Local Heritage Survey



Shire of MUNDARING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Executive Summary	1
2.0	Acknowledgements	2
3.0	Introduction	3
4.0	Terminology	5
5.0	Methodology	7
6.0	Thematic Framework	9
7.0	Management Categories	34
8.0	Place Nominations	36
9.0	Places Removed	37
10.0	Place Data Sheets	48
Appendix 1	History Matrix	807

Cover page: Goldfields Weir Hotel (now known as the Mundaring Weir Hotel) c.1917 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

TABLE OF FIGURES

1	Shire of Mundaring Context Map	10
2	Localities within the Shire of Mundaring	11
3	The Eastern Railway Network	13
4	Plan Showing Approximate Boundary of the Whadjuk Dialectical Group	15
5	Place names and territories as told to Robert Lyon by Yagan in 1832	16
6	Goldfields Water Supply Scheme Route	24
7	Classification of Significance	34
8	Significance categories from Shire's Heritage Requirements for Planning Proposals Local Planning Policy	34

1.0 Executive Summary

The rich history of the Shire of Mundaring is embedded in the fabric of the Shire's many heritage buildings and places. The Shire's vision is for these buildings and places to be protected, enhanced and celebrated. The Shire of Mundaring is committed to conserving and promoting its local heritage to ensure that its history is preserved for generations to come.

Identifying the heritage values of a place is the first step in the process of heritage management, which aims to respect and retain those qualities and characteristics that contribute to a place's significance.

The Shire's current Local Heritage Survey (LHS) was adopted over 27 years ago. Up until recently a major review of the Shire's LHS had not been undertaken since its adoption.

During the recent review of the LHS, the inclusion or removal of a place from the LHS, or the amendment of an existing place record in the LHS, have all been considered in accordance with the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys prepared by the Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA). All places were assessed for their cultural heritage significance.

The Shire's Local Heritage Survey Review Working Group played an important role in providing advice and information on those nominated places which were added to the LHS. The Working Group included Shire Officers, and representatives from Hocking Heritage and Architecture, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, Darlington History Group, Lost Mundaring and Surroundings, Friends of the Chidlow WWII Army Camps, and Midland and Districts Historical Society.

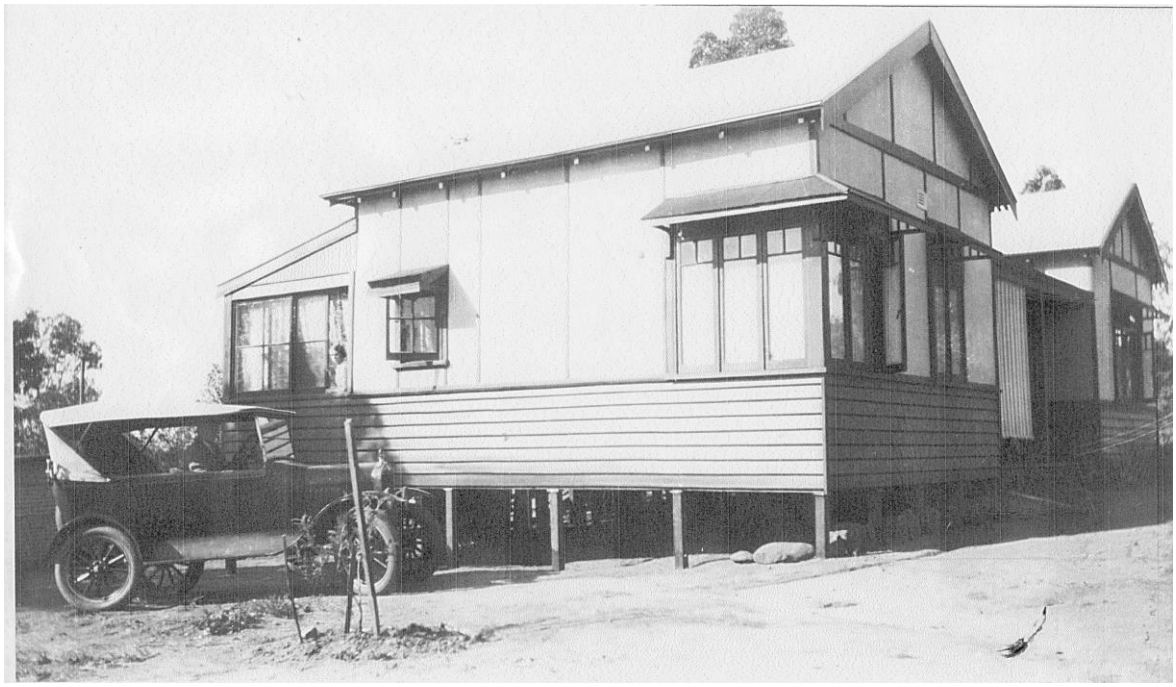


2.0 Acknowledgements

In preparing this Local Heritage Survey the Shire gratefully acknowledges the contribution and the assistance of:

- Hocking Heritage and Architecture;
- Mundaring and Hills Historical Society;
- Darlington History Group;
- Lost Mundaring and Surroundings;
- Friends of the Chidlow WWII Army Camps;
- Midland and Districts Historical Society;
- The local community;
- Rail Heritage WA;
- Heritage Council of Western Australia;
- The State Library of Western Australia;
- The City of Swan; and
- The Signalling Interest Group of Western Australia.

It is acknowledged that the Heritage Council of Western Australia owns the copyright of the photographs the Shire has obtained from it, and has been given permission to use in this Local Heritage Survey.



York Road, Greenmount 1935 (property address unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

3.0 Introduction

The heritage value of a place lies in its cultural heritage significance. This is defined in The Burra Charter (*The Australia Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*) as 'the aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations'.

The *Heritage Act 2018* (the Act) commenced operation in July 2019, replacing the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

The Act requires each local government to prepare a survey of places in its district that in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.

The Act identifies that the purpose of a Local Heritage Survey (LHS) includes:

a) *identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and*

b) *assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and*

c) *providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and*

d) *providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and*

e) *assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list."*

In 1997, the Shire of Mundaring's Municipal Heritage Inventory was adopted. Consistent with Part 8 of the Act, the Municipal Heritage Inventory is now known as a 'Local Heritage Survey' (LHS).

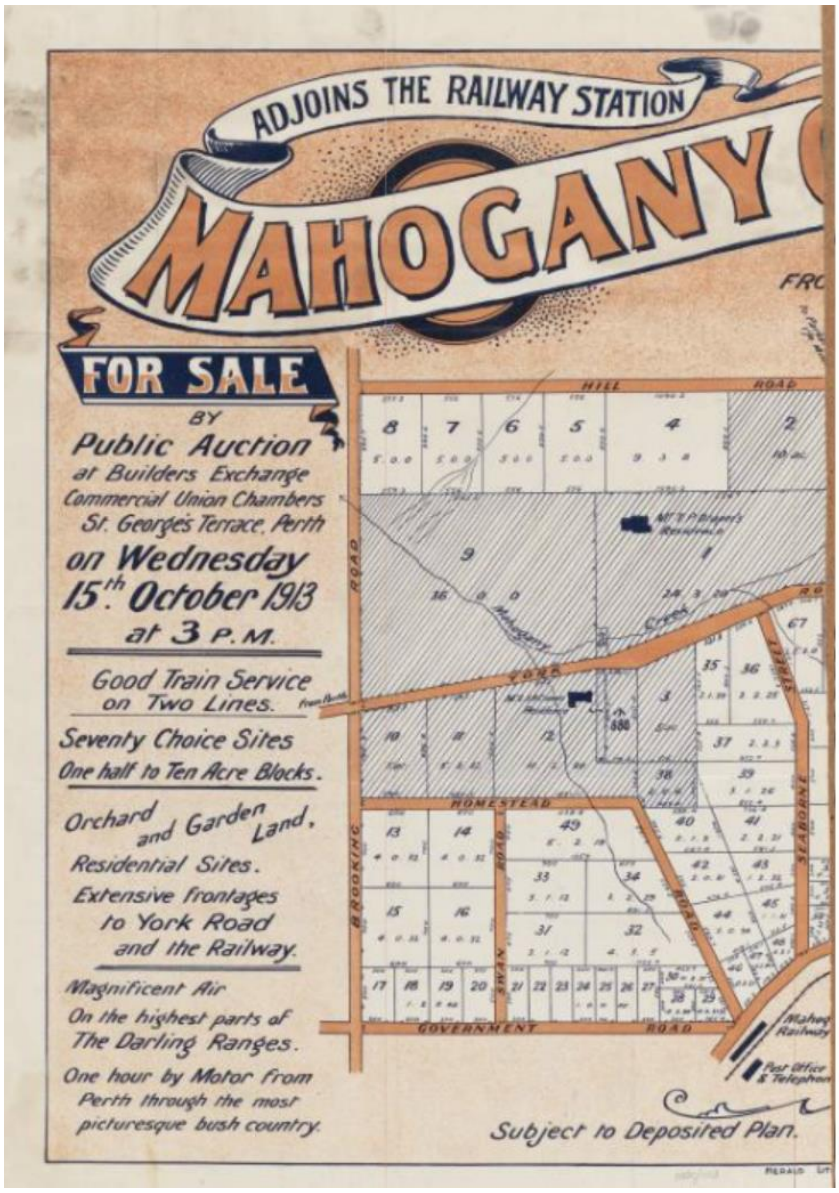
The LHS is important as a first point of identification of heritage places and is used, among other functions, to inform the preparation of a Heritage List. However, the LHS itself has little specific planning or legal weight. In contrast, a Heritage List is an instrument that is afforded powers under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and therefore carries more statutory weight when determining planning outcomes for heritage places.

