venue for a variety of sports since that time.

The original Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) trees lining the entrance have deteriorated in condition and in recent years several have been cut down due to disease. Replacement trees of the same species have been planted in the original alignment.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The avenue of trees has historic value for its association with the Canning Park Race Course which existed from the 1860s until the 1960s. The Race Course was the districts first sporting venue and was used for a variety of events during its existence.
- The trees which are currently in evidence have aesthetic and historic value as they replicate the original layout of trees.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should

be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
The Western Mail, 3 December 1936, p. 20
Landgate aerial photographs

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE			Sugar Gum on Kelvin Road		
Other names			Eucalyptus Cladacalyx		
Address			cnr Kelvin Road and The Crescent		
Suburb/town			MADDINGTON		
Land Description					
Reserve No:	Road	Lot No: 3847	Plan No: 191469		Vol/Fol: 2040/395
Reserve					
GIS property number:			302698		
GPS coordinates			32° 049 777 115° 984 286		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None

Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - TR8-M
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PLACE TYPE	Tree
ORIGINAL USE	N/A
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: A well established mature tree that is an excellent example of the species. It is located on the road reserve adjacent to a car park and footpath, close to the intersection of Kelvin Road and The Crescent. The tree is the largest of a group that shelter a parking area. Adjacent power lines do not seem to have had an impact on its shape and growth.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: This tree is a mature example of the species which appears to have been present on the site from the first half of the 20th century. An aerial photograph of the location in 1953 shows this tree and several others of similar maturity in the vicinity. Since that time the other trees, located closer to the railway line, have been removed. The smaller examples of the species planted in a linear fashion along The Crescent appear to have been chosen to replicate this well established tree.	
Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
- The tree has aesthetic value as an excellent mature example of the species. - The tree has historic value as one of the remaining trees which reflect the landscape of the area prior to development.	

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells – 2010 Heritage Listed trees supporting information Landgate aerial photographs
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NAME OF PLACE		W. W. Alcock House (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		13 Kelvin Road	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 37	Plan 55946	Vol/Fol: 1529/643
GIS property number:		207026	
GPS coordinates		32° 049 656 115° 985 413	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13846
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M7

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1905
Walls	Face brick
Roof	Corrugated iron Painted
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: W. W. Alcock House (fmr) benefits from a semi-rural setting amongst the industrial sector of Maddington. The property is located on the eastern side of the road amongst a number of other properties all benefiting from large lots. The property is located at an angle to the street and has a triangular front lot with a gravel driveway running along the northern boundary of the house. The single storey property is of brick and tile construction with a complex hipped roof with tall brick chimneys with rendered corbeling. The roof is hipped and clad in painted corrugated iron sheeting. The facebrick work is orange in tone, laid in stretcher bond with three rows of header bricks forming the window arches. The view of the property from Kelvin Road is of the rear of the property. The front elevation is of asymmetric plan form with a bullnose verandah across the recessed section of the façade. The canopy is supported on concrete piers with timber columns. The windows are timber framed sashes, with a corrugated iron awning above the window to the projecting bay.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High: continual occupation
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house was built for Walter W. Alcock in 1905 near the railway line, on a 10 acre portion of the 2,200 acre property owned by his brother Frank Morley Alcock. The house faced into the property with its back to the street and the railway line.

Walter and Frank Alcock were solicitors who came to the Maddington area seeking a rural lifestyle. Their aim was to work a small farm while continuing to commute to Perth for their professional work. They managed to do this quite successfully with the help of hired labour to run their dairy. Frank Alcock's home was located at the other end of the property beside Bickley Brook, on what is now Madrid Place.

Walter Alcock became involved in local politics as the first Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board in 1907. He was instrumental in the location of the Road Board Office to Maddington in 1908. He also acted as spokesman for the Dairymen and Cattle Owners' Association, and initiated the Burswood-Armadale Association to watch over matters of common interest, for example flooding and the state of Albany Road.

Walter Alcock's government appointments, first as Assistant Public Service Commissioner and later as Chairman of the Licensing Appeal Board, took him out of the district in 1914. The property has been subdivided for residential and industrial use.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers
Associations:	Walter W. Alcock: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

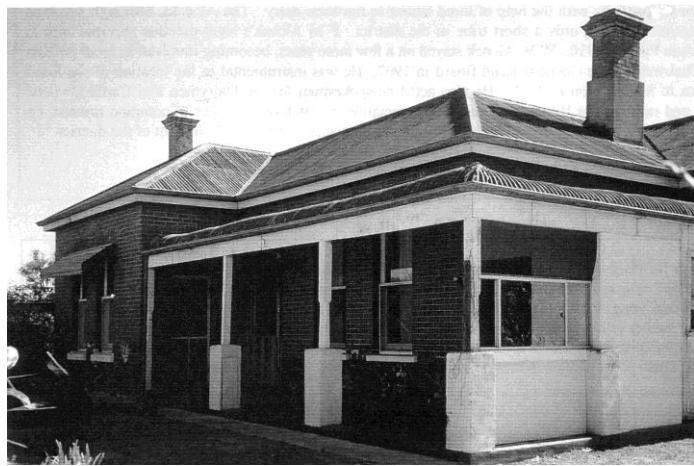
- W. W. Alcock House (fmr) has historic value for its associations with the first Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board and the development of the Gosnells District.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of home occupied by professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Alcock (Biography) McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Wise's Post Office Directory Landgate aerial photographs

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Butler House (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		226 Maddington Road	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 15	Diagram 56105	Vol/Fol: 1535/796
GIS property number:		207811	
GPS coordinates		32° 039 394 116° 008 034	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13858
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M8

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1921
Walls	Brick (Coultard's) render
Roof	Clay tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Arts and Crafts
Physical Description: Butler House is a single storey brick and tile house of Inter-war Arts and Crafts style. The brick has been rendered creating a constant finish to the façade. The house is of asymmetric plan form with a central feature bay, bay window and timbered gable. The timber framed windows are all multi-paned casements arranged in pairs, three, or four openings with leadlight glazing. The hipped roof sweeps down to form the verandah canopy at a broken pitch, supported on timber columns.	
The house is located on the north side of Maddington Road behind a well planted garden with many mature trees. The house is in a mixed area of light industrial and residential properties located on very large blocks and is also located close to Tonkin Highway. The Bickley Creek Walk Trail and Bickley Brook pass by the rear of the subject property adding to the mixed character of the area.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: This house was designed by the owner, Richard W. H. Butler and built in 1921-22. In 1922 Richard Butler was listed in the Post Office Directory as a draftsman at Maddington. By 1928, he was listed as an architect. The house was greatly admired as an architectural showpiece in its day, and of particularly fine quality for the area. The house continues to be associated with the Butler family.	
Richard Butler designed St Luke's Church, Maddington in 1926 for the Cannington Anglican parish.	
Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: intellectual activities, arts and crafts Occupational industries: commercial services and industries
Associations:	Richard Butler: Architect Butler family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: - Butler House has aesthetic value as a fine representation of the Inter-war style. - The place has historic value for its associations with architect Richard Butler who designed this home for his family and other Maddington buildings. - The place has social value as an illustration of the type of residence built for professional men and their families in the inter-war years.	
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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	Information from community member Margaret Lefevre Wise's Post Office Directory Doncaster, Rev. E.W., <i>Places of Worship in Perth</i> , Anglican Diocese, 1954.
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Kiely Homestead (fmr)	
Other names		F. M. Adcock House	
Address		10 Madrid Place	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 227	Diagram 91486	Vol/Fol: 2085-992
GIS property number:		222065	
GPS coordinates		32° 040 615 115° 995 186	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13852
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M9 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1905

Walls	Brick and rendered painted dado
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: Kiely Homestead (fmr) is located in the heart of a Maddington trading estate and is set back from the road side with a salvage yard in front of the property. To the rear, a contrasting character is created by the green riverbanks of Bickley Brook. The single storey brick house has been recently restored and presents with a symmetrical façade under an expansive hipped roof. The façade is of face brick construction with remnant tuck pointing and a painted rendered band halfway up the elevation with a further rendered base plinth in the same colour. The centrally placed timber entrance doors with fanlights and side lights is flanked by French doors with side windows and fanlights. Rendered scroll details add emphasis to the sills. The west elevation presents in a similar manner to the façade but without the tuck-pointing. French doors and timber framed sash windows punctuate the brick elevation. The bricks are laid in English garden bond. The house has a verandah to the front and two side elevations. The canopy is the continuation of the main roof positioned at a broken pitch and supported on timber columns with new half-height brick piers. The timber deck is a new replacement and there is no balustrade. The roof is an expansive hipped structure, sweeping low over the verandah and clad in green Colorbond with matching rainwater goods. Two rendered brick chimneys with elaborate corbelling project from the side plains of the roof.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house was built for Frank Morley Alcock c.1900 beside the Bickley Brook. The property at that time consisted of 2,200 acres, stretching from the railway line to the foothills. Frank and his brother Walter W. Alcock were solicitors who came to the Maddington area seeking a rural lifestyle. Their aim was to work a small farm while continuing to commute to Perth for their professional work. They managed to do this quite successfully with the help of hired labour to run their dairy. Walter Alcock had his house built in 1905, near the railway line at the opposite end of the property. In 1910, Frank Alcock's legal practice required him to move to Peppermint Grove.

The Phillips family occupied this house for a period and in 1912 the Sampson family rented it while their house was being built. The Kiely family owned the property for some years and operated a dairy on the surrounding land.

The Alcock property has since been subdivided and Kiely Homestead (fmr) is now located in the middle of an industrial area.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers
Associations:	Frank Morley Alcock: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Kiely Homestead (fmr) has historic value for its associations with Frank Alcock and the growth and development of Maddington from a rural area to the semi-industrial suburb.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of home occupied by professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

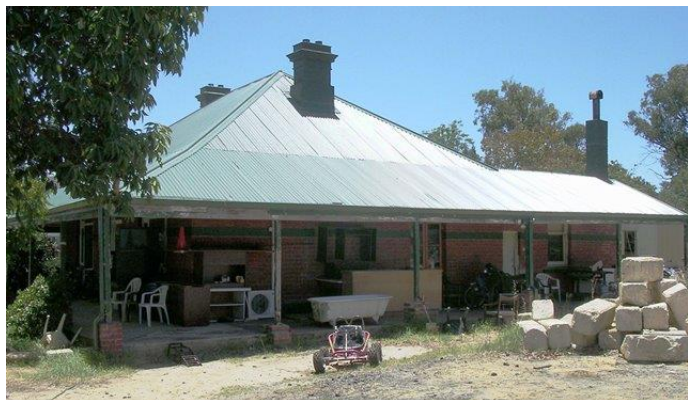
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Information from community member Margaret Lefevre Wise's Post Office Directory
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Maddington Park Homestead and Pepper trees	
Other names		Maddington Park	
Address		Lot 9002 Panozza Circle	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 9002	Deposited Plan 77689	Vol/Fol: 2827/388
GIS property number:		312664	
GPS coordinates		32° 057 636 115° 978 760	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	01132
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M5 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List National Trust Classification 1969 Register of the National Estate 1978 State Register of Heritage Places 2001 Conservation Order 2009

PLACE TYPE	Individual building - ruin
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Ruin
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1836
Walls	Rendered mud brick, stone and brick
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	Outbuildings - Slab hut, wattle and daub, and mud brick and rough mortar on timber frame.
Architectural Style	Old Colonial Georgian
Physical Description: Maddington Park Homestead is in a state of ruin. The two storey house has no roof and has lost many of its walls and is now supported by scaffolding. The verandah still retains part of its corrugated iron canopy though much has been removed. Many of the battens remain in situ. The peripheral verandah is supported on square timber columns and is open with no balustrade. Due to the ruinous state of the building, it is now becoming difficult to read the place as it was designed. The fire place and prominent chimney still remain extant. The outbuildings have been retained with a small rendered brick and iron former kitchen to the north west and a wattle and daub dairy with a long open sided shed to the south west of the house. The weatherboards from the shed have been removed to the majority of the shed but evidence of retained boards can be found on the northern side of the structure. Much of the roof structure and corrugated iron cladding of the dairy remains in place though in a rusted condition. Maddington Park bounds the Canning River where the common Flooded Gums (<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>) have flourished and are particularly dense. Mature trees exist in the parkland setting and extend down to the river banks. The site forms part of the Canning River environment and creates an important setting to the State Registered former Homestead.	
Condition	Very poor (ruinous)
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Historical Notes: Maddington Homestead was first settled by John Randall Phillips in 1830. Phillips chose the land along with 'Stoke Farm'. Both properties proved to have very good farming prospects. In 1833 Phillips sold Maddington Park to William Nairn, an Infantry Major. When Nairn took over the riverside property Phillips had already cleared a good amount of the land and had built a house, shed and office. Nairn became an efficient farmer and a reputable sheep breeder. Nairn had a new house, the Maddington Park Homestead, constructed. Building began c.1836 but took a number of years to complete owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials, finding craftsmen, transport and ever increasing costs. By 1840, the ground floor was only just completed. It was said that, in the end, Nairn's dream was a compulsion that wore him down. Maddington Park was the scene of early conflict between the Aboriginal people and European settlers. In 1837, two shepherds, boys of nine and eleven years, set out with Nairn's sheep to distant pastures. An altercation with two Aboriginal men led to both boys being speared. Though both recovered from their injuries, many settlers were outraged and demanded the capture of Buoyen, one of the Aboriginals involved. He was caught and brought to Maddington Park for identification by Charles Hokin, one of the shepherds. Buoyen was subsequently tried and sent to Rottnest Island for life. In 1843, Nairn mortgaged the property to Surveyor General J. S. Roe, whose family took possession of the property in 1847. It was leased and worked by a variety of people including Jabez White, John Liddelaw and Joseph Harris. A 'To Let' advertisement in the Perth Gazette of 8 February 1856 described Maddington Park as: <i>3280 acres, extensively cleared and improved with good double stone dwelling house, large barn, stable and other buildings, cattle and cart sheds, sheep yard, garden and field enclosures and about</i>

150 acres in and partly under cultivation. The many excellent and varied qualities of this fine estate are too well known to require comment.

In 1910, the Harris family took ownership, and occupied and operated the orchard. In 1983, a fire damaged the sitting room. At the time 81-year-old Miss Amy Harris lived there. After the fire the place was then boarded up and left unoccupied. In 2001, when the Homestead was entered on the State Register of Heritage Places, it was described as being in sound condition but in need of renovation. At the time, the property was described as:

[A] two-storey stone residence, nine rooms in all and a cellar. Adjacent is a wattle and daub tack room, a detached kitchen and dairy, and two corrugated iron sheds. The site is surrounded by 150 acres (60.75ha) of established market garden and orchard.

A 2004 conservation report by Blackwell & Associates noted that: 'two large post mature Schinus molle - Pepper Trees flank the garden path to the north/east boundary. The trees are significant and would appear to have been planted in the early stages of the garden development'.

In 2003, Maddington Park was acquired by new owners. On 6 June 2004, the Homestead was gutted by fire and on 1 March 2005, another fire destroyed several of the trees at the rear of the buildings, charred the dairy, and damaged the Pepper Trees. The current owners have subdivided the land adjoining the Homestead buildings and are considering the options for the Homestead, as part of the redevelopment of the site.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements People: early settlers Occupations: rural industry and market gardens
Associations:	John Randall Phillips: Owner William Nairn: Owner John Septimus Roe: Owner Harris family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: (FROM THE REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES)

Maddington Homestead, a two-storey Georgian style stone house with a corrugated iron roof, a detached kitchen and dairy, a wattle and daub tack room and machinery sheds, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place is an extremely rare example of a substantial settler's house constructed in Western Australia prior to the convict era;
- The place is the oldest extant residence in the district and is highly valued by the community
- The place contributes to the community's sense of place by providing a link with the colonial development of the area
- The place is associated with prominent figures in the history of Western Australia and the Canning district such as John Randall Phillips, Major William Nairn, Surveyor General John Septimus Roe, Richard and Jabez White, John Liddel and Joseph Harris and his descendants
- The place is associated with the earliest phases of rural development along the Canning River and with a subsequent market gardening enterprise
- The place illustrates the innovative and creative use of local materials to imitate those used for houses in England at the time.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Exceptional significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 1: The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with the Conservation Plan.

