TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
AND
TOWNSCAPE PRECINCT STUDY
Prepared for The Town of Cambridge
June 1997
PART 1
HISTORIC FRAMEWORK
AND SITE ASSESSMENTS

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The consultants would like to acknowledge the assistance and cooperation of the staff and community of the Town of Cambridge, in particular Ian Birch, Siobhan Linehan, Cr David Johnston, Cr David Berry, Liesl Rohl, John Clark, Verity Cripps, Hazel Elliott, Stewart Jackson, Joy Black, Georgina Horley, members of the Wembley Ratepayers Association and others who provided information pertinent to this study.

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Cover: Leederville Town Hall, Cambridge Street, West Leederville.
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APPENDICES

Appendix A
Criteria for entry into the Register of Heritage Places (Draft 16 Sept 1991, Heritage Council of WA)

Appendix B
Project Brief
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Town of Cambridge

The Town of Cambridge was established through the restructuring of the City of Perth and the creation of suburban municipalities in accordance with the City of Perth Restructuring Act. The Town of Cambridge, comprising all the land previously included in the City of Perth and located between the Mitchell Freeway and the Indian Ocean, was established on 1 July 1994.

The Town of Cambridge comprises the suburban areas of West Leederville, Wembley, Floreat and City Beach. It is bounded to the north by the City of Stirling, to the south by the City of Subiaco and the City of Nedlands, and to the east by the Town of Vincent. The area shares common boundaries and common interests with these areas, however also has unique features of its own.

The town includes Lake Monger, at its eastern end, which was a major component of the area of lakes and swamps located to the north of the original Perth settlement and originally known as the Great Lakes. This area was partially drained in the 1880s in order to facilitate residential settlement. The town stretches across the sandy coastal plains to the ocean and includes the reserve of natural bushland known as Bold Park. The area includes the natural limestone ridge which separates West Leederville, Wembley and Floreat from the coastal suburb of City Beach. This ridge was quarried around the turn of the century and the limestone used for construction purposes. The remains of this activity remain evident today with one of the quarries adapted to form the Quarry Amphitheatre located on the side of Reabold Hill.

1.2 Municipal Heritage Inventory

The Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Town of Cambridge has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 (Section 45). The Act requires that local municipal councils compile and maintain lists of buildings within their district which are or may become of cultural heritage significance. The term building is defined in relation to any land as any structure erected or placed on or in that land and any part of the building or fence or other appurtenance to the building. Although the terms of reference for inventories are restricted to buildings, there are instances where sites which do not contain buildings may also be included at the discretion of the local authority. These include sites of significant buildings which have been demolished, sites which contain significant cultural landscapes and sites where historic events took place. The decision as to which sites to include in the municipal inventory lies ultimately with the local authority which also maintains control of the management of significant sites through the town planning scheme.

The Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Town of Cambridge has taken a broad approach and included sites of archaeological and landscape significance as well as sites containing buildings or structures. The inventory has also made reference to sites of Aboriginal significance where information is available. Under The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (as amended), all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia, whether identified or not are protected. The
1.4 Community Consultation

Town Planning Scheme 2.1.4. Community Consultation

The Town Planning Scheme at the discretion of Council are recommended for protection through the process of the Town Planning Scheme or other City Council's Town Planning Scheme. Other photographs have been included on the Heritage Schedule.

The community is best considered as a measure of the heritage value of a place given by the Heritage Commission in accordance with the process recommended by the Heritage Commission. The process of the Town Planning Scheme is assessed by the Heritage Commission. The process of the Town Planning Scheme is assessed by the Heritage Commission. The second stage involves the preparation of an inventory of existing places. The report recommends that certain places should be nominated for nomination.

The report recommends that certain places should be nominated for nomination.

The Heritage Council of Western Australia provides guidelines for the preparation of Municipal Heritage Inventories which have been identified by the Aboriginal Affairs Department.

The Municipal Heritage Inventory includes reference to those sites within the Town of Cambridge Municipal Heritage Inventory and Townscape Precinct Study.
advertised and held two community meetings and attended the Annual General Meeting of the Wembley Ratepayers Association where the inventory project was presented.

1.5 Report Format

The report includes three distinct but related sections which are as follows:

- **The Historic Framework**
- **The Site Assessments**
- **The Townscape Precinct Study**

The first section of the report presents the historic framework. This provides a brief historic overview of the physical development of the area now known as the Town of Cambridge from 1829 to the present. This is presented firstly in the form of a timeline, and secondly as a short narrative of the history of the development of the area through a series of historic periods, 1829 to 1879, 1880 to 1919, 1920 to 1949 and 1950 to the present.

The second section of the report presents detailed information on a number of individual historic sites. This section also includes a brief comment on places of Aboriginal heritage significance. Heritage sites identified include archaeological sites, historic places and buildings and cultural landscapes. Each place assessment includes management recommendations. The section also makes recommendations as to which places within the Town of Cambridge should be nominated for entry into the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places and which are recommended for protection under the Town of Cambridge town planning scheme.

The individual place assessments do not include many individual residential properties. This is because the Town of Cambridge contains a number of areas where the quality of housing and the character of the area are of heritage significance, but where it is difficult to identify individual significant houses.

The third section of the report is the Townscape Precinct Study. This divides the residential areas of the Town of Cambridge into precincts on the basis of townscape characteristics. General management recommendations are intended to form the basis of more detailed guidelines which will be needed to conserve the townscape character identified.

1.6 Limitations

This report contains extensive historical material relating to the history of the development of the district now known as the Town of Cambridge. It also contains information about a number of different heritage places. Some of this material is based on original primary source research. Some material is based on secondary sources and some information has been provided by the community. To the best of our knowledge all information contained in this report is correct, however the consultants take no responsibility for information that may through subsequent research be found to be incorrect.
Fig. 1.1  MAP SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE
(Town of Cambridge)
2.0 HISTORIC FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The historic framework contains three sections. Firstly it presents a sequence of historic maps showing the sequential development and settlement pattern of the area now included in the Town of Cambridge.

Secondly the section includes a time line divided into historic periods and including the various events that have occurred and shaped the history of the area. The time line should not be considered to be a list of all significant events in the area's history as an exhaustive study was beyond the scope of this project. Rather it is a sequential listing of significant events discovered through the process of preparing the municipal inventory.

Thirdly the section includes an overview of the history of the area through the periods 1829 to 1879, 1880 to 1919, 1920 to 1949 and 1950 to the present. These periods have been chosen to coincide with significant events pertinent to the area.

1829 to 1879 covers the period of early settlement and the establishment of the Roman Catholic presence in the area. The period 1880 to 1919 cover the period from the construction of the railway to the subdivision of West Leederville and Wembley Park. The period 1920 to 1949 covers the history of the area from the passing of the Endowment Lands Act and the purchase by the City of Perth of the Limekilns Estate and the subsequent subdivision of Floreat Park and parts of City Beach, to the post World War II era. The period 1950 to the present includes the continued settlement of Floreat Park and City Beach and the Empire Games in 1962 to the formation of the Town of Cambridge in 1994.

Within each period places which have been identified as particularly significant to the historical development of the area. Detailed assessments of these places are included in the third section of the report.
Fig. 2.1  NEW SUBIACO AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD 1864
(Battye Library Collection)
Fig. 2.4  EXTRACT FROM WISE'S WA POST OFFICE DIRECTORY MAP 1920
(Battye Library Collection)
2.2 Historic Framework - Time Line

2.2.1 Time Line 1829 - 1879

1831-8 Early land holders in the District:
William Leeder 88 acres - location Ad, & 200 acres
location Ac.
John Henry Monger 500 acres - location Ae
Thomas Helm’s 367 acres - location Aq
Henry Trigg 500 acres - location Al.
John Septimus Roe 300 acres - location Ak.
Henry Burgess 200 acres - location Ag
Thomas Hunt 100 acres - location Ah
(Lands and Surveys Department Records,
Description Books - 1831-1860, Battye Library,
Perth.)

1831 Gulup Lake officially named Monger’s Lake after
John Henry Monger.
(Lake Monger Management Plan, Part I, Background,
1992, p. 7)

1833 A reserve and food depot established for Aboriginals
at Mongers Lake.

1834 Henry Trigg establishes a quarrying and lime burning
works on his property which becomes known as the
Limekilns. Later purchases location Ak from J.S.
Roe.
(W.J. deBurgh, The Old North Road, U.W.A. Press,
1986 p 72)

1838 Leederville officially named in Government Gazette, 6
October, 1838.

1844 Walter Padbury acquires 426 acres - location Am near
Herdsman’s Lake.
(W.J. de Burgh, op.cit., p. 71)

1847 Walter Padbury purchases the Limekilns from
Henry and Amelia Trigg for £350.
(W.J. de Burgh, op.cit., p. 72)

1846 Roman Catholic Church acquires several parcels of
land in the area including, Ag, 118, 119, 120 and 121
U.W.A. Press, 1985, p. 44 and
Lands and Surveys Department Records, Battye
Library, Perth.)

1851 The Benedictine Monks establish a small settlement
on the shores of Herdsman Lake.
(K. Spillman, op.cit., p. 44.)

1850s The Benedictine monks establish a large garden,
vineyard, orchard and olive grove on their land which
is named New Subiaco by their Bishop, Joseph Serra.
(K. Spillman, op.cit., p. 45-46)

1855 Endowment lands proclaimed in Government Gazette
14 August, 1855.
1859 Benedictine monks complete the monastery of St. Benedict on the site now occupied by the Catherine McAuley Centre.
(K. Spillman, op.cit., p. 45)

1864 The Benedictine monks depart their monastery for New Norcia.
(K. Spillman, op.cit. p. 48)

1869 The Limekilns Estate sold to Henry and Somers Birch for £1000.
(W.J. de Burgh, op.cit p. 72)

1872 St. Vincent’s Boys Orphanage established in the former Benedictine Monastery.

2.2.2 Time Line 1880 - 1919

1880 The Limekilns Estates sold to Joseph Perry for £1,950.
(W.J. de Burgh, op.cit., p. 74)

1881 The Fremantle-Perth Railway officially opened by the Governor, Sir William Robinson on 1st of March.

1883 Boundaries of City of Perth Endowment Lands defined in Government Gazette, 13 March, 1883.

1890 Nineteen blocks of W.H. Leeder’s land offered for sale.
(West Australian, 8 February, 1890)

1891 444 acres of land from W.H. Leeder’s estate - locations Ac,Ad,Ax,Ay offered for sale by tender.
(West Australian, 14 August, 1891, p. 8)

1895 Leederville declared a Road Board District in Government Gazette, 3 May, 1895.

1896 Leederville Roads Board declared a Municipality in Government Gazette, 3 April, 1896.

1897 Division of Leederville into three wards, North Central and South proclaimed in Government Gazette, 9 April, 1897.

1897 A tender for construction of the Leederville Railway Station awarded to H. Parker on 3 March 1897.
(Government Gazette, 14 May, 1897.)

1898 The Fremantle-Perth railway converted to dual track.
A number of suburban railway stations opened including Leederville.
(E. Tuuttemann, Between River and Sea: A History of Mosman Park, Town of Mosman Park, 1991, p. 31)
1898 The Leederville Town Hall in Cambridge St opened.

1898 West Leederville Primary School opened on 1 November.

1898 A 35 bed hospital opened by the Sisters of St. John of God on a 7 acre site in Cambridge Street.

1890s-1900s The discovery of Gold in Western Australia results in a fourfold increase in the state's population.

1901 St. Joseph's Girls' Orphanage opened in the former St. Vincent's Boys' Orphanage by the Sisters of Mercy.
(A. McLay, *op.cit.* p. 101)

1902 State Government allocates 221 acres of Endowment Land with sea frontage of 3 miles (later City Beach) to the City of Perth.
(Cambridge Exhibition)

1902 81 acres of Endowment Lands - location 2124, vested in the Leederville Council.

1902 Monger's Lake Board gazetted under the Parks and Reserves Act (1895)
(*Lake Monger Management Plan, Part I, Background - City of Perth, 1992*)

1902 A Convent for the Sisters of St. John of God, constructed on land adjacent to the St. John of God Hospital.

1903 Swan Locations 117 & 388 known as The Perthshire Estate prepared for subdivision.
(R. Rosario, *op.cit.*, p 16)

(D.F. Burke, *op.cit.*, p. 138.)

1906 The Lime Kilns at Reabold Hill closed.
(*West Australian, 28 November, 1962*)

1908 Waverley Boat Club formed for competitive sailing on Lake Monger.
1909  A reformatory for girls opened by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in June 1909.  
(D.F. Burke, *op.cit.*, p. 138.)

(R. Rosario, *op.cit.*, p. 22)

1911  Workers Homes Act passed and Workers Homes Board established.  
(R. Rosario, *op.cit.*, p. 25)

1911  Ward boundaries re-defined when new sub-divisions west of McCourt Street transferred from Perth Road Board to Leederville Municipality.  
(*Government Gazette*, 10 November, 1911.)

1914  Leederville Council combines with the Perth City Council under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1906. Validated in retrospect by the City of Perth Act of 1914.  

1914  Western boundary of Leederville extended west to Government Road [present day Selby Street]  
(*Government Gazette*, 20 November, 1914)

1914  St. Vincent’s Foundling home constructed for the Sisters of Mercy on a site now occupied by the Catherine McAuley Centre.  
(A. McLay, *op.cit.*, p. 96)

1917  The Monger’s Lake Reserve placed under the administration of the Perth City Council to be administered as a public park and recreation area.  

1917  The Limekilns Estate, of 1,290 acres, purchased from Joseph Perry by Perth City Council for £18,000.  
(C.T. Stannage, *op.cit.*, p. 299.)

1918  A jarrah plank road from the west end of Cambridge Street to the ocean [p.d. Oceanic Drive] opened on 17 December, 1918.  
(*West Australian* 30 November 1962, p. 5)

1920  City of Perth Endowment Lands Act passed. Council empowered to develop and sell the land in its trust.  
(C.T. Stannage, *op.cit.*, p.299)

1920  North Wing of St. John of God Hospital erected.  
(Brochure produced for the opening of St. John of God’s Hospital November 1990)

### Time Line 1920 - 1949

2.2.3
1923 A subsidised motorbus service to Church Lands Estate established. (R. Rosario, op.cit., p. 37)

1924 The portion of Leederville situated west of McCourt Street together with the Churchlands Estate, gazetted 'Wembley Park' by the Perth City Council. The name has been shortened over time to Wembley. (Government Gazette 4 July 1924, and R.Rosario, op.cit., p. 31)

1925 The Perth City Council commissions a preliminary design for two town sites on the former Limekilns estate and endowment land at City Beach. (City of Perth, Endowment Land of Bold Park, Battye Library, Perth.)

1926 City Beach (swimming beach) opened by Governor, Sir William Campion on 11 December, 1926.

1926 City Beach Clubrooms opened by the Lord Mayor on 12 February, 1926.

1926 Wembley Athletic and cricket Club formed. (M. Putt, Wembley Its People and Its Past, Perth City Council, 1990, p. 32)

1927 Tram service established to Cambridge and Nanson Street intersection. (R. Rosario, op. cit., p. 37)

1928 Darling View Estate transferred from Perth Roads Board to the City of Perth. (Government Gazette, 14 December, 1928)

1928 The Boulevard, graded from West Leederville to City Beach, opened by the Governor on 23 November, 1928. (R. Rosario, op.cit., p. 36)

1928 The Town Planning Act passed by parliament.

1929 The first land sales in City Beach held on February 9 and by June 30. (West Australian 30 November, 1962, p. 5)

1931 Perth City Council establishes a town planning committee to prepare a plan of development for Perth. (C.T. Stannage, op.cit., p. 300.)

1930s West Wing of St. John of God Hospital opened. (Brochure produced for the opening of St. John of God's Hospital November 1990)

1932 Wembley Hotel constructed on corner Alexander and Cambridge Streets [344 Cambridge Street] opened for business on 20th October, 1932. (M. Putt, op. cit., p. 27)
1932 The name Monger’s Lake officially changed to Lake Monger.  
*(Lake Monger Management Plan, Part 1 - Background, 1992, p. 7)*

1933 Foundation stone laid for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Salvador Road, by Archbishop Clune on 5 November.  
*(Details on Foundation Stone)*

1933 Competition held to design two model homes in the Floreat Park Number 1 Estate. Timber home designed by R. Summerhayes, brick home by Howard Bonner. Homes completed and opened in 1934  
*(R. Rosario, *op. cit.*, p. 59)*

1934 Lake Monger drive constructed linking Vincent Street with Grantham Street.  
*(Lake Monger Management Plan, Part 1 - Background, 1992, p. 15)*

1934 First land auction held at Floreat Park on April 14. Blocks sold for between £45 and £75.

1938 The foundation stone laid for the church of St. Michael the Archangel, Chapel of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in Ruislip Street, by Archbishop Clune on 19 June.  
*(Details from foundation stone)*

1939 West Coast Highway linking Cottesloe with Scarborough commenced in October.  
*(Cambridge Exhibition)*

1939 A trolley bus service operating along Cambridge Street to Selby Street and a second route via Gregory and Grantham Streets to Selby Street.  
*(R. Rosario, *op. cit.*, p. 37)*

1942 Bridgidine Catholic Primary School. 12 Salvador Road, Subiaco.  
*(Centenary of the Catholic Church in Western Australia)*

1948 Tram Services closed. Trolley buses introduced.  
*(Cambridge exhibition)*

2.2.4 **Time Line 1950 - 1996**

1951 Plank Road replaced by a bituminised road named Oceanic Drive.  
*(Cambridge Exhibition)*

1953 The 18 hole Wembley Golf Course purchased by the City of Perth. Later extended to 36 holes.  
*(Cambridge Exhibition)*
(M. Putt, p. 30 and West Australian, 16 August, 1956. P. 2)

1955  Beach wall, Surf Life Saving Pavilion and dressing sheds constructed at City Beach.
(Cambridge Exhibition)

1960/1 Competitions held for layout of the site for the Empire Games Village and for the design of houses.

1960  Matthews Netball Centre opened in August.
(Cambridge Exhibition)

1961  St. John of God Maternity Hospital opened.
(Commemorative Brochure)

1961  Wembley Badminton Centre, first in Western Australia, opened on Pearson Street near the Selby Street intersection.
(Building Lighting and Engineering August, 1961, p. 823)

1962  Perry Lakes Stadium Constructed.

1962  Empire Games Village built to house some 850 competitors competing in the British Empire & Commonwealth Games. 156 lots released for sale to the public following the completion of the games.

1962  British Empire and Commonwealth Games held between November 22 and December 1.

1963  City Beach Bowling Club opened.
(Battye Library, General Index)

1963/4 Floreat Forum Shopping Centre constructed.