In accordance with the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys prepared by the HCWA, the rate of a review of heritage places (e.g. in a LHS and a Heritage List) should reflect the rate of change within the local area, in relation to overall development and population. As an indication, the Guidelines state that the LHS of a local government with few major development projects is likely to remain relevant for up to 15 years, or possibly more.

A minor review of the Shire's LHS was conducted in 2015 to identify and elevate key local heritage sites into a 'Heritage List'. The Shire adopted a Heritage List in March 2016.

In the future, Shire Officers will consider elevating into the Shire's Heritage List those places in the LHS which have a management category of 1 or 2, being places considered to have the most cultural heritage significance.

A major review of the Shire's LHS has not occurred since its adoption in 1997, and it is a recommendation of the Shire's Heritage Strategy that the LHS be updated. This has now been undertaken.



Real Estate Plan 1913 (Source Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

4.0 Terminology

In accordance with the *Heritage Act 2018*, the following terms have the meanings stated:

> *"**Cultural heritage significance**" means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia.*
>
> *"**Place**" means:*
>
> *(1) A defined or readily identifiable area of land and may include any of the following things that are in, on or over the land —*
>
> *(a) archaeological remains;*
> *(b) buildings, structures, other built forms, and their surrounds;*
> *(c) equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the land;*
> *(d) gardens and man-made parks or sites;*
> *(e) a tree or group of trees (whether planted or naturally occurring) in, or adjacent to, a man-made setting.*
>
> *(2) For the purposes of the definition of place in subsection (1) —*
>
> *(a) the area of land may include any number of contiguous or non-contiguous parts; and*
> *(b) the area of land may be included in any number of lots, in separate titles and in different ownerships; and*
> *(c) the area of land includes as much of the land beneath the surface as is required for the purposes of conservation; and*
> *(d) it is immaterial that water covers the area of land at any particular time or at all times.*

The following definitions are taken from The Burra Charter (*The Australia Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*)*:*

> ***'Aesthetic Value'***
> *Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use; and also the aesthetic values commonly assessed in the analysis of landscape and townscape.*
>
> ***'Authenticity'***
> *Refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.*

'Condition'
Refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which that place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental events.

'Historic Value'
Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. Places in which evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or in which the settings are substantially intact, are of greater significance than those which are much changed or in which evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains its significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

'Integrity'
Integrity is a measure of the likely long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.

'Scientific Value'
The scientific value or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

'Social Value'
Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

5.0 Methodology

The preparation of this Local Heritage Survey (LHS) was undertaken with reference to the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys (Guidelines) prepared by the HCWA.

The inclusion or removal of a place, or the amendment of an existing place data sheet, have all been considered in accordance with the Guidelines.

Preliminary Consultation

To ensure that the LHS reflects the views of the Shire and its community about its heritage, in accordance with the HCWA Guidelines the opportunity was given for the community to nominate new places to be considered, advise of any details in the 1997 Shire LHS which needed amending, and nominate any places which should be removed. This was undertaken between 25 August and 22 September 2023, and involved notification:

- in the local newspaper;
- on the Shire's website, social media page and Engage Mundaring website;
- at the Shire's libraries and Administration centre; and
- being sent to the local ratepayer groups, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, Darlington History Group, Lost Mundaring and Surroundings, Midland and Districts Historical Society, the Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation, local Aboriginal Knowledge Holders, and the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (Heritage Council of Western Australia).

Prior to the above being undertaken, the community already had the opportunity to provide place nominations to the Shire via its Engage Mundaring website.

A working group (named the Local Heritage Survey Review Working Group) was established by the Shire's Executive Leadership Team (ELT) in accordance with Council Policy 2.8 – Committees, Advisory Groups, Representatives Meetings and Working Groups, to enable members of the local community with an interest in local heritage related matters the opportunity to assist the Shire with reviewing the places nominated for inclusion in the LHS.

The Working Group included Shire Officers, the Shire appointed Heritage Consultant (Hocking Heritage and Architecture), as well as representatives from Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, Darlington History Group, Lost Mundaring and Surroundings, Friends of the Chidlow WWII Army Camps, and Midland and Districts Historical Society.

The LHS reflects the nominated places discussed, and the feedback received on them, during the working group meetings.

Updating Place Data Sheets

The place data sheets have been updated to include the following details, amongst others:

- A statement of significance - A summary of the key values that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place.

  In the local heritage survey adopted in 1997 numerous place data sheets did not include a statement of significance. With assistance from the Shire appointed Heritage Consultant (Hocking Heritage and Architecture) these have now been included.

- History details of the place - Historical evidence providing background context and relating to the significance of the place.

  In the local heritage survey adopted in 1997 numerous place data sheets did not include historical details. With assistance from the Shire appointed Heritage Consultant (Hocking Heritage and Architecture) these have now been included.

  With assistance from local heritage groups additional historical details have also been included, and some of the existing historical details have been amended.

- An image(s) of the place – In the LHS adopted in 1997 numerous place data sheets had no images of the place. With assistance from local heritage groups, Rail Heritage WA, the Heritage Council of Western Australia, and landowners, photographs for the majority of these places were able to be obtained.

- Management categories – These are now included in the LHS. Refer to **section 7.0** (Management Categories).

6.0 Thematic Framework

The aim of the thematic framework is to provide a context for the review of the Shire of Mundaring's LHS. This framework is essential to understanding and recognising the cultural heritage significance of places within the Shire and ensuring the LHS is as representative as possible.

This section looks specifically at the establishment and growth of the Shire, dating from 1829 up to the present day (2024). Its purpose is to provide a broad overview of the evolution of the Shire in order to identify turning points in its history, the main periods of its development, and key stories, themes and influential factors that have all shaped the Shire's distinctive character.

Eight themes have been followed in preparing the thematic history based upon overarching themes outlined in the Heritage Council of Western Australia publication 'A Thematic History of Western Australia' prepared in 2022. These themes are a method to is to establish where a place fits within these themes.

- Environment
- Peopling WA
    - Colonisation
    - Demographic Development
- Economy
    - Rural Occupations
    - Natural Resources
    - Mining and Mineral Resources
    - Manufacturing and Secondary Industry
    - Commerce
    - Workers and Working
- Infrastructure
    - Development of Settlements and Services
    - Transport and Communications
- Social Services
    - General Social Services
    - Education
    - Health
- Governing
    - Government and Politics
    - Law, Order and Defence
- Cultural Life
    - Religion
    - Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment
    - Recreation – Sport
    - Domestic Life
- International Links

In addition to these above themes, key stories related to individuals or events that have are well known or influential to the development of the Shire of Mundaring have been included.