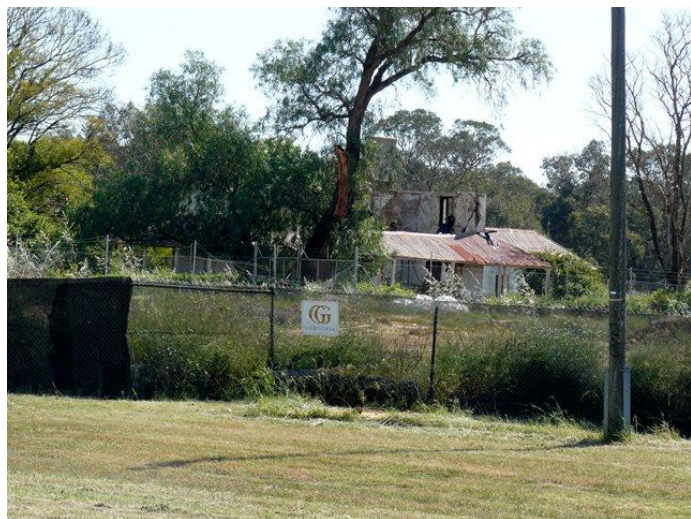
MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Notes from the McNamara family file State Heritage Office, P1132 Maddington
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

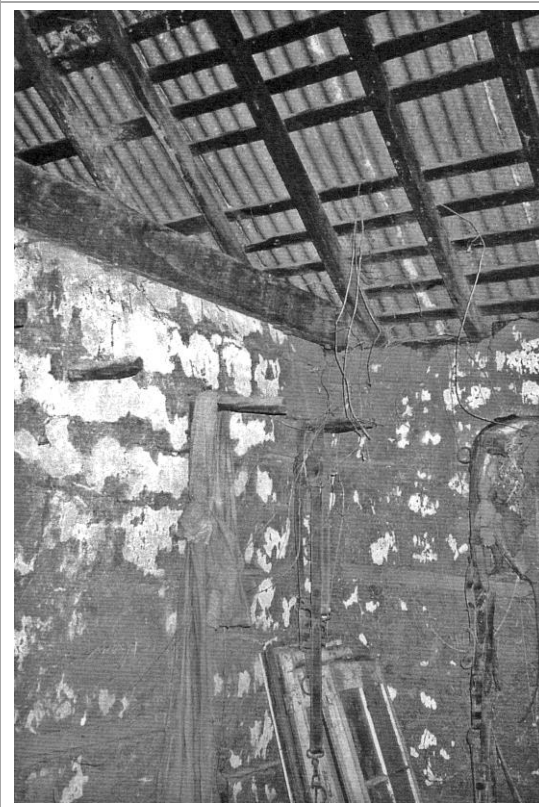




2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Maddington Park, 1980

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



Maddington Park, Kitchen Block, 1980

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



NAME OF PLACE		Tarling House (fmr) and Jacaranda tree	
Other names		Haringay	
Address		24 Phillip Street	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 159	Plan 3047	Vol/Fol: 1549/290
GIS property number:		210929	
GPS coordinates		32° 056 961 115° 982 590	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	House: 13856 Jacaranda tree: 23444
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M10

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1911
Walls	Timber framed weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: Tarling House is a single storey weatherboard and iron cottage located on the north-eastern side of Phillip Street amongst some of the early subdivisions in the area. The character of the surrounding environment is changing with denser development encroaching on the traditional open character and the subject property is on the edge of the new development. The property presents with a symmetrical façade with a timber framed central door and casement windows either side. A separate bullnose verandah extends around three sides of the property and is positioned below the eaves, supported on turned timber columns and has a traditional timber deck without any balustrading. The hipped roof has vented gables and tall brick chimneys with corbels projecting from the eastern plane of the roof. The garden is set back from the front boundary behind an open garden.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: Tarling House (fmr) was built c.1911-13 for Philip and Annie Tarling who came to the area from the goldfields, where they had lived since migrating from the United Kingdom, in 1908. The house is named Haringay, after the village in England where Philip and Annie were born. Tarling worked as a postman as well as working to develop their 3-acre property, where they planted fruit trees. Water had to be carted in kerosene tins each summer morning to water the trees. The Tarling family was community minded and Philip Tarling served on the Gosnells Road Board, while daughter Alice was a member of the golf club that played on a rough bush course on an unused section of Charles Harris' farm. The Tarling family were still in residence in Phillip Street in 1949. The Jacaranda tree (<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>) located at the front of the property was bought by Alice Tarling at a primary school fete when she was six or seven years old which she planted herself. The house has been renovated in a style similar to the original.	
Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	Tarling family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: - Tarling House (fmr) has historic value as one of the few remaining houses from one of the earliest residential land releases in Maddington. - The place has historic value for its associations with the Tarling family who were very active in the Maddington community.	
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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES

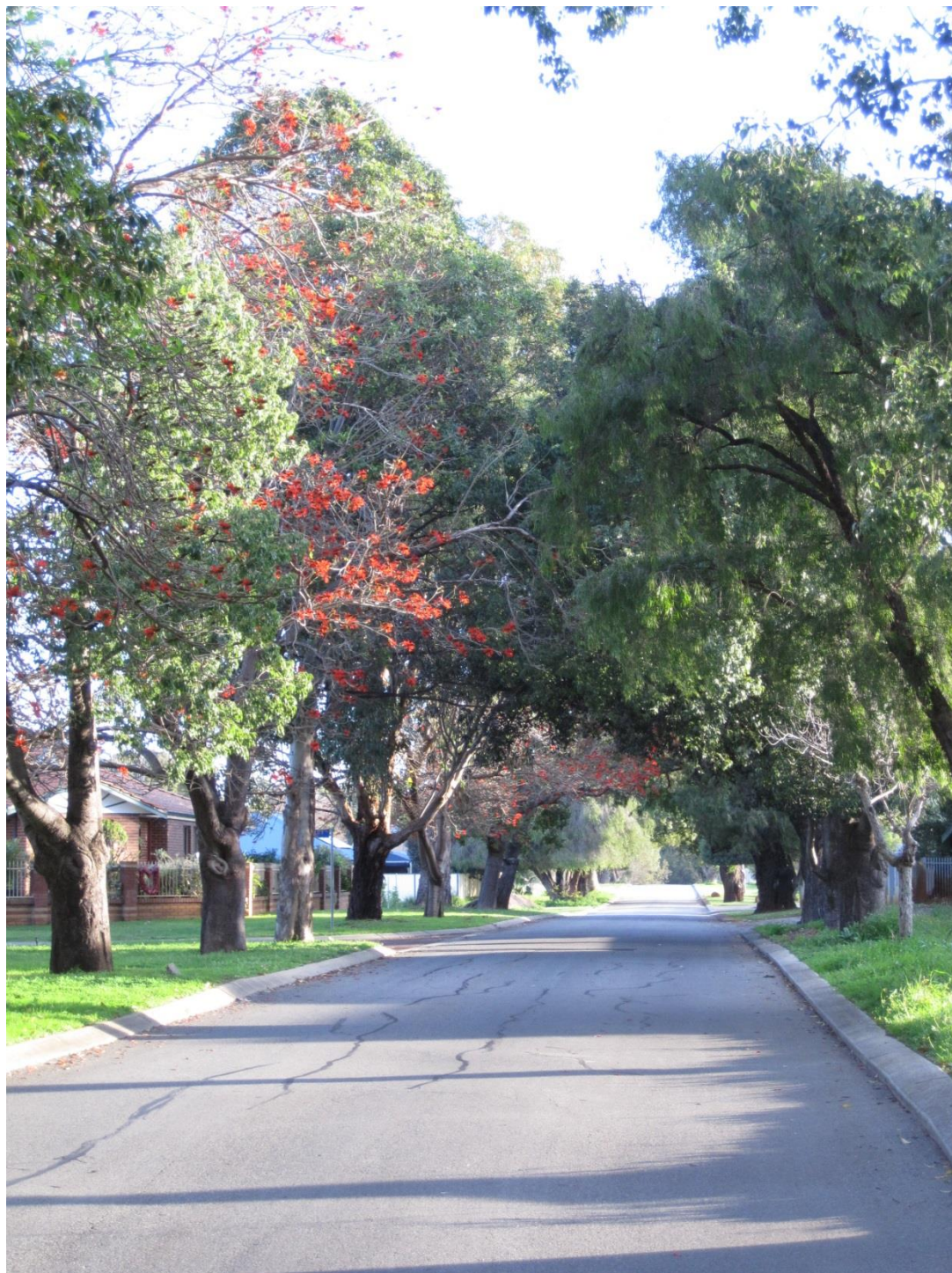
McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
 Information from community member Margaret Lefevre
 Information from Alice Tarling as told to 2010 owners

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE				Avenue of Trees, River Avenue	
Other names				N/A	
Address				River Avenue, between Phillip Street and Serenity Court	
Suburb/town				MADDINGTON	
Land Description					
Reserve No:	Road	Lot No:	Diagram or Plan No:		Vol/Fol:
Reserve					
GIS property number:				N/A	
GPS coordinates				32° 059 128 115° 984 802	

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Inherit database No	13848
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M13

PLACE TYPE	Trees
ORIGINAL USE	Streetscape
CURRENT USE	Streetscape
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Trees planted 1929
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The avenue of trees extends along River Avenue and comprises a variety of species including Peppermints, Flame trees, Kurrajongs and Box Trees. The trees line both sides of the road and form a strong leafy aesthetic to the street.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: The Avenue of Trees was planted by Billy Orr at the corner of Phillip Street and River Avenue in 1929 to beautify the street corner where his house was being built. In 1989, a plaque was unveiled in a ceremony dedicating the historical value of the trees and the contribution of Billy Orr. Billy Orr came to WA in 1906 from Sale, Victoria. He was an active member of the Gosnells Road Board for many years and held the position of Chairman for nine years until his resignation in 1936. He was appreciated for his strong leadership qualities and was described as one of the finest and most progressive citizens of the period. Billy Orr was also well known as an excellent sportsman, particularly as a footballer, and was a member of Perth's premiership team in 1907 and Subiaco's premiership teams of 1912 and 1913. Service in World War One cut short his football career, which was spectacular enough to see him featured on cigarette cards. He was for many years Secretary of the West Australian Football League.	
Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers People: early settlers
Associations:	William Richard Orr and Thelma Orr

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
- The avenue of trees has historic value for its associations with prominent local identity William (Billy) Orr who was involved in politics and sport at both local and state levels. - The trees planted in the avenue have aesthetic value as right as fine, mature trees, and also as a result of their association with William Orr. - The trees demonstrate the community's recognition of the value of trees in the streetscape.	

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Orr (Biography) City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Trees
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Third Cowen House (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		21 River Avenue	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 6	Diagram 11974	Vol/Fol: 2183/674
GIS property number:		223829	
GPS coordinates		32° 057 476 115° 987 556	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20062
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - M11

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1928
Walls	Painted brick

Roof	Clay tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Californian bungalow
Physical Description: Third Cowen House (fmr) is representative of an Inter-war Californian bungalow with distinctive street facing gables. The property is of brick and tile construction with the brickwork having been painted white. The gables are faced with roughcast render with timbered detailing and terracotta finials. The roof is a complex hipped form with traditional gabled elements. The front gable forms the verandah canopy supported on limestone piers with twin timber columns to each pier and a brick capping to the stone. The balustrade is rendered and painted brickwork. The front entrance is positioned in the centre of the façade under this gable between multi-paned casement windows. The window to the north-east of the entrance is a four sectioned window under its own tiled awning. The timber window sill is supported on a series of stepped brick brackets. To the north-eastern side of the building, there is a covered entrance, covered by a projecting gable, supported on the same stone and timber columns as the main verandah. A later addition carport has been erected along the north-eastern boundary of the lot. The property is situated on a large corner plot with open gardens to the front and north-western elevations. The garden is open to the street but mature planting along the Attfield Street boundary does act as a form of enclosure.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house was built for Robert Cowen in 1928. Cowen was joint owner of Stoke Farm and from 1908 to 1913 and lived with his family in the original mud brick home (now demolished) on the property. Stoke Farm was subdivided in 1913 and the Cowen family moved to First Cowen House (fmr). In 1923, the family bought back a 10 acre portion and built Second Cowen House (fmr) in the middle of the orchard, now designated as 22 River Avenue.

Robert served for a time in the early 1920s as Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board. He instructed many people in orcharding and experimented with many crops such as peanuts and apples, but recommended oranges be grown in the district.

In 1928, the Cowens built Third Cowen House (fmr) and continued to operate the orchard across the road. Robert Cowen died in 1933 and his wife sold the orchard with Second Cowen House (fmr).

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Robert Cowen and family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Third Cowen House (fmr) has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter-war Californian bungalow style. The comparison to Second Cowen House (fmr) located opposite illustrates the evolution of the styling in this period.
- The place has historic value for its association with the original owner, Robert Cowen, who contributed significantly to the community as a local Road Board member and as a leader in the rural practices of the district.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of housing built for professional men and their families in the inter-war period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Information from community member Mrs McNamara
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Second Cowen House (fmr)	
Other names		Stoke Farm	
Address		22 River Avenue	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 501	Diagram 64956	Vol/Fol: 1651/691
GIS property number:		210197	
GPS coordinates		32° 057 476 115° 988 411	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13851
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M12

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1923
Walls	Face brick

Roof	Clay tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Cowen House No. 2 is located opposite Cowen House No. 3 and expresses similar design qualities. The single storey red brick and tile building is an 'L' shape, with a gable to the street and a further gable to the east elevation with the remainder of the roof in the hipped form. A broken pitch verandah extends around the majority of the property supported on rendered brick piers with paired timber columns. The windows are timber framed casements, each window divided into 6 small panes. The property is set back from the road behind a small enclosed garden and a larger open green space that had previously been an orchard but now forms part of the garden. The rear of the property backs onto the Canning River.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This house was built for Robert Cowen in 1923. Robert was joint owner of Stoke Farm and from 1908 to 1913 lived with his family in the original mud brick home (now demolished) on the property. When Stoke Farm was subdivided in 1913 the family relocated to a house in the orchard (First Cowen House (fmr)).

In 1923, the family bought back a 10 acre portion of Stoke Farm because of the good water supply for a citrus orchard (a permanent creek used to run through the area) and this new house was built in the middle of the orchard.

Robert served for a time in the early 1920s as Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board. He instructed many people in orcharding and experimented with many crops such as peanuts and apples, but recommended oranges be grown in the district.

In 1928, the Cowens built another house on the opposite side of the street (Third Cowen House (fmr) - 21 River Avenue) but continued to operate the orchard. Robert Cowen died in 1933 and his wife sold the orchard with this house to the Noack family. Later owners have been the Russells, who owned race horses, the Blacks and then the Chieras. The house has been sympathetically restored by recent owners.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Robert Cowen and family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Second Cowen House (fmr) has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter-war bungalow style. The comparison to Third Cowen House (fmr) directly opposite on River Avenue illustrates the evolution of the style in this period.
- The place has historic value for its association with the original owner, Robert Cowen, who contributed significantly to the community as a local Road Board member and as a leader in the rural practices of the district.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of housing built for professional men and their families in the inter-war period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
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MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 3:

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
Information from community member Mrs
McNamara

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Orr Home (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		55 River Avenue (cnr Phillip Street)	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 3	Diagram 65724	Vol/Fol: 1664/711
GIS property number:		220951	
GPS coordinates		32° 059 128 115° 984 802	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13848
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M13

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1929-30
Walls	Face brick dado with roughcast above

Roof	Zincalume
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Orr Home is a single storey brick property with roughcast render to the upper sections and painted brick to the lower sections of the elevations. The front elevation is characterised by a series of hipped roof forms and stepped sections of elevation. The main roof is predominantly hipped in form with gabled elements including a projecting wing to the River Avenue elevation. The verandah wraps around three sides of the property, the canopy is formed by the broken pitch to the main house roof, supported on timber columns, and has a concrete deck. The windows are multi-paned timber framed casements, arranged in pairs, threes and fours. The Avenue of Trees extends along River Avenue and comprises a variety of species including Peppermints, Flame trees, Kurrajongs and Box Trees. The trees line both sides of the road and form a strong leafy aesthetic to the street.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This house was built in 1930 for William (Billy) Orr and his wife Thelma (nee Cowen). It was located on land given to them as a wedding present by Thelma's parents, Mr and Mrs Robert Cowen. Billy Orr came to WA in 1906 from Sale, Victoria. He was an active member of the Gosnells Road Board for many years and held the position of Chairman for nine years until his resignation in 1936. He was appreciated for his strong leadership qualities and was described as one of the finest and most progressive citizens of the period.

Billy Orr was an excellent sportsman, particularly as a footballer, and was a member of Perth's premiership team in 1907 and Subiaco's premiership teams of 1912 and 1913. Service in World War One cut short his football career, which was spectacular enough to see him featured on cigarette cards. He was for many years Secretary of the West Australian Football League.

An Avenue of Trees was planted by Billy Orr at the corner of Phillip Street and River Avenue in 1929 to beautify the street corner where his house was being built. In 1989, a plaque was unveiled in a ceremony dedicating the historical value of the trees and the contribution of Billy Orr.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers People: early settlers
Associations:	William Richard Orr and Thelma Orr: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Orr House (fmr) has historic value for its associations with prominent local identity William (Billy) Orr who was involved in politics and sport at both local and state levels.
- Orr House (fmr) has social value as it demonstrates the type of housing built for professional men and their families in the inter-war period.
- The trees planted in the avenue have aesthetic value as right as fine, mature trees, and also as a result of their association with William Orr.
- The trees demonstrate the community's recognition of the value of trees in the streetscape.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE**Considerable significance**

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 2:

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Orr (Biography)
City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Trees

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH



ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPH



Orr Home (fmr) c.1925

Courtesy Ian McNamara, Maddington. Accessed via Flickr.



NAME OF PLACE		Lankester House (fmr)	
Other names		Ettamogah	
Address		74 River Avenue	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 40	Plan 3346	Vol/Fol: 2086/422
GIS property number:		209151	
GPS coordinates		32° 061 901 115° 985 321	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20063
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M15

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1913
Walls	Timber framed, weatherboard and fibre cement board
Roof	Zincalume
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Lankester House, together with Brennan House (fmr) were two of the original houses in the locality surrounded by rural development. Whilst the setting to Brennan House has altered beyond all recognition, the setting to Lankester House has not been as severely impacted due to its tucked away position at the top of a dirt track. The house is located on top of a slope which drops down to the river at the rear of the property and is surrounded by remnant citrus plantings. The original façade of the house has been obscured by an enclosure of the verandah with fibre cement sheeting whilst the rear elevation retains much of its original detailing and looks out over the rear of the property and towards the river. The property was constructed at the end of the Federation era and presents with some Federation detailing. The timber framed house is clad with weatherboards with timber framed sash windows. The roof is an extensive hipped form with vented gablets at the ridge and a brick chimney to the side elevation. The replacement zincalume roof sweeps down and breaks pitch to form the canopy for the verandah which extends around much of the property. The canopy is supported on timber columns and remnants of the timber balustrade remain extant in places. The deck is timber and supported on timber stumps and is in variable condition. Timber steps lead from the back verandah to the river. A fibre cement addition has been constructed to the side and front elevation with casement windows which has impacted on the aesthetics of the place. The house has a central passageway leading from the front door to the back door with four rooms opening off it: the kitchen/dining room, bedroom, lounge and study. The fibre cement addition is used as a sleepout. The back door is an original feature with a transom leadlight window.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house was built in 1913 at the rear of the orchard property on River Avenue for Alfred Ernest Lankester, his wife Emily, and family.