1965  City Beach Secondary High School opened.
(Battye Library, General Index)

1969  Henderson Park, headquarters for sporting fixtures opened
(M. Putt, op. cit., p. 31)

1974  Holy Spirit Parish, War Memorial Church dedicated.
(Details from plaque)

1975  City Beach Tennis Club established.
(Battye Library, General Index)

1990  New St. John of God Hospital Subiaco opened.
(Commemorative Brochure produced for opening of St. John of God Hospital, November, 1990)

1993  Passage of the City of Perth Restructuring Act assented to on 20 December 1993.

2.3 Historic Framework

2.3.1 Early European Settlers and the Roman Catholic Church:
1829 - 1879

The first Europeans to settle in the area now comprising the Town of Cambridge, were attracted to the location because of its proximity to Perth and the existence of a permanent water supply in the form of several lakes. These lakes, situated to the north west of Perth, were part of the Aboriginal tribal area known as ‘Mooro’. The two largest lakes were known to local Aborigines as ‘Galup’ (present day Lake Monger) and ‘Ngurgenboro’. (p.d. Herdsmans Lake)¹

The land surrounding these lakes, identified on early maps as the Large Lakes District, was allocated to early settlers in the colony in the form of grants. Among the early land holders were two whose names would later be perpetuated in the district as a reminder of their early presence. In 1831 and 1832 William Leeder was granted 88 acres (location Ad) and 200 acres (location Ac) at the south eastern end of Lake Gulup. An early map identifies Leeder’s house as the first built in the district. Records show that the Leeder family later increased their holdings to 1,028 acres through the purchase of additional land (much of present day Leederville and North Perth). Adjoining Leeder’s location Ad was a 200 acre grant taken up by John Monger on the southern side of the Lake which was to bear his name. Others to receive grants of land in this area were Thomas Helms, 367 acres (location Ag) Thomas Hunt, 100 acres (location Ah) and Henry Burgess 200 acres (location Ag)². At the same time as the new settlers were taking up land grants, an attempt was made to set land aside for the local Aborigines and in 1833 a reserve and food depot was established at Lake Monger.³

A short distance west of Monger’s Lake lay another large body of water, the present day Herdsmans Lake. Land grants were allocated in this area to the Surveyor General, John Septimus Roe (location Ak), James G. Austin (location Am) and Henry Trigg (location Al). The western boundary of Trigg’s property ran along the top of a ridge containing a large quantity of limestone (present day Reabold Hill). Building materials were in great demand in the new colony and Trigg, a master builder, was able to utilise this resource by establishing a quarry and lime burning works on the property. Over time as a consequence of this activity the property became known as the Limekilns. Trigg’s business prospered and he was able to purchase Roe’s land and further increase his limestone reserves⁴.

In 1844 Walter Padbury and his new bride Charlotte (nee Nairn) acquired location Am and settled on the 426 acres adjacent to Trigg’s property on the western side of Herdsmans Lake. Three years

¹ N. Green, Nyungar-the people; Aboriginal customs in the southwest of Australia, quoted in Monger’s Lake Management Plan, Part I, Background, City of Perth, 1992, p. 4.
² For land allocations see Lands & Surveys Department Records, description books of land grants and sales, 1829-1889, Battye Library, Perth.
later Padbury was able to purchase the Limekilns Estate from Henry and Amelia Trigg for £350. The combined properties (Am & Al) now totalled 1,234 acres. It consisted of a large area of Bluegum flats and other good grazing land, all permanently watered by lakes and lagoons (p.d. Perry Lakes). The north eastern boundary of the property had access to Herdsman Lake and the property incorporated the limestone quarry and lime kilns.\(^5\)

Over the next twenty years Walter Padbury was able to build the Limekilns into a very successful property. Adapting to varying circumstances he undertook a number of different ventures. During the depressed 1840s when the price of livestock fell, he established a slaughterhouse and boiling down works to produce tallow. Some tallow was exported, some was used locally in the production of soap and candles. A tannery was also set up on the property to process bullock hides and kangaroo skins. The introduction of convict transportation in 1850 created more opportunities for Padbury. In this period he established a large scale butchering business on the property after successfully tendering to supply 500lbs of meat a day to the colonial government.\(^6\) The Limekilns property was ideally situated for these enterprises. It was within easy distance of Perth and was connected to the town by a well establish track, which became known as the Lime Kiln Road (p.d. Salvado Road). Another track from the Limekilns led north around the western edge of Herdsman's Lake joining up with a track to the east of Mongers Lake which became the main route north to Champion Bay. Along this track sheep and cattle could be brought south to pasture on the flats at the Limekilns, prior to sale or butchering. A further track south connected the estate with the Port of Fremantle.\(^7\)

In the twenty years of his occupancy Padbury made considerable improvements to the property. A newspaper advertisement for its sale at a later date records some of the property’s specific features:

> ....There is a paddock of about 900 acres separately fenced in, on which stands a six roomed dwelling house, built of stone. A two-storey building also of stone, used as a barn, stable for six horses, carriage and cart shed, men's bed-room, and hay loft, under one roof, newly shingled. There are also 50 acres of splendid soil under a good state of cultivation, separately fenced in. There is a small paddock of about 200 acres, part of Location Ak, also separately fenced in, and 21 acres adjoining, which is first-class quality, separately fenced in and cleared.

> A slaughter house and appliances.

> A road branching off the Perth-Champion Bay Road, one chain wide runs to the West boundary of Location Al

> A never-failing supply of water for the stock is afforded by the lagoons and lakes on or near the property.

> There is valuable growth of timber trees, and large quantities of firewood may be cut on the lands.

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7 de Burgh, *op.cit.*, p.72.
The whole forming a most desirable premises, as providing within a few miles of the capital a station for stock, run, paddocks, and slaughter house for the operations of a butchering establishment on an extensive scale.  

In 1869 Walter Padbury sold the Limekilns Estate to Henry and Somers Birch for £1,000 and moved north to establish a property at Yatheroo. Padbury went on to become a prominent colonial pioneer. He developed a property in the Blackwood district, sent the first stock to the Northwest, bought a number of colonial schooners, became a Perth City Councillor and Member of Legislative Council.  

Under the Birch’s occupation, the Limekilns acquired a connection to a significant historical event in the exploration of Australia. On the 1st of November 1875 Ernest Giles arrived in Perth after travelling 2,500 miles from Port Augusta. Giles used camels for his journey across the desert and the animals proved so successful in this type of country that they were used for the return journey. In the two months that Giles and his party were in Perth, the expedition’s camels were taken out to Birch’s paddocks at the Limekilns to recuperate beside the lakes before beginning the journey back across Australia.  

In the decades that Walter Padbury was busy developing the Limekilns into a major property in the east of the district, development of the land around Monger’s Lake proceeded slowly. The major land holders, William Leeder, John Monger, and Thomas Helms, were all involved in a number of business ventures in the colony and do not appear to have lived on their land for any length of time. William and Hannah Leeder were the proprietors of a hotel on the site of the present day Palace Hotel. Leeder’s Hotel was a superior establishment frequented by Perth’s gentry who gathered there to celebrate occasions like the King’s birthday. William died in 1845 and Hannah, in conjunction with raising a family of eleven children, continued to operate the hotel. John Henry Monger was also in the hospitality industry. He owned a licensed inn in Fremantle and was a contractor of sawn timber. In 1837 he moved to York where he established himself as a publican and merchant and opened a steam flour mill. Thomas Helms had various business interests and lived in the town.  

Conditions applied to all early land grants. It was required that certain improvements be undertaken within a specified time. Failure to comply with these conditions could result in forfeiture. In order to retain their grants it is probable that these men leased out their land to others to undertake improvements and so comply with these conditions.

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8 Inquirer, 4 October, 1879, p. 2.  
10 W.J. de Burgh, op.cit., p.38.  
While some held on to their land for its future potential, others chose or were forced by circumstances to sell. Among the sales were location Ah and Ag which were purchased by the Catholic Church in 1846/7. On this land in 1851 a group of Benedictine monks established a small monastic settlement. Their Superior, Bishop Joseph Serra called the area New Subiaco to commemorate St. Benedict’s first monastery in Italy. From the beginning the monks set about establishing a self-sufficient community. They cleared and fenced the land and began planting an extensive garden. Initially they lived in wooden huts near the shore of Herdsman Lake but later when additional land was acquired (locations 118, 119, 120, 121) they moved to higher ground with a view of Monger’s and Herdsman’s Lakes. On this land the monks began construction of a large monastery. This marked the beginning of the Catholic Church’s connection with this site, an association which continues today in the form of the Catherine McAuley Centre.

The Monastery of St. Benedict was built under the direction of Brother Joseph Ascione to his own design. A rectangular building 110 feet in length, 28 feet in width, and three storeys high, it was a solid structure. It was described at the time by Bishop Serra as;

"...built of stone throughout. Its outer walls are more than four spans thick and it is three storeys high. It is perched on the crest of a picturesque hill that commands an uninterrupted view of two majestic lakes, and is separated by only three miles from Perth, the Capital city of the colony."  

Stone for the building came from the quarry at the Limekilns and was transported along a track which later became known as the Lime Kiln Road. Still later this road would be given the surname of the Benedictine bishop, Rosendo Salvado. Timber for the upper storeys of the monastery was supplied from saw-pits in the area. 

On the land surrounding the Monastery the monks developed an extensive orchard, a vineyard containing 20,000 vines and a large acreage of olive groves. Planted around the monastery and down the hillside to the edge of Lake Monger, these olive trees continued to supply award winning olive oil for many years after the departure of the Benedictines. A few of the original olive trees remain today in the grounds of the Catherine MacAuley Centre and an area where they were planted is commemorated in a street in the area, Olive Grove Road.

By the mid 1860s the majority of the monks had left New Subiaco to establish a mission settlement at New Norcia. The monastery they left behind remained the most substantial and prominent building in the area for several decades. For some years the Monastery remained empty but in the 1872 it was taken over by St. Vincent de Paul Society for use as an orphanage for boys. A lightning strike on the building in 1879 resulted in one boy being killed and several others injured. The building was also extensively damaged. In order to raise funds for its reconstruction Father Matthew Gibney journeyed to the eastern states on a speaking tour to canvas donations. While in Victoria he became an accidental participant in a significant event in Australia’s history. Father Gibney was passing...
through Glenrowan on the morning the police confronted the Ned Kelly Gang. He was called on to hear the confession of the wounded Ned Kelly and his attempt to save some of the outlaws from the burning Glenrowan Hotel were reported throughout Australia.¹⁵

For the few women living in the district during this pioneering period, life was often hard and lonely. There were no community facilities and neighbours had to rely on each other in times of need. While Charlotte Nairn may well have had servants to ease her workload, many other women were required to work alongside their husbands on their properties. An ever present concern for all women living in isolation was that their children would wander off and become lost in the bush. A newspaper report of one such incident relates how two children under four years of age, wandered away while their parents were absent from the home. Fortunately, in this instance, the story had a happy ending, the children heard the sound of cattle bells and followed the stock to the Padbury’s limekilns estate, where as the a contemporary newspaper related:

> every care was taken of them by Mrs. Padbury. The mother...distracted at discovering their absence, (had) employed the greater part of the night, accompanied with some natives, in searching for them. On the following morning she renewed the search, when she met Mr. Padbury returning her little ones.¹⁶

This period in the Town’s history can be identified as one of pioneering. A period in which early settlers like William and Hannah Leeder, Henry and Amelia Trigg, Henry and Mary Monger, William and Charlotte Padbury, the Benedictine monks and many unnamed others, all worked to establish a diverse range of agricultural enterprises. Events over the next two decades began a process of gradual change which eventually resulted in this sparsely inhabited, predominantly rural district, becoming a populated inner suburban area.


¹⁶ *Inquirer*, 19 June 1850.
Heritage Places From This Period

Lake Monger - contains Aboriginal sites relating to the periods before after European settlement
(Ref.: Aboriginal Affairs Department)

Perry Lakes - contains Aboriginal sites relating to the periods before after European settlement
(Ref.: Aboriginal Affairs Department)

Henderson Park - contains Aboriginal sites relating to the periods before after European settlement
(Ref.: Aboriginal Affairs Department)

Old Benedictine Stables Building at Catherine McAuley Centre (Circa 1850s)
Olive Trees - Catherine McAuley Centre

Olive Trees - 1 St Columbus Avenue; Wembley.
Fig. 2.7 1898 MAP SHOWING LAND GRANTS
(From De Burgh, The Old North Road)
2.3.2 Railways, Subdivision and Suburban Settlement: 1880 - 1919

In the last two decades of the 19th century two factors shaped the pattern of settlement in the district, the arrival of the railway and the discovery of gold in the 1880s and 1890s. The opening of the Fremantle-Perth-Guildford Railway in 1881 had a marked effect on the areas immediately abutting the line. Accessibility to Perth via the railway made land close to the line eminently suitable for housing when pressure for housing was being acutely felt. The discovery of gold in Western Australia in the 1880s & 1890s resulted in a huge increase in the state's population, creating an increased demand for housing. To accommodate the demand, rural allotments close to Perth were gradually subdivided, allowing expansion to the west and north of Perth.

In 1891 land held by the family of W.H. Leeder consisting of locations 1, Ac, Ad, Ax, Ay were offered for sale by tender. The land was described as "adapted for subdividing and offering a splendid investment for capitalists." Capitalists of the day seem to have taken advantage of this opportunity, portions of this land were subdivided and later progressively released for sale. These parcels of land, which contained a mix of various sized residential blocks, were regularly advertised by various real estate companies from as early as 1892. Promoted under names like Leeder Estate, Lake View Estate, and Leederville Station Estate advertisements stressed the special features of the area, its proximity to Perth, Lake Monger and later the West Leederville train station. However, for many, the price of the land was the great incentive to purchase. Prices varied according to the size of the blocks. Very small blocks, particularly in the early releases were sold for as little as £10 per block or on terms of £10.0. down and ten payments of £1. Smaller blocks in the area of Carlton, Windsor, Brighton, Antrim and parts of Woolwich and Tower Streets, were among the first to be settled. The residences built in this area, were in the main, modest timber and iron two room cottages. Land sales in the late 1890s extended settlement to the newly subdivided area from Kimberley Street west to McCourt Street. Residential blocks close to Cambridge Street and the railway line were the first to be taken, settlement then spread north toward Mongers Lake.

Further to the west there was another change in ownership of the Limekilns Estate. In 1880 the property was bought by Joseph Perry. In earlier years Perry had been Perth's herdsman. This role required him to collect stock from Perth properties and take them to the town common west of the city each day. Later he became involved in catching, breaking in and selling wild horses. In the 1880s he conducted a Horse Bazaar in Forrest Place on the site of the current Perth General Post Office. Under Perry’s ownership sandstone continued to be extracted from the quarry. On the flats adjacent to the lakes at the foot of one-tree hill (p.d. Reabold Hill) horses were pastured. This stock included the horses of several identities linked to horse racing in the early days of the colony. These included

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17 West Australian, 14 August, 1891, p. 8.

18 Real Estate Series, Battye Map Collection, Battye Library, Perth.


Stephen Henry Parker, later MHR, Lord Mayor of Perth and Judge of the Supreme Court, and his brother George. A training track on the property is thought to have been used for horse racing up until the turn of the century.\(^{21}\)

Aside from horses, camels were also kept at the Limekilns estate. The successful use of camels during Ernest Giles’s expeditions in the 1870s demonstrated the suitability of these animals for travelling in the dry interior of the state. After some consideration a decision was made to import the animals into Western Australia. Importations commenced in 1887 and several areas throughout the state were set aside to quarantine the new arrivals. One of these is identified in the records as being at ‘Perry’s Limekiln Paddock’. The name Camel Lake tends to identify this area as the original camel quarantine station.\(^{22}\)

Throughout the 1890s development at the western end of the district continued and in 1896 the Leederville Road Board District petitioned the government to be awarded municipal status. The following year the district was divided into three wards and the area now part of the Town of Cambridge was designated West Leederville.\(^{23}\) The western boundary of this ward extended west to McCourt Street.

The conversion of the Fremantle to Perth railway line to a dual track in 1898 gave a further boost to settlement in the district and a consequent increase in population. A number of suburban railway stations were built at this time including the station at Leederville.\(^{24}\) The new Leederville station meant that local residents were only a short comfortable ride away from the city, an advantage promoted by land agents at the time.

With population growth came the need for services and civic amenities. To cater to the growing number of children in the area, a school was opened in West Leederville on the corner of Monger (p.d. Northwood) and Woolwich Street in 1898. The erection of a Town Hall was a symbol of civic progress and in the late 1890s the Leederville Town Hall was constructed in Cambridge Street. Churches were another need and a great deal of community effort went into the establishment of churches, of various denominations, during this period.

Medical services were provided by local doctors and the Sisters of St. John of God. In 1897 the Sisters purchased 7 acres of land in Cambridge Street for the construction of a hospital. A 35-bed hospital opened in April 1898 was the first of several to be erected on this site over the next 98 years.\(^{25}\) The Roman Catholic Church was also involved in the establishment of several institutions in the district catering to the welfare needs of women and children. Between 1872 and 1901 the old monastery of St. Benedict housed the St. Vincent’s boys orphanage. When the boys were moved to

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\(^{23}\) *Government Gazette, 9 April, 1897.*

\(^{24}\) The acceptance of a tender for the construction of the Leederville Station was announced in the *Government Gazette, 14 May, 1897.*

\(^{25}\) D.F. Bourke, *op. cit.,* p. 137, & *Centenary of The Catholic Church in Western Australia 1846-1946,* no publication details.
Clontarf in 1901, the Sisters of Mercy took over the buildings which then became St. Joseph’s Girls Orphanage. Alongside St. Joseph’s the Sisters established St. Vincent’s Foundling home for the care of orphaned or relinquished infants in 1914. This building, now used for other purposes remains in the grounds of the Catherine McAuley Centre. St. Joseph’s Orphanage, the old Monastery, was demolished in 1979. What is thought to be the monastery stables, remains today as a reminder of the Benedictines earlier presence.26

In 1903, on another piece of church land in Ruislip Street, (location 120) a convent was constructed for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1903. On this site in 1909 the Sisters opened a reformatory for the care of ‘erring women and delinquent girls’.27 A laundry which operated in conjunction with the reformatory has been demolished but the former convent building now houses the Catholic Education Commission of Western Australia.

The growing population in the West Leederville district created a demand for commercial services. While the main shopping area in Leederville was located in Oxford Street, small stores began to appear in the growing West Leederville area during the 1890s. Small corner stores scattered throughout the district catered to customers in the immediate vicinity. Chinese market gardeners hawked their vegetables door to door and milk was delivered from local dairies. Around the turn of the century other commercial enterprises were established along the main arterial roads, at the eastern end of Cambridge Street and on Railway Parade near the railway station. A photograph of the corner of Monger (p.d. Northwood) and Railway Parade taken in 1904 shows the general store of Thomas Savage. By 1920 Thomas Savage had been joined by a number of other businesses including a stationer and newsagent, a chemist, a confectioner, a butcher, and livery stables28.