The historical material in this section has been compiled primarily from the Shire's earlier Local Heritage Survey (formerly known as the Municipal Heritage Inventory), prepared by Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd and Ian Elliot (Historian) in 1997. Also, with assistance from the Shire appointed Heritage Consultant (Hocking Heritage and Architecture).

6.1 Geography

The Shire of Mundaring (the Shire) is an outer-metropolitan local government covering an area of approximately 644 square kilometres, bound by the Cities of Swan and Kalamunda and the Shires of Toodyay, Northam and York (refer to **figure 1**).

Figure 1 – Shire of Mundaring Context Map



The Shire is divided into four Wards:

- West ward – covering Midvale, Swan View, Greenmount, Bellevue and a portion of Hovea;
- South ward – covering Helena Valley, Boya, Darlington and a portion of Glen Forrest;

- Central ward – covering the balance of Hovea, Parkerville, the balance of Glen Forrest, Mahogany Creek and Mundaring; and
- East ward – covering Stoneville, Mount Helena, Chidlow, Wooroloo, Beechina, The Lakes, Gorrie and Malmalling

Refer to **figure 2** below.

The Shire's population is 39,166 persons (source: 2021 census) which is forecast to grow to 56,920 by 2050 (source: North-East Sub-Regional Planning Framework). The rate and amount of growth is considered modest compared to other outer-metropolitan local governments but shares similarities in its demographic profile, especially in relation to the ageing population.

Figure 2 - Localities within the Shire of Mundaring



The settlement pattern in the 'hills' portion of the Shire is defined by a series of discrete villages surrounded by predominantly heavily vegetated rural-residential lifestyle lots.

These villages first formed around a series of train stations which once served historic railway lines (refer to **figure 3** on the following page) running approximately parallel to modern-day Great Eastern Highway. This growth pattern has been reinforced by the State and local planning framework.

Settlement on the Swan Coastal Plain has progressed in a manner common to other areas of suburban Perth i.e. the rezoning and subdivision of orchards and vineyards into residential lots.

Future growth is mainly focussed on the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Shire in Midvale, Bellevue and Helena Valley due to its proximity to the Midland Strategic Metropolitan Centre and connection to essential services. The central feature of growth in Bellevue and Helena Valley is the Helena River which is intended to be further protected and restored as development proceeds under the Shire's Foothills Growth Strategy.

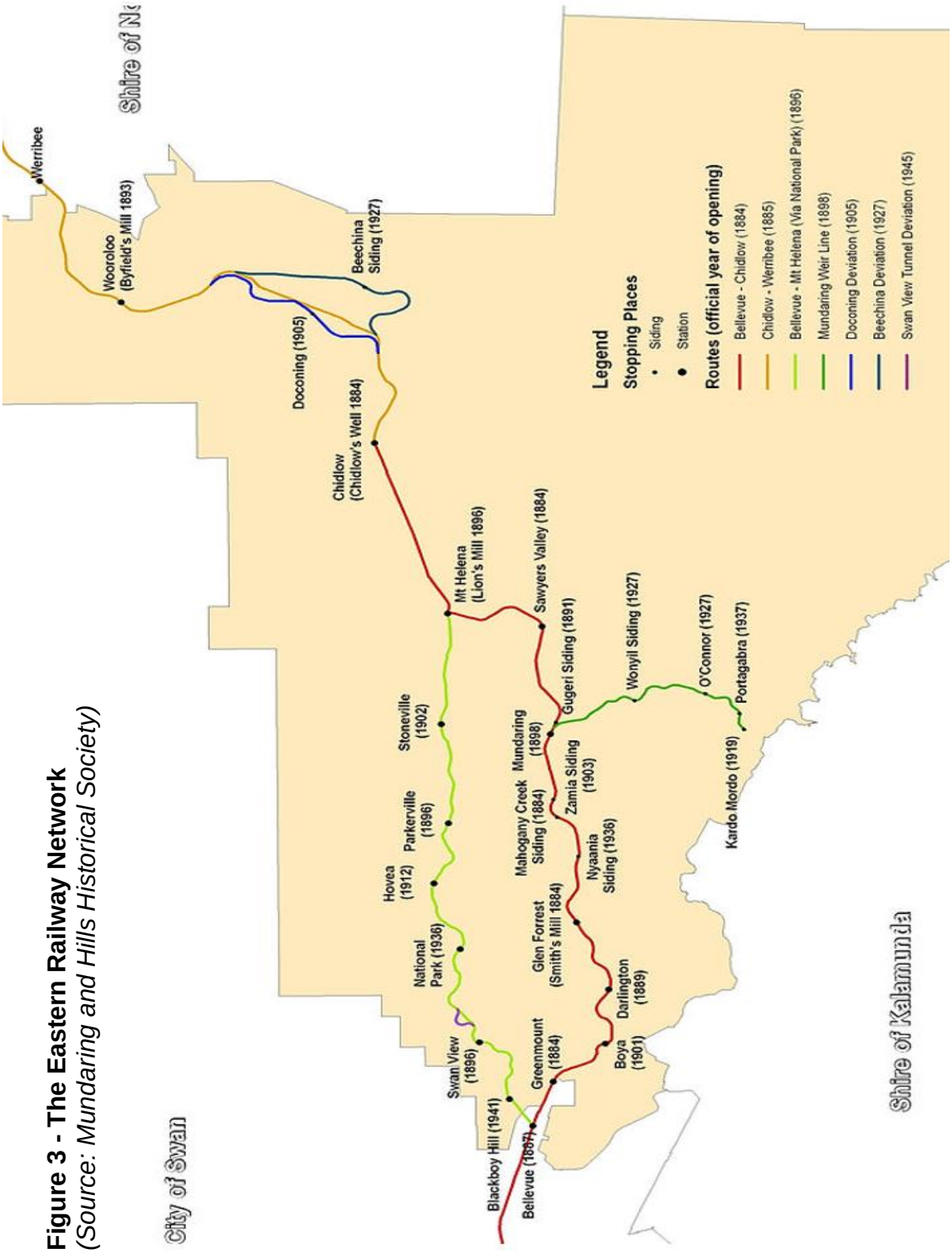


Figure 3 - The Eastern Railway Network
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Incremental expansion of the Shire's more dispersed settlements is outlined by its Local Planning Strategy and there is expected to be residual development in the Hills portion of the Shire conferred by zones first established by former Town Planning Scheme No. 3.

Mundaring has a rich and colourful history. Local heritage is a defining characteristic of the Shire and needs to be understood, protected, sustained and celebrated.

Heritage is a key objective of the Shire's Build Environment Strategic Theme and as outlined within the Shire's Corporate Business Plan, there is *"Very strong support from respondents for the Shire to maintain the heritage of the local area."*