Alfred Lankester was born in Sydney in 1868. In 1896, he was working in WA as Inspector of Orchards with the Agriculture Department. In 1898 he married Emily McLean from Bendigo. They settled first in Subiaco, where their children were born. In 1913, they took up the property on River Avenue, built the house and planted a citrus orchard. The property was named 'Ettamogah' for Alfred's boyhood home in Albury. The Lankestes had six children but one died as an infant and two died in their 20s, including their only daughter.

Alfred was involved in local activities as secretary of the South Suburban Fruitgrowers' Association. He retired from the Agriculture Department in 1928 around the time his wife Emily passed away. Alfred's son, Keith, helped run Ettamogah while also managing his own orchard property at 2031 Albany Highway, Maddington.

Following Alfred's death in 1951, Keith added another adjoining property to Ettamogah and occupied the place. In 1958 Keith sold Ettamogah due to ill health and took a position as orchard inspector with the Agriculture Department, in a reverse image of his father's working life.

The Lankestes were one of the noted families of the area and had association with other orchardists in

both Maddington and Gosnells, such as the Brennans, McNamaras and Wilkinsons.

Lankester House (fmr) was restored in the 1980s following its purchase by the Sorgiovanni family. A more modern house, No. 78, has been added at the front of the property.

Historic Theme

Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
People: early settlers

Associations:

Lankester family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Lankester House (fmr) significant for the long associations with the Lankester family.
- The place also has associations with other orchard properties in the locality and the development of the orchard industry on the banks of the Canning River.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Maddington for agriculture in the early 20th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Considerable significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 2:

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES

City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Lankester (Biography)

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Brennan House (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		15 Serenity Court	
Suburb/town		MADDINGTON	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 25	Diagram 100700	Vol/Fol: 2208/709
GIS property number:		233584	
GPS coordinates		32° 061 363 115° 985 664	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13849
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - M14

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1914
Walls	Face brick

Roof	Colorbond
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: This Federation bungalow is located amidst a tightly packed cul-de-sac of modern developments which has greatly impacted on its setting. The original semi-rural setting has been replaced with suburban development which has altered the context of the property and the relationship of the property to the surrounding land. In terms of expression, the bungalow is quite simple with face brickwork to the entire elevation, full height timber framed sash windows either side of the timber or glazed entrance door creating a symmetrical façade. The entrance door and side lights are leaded lights with stained glass patterning to the door. The hipped roof has been reclad with red Colorbond, extending down to form the verandah canopy at a broken pitch. The canopy is supported on square timber columns and has a raised concrete deck. Above the entrance, the verandah canopy is interrupted by a gable feature with a timber sunburst detail. Three tall brick chimneys with corbelling and terracotta flues project from the roof behind the ridge line. The garden is open to the street with a paved driveway, lawns and mature trees. The house has been extended to the rear which does not impact on the street view of the original property and a large detached garage has also been constructed to the north-west of the property and can be seen from the street view.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

John Hay Blight owned the property in 1927/28. The 1927 Post Office Directory lists Mr Blight as a railway clerk. James Gerald Brennan, an accountant, owned the property in 1946/47. He worked in the Brennan and Male accountancy firm, located in St Georges Terrace, Perth.

The house was situated on a five and a quarter acre property which has since been subdivided. In the post World War Two period many people who owned land in Maddington commuted to Perth for work.

As the house is situated near the river it would have been likely that the river was used to irrigate the property and any crops such as citrus trees, like many other properties in the locality.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers
Associations:	Brennan family: Owner Blight family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Brennan House (fmr) has historic value for its associations with the period in which Maddington was occupied by families seeking a rural lifestyle whilst continuing their professional careers in Perth.
- The place has historic value as a illustration of the type of residence built in the early 20th century when the Maddington area adjacent to the Canning River was subdivided for development.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of housing built for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the

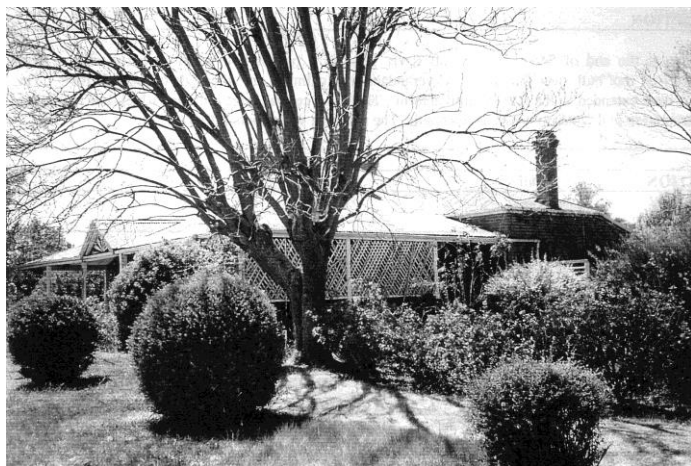
significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Information from community member Margaret Lefevre
Information from the McNamara family

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH

1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Seaforth Park (fmr)	
Other names		Harry Hunter Rehabilitation Centre MacKenzie House MacKenzie's Mansion The Seaforth Boys Home	
Address		2498 and 2510 Albany Highway	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 5034	Plan: 29594	Vol/Fol: 2521/526
GIS property number:		209402	
GPS coordinates		32° 092 583 116° 018 854	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13862
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - MAR 1

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Drug and alcohol rehabilitation centre / chapel
OTHER USE	Farm homestead, institutional boys' home
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1890 Masonry house

	c1910 MacKenzie House c1925 Chapel and Timber House
Walls	MacKenzie House - stone and brick quoins Chapel - stone and brick quoins Masonry House - stone
Roof	Clay tile Colorbond
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Masonry House: Victorian Regency MacKenzie House: Federation bungalow Chapel: Inter-war Timber House: Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Seaforth Park (fmr) consists of a complex of buildings including the original MacKenzie House, a further stone house, the chapel and an inter-war timber house set amongst a natural environment accessed from Albany Highway and across a small bridge over the Canning River. The grounds are semi landscaped with lawns and a small lake. MacKenzie House is a single storey granite stone and terracotta tiled property with extensive verandahs and faceted bays. The elevations are predominantly stone with red brick quoining around the window and door openings whilst the rectangular and faceted corner bays are the opposite with stone quoining and brick walls. Although the bays are different in their expression, they do create a sense of symmetry to the façade with the bays on the corner of the elevation, with further sash windows either side of the original entrance. The entrance has been blocked up which has a negative impact on the aesthetics of the place. The roof is hipped and clad with terracotta tiles. The roof above the bays reflects the faceted nature of their design. The main roof continues to form the verandah canopy which is supported on timber columns. The verandah is clad with the stone and has a paved deck with no balustrading. Concrete steps with dwarf piers lead to the former entrance and provides access to the remainder of the verandah. A stone, brick and tile wing extends to the east from the rear of the house, expressing many similar design features including hipped roof and red brick quoining around opening. The chapel is located to the east of MacKenzie House and the administration office, across a small lawned area. The chapel utilises the same building materials of stone and brick with the brick forming the quoining around the openings and to the corners of the building. A full height multi-paned window is the dominant feature of the south elevation with red stained glazing. Two former window openings have been bricked up in the façade. The chapel is in three sections with the front (southern) section being higher than the remainder of the body of the church and a small porch entry to the north elevation. The roof form over the entire church is gabled. Vented gables can be seen in the apexes of the roof. The roof is clad in green/grey Colorbond. The main entrance is on the north side of the church via brick porch and double timber and glass doors. Brick steps lead up to the entrance. A further brick and stone house is located to the south east of the chapel with a hipped corrugated iron roof, gabled features and a broken pitch verandah canopy. Additional accommodation was built by Dale Alcock c.2010 in a sympathetic style to the earlier structures. A c.1920s timber framed weatherboard clad house with perimeter verandahs and a hipped tiled roof is evident on the west side in proximity to MacKenzie House. There are more recent buildings to the south and north of MacKenzie House. There is a large dam to the northeast of MacKenzie House.	
Condition	Fair to good
Integrity	High

Authenticity	Moderate to high
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: Seaforth Park (fmr) was established by James Ross MacKenzie who settled on 2000 acres in Gosnells in the early 1900s when the property stretched from Martin through to Ranford Road. MacKenzie named his estate 'Seaforth Park', the name of the ancestral family home in Seaforth, Scotland, established in 1623. MacKenzie was born in Victoria, moved to Queensland then to WA in search of pastoral land. Attracted to the WA goldfields in 1893, he became a successful mining entrepreneur. He developed a mixed farm on his land in Gosnells, married Dahlia Lohrmann in 1907 and they had two children. MacKenzie and his family were living on the site in 1912 and he built the substantial stone and tile residence in 1906. The grand scale of the home lead it to be known as 'MacKenzie's Mansion' by the locals. It has not been established if MacKenzie was responsible for the construction of the other masonry house on the site. MacKenzie was a director of Emu Brewery, a committee member of the WA Turf Club, and Vice President of the Royal Agricultural Society of WA. His community service included two years as Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board from 1913 to 1914. After his death in 1915 the family moved to the city. In March 1921 the eastern portion of Seaforth Park was sold to the Salvation Army on the proviso the name 'Seaforth' be retained. MacKenzie House became the Seaforth Boys' Home which housed orphans and intellectually disabled children, and which also had a reform section. During World War Two, under threat from bombing, the Nedlands Boys' Home residents were moved to Seaforth. The boys of Seaforth worked on the surrounding farm lands, successfully producing crops considered outstanding by the local agricultural society. The boys were trained as farmhands and were much in demand for employment on local farms. During the 1920s a large building program expanded facilities for the Home. It involved new accommodation units, a school house, workshops, a gymnasium and a library. It is during this period that the chapel and the timber cottage were constructed. In 1955, the Salvation Army closed the Boys' Home and it re-opened in 1961 for the rehabilitation of alcoholics. Salvation Army officer, Major Helen Jenkins had a long history of service with Seaforth Boys' Home and, after retiring in 1962, continued to live in Gosnells for many years. Since the mid 1980s it has operated as the Harry Hunter Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Centre, named after Harry Hunter, a Salvation Army Officer.	
Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers Social and civic activities: religion Social and civic activities: education and science Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Associations:	James MacKenzie: original settler Salvation Army: Helen Jenkins, Harry Hunter

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Seaforth Park (fmr) has historic value for its associations with early settler James Ross MacKenzie family who developed and cleared the landholding for agriculture in the early 20th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Salvation Army who have provided services at the site since 1921 and for their role in the development of educational and treatment programs for children in the first half of the 20th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with distinguished and lengthy service by Salvation Army members, Helen Jenkins and Harry Hunter.
- The place has aesthetic value as a complex of buildings in a predominantly natural setting.
- Seaforth Park (fmr) has social value for generations of people who served or resided at the place.
- The place contributes to the wider community's sense of place for its continual services since 1921.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: <i>The Naming of the Suburb "Seaforth"</i> Information from the MacKenzie family Plaque on wall at McKenzie House
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
	

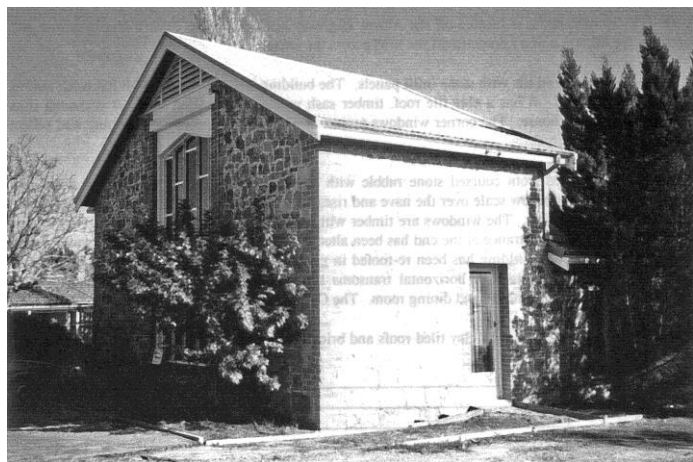


2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



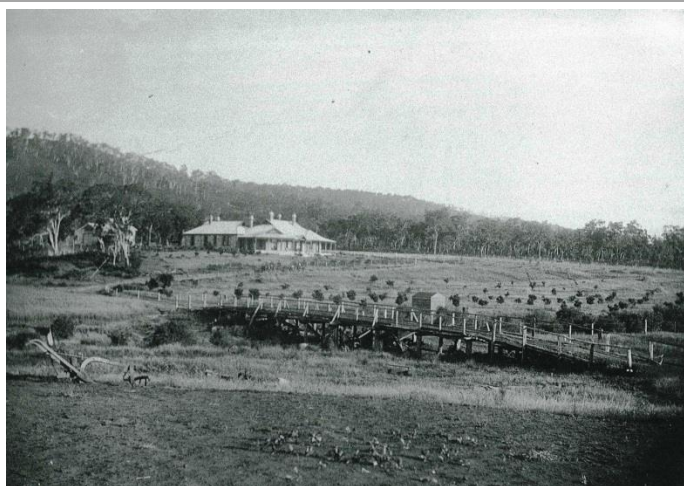
Archival PHOTOGRAPH – Salvation Army Bridge from 1998 Inventory, P46-2.

ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Seaforth Homestead, c.1915

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2015.60a



Seaforth Homestead, c.1915

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection, Image P2015.60c



Seaforth as Salvation Army Boys Home

Courtesy State Library of WA, Image b3005334_11 BA953-13



Seaforth as Salvation Army Boys Home

Courtesy State Library of WA, Image b3005334_9 BA953-3



NAME OF PLACE		Canning Bore - site	
Other names		N/A	
Address		11 Broadhurst Road	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 1	Plan: 38104	Vol/Fol: 2564/959
GIS property number:		206751	
GPS coordinates		32° 079 861 116° 014 198	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - S40-MAR

PLACE TYPE	Historic site
ORIGINAL USE	Bore
CURRENT USE	Vacant site

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1872
Walls	N/A

Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: No visible sign of the bore.	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

An artesian bore was drilled at or near this site on the banks of the Canning River in 1872 by a team of convicts overseen by government official Henry Passmore. The exact location of the bore has not been determined although the approximate position is shown on the attached survey plan.

When completed, the bore was 172ft deep and it is believed to have been the first artesian bore in the colony. (An artesian bore is one bored perpendicularly into water bearing strata so that natural pressure provides a constant flow without pumping).

Henry Passmore (c.1839-1920) arrived in the Swan River colony in 1865 as a warder. He took on a role as a supervisor of works throughout the colony and from 1869 was the Master of the 'Black Swan' which was the vessel which dredged the Swan and Canning Rivers until 1911.

One of Henry Passmore's sons, Charles Christian Passmore (1870-1961) took up land on the banks of the Canning River in the future suburb of Martin in 1905. His lands were not too distant from the bore drilled by his father and the convict crew. Charles Passmore established an orchard and dairy on his property.

Historic Theme

Occupations: mining
Occupations: technology

Associations:

Henry Passmore

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This site has historic value for its association with the early investigations by the colonial authorities.
- The site has historic value for its association with Henry Passmore, convict warder and master of the 'Black Swan' which dredged the Perth waters.
- The site has potential research value as evidence of the original bore may be present.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Potential of archaeological evidence should be investigated.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Crimean War Veterans in Western Australia http://crimeanvetswa.wags.org.au/passmore-henry/the-lace-makers-son/ Erickson, Rica [comp], <i>The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888</i> , UWA Press, 1988, Vol III, p. 2426 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Passmore (Biography) City of Gosnells - Local History document Canning Bore
ARCHIVAL INFORMATION	

Courtesy City of Gosnells - Local History Collection



NAME OF PLACE		House, 601 Canning Mills Road	
Other names		N/A	
Address		601 Canning Mills Road	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 11	Diagram: 45194	Vol/Fol: 1859-344
GIS property number:		203423	
GPS coordinates		32° 088 677 116° 056 336	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Residential: single storey
CURRENT USE	Residential: single storey

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1900
Walls	Mud brick, concrete, fibre cement
Roof	Corrugated iron

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description: A single storey mud brick structure in a rundown condition. The place was of simple design with a window and door to the front elevation and a dilapidated timber verandah. The façade has been rendered with sections falling off revealing the mud brick beneath. A mudbrick chimney projects up the side elevation with the flue reaching out above the roof line. The render has fallen off most of the chimney but has been retained around the flue. A later addition was constructed to the rear with concrete used to enclose the rear verandah to create a large storage area. The corrugated iron roof extends down over this area at a broken pitch from the main roof. The roof is gabled with short sheet corrugated iron cladding which is heavily rusted in places.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This portion of the original land holding was transferred to Petar Lendich in 1935 and he and his wife Pera, and their family worked the landholding as a market garden. The family lived in the cottage and their son Andrija lived in the hose from birth. The adjoining brick house was built in 1938 when their daughter Ane was born. The property is still owned by the Lendich family.

The mud bricks used in its construction were believed to have been made from materials found adjacent to the site.