Mongers Lake provided a central focus for recreation in the district during this period. In 1902 The Monger’s Lake Board was established to control and manage Monger’s Lake. Under the board’s stewardship many improvements were made to the area. Play grounds were established and a jetty and bandstand were constructed at the bottom of St. Leonard Avenue. Bathing sheds and a jetty were built on the western shore. These facilities enabled families and local groups, churches, social clubs and schools to gather at the lake for picnic days and general recreation. Boating was a pastime that could be enjoyed by all. For children this often meant paddling in home made tin canoes, for some it was rowing boats and for the wealthier members of the community, yacht races. In 1908 The Waverley Boat Club was formed and regular yachting regattas were held using 12 foot Skimish yachts, particularly suited to Lake sailing. In 1902 fish were introduced into the lake and after 1904 fishing became a popular sport for young and old29.

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28 Wises’s Post Office Directories, 1920, Batty Library, Perth.

As the area between Oxford Street and McCourt Street become heavily populated moves were made to expand westward. Proposals to subdivide land to the west of McCourt Street led the Leederville Council to petition the new State government to alter the Municipality's western boundaries to include the new subdivision. This move was supported by the neighbouring Subiaco Council who were anxious to see development in the adjacent area and an extension of the road to the coast.

In 1909 negotiations commenced between the Municipality of Leederville, Bishop Gibney, controlling lands owned by the Roman Catholic Church and John Nanson, a landowner proposing to subdivide his property. Nanson's initial proposal was to subdivide a portion of location Aq to the boundary of what was then called the Glendaleoughlands. During negotiations this area was referred to as the Subiago Estate. The extension of the boundaries was achieved by 1911.\(^\text{30}\) It included the newly subdivided area west of McCourt Street as far as Government Road (p.d. Selby Street), the area known today as Wembley.

The first area to be subdivided was the land owned by the Catholic Church. The subdivision was called Church Lands Estate, (not to be confused with the present day suburb of Churchlands further to the west and outside the boundaries of the Town of Cambridge). The estate was put on the market by Hyem, Hester & Co. Ltd., Auctioneers and Estate Agent who advertised the subdivision as being only three hundred yards from the Subiaco Station, providing excellent fishing, boating and views of Mongers and Herdsman Lakes. Blocks were priced at approximately £50 each, with cheaper land located further to the west.

Applications to build houses in the Church Lands Estate were received by the Leederville Council from 1912. An application for a residence on lot 368 Cambridge Street represents the earliest recorded, and this house was probably the first house to be constructed in the area. Applications were mostly for timber and iron cottages, often consisting of only two rooms. Applications were received to construct weatherboard cottages in Nanson, McKenzie, Gregory and Cambridge Streets. Many residences were designed to be added on to, at a later date. However, strict standards were set for construction of residences. No tents were allowed, and in the case of 'lean-tos' the general rule was to issue a special licence with a time limit in order to permit the construction of a more substantial residence.\(^\text{31}\)

The subdivision of the Perthshire Estate and Emerald Hill Estates (location 117 and 388) at the western end of present day Wembley, followed the subdivision of the Church Lands Estate. In their advertising material promoters of the Perthshire Estate listed the many advantages this land offered.

\begin{quote}
\textit{Lovely High and Healthy Positions.}
\textit{Only three miles from Perth Town Hall and three miles from Ocean Beach.}
\textit{Electric Light now on the Estate.}
\end{quote}

\(^{30}\) Government Gazette, 10 November, 1911.

The extension of the Tramway System through this Estate must come immediately. Trams along Cambridge Street to be constructed pass your door.
Secure Large profits which must come with the trams\textsuperscript{32}.

The trams did not come immediately. The tramway was not constructed until 1927, and then it only reached as far as Nanson Street. At this date there was no road to the beach and a road around Monger’s Lake was not built until the 1930s. As a consequence the area remained relatively isolated.

The subdivisions of Church Lands, Perthshire and Emerald Hill Estates were significantly different from the adjacent areas of Leederville and Subiaco. The areas of subdivision were large compared to earlier subdivisions, the blocks were larger and there was a greater homogeneity of lot sizes. Despite the subdivisions that appeared on the map, clearing and construction of many the proposed roads and laneways had not been completed and the character of the area remained substantially rural. Some of the land was purchased by potential residents but other lots were bought on a speculative basis and not settled until later. Much of the land remained in the hands of the Catholic Church\textsuperscript{33}.

In the first decade of the new century, W.E. Bold, the Perth City Council town clerk, proposed a scheme to amalgamate the City of Perth and its suburbs. It was argued that amalgamation would result in greater efficiency in the provision of public facilities. In a referendum held in 1910, 84% of Leederville ratepayers endorsed the Greater Perth Scheme, and with North Perth, united with the Perth City Council. This was undertaken under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1906 and later validated in retrospect by the City of Perth Act of 1914\textsuperscript{34}.

At the time of amalgamation the boundaries of the Leederville district extended from Oxford Street in the east, to Selby Street in the west. Patterns of development differed widely within this area. The eastern end of the district contained the bulk of the population. It had well-established roads, piped water had been installed by 1911 and it contained amenities like schools, a Town Hall, and a hospital. On the other hand, the western end of the district, despite the efforts of developers to promote sales, remained largely undeveloped. It was also isolated. The only road connections between West Leederville and the Church Lands Estate were Cambridge Street and Salvado Road. There was still no direct route around Monger’s Lake, many of the roads in the new subdivision remained barely defined sand tracks and the closest public transport was the train station at Subiaco. All this was to change in the 1920s with the return of the soldiers from the First World War.

\textsuperscript{32} Perthshire Estate, Real Estate Maps, Batty Library Map Collection, Perth.

\textsuperscript{33} R. Rosario, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 27.

\textsuperscript{34} C.T. Stannage, \textit{op. cit.}, pp. 295/6.
Heritage Places From This Period

**Perry House** (1919)
Oceanic Drive, Floreat Park

**Perry House Precinct** (Archaeological sites)
Oceanic Drive, Floreat Park

**Uniting Church (Fmr Methodist Church) and Hall** (1900)
Woolwich St, Leederville

**West Leederville Primary School** (1898)
58 Northwood St, Leederville

**Former Leederville Fire Station** (Circa 1904)
65 Kimberley St, Leederville

**Leederville Town Hall** (Circa 1898)
82 and 84 Cambridge St Leederville

**Railway Station Footbridge** (1897)
Railway Parade, West Leederville

**St Joseph's Orphanage chapel and schoolroom** (1894)
(Catherine McAuley Centre; Leederville)

**St Vincent's Foundlings Home** (1914)
(Catherine McAuley Centre; Leederville)

**Home of the Good Shepherd** (Catholic Education Centre)
(1903)
50 Ruislip St, Leederville
Photo 2.1  Railway Parade West Leederville 1904
(Battye Library Photographic Collection No. 5151P)
Fig. 2.10  LAND AGENTS MAPS OF WEMBLEY  
(Battye Library Collection)
2.3.3 Garden Suburbs and Model Homes: 1920-1949

In 1918 the area known generally as the Church Lands and Emerald Hill Estates (later Wembley) represented the extent of subdivision in the area to the west of Perth. Many of the roads were unsealed and the closest public transport was the train station at Subiaco. Despite these factors a strong community had developed. The West Leederville Progress Association had been established for some time but a distinct Church Lands Progress Association was established by 1920 and was generally consulted for views on decisions affecting the area.

Until the early 1920s the Church Lands Estate was still officially part of West Leederville, an issue which caused a number of practical problems for the early residents due to the remoteness of the area. It was considered appropriate to identify the new area as separate from West Leederville, however the name Church Lands Estate was not considered appropriate as the church had no direct influence over the area, the association being historic rather than current. Initially the consideration of a new name involved consideration of a name for the whole area between Leederville and the coast.

In November 1923 a resident of Gregory Street made the following recommendation for the area between the Catherine McAuley Centre (formerly St Joseph's Orphanage) and the coast:

> From the Orphanage to the ocean is a new district, why not perpetuate the name KANGAROO, then divide the district into two, then divide the Kangaroo, calling the first half of the district Kangavale and the other half Rooville. Ocean Beach, or Rooville Beach, which would give it a distinction from all other watering places, then the railway station could be designated Subiaco and Kangavale.35

The reference to a name for the beach area related to the issue concerning the establishment of a beach side resort in the area now known as City Beach. Although the rather bizarre name proposal seems to have received little serious attention, the issue was quickly resolved with the Perth City Council adopting the name of Wembley Park for the area in February 1924. The name Wembley Park was taken from the London suburb of the same name which was in the news at the time due to the British Empire Exhibition which was held in Wembley, London in 1924. The name represented an expression of new and modern ideas in design and living for the British Empire in the 1920s and would have seemed appropriate to the Perth City Council who were proposing the introduction of new ideas in suburban planning in the area to the west of Wembley Park.

Originally Wembley Park was to include that portion of Leederville to the west of Kimberley Street. However both the residents of the area and the Church Lands Progress Association suggested McCourt Street as a more appropriate eastern boundary, this being the boundary of the original Church Lands Estate Subdivision. Accordingly the boundary became McCourt Street and the name was officially adopted after publication in the Government Gazette on 4th July 1924. The notice read as follows:

> PCC File 1924/42 Church Lands Estate renaming of now "Wembley Park" WAA Acc 3054.
His Excellency the Administrator in Executive Council has been pleased to approve under Section 7 of "The Land Act 1898" of that portion of Leederville situated West of McCourt Street and the Church Lands Estate, being named "Wembley Park" and such locality shall hereafter be known and distinguished as Wembley Park.

Not only the name of the area but also the naming of individual streets came under scrutiny during the early 1920s. A number of street names had been used more than once in different Perth subdivisions. In particular a number of streets in Victoria Park had the same names as streets in Wembley Park including Cambridge Street. As a result a large number of streets in Victoria Park were renamed.

Street names used in Wembley Park had varied associations. Some reflected persons who had association with the development of the area. Nanson Street for instance was named after John Leighton Nanson M.L.A. who was involved with the early subdivision of the area. Early Labour Premiers of the State were remembered in the naming of Daglish, Scaddan and Collier Streets. Several streets had their names changed in the 1920s including Harborne Street which was originally Wilson Street and Holland Street which was named Hampton Street until 1925. In the Emerald Hill Estate Simper Street was named after the ward councillor H.J. Simper and Alexander Street was named after S.B. Alexander, a prominent member of the Perth Road Board. Grantham Street was originally Hill Street and Bournville Street was Mount Street. These names probably derived from the fact that they ran in an east/west direction generally in the direction of the higher land still occupied by the institutions of the Catholic Church.

The naming of Bournville Street is particularly interesting as it was the name of the one of two industrial villages in the West Midlands in the United Kingdom that pioneered the Garden Suburb concept of planned family homes with gardens providing the ideal of a healthy living and working environment. Bournville was also the location in 1901-02 of the Garden City Associations Conference which pioneered many of the Movements significant planning ideals. It is significant that the extension of Bournville Street to the west, connecting with the Boulevard, linked Wembley Park with the first area of subdivision to be developed west of Selby Street following Garden Suburb principles.

Several other changes to street names and minor changes to the town plan were necessitated in the 1920s as the area became more populated and to open road links with adjacent suburbs. In 1926 Jersey Street terminated at Jolimont Terrace on the southern side of the Leederville Endowment Lands and continued as Annie Street on the northern side from Salvado Road to Herdsman Parade. The section of road across the Endowment Lands was constructed by the Perth City Council and renamed Jersey St in 1928. This provided an important road link between Subiaco, Jolimont and Wembley Park.

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37 PCC File 1938/80 Annie St between Salvado Rd and Jolimont Tce, change of name to Jersey St and dedication of a public highway 1926-1928 WAA Acc 3054.
The development of the area to the west of Wembley was facilitated by the passing of the City of Perth Endowment Lands Act in 1920 which empowered the Council to develop and sell the Endowment Lands.

The Endowment Lands were originally a part of the Perth Commonage which was a large area of land bounded by the coast and extending from North Fremantle to the north of Herdsman Lake. The original purpose of the endowment land was to provide income for municipal works through payment for use of the land for collecting firewood, quarrying stone, grazing etc. Alternatively the local council could lease out areas for up to eight years for farming purposes.

This land was vested in the City of Perth by the government in 1879 but the boundaries of the area were not defined until 1883. In 1902 the government granted portions of the land nearest the city to the Suburban Councils of Subiaco and Leederville as well as large areas to the University Endowment Trustees and for the construction of the Hospital for the Insane at Claremont.

In 1917 the Perth City Council purchased the Limekilns Estate, an area of 1,290 acres, and a portion of the Commonage situated between the Endowment Lands and Leederville from the late J. Perry for £18,000. The Endowment Lands and the Limekilns Estate were included within the boundaries of the City on 18 January 1918. This gave the City of Perth a continuous link to the beach.\textsuperscript{38}

In 1918 the Perth City Council constructed a plank road from the western end of Cambridge Street to connect with the beach. A small subdivision to the west of Selby Street and bounded by Newry Street, Alderbury Street and Grovedale Road was administered by the Perth Roads Board. The plank road ran through this area known as the Darling View Estate. In 1928 when the City of Perth began moves to include the estate in its boundaries, six houses had been constructed and two hundred and ninety two blocks remained vacant. The area was finally included in the area controlled by the Perth City Council in 1930.\textsuperscript{39}

From the turn of the century there had been proposals to construct a beach resort for city dwellers in the vicinity of present day City Beach. Once the Perth City Council had control of the continuous area between Perth and the coast they began plans to develop the area. From the beginning the process was different from earlier developments when pressure to subdivide had come from private speculators. This time the emphasis was on the planning process with greater control exerted over road layout, proportion of open space, gardens and services.

In 1921 moves to establish the area included the suggestion that a competition be held to design the subdivision and that the adjudicators be called from the Institute of Architects, Surveyors and Engineers. In 1925 there was renewed interest with Land Surveyors Hope and Klem commissioned to produce preliminary designs for two townships, one a seaside town and the other a satellite residential town on the eastern side of the estate. The planning of the two town

\textsuperscript{38} W. Bold op cit.

\textsuperscript{39} PCC File 1930/71 Darling Estate Transfer from Perth Roads Board to PCC. 1917-1930 WAA Acc3054.
sites involved the construction of the Boulevard as an extension of Cambridge Street, through the new area and on to the coast. The Boulevard to City Beach was officially opened by the Governor on 23 November 1928, and the first land sale held at City Beach early in 1929.

Despite earlier interest, it was more than ten years before the development of residential areas to the west of Selby Street really began as although the 1920s was a period of considerable home building, there were still plenty of building blocks closer to the city in Wembley Park.

Planning in Perth in the inter-war period was strongly influenced by the forward thinking town clerk W.E. Bold. Bold was one of the State's leading exponents of the Garden City Movement which directly influenced the planning of Floreat Park and City Beach as two satellite towns separated by a belt of undeveloped land. In 1925 the Perth City Council set aside the area known as Bold Park named after W.E. Bold. The area originally included Reabold Hill, Perry Lakes and the Wembley Golf Course.40 The golf course was established in 1933 by a public company who leased the land from the City of Perth.41

At about the same time the ocean beach was developed for recreational purposes. The City Beach Lifesaving Clubrooms were officially opened in February 1926 and the beach was officially opened by the governor Sir William Campion in December of that year. This followed a period of extensive research by the City of Perth into the proper setting up of a lifesaving club. 42

In 1927 interest in planning and the emphasis on parks and public open space prompted the Wembley Park Progress Association to ask for additional recreational space in the district. The original subdivision plan was drawn up without much consideration for public open space and the nearest park or recreation area was Monger's Lake. As a result Henderson Park was established on the old Leederville Endowment Lands in Jersey Street.43 Rutter Park in Jersey Street was established later in 1945 through the repurchase of residential lots.

The depression years of the late 1920's and early 1930's were characterised by a major slump in the building industry. In order to promote renewed confidence in home building the industry established a Building Revival Campaign which had wide spread support from local government, industry and the building professions.44 In August 1933 the campaign committee met and proposed the construction of two model homes as a means of focusing public attention on the advantages of home construction.

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41 Lease between Perth City Council and the Wembley Downs Public Golf Course Ltd; 20.3.1933.

42 PCC file 96/1926 Official Opening of city Beach. PROWA Acc 3054.

43 PCC File 1928/181 Parks and Reserves - Leederville Endowment Lands WAA Acc 3054.

44 PCC File 29/1941 Sale of Land at Floreat Park and model homes Scheme WAA Acc 3054.
Something of an inspirational character was required to unloose the purse strings of potential home builders and investors, who only required a return of confidence.\textsuperscript{45}

All the material and labour for the homes was donated and the two blocks for the construction for the houses were donated by the Perth City Council. The blocks were located in the area bounded by Selby Street, The Boulevard and Bournville Street. This area later known as Floreat Park Number 1 Estate, was designed along Garden Suburb principles with houses enclosing a small area of public open space. A competition was held to design two houses, one of brick, the other of timber, which were to be economical examples of ideal modern homes. The winning timber home was designed by architect R. Summerhayes and the brick home by architect H. Howard Bonner and both were opened ceremoniously on the 1st of April 1934. The brick home was opened by the Lieutenant Governor and the timber home by Hon. J.J. Kenneally.\textsuperscript{46}

During the promotion of the model homes, land in the Floreat Park area was advertised for sale and development in the area commenced. The Workers Homes Board purchased the area bounded by Grantham Street, Selby Street, Seymour Avenue and the Boulevard and private developers began construction elsewhere. The area to the east of the Floreat Forum was subdivided and released for development in the period prior to World War II. The area to the west of the Forum and north of Grantham Street was released later.

One of the reasons for the delayed development of Wembley and Floreat Park was the lack of public transport in the period before private car ownership was widespread. In 1917 a public meeting was held at the Leederville Town Hall to discuss the issue of construction of a tramway to the beach. Despite extensive negotiation construction did not proceed and in October 1922 a Special Meeting of Ratepayers was held to urge the construction of the tramway to Cambridge Street.\textsuperscript{47} In 1923 due to the delays in the construction of the tramway, the Church Lands Progress Association successfully petitioned Council to subsidise a motorbus service. The tramway was eventually constructed to the Cambridge Street, Nanson Street intersection in 1927. The Wembley Hotel was constructed on the corner of Alexander and Cambridge Streets in 1932 and the tramway was extended to Alexander street by 1935. The extension of the tramlines to the beach was never constructed as by the end of the 1930s the tram services had been eclipsed by the introduction of trolley buses. Wembley Park had a trolley bus service along Cambridge Street to Selby Street and a second route via Gregory and Grantham Streets to Selby Streets by 1939.

As the area was settled there was a gradual transition in the types of businesses that were established and in opportunities for leisure activities. As late as 1941 there was a dairy in Wembley at the western end of Cambridge Street. Throughout its history Cambridge Street has been a focus for businesses in the district. The eastern end

\textsuperscript{45} Chairman of the Model Homes Committee of the Building Revival Campaign \textit{ibid.}

\textsuperscript{46} \textit{ibid.}

of the street tended to attract more shops and commercial uses with service stations and builders located further west. By the 1940s however a number of shops had developed in the area adjacent to the Wembley Hotel.