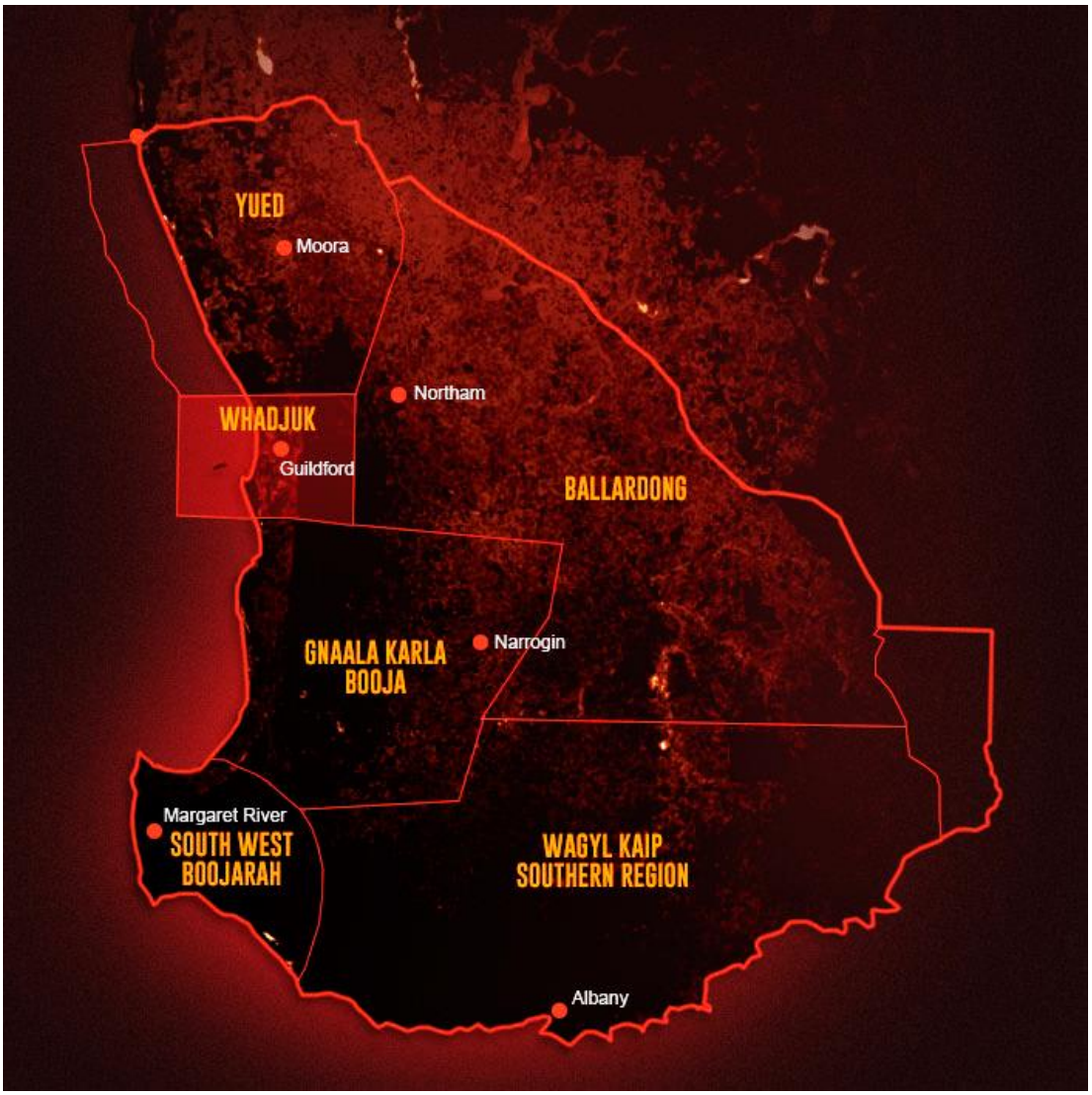
Heritage is vital to the community's sense of place and wellbeing. It holds historical, and cultural value, and is an element of the visual built form strongly associated with the area's local character.

6.2 Aboriginal Histories (Pre and Post European History)

The histories of Aboriginal people in what is now the local government area of the Shire of Mundaring cannot be defined as neatly and easily as boundaries. Instead, local Aboriginal people's histories relate to social organisation, land relationships, events and experiences in the area.

The aboriginal peoples who occupied the lands in the south west corner of Western Australia are collectively known as the Noongar peoples. Whadjuk is the name of the dialectal group from the Perth area (refer to **figure 4** on the following page).

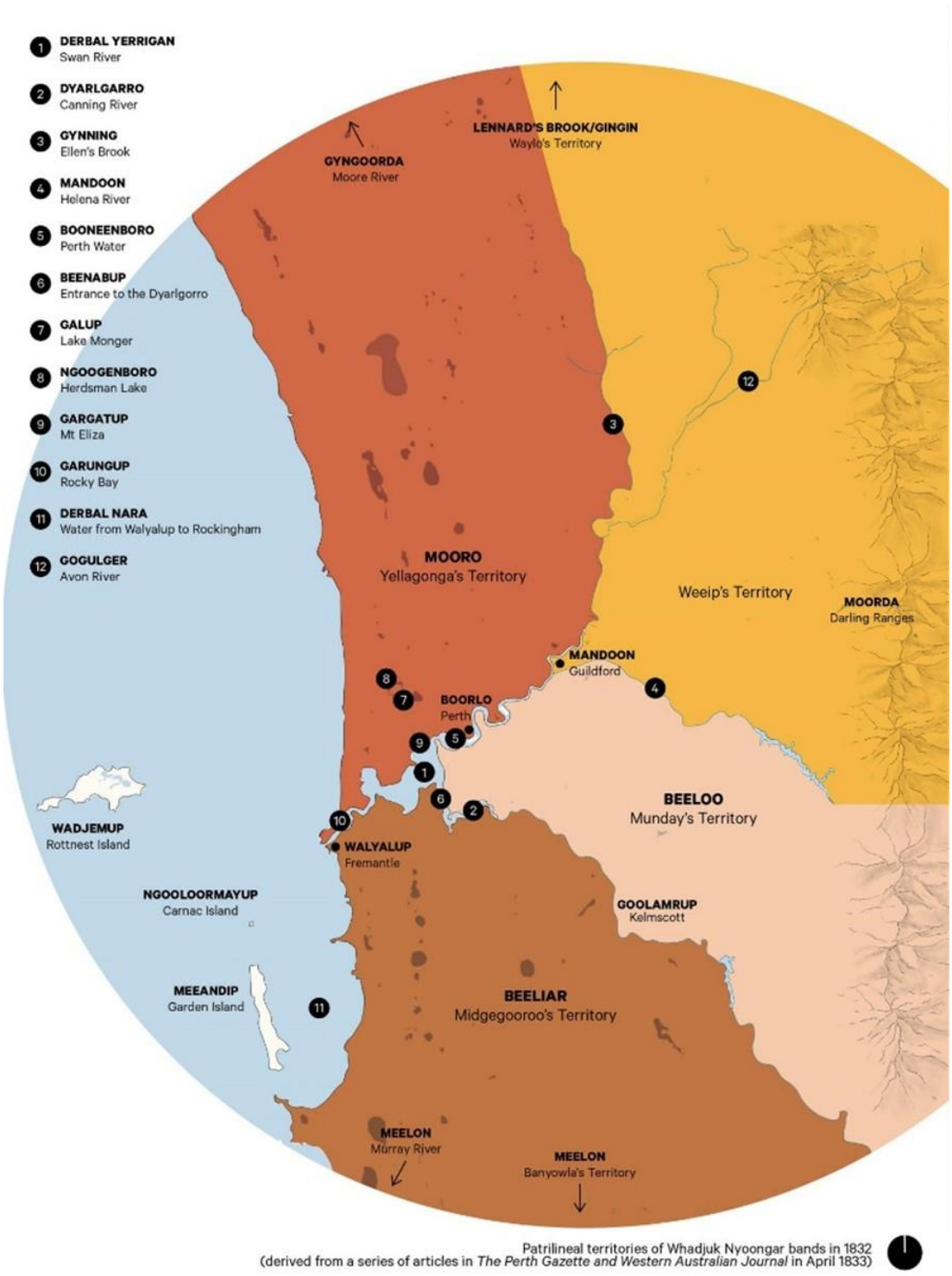
Figure 4 - Plan Showing Approximate Boundary of the Whadjuk Dialectical Group *(Courtesy http://www.noongarculture.org.au/whadjuk/)*



Prior to European settlement of the area, the east of the Canning River (roughly occupying the region which would in the future include the Shire of Mundaring) was occupied for thousands of years by the Beeloo or Beelu people, part of the Whadjuk language group (refer to **figure 5** on the following page). The connection between the land and members of the Aboriginal community continues today.

The name Mundaring is believed to originate with the word 'Mundar-ing', with the first syllable emphasised. This meant 'a high place on a high place'. Over time pronunciation has changed to emphasise the second syllable, 'air'.

Figure 5 - Place names and territories as told to Robert Lyon by Yagan in 1832
Source: Courtesy Carmel Given, element.



As was common with all Noongar peoples, the Belloo travelled the land in search of seasonal food resources, congregating at times for economic or social purposes. The waterways were essential to people's survival; providing freshwater, plenty of crabs, shellfish, frogs, turtles and fowl in the lakes and swamps, and bush food and animals such as wild roots and fruits, edible gum, and lizards and snakes.