The cottage is in poor condition with only one portion currently used for storage.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	Glover family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic and research value as an example of construction methods in the early 20th century, specifically using materials available on site.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Lendich family who were early landowners in Martin.
- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the region for agriculture and specifically orchards.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the simple living accommodation of early settlers in rural districts.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 <i>The Kalgoorlie Miner</i> , 16 February 1912, p. 4 City of Gosnells – Local History Collection Information from owner
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS







NAME OF PLACE		Glover Residence (fmr)	
Other names		House, 629 Canning Mills Road	
Address		629 Canning Mills Road	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 343	Plan: 252646	Vol/Fol: 1953/418
GIS property number:		203426	
GPS coordinates		32° 089 425 116° 057 050	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Residential: single storey
CURRENT USE	Residential: single storey

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Inter-war
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	

Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description:	A much altered single storey timber framed dwelling that has retained some of the original fabric within the enlarged property. The alterations are sympathetic reinforcing the original character of the property but the original cottage can no longer be seen or understood.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The property on which this place is located was the first land cleared and developed in Martin. John James Glover (c.1847-1912) acquired the 96 acre property in 1897 and established 15 acres of apples, pears and stone fruit by 1912. John Glover had formerly worked as a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office before he established this property in his 50s with his wife Mary Ann.

The original Glover property extended the length of the valley and a small track extended along the base of the valley.

Following the death of John Glover in 1912, the property was transferred to members of the Glover family and remained with descendant Cecil Edward Bowen (1902-1992) until the late 20th century.

This cottage was probably the second house built on the property. The first is still extant at 601 Canning Mills Road. Cecil Bowen lived at this cottage and worked the land holding as a market garden. He was known to collect produce from growers in the valley and take all to market along this track in the valley.

When purchased by the current [2016] owners the cottage consisted of two main rooms and an enclosed verandah. Since that time the cottage has undergone major additions and renovations although the basic original roof form remains and some of the original walls. The original weatherboard cladding has been retained where it was still viable. Rooms and an extended verandah have been added as have all the doors, windows and floorboards.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry and market gardening People: early settlers
Associations:	Glover family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the region for agriculture and specifically orchards.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Glover family who were the first to settle in Martin.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 <i>The Kalgoorlie Miner</i> , 16 February 1912, p. 4 Information from nominee and current [2016] owners City of Gosnells - Local History Collection: Glover family
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Ellis Brook Valley Reserve	
Other names		Sixty Foot Falls Ellis Brook Reserve Banyowla Regional Park	
Address		Cockram Road, off Rushton Road	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 39529	Lot No: 502	Plan: 62562	Vol/Fol: 3157/103
GIS property number:		311543	
GPS coordinates		32° 056 536 116° 030 388	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13859
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - NE4-MAR Indicative Place, Register of the National Estate

PLACE TYPE	Landscape
ORIGINAL USE	Natural bushland
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve
OTHER USE	Quarry Walk trails
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	

Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The reserve is located just a few kilometres east of Gosnells. Access is via Rushton Rd, Martin. It is a large area of 258 hectares comprising natural bushland straddling the Darling Scarp. The scenery is dramatic with rugged ridges each side of the valley. The 'Sixty Foot Falls' (waterfall) plunges from the top of the scarp after winter rains. Ellis Brook Valley is a rich breeding site and home for many native and visiting birds, including cockatoos, parrots, pardalotes, splendid and wedge-tailed eagles. It is also home to kangaroos, possums, bats and other native wildlife. The spring time wildflowers are diverse and spectacular. Within the reserve there are a variety of walks ranging from walks on easy, surfaced, paths to more challenging hikes on rough trails. There are parking areas at Honeyeater Hollow and Waterfall Gully. Composting toilets, barbecue facilities and parking are provided at the site.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Ellis Brook Valley is part of the Banyowla Regional Park. The name Banyowla recognises a Noongar elder at the time of colonial settlement. The history of Banyowla's people is linked with the name of Captain Theophilus Tighe Ellis, recognised by the naming of Ellis Brook, which runs through the Valley. Ellis, the Superintendent of Mounted Police, died from injuries sustained in the infamous Pinjarra Massacre of 1834, in which Banyowla's people were involved.

Ellis Brook Valley is renowned for the richness of its flora and fauna with 550 species of flowering plant, 116 species of birds, 9 species of frogs, and 8 species of native animals.

The reserve was created in 1986 in part a response to the lobbying of local group 'Friends of Ellis Brook Valley' which had been formed in 1982. This group continues to provide advice and promote the reserve with the City of Gosnells and a key function of the group is the maintenance of a herbarium in conjunction with the State Herbarium.

The City manages the Valley in partnership with the Friends of Ellis Brook Valley (Inc.), who have also assisted in the sensitive planning for the Valley's development as a nature-based tourism venue.

The City of Gosnells has established walk trails in the reserve to enable visitors to enjoy the native vegetation and view 'Sixty Foot Falls' and the former 'Barrington Quarry'. There are four walk trails of varying degrees of difficulty, ranging from the 'Easy Walk Trail', which provides wheelchair access to the bushland, to the more difficult 'Sixty Foot Falls Circuit', which takes in sweeping views across Perth from the top of the waterfall.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation People: Aboriginal people People: early settlers
Associations:	Captain Theophilus T Ellis Banyowla, Noongar elder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with Noongar elder, Banyowla, and Captain

Theophilus Tighe Ellis, member of the colonial police force.

- The park has aesthetic value for its qualities of undisturbed natural bushland in good condition.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Erickson, Erica [comp], <i>The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888</i> , UWA Press, 1988, Vol II, p. 975. Landgate, Reserve enquiry detail 39529 Friends of Ellis Valley Brook website http://www.sercul.org.au/ellisbrook.html City of Gosnells website http://www.gosnells.wa.gov.au
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1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS

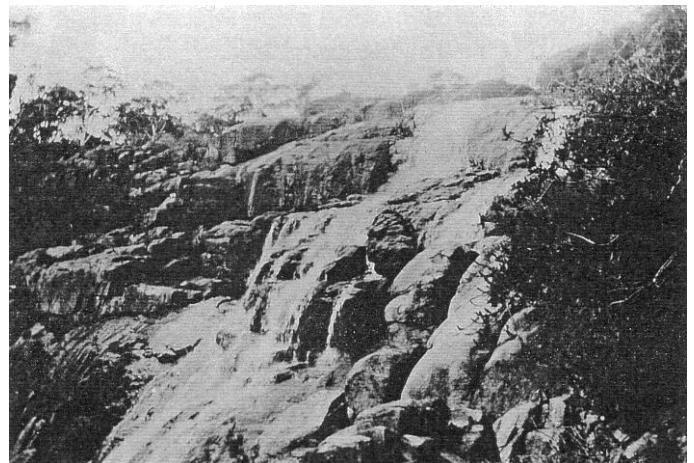
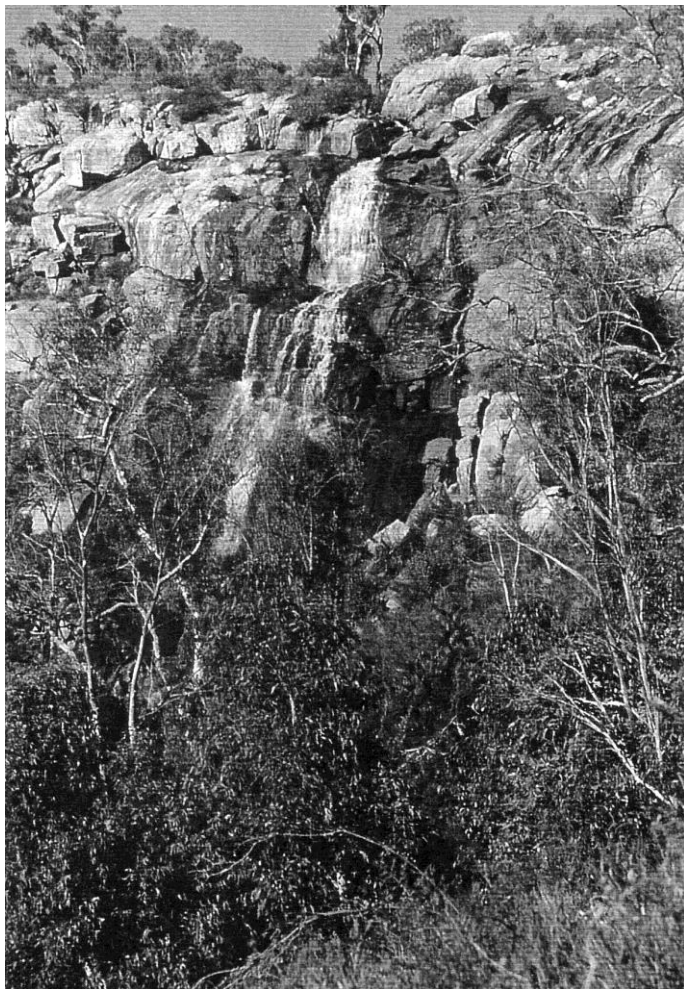




Photo courtesy Nearmap.com

NAME OF PLACE		White Rock Quarry	
Other names		N/A	
Address		89 Cockram Road	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 3	Plan: 14769	Vol/Fol: 1683/198
GIS property number:		302967	
GPS coordinates		32° 070 202 116° 029 519	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13866
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - S42-MAR

PLACE TYPE	Landscape
ORIGINAL USE	Mining: quarry
CURRENT USE	Mining: quarry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Unable to access site.	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Stone quarrying on the Darling Escarpment within the City of Gosnells has been carried out since 1928. In 1930, the O'Neill Brothers opened the 'White Rock' Quarry in Canning Location 38. The operation of this quarry was taken over by Australian Blue Metal which became part of the Readymix Group. The Quarry is now operated by the Holcim Group.

The quarrying operation has not always gone smoothly. Difficult road access, dust pollution and drainage problems have all arisen since its establishment. In 1934, a serious accident caused by a premature explosion caused the death of two men and injuries to two others.

In recent years the impact of the industry on the environment and the community have been more closely regulated by state and local government.

Modern equipment including hydraulic drills and a sequential firing system are used. Blasting is conducted at the same time of the day to reduce the disruption to local residents.

An adjacent site to the south west of the original quarry has been opened but the original site continues to be mined. This hill was named 'St Annes Hill' by Captain Stirling in 1827.

Historic Theme	Occupations: mining
Associations:	O'Neill Brothers Readymix Group

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its long and ongoing association with the quarry industry which has been important to the development of the Gosnells region.
- The place has social value for the many people in the community who have worked at the site.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988
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NAME OF PLACE		RSL Memorial Hall and Tennis Courts	
Other names		N/A	
Address		1 Gosnells Road West (cnr Mills Road West)	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 17	Plan: 2714	Vol/Fol: 1300/101
GIS property number:		210412	
GPS coordinates		32° 063 628 116° 000 036	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	12821
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - MAR 2

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Hall and tennis courts
CURRENT USE	Hall and tennis courts

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1955, 1960s
Walls	Concrete block walls

Roof	Cement tiles
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war functional
Physical Description: The RSL Memorial Hall is a single storey concrete block building with hipped cement tiled roof of simple and regular plan form and design. The windows are aluminium framed with frosted glazing. There is ramped access to the north entrance and functional double timber doors to the south elevation. There is a small area of lawn and planting around the north and western side of the hall and car parking to the north-east. The tennis courts are located immediately to the south-east of the hall.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The Gosnells RSL Hall was built by the Returned and Services League (RSL) in the mid to late 1950s after purchasing land from Mr Winterbottom, for the Gosnells Sub-Branch. The building was extended by the members in the 1960s. This site was adjacent to the World War One memorial which was erected in 1921 on the junction of Mills Road and Gosnells Road West.

The RSL was established to serve the interests of its members, veterans, the ex-service community and members of the Australian Defence Force.

In February 1951, the RSL approached the Gosnells Road Board with a proposal to build their new hall on land at a different location within the Railway Reserve near Albany Highway. They argued that the site currently allocated on Mills Road was not appropriate for their proposed hall which was planned to be 60ft x 30ft with a 10ft verandah across two sides. Construction was planned to begin in 1951. An item in the local press later that year indicated that a hall had not been constructed. The exact date of construction is not clear however aerial photographs show that the hall was not present on the site in 1953 although the tennis courts are under construction. The hall was present on the site in 1965 and the memorial was still located on the road junction. The memorial was relocated in the late 1960s to its present location near the City of Gosnells offices. The road junction of Mills Road and Gosnells Road West was subsequently realigned to enable a safer junction which reduced the size of the lot.

In 2004, the City took over full management of the RSL Hall, with the Gosnells RSL Branch having priority of use, prior to this the City of Gosnells only managed maintenance of the hall. The four tennis courts are served by separate tennis clubrooms located to the north east side of the courts.

The Gosnells War Roll of Honour for the Great War 1914-1918 housed in the RSL Hall lists eighty veterans.

Historic Theme	Outside influences: world wars and other wars Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Associations:	Returned Services League

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- RSL Memorial Hall and tennis courts have historic value for their associations with the Returned Services League who provided valuable assistance to Returned Servicemen and their families.
- The place has social value for its associations with the recreational pursuits and social events that the venue has provided since the 1950s.
- The place has aesthetic value as a simple expression of post World War Two style.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3:

	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells Council minutes, 9 November 2004 ANZAC Centenary – Western Australia Remembers http://www.Anzac.dpc.wa.gov.au/index City of Gosnells - Local History Collection <i>South Western Times</i>, 1/2/1951, p. 8; 4/10/1951, p. 12

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Hillside Farm	
Other names		Gibbs Farm Fratico Farm Site of gold mine Hillside Farm Education Centre	
Address		Lot 800 & 801 Hayward Road	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 801	Deposited Plan: 58570	Vol/Fol: 3154/287
GIS property number:		307154	
GPS coordinates		32° 052 560 116° 026 078	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13861
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - MAR 3

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Farmhouse
CURRENT USE	Farmhouse - private residence School - education purposes

OTHER USE	N/A
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880
Walls	Formed rammed earth (pise) Cement brick
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	Wooden verandah posts
Architectural Style	Victorian bungalow
Physical Description: Hillside Farm is located on the west of Ellis Brook Valley Reserve and the east of the suburban development of Martin amidst a semi-rural environment. The former farmhouse building is one of a number of buildings on the site that now serve an educational function. The former farm house is located in an isolated position to the south west of the main complex of structures. The original homestead is of rammed earth construction to the majority of the property though the western wall has been replaced with concrete blocks. The roof is gabled roof and is clad with short sheet corrugated iron with a slight break of pitch to form the verandah canopy. The verandah extends around three elevations, supported on timber columns with a timber balustrade to the southern elevation as the ground drops away at this point. The windows are timber framed casements. An addition has been constructed along the eastern side of the property. Other buildings on the site include old machinery sheds of timber framed construction with corrugated iron cladding; corrugated iron and brick barn; a relocated school building of timber framed construction with fibre cement cladding.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Low to moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The Hillside Farm residence was built for dairyman, Stephen Gibbs (1847-1928) and his wife Eliza in the 1880s. Stephen was a teamster in the 1860s and during the 1870s he was publican of the 47 Mile Inn on Albany Road, now Albany Highway.

Stephen Gibbs married Eliza White in 1879 and it is believed the couple lived on Hillside Farm around 1880, when Stephen began to take up extensive properties, mainly for dairying. He found a piece of quartz with gold traces in 1888, but nothing was done about the find until 1909, when others tried to establish a gold mine.

In 1909 mining speculators Rowlands and LLOYD financed WJ Ross and Son to prospect for gold in the granite behind the Gibbs homestead. A 300ft tunnel was dug into the hill. They applied for a government grant to extend the tunnel but after investigations by the State Mining Engineer and the assaying of samples the grant was refused because the samples proved negative. These results conflicted with the reports by the prospectors. The mine was later abandoned and in later years part of the tunnels have collapsed making the site unsafe.

Gibbs undertook other commercial projects aside from his dairy farm at Hillside. He established an orchard in the 1890s, built the Forest Inn near the Victoria Reservoir construction works in 1890 and was involved in establishing Cannington's second hotel, the Hotel Cecil. He also had quarrying interests. In 1907 he was elected to the Gosnells Road Board. By 1914 Stephen Gibbs had left the district to take up residence in East Perth, where he died in 1928 at the age of 80. His son William married Hilda Dellar and they lived at Hillside.

The property eventually came under the jurisdiction of the State Government and many proposals for development of the site were considered such as a golf course or a cemetery, both of these were deemed inappropriate.

In the early 1990s, the Education Department was granted a 40% share of the property, with the rest to be used by other groups. In a Draft Concept Plan drawn up by the Education Department in May 1994, Hillside was to be managed by several committees but this was later simplified to management by the Hillside Farm Management Committee. The philosophy behind the management arrangement was to provide a community farm that promotes ecological and sustainable living practices through education and recreation opportunities. User groups included the Aboriginal Koomarl Association and the Girl Guides.

For some time the property was known as Fratico Farm. A change of name back to Hillside Farm was made in 1996 and work on the property was carried out in conjunction with a LEAP program (Linking Education and Parents Program). A 1920s school building was relocated from Tuart Hill Primary School, to be used as a classroom for an Education Department agricultural school.

Hillside farm is currently leased to the Education Department, with a clause to permit community access. Most of the 54 hectare farm is used as a training facility, through the Kelmscott Senior High School, to impart agriculture based skills to young people with urban backgrounds, with one of the teaching staff serving as a live-in caretaker, is resident in the homestead. A paddock on the downhill side of the farm is sublet to the Darling Range Wildlife Shelter for the purpose of rehabilitating native fauna.

As well as the former Tuart Hill school building, which is hired out for meetings and an added camping facility, there is a straw bale shelter used by community and commercial groups and a former school lunch shed, relocated from Orange Grove Primary School, which is used as an interpretive centre. The place has camping facilities for groups of up to thirty people.