The Wembley Picture Theatre and the Wembley Picture Gardens opened in 1937 on the corner of Cambridge and Station Streets and the Cameo Picture Gardens were further west on the corner of Pangbourne and Cambridge Streets. The Wembley Picture Theatre could seat 1000 patrons and comprised an upstairs gallery, projection room and an interior lavishly decorated with plaster scrolls designed to cleverly conceal windows that could be opened on hot nights. The adjacent Picture Gardens had a capacity of 500 with seating in canvas deck chairs. There was also a picture theatre in West Leederville near to the Kimberley Street intersection.

The Wembley Primary School was established on the corner of Grantham and Simper Streets in 1936.

Churches were a focus of community life and the various denominations were established in West Leederville and in Wembley by the inter war period. Church sites were allocated as part of the layout of Floreat Park subdivisions.

Heritage Places From This Period

Church of St Michael the Archangel (Catholic Education Centre) (1938)
50 Ruislip St, Leederville

Former Leederville Fire Station (1927)
4 McCourt St, Leederville

Leederville War Memorial and rose garden

Henderson Memorial Presbyterian Church (1935)
Ruislip St/ Kimberley Sts, Leederville

The Meyer House (circa 1920)
64 Reserve St, Wembley

The Orr House (circa 1920)
66 Reserve St, Wembley

3 Kimberley Street, Leederville (Circa 1928)

Church of Christ (1939)
63 Nanson St, Wembley

Wembley Primary School (1936)
41 Grantham St, Wembley

Rutter Park, Wembley
Alexander St, Wembley

Henderson Park
Jersey St, Wembley

Wembley Hotel (1932)
344 Cambridge St, Wembley
Previous Listings: National Trust classified.

Wembley Catering Lodge (1937) (Former Wembley Theatre and Picture Gardens)
202 Cambridge St, Wembley

St Joseph's RC Church (1933)
9 Salvado Rd, Wembley

St Joseph's RC Church Presbytery (1937)
1 Salvado Rd, Wembley

Model Brick Home (1934)
6 The Boulevard, Floreat

Model Timber Home (1934)
12 The Boulevard, Floreat

City Beach (beach and site of original pavilion 1926)
Photo 2.2  Turning the First Sod for the Construction of The Boulevard 1928
(Battye Library Photographic Collection No. 3450/B2)
Fig. 2.11  PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF FLOREAT AND CITY BEACH
HOPE AND KLEM 1926 (not proceeded)
(From: City of Perth Endowment Land of Bold Park)
2.3.4 Post War Development and the Empire Games: 1950 - 1996

The 1950s was a period of expansion in Floreat Park. The land was released for sale as a series of small estates and purchasers were subject to a number of restrictions regarding what could and could not be built. These regulations were specific to development in Floreat Park and City Beach. Development was restricted to one dwelling per lot with regulations governing building materials, setback, fencing, signage etc.

The planning of Floreat Park had included the concept of a town centre including community and commercial facilities and open recreation areas and parkland. Land had been allocated for a school, civic centre, post office, shopping centre, ovals, tennis courts and other sporting facilities. The concept included the idea of The Boulevard as a promenade through the centre of the area. The aim was to plan for all the needs of the community.

The Floreat Park Primary School was opened in 1951. The school had been proposed to open in 1948 and when the six roomed school was completed in 1951 there was already a shortage of accommodation. Additional accommodation had to be found in local halls in West Leederville and Jolimont. The pressure on the school facilities throughout the 1950s provides an indication of the rapid increase in population in the area in the immediate post war period.

In 1963 work commenced on the construction of the Floreat Forum shopping centre. This was one of the first Perth suburban shopping centres designed around a central arcade or courtyard space instead of along a shopping street although a strip shopping area is shown on early plans of the area.

Churches developed in the area in the 1950s and 60s. St Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church was blessed in 1962 and St Nicholas Anglican Church in Berkeley Crescent dates from around the same period.

The main impetus for the development of City Beach came a little later. Although the first residents settled there in the 1930s, there was little substantial development until the 1960s.

In the 1950s Perth was successful in being selected to host the 1962 Empire Games. Then commenced a process of developing facilities to hold the events and to house the competitors. The City of Perth allocated an area of land to the north of the Boulevard and east of Marine Drive for the construction of the Games Village. A competition was held to design the layout of the village and was won by Mr K. Thomas and Mr H. Walker. Various changes were made to the layout of the village however before it was finally constructed. The village as constructed consisted of two areas of housing grouped around a central spine which incorporated an area of natural vegetation, recreation hall, dining rooms, administration building and shops.

A second competition was held to design the Games Village houses and forty West Australian architects submitted a total of 166 designs. The winning design was submitted by Silver, Fairbrother and

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49 PCC file Empire Games, Empire Games Village File 1963/13 Acc 3054.
Associates. The village was constructed using a selection of the competition designs to develop a village representing the best of West Australian contemporary architecture.  

Initially it was proposed that the Games Village homes would be handed to the State Housing Commission for disposal at the completion of the Games, however in the event the homes were renovated where necessary and sold privately through the Rural and Industries Bank. Six months after the last athletes moved out all were occupied.  

Perry Lakes Stadium was also constructed in 1962 for the Empire Games. The sporting complex included permanent stands, athletics tracks, warming up tracks and other sporting facilities and was, when constructed a world class athletics facility. It provided Perth with a substantial sporting asset for years to come.  

Further subdivision and development of City Beach occurred in the 1960s. Subdivision of the area south of The Boulevard was extended and developed and the area north of the Games Village in the vicinity of Pandora Drive was subdivided in 1960.  

The subdivision of North City Beach took place in the early 1970s. The subdivision devised by the Perth City Council planning department followed a modified Radburn planning concept devised to keep through traffic out of residential roads.  

City Beach Primary School in Marapana Road which had been opened in 1956, was extended in the mid 1960s to meet the requirements of the area's growing population.  

City Beach Senior High School was constructed in 1965 and opened in 1966. The school was designed along modern lines as a cluster of pavilions with internal courtyards. The buildings were designed with an emphasis on orientation to avoid the western sun and to take account of the surroundings.  

Original plans for Floreat Park made provision for extensive public transport and in particular trolley bus services. As the area developed the need for public transport was eclipsed to a large extent by the increase in private car ownership. The previous handicap of distance limiting development in the area was overtaken by the increasing tendency for people to seek quiet attractive suburbs away from the central city but easily accessible by private car.  

The proximity of the residential areas of City Beach to popular swimming beaches and other recreational and sporting facilities including the golf course and Perry Lakes Stadium led to this area becoming one of the most sought after and prestigious localities of metropolitan Perth. Similarly the adjacent area of Mount Claremont increased in popularity with the increase in private car ownership.  

PCC file Empire Games, Empire Games Village File 1963/13 Acc 3054.

WABMA Heritage Database No 3406.  
WABMA Heritage Database No 3353.
Bold Park, the bushland legacy of W.E. Bold continues to enhance the area, providing boundary between City Beach and Floreat Park which remains a major asset as a very important area of urban bushland close to the centre of Perth. Community concern and action has helped to preserve this asset from further erosion through the action of the Friends of Bold Park and their supporters.

The area is well served in terms of recreational and sporting venues and in recent years an important cultural venue has been added in the form of the Quarry Amphitheatre constructed on the site of the old limestone quarry in Bold Park. The amphitheatre was the brainchild of former ballerina Diana Waldron and her architect husband Ken and was opened in the summer of 1986-7. It has become an important focal point for the community and venue for concerts, ballet and other cultural events.\(^5\)

In Wembley and West Leederville this period saw major changes as an area once considered remote from the city centre became part of the inner suburbs. Pressure for housing led to increased housing densities with the result that some original housing stock was lost making way for unit development. In terms of household structure the area went through a period of change as original householders aged and younger families moved into the area. A number of householders remained in the area however moving into smaller homes.

The construction of the Mitchell Freeway had a major impact on West Leederville in particular as the area was separated from the traditional centre of Leederville on Oxford Street. In the process of construction a number of the oldest homes in the area, many of them timber cottages dating from the 1880s and 90s, were demolished to make way for the new road system.

The construction of the railway to Joondalup also had an impact on the area through its effect on the Lake Monger environment.

Administratively the area was affected by the dismantling of the Perth City Council and the creation of the Town of Cambridge in July 1994. The opening of the new Town of Cambridge Council Chambers in June 1996 represents the transition to a new stage in the history of the administration and development of the area.

Heritage Places From This Period

**Perry Lakes Stadium**, (1962)
Perry Lakes Drive, Floreat

**Perry Lakes**

**St Edmund's Anglican Church**, (1952) (Consecrated 1956)
50 Pangbourne St, Wembley

**Wembley Uniting Church** (former Methodist Church) 1955
35 Pangbourne St, Wembley

**Our Lady of Victories RC Church** (1953)
360-362 Cambridge St, Wembley

**St Cecilia's RC Church** (Blessed 1962)
140 Grantham St, Floreat

**Floreat Forum Shopping Centre** (1963/4)
The Boulevard, Floreat

**Floreat Park Primary School and grounds** (1951)
Chandler Ave, Floreat

**Empire Games Village Precinct** (1962)
Oceanic Dr, City Beach

**Holy Spirit Roman Catholic School** (1965)
and **War Memorial Church.** (1974)
57 Brompton Rd, City Beach

**City Beach High School** (1966)
Kalinda Dr, City Beach

**Happy Tree**
9 Hovea Cres, City Beach.

**City Beach Primary School** (1956)
Marapana Rd, City Beach

**Kapinara Primary School** (1967)
Catesby St, City Beach

**Quarry Amphitheatre** (1986/7)
Oceanic Dr, City Beach
Photo 2.3  Floreat Forum Shopping Centre Circa 1964
(Battye Library Photographic Collection No. 816B/TB 4685)
PUBLIC AUCTION OF LAND

Floreat Park

23 ESTATE
comprising Sixty Seven FINE RESIDENTIAL LOTS
on Saturday, 30th April, 1960 AT 10 A.M.
On the Site

Fig. 2.13 SALE OF LAND IN FLOREAT PARK 1960
(Showing Commercial and Civic Centre)
(Batty Library Collection)
Fig. 2.14  PLAN OF GAMES VILLAGE 1962  
(From M. Bosworth; Thematic Framework, City of Perth, 1995)

Fig. 2.15  GAMES VILLAGE HOUSE DESIGN 1962  
(From D. Richards in The Architect Vol 2. 1987)
2.4 Bibliography

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Centenary of the Catholic Church in Western Australia, 1846 - 1946. Service Printing Co. Ltd, 1946.
Erickson, R. (Ed.), The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians, Vol. 3,
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REPORTS, JOURNALS AND THESIS.


3.0 INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE SITES

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1 Preamble

The list of individual sites selected for detailed assessment has been developed from various sources. The list includes sites previously classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA), previously entered into the Register of the National Estate, previously listed on the Heritage Council of WA database and previously included on the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme Schedule. No sites within the Town of Cambridge are currently included on the Heritage Council of WA's Register of Heritage Places.

The study found that very few places within the Town of Cambridge had any previous heritage listing. The following places are classified by the National Trust and on the Register of the National Estate:

Old Benedictine Stables (Circa 1850s)
Catherine McAuley Centre

Wembley Hotel (1932)
344 Cambridge St, Wembley

The following place is classified by the National Trust:

Wembley Catering Lodge (1937)
(Former Wembley Theatre and Picture Gardens)
202 Cambridge St, Wembley

The following places are currently listed on the Town Planning Scheme Schedule:

Old Benedictine Stables (Circa 1850s)
Catherine McAuley Centre

Olive Trees
1 St Columbas Avenue; Wembley

St Joseph's RC Church (1933) and Presbytery (1937)
Salvado Rd, Wembley

The Heritage Council database lists a more extensive range of places and most of these have been incorporated in the inventory. However inclusion on the database is an identification of a place only and does not imply any previous assessment or level of protection.

Additional places have been added on the basis of community nominations and from the consultants research. There may be additional places worthy of inclusion and the opportunity should be made of these to be added in the future.

3.1.2 Residential Properties

The list of individual assessments includes only a very small number of individual residential properties. Those that are included are considered to be of very high significance for historic or aesthetic reasons. The Town of Cambridge required the consultants to take a precinct approach to the inventory and therefore the conservation of
individual houses is proposed to be covered through policies for particular precincts or areas rather than on an individual basis. This is considered appropriate to the character of the residential areas within the Town of Cambridge which are determined more by the architecture, garden design and street pattern of areas than it is on the impact of individual properties. The Townscape Precinct Study which forms part of this report deals with these issues in detail.

The Town of Cambridge includes areas which have, in their day, been examples of excellence in suburban design in terms of both street layout and housing types. Floreat Park for example was important as a planned suburb following the Garden Suburb principle and City Beach also includes areas of significance such as the Empire Games Village. There are throughout the area individual houses which are examples of the architecture of the period. Whilst original Wembley homes were mostly built by local speculative builders, there are examples of architect designed home in Floreat Park including homes by Marshall Clifton and homes designed by the architects of the Workers Homes Board. In the western part of Floreat and in City Beach there are numerous examples of architect designed homes from the 1950s to the present including work by Iwan Iwanoff, Peter Overman, Brian Klopper, Ralph Drexel and many others. In the past decade there have also been some interesting architect designed homes constructed in West Leederville where there has been increased pressure for redevelopment. Whilst the municipal inventory has not identified individual architect designed homes, it notes that there are likely to be examples dating from at least the 1930s in the area.

3.1.3 Basis of Assessment

The individual assessments are based on the Heritage Council of WA's recommendations for municipal inventories. The assessment of significance in each case is based on the Heritage Council's Criteria for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places (Appendix A).

3.1.4 Management

Each place is given a broad recommendation regarding management which gives guidance as to the appropriate way to conserve the place in the future. Some places are recommended for nomination for entry into the Heritage Council's Register of Heritage Places. All these places should also be protected under the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme.

Some places are recommended for protection under the provisions of The Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Protection should involve negotiation with the owner regarding future development and could involve incentives including possible relaxation of planning requirements in return for conservation of the heritage place.

Some assessed places are not recommended for protection. These are mainly places of social significance to the local community and conservation of the building is not necessarily a requirement.
3.1.5 Heritage Council Register of Heritage Places

It is recommended that the following places be nominated for entry into the Heritage Council of WA’s Register of Heritage Places.

Catherine McAuley Centre Precinct including:
Old Benedictine Stables (Circa 1850s)
Remnants of original olive groves
St Joseph’s Orphanage chapel and schoolroom (1894)
St Vincent’s Foundlings Home (1914)

Uniting Church (Fmr Methodist Church) and Hall (1900)
Woolwich St, Leederville

Leederville Town Hall (Circa 1898)
82 and 84 Cambridge St Leederville

Railway Station Footbridge (1897)
Railway Parade, West Leederville

Catholic Education Centre Precinct including:
Home of the Good Shepherd (1903)
Church of St Michael the Archangel (1938)

St Joseph’s RC Church (1933) and Presbytery (1937)
9 Salvado Rd, Wembley

West Leederville Primary School (1898)
58 Northwood St, Leederville

Model Brick Home (1934)
6 The Boulevard, Floreat

Model Timber Home (1934)
12 The Boulevard, Floreat

3.1.6 Town Planning Scheme Protection Recommended

The following places are recommended for protection under the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme.

All those places recommended for nomination for entry into the Heritage Council of WA’s Register of Heritage Places.

and

Olive Trees - 1 St Columbas Avenue; Wembley.

Perry House Precinct including:
Perry House (Circa 1917)
Archaeological sites
Oceanic Drive, Floreat Park

Former Leederville Fire Station (1927)
4 McCourt St, Leederville

Leederville War Memorial and rose garden

Henderson Memorial Presbyterian Church (1935)
Ruislip St/ Kimberley Sts, Leederville
Church of Christ (1939)  
63 Nanson St, Wembley

Wembley Hotel (1932)  
344 Cambridge St, Wembley

Wembley Catering Lodge (1937) (Former Wembley Theatre and Picture Gardens)  
202 Cambridge St, Wembley

Perry Lakes Stadium  
Perry Lakes Drive, Floreat

St Edmund's Anglican Church, (1952) (Consecrated 1956)  
50 Pangbourne St, Wembley

Wembley Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) 1955  
35 Pangbourne St, Wembley

Wembley Primary School (1936)  
41 Grantham St, Wembley

Our Lady of Victories RC Church (1953)  
360-362 Cambridge St, Wembley

St Cecilia's RC Church (Blessed 1962)  
140 Grantham St, Floreat

Floreat Park Primary School and grounds (1951)  
Chandler Ave, Floreat

Quarry Amphitheatre (1986/7)  
Oceanic Dr, City Beach

Happy Tree  
9 Hovea Cres, City Beach.

Former Leederville Fire Station (Circa 1904)  
65 Kimberley St, Leederville

Holy Spirit War Memorial Church (1974)  
57 Brompton Rd, City Beach

Empire Games Village Precinct (1962)  
Oceanic Dr, City Beach
3.1.7 Other identified places of heritage significance

The following places are of social significance. Conservation and interpretation policies are recommended.

- **3 Kimberley Street, Leederville (Circa 1928)**
- **The Meyer House** (circa 1920)
  64 Reserve St, Wembley
- **The Orr House** (circa 1920)
  66 Reserve St, Wembley
- **Floreat Forum Shopping Centre** (1963/4)
  The Boulevard, Floreat
- **Holy Spirit Roman Catholic School** (1965)
  Brompton Rd, City Beach
- **City Beach High School** (1966)
  Kalinda Dr, City Beach
- **City Beach Primary School** (1956)
  Marapana Rd, City Beach
- **Kapinara Primary School** (1967)
  15 Bendigo Way, City Beach

3.1.8 Cultural Landscapes

The following cultural landscapes have been included on the inventory. These places require interpretation which focuses on the history of the place to be included with their general management policies.

- **Lake Monger**
- **Rutter Park, Wembley**
  Alexander St, Wembley
- **Henderson Park**
  Jersey St, Wembley
- **Bold Park**
- **City Beach** (beach and site of original pavilion 1926)
- **Perry Lakes**
3.2 Sites of Aboriginal Significance

Sites of Aboriginal heritage significance are not covered by the Heritage Act of 1990 which is the legislation requiring the preparation of municipal heritage inventories. However the consultants believe that Aboriginal heritage should be considered in association with the preparation of the municipal inventory.

Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act of 1972 all sites having Aboriginal significance, whether identified by the Aboriginal Affairs Department or not, are protected.

During the process of preparing the municipal inventory the consultants contacted the Aboriginal Affairs Department to determine which sites within the Town of Cambridge area had been identified.

Correspondence indicated areas of Aboriginal significance in the vicinity of Lake Monger and Perry Lakes and also at Jolimont Swamp (on the border with Subiaco City Council). There are also known to be Aboriginal ethnographic sites in Bold Park in the area around Wollaston College.

In the event of proposed development in any of these areas it is necessary to contact the Aboriginal Affairs Department whose role is to ensure that all Aboriginal heritage issues are addressed. The Aboriginal Affairs Department can advise on the appropriate procedure to follow if the site is likely to be altered or damaged.
3.3 Sites of Archaeological Significance

The Municipal Inventory project included a survey to determine sites of archaeological significance within the study area. The survey identified two areas or precincts containing archaeological sites. These are the Perry House Precinct located in the area around Perry house on the edge of Reabold Hill in Bold Park and an area on the southern side of Lake monger, named in this report the Southern Lake Monger Precinct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perry House, Oceanic Drive, Floreat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE TYPE :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Quarry or Kiln.
Location - West of Perry House, cut into Reabold Hill.