Sites associated with aboriginal occupation within the Shire of Mundaring can be assumed to be numerous although not all are recorded. The Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintains a register of such sites on their online database, the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS).

According to the ACHIS website (in 2023), the following Aboriginal sites exist within the Shire:

- ACH Historic places 50 sites
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Directory 69 sites

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

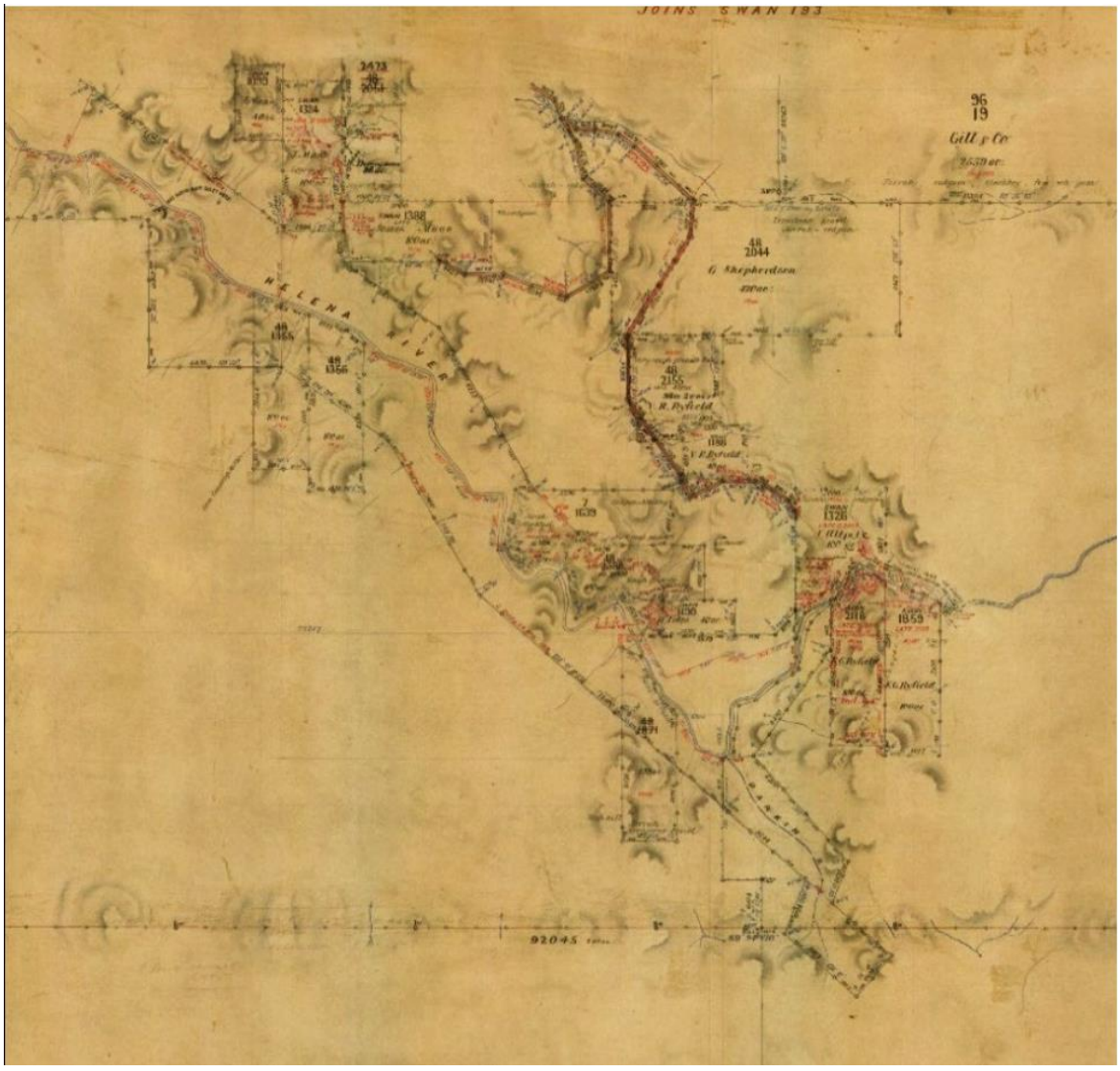
As a result of the Depression in the 1920s and 1930s, fringe camps increased with Aboriginal people returning to Perth in order to try and find work to support their families. The high visibility of these camps led to their surveillance by government officials and, in 1937, the Department of Native Affairs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

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

By the late 20th century, the Aboriginal population of the south-west had recovered so that (in 1984) they were again one of the largest identifiable Aboriginal populations in Australia, with an estimated 12,000 men, women and children claiming Noongar descent (*source: Green, Broken Spears*).

6.3 1829 to 1849, First Settlers

Exploration of the range of hills to the east of the Swan River plain began shortly after the British Government established the Swan River Colony in 1829. This was largely because of the pressing need to find suitable land for flocks and crops. These explorations led to the settlers finding the broad valley of the Avon River where several towns were laid out.



Item Swan 138 – Vicinity of Helena River and Mundaring Area
(Source: Shire of Mundaring Heritage Strategy. Courtesy of AU WA S236-cons3869 Swan 138)

In 1829, the first exploration to the base of Greenmount was undertaken by Governor Stirling and party. Stirling takes up his Woodbridge grant, Swan Loc. 16, which originally stretched from near the top of Greenmount westwards down to the Swan River. The southern boundary is approximated today by an east-west continuation of Frederic Street, Koongamia, the northern boundary was along the alignment of present-day Morrison Road, originally named 'Boundary Road'.

A road (today's Great Eastern Highway), connecting York with Guildford was soon surveyed and traffic was soon passing backwards and forwards between the two settlements.

A wayside inn, The Prince of Wales, was established at Mahogany Creek in 1844, providing a welcome stopping point for travellers.

6.4 1850 to 1869, Convict Period

Throughout the 1850s and 1860s maintenance of the York Road was undertaken by convict labour. The series of convict road camps that were established at that period meant that the greater part of the hill’s population were convict road workers. This led to the beginning of real settlement in the hills when ex-convict ticket of leave men established their camps at Sawyers Valley to exploit the surrounding forest. The ruins of some of the convict road stations are still visible and several sawpits can be found in the bush near Sawyers Valley.

Pit sawyers, shingle splitters and charcoal burners, mostly ex-convicts, are operating at Sawyers Valley from about this time.

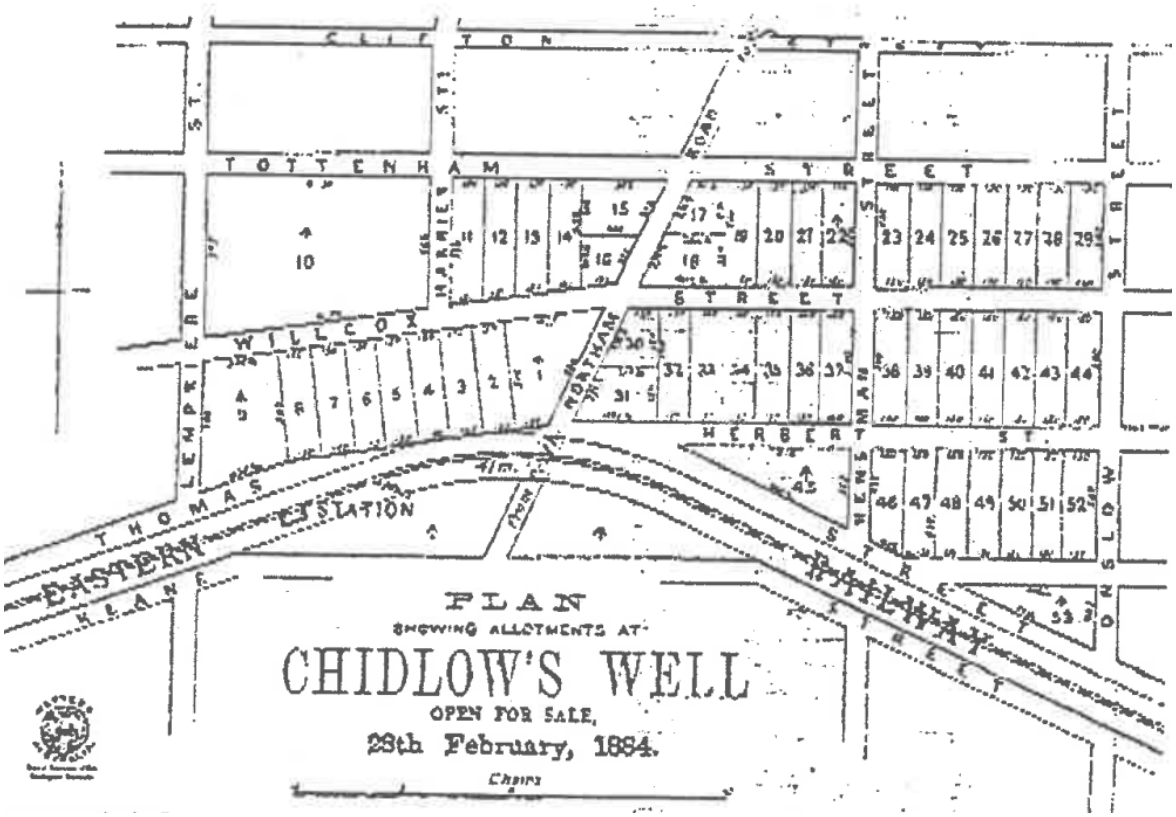
The first York Road convict station is established at Greenmount in 1854.