Hillside Farm now falls under the responsibility of the Kelmscott Senior High School.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	Stephen Gibbs: Owner Education Department of WA

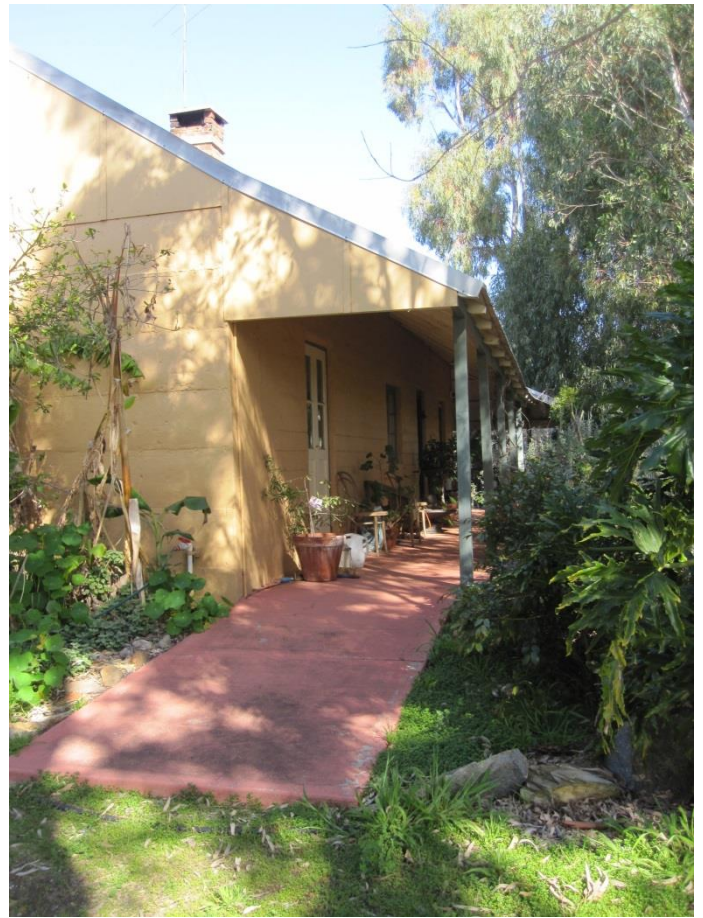
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The original homestead at Hillside Farm has historic value for its association with early settler Stephen Gibbs who made a significant contribution to the development of the district.
- The place has social value as an example of a simple residence used by working families in the late 19th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of educational facilities for specialised agricultural programs.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection Fratico Farm Management Plan McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Erickson, Rica [comp] <i>The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888</i> , UWA Press, 1988, Vol III, p. 1182
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Wright Brook Bushland	
Other names		Wright Brook Regional Open Space	
Address		Mills Road East	
Suburb/town		Martin	
Land Description			
Reserves No: 7415 and 24504	Lot No: 715 and 1360	Plan 240044 and 176037	Vol/Fol: Various
GIS property number:		206773, 302979, 353312, 353363, 353362	
GPS coordinates		32° 090 537 116° 034 358	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13867
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - NE5-MAR

PLACE TYPE	Landscape
ORIGINAL USE	Quarry Timber
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	N/A
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Wright Brook Bushland or Regional Open Space is to the north of Wright Brook which is located in Kelmscott within the City of Armadale. The northern portion of the land parcel is within the City of Gosnells and is designated as two reserves to the south of Mills Road East. Together the two reserves consist of approximately 32 hectares.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This area of regional open space was originally designated as a reserve created in 1901 to source timber. In 1973, the reserve was designated for parks and recreation. Currently the place is used for informal or passive recreation.

Historic Theme

Occupations: timber industry
Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment

Associations:**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

- The place has historic value for its association with the early development of the region for its timber resources.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Landgate, Reserve enquiry detail 7415 Heritage Inventory 1998
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1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS



NAME OF PLACE		House, 100 Mills Road West	
Other names		Beachworth	
Address		100 Mills Road West	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 15	Diagram 23565	Vol/Fol: 219/81A
GIS property number:		206731	
GPS coordinates		32° 068 852 116° 008 238	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Inter-war

Walls	Timber
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: A single storey timber framed and iron dwelling with weatherboard and wide profile Hardiplank cladding. The current cladding is presumed to be a replacement for the original timber weatherboards. The property incorporates an extensive verandah across the front elevation. The expansive hipped roof continues down over the verandah with a slight break in the pitch to form the canopy. The canopy is supported on timber and masonry columns with cross style timber brackets. The house presents with a symmetrical façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. The roof material and verandah features are not original. The property is located on a corner lot with large gardens to the front.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Information indicates that the home was occupied by Frederick George and Agnes Eliza Barrett during the early decades of the 20th century. Electoral Rolls indicate that this couple were living in Station Street Gosnells in 1918 and their home was named 'Beachworth'.

Frederick Barrett profession was a salesman in this entry and the Post Office Directory for this year lists F.G. Barrett as the manager of MacFarlane and Co in Perth. If this was the case then the home in Gosnells was an example of the type of home built for a professional man and his family located such that he could commute to work and enjoy the country lifestyle.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers
Associations:	Barrett family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This place has historic value as it is associated with the development of the area in the inter-war period.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good and well maintained example of the styling of simple residences from the inter-war period in a rural setting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs Wise's post office directories, 1917-1920 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Martin Farm (fmr)	
Other names		N/A	
Address		105 Mills Road West and 41 Station Street	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 5 Lot No: 100	Plan: 2754 Diagram: 71379	Vol/Fol: 403/77A Vol/Fol: 1760/662
GIS property number:		Lot 5: 208916 Lot 100: 208915	
GPS coordinates		32° 069 632 116° 008 278	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Residence and farm buildings
CURRENT USE	Residence and farm buildings

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Inter-war

Walls	Various
Roof	Various
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war bungalow
Physical Description: Martin Farm comprises a collection of buildings, all of single storey construction and some displaying traditional building construction. The main house is of timber framed construction with hipped iron roof and tall brick chimney. The verandah canopy forms part of the main roof line and has fibro panelling to the balustrade. The majority of the structures on the site are non-historic sheds arranged in an organic manner with garden and plantings between the structures.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This property was associated with Edward Victor Martin (1901-1981). Edward Martin was born in the Goldfields and his parents relocated to the Gosnells area in the early 20th century. Edward Martin was a labourer who married Edna Rosa Wilby (1906-1978) in 1934. The extended Martin family were active community members during the early 20th century when Gosnells was being established.

Edward Martin made a major contribution as a member of the Gosnells Road Board and Shire Council for 41 years and was Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board from 1950-1951. He was made a Freeman of the City in 1972. The Shire of Gosnells recognised his contribution by naming the suburb adjacent to his home 'Martin' in 1974. The suburb name also recognises more broadly his family who were pioneers of Gosnells.

This property of two lots was developed by the Martin family throughout the 20th century and features buildings of different ages and building materials. The site includes two residences and several farm buildings that demonstrate simple construction methods probably dating from the inter-war period.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers
Associations:	Martin family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The group of buildings have historic value as a demonstration of the development of farming practice throughout the 20th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Martin family who made a significant contribution to the establishment and ongoing development of the region which was named 'Martin' in recognition of this contribution.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs Wise's post office directories, 1917-1920 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		House, 66 Station Street	
Other names		N/A	
Address		66 Station Street	
Suburb/town		MARTIN	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 1	Diagram 48336	Vol/Fol: 1405/60
GIS property number:		208020	
GPS coordinates		32° 067 123 116° 009 422	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1940s
Walls	Concrete block
Roof	Tile

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Californian bungalow
Physical Description: A single storey concrete block and tile house with twin timbered gables to the front elevation. The house is of Californian bungalow design with a characteristic wide gable over the verandah. The house presents with a typical asymmetric plan form to the façade with a projecting bay and a recessed section along the remainder of the elevation. The principal section of the elevation incorporates a three section timber framed opening with a tiled canopy above. The original timber framed openings have been retained to the front elevation with replacement aluminium openings to the side elevation. A side addition has a red Colorbond roof.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: This house is estimated to have been built in the inter-war period and was one of the first residences constructed in this area of Martin. No information on the original owner or occupiers have been found in this research.	
Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: - This place has historic value for its association with the settlement of the district in the period following World War Two. - The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a large residence from the inter-war period.	
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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs City of Gosnells - Local History Collection
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Image courtesy Nearmap.com

Showing the alignment of roads from Bickley Reservoir (top right corner of image) to Tonkin Highway (road coloured orange) along the original tramway route.
Hardinge Road, Maddington Road and Boyle Lane.

NAME OF PLACE		Mason and Bird Tramway (fmr)	
Other names		Mason and Bird Heritage Trail	
Address		Boyle Lane, Maddington Road and Hardinge Road	
Suburb/town		ORANGE GROVE	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 18463	Lot No: Various	Diagram or Plan No: Various	Vol/Fol: Various
GIS property number:		N/A	
GPS coordinates		32° 029 762 116° 034 229	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - S46-O Shire of Kalamunda Municipal Heritage Inventory

PLACE TYPE	Historic site
ORIGINAL USE	Tramway
CURRENT USE	Public road

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1864, 1872

Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: The Mason Bird Heritage Trail originates at the Bickley Reservoir and consists of a walking trail through native bushland and extending through to the site of the former Mason's Mill in Carmel. The majority of the track falls within the Shire of Kalamunda. The original path of the tramway within the Shire of Gosnells is now followed by Boyle Lane and Maddington Road which is of typical road construction.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

In the early 1860s Benjamin Mason, a merchant of Perth, established a timber station on the Canning River at Mason's Landing. Timber from the surrounding area was pit-sawn and then transported on flat-bottomed barges via the Canning and Swan rivers to Fremantle or Perth. Realizing the limited potential that the area held compared to the thick stands of jarrah available in the Darling Range, Mason applied for a licence to cut timber near Bickley Brook, in what is today the suburb of Carmel. Upon obtaining his permit in 1864 Mason built his second timber mill, the Hills Station (also known as Mason's Mill).

In 1870 Benjamin Mason took Francis Bird, a well-to-do young architect, newly arrived from England, as a partner. Bird put some £25,000 into the business and is considered to have been the designer of the timber tramway which stretched from Mason's Landing to the Hills Station. The 14km track was built by convict labour and took seven months to complete, at an estimated cost of £300 per mile. The tramway was opened by Governor Weld on 8 February 1872, and was the second railway to be opened in the state.

Part of the tramway included a timber bridge over the Bickley Brook which is extant. The timber from Mason's Mill was used in a variety of projects throughout Perth and surrounds. The company was one of the largest in the state but struck financial difficulties and was dissolved. The track ceased to be used as a tramway c.1882.

The track was known as 'Hardinge Road' after Thomas Henry Hardinge who owned property nearby. Evidence of the former track was still visible in the 1970s and a walk trail was established in 1988 as a bicentennial project.

Historic Theme	Occupations: timber industry People: early settlers
Associations:	Francis Bird Benjamin Mason

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The alignments of the roads have historic value for their association with the Mason Mill and the Mason Bird tramway which developed the timber industry in the colony and the first in the district.
- The alignments of the roads have historic value for its association with early settler Benjamin Mason and architect Francis Bird who were significant to the establishment of the region.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 2: Conservation of the road alignments are highly desirable.

MAIN SOURCES	WA Heritage Committee, <i>Mason and Bird Heritage Trail</i>
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	<i>Brochure</i> , 1988. Pickering Brook Heritage Group website http://pickeringbrookheritagegroup.com/home.html
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NAME OF PLACE		Orange Grove Primary School and Play Shed	
Other names		N/A	
Address		4235 Boyle Lane	
Suburb/town		ORANGE GROVE	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 24065	Lot No: 4235	Plan No: 193926	Vol/Fol: 3111/995
GIS property number:		235689	
GPS coordinates		32° 035 158 116° 010 800	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - S48-O

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	School
CURRENT USE	School
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1950s
Walls	Brick and metal cladding

Roof	Tiles Corrugated zincalume
Other	Metal framed windows
Architectural Style	Post-war international
Physical Description: Orange Grove Primary School comprises a range of buildings including brick and tile rooms, corrugated metal rooms and more recent rendered block rooms. The original part of the school is the long corrugated metal range characterised by the regular placement of windows, each divided by a 'fin' that extends from the sill to the eaves, increasing in width so that it is the same depth as the eaves at the top. The roof is a shallow pitched gable form clad in corrugated metal. The red brick building was constructed in the early 1960s in a simple vernacular form with the two long walls being predominantly glazed. A shade structure has been constructed to north-east elevation. The administration office is a later addition to the site.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The Orange Grove Primary School was established in 1923 at another location in the district. The school was relocated to the current site c.1958 and two of the first buildings on the site remain in situ.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: education and science
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Associations:	N/A
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value as it demonstrates the growth of the district in the post war period.
- The original school rooms are representative of educational buildings in the post war period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE**Some/moderate significance****MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION****Category 3:**

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever possible.

MAIN SOURCES

Landgate aerial photographs
State Records Office, WA catalogue entries
Orange Grove Primary School website
<http://www.ogps.wa.edu.au>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Bickley Brook Reservoir Group	
Other names		Bickley Reservoir Recreation Camp (Bickley Camp; Bickley Youth Camp; Bickley Outdoor Recreation Centre) Hardinge Park Pipe Track previously from Victoria Dam	
Address		Hardinge Road	
Suburb/town		ORANGE GROVE	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 47052	Lot No: Reservoir, campsite and pipetrack:4769 Hardinge Park: 4768	Deposited Plan: 31407	Vol/Fol: Reservoir, campsite and pipetrack: 3126/919 Hardinge Park: 3126/918
GIS property number:		Reservoir, campsite and pipetrack: 902954 Hardinge Park: 237107	
GPS coordinates		32° 028 862 116° 039 314	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Bickley Brook Reservoir Group: 23496 Reservoir: 13868; Recreation Camp: 13869 Hardinge Park: 13870
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - O1

	Mason and Bird Heritage Trail
PLACE TYPE	Other structure
ORIGINAL USE	Reservoir: water supply Camp: state youth camp
CURRENT USE	Reservoir: water supply Recreation camp: education and recreation
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1891: 13" Main pipe installed 1900: 22" Main pipe installed 1921: Reservoir, 1945: Camp, 1993 and 1994: Park
Walls	Reservoir: concrete Camp: fibre cement sheeting
Roof	Camp: corrugated iron
Other	Pipe track: concrete pipe supports
Architectural Style	Camp: Post-war bungalow camp: Post-war bungalow
Physical Description: The Bickley Brook Reservoir Group consists of a variety of buildings as well as the actual reservoir all set amidst the Darling Scarp in the Bickley Valley. The Bickley Camp which is located at the western end of the reservoir provides accommodation in dormitories and on camp sites as well as a dining room, meeting room, office, cook's quarters, manager's residence and general visitor facilities including picnic area and gazebo. The reservoir was constructed to provide water to Perth but was taken out of service in 1936 and has been part of the area's recreational facilities since the 1940s. The western end of the reservoir terminates with a concrete wall that is over 191m wide and 13m high and holds back over 100,000 cubic metres of water. The camp complex contains a number of original timber framed structures with weatherboard and fibre cement sheet cladding. The meeting room, located on the southern boundary of the site, is one of the original buildings. The office, dining room, camp manager's house, cook's quarters and dormitories are all sited within close proximity to each other and are predominantly centred around the amphitheatre. The camp facilities are all located on the lower side of the access road orientated towards the reservoir and sit comfortably and unobtrusively amongst the natural environment.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Historical Notes: Bickley Brook Reservoir was built in 1920-21 as a stopgap measure to alleviate the ongoing issue of an adequate water supply for Perth. It supplemented the water supply to the city via the Bickley Pipe Track. The Pipe Track was located along what is now Hardinge Road, Maddington Road and Bickley Road, through Orange Grove, Maddington, Kenwick and Beckenham. Up to that time, people relied on rainwater tanks and wells for their domestic water, and on the river and creeks for irrigation for the orchards, vineyards and market gardens. The presence of E.coli in the water from the Bickley Reservoir led to the decision to resume all land in the catchment area. Bickley Reservoir was taken out of service in 1936, when the Canning Dam was put into service, and the water was used for irrigation until 1944. The area was then set aside for recreational purposes and Bickley Recreation Camp was established.

During World War One, many conscripts were unable to meet the standards of fitness and health required by the armed forces so in the latter half of the 1930s, unrest in Europe and the rise of Fascist powers and their prominent youth movements caused the Commonwealth nations to look at measures to address this issue in the event of another war. The National Fitness Council was established in 1938 with the aim of promoting physical fitness, especially among the young. A Camps and Hostels Committee was formed in 1942 and the first State Youth Camp was established at Bickley.

The initial work was done by committee members and volunteer workers and included cleaning up the site, laying paths and erecting buildings, including a lecture hut, kitchen, store and shower block. Accommodation was in tents at first and later in bungalows. The camp was opened by the Minister for Education and Social Services, John Tonkin in 1945.

A number of community groups were involved in the place - Scouts, Girl Guides, YMCA, YWCA, many church groups, the Junior Red Cross, Rural Youth Movement, Gould League and Football Clubs. More buildings were erected and in the mid-1960s, the old school from Carilla, near Pickering Brook, was transferred to the site. A 50m swimming pool was created in the reservoir, jetties were built by two local men, George White (grandson of Jabez White) and Bill Webster, and an amphitheatre and several memorials added. Commemorative stones, seats etc. were built by Hans Jenal. The Gould League has contributed enormously to the understanding of the area by laying trails. Facilities have been constantly improved for the greater enjoyment and appreciation of the beautiful setting and the flora and fauna. In 1978 the Reservoir was drained and cleaned to make it safe for swimming. Over the years activities held at the camp have included among other things swimming camps, social functions, water polo, athletic groups, Scout and Guide groups, youth drama and art groups. A manager resides on the site.