Visible Remains - Depression cut into limestone hillside, shape obscured by slope slippage. Bag of hardened lime on eastern edge of depression, bag has rotted away leaving impressions on the hardened lime.

Condition - Undisturbed archaeological deposit.

Integrity/Authenticity - Undetermined.

2) 'D' Kiln.
Location - South west of 1, cut into Reabold Hill.

Visible Remains - Semi circular excavation cut into limestone hillside. Excavation partly blocked with several 1 metre square blocks of limestone which are the remains of the kiln wall. Slope slippage has occurred along all sides of the cut and a deep deposit has built up around the limestone blocks.

Original Use - Intermittent 'D' kilns were a common late 19th early 20th century kiln.

Condition - Undisturbed archaeological deposit.

Integrity/Authenticity - Kiln structure has collapsed, some structure may have been removed.
3) Two Shaft Kilns
Location - South west of 2, cut into Reabold Hill.

Visible Remains - Two long narrow shaft excavations cut down the side of Reabold Hill so that the tops are adjunct to the present scenic drive to the west, while the bottom of each shaft bends to the north. Slope slippage had occurred mainly down the length of the shaft, the cut limestone walls on either side are quite clear. The floor of the shafts are littered with 20 x 40 cm limestone blocks for burning, sawn logs, some bricks from the kiln walls and later domestic artefacts such as kettles and saucepans.

Original Use - Continuous Kilns were also late 19th early 20th century kilns. There are paired shaft kilns at Wanneroo which may be comparable to these kilns.

Condition - Undisturbed archaeological deposit.

Integrity/Authenticity - Kilns were originally built at least partly of brick. Kiln structure has been removed and only the shaft cut in the hillside remains

4) Limestone House Platform.
Location - Behind Perry House, cut into limestone rise.

Visible Remains - Flat terrace cut into hillside with terracing below the platform to the east. House walls are no longer extant. Fig and Olive trees associated with platform.

Original Use - Six roomed limestone house. Main building of Limekilns Estate, lived in and possibly built by Padbury.

Condition - Undetermined

Integrity/Authenticity - The house structure is no longer extant. At least part of the deposit over the house site has been removed, however, the deposit around the house may be undisturbed.
5) Limestone Well.
Location - On flat ground to east of 4.

Visible Remains - Circular well constructed of limestone blocks. Well presently topped with a square wooden cover. Four concrete footings for a windmill are located adjunct to the west side of the well.

Original Use - Well for Limekilns Estate complex.

Condition - Undetermined.

Integrity/Authenticity - Appears good, however it is not known if the well deposits have been cleaned out.

6) Rubble, possible location of Limestone Barn
Location - On flatter ground to the west of 4.

Visible Remains - Limestone rubble, brick rubble and later artefacts. The more recent material is possibly from the demolition of toilets relating to Perry house.

Original Use - One of two possible sites for the two storey limestone barn from the Limekilns Estate.

Condition - Undetermined.

Integrity/Authenticity - Undetermined. If it is the barn site the structure has been removed.

7) Limestone Platform, possible location of limestone barn or loading area for shaft kilns.
Location - At the top of the two shaft kilns, site may extend across the scenic drive.

Visible Remains - Flat possibly rectangular platform cut into the shoulder of Reabold Hill above the two shaft kilns. Cut producing straight walls of ca 1 metre in height.

Original Use - Either the barn site or a flat area for loading limestone and wood into the top of the shaft kilns.

Condition - Undetermined as function presently unknown.

Integrity/Authenticity - Undetermined.
8) Tramway To Quarry.
Location - Starts west of scenic drive just to the south of site 7. Ends by the no through road at the back of the Quarry Amphitheatre.

Visible Remains - A graded track 0.5 metres wide which winds gradually between the two sites.

Original Use - Horse drawn and gravity operated tramway used to bring limestone from the quarry to the kilns.

Condition - Both grading and track appear in good condition.

Integrity/Authenticity - No tram tracks were visible but some are said to still exist.

HISTORICAL NOTES:
Estate was first owned by Trigg who had built a house and kiln (Swan 45) by 1842. The kiln was situated to the north west of the house. It is not known if Trigg or Padbury, who brought the estate in 1847, built the other kilns and tramway. Kilns are not mentioned when the estate was advertised for sale in 1879. All owners of the estate from Trigg to Parry based themselves within the Parry House Precinct.

SIGNIFICANCE:
The Limekilns estate was a significant early industrial and farming development within the area. It is associated with two well known colonial pioneers and with the early lime industry in Western Australia.

Categories of Significance - Historical, Scientific.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
The most appropriate management strategy in the short term is to
insure that the sites remain undisturbed and therefore preserved for
the future.

There is some scope for the passive use of the tramway track as a
bush walking track which can be linked to both the colonial and
natural heritage of the area.

It is recommended that an archaeological survey of the precinct be
carried out to locate the prominent features onto a plan and to
investigate if any of the identified features relate to the house and
kiln shown in Swan Folio 45.

The precinct, as the only area with surviving physical remains of
early settlement has the potential to act as a heritage focal point
within the town. This would require an active interpretation
strategy which balanced the need for interpretation with the
protection of the resource.

The sites identified within the precinct should be included in the
Schedule of Heritage Places.
Fig. 3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLAN
PERRY HOUSE PRECINCT
NOT TO SCALE
Photo 3.1 Site 3 - Shaft Kiln

Photo 3.2 Site 5 - Well
PLACE NAME (current):
Southern Lake Monger

PLACE TYPE:
Archaeological sites.

1) Location Monger's first house
Location - Between Monger Drive and Clive Ave.

Visible Remains: Not inspected, possible site located on aerial photograph.

Original Use: Homestead

Condition etc - Undetermined, however site is not built on.

2) Location Jetty and Bandstand
Location - On and in lake shore at end of Northwood Street and St Leonards Ave.

Visible remains: Not inspected.

Original Use: Social boating and outing activities.

Condition etc - Undetermined, however site is not built on.

3) Location Burges's House
Location - In lake side park near the corner of The Grove and Monger Drive.

Visible Remains: Not inspected, possible site located on aerial photograph.

Original Use: Homestead

Condition etc - Undetermined, however site is not built on.

4) Rubbish Tip 1903
Location - Open space and roads around south eastern corner of Lake Monger to Vincent Street.

Visible Remains: None likely.

Original Use: Land reclamation and rubbish disposal.

Condition etc - Undetermined, however parts of site are not affected by road building.

HISTORICAL NOTES:
The southern edge of Lake Monger is an early area of settlement dating back to the 1830s. It is also adjunct to the first subdivisions within the area and to the Benedictine Monastery.
SIGNIFICANCE:
The early homestead sites are significant in that they relate to the first uses of the area. The jetty and bandstand relate to the later social use of the lake.

Categories of Significance: Historical, Scientific.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Hillman A 1837 Swan Locations - Survey of Monger's and Herdsman's Lakes. Swan Folio 44.

N.D. Lakes Behind Perth - Mongers Lake and Three Island Lake. Swan Folio 47.

MANAGEMENT:
It is recommended that development is not allowed within either the lake reserve or the grassed area bounded by Clune Avenue and Monger Drive.

Landscaping of the area should avoid cutting into the existing soils and should be confined to filling operations only.

It is recommended that town surveyors position the locations of former structures on town plans using information in historic maps.

New plantings should be avoided near identified sites and the ground cover restricted to grass.
3.4 Historic Buildings and Cultural Landscapes

3.4.1 West Leederville Uniting Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME</th>
<th>West Leederville Uniting Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>2207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Name</td>
<td>West Leederville Uniting Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Name</td>
<td>West Leederville Methodist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Cnr Kimberley and Woolwich Sts West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT</td>
<td>No 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE</td>
<td>Group of Buildings and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**
1900 (Western Impact Oct. 1987 p9.)

**Original Use**
Religious purposes

**Present Use**
Not Known

**Construction Materials**
Brick and iron church and timber and iron church hall

**Condition**
Fair

**Integrity/Authenticity**
Both buildings have a high degree of authenticity although some external decoration including fretwork and finials have been lost from the front facades of both buildings and the church has been partly rendered. The church retains original timber pews and other fittings.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Federation Gothic
HISTORICAL NOTES:
The West Leederville Methodist Church provided the foundation of the former Methodist circuit that spread throughout the adjacent suburbs as far as Wembley Downs. Until the 1970s the church attracted large congregations and ran a Sunday school for up to 200 children.

The church was closed in 1987 due to the diminishing size of the congregation and the building has been used subsequently for various community activities.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The West Leederville Uniting Church and hall are of aesthetic significance because they are recognised landmarks in the area and are reminiscent of the style of buildings typical of the area at the turn of the century.

They are of historic significance because they represent the role of the Methodist Church and later the Uniting Church in the developing residential areas of Perth throughout the Twentieth century.

They are of social significance to adherents of the Methodist and Uniting Churches throughout the area as the foundation church of the Methodist circuit which expanded as far as Wembley Downs.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities: Religion

Categories of Significance
Historic, social, aesthetic.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
### MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

### CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
Response received (29.10.1996) including Uniting Church in Australia policy document "Heritage - Statement of Position". Objection to heritage listing of property expressed.
### 3.4.2 West Leederville Primary School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>West Leederville Primary School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>2208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td>Current Name/Original Name West Leederville Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>58 Northwood St, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT</td>
<td>No 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE</td>
<td>Building or group of buildings and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**
1898, (WABMA Database)

**Original Use**
Primary school

**Present Use**
Primary school

**Construction Materials**
Brick and iron building comprising a series of classrooms surrounding a central hall with a clerestory roof.

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
The building was added to over the period from 1898 to 1923, however remains substantially intact from that time.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Federation
HISTORICAL NOTES:
West Leederville Primary School opened by The Minister for Education, Mr G. Randall, in 1898 with 133 children. The school was extended several times in the early 1900s. The school quarters were constructed in 1902 and the hall was added in 1910/11. A pre-primary centre was opened at the school in 1979.

The school roll includes several notable ex-students including the Hon Bob Hawke, former Prime Minister of Australia.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
West Leederville Primary School is of historic significance representing the development and settlement of the area from the 1890s. It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of a school from the turn of the century. The central space with a clerestory roof contributes to the visual quality of the school building.

The place is of social significance to the local community and to children who attended over the years.

Historic Themes
Occupations
Intellectual activities

Categories of Significance
Historic, Aesthetic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
Education Department of Western Australia are aware of heritage issues and support listing.
3.4.3 Former Leederville Fire Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Former Leederville Fire Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name</td>
<td>65 Kimberley St, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Name</td>
<td>Leederville Fire Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>65 Kimberley St, West Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT : No 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Building and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION :**

Construction Date and Source
Circa 1904 (WABMA Heritage Database)

Original Use
Fire Station

Present Use
Residential

Construction Materials
Jarrah weatherboard and iron

Condition
Fair

Integrity/Authenticity
The building has been significantly altered and the existing facade is not the original fire station facade.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

**HISTORICAL NOTES :**
The former Leederville Fire Station was constructed circa 1904 and used until 1927 when it was closed and the McCourt St Fire station opened. The building has been altered for residential use.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The former Leederville Fire Station is of historic and social significance representing the presence of community services in Leederville in the early 1900s. The West Australian Fire Brigades Board has provided a significant service to the community throughout the history of the development of the State.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities/Occupations
Fire services

Categories of Significance
Historic, social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
WABMA Heritage Database

MANAGEMENT:
The site of the former Fire Station should be marked with a plaque to indicate its former use. The building has been adapted to a new use and could be further altered without loss of significance.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### 3.4.4 Henderson Memorial Presbyterian Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Henderson Memorial Presbyterian Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>2205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION:**

| Current Name/Original Name | Henderson Memorial Presbyterian Church |

**Address**

Cnr Ruislip St/ Kimberley Streets, Leederville.

**PRECINCT:** No 1

**PLACE TYPE:** Building and setting

---

**DESCRIPTION:**

- **Construction Date and Source**
  - 1935 (Plaque on building)

- **Original Use/Present Use**
  - Religious purposes

- **Construction Materials**
  - Brick and tile church structure with interesting decorative brick detail around the entrance.

- **Condition**
  - Good

- **Integrity/ Authenticity**
  - High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

- Inter-War

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**

Presbyterian Church serving the West Leederville community from the 1930s. An independent Presbyterian Church. The architect for the building was K. Murray Forster.
**SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Statement of Significance**
Aesthetic significance for its unusual and attractive brick detailing around the entrance.

Historic and social significance representing the presence of the Presbyterian Church in the West Leederville community form the 1930s. Of particular significance to members of the Presbyterian Church.

**Historic Themes**
Social and civic activities
Religion

**Categories of Significance**
Aesthetic, historic, social.

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS:**
None

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

**MANAGEMENT:**
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

**CONSULTATION:**
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
3.4.5 West Leederville Railway Station Footbridge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>West Leederville Railway Station Footbridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>3290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>West Leederville Railway Station Footbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>West Leederville Railway Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT:</td>
<td>No 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE:</td>
<td>Other Structure (Bridge)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**

**Original Use**
Railway footbridge

**Present Use**
Railway footbridge

**Construction Materials**
Timber framed bridge

**Condition**
Fair

**Integrity/Authenticity**
High level of integrity and authenticity with original fabric intact.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
HISTORICAL NOTES:
The first section of the Eastern Railway, which was constructed between Fremantle and Guildford, was opened in 1881. The first section comprised only one line and in 1897 the construction of a second line commenced. To improve access to station platforms tenders were called in November 1896 for seven footbridges between Perth and Fremantle.

The Leederville Station footbridge was one of the seven, constructed in 1897.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The Leederville railway bridge is of historic significance because it is an example of once common but now rare timber railway bridges constructed at stations on the Fremantle to Guildford line at the period around the turn of the century.

It is of aesthetic significance because it contributes to the heritage integrity of both Subiaco and West Leederville in terms of buildings style, stereoscope and associated structures.

It is of social significance representing the role of rail transport in the settlement and development of the area.

Historic Themes
Transport and communications; Rail and light rail transport

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, historic, social, scientific

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
**MANAGEMENT:**
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

**CONSULTATION:**
Owner consulted.
Response from Westrail indicating intentions to replace the footbridge with a subway.
### 3.4.6 Leederville Town Hall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PLACE NAME (current)</strong></th>
<th>Leederville Town Hall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCWA No.</strong></td>
<td>2195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>Current Name/Original Name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leederville Town Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>82 and 84 Cambridge St, Leederville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRECINCT</strong></td>
<td>No 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLACE TYPE</strong></td>
<td>Building or group and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source**
  - Circa 1898 and early 1900s
- **Original Use**
  - Town Hall
- **Present Use**
  - Gilbert and Sullivan Society and other community uses

**Construction Materials**
- Brick and iron building comprising two attached structures. The eastern hall is the earlier with a front elevation constructed of Flemish bond brickwork. The later section is constructed of stretcher bond brickwork.

**Condition**
- Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
- Largely as originally constructed with detail intact.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
- Federation Free Classical

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
- Leederville Town Hall was constructed around the turn of the century and consists of two attached structures.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Leederville Town Hall is of historic significance representing a stage in the development of local government in the area to the west of the City of Perth. Now known as the Town of Cambridge, the area has been but known variously as the Municipality of Leederville and subsequently part of the City of Perth.

The place is of aesthetic significance as a public building constructed at the time of development of the area and therefore reflecting the style typical of the area and the period.

The place is of social significance as a venue for various community events and meetings over the period of its history.

**Historic Themes**
Social and civic activities; Local government

**Categories of Significance**
Aesthetic, historic, social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner Town of Cambridge
3.4.7 Leederville War Memorial and rose garden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Leederville War Memorial and rose garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Leederville War Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Located to the east of Leederville Town Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT :No 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Other Structure (War Memorial) and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION :**
Construction Date and Source
Circa 1920s.

Original Use/Present Use
War Memorial

Construction Materials
Stone.

Condition
Good

Integrity/ Authenticity
High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

**HISTORICAL NOTES :**
Memorial erected to the memory of fallen soldiers from the Leederville area in World Wars I and II.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Social and historic significance representing community respect for soldiers in World Wars I and II.

Historic Themes
Outside Influences
World Wars

Categories of Significance
Social, historic

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PROWA Acc 3054, PCC File 1952/899; Memorial, Soldiers War Memorial erected in Cambridge St; Jan 1922- May 1928.

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme.
The memorial and garden should be conserved in accordance with recognised heritage principles and a conservation plan prepared prior to any restoration or conservation works.

CONSULTATION:
Owner Town of Cambridge
3.4.8 Leederville Fire Station

PLACE NAME (current)
Leederville Fire Station

HCWA No. :

LOCATION :
Current Name
Commercial property

Original Name
Leederville Fire Station

Address
4 McCourt St, Leederville.

PRECINCT : No 8.

PLACE TYPE :
Building and setting

DESCRIPTION :
Construction Date and Source
1926 (WABMA Heritage Database)

Original Use
Fire Station

Present Use
Not known (private use)

Construction Materials
Brick and tile.

Condition
Good

Integrity/Authenticity
High

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Arts and Crafts
HISTORICAL NOTES:
The Leederville Fire Station was constructed in 1926 and opened in 1927. The building was designed by architect Mr Ochiltree and constructed by F.E. Sedgely. The building replaced fire stations in Kimberley St and Rokeby Rd, which were subsequently closed. The building was used until the Daglish fire Station was opened in 1964 and was sold in 1965.

During the 1970s the Fire Station Art Gallery operated out of the premises and was a prestigious venue and meeting place for the Perth art community. A number of well know artists exhibited there.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The Leederville Fire Station is of historic and social significance representing the fire service in Leederville from the 1920s. The West Australian Fire Brigades Board has provided a significant service to the community throughout the history of the development of the State.

The Fire Station was significant in the 1970s as an important gallery for the art community in Perth.

The place is of aesthetic significance as an example of well designed service building from the 1920s.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities/Occupations
Fire services

Categories of Significance
Historic, social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
3.4.9 No 3 Kimberley St, Leederville

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Construction Date and Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No 3 Kimberley St, Leederville.</td>
<td>Circa 1928 (Building style)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCWA No. :</th>
<th>Original Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House and surgery for local doctor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION :</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Kimberley St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Construction Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Kimberley St, West Leederville</td>
<td>Brick and tile house and attached surgery set in attractive landscaped gardens. A particularly fine example of a Californian Bungalow in West Leederville.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRECINCT : No 2.</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE TYPE :</th>
<th>Integrity/Authenticity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building and setting</td>
<td>Has been adapted for commercial use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</th>
<th>HISTORICAL NOTES :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter-War Californian Bungalow</td>
<td>House and surgery originally constructed for the local doctor. It is a particularly fine example of the Californian Bungalow style.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
3 Kimberley st is of aesthetic significance as a particularly fine example of the Californian bungalow style of architecture popular in the inter-war period. It reflects the mixed residential pattern of the West Leederville area.