6.5 1870 to 1889

In 1870, a granite quarry at Greenmount is worked by convicts during the subsequent decade.

The discovery of gold in the eastern district of Yilgarn in the late 1880s led to a large influx of prospectors hoping to strike it rich in this new area. It also provided Western Australia with some much needed capital to commence building infrastructure.

The construction of the Eastern Railway line, which ran between Guildford and eventually to Kalgoorlie passed directly through the district of Mundaring. The first section of this line was constructed in 1884 and small settlements began to spring up along this line.



Early plan of Chidlow's Well townsite (Government Gazette, 28 February 1884)

6.6 1890 to 1900, The Boom Period

Western Australia became self-governing in 1890, and the State joined the Federal Commonwealth in 1901. The first attempt to achieve a more representative local government in the hills resulted in the formation of the Darling Range Road Board in 1898.

The impact of the Gold Discoveries was most clearly evident in the 1890s with the state government investing in government services



Chidlow Proclamation Train Sculpture (Source: Shire of Mundaring) – Marks the 175th anniversary of Western Australia and Proclamation Day 2004. Chidlow was the last stopping point, prior to entering Perth, for the WA Governor's train carrying WA's first constitution in 1890.

The Eastern Railway line had some steep curves and gradients in places, which often led to trains leaving the tracks. To solve this problem, an additional line was built to the north of this original line. This new track, which was opened in 1896, also boasted the state's first railway tunnel. As with the southern track, settlements were also established along this route which also served timber mills and claypits. Lake Leschenaultia was constructed c1898 to serve as a reservoir for the Eastern Railway line.



Western side of the Swan View Tunnel (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P10927)



Railway Bridge in John Forrest National Park, 2023 (Source: Shire of Mundaring)

By 1896 there were a dozen or so sawmills of various sizes operating in the region. Besides plant managers and foremen, these establishments employed sawyers to fell and lop trees, teamsters to drag the logs to the mill site, engine drivers to operate the stationary steam engines powering the saws, benchmen to guide the logs under the saw blades, a blacksmith and fitters to maintain the plant and labourers to stack sawn timber. Granite, gravel and clay were the objects of quarrymen.

6.7 1901 to 1929, First World War and Expansion of Primary Industries

The district received an important boost when the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme was completed in 1903 (refer to **figure 6**). The dam that was constructed across the Helena River, known today as Mundaring Weir, became the primary water supply to the dry eastern goldfields and later the eastern agricultural district.



Humphreys Store, Mundaring Weir construction camp c.1900
(Source: Shire of Mundaring Heritage Strategy. Courtesy of State Library of WA, ref: b2267271_1)

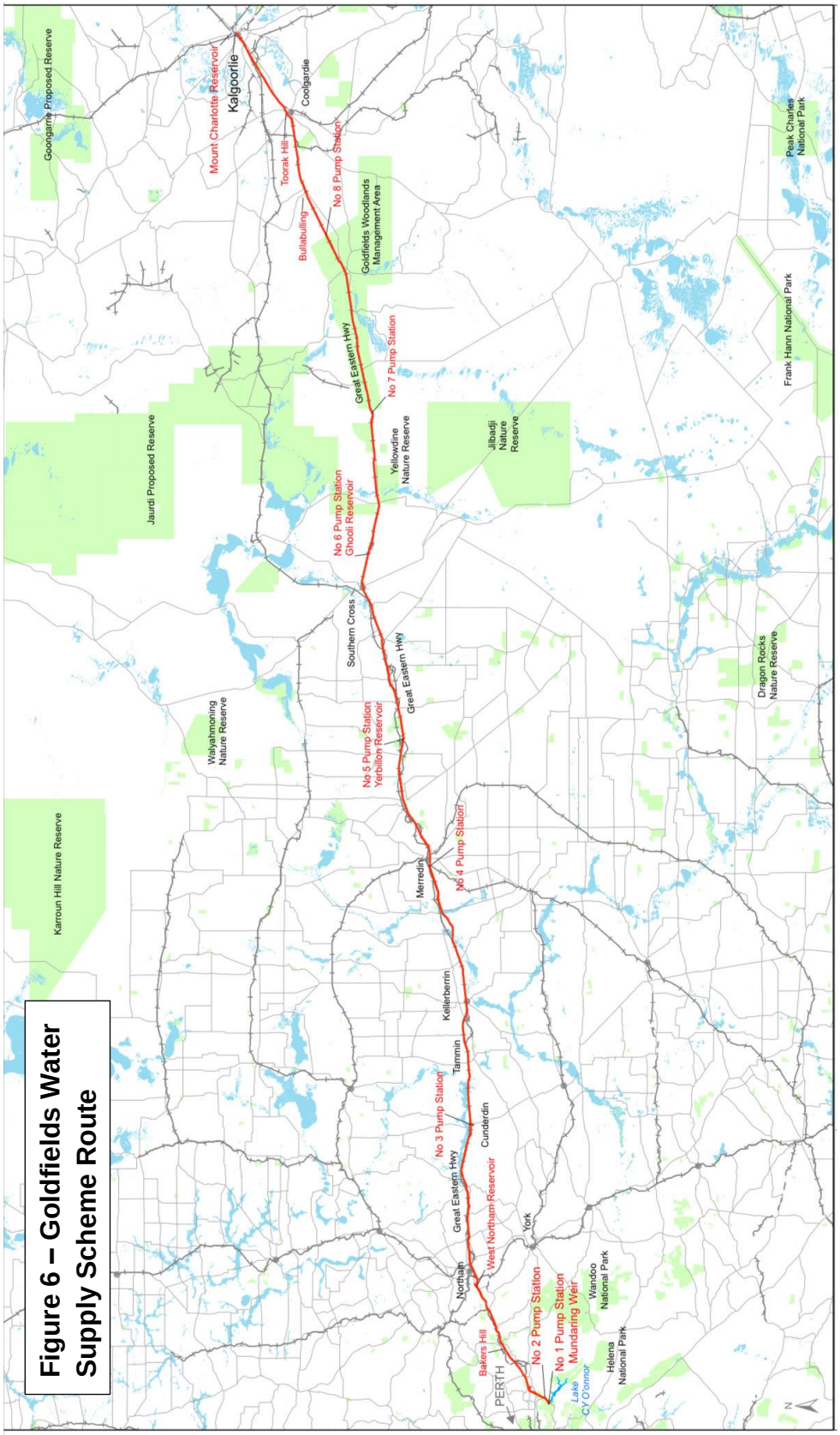
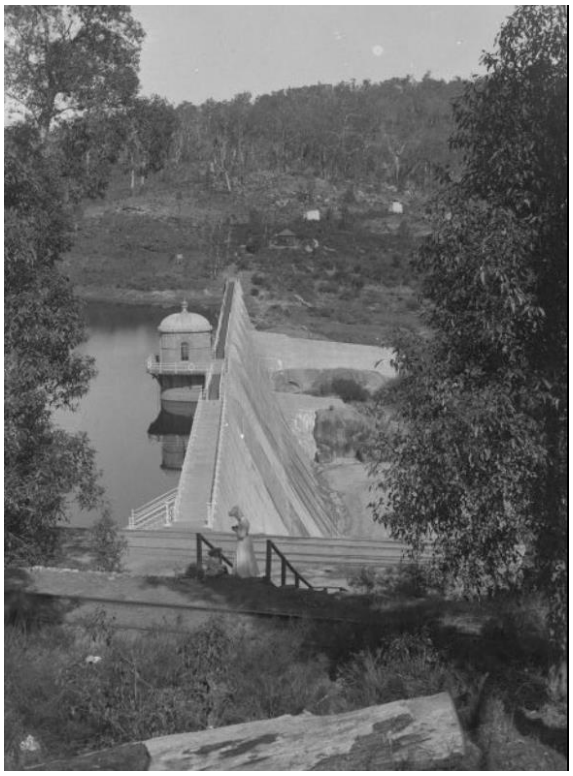