In 1993 Bickley Pump Station was constructed to pump water through to the new Victoria Dam Reservoir during the wetter months, and a recreation area (Hardinge Park) was established below the catchment area. This meant the return of the Bickley Reservoir to at least partial use to supplement Perth's water supply and with that came concerns for the health of the catchment area. Plans were announced by the WA Water Authority together with the Gosnells City Council, to upgrade facilities at Bickley Reservoir below the upstream area, thereby reducing pollution problems.

Work included rehabilitating degraded areas and constructing new recreation facilities such as tables and benches, walk trails, a car park, playground and toilets. City of Gosnells' duties included rehabilitation and landscaping, lawn mowing, weed control and reticulation. The new park and the road to it were named after Thomas Henry Hardinge, whose land higher up the valley had been resumed for the water supply in 1920. Thomas Hardinge died in 1929 but his daughter attended the opening of Hardinge Park.

Access to the reservoir and catchment are now controlled in an effort to reduce pollution. There are carefully planned, sign-posted bridle paths in the catchment area, while the nearby Mason and Bird Heritage Trail also attracts visitors to the area.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment Social and civic activities: government and politics Demographic settlement and mobility: resource exploitation and depletion
Associations:	Wallace Samuel Bickley National Fitness Council - voluntary workers Ernie (Richard) Halliday (Honorary Director) Thomas Henry Hardinge

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Bickley Reservoir, built in 1921, has historic value as it provided an important water source for Perth residents before Churchman's Brook was activated.
- The reservoir has social value as it has been a popular destination for social gatherings since the 1920s.
- The pipe track has historic value as its remnants illustrate the connection between the reservoir and the water supply to the city.

- Bickley Recreation Camp has historic value for its association with the National Fitness Council, an organisation formed to promote national fitness, especially among young people. It has provided recreation and education facilities for many community groups since 1945.
- The camp, reservoir and associated walk trails have social value as they allow people to enjoy and interpret the natural environment through passive as well as organised recreational pursuits.
- Hardinge Park has historic value for its association with one of the early landowners in the district, Thomas Henry Hardinge.
- The pipe track has scientific value as a potential source of archaeological material.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Bickley Reservoir: Considerable significance Bickley Camp: Considerable significance Pipe Track: Considerable significance Hardinge Park: Some significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Bickley Reservoir, Bickley Camp and Pipe Track: Category 2: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. Hardinge Park: Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever possible.

MAIN SOURCES	Information display at recreation camp Le Page, J.S.H., <i>Building a State: the Story of the Public Works Department of Western Australia 1829-1985</i> Environmental Protection Authority, <i>Proposed Victoria-Bickley Redevelopment Scheme</i>, 1990 <i>West Australian</i>, 1 July 1959 City of Gosnells - Local History Collection Cornish, Pat, <i>The Origins of Bickley Camp</i> David Maunders, <i>Keeping them off the streets</i>, 1980. <i>Comment News</i>, 12 October 1993
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

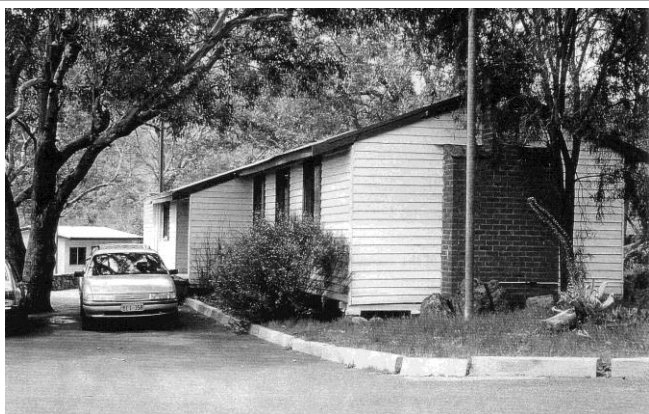
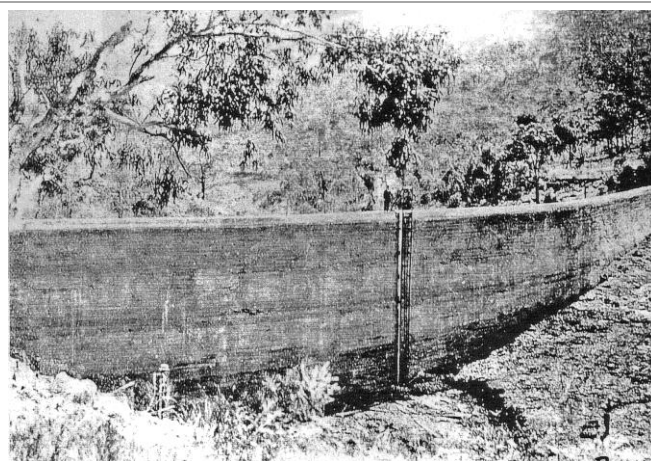


2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Jadran Winery	
Other names		N/A	
Address		87 Reservoir Road	
Suburb/town		ORANGE GROVE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 456	Plan No: 3327	Vol/Fol: 1405/525
GIS property number:		302609	
GPS coordinates		32° 042 435 116° 019 920	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13872
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - O2

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Vineyard/winery
CURRENT USE	Vineyard/winery
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1927
Walls	Brick/render
Roof	Tiles
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Functional
Physical Description: Jadran Winery is a single storey rendered brick structure with a terracotta tiled pavilion roof. The main building has been extended to incorporate a flat roofed office at the south western end and a further addition with a flat roof projecting from the front of the building at the north east end. Two distinctive 'wheel' windows are incorporated into the façade. Extensive buildings and wine operation has been constructed to the rear, most of which is hidden behind the main building and cannot be seen from the street. Mature gum trees are planted to the front of the building around a gravel car park and along the street verge which helps the site blend into the surrounding environment.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Wally Radojkovich bought land in Orange Grove in 1927. While still working at Dunstan's Mountain Quarry he developed the land by planting grapevines. He set up a winery and eventually left the quarry to work on the land. The Australian preference for beer at this time required Wally to work on alternatives to supplement his income, which he did by growing peas and potatoes between the rows of vines in spring.

During World War Two a shortage of beer created a demand for wine. This helped the local wineries, particularly Wally Radojkovich's Jadran Wines. Demand was such that Wally was able to abandon his vegetable growing.

Jadran Wines, run by the Radojkovich family, is still a successful business today, with award winning wines sold throughout Australia. Fortified wines are their speciality and Jadran is now renowned for its White Port.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Radojkovich family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Jadran Wines has historic value for its association with the wine industry in the Orange Grove district which was established in the late 1920s, and continues to operate today [2016].
- The place has historic value for its association with the Radojkovich family who have a long association with the Orange Grove area.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Information with the Radojkovich Family
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2010 INVENTORY





NAME OF PLACE		Jabez White's Cottage	
Other names		Canning Dale	
Address		26 White Road	
Suburb/town		ORANGE GROVE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 331	Diagram: 42192	Vol/Fol: 2614/34
GIS property number:		209589	
GPS coordinates		32° 028 412 116° 021 996	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	13871
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 1998, 2010 - O3 City of Gosnells TPS6 Heritage List Classified by National Trust of Australia (WA)

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence, mill, dairy
CURRENT USE	Residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	c1860s
Walls	Mud brick
Roof	Corrugated iron Timber shingles
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian rural vernacular
Physical Description: Jabez White's Cottage is a single storey cottage with a symmetrical façade and is of very simple presentation and plan form. The cottage was hand built with mud bricks with a hipped iron roof. A short chimney extends from the western side of the roof. The symmetrical façade consists of two small multi-paned windows flanking a timber board door. The verandah has been partially enclosed at the eastern and western ends to provide additional accommodation. The open section of verandah across the façade is supported on simple timber columns, with no enclosing balustrade. The deck is concrete. The central door leads into the main room and has a single window to the front of the room and a fire place at the far end and a raked ceiling. A smaller room leads off the main room again with a single window to the front.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

In 1860 Jabez White (1823-1899), a former ships carpenter, acquired Canning Locations 50 and 51 on Bickley Brook, which is now Orange Grove. This was to become the nucleus of his farm, called 'Canning Dale'. With his wife Sarah (nee Lewis) and growing family (eleven children) Jabez developed a successful farm, building a mud brick cottage, growing grapes for wine (established in 1875), as well as being involved in extensive cropping (using irrigation) and stock grazing.

During the 1870s he built a water powered flour mill which operated until construction of the Victoria Reservoir in 1891 reduced water flow. This left the mill stranded without its power source. The mill was burnt down in a bushfire in 1951.

Jabez White's entrepreneurial skills also saw him in the timber industry. With his family connection to the timber merchants, J & W Bateman, and the nearby Mason & Bird Timber Mill, Jabez also became involved by obtaining a local timber licence in 1865. He became a prominent citizen of Orange Grove and the wider Gosnells district.

After Jabez White's death in 1899 the land was divided amongst the four surviving sons. Their farming practices led to slower production and eventually much of the land was sold. The original house block has been subdivided into three smaller lots.

Historic Theme	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening People: early Settlers
Associations:	Jabez White and family: Owner

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

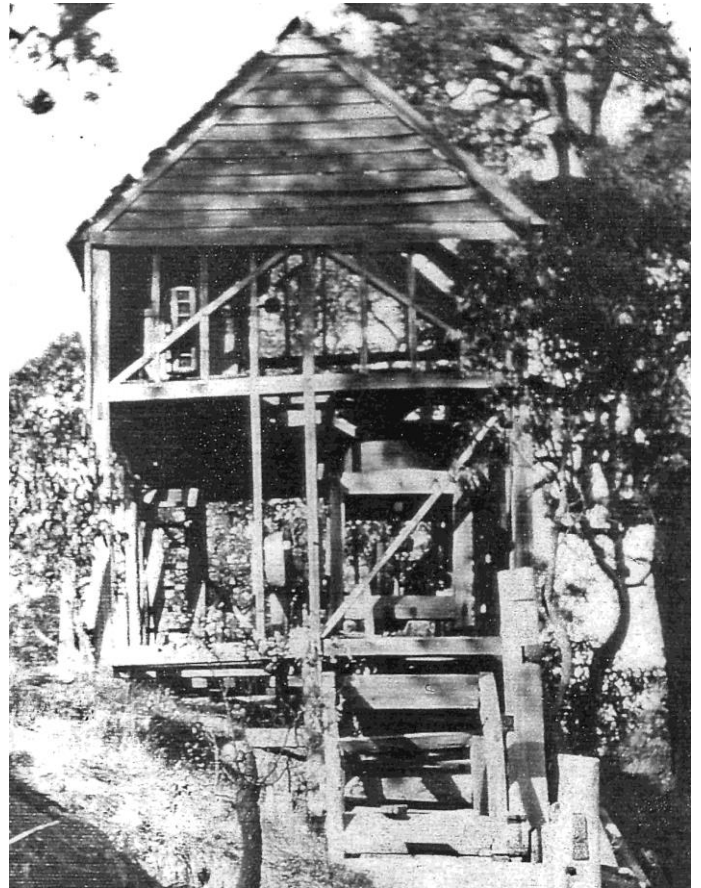
- Jabez White's Cottage has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the Orange Grove district for farming.
- The place has historic value for its association with Jabez White and his family who were influential members of the Orange Grove community in the 19th century.
- The place is rare as a demonstration of the type of housing built and used by working families in the 19th century.
- The place has aesthetic value as a simple cottage within its garden setting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Exceptional significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 1: The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Management Plan (if one exists for the place).

MAIN SOURCES	<i>The Western Australian Naturalist</i> , Vol 18 1-3. 1991, No. 6 Article by Dodds Kendrick, Roe and Lefevre, <i>Fossils from Orange Grove: a local puzzle solved</i> in <i>The Western Australian Naturalist</i> , 1 March 1991, Vol. 18, No. 6. McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

1998 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Walter Padbury Reserve and trees	
Other names		Walter Padbury Park <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	
Address		Berehaven Avenue	
Suburb/town		Thornlie	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 24981	Lot No: 4181 and 4182	Plan: 219839	Vol/Fol: 3144/399 3144/400
GIS property number:		231300	
GPS coordinates		32° 058 032 115° 955 023	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - TR10-T

PLACE TYPE	Park/reserve
ORIGINAL USE	Park/reserve
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1958

Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Walter Padbury Reserve is a series of grassed sports fields with some mature planting located on the boundaries. There are several associated buildings on the site the earliest of which is the Laurie Morris Pavilion. This amenities building is a single storey painted brick structure with high level openings a series of entry doors with metal security grilles. The reserve is enclosed by a variety of mature trees creating a distinctive boundary to the recreation area. The two mature Chinese Elms (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>) located on the boundary of the original oval and adjacent to the car park are in good condition.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This reserve was designated in 1958 for the purpose of recreation and vested in the Gosnells Road Board in 1960. The Thornlie Cricket Club was established in 1959 and thereafter the momentum to create dedicated ovals for the club continued. It was the members of the fledgling Cricket Club that provided the volunteer labour to water the oval during the first year.

Members of the Thornlie Cricket Club, Laurie Morris and Noel Woods, planted the two Chinese Elms (*Ulmus parvifolia*) on the edge of the oval c.1959. These two men were instrumental in the founding of the club. The contribution of Laurie Morris is acknowledged with the naming of the clubrooms in his honour.

By 1965, the main oval and cricket pitch had been established and a small clubhouse was built on the location of the current clubhouse adjacent to Berehaven Avenue.

By 1977, the Cassidy Road oval had been prepared for use as two soccer ovals and an additional club house had been built on the western side of the oval. At the same time the Hume Road Oval was being prepared for use and by the early 1980s it was well established.

In 2002, the reserve was named in honour of Walter Padbury (1820-1907) a pioneering pastoralist and merchant in Western Australia and a generous philanthropist. Padbury had arrived in Western Australia with his father in February 1830, but in the following July his father died, and the boy had to fend for himself. He followed various occupations and when 16 was shepherding near York. He worked in a variety of jobs on the land and saved enough to send for his mother and the rest of his family. He acquired land and was one of the first settlers to open up the north-west of Australia, and in 1863 was sending stock by sailing ships to Carnarvon. He retained his interest in the north-west all his life, but he also established a general store business in Perth and other centres. Late in life he founded a successful flour-mill at Guildford. He was much interested in the Royal Agricultural Society and achieved the position of president. For many years he was a member of the Perth City Council, for some time was chairman of the Guildford Council, and for five years was an elected member of the old Legislative Council.

His generosity to his family and his community is well documented and it was his financial contribution to the establishment of 'Thornlie Park' that was the reason for the honour at this site. 'Thornlie Park' farm was established by Padbury's niece Amy James and her husband Frank in 1884.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment People: early settlers People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Walter Padbury Thornlie Cricket Club

Laurie Morris
Noel Woods

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The sports ground has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the venue for organised and passive recreation since the 1950s.
- The two mature Chinese Elms (*Ulmus parvifolia*) have aesthetic and historic value for their association with the community commitment to the founding of the Thornlie Cricket Club and as good thriving examples of the species.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate significance

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Category 3:

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

City of Gosnells - Local History Collection
Landgate aerial photographs
City of Gosnells website
<http://www.gosnells.wa.gov.au>
Cara Cammilleri, 'Padbury, Walter (1820–1907)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS







NAME OF PLACE		Crestwood Community Centre	
Other names		N/A	
Address		27 Coronet Court	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 297	Plan: 9678	Vol/Fol: 1671/210
GIS property number:		227628	
GPS coordinates		32° 061 165 115° 962 418	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20065
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T1

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Community centre
CURRENT USE	Community centre

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1970
Walls	Brick
Roof	Tile

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional
Physical Description: The distinctive hexagonal building with faceted roof has a clerestory highlight window and faceted pagoda roof above. It is adjacent to the community swimming pool and open space park area that backs onto residences and links through the Crestwood Estate with no vehicular interruption, via pedestrian underpasses.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Part of Walter Padbury's Thornlie Park estate was sold in 1937 to Nathaniel Harper. The 1,715-acre property owned by the late Nathaniel Harper was auctioned in 1954. The first development took place in 1957. The area was aimed mainly at middle-income earners and inner city dwellers. In the 1960s the more up-market Crestwood Estate began to be developed by Ron Sloan.

Paul Ritter, architect and planner of the development based Crestwood on the Garden City approach to planning and American residential developments that followed the Radburn Technique, which was a 'separation of man and motor, providing peace, safety and security'. This approach meant unfenced communal living; shared facilities, parks connected to every house, underground power, and reticulated water supplies. Homeowners were to pay \$2.90 a week, to the Crestwood Homeowners Association, for the maintenance of surroundings and all community facilities, which included a swimming pool and sporting facilities, for the use of Crestwood residents only.

This community centre was the centre of the community facilities provided to the community and continues to be used by the surrounding residents.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	Paul Ritter: Architect and planner Nathaniel Harper: Owner Ron Sloan: Developer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Crestwood Community Centre has historic value as an integral element of the innovative Crestwood Estate of the early 1970s.
- The place has social value for the past and present members of the Crestwood Estate and the wider Thornlie community who have attended many events at the centre since the 1970s.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988
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NAME OF PLACE		Thornlie Child Health Centre	
Other names		Thornlie Infant Health Centre	
Address		1 Culross Avenue	
Suburb/town		THORNIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 1874	Diagram: 26541	Vol/Fol: 3016/601
GIS property number:		214621	
GPS coordinates		32° 054 691 115° 964 706	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20072
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T9

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Infant health centre
CURRENT USE	Child health centre
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1963
Walls	Brick
Roof	Metaldeck - low pitched grade
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional
Physical Description: The single storey simple rectangular form with full height glazing balanced with full brick façade wall is typical of the residential design of the period and in Thornlie.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Interest in mother and child health dates from the turn of the 20th Century when there was much concern about the high levels of maternal and infant mortality. A pilot infant health clinic was established in Perth by the Children's Protection Society around 1920 but it was recognised that a state-wide infant welfare service was needed. The Infant Health Association of Western Australia was formed in 1923 to work in conjunction with the Public Health Department and Infant Health Centres began to be established in metropolitan and rural areas.