Historic Themes
Demographic Settlement and Mobility
Housing

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted
Correspondence seeking further advice received. (29.10.1996)
### 3.4.10 Catholic Education Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current):</th>
<th>Catholic Education Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name</td>
<td>Catholic Education Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Name</td>
<td>Home of the Good Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>50 Ruislip St, Leederville, WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT:</td>
<td>No 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE:</td>
<td>Building or Group of Buildings and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source**
  1903 (Bourke 1979)
- **Original Use**
  Convent and girls reformatory
- **Present Use**
  Administrative centre associated with the Roman Catholic Church
- **Construction Materials**
  Stone tiles and Marseille profile clay tiles. A large complex of buildings with the earliest dating from 1903. Later buildings have been altered to integrate with the earlier structures in terms of style and materials.
- **Condition**
  Very good
- **Integrity/Authenticity**
  High level of integrity, the building has been adapted sympathetically to a new use.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Federation Romanesque
HISTORICAL NOTES:
The building was designed by architect Richard Joseph Dennehy who also designed St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral in Bunbury. (Margaret Pitt Morison, 1983)

Foundation stone laid 15 November 1903 by Rev. M. Gibney. Convent opened 2 October, 1904. A reformatory for girls was established on the site on 20 June 1909.

The building underwent extensive refurbishment in the late 1980s. The work, by architect Marcus Collins, won an architectural award for conservation and refurbishment. In 1996 the building won the Heritage Conservation and Property Value Award.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The Catholic Education Centre (formerly the Home of the Good Shepherd) is of historic significance representing the work of the Catholic Church in the care of children on the site from the early years of the twentieth century.

The place is of aesthetic significance as a particularly fine institutional building in the state from the early 1900s. The use of stone is of significance contributing to the visual qualities of the place.

The place is of social significance as an important institution dedicated to the care of children.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities; Religion, Institutions.

Categories of Significance
Historic, Aesthetic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### Catholic Education Centre (Church)

**PLACE NAME (current)** Church of St Michael the Archangel, Catholic Education Centre

**HCWA No.** :

**LOCATION:**
- **Current Name**
  Church of Michael the Archangel, Catholic Education Centre
- **Original Name**
  Church of Michael the Archangel, Home of the Good Shepherd

**Address**
50 Ruislip St, Leederville, WA

**PRECINCT** : No 4.

**PLACE TYPE** : Building and setting

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source**
  1938 (plaque on the building)
- **Original Use/Present Use**
  Church
- **Construction Materials**
  Stone and Marseille profile tiles
- **Condition**
  Good
- **Integrity/Authenticity**
  High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Inter- War Romanesque

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
The Church of Michael the Archangel was built as part of the home of the Good Shepherd complex in 1938. The architect was Henderson & Gamble and the builder C.W. Arnott. The building was designed and built in a manner to compliment the existing buildings.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The Church of Michael the Archangel is of historic and social significance for associations with the Home of the Good Shepherd.

The place is of aesthetic significance as part of a particularly fine group of institutional buildings dating from the early 1900s.
The place is of social significance as an important institution dedicated to the care of children.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities; Religion, Institutions.

Categories of Significance
Historic, Aesthetic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### 3.4.12 Lake Monger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Lake Monger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name</td>
<td>Lake Monger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Name</td>
<td>Galup (Aboriginal name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Lake Monger Drive, Wembley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Cultural landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION :</td>
<td>Extensive grassed and treed parkland in mixed style, surrounding the lake. Regular avenue planting of Norfolk Island Pine and Date Palms parallel to Lake Monger Drive, Weeping Willows along lake shore and informal groupings of trees elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**

The Aboriginal name for Mongers Lake was Galup and it was part of the Aboriginal tribal area called Mooro. A Government food depot for Aboriginal people was established at the lake in 1832. The lake was named after J.H. Monger who received a land grant in the area.

Lake Monger was a popular recreational area in the early years of the century. There was a jetty and bandstand near the end of St Leonard's Ave and lake was a a popular picnic and boating venue. The Waverley Boat Club was formed in 1908. Later the jetty was taken over by the Rover Scouts until boating on the lake ceased around 1938.

In 1917 Monger's Lake Reserve was placed under the administration of the Perth City Council to be administered as a public park. Lake Monger Drive does not appear on maps of the area until the 1930.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Statement of Significance**

Aesthetic historic and social significance as a recreational place for residents of Perth and the local area since the 1800s.

Historic significance for associations with the Aboriginal community and as a major contact point from the 1830s.

**Categories of Significance**

Aesthetic, Historic, Social, Scientific.
### PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

### BIBLIOGRAPHY:


### MANAGEMENT:
Manage in accordance with the recommendations of the Lake Monger Management Plan prepared by the City of Perth in 1992.

Ensure appropriate consultation with the Aboriginal community prior to any future development of the lake.

Consider heritage interpretation in any future development of the lake. An interpretive display indicating the varied history of the settlement in the vicinity of the lake and the use of the lake for recreational purposes over time would be appropriate.
### 3.4.13 Stables, Catherine McAuley Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current):</th>
<th>Stables Catherine McAuley Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>2231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION:**
- **Current Name:** Stables - Catherine McAuley Centre
- **Original Name:** Old Benedictine Monastery (part of early development of the site)
- **Address:** Catherine McAuley Centre, 18 Barrett St, Wembley, WA 6014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRECINCT</th>
<th>No 5.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source:** Circa 1859, (Spillman 1985)
- **Original Use:** Not known.
- **Present Use:** Not currently in use.
- **Construction Materials:** Random rubble construction with limewash. Simple rectangular form with simple timber door and window frames from rough sawn timber. Original shingled roof has been replaced with short sheets of corrugated iron.
- **Condition:** The building is in fair condition currently being restored.
- **Integrity/Authenticity:** The site has been excavated adjacent to the building on the southern side which reduces the authenticity of the building setting. The building has lost some original fabric through restoration over time.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
- Old Colonial
HISTORICAL NOTES:
This building is thought to have been part of the Benedictine Monastery Complex built in 1859. It is thought to have been used as a stables but could have been a storage room for machinery or produce. The building is claimed to be the State's second oldest extant building, however comparative evidence does not support this claim.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The building is of historic significance because it marks the earliest period of settlement on the south side of Lake Monger by the Benedictine Monks.

It is of aesthetic significance for its rustic qualities relating the construction methods used by the first European settlers to the area.

It is of social significance as the earliest extant evidence of the life of the Benedictine monks, and subsequent religious orders in the area.

Historic Themes
Demographic settlement and mobility.

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, historic, social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
Classified by the National Trust
Town Planning Scheme Schedule

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

It is recommended that a conservation plan be prepared for the Catherine McAuley Centre as a whole.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted
No objection (correspondence 29.10.1996)
### 3.4.14 Catherine McAuley Centre
(St Vincent's Foundlings Home)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Catherine McAuley Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(St Vincent's Foundlings Home)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCWA No.</th>
<th>2231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**LOCATION:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Name</th>
<th>Catherine McAuley Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Name</td>
<td>St Vincent's Foundling Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Catherine McAuley Centre, 18 Barrett St, Wembley, WA 6014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRECINCT</th>
<th>No 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PLACE TYPE:** Building and setting

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**

1914 (Foundation Stone)

**Original Use**
Orphanage/ Baby Home

**Present Use**
Day Care Centre

**Construction Materials**
Tuck pointed brickwork and Marseille profile clay tiles. Verandahs around the building with decorative timber posts and fretwork.

**Condition**
Very good condition

**Integrity/Authenticity**
The building has been renovated and extended which has resulted in some loss of original authenticity, however the original style and character of the building remains evident

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Federation Queen Anne
HISTORICAL NOTES:
St Vincent's Foundlings Home was opened in 1914 and operated by the Sisters of Mercy as a home for orphaned or relinquished babies and children up to the age of six.

The foundation stone for the building was laid by Archbishop P.J. Clune on 10.9.1914. The building was designed by Architect George Mullet and constructed by E.G. Sedgeley.

The site includes other buildings from the home built over a period of time including the buildings dating from the 1920s.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
St Vincent's Foundling's home is of historic significance representing the work of the Sisters of Mercy in the care for orphans foundling children on the site of the present day Catherine McAuley Centre from the early years of the twentieth century.

The place is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a villa constructed in the Federation Queen Anne style in West Leederville at the period.

The place is of social significance as an important institution dedicated to the care of children in the area throughout the twentieth century.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities; Religion, Institutions.

Categories of Significance
Historic, Aesthetic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

It is recommended that a conservation plan be prepared for the Catherine McAuley Centre as a whole.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted
Objection received (29.10.1996)
### 3.4.15 Catherine McAuley Centre (The Old Chapel)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current):</th>
<th>Catherine McAuley Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Old Chapel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCWA No. :</th>
<th>2231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Name: Old Chapel, Catherine McAuley Centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Original Name: Chapel, St Joseph's Orphanage |
| Address: Catherine McAuley Centre, 18 Barrett St, Wembley, WA 6014. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRECINCT :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE TYPE :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DESCRIPTION:

- **Construction Date and Source:** 1893 (McLay; 1992)
- **Original Use:** Chapel and schoolroom for St Joseph's Orphanage
- **Present Use:** Chapel
- **Construction Materials:** Rendered stone and custom orb Colorbond
- **Condition:** Fair with evidence of deterioration to window details and glazing.
- **Integrity/Authenticity:** Substantially intact, although roof sheeting is not original.

### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

- Victorian Gothic
**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
The chapel was designed by architect Andrea Stombuco and built by David Gray in 1893.

The building was used as a chapel and school by the staff and children of St. Joseph's Orphanage. The chapel was described as well ventilated by large windows of beautiful design, having marginal lights of blue divided into small panes by radiating bars. The windows at either gable in the classrooms, are of exceptional size and being well proportioned, have a fine effect. The front of the building is of dressed ashlar stonework neatly painted. The remaining walls are of stone coated with cement, struck out into blocks... The rooms are lofty and well ventilated throughout....Externally the effect is pleasing, and, as a school, it is suitably designed to admit an abundance of light and fresh air.

(McLay, 1992)

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Statement of Significance**
The old chapel and schoolroom from St Joseph's Orphanage is of historic significance representing the work of the Catholic Church in the care for orphans on the site of the present day Catherine McAuley Centre from the early years of the twentieth century.

The place is of aesthetic significance as an example of a chapel building in the area in the late 1800s.

The place is of social significance as an important institution dedicated to the care of children in the area throughout the twentieth century.

**Historic Themes**
Social and civic activities; Religion, Institutions.

**Categories of Significance**
Historic, Aesthetic, Social.

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS:**
None

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**
**MANAGEMENT:**
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

It is recommended that a conservation plan be prepared for the Catherine McAuley Centre as a whole.

**CONSULTATION:**
Owner consulted
Objection received (29.10.1996)
3.4.16 Catherine McAuley Centre
Olive Trees

HISTORICAL NOTES:
In 1851 the Benedictine Monks established a settlement of the shores of Herdsman Lake. Later they moved to higher ground overlooking Lake Monger and built a monastery on the site of the Catherine McAuley Centre in 1859. They established a large garden, vineyards and an olive grove.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The olive trees are of historic and aesthetic significance for associations with the original Benedictine monks who settled there in the 1850s. The trees give a sense of history to the grounds of the centre.

The remnants of the olive grove represent the social history of the Benedictine monks who lived on the site in the 1850s.

Categories of Significance
Historic, aesthetic, social, scientific.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
Town Planning Scheme Schedule

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

The olive trees are located at various points throughout the Catherine McAuley Centre site. It would be appropriate to identify a group of trees or some individual trees and to focus on their conservation. For example the trees adjacent to the chapel form a cohesive group which could be conserved. A conservation policy should be developed for these which would not only protect existing specimens but also ensure a propagation program which would ensure that olive trees propagated from the original trees were able to be grown on the site in the future. An arborculturalist's report on the condition of the trees should also be commissioned from an qualified arborculturalist.

It is recommended that a conservation plan be prepared for the Catherine McAuley Centre as a whole. The olive trees should be considered as part of this plan.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted
Objection received (29.10.1996)
### 3.4.17 1 St Columbasa Ave

**Olive Trees**

**PLACE NAME (current)**
1 St Columbasa Ave Olive Trees

**HCWA No.**

**LOCATION:**
Address: 1 St Columbasa Ave, Wembley, WA 6014.

**PRECIINCT:** No 5

**PLACE TYPE:**
Trees

**DESCRIPTION:**
Two large olive trees which are probably part of the original Benedictine monastery plantings dating from the 1850s.

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
In 1851 the Benedictine Monks established a settlement of the shores of Herdsman Lake. Later they moved to higher ground overlooking Lake Monger and built a monastery on the site of the Catherine McAuley Centre in 1859. They established a large garden, vineyards and an olive grove.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**
**Statement of Significance**
The olive trees are of historic and aesthetic significance for associations with the original Benedictine monks who settled the area in the 1850s.

The olive trees represent the social history of the Benedictine monks who lived in the area in the 1850s.

**Categories of Significance**
Historic, aesthetic, social, scientific.

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS:**
Town Planning Scheme Schedule

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

**MANAGEMENT:**
An arborculturalist's report on the condition of the trees should also be commissioned from a qualified arborculturalist. The report should take account of heritage principles.

**CONSULTATION:**
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### The Orr House
66 Reserve St

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>The Orr House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION:**
- **Current Name**: 66 Reserve St, Wembley
- **Original Name**: The Orr House

**Address**
66 Reserve St, Wembley

**PRECINCT**: No. 6.

**PLACE TYPE**: Building and setting

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source**: Circa 1920 (building style)
- **Original Use/Present Use**: Residential
- **Construction Materials**: Brick and corrugated iron.
- **Condition**: Good
- **Integrity/Authenticity**: High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Arts and Crafts

**HISTORICAL NOTES**: When land in the Perthshire Estate (Wembley) was advertised for sale, it was promoted as an area with views over Herdsman Lake. Accordingly higher land was more prestigious affording view of the lake. It is likely that two properties in Reserve St (Nos 64 and 66) were developed with this mind.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
No 66 Reserve St, is of aesthetic significance as a fine example of a
large house constructed in Wembley in the inter-war years.

It is of historic significance reflecting the promotion and settlement
of the area in the 1920s.

Historic Themes
Demographic settlement and mobility

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, historic.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Margaret Putt; *Wembley Its People and Its Past*, City of Perth
1990s

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Provide maximum
encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the
place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted
Objection received (31.10.1996)
3.4.19 The Meyer House  
64 Reserve St

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>The Meyer House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION:**

- **Current Name:** 64 Reserve St, Wembley

- **Original Name:** The Meyer House

- **Address:** 64 Reserve St, Wembley

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRECINCT : No 6.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PLACE TYPE:**

Building and setting

**DESCRIPTION:**

- **Construction Date and Source:** Circa 1920 (building style)

- **Original Use/Present Use:** Residential

- **Construction Materials:** Rendered brick and tile.

- **Condition:** Good

- **Integrity/Authenticity:** Has been extended and an second storey added. Roof tiles have been either painted or replaced.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Arts and Crafts

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**

When land in the Perthshire Estate (Wembley) was advertised for sale, it was promoted as an area with views over Herdsman Lake. Accordingly higher land was more prestigious affording view of the lake. It is likely that two properties in Reserve St (Nos 64 and 66) were developed with this mind.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
No 64 Reserve St, is of aesthetic significance as a fine example of a large house constructed in Wembley in the inter-war years.

It is of historic significance reflecting the promotion and settlement of the area in the 1920s.

Historic Themes
Demographic settlement and mobility

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, historic.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Margaret Putt; *Wembley Its People and Its Past*, City of Perth 1990s

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted
Objection received (31.10.1996)
### 3.4.20 Henderson Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henderson Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCWA No. :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey St, Wembley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE TYPE :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural landscape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The park comprises a level central grassed playing field, surrounded by regular straight line planting of Moreton Bay and Port Jackson Figs in a consistent, alternating pattern. The regular shape and simplicity of the plantings achieves a formal quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HISTORICAL NOTES :

The area now known as Henderson Park was originally part of the Perth Commonage vested in the city of Perth in 1879. The area bounded by Selby Street, Salvado Road, Jolimont and the alignment that later became Jersey Street, was designated the Leederville Endowment Lands in 1902 and rented out for grazing etc with the intent that the profit from this would be used for municipal works. When the Leederville Council amalgamated with the City of Perth in 1914 the land reverted to the City of Perth.

In 1927 the Wembley Progress Association requested the Perth City Council to provide additional public open space as the nearest recreation area was Lake Monger. The City Solicitor was called in to consider the uses to which the Leederville Endowment Lands could legally be put and the City Gardener recommended the use of the land to the west of Jersey Street for recreational purposes.

Henderson Park has been the headquarters of the Wembley Athletics Club since the 1920s. Henderson Park was named after Hugh Henderson a Perth City Councillor and official of the Wembley Athletics Club.

The section of Jersey Street adjacent to Henderson Park, linking Jolimont and Wembley was constructed at the same time and gazetted in 1928.
SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance
Henderson Park has historic significance as part of the original Leederville Endowment Lands.

Henderson Park has social significance for associations with the Wembley Park Progress Association, the Wembley Athletics Club and the local community in general for whom the park was created in the 1920s.

The park has aesthetic significance as an area of open parkland on the edge of the Wembley area.

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PROWA Acc 3054; PCC File 1928/181; Parks and Reserves; Leederville Endowment Lands.

MANAGEMENT:
Management by the Town of Cambridge is appropriate. Consideration should be given to providing interpretive material relating to the history of the park. A display board would be appropriate.
### 3.4.21 Wembley Primary School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Wembley Primary School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCWA No.:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Wembley Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>41 Grantham St, Wembley, 6014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRECINCT:</strong></td>
<td>No 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLACE TYPE:</strong></td>
<td>Group of Buildings and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source**
  1956 (WABMA Heritage Database)
- **Original Use/Present Use**
  Primary School
- **Construction Materials**
  Brick and tile
- **Condition**
  Good
- **Integrity/Authenticity**
  High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
Wembley Primary School was opened in 1936. It was extended in the 1940s with major improvements to the grounds in 1946/7.
SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance
Historic significance representing the history of settlement of the local area and also the provision of education in the state.

Social significance for the local community, and in particular the present and past students and staff of the school.

Historic Themes
Occupations
Education

Categories of Significance
Historic, Social

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
WABMA Heritage Database

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme.

Encourage the owners to conserve the significance of the place through interpretation of the history and social significance of the school.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
Education Department of Western Australia are aware of heritage issues and support listing.
3.4.22 Rutter Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Rutter Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Rutter Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Alexander St, Wembley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT:</td>
<td>No 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE:</td>
<td>Cultural landscape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
The park is informal in layout, consisting of irrigated grass and mature trees in groups and as specimens. Predominant species are Port Jackson and Hill's Weeping Figs, Brush Box, Norfolk Island Pine and Native Peppermints, all of which are characteristic of planting in the 1940s and 50s. The extensive canopy cover of the trees creates a cool sheltered park.