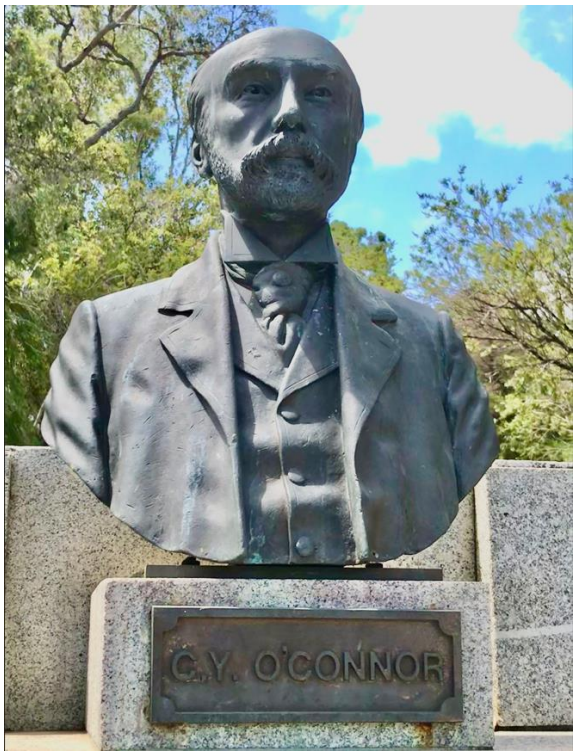
Figure 6 – Goldfields Water Supply Scheme Route

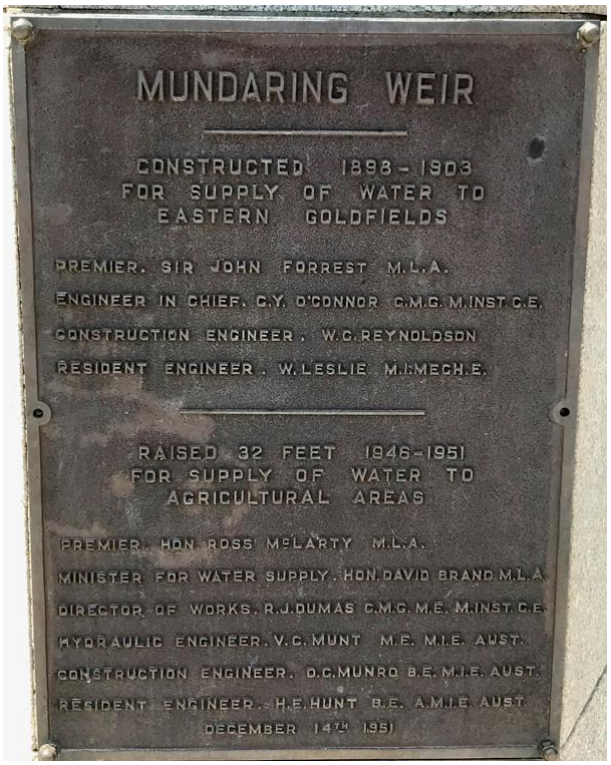


Mundaring Weir, the source of the Goldfields Water Supply, 8 July 1917.

(Source: Shire of Mundaring Heritage Strategy. Courtesy of State Library of WA, ref: b2990185_6)

Below: C.Y. O'Connor Memorial (December 2024) (*Photographs taken by Andrew Bratley*)





The commercial success of hills enterprises during the early 1900s ensured rapid growth in land alienation as more and more orchard country was taken up and market gardens, apiaries and poultry farms made their appearance. Growing demand for residential blocks for workers led to the survey and auction of townsite lots in the various centres.

A belief in the restorative qualities of hills' air brought about the establishment of guest houses, cottages for rent and weekender bungalows as well as a few impressive mansions of the well to do. From there it was only a short step to the concept of commuting for those who worked in Midland or the city. Examples of buildings from this period can still be found within the shire.

Agriculture was the primary occupation in the district during the 19th and early 20th century with dairying, market gardens, vineyards, orchards and plant nurseries common pursuits. In time, the hills became a popular resort with holidaymakers, and some residents had cottages in the hills which were seasonally occupied. Train travel eventually made it feasible for commuters to live in the hills and work in Perth.

In 1903, the Mundaring region is transferred from the Darling Range Road Board to the newly created Greenmount Road Board.

In 1914, the world plunged into a war that would decimate the manhood of the Mundaring region, as it did everywhere. The main training camp for Western Australian volunteers in the Australian Infantry Forces was at Blackboy Hill. Of those soldiers who survived the four-year conflict, many died from the pneumonic influenza epidemic that swept the world after the war. The Blackboy Hill camp was used as a hospital during the epidemic.



Blackboy Hill (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Labour shortages during the war, a problem alleviated in the short term by an increase of females in the work force, were followed by the adverse effects of inflation, a drop in public works expenditure and the spread of the fruit fly pest.

After World War One the service men returned and the economy slowly regained some growth although the 1920s were characterised by a period of stability in contrast to the war years.

The first few decades of the twentieth century saw market gardening, bee keeping and poultry farming added to the occupations of those on the land. Nursing staff were employed at the Wooroloo Sanatorium. Guest houses were introduced at several centres to cater for those who wished to holiday in the rarified hills' air while the train service and life style helped to influence many city workers and Midland Workshops employees to make their home in the Darling Range.

As good quality timber became scarcer, the big sawmills gradually closed down. For many years the supply of firewood to Perth and its suburbs was met from the depleted forests around Mundaring. But there was barely enough millable timber remaining for the manufacture of fruit cases and the demand for these decreased annually as orchardists and vignerons gave up the unequal battle against fruit fly and depressed markets. Forestry employment began to increase as reafforestation commenced with the planting of pine forests around the weir in 1922.

6.8 1930 to 1946, The Depression and Second World War

The Great Depression, in addition to its impact upon local families, saw single men's camps established at Blackboy Hill and John Forrest National Park. Sustenance work available in the district included the development of the national park and firewood cutting throughout the surrounding forest.

In 1934 the local road board changed its name from Greenmount Road Board to Mundaring Road Board.



Innamincka Road, Greenmount, looking towards Blackboy Hill in 1928
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

By the 1940s most major roads were sealed, others had been macadamised and were graded regularly. Roadside motor garages had been established and bus and road transport services were beginning to affect the dominance of the railways.

Blackboy Hill was again used as a military training camp during the Second World War with additional camps being set up near Chidlow.

6.9 1947 to 1959, Post War Economic and Population growth

In the period following World War Two the population and economic growth of Western Australia was experienced in the Shire of Mundaring through the subdivision of former farming land for residential developments. State Government housing programs in Midvale and Koongamia lead to significant developments in this region and influenced private investment in subdivision.