The work of the Infant Health Nurse included weighing babies, discussing their progress and any problems with their health and development with the mother, and referring sick babies to a doctor or hospital. The Infant Health Centre was seen as an educational institution and one of the main aims of the clinic was to help and teach mothers how to provide for the good health of their infant. After twenty years of operation, statistics showed that the infant mortality rate had been cut by 48%. The establishment of Infant Health Centres continued through the 1950s, in response to the post-war baby boom.

The suburb of Thornlie was established in 1954 and developed rapidly. Several shops including a pharmacy were opened in Martindale Ave by 1958 and an Infant Health Centre was soon operating in a room behind the pharmacy.

The Infant Health Centre was opened by Dr E. M. Gibson of the Public Health Department on 16 February 1963. A new committee of 'young married women' was formed in 1963, to raise money for the facility.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: government policy Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Associations:	Public Health Department of WA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the government policy of providing education and services to mothers in the community.
- The place has social value for the many mothers who have attended the clinic since its construction in 1963.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Holman, D'Arcy, *Report of the Special Consultant on*

	<i>Community and Health Child Services, 1991</i> Health Dept, archives
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPH	2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH
	



NAME OF PLACE		Site of Thornlie Homestead (fmr) and Olive Trees	
Other names		Thornlie Community Centre Remnants of Thornlie Homestead Olive trees	
Address		Lot 3878 Glenbrook Road	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 26227 Community Centre: 43216	Park: Lot No: 3878; 1821	Plan 7580, Plan 191606	Vol/Fol: LR3102-686 LR3093-147
GIS property number:		304506	
GPS coordinates		32° 054 016 115° 970 390	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20066
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T3

PLACE TYPE	Individual building Historic site Ruin Trees
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ORIGINAL USE	Thornlie Homestead: residential
CURRENT USE	Community centre and interpretive site
OTHER USE	Remnants of Thornlie Homestead and plantings

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1977; extension 1990
Walls	Face brick
Roof	Homestead evidence of brick construction
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Community centre: Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional
Physical Description: The community centre is a double storey expansive building set on the bank of the Canning River, with a single storey street frontage. The low-pitched gable roof planes contrast with the barrel vault entry. The street frontage is framed by trees and plantings with a car park and access between the landscape strip and the building. Expansive parkland slopes down to the river on the northwest and rear (northeast) side of the building, with the homestead remnants on the northwest side. There are four large and ancient olive trees lining Glenbrook Drive and another located at what was the rear of the homestead. The tree behind the homestead site was damaged in the fire but has substantially re-established itself.	
Condition	Homestead remnants: poor Community Centre: good Trees: good
Integrity	Homestead remnants: low Community Centre: high
Authenticity	Homestead remnants: high Community Centre: high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: Thornlie Homestead Park is the site of the homestead of the Thornlie Park Estate owned by Walter Padbury. Within the park is the Thornlie Community Centre built in the 1970s. Walter Padbury had arrived in the colony at the age of 10 with his father, in February 1830. Shortly afterwards, his father died and Walter survived during the next few years by working at a series of jobs, including shearing, reaping, cutting firewood, fencing, mowing and shepherding. In the better economic conditions of the convict era he laid the foundations of a substantial fortune in pastoral properties, Indian Ocean trade and various business ventures. In 1883, he purchased 2,000 acres of Thomas Bannister's Woolcombs property. He and his wife, Charlotte, had just returned from a world trip, where he had been especially interested in agricultural developments in America. This may have encouraged him to buy the land on the Canning River. The Padburys had no children so they took particular interest in their nieces and nephews. Niece Amy Ougden was about to marry farmer Frank James, and Padbury arranged for them to manage the new estate on the Canning River. He had a homestead built on a slope above the narrow Canning River flood plain, with views across the rivergums to the hills. The house, erected by contractor Brusher Lewis, was built of bricks made from clay dug from pits on the property, and laid with lime mortar burnt from deposits from nearby Marl Hill. All the timber for beams, floors and the shingle roof was cut on the property. Frank and Amy James were married on 11 June 1884 and moved into the unfinished homestead. The property was named 'Thornlie' after a business house in Madras run by Frank James' grandfather. A farming enterprise was established on the property, with the clearing done by Chinese labourers. In its first years, the property was run on an experimental basis, with a wide variety of fruit trees and vines being	

planted. James also tried various strains of wheat, oats and vegetables, and developed an excellent milking herd and piggery. In time, a number of buildings were added including barns, cattle sheds and dairy, underground water storages and workers' accommodation. By the turn of the century, James was winning cattle prizes regularly at local shows, and the estate had emerged as one of the agricultural landmarks of the Canning.

Ownership of Thornlie passed to Amy James on the death of Walter Padbury in 1907 and she and Frank, with their family of seven children, continued to work the farm until the late 1920s. After Frank died in 1929 and Amy three years later, the estate was managed by their youngest son Selby, until it was sold in 1937 to Nathaniel Harper. Some time later, having long outlasted all of the other riverside estates, it was subdivided to become the suburb of Thornlie.

The homestead site beside the river was reserved for parkland. Many of the brick outbuildings, and possibly some of the farm machinery, were pushed into the underground water tanks and covered with earth. The homestead was converted into a civic centre with a caretaker's flat. In November 1974, the homestead was severely damaged by fire. The surviving brick walls were in danger of collapse and were pushed into the cellar, which extended under the whole of the building, and the space filled with sand. A new community centre was then built in the park. An extension to the community centre was later built for the Thornlie Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC).

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Associations:	Walter Padbury: Owner Amy and Frank James: Owner

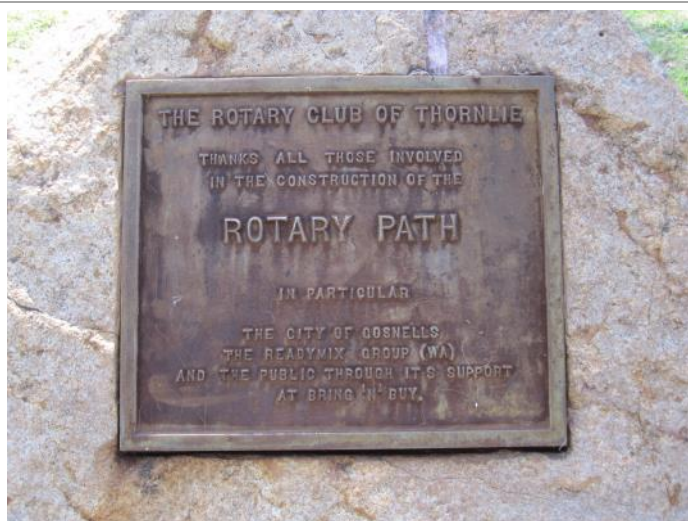
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The remnants of the Thornlie Homestead and the original plantings have historic value as they represent the original Thornlie settlement from which the current name of the surrounding suburb is derived.
- The place has historic value for its associations with Walter Padbury, a significant landowner and business man in Western Australia during the 19th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with Frank and Amy James and their family who operated a successful and innovative farming enterprise at the site from the 1880s to the 1930s.
- The place has scientific value as there are potential archaeological finds on the site relating to the original use of the site as a homestead and farming property.
- Thornlie Community Centre has social value as a facility for the community in Thornlie since the 1970s.

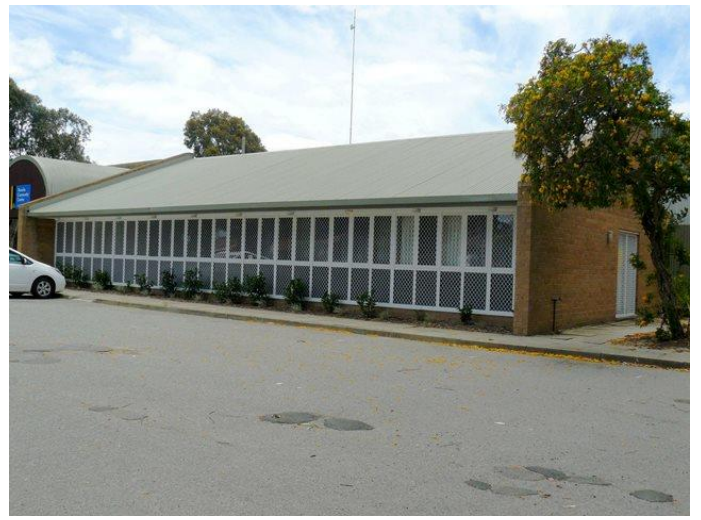
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Thornlie Rotary Club, <i>Community Riverside Project: Thornlie Community Park Centre</i> , [198-]
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Shops, Martindale Ave	
Other names		N/A	
Address		32 Martindale Avenue	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 38	Plan: 6804	Vol/Fol: 1200/101
GIS property number:		230123	
GPS coordinates		32° 048 879 115° 960 522	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building or group
ORIGINAL USE	Commercial: shopping complex
CURRENT USE	Commercial: shopping complex
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Construction Date	1950s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Row of shops with traditional truncated corner wall with an angled doorway. The terraced row of retail units is of brick construction with a rendered parapet wall. A continuous boxed awning extends across the full length of the shops, containing the different shop names. The steel awning ties are visible above the awning. The shop windows create a regular rhythm across the façade. The row of shops demonstrates a simple presentation with no distinctive architectural details.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This small group of shops were the first group of shops built in the late 1950s to early 1960s to support the new development in Thornlie. Positioning small groups of shops within suburban developments was a common practice. The occupants of these shops would have changed many times as the demands of the nearby residents have altered as access to cars and larger retail centres has led to a decline in small local shopping centres.

The public telephone was located at the shops which was important in a time when there were few, if any, telephones were located in people's homes. The child health clinic was located in a room behind Howitt's chemist and was a place of meeting for members of the community when Thornlie was first developed.

Historic Theme	Occupations: commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The group of shops have historic value for their association with the development of Thornlie in the 1950s and the provision of services to the new residences.
- The group of shops have social value in the provision of services and as a place of meeting.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Landgate aerial photographs City of Gosnells - Local History Collection City of Gosnells - Oral History Collection
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NAME OF PLACE		House, 21 Pegus Street	
Other names		N/A	
Address		21 Pegus Street	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 35	Plan: 6786	Vol/Fol: 1195/82
GIS property number:		200210	
GPS coordinates		32° 048 424 115° 961 021	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20067
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T4

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1956
Walls	Brick
Roof	Tiled - Gable (pavilion)

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two bungalow
Physical Description: The single storey simple rectangular form is one of six standard designs available at the time of construction. The simple pavilion roof, timber framed windows and balanced façade are typical of the developments. Some additions have taken place.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high (garage addition to side)

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The 1,715-acre property of the former Thornlie Park Estate, was put up for auction in two lots in September 1954, and the first development took place on 228 acres of Lot 1, purchased by D. and M. O'Sullivan. The area was aimed mainly at middle-income earners and inner city dwellers and was a commuter suburb where a car was essential as public transport was not available. Thornlie was one of only two privately conceived suburbs in Australia at the time.

There were forty houses completed by March 1957 and one hundred by May 1958. This included Pegus Street, Thornlie Avenue, Bernice Way and Martindale Avenue, and was later extended to include Wynyard Way, Range View Way and Selby Street. Pegus Street, the location of this residence, was named for Captain Peter Pegus, who was allocated Canning Location 18 on 3 November 1829.

After initial problems with winter flooding, the second development went ahead rapidly, bounded by Spencer Road and Thornlie and Berehaven avenues. The rapid growth of the suburb was a result of modestly designed homes in the £2,600 to £4,000 range and the availability of bank finance which had just been introduced.

All the houses were of brick construction, many in the triple-fronted style favoured in the 1950s, and there were six basic plans to choose from, for both two- and three-bedroom homes.

This house at 21 Pegus Street was built in 1956 and was thus one of the first built in the area.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	D. and M. O'Sullivan: Owner and developer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- 21 Pegus Street has historic value as it is representative of the development of Thornlie in the 1950s which was one of only two privately conceived suburbs in Australia at the time.
- This house has aesthetic value as it was one of the first houses built in the area in 1956 and it represents the style of the period as demonstrated in a modest residence.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Real Estate Institute of Western Australia, Suburb Profile, Thornlie, 2007 McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		House, 21 Range View Way	
Other names		N/A	
Address		21 Range View Way	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 147	Plan: 6876	Vol/Fol: 1210/587
GIS property number:		200463	
GPS coordinates		32° 051 456 115° 959 801	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20068
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T5

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1958
Walls	Brick
Roof	Tiled - Gable (pavilion)

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two bungalow
Physical Description: The single storey simple rectangular form is one of six standard designs available at the time of construction. The simple pavilion roof, timber framed windows and balanced façade are typical of the developments. Some additions have taken place.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high (garage addition to side)

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The 1,715-acre property of the former Thornlie Park Estate, was put up for auction in two lots in September 1954, and the first development took place on 228 acres of Lot 1, purchased by D. and M. O'Sullivan. The area was aimed mainly at middle-income earners and inner city dwellers and was a commuter suburb where a car was essential as public transport was not available. Thornlie was one of only two privately conceived suburbs in Australia at the time.

There were forty houses completed by March 1957 and one hundred by May 1958. This included Pegus Street, Thornlie Avenue, Bernice Way and Martindale Avenue, and was later extended to include Wynyard Way, Range View Way and Selby Street.

After initial problems with winter flooding, the second development went ahead rapidly, bounded by Spencer Road and Thornlie and Berehaven Avenues. The rapid growth of the suburb was a result of modestly designed homes in the £2,600 to £4,000 range and the availability of bank finance which had just been introduced.

All the houses were of brick construction, many in the triple-fronted style favoured in the 1950s, and there were six basic plans to choose from, for both two- and three-bedroom homes.

Patricia Morris AM JP Honorary Freeman was the original owner of this place, and with her family resided at the home for many years. Pat Morris served as a Councillor of the City of Gosnells and was Mayor for two periods between 1989 to 1993; and 1999 to 2007.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Associations:	Mayor Patricia Morris AM JP Honorary Freeman: Owner D. and M. O'Sullivan: Owner and developer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- 21 Range View Way has historic value as it is representative of the development of Thornlie in the 1950s which was one of only two privately conceived suburbs in Australia at the time.
- This house has aesthetic value as it was one of the first houses built in the area in 1956 and it represents the style of the period as demonstrated in a modest residence.
- The place is significant for the associations with Patricia Morris, AM JP Honorary Freeman, who served as a Councillor and Mayor for many years.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Real Estate Institute of Western Australia, Suburb Profile, Thornlie, 2007
McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
Information from Patricia Morris AM JP Honorary Freeman

2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Crestwood Estate	
Other names		N/A	
Address		Regency Drive, Coronet Court, Princeton Court and Grenadier Drive	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No:	Diagram or Plan No:	Vol/Fol:
GIS property number:		N/A	
GPS coordinates		32° 063 141 115° 964 134	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	17518
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T2

PLACE TYPE	Precinct or streetscape
ORIGINAL USE	Residential precinct

CURRENT USE	Residential
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CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1970s
Walls	Mostly brick
Roof	Tile - gabled and skillion roofs
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional
Physical Description: Each house was individually designed, some through a design competition organised by the Institute of Architects. Some homes were two storey with simple roof planes and clerestory windows. The homes on the smaller than usual lots were set close to the road with landscaped gardens to the roads edge with no front boundary delineations (fences). The homes opened onto community open space at the rear. The open space is linked through the entire estate which was designed to separate cars from pedestrians, via pedestrian underpasses.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Historical Notes: Part of Walter Padbury's Thornlie Park Estate was sold in 1937 to mine-manager and investor, Nathaniel Harper. The 1,715-acre property was put up for auction in two lots in September 1954. The first development took place on 228 acres (0.92 km²) of Lot 1, purchased by D. and M. O'Sullivan, with forty houses completed by March 1957. The area was aimed mainly at middle-income earners and inner city dwellers, but it was the more up-market Crestwood Estate, begun in the late 1960s, which was more innovative in design. Crestwood was an experiment in providing fully-integrated facilities and services to home-owners. While only a small residential development, Crestwood is notable for being decades ahead of its time. In an advertising brochure the developers stated that: <i>Crestwood Estates sent forth its manager and an architect planner to seek out the very best features of the finest developments in twenty countries of the Western World. Travelling over 20,000 miles across America, Scandinavia and Europe many hundreds of the most wonderful projects were visited - and out of this intensive investigation, and a desire to contribute to the permanent welfare of Western Australian families, has come exciting advances not yet achieved elsewhere...</i> The developer of this estate was Ron Sloan and he engaged architect planner Paul Ritter who based Crestwood on the Garden City approach to planning and on American residential developments that followed the Radburn Technique. This technique was a 'separation of man and motor, providing peace, safety and security'. This approach included unfenced communal living, shared facilities, parks connected to every house, underground power, and reticulated water supplies. Homeowners were to pay \$2.90 a week for the maintenance of surroundings and all community facilities, which included a swimming pool and sporting facilities. Covenants were established to maintain a high standard of design and maintenance, with each home to have a minimum value of \$14,000. The blocks were smaller than the usual quarter acre and each house was to be individually designed. The Royal Australian Institute of Architects approved the participation of its members in a competition for residential design solutions. Some of the homes built were two-storey. Crestwood Estate was officially opened at a buffet dinner in the Members Pavilion of Claremont Showground by Minister for Housing D. H. O'Neil MLA on 16 October 1969. While eight villages were planned (Royale Ridge, Castle Glen, Explorer Glades, Regal Grove Ridge and Realm Ridge, and the higher density villages of Sovereign Heights, Knights Brook and Monarch Lodge) only one, Royale Ridge, was actually developed. It comprises the streets of Regency Drive, Coronet and Princeton Courts and

Grenadier Drive complete with parkland strips, a central community centre with swimming pool, and pedestrian underpasses. Houses in the surrounding streets that back onto Royale Ridge, such as Cavalier Court, Lachlan Road and Ovens Road, enjoy the benefits of the Crestwood design with a lack of streets to cross, and all have the same direct parkland access to Thornlie Senior High School and South Thornlie Primary School.