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
Following the subdivision of Floreat Park which was influenced by Garden Suburb planning ideas and incorporated a considerable proportion of public open space, there was pressure from the Wembley community for the Perth City Council to provide additional public open space as the nearest recreation area was Lake Monger. The provision of parkland between Jersey and Alexander Streets was made under the first City of Perth Town Planning Scheme in 1935. Rutter Park was created through the repurchase of residential lots in the 1940s.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**
Statement of Significance
Rutter Park has social and historic significance for associations with the Wembley community.

The park has aesthetic significance as an area of open parkland in the centre of the Wembley area.

**Categories of Significance**
Aesthetic, Historic, Social.

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS:**
None
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
The City of Perth Town Planning Scheme; March 1935.

PROWA; Acc 3054; PCC File 1952/829; Resumption of Land Alexander and Jersey Streets, Rutter Park; 1944/5.

MANAGEMENT:
Management by the Town of Cambridge is appropriate. Consideration should be given to providing interpretive material relating to the history of the park. A display board would be appropriate.
### Wembley Church of Christ

#### PLACE NAME (current)
Wembley Church of Christ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCWA No.</th>
<th>2229</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### LOCATION:
Current Name/Original Name
Wembley Church of Christ

**Address**
63 Nanson St, Wembley

**PRECINCT:** No 7.

**PLACE TYPE:**
Building and setting

#### DESCRIPTION:
**Construction Date and Source**
1939 (Plaque on building)

**Original Use/Present Use**
Religious purposes

**Construction Materials**
Brick and tile church structure with attractive stained glass windows.

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
High

#### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Inter-War

#### HISTORICAL NOTES:
Church of Christ serving the Wembley community from the 1930s. A Church of Christ Sunday school was established in the Wembley School in 1937. The foundation stone of the church was laid by Mr D.M. Wilson of Nanson Street who was instrumental in establishing the Wembley church. The building was constructed by Mr F. Nash and the stained glass windows were made by Mr Whittome.
SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance
Aesthetic significance for its general design and its fine stained glass windows.

Historic and social significance representing the presence of the Church of Christ in the Wembley community form the 1930s. Of particular significance to members of the church.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Religion

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, historic, social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Margaret Putt; Wembley Its People and Its Past; City of Perth 1990s

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.
### 3.4.24 Wembley Uniting Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Wembley Uniting Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name</td>
<td>Wembley Uniting Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Name</td>
<td>Wembley Methodist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>35 Pangbourne St, Wembley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT : No 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Building and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**
1955 (Plaque on building)

**Original Use/ Present Use**
Religious purposes

**Construction Materials**
Brick and tile church structure.

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
The front elevation has been altered.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Inter-War

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
The first Methodist Church in Wembley was held in a private home in 1917. A church building was transferred to the Pangbourne St site in 1923. The existing church was constructed in 1955. The church became part of the Uniting Church in 1977.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Aesthetic significance for its general design.

Historic and social significance representing the presence of the Methodist and then the Uniting Church in the Wembley community from 1917. Of particular significance to members of the church.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Religion

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, historic, social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Margaret Putt; *Wembley Its People and Its Past*, City of Perth 1990s

MANAGEMENT:
Encourage the owners to retain and conserve the place.
Provide encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
Response received (29.10.1996) including Uniting Church in Australia policy document "Heritage - Statement of Position".
No objection to Municipal Inventory listing but objection to any form of management control.
### 3.4.25 St Edmund's Anglican Church

#### PLACE NAME (current)
Saint Edmund's Anglican Church

#### HCWA No.

#### LOCATION:
**Current Name/Original Name**
Saint Edmund's Anglican Church

**Address**
Pangbourne St, Wembley

#### PRECINCT:
No 7.

#### PLACE TYPE:
Building and setting

---

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**
1952 (Consecrated 1956 plaque on building)

**Original Use/Present Use**
Religious purposes

**Construction Materials**
Brick and tile church structure.

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
High

---

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Inter-War

---

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
The first Anglican Church in Wembley was constructed in 1917 of timber on land overlooking Herdsman Lake between Marlowe and simper Streets. A new timber church was constructed in 1930 in Pangbourne Street (now the site of a nursing home) A new Parish of Jolimont-Wembley was formed in 1943. A new church was designed by the architect L. Williams, however it was not constructed until 1952 due to financial difficulties. It was consecrated in 1956 by the Archbishop of Perth.
SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance
Aesthetic significance for its general design quality as an example of post war ecclesiastical architecture.

Historic and social significance representing the presence of the Anglican Church in the Wembley community form 1917. Of particular significance to members of the church.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Religion

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, historic, social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Margaret Putt; *Wembley Its People and Its Past*, City of Perth 1990s

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### Wembley Hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Wembley Hotel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>2226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION:**
- Current Name: Wembley Hotel
- Original Name: Wembley Hotel

**Address:**
344 Cambridge St, Wembley, 6014.

**PRECINCT:** No. 8.

**PLACE TYPE:** Building and setting

---

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**
1932 ('Building and Construction' 1.4.1932; p13.)

**Original Use**
Hotel

**Present Use**
Hotel with bottle shop and shopping centre extension

**Construction Materials**
Brick, rendered brick and tile.

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
The construction of a shopping centre complex onto the original hotel in 1988/9 reduced the authenticity of the site by demolishing the beer garden. There have been some internal alterations and a bottle shop has been constructed on the south side of the building. However, the original style and form of the building are still clearly evident.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Inter-War period with elements of Arts and Crafts influence in the detailing of the building.
HISTORICAL NOTES:
The Wembley Hotel was constructed in 1932 for Mr M.F. Cranley. The building was designed by architect E.leB. Henderson and constructed by local builders Messrs Snooks and sons for a price of £7,998. The hotel became a local landmark on Cambridge Street as the end of the tramline and also the departing point for expeditions along the plank road to the beach.

The hotel was owned by the Cranley family until the late 1980s when it was sold and extended to incorporate a shopping centre and a drive through bottle shop.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The Wembley Hotel is of aesthetic significance as a landmark in an area of few landmarks. It is a large commercial building which reflects the dominant style and character of the surrounding residential area.

It is of historic and social significance to the development of the surrounding area as a major building providing accommodation and recreation for visitors and residents. It is of historic and social significance representing the major stopping point on trips from Perth to the beach in the 1930s and marking the end of the tramline.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities; Occupations; Hospitality industry.

Categories of Significance
Social, Historic, Aesthetic.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
Classified by the National Trust

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

National Trust exposition
 MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
3.4.27 Wembley Catering Lodge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Wembley Catering Lodge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>3611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION:**
- **Current Name:** Wembley Catering Lodge
- **Original Name:** Wembley Picture Theatre and Gardens

**Address**
202 Cambridge St, Wembley, 6014.

**PRECINCT:** No 8

**PLACE TYPE:**
Building and Setting

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source:**
  1937 (Altered 1961)
  National Trust assessment form 1994
- **Original Use:** Cinema
- **Present Use:** Function rooms

**Construction Materials**
Rendered brick and iron structure with distinctive curved facade with horizontal bands typical of the style of the building and era. Windows and door details also distinctive for their horizontal design emphasis.

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
Low integrity and authenticity due to extensive alterations to the interior and the fact that the original building was extensively damaged by fire and reconstructed in the 1980s.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:**
Inter-War Functionalist
HISTORICAL NOTES:
Wembley Picture Theatre and Gardens was designed by architect
Frank Coote and constructed in 1937 for Mr Alexander. A picture
garden was originally located to the west of the cinema building.

In 1961 the building was renovated as Wembley Lodge by J.L.C.
Zelinski for Messrs Horawicz and Zen and in 1962 the picture
garden was demolished.

A fire in 1980 extensively damaged the building, which was
subsequently rebuilt, however only the facade remains of the
original building.

The place is remembered by the local community as a popular
entertainment venue in the area for many years in the period before
the advent of television when cinemas were a focal point of many
suburban communities.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance

150

The Wembley Catering Lodge is significant as the Wembley Picture
Theatre and garden which existed on the site from the 1930s. The
place was significant socially as place where the local community
gathered for entertainment in the pre-television era. It is
historically significant for its representation of the place of cinema
in the community in the period from the 1930s to the 1950s. It is
aesthetically significant as an example of art-deco architecture
typical of cinemas dating from the 1930s.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Social, Historic

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
National Trust classified

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
National Trust of Australia (WA) Assessment prepared by V.
Geneve and L. Gray, 1994/5.
**MANAGEMENT:**
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

**CONSULTATION:**
Owner consulted.
Correspondence received (30.10.1996). No objection to heritage listing.
### 3.4.28 St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>:2230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>9 Salvado Rd, Wembley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT :</td>
<td>No 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Building and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION :**
- **Construction Date and Source**
  1934 (plaque and M.M. Nice 1984)
- **Original Use/Present Use**
  Religious purposes
- **Construction Materials**
  Brick and tile church structure. Traditional church design with a spire and extensive use of stucco decoration on the facade.
- **Condition**
  Good
- **Integrity/Authenticity**
  High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
- Inter-war Gothic
**HISTORICAL NOTES:**

St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1934. The foundation stone was laid on 5 November 1933 by Archbishop Clune and was opened and blessed by him in August 1934, his last official ceremony before his death in 1935. The church was designed by architect E. LeB. Henderson whose family belonged to the parish. A new white Carrara marble altar from was erected in the church in 1964. The church was renovated in 1984.

St Joseph's Parish Subiaco was created in 1901 with Fr Patrick Verling appointed Parish Priest.

The first St Joseph's Church was constructed of stone in 1897, on the site of St John of God Hospital. The church was demolished 1954.

The second St Joseph's Church and school was constructed on the western side of McCourt Street in 1913. It was demolished circa 1962

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Statement of Significance**

Aesthetic significance for its general design quality as an example of inter-war ecclesiastical architecture using the Gothic style and detailing.

Historic and social significance representing the ongoing history of the presence of the Roman Catholic Church in the community from the 1850s. Of particular significance to the history of the Roman Catholic Church in the State.

**Historic Themes**

Social and civic activities
Religion

**Categories of Significance**

Aesthetic, historic, social.

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS:**

Town Planning Scheme Schedule
Classified by the National Trust (Nov 1996)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
3.4.29 St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church
Presbytery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Presbytery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :3266</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Presbytery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>1 Salvado Rd, Wembley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT :No 8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Building and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**

Construction Date and Source
1937 (M.M. Nice 1984)

Original Use/Present Use
Roman Catholic Presbytery

Construction Materials
Brick and tile two storey structure with verandahs and balconies.

Condition
Good

Integrity/Authenticity
High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
The existing St Joseph's Presbytery was constructed in 1937. Prior to that a house at 11 McCourt St was used for this purpose.
SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance
Aesthetic significance for its general design quality.

Historic and social significance for associations with St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church representing the ongoing history of the presence of the Roman Catholic Church in the community from the 1850s. Of particular significance to the history of the Roman Catholic Church in the State.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Religion

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
Town Planning Scheme Schedule

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
3.4.30 Our Lady of Victories Roman Catholic Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Our Lady of Victories Roman Catholic Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT NAME/ORIGINAL NAME</td>
<td>Our Lady of Victories Roman Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>360-362 Cambridge St, Wembley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT : No. 8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE TYPE :</th>
<th>Building and setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION :</th>
<th>Construction Date and Source 1953 (Foundation stone)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Use/Present Use</td>
<td>Religious purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Materials</td>
<td>Brick and tile church structure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrity/Authenticity</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE</th>
<th>Inter-War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| HISTORICAL NOTES :     | The Wembley Parish was established in 1947 with mass being celebrated at a private home in Newry St. |
|                       | Our Lady of Victories Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1953 and opened in 1954 by Archbishop Prendiville. The building was designed by Forbes and Fitzharding Architects. |
|                       | The adjacent presbytery and school were previously the house and dairy farm owned by Mr T. Delamere. |
SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance
Aesthetic significance for its general design quality as an example of post war ecclesiastical architecture.

Historic and social significance representing the presence of the Roman Catholic Church in the Wembley community from 1947.
Of particular significance to members of the church.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Religion

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Margaret Putt, *Wembley Its People and Its Past*, City of Perth 1990s

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### 3.4.31 Model Brick Home
6 The Boulevard, Floreat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Model Brick Home (6 The Boulevard, Floreat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>6 The Boulevard, Floreat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Address              | 6 The Boulevard, Floreat                  |

| PRECINCT :            | No 9.                                      |

| PLACE TYPE :          | Building and setting                      |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Date and Source</td>
<td>1934 (PCC File)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Original Use/Present Use | Residential                              |

| Construction Materials  | Rendered brick and tile                   |

| Condition              | Restored                                   |

| Integrity/Authenticity | Has been extensively altered and extended. |

| ARCHITECTURAL STYLE    | Elements of Inter-war Spanish Mission     |
HISTORICAL NOTES:
The Building Revival Campaign was established in the 1930s to encourage activity in the building industry during the Depression. In August 1933 the campaign committee met proposed the construction of two model homes as a means of focusing public attention on the advantages of home construction.

All the material and labour for the homes was donated and the two blocks for the construction for the houses were donated by the Perth City Council. The blocks were located in the area bounded by Selby Street, The Boulevard and Bournville Street. This area later known as Floreat Park Number 1 Estate, was designed along Garden Suburb principles with houses enclosing a small area of public open space. A competition was held to design two houses, one of brick, the other of timber, which were to be economical examples of ideal modern homes. The winning brick home by architect H. Howard Bonner and was opened on the 1st of April 1934 by the Lieutenant Governor.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
6 The Boulevard is of aesthetic significance as an example of an inter-war architect designed house in WA.

It is of high historic significance for associations with the Building Revival Campaign of the 1930s.

It is of social significance for associations with the early settlement of the Floreat area.

It is of scientific significance for its ability to yield information related to the design of housing in the inter-war period.

Historic Themes
Demographic settlement and mobility
Settlement; Depression

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social, Scientific.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PROWA Acc 3054; PCC File 1941/29; Sale of Land at Floreat Park and Model Home Scheme.
MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### Model Timber Home
12 The Boulevard, Floreat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Model Timber Home (12 The Boulevard, Floreat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>12 The Boulevard, Floreat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>12 The Boulevard, Floreat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT             : No 9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE            : Building and setting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
Construction Date and Source
1934 (PCC File)

Original Use/Present Use
Residential

Construction Materials
Jarrah Weatherboard and tile

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
Has been extended at the back but both the house and garden including paths, fencing and original plantings are largely as originally constructed. Very high authenticity. the original owner in residence 1996.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Inter-war Californian Bungalow
HISTORICAL NOTES:
The Building Revival Campaign was established in the 1930s to encourage activity in the building industry during the Depression. In August 1933 the campaign committee met proposed the construction of two model homes as a means of focusing public attention on the advantages of home construction.

All the material and labour for the homes was donated and the two blocks for the construction for the houses were donated by the Perth City Council. The blocks were located in the area bounded by Selby Street, The Boulevard and Bournville Street. This area later known as Floreat Park Number 1 Estate, was designed along Garden Suburb principles with houses enclosing a small area of public open space. A competition was held to design two houses, one of brick, the other of timber, which were to be economical examples of ideal modern homes. The winning timber home was designed by architect R. Summerhayes and was opened on the 1st of April 1934 by the Hon. J.J. Kenneally.

Few timber houses were constructed in Floreat in subsequent years however as the suburb was a designated brick area.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
12 The Boulevard is of aesthetic significance as an example of an inter-war architect designed house in WA.

It is of high historic significance for associations with the Building Revival Campaign of the 1930s.

It is of social significance for associations with the early settlement of the Floreat area.

It is of scientific significance for its ability to yield information related to the design of housing in the inter-war period.

Historic Themes
Demographic settlement and mobility
Settlement; Depression

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social, Scientific.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PROWA Acc 3054; PCC File 1941/29; Sale of Land at Floreat Park and Model Home Scheme.
MANAGEMENT:
Highest level of protection appropriate, recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. Provide maximum encouragement to the owner to conserve the significance of the place.

Endeavour to ensure the conservation of this property as existing. The house with original furniture, fittings and garden should be extensively documented prior to any approval for alteration. It is recommended that this be undertaken in the short term. Oral history of the original owner (still in residence) should also be undertaken in the short term.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
3.4.33  St Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church

PLACE NAME (current)
Saint Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church

HCWA No. :

LOCATION :
Current Name/Original Name
Saint Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church

Address
140 Grantham St, Floreat

PRECINCT : No 10.

PLACE TYPE :
Building and setting

DESCRIPTION :
Construction Date and Source
Circa 1962  (Date of dedication plaque)

Original Use/Present Use
Religious purposes

Construction Materials
Church constructed of concrete panels, glass and metal deck roof sheeting.

Condition
Good

Integrity/Authenticity
High

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Post-war ecclesiastical

HISTORICAL NOTES :
The Wembley Parish was established in 1947 with mass being celebrated at a private home in Newry St. Our Lady of Victories Church was constructed in 1953 and Saint Cecilia's Church was constructed approximately ten years later to serve the growing Floreat Park population. The adjacent presbytery is a typical residential building of the early 1960s.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Aesthetic significance for its general design quality as an example of post war ecclesiastical architecture.

Historic and social significance representing the presence of the Roman Catholic Church in Floreat from the 1960s. Of particular significance to members of the church.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Religion

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### Floreat Park Primary School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PLACE NAME (current)</strong></th>
<th>Floreat Park Primary School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HCWA No.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Name/Original Name</strong></td>
<td>Floreat Park Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>Chandler Avenue, Floreat Park, 6014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRECINCT</strong></td>
<td>No 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLACE TYPE</strong></td>
<td>Group of Buildings and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Construction Date and Source**
  1956 (WABMA Heritage Database)
- **Original Use/Present Use**
  Primary School
- **Construction Materials**
  Brick and tile
- **Condition**
  Good
- **Integrity/Authenticity**
  High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**
Floreat Park Primary School was opened in 1951. It was originally proposed to open in 1948 but there were a number of delays in construction. It was extended in the early 1950s due to the rapidly expanding local community with the subdivision of Floreat Park during the 1950s and 60s.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Historic significance representing the history of settlement of the local area and also the provision of education in the state.

Social significance for the local community, and in particular the present and past students and staff of the school.

Historic Themes
Occupations
Education

Categories of Significance
Historic, Social

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
WABMA Heritage Database

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme.
Encourage the owners to conserve the significance of the place through interpretation of the history and social significance of the school.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
Education Department of Western Australia are aware of heritage issues and support listing.
3.4.35 Floreat Forum Shopping Centre

**PLACE NAME (current)**  
Floreat Forum Shopping Centre

**HCWA No. :**

**LOCATION :**  
**Current Name/Original Name**  
Floreat Forum Shopping Centre

**Address**  
Floreat Forum Shopping Centre, Howtree Place, Floreat

**PRECINCT :** No 11.

**PLACE TYPE :**  
Group of buildings and setting

**DESCRIPTION :**

**Construction Date and Source**  
1963/4

**Original Use/Present Use**  
Shopping centre

**Construction Materials**  
Concrete frame, panel construction, tensile membrane roof structure.

**Condition**  
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**  
Low  
The building has been altered and upgraded numerous times

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
HISTORICAL NOTES:
Floreat Forum Shopping Centre was constructed in 1963/4 and opened by Sir David Brand on 20 September 1965. The shopping centre was originally intended to be a strip of shops fronting Howtree Place, however the concept was altered to a pedestrian shopping mall following the American pattern of shopping centre development on the advise of architect Ross Chisholm of Cameron, Chisholm and Nicol architects. The Floreat Forum was the first shopping centre in WA designed on this principle. The centre was originally owned by the Perth City Council and comprised 40 specialty shops, an open air mall, parking for 4,500 cars and a children's playground. The Floreat Library was opened on the site in 1965 and the Floreat hotel in 1966.

The centre was extended in 1970, 1978, 1984 and 1988. The canopy roof was imported for the USA and erected in 1984.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Floreat Forum is of aesthetic significance as a landmark in the Floreat area. The roof is visible from all directions marking the location of the shopping centre.

Floreat Forum is of historic significance as the first shopping centre in WA designed as a mall following the planning idea developed in America.

Floreat Forum is of social significance to the people of the area for whom it is an important shopping facility and meeting place.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities; Occupations
Commercial and service industries

Categories of Significance
Historic, Social, Aesthetic

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
MANAGEMENT:
Encourage the owners to provide interpretive material in the shopping centre presenting the history of the centre. This could take the form of a display panel.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted
Objection received (29.10.1996)
### 3.4.36 Bold Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Bold Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td>4499</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Bold Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Oceanic Drive, Floreat Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE:</td>
<td>Cultural landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION:</td>
<td>Extensive area of remnant bush, developed parklands and other land uses. Apart from historic, environmental and social values, the park provides a distinct landscape separation between city Beach and suburbs to the south and east.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORICAL NOTES:**

In 1917 the Perth City Council purchased the Limekilns Estate from Joseph Perry for £18,000. This together with the Endowment Lands gave the Council a continuous link to the beach.

In 1925 the Council began plans for a two satellite towns, one at City Beach and the other in the location of present day Floreat Park. These two residential areas were planned to be separated by an area of parkland which was named Bold Park after W.E. Bold, town clerk of the city of Perth for 44 years. The park originally included the area now occupied by the City of Perth Golf Complex, Reabold Hill and Perry Lakes.

The park contains a number of historic sites including Camel Lake, believed to have been the place where Ernest Giles rested his camels after his epic journey from Port Augusta to Perth in May 1875.

In recent years the Friends of Bold Park Bushland have formed to ensure the continued protection of the park.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Bold Park is of aesthetic, social, historic and scientific significance as a major natural bushland reserve in the Perth metropolitan area.

It is of historic significance for associations with early settlers, Aboriginal people, W.E. Bold and other groups and individuals throughout its history.

Categories of Significance
Historic, Social, Scientific and Aesthetic

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
Classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA)

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Bold Park and Environs, Public Environmental Review (Draft)

MANAGEMENT:
Manage in accordance with the recommendations of the Environmental Review prepared by the City of Perth 1993.

Consider heritage interpretation in any future development of the park. An interpretive display indicating the varied history of the park over time would be appropriate. A conservation study of Bold Park focussing on the historic sites is recommended.
### Perry Lakes

**PLACE NAME (current)**
Perry Lakes

**HCWA No. :**

**LOCATION :**
Current Name/Original Name
Perry Lakes
Address
Perry Lakes Drive, Floreat

**PLACE TYPE :**
Cultural landscape

**DESCRIPTION :**
Open parkland of irrigated grass, remnant Flooded Gum and introduced trees (predominantly Poplar) surround the Lakes.

**HISTORICAL NOTES :**
Perry Lakes is noted by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs as having Aboriginal significance.

The area was included in the original boundaries of Bold Park when it was established by the City of Perth in 1935.

Perry Lakes in its current form dates from 1962 when the area was landscaped in association with the construction of Perry Lakes Stadium and associated sporting tracks and facilities for the 1962 empire Games.

**SIGNIFICANCE :**

**Statement of Significance**
Perry Lakes has cultural heritage significance for Aboriginal people.

It has aesthetic significance as a park and has historic and social significance in association with the development of the area in 1962 for the Empire Games.

**Categories of Significance**
Aesthetic, Historic, Social

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS :**
None

**BIBLIOGRAPHY :**
MANAGEMENT:
Perry Lakes is a place of identified Aboriginal heritage significance and reference should be made to the Aboriginal Affairs Department in the event of any proposed redevelopment of the area.

Interpretation of heritage values including the importance of the place in the context of the Empire Games is relevant.
## Perry Lakes Stadium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Perry Lakes Stadium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Perry Lakes Stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Perry Lakes Drive, Floreat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Building and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DESCRIPTION:
- **Construction Date and Source**
  - 1962 (Date of Empire Games in Perth)

- **Original Use**
  - Stadium for the Empire Games (Commonwealth)

- **Present Use**
  - Sporting venue and headquarters for the WA Athletics Association.

- **Construction Materials**
  - Grandstand constructed of concrete frame, coloured metal panels, glass etc.

- **Condition**
  - Fair

- **Integrity/Authenticity**
  - High

### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
- Late Twentieth Century International

### HISTORICAL NOTES:
Perry Lakes Stadium was constructed as the principal venue for track and field events for the 1962 Commonwealth Games held in Perth. The area around the stadium was also used for the games program and included practice tracks and various associated playing fields.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Historic significance for associations with a major international sporting events held in Perth in 1962.

Social significance for the people of Perth and in particular for those associated with athletics. Social significance for the many sporting carnivals that have been held there over the years.

Aesthetic significance as an example of a major sporting venue designed and build to Perth in 1962 following the architectural style of the times.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Sport, recreation and entertainment

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

MANAGEMENT:
High level of protection appropriate. Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

It is recommended that a conservation plan be prepared prior to any major redevelopment to determine the relative heritage values of the place in detail. consideration should be given to ensuring that the history of the place is recorded and interpreted on the site in the event of any change of use or redevelopment.

It should be noted that Perry Lakes is a place of identified Aboriginal heritage significance and reference should be made to the Aboriginal Affairs Department in the event of any proposed redevelopment of the area.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
### Perry House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Perry House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**HCWA No.:**

**LOCATION:**
- **Current Name:** Perry House
- **Original Name:** Perry House
- **Address:** Oceanic Drive, Floreat Park, WA

**PRECINCT:** Bold Park

**PLACE TYPE:** Building and setting

### DESCRIPTION:

**Construction Date and Source**
- 1919 (PCC File)

**Original Use**
- Residential (Cottage for the Endowment Lands caretaker)

**Present Use**
- Community Organisations - West Australian Wildflower Society and the R.A.O.U.

**Construction Materials**
- Brick, stone and tile, formerly brick and iron.

**Condition**
- Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
- There have been some alterations to the original fabric.
- The original iron roof has been replaced with tiles and concrete supports replace the original verandah posts.

### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
HISTORICAL NOTES:
Perry House was built by the Perth City Council in 1919 following the purchase of the Limekilns Estate from Joseph Perry in 1917. The house was constructed for the caretaker of the Endowment Lands adjacent to the site of Perry's earlier house and stone from this building was incorporated into the new structure. Remnants of the earlier building and associated structures remain in the grounds around the house. The house cost £350 to build.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Perry House is of historic significance for associations with the development of Bold Park as a natural reserve. It is of aesthetic significance as probably the earliest house extant in the City Beach area and an example of the settlement of the area from pre 1920.

The place is of social significance to members of the West Australian Wildflower Society and the R.A.O.U. who currently use the building.

The place is of scientific significance as a teaching site for its ability to yield information about its former occupancy through archaeological investigation.

Historic Themes
Demographic Settlement and Mobility

Categories of Significance
Historic, Aesthetic, Social, Scientific.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
PROWA Acc 3054, PCC File 253/1925.

MANAGEMENT:
Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme on the basis of historic significance.

CONSULTATION:
Owner Town of Cambridge
### 3.4.40 Quarry Amphitheatre

**PLACE NAME (current)**  
Quarry Amphitheatre  

**HCWA No. :**  

**LOCATION :**  
**Current Name**  
Quarry Amphitheatre  

**Original Name**  
limestone quarry  

**Address**  
Oceanic Drive, City Beach  

**PRECINCT :**  

**PLACE TYPE :**  
Cultural landscape/ Other structure (Amphitheatre)

---

**DESCRIPTION :**  
**Construction Date and Source**  
1986/7  

**Original Use**  
Quarrying limestone  

**Present Use**  
Theatre  

**Construction Materials**  
Amphitheatre constructed inside old quarry using modified and natural landscape elements, concrete and timber etc.  

**Condition**  
Good  

**Integrity/Authenticity**  
Not applicable, adapted to amphitheatre  

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

**HISTORICAL NOTES :**  
The Quarry Amphitheatre was constructed on the site of the old limestone quarry in Bold Park in 1986/7. The amphitheatre was the idea of former ballerina Diana Waldron and her architect husband Ken. It has become an important focal point for the community and venue for concerts, ballet and other cultural events.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
The Quarry Amphitheatre is of historic significance as an example of adaptation of an historic quarry to a new appropriate use as an amphitheatre.

It is of aesthetic significance for its bushland setting and views of the City.

It is of social significance to the people of Perth as a valuable venue for cultural activities and performances.

Historic Themes
Social and civic activities
Cultural activities

Categories of Significance
Historic, Aesthetic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
News Chronicle, 11.1.95 p5.

MANAGEMENT:
Recommended for protection through the provisions of the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme on the basis of historic significance.
### 3.4.41 City Beach Primary School

**PLACE NAME (current)**
City Beach Primary School

**HCWA No.:**

**LOCATION:**
Current Name/Original Name
City Beach Primary School

Address
Marapana Road, City Beach, 6015.

**PRECINCT:** No 14

**PLACE TYPE:**
Group of Buildings and setting

### DESCRIPTION:

**Construction Date and Source**
1956 (WABMA Heritage Database)

**Original Use/Present Use** Primary School

**Construction Materials**
Timber frame and asbestos (check)

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
High

### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Late Twentieth Century International Style

### HISTORICAL NOTES:
City Beach Primary School was opened in 1956. It was extended in the 1960s to cater for the rapidly growing local community following the increased subdivision and development of the area which occurred following the empire Games in 1962.
SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Historic significance representing the history of settlement of the local area and also the provision of education in the state.

Social significance for the local community, and in particular the present and past students and staff of the school.

Historic Themes
Occupations
Education

Categories of Significance
Historic, Social

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
WABMA Heritage Database

MANAGEMENT:
Encourage the owners to conserve the significance of the place through interpretation of the history and social significance of the school.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
Education Department of Western Australia are aware of heritage issues and support listing.
3.4.42 Kapinara Primary School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Kapinara Primary School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapinara Primary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catesby Street, City Beach, 6015.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PRECINCT : No 14 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE TYPE :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group of Buildings and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| DESCRIPTION : |
| Construction Date and Source |
| 1967 (WABMA Heritage Database) |
| Original Use/Present Use | Primary School |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick and tile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Condition |
| Good |

| Integrity/Authenticity |
| High |

| ARCHITECTURAL STYLE |
| Twentieth Century Perth Regional |

| HISTORICAL NOTES : |
Kapinara Primary School opened in 1967, providing a second school in the rapidly growing City Beach area. The school was located in the area adjacent to the Empire Games Village area constructed in 1962. After the Games the houses were sold and the adjacent area developed, resulting in a rapidly growing young population in the area sufficient to warrant the construction of a second primary school. |
**SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Statement of Significance**
Historic significance representing the history of settlement of the local area and also the provision of education in the state.

Social significance for the local community, and in particular the present and past students and staff of the school.

**Historic Themes**
- Occupations
- Education

**Categories of Significance**
- Historic, Social

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS:**
- None

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**
- WABMA Heritage Database

**MANAGEMENT:**
Encourage the owners to conserve the significance of the place through interpretation of the history and social significance of the school.

**CONSULTATION:**
Owner consulted.
Education Department of Western Australia are aware of heritage issues and support listing.
3.4.43 City Beach High School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>City Beach High School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>City Beach High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinda Drive, city Beach, 6015.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>PRECINCT :No 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Group of buildings and setting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION :**

**Construction Date and Source**
1965 (WABMA Heritage Database)

**Original Use/Present Use**
High School

**Construction Materials**
Various

**Condition**
Good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Late Twentieth Century International Style

**HISTORICAL NOTES :**
City Beach Senior High School was constructed in 1965 and opened in 1966. The school was designed along modern lines as a cluster of pavilions with internal courtyards. The buildings were designed with an emphasis on orientation to avoid the western sun and to take account of the surroundings.
**SIGNIFICANCE:**

**Statement of Significance**
Historic significance representing the history of settlement of the local area and also the provision of education in the state.

Social significance for the local community, and in particular the present and past students and staff of the school.

**Historic Themes**
Occupations
Education

**Categories of Significance**
Historic, Social

**PREVIOUS LISTINGS:**
None

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**
WABMA Heritage Database

**MANAGEMENT:**
Encourage the owners to conserve the significance of the place through interpretation of the history and social significance of the school.

**CONSULTATION:**
Owner consulted.
Education Department of Western Australia are aware of heritage issues and support listing.
### 3.4.44 Holy Spirit School and War Memorial Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Holy Spirit School and War Memorial Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Holy Spirit School and War Memorial Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>57 Brompton Road, City Beach, 6015.</td>
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<td>PRECINCT</td>
<td>No 13.</td>
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</table>

**PLACE TYPE:**
Group of buildings and setting

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Construction Date and Source**
- School 1965 (Information Sheet supplied by the school)
- Church 1974 (Dedication plaque)

**Original Use/Present Use**
Roman Catholic school and church

**Construction Materials**
Both the school and the church are constructed of brick and tile. The church features distinctive curved forms and angled roof and is a landmark in the area for its unusual and striking appearance.

**Condition**
Very good

**Integrity/Authenticity**
High

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**
Late Twentieth Century Organic (church)
HISTORICAL NOTES:

In 1960 Archbishop Prendiville sent Father Phelan to establish a new Roman Catholic Parish in the outer suburb of City Beach and in 1963 the site was purchased.

The school was opened in 1965 under the founding principal, Sister Dominica with 33 children. The school expanded over the years and additional facilities were constructed.

In 1990 the Dominican Order left and the first lay Principal was appointed. The school was upgraded in 1996.

The Holy Spirit War Memorial Church was dedicated in 1974 by Archbishop L.J. Goody. The building was designed by Forbes and Fitzharding Architects.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Statement of Significance

Historic significance representing the history of settlement of the local area and the role of the Roman Catholic Church in the provision of education.

Social significance for the local community, and in particular the present and past students and staff of the school.

The church is of high aesthetic significance as an example of modern architecture in Perth and as a landmark in the City Beach area.

Historic Themes

Social and civic activities
Religion
Occupations
Education

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic, Historic, Social.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
Information Sheet provided by Holy Spirit School
MANAGEMENT:
Encourage the owners to conserve the significance of the place through interpretation of the history and social significance of the school. Provide maximum encouragement to the owners to conserve the significance of the place.

CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.
3.4.45 Games Village Precinct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
<th>Games Village Precincts</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No. :</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LOCATION :</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Beach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire Games Village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>PRECINCT :</td>
<td>No 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE TYPE :</td>
<td>Group of buildings and setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DESCRIPTION:
Construction Date and Source
1962

Original Use
Village providing accommodation for participants for the Empire Games held in Perth in 1962

Present Use
Suburban housing are

Integrity/Authenticity
The Games Village has been altered over the years, however retains the original street layout, a number of original houses, shopping centre and central landscape spine as originally intended.
HISTORICAL NOTES:
In the 1950s Perth was successful in being selected to host the 1962 Empire Games. The City of Perth allocated an area of land for the construction of the Games Village. A competition to design the layout of the village and was won by Mr K. Thomas and Mr H. Walker. The village as constructed consisted of two areas of housing grouped around a central spine which incorporated an area of natural vegetation, recreation hall, dining rooms, administration building and shops.

A second competition was held to design the Games Village houses and forty West Australian architects submitted a total of 166 designs. The winning design was submitted by Silver, Fairbrother and Associates and the village was constructed using a selection of the competition designs.

At the completion of the Games the houses were renovated and sold through the Rural and Industries Bank. Six months after the last athletes moved out all the houses were occupied.

SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Historic and social significance for associations with the VIIth Commonwealth Games held in WA in 1962.

Aesthetic significance representing the best in West Australian suburban panning and residential architecture in the early 1960s.

Categories of Significance
Historic, Social, Aesthetic.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
VIIth Commonwealth Games Official Report

MANAGEMENT:
Ensure that the central parkland spine in the village is retained. An interpretation policy of the area should be developed and implemented representing the significance of the Empire Games Village.
3.4.46  City Beach

PLACE NAME (current)
City Beach

HCWA No. :

LOCATION :
Current Name/Original Name
City Beach

PRECINCT : No 14

PLACE TYPE :
Cultural landscape (beach)

DESCRIPTION :
Open, sand beach backed by a man made landscape of retaining walls, kiosks, grass, trees, carparks and park furniture with an overall open character.

HISTORICAL NOTES :
In the 1920s the City of Perth undertook an extensive program of research into the proper setting up of the City Beach Lifesaving Club and the appropriate facilities. The City Beach Lifesaving Clubrooms were officially opened by the Lord Mayor of Perth in February 1926 and the beach was officially opened by the Governor Sir William Campion in December of that year.

SIGNIFICANCE :
Statement of Significance
City Beach is historically significant for its relationship with the City Beach surf lifesaving Club established in the 1920s. It is of aesthetic and social significance for the community as an important recreational facility.

Historic Themes
Historic, Social, Aesthetic

PREVIOUS LISTINGS :

BIBLIOGRAPHY :

MANAGEMENT :
Consider preparation and implementation of an interpretive policy representing the history of the beach and the City Beach Surf Lifesaving Club.

Provide support and encouragement for the work previously undertaken by the Lifesaving Club in archiving and recording their history.
### 3.4.47 Happy Tree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE NAME (current)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCWA No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name/Original Name</td>
<td>Happy Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>9 Hovea Cres, City Beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECINCT</td>
<td>No 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PLACE TYPE:
Tree

#### DESCRIPTION:
Large, multi-trunked Tuart tree with decorative carvings.

#### ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

#### HISTORICAL NOTES:
A Tuart tree that has been decorated with fantasy figures, animals and birds by the owner and is used as a place for story-telling to children from the local community.

#### SIGNIFICANCE:
Statement of Significance
Significant as a landmark and as a place where children love to gather to hear stories.

Categories of Significance
Aesthetic; Social

#### PREVIOUS LISTINGS:
None

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY:

#### MANAGEMENT:
Negotiate with the owner to protect the tree under the Town of Cambridge Town Planning Scheme.

#### CONSULTATION:
Owner consulted.
No objection received.