The design of the development was a great contrast to surrounding suburbia with its grid pattern of streets, and it was to be some time before the principles that Ritter applied to Crestwood, such as curved roads, more parkland connecting areas and underground power, were implemented across new suburban developments. Over time however, due to security reasons, property owners have installed fences at the rear of properties where they connect to the parkland.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Associations:	Paul Ritter: Architect and planner Nathaniel Harper: Owner Ron Sloan: Developer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The Crestwood Estate has historic value for its association with Ron Sloan, the visionary landowner who initiated Crestwood Estate as an experiment in providing fully-integrated facilities and services to home-owners; and for its association with Paul Ritter the architect planner, who based the Crestwood Estate on the Garden City philosophy and American residential developments which followed the Radburn Technique.
- The Estate design has aesthetic and historic value as it was a great contrast to surrounding suburbs with its grid pattern of streets, and subsequently became a significant influence of suburban planning in new developments that included curved roads, more parkland connecting areas and underground power.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the subdivision layout is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the design.

MAIN SOURCES	Crestwood Estates, Royale Ridge development Real Estate Institute of Western Australia, Suburb Profile, Thornlie, 2007 McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Thornlie Square Shopping Centre	
Other names		N/A	
Address		318 Spencer Road	
Suburb/town		Thornlie	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 1	Diagram:69807	Vol/Fol: 1735/985
GIS property number:		212345	
GPS coordinates		32° 055 130 115° 193 638	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20069
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T6

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Shopping Centre
CURRENT USE	Shopping Centre

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1970 and ongoing
Walls	Brick
Roof	Unknown - concealed

Other	
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional
Physical Description: A single storey simple rectangular form with perimeter parapets. Three entrances to the shopping centre are located on the east, west and north west corner facades of the building, providing access from the surrounding car parks. The entrances on the west and north west corner open into small malls flanked by shops. The east entry opens into a large central mall also flanked by shops and located in the centre of the building. This curved roof mall area was part of the original building which has since been developed and extended.	
Thornlie Square Shopping Centre has been extensively modified since its original construction in 1970. The element for which it is notable, the roof over the pedestrian mall, is largely obscured externally and internally. Internally a small portion of the original windows into the mall are visible and these are obscured by louvres. Externally the roof line is only visible from some distance from the building due to the parapet walls.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The first homes were built in the suburb of Thornlie in 1956 and the suburb developed at a rapid rate during the 1960s, in common with many of Perth's outer suburbs. The popularity and relative ease of car ownership enabled young families to settle further from the established districts. However, it is noted by the authors of the history of the City of Gosnells that the Thornlie community has had a strong sense of identity and community from its establishment, which may have been due in part to the relative isolation of the new suburb.

Property Developers Kerry Stokes and Kevin Merifield oversaw the development of 'Thornlie Square Shopping Centre'. The project demonstrates one of their early projects in suburban shopping centres in which they took a fresh approach to business based on current retailing trends. From humble beginnings Kerry Stokes has subsequently acquired substantial assets and interests and is one of Australia's wealthiest individuals.

The first section of the Thornlie Shopping Centre was opened by Member of Parliament Ray O'Connor on July 30 1970. (The original shopping centre is the portion aligned with Spencer Road.) From archival photographs, it appears that the intention of the original design was to recreate a pedestrian mall with a medieval or Tudor period theme. The roofed mall had windows to allow natural light and a fountain.

Since the original construction of Thornlie Square Shopping Centre there have been two major programs of work. In the late 1980s to early 1990s the current Coles supermarket was constructed at an angle to the original building almost double the size of the complex. It is likely that it was at this time that the façades of the centre was altered with the addition and awnings. In 2010, additional alterations and additions have been undertaken.

Historic Theme	Occupations: commercial services and industries
Associations:	Kevin Merifield Kerry Stokes Ray O'Connor

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Thornlie Square Shopping Centre has historic value for its association with the rapid development of Thornlie as a commuter suburb in the 1970s.
- The place has historic value as the first enclosed mall shopping centre in Western Australia and for its association with developers Kerry Stokes and Kevin Merrifield.
- The place has social value for the Thornlie community for its provision of services since 1970.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.
MAIN SOURCES	Real Estate Institute of Western Australia, Suburb Profile, Thornlie, 2007. Thornlie Square Shopping Centre Heritage Impact Statement, Prepared by Hocking Heritage Studio. 2010



NAME OF PLACE		House, 13 Spring Road	
Other names		N/A	
Address		13 Spring Road	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 24	Plan: 8157	Vol/Fol: 1371/169
GIS property number:		201475	
GPS coordinates		32° 044 472 115° 963 570	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20070
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T7

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1950
Walls	Rendered brick
Roof	Tile

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two bungalow
Physical Description: The single storey brick residence has a hipped tile roof. The verandahs are under the main roof and supported by brick piers. Typical of the period, the windows are in sets of three, and one is a corner configuration to capture river views. There is another building located to the rear of the property.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This was one of the houses built in Thornlie before it was developed in the 1950s and named Thornlie. The locality consisted of rural properties and natural bush. Spring Road was named for the local springs adjacent to the Canning River.

Information from aerial photographs of 1953 indicate that this residence was present on the building lot which is cleared land. There is no indication that the property was used for rural purposes. At the time the house was constructed the property was owned by Thomas Edward Diver. The property was part a larger lot owned by Thomas Diver which was subdivided in the 1960s.

In September 1954, the 1,715-acre property of the former Thornlie Park Estate, was put up for auction in two lots, and the first development took place on 228 acres of Lot 1, purchased by D. and M. O'Sullivan. The area was aimed mainly at middle-income earners and inner city dwellers. There were forty houses completed by March 1957 and one hundred by May 1958.

Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	D. and M. O'Sullivan: Owner and developer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- House, 13 Spring Road, has historic value as a rare example of housing built in Thornlie prior to the development of the late 1950s.
- The place has some aesthetic value as an example of the post war period style in residential construction.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Real Estate Institute of Western Australia, Suburb Profile, Thornlie, 2007 McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Landgate aerial photographs
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		House, 20 Spring Road	
Other names		N/A	
Address		20 Spring Road	
Suburb/town		THORN LIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 56	Diagram: 51572	Vol/Fol: 1457/727
GIS property number:		201483	
GPS coordinates		32° 045 437 115° 963 966	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20071
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T8

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residence
CURRENT USE	Residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1910

Walls	Timber framed, painted weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Federation bungalow
Physical Description: The single storey brick residence has a hipped corrugated iron roof. The verandahs are under the main roof at break pitch, and supported by square timber posts. A face brick front boundary fence obscures views of the place in addition to a mature jacaranda tree within the front setback.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High: continual residential
Authenticity	Moderate: verandah enclosures are visible

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This was one of the houses built in Thornlie, before it was developed in the 1950s and named Thornlie. The locality consisted of rural properties and natural bush. Spring Road was named for the local springs and the area was designated as Kenwick at this time.

Information from aerial photographs of 1953 and 1965 indicate that this residence was located within a large landholding that occupied all the land south of Spring Road from Thornlie Avenue on the west to the Canning River on the east. Within the landholding were several farm buildings and cultivated cleared fields and some modest orchard plantings. The original owner or occupier of this land has not been determined.

In September 1954, the 1,715-acre property of the former Thornlie Park Estate, was put up for auction in two lots, and the first development took place on 228 acres of Lot 1, purchased by D. and M. O'Sullivan. The area was aimed mainly at middle-income earners and inner city dwellers. There were forty houses completed by March 1957 and one hundred by May 1958.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- House, 20 Spring Road, has historic value as a rare representative example of homes in the Thornlie area prior to the subdivision and development in the 1950s when the area was primarily used for agriculture.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Real Estate Institute of Western Australia, Suburb Profile, Thornlie, 2007 McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988 Landgate aerial photographs
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2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		House, 65 Spring Road	
Other names		N/A	
Address		65 Spring Road	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 51	Plan: 9165	Vol/Fol: 1331/423
GIS property number:		201515	
GPS coordinates		32° 046 016 115° 958 662	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	None
Other Listing	None

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Residential: single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential: single storey residence

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1923
Walls	Cement bricks
Roof	Tile

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter-war Californian bungalow
Physical Description: A single storey stone and tile Californian bungalow positioned behind a large garden which is predominantly laid to lawn and incorporates a number of mature trees. The roof is hipped in form clad with terracotta tiles and forms the canopy to the verandah that extends across the eastern part of the façade. The verandah canopy is supported by stone columns with a stone balustrade. The western section of the façade takes the form of a projecting bay with a timbered gable, large three-section window and tiled awning over the window. The window arrangement consists of side hung timber framed casements with small paned highlights. The front entrance is a traditional timber panelled and glazed door with half height side windows.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This house is believed to have been built from handmade cement bricks using material from the property. This slow method of manufacture and construction meant the building took three years to build. The internal plasterwork of the house is understood to incorporate designs that reflect indigenous culture, including boomerangs and nulla nullas. A plaque honoring World War One service is also believed to be within the home.

This property originally included the adjacent lot to the east and the residence was set within a landscaped garden. The remaining mature trees indicate the type of original planting.

Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Associations:	World War One returned services

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Thornlie in the inter-war period.
- The place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter-war Californian bungalow in a garden setting which is consistent with the original intent of the design.
- The place has research value for the rare method of construction using hand made bricks.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
MAIN SOURCES	City of Gosnells - Local History Collection Landgate aerial photographs



NAME OF PLACE		Thornlie Tennis Club	
Other names		N/A	
Address		38-48 Thornlie Avenue	
Suburb/town		THORNLIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 1793	Diagram: 25730	Vol/Fol: 3154/635
GIS property number:		210405	
GPS coordinates		32° 048 985 115° 965 134	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20073
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T10

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Tennis club
CURRENT USE	Tennis club

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1959

Walls	Face brick - vertical shadow line asbestos sheeting
Roof	Metaldeck or asbestos - Low pitched gable
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two Vernacular
Physical Description: The single storey simple rectangular form with low-pitched gable roof is typical of the residential design of the period in the Thornlie area.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: The first houses were built in Thornlie in 1956, and there were one hundred in the first development of the suburb by 1958. Sporting facilities were soon provided to the growing community. In 1959, three tennis courts were built on Thornlie Avenue and the Thornlie Cricket Club was founded. Within the following decade a bowling club, a par-three golf course on Spencer Road, the Thornlie Oval in Berehaven Avenue, the Thornlie Swimming Pool and the Thornlie Football Club were all established.	
Historic Theme	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	Thornlie Tennis Club

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
- Thornlie Tennis Club has historic value for its association with the development of the suburb in the 1950s and the provision of recreation and sporting facilities for the growing community. - The place has social value for past and present of the community who have attended events at the tennis club since 1959.	

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	McDonald & Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , 1988
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



2010 INVENTORY PHOTOGRAPH





NAME OF PLACE		Tom Bateman Reserve and House	
Other names		Bush Forever Site 456 Tom Bateman wetlands Tom Bateman House (fmr)	
Address		Wilfred Road, Nicholson Road, Cameron Road	
Suburb/town		THORN LIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No: 49160	Lot No: 500 and 501	Plan: 52412	Vol/Fol: LR3147/115 LR3147/116
GIS property number:		305520 (reserve and house) 305519 (reserve)	
GPS coordinates		32° 054 845 115° 937 734	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	Site of House: 23498 Wetland: 23520
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - S2-CV & NE6-T

PLACE TYPE	Urban park/residence
ORIGINAL USE	Natural bushland
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve/residence
OTHER USE	Sports grounds

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	Wetland c2002 House 1950s
Walls	Park - N/A House - Brick
Roof	Park - N/A House - Tile
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	House – Post World War Two Functional
Physical Description: Open parkland used for a variety of recreational uses with formal sporting ovals, children's playground, open spaces and walk trails in a semi-landscaped and bushland environment. The 1950s/1960s brick and tile house is positioned on the edge of the Tom Bateman Reserve at 36 Nicholson Road. The house is of asymmetric plan form with a broad gable to the projecting section of the façade. The timbered gable sits above the 3-sectioned window and the recessed entrance. The property is constructed of two tone brickwork with darker red bricks to the lower third of the façade, in line with the sill height, and pale liver colour bricks to the upper section. The side elevations are of dark red brick construction. A wide brick chimney extends up the north east elevation punching through the eaves. The house is set back from Nicholson Road behind a generous and well planted garden and accessed via a long bitumen driveway from the main road. The house now forms part of the reserve.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Historical Notes: The reserve and adjacent wetland is named in honour of Australian Labor Party politician Thomas Henry Bateman (1922-2003) MLA for Canning from 1968 to 1986. Tom Bateman was a well liked and able politician with particular interests in the areas of the welfare of returned servicemen, and a passion for football which lead him to be one of the founding members of the Thornlie Football Club. The portion of the land which makes up the reserve was formerly owned by the Middleton family who were the parents of Jean Bateman, wife of Tom Bateman. Tom and Jean Bateman were given land within the current reserve by the Middletons, on which they built a family home in the late 1950s. This residence is still extant and is located behind the baseball stadium and accessed from Nicholson Road. The playing fields which form part of this reserve were used for a variety of sports and is now home to the Perth Heat Baseball team where their dedicated stadium is located. Adjacent to the playing fields is an area of wetland known as the Tom Bateman Wetlands. These wetlands were artificially created to improve the quality of storm water leaving the Canning Vale Industrial Estate and were prompted by the need for earth fill for the construction of Roe Highway, adjacent to the Tom Bateman Reserve c.2002. Water quality from the industrial area had long been known to carry an unacceptable nutrient and pollutant load. Storm water drainage previously entered the sporting complex grounds at what is now the south-eastern corner of the intersection of Nicholson Road and Roe Highway. The wetlands were designed to extend the "contact time" of storm water by intercepting the water before it left the complex, and taking it on a journey through vegetated wetlands before leaving the site. Construction was undertaken by the Roe Highway contractors in exchange for the soil that was excavated, which now sits beneath Roe Highway. The Tom Bateman Constructed Wetlands now take storm water on an extended journey of more than a

kilometre through the northern part of the City's sporting complex. This significantly extends the opportunity for the water's contact with vegetation and sediment, and has been shown to greatly improve the quality of the storm water.

The wetlands are managed by the City of Gosnells, the South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare and the Armadale Gosnells Landcare Group. They have developed into a richly diverse landscape that, in addition to its water quality achievements, provides much-needed water bird habitat.

In March 2010, the City of Gosnells and community volunteers commenced rehabilitation of the site as part of 'Clean Up Australia Day' as the wetlands had been subjected to significant degradation through rubbish dumping and off-road vehicle activity.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: environmental awareness People: local heroes and battlers Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment
Associations:	Thomas Henry Bateman MLA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with local politician and active community member Tom Bateman.
- The place including the reserve and wetlands have social value for the local community as the location of sporting events and as the focus of several community programs to save and enhance the wetlands.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate significance
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	Category 3: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES	Extract from Hansard [Assembly - Tuesday 14 October 2003], p.11892c-11894a City of Gosnells website http://www.gosnells.wa.gov.au
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE		Thornlie Baptist Church	
Other names		N/A	
Address		24A Wynyard Way	
Suburb/town		THORNIE	
Land Description			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 205	Plan: 6876	Vol/Fol: 2092/95
GIS property number:		231393	
GPS coordinates		32° 051 281 115° 959 129	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Inherit database No	20074
Other Listing	Heritage Inventory 2010 - T11

PLACE TYPE	Individual building
ORIGINAL USE	Church
CURRENT USE	Church

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1968
Walls	Brick
Roof	Zincalume

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post World War Two Functional
Physical Description: The single storey simple rectangular form features a gabled entry and additional gabled porch area. The main gable roof is a pavilion form. The building has been renovated and developed since its construction. The western section of the building was constructed before 1994 and the southern end of the building built in 1994. In 2005 the tiled roof was replaced with Colorbond sheeting.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate to high

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

In September 1954, the 1,715-acre property of the former Thornlie Park Estate, was put up for auction in two lots, and the first development took place on 228 acres of Lot 1, purchased by D. and M. O'Sullivan. The area was aimed mainly at middle-income earners and inner city dwellers. There were forty houses completed by March 1957 and one hundred by May 1958.

Wynyrd Way was one of the roads in the first precinct of development for the new suburb in the late 1950s. A plan of the subdivision shows the church property as a special use site.

The Thornlie Baptist Church was founded in 1968 and members of the congregation began by meeting in local residents' (the Holland's) living room. Land was bought within the residential area and the church building was self built by members of the congregation. It was the first church built in Thornlie.

Historic Theme	Social and civic activities: religion
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Associations:	Baptist Union of WA
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- Thornlie Baptist Church has historic value as the first church built in Thornlie which is associated with the rapid development of the suburb from the 1950s to the 1970s.
- The place has social value for the past and present members of the Thornlie and wider community who have attended the church for religious and social events.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE**Some/moderate significance****MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION****Category 3:**

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

MAIN SOURCES

Real Estate Institute of Western Australia, Suburb Profile, Thornlie, 2007
 McDonald & Cooper, *The Gosnells Story*, 1988
 Information provided by the Thornlie Living History Group
 Thornlie Baptist Church website
<http://thornliebaptistchurch.org>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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