Immediately following World War Two migration from continental Europe led to a change in the diversity of the population in Western Australia although the Shire of Mundaring was less affected by this change than other local governments. Assisted migration for British citizens (Ten Pound Poms) continued until the 1980s.

In the mid-20th century, the railway lines were gradually closed as car travel became commonplace and new subdivisions were undertaken in the district to support the growth in the population of Perth.

6.10 1960 to 1972 – A period of Prosperity and Urbanisation.

In 1961 the Mundaring Road Board became the Shire of Mundaring.

Urbanisation continued with new subdivisions of many larger farming properties. Widespread prosperity in the Western Australian community as a result of the mineral boom and economic growth. Several new halls and sporting facilities were constructed for the community.

As part of the economic development, industry expanded for example in Bellevue and Swan View.

6.11 1973 to 1993

The local population within the district grew significantly in the post-war years, particularly during the 1970s and 1980s. The population grew from about 9,000 in 1966 to 26,000 in 1986 (*source: profile ID*).

The effect of this population growth was further subdivision of farms and the loss of farming as a major employer in the district. It was also a period in community activism with causes such as the environment, feminism and Aboriginal self-determination.

It was also the beginning in the changes brought about in technology. Mobile phones became more widespread and the internet led to changing methods of working and communicating.

The Shire of Mundaring invested in the construction of new facilities for the growing community including new halls at Mahogany Creek, Glen Forrest and new recreation centres in Mount Helena and Swan View. In the same period new libraries were built in Greenmount and Mundaring.

6.12 1994 to Present (2024), Change in Demographics

The Shire of Mundaring is still predominantly a rural area, with residential areas in numerous townships. The bulk of the population live in the townships. Tourism is an important industry. Rural land is used mainly for farming, with some wineries in more recent years.

The increased adoption of the internet lead to the changes in the workplace and in the home.

The Shire of Mundaring is served by the Great Eastern Highway and the Great Southern Highway.

The Mundaring town centre acts as the civic, commercial and community hub of the Shire, particularly for residents of the hills portion of the Shire. With two light industrial areas existing, one being 1km east of Mundaring town centre and the other being in Midvale.

The Mundaring Wastewater Treatment Plant was constructed in 1996 to serve the Mundaring Town Centre, Mundaring Christian School and Mundaring Primary School.

Tourism within the Shire is a significant contributor to the local economy. Major tourist attractions in the Shire include:

- John Forrest National Park;
- Mundaring Weir;
- Lake Leschenaultia; and
- Walking and cycling trails - the Railway Reserves Heritage Trail, Bibbulmun Track and Munda Biddi Trail.

The following data is drawn from the 2021 census:

- From 1996 to 2021, the Shire of Mundaring's population increased by 6,265 people (19.9%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.73% per year over the period.
- Analysis of the service age groups of the Shire of Mundaring in 2021 compared to Greater Perth shows that there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years).
- Between 2006 and 2021 (there being no earlier data available), the number of people employed in the Shire of Mundaring showed an increase of 1,606, and the number unemployed showed an increase of 299. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed an increase of 1,905 or 10.9%.

- The number of households in Shire of Mundaring increased by 3,120 between 1996 and 2021.
- Based upon the 2021 census, 13,015 (70.6%) working residents of the Shire of Mundaring travelled outside the area to work. Of the 9,312 people who work in the Shire of Mundaring, 4,406 or 47.3% also lived in the area.
- The three most popular occupations were Professionals (3,891 people or 21.1%), Technicians and Trades Workers (3,161 people or 17.1%), and Clerical and Administrative Workers (2,385 people or 12.9%).

Numerous bushfire events have taken place over this period which have had a significant impact on the community, most notably at Parkerville in 2014 and at Wooroloo in 2021. In the aftermath of these events and in recognition of the impact on the community a series of public art installations were made in those areas most affected.

Other notable events during this period which have impacted the district are the Economic recession (2007-09) and the COVID epidemic (2020 to 2022).
The COVID epidemic accelerated a change in workplace habits, with many choosing to regularly work from home.



Mundaring Town Centre (Source: Shire of Mundaring)

6.13 History Matrix

The history matrix (refer to **Appendix 1**) is a brief summary of information contained in the previous sections divided into seven time frames as follows:

4.4 billion BP – 50,000BP - Western Australia formed over more than four billion years for most of that time as part of the Gondwana super-content. Physical traces of the ancient formation processes remain, including the oldest known minerals on earth and earliest signs of life on the planet. By the time humans arrived, varied and intricate ecosystems had emerged.

50000 BP to 1829 – Archaeologists over the past 40 years have found evidence to push the date of Aboriginal occupancy of the State earlier and earlier, with 50,000 years now widely accepted and 70,000 years considered possible. Aboriginal people lived in response to their environment, developing diverse and complex cultures centred on land, kin, spirituality and community. Their story continues to the present.

1829 to 1849 - The period from the colonisation of Western Australia by the British to the commencement of the transportation of convicts.

1850 to 1869 – The period of Convict Transportation during which convicts maintained the York Road and exploitation of the district's timber began.

1870 to 1889 – With the cessation of the transportation of convicts, many men were still in the system and continued to work off their sentences as Ticket-of-leave workers.

1890 to 1900 - The Gold Boom period when development accelerated sharply and contributed to the escalation of services and cultural life.

1901 to 1929 - A period when continued expansion in primary industries was evident alongside a growth in tourism.

1930 to 1946 - A period when industrial growth slowed, affected by the depression and the Second World War, and commuter based residential settlement began to increase.

1947 to 1959 - A period of great change with the emphasis switching markedly from primary industry to rapidly escalating urbanisation.

1960 to 1972 -Urbanisation continued with new subdivisions of many larger farming properties. Widespread prosperity in the Western Australian community as a result of the mineral boom and economic growth.

1973 to 1993 – A period of significant population growth in the shire with new subdivisions. It is also characterised as a period of greater community activism.

1994 to present day – A period when local demographics have changed, resulting in an ageing population and greater demand for affordable housing.



Mundaring Weir (December 2024) (*Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley*)

7.0 Management Categories

Management categories are used to reflect the value of each place in the Shire's LHS. When assigning a management category a place's heritage significance is considered as well as its rarity, condition and integrity.

The Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys prepared by the HCWA identifies four management (significance) categories, as outlined in **figure 7**.

Figure 7 - Classification of Significance

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE LOCAL AREA	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
Exceptional	Category 1	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
Considerable	Category 2	Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Some/moderate	Category 3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Little	Category 4	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

Source: HCWA Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys

Significance categories are also outlined in the Shire's Heritage Requirements for Planning Proposals Local Planning Policy (refer to **figure 8**). These being largely based upon the HCWA Guidelines.

Figure 8 - Significance categories from Shire's Heritage Requirements for Planning Proposals Local Planning Policy

Significance Category	Description	Shire Expectations
1 - Exceptional significance (Heritage List and State Heritage Listed places	Rare or outstanding example; essential to the heritage of the locality	The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan if one is in place.

2 - Considerable significance (Heritage List places)	High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
3 - Moderate significance (Local Heritage Survey places)	May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
4 - Little significance (Local Heritage Survey places)	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.	Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
5 - Historic Site	Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Mundaring.	Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

The level of significance, is one of the matters that the Shire will consider in making a decision on a planning proposal involving a local heritage place, and which applicants need to consider when preparing a planning proposal.

The Shire's 1997 LHS did not include significance categories. It is one of the minimum requirements under the HCWA Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys that a LHS includes the category of the place.

Significance categories based upon the above (**figure 8**) are now stated in the Shire's LHS.

8.0 Place Nominations

In accordance with the HCWA Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, the Shire invited nominations from the community (including local heritage groups, and aboriginal knowledge holders and groups) for new places to be considered for inclusion in the Local Heritage Survey.

The Shire's Local Heritage Survey Review Working Group was established to enable members of the local community, with an interest in local heritage related matters, the opportunity to assist the Shire with reviewing the places nominated for inclusion in the LHS.

All nominated places were assessed for their cultural heritage significance.

Following the review and assessment of the places nominated, 52 additional places have been included in the Local Heritage Survey. These being site numbers 121 to 172 under **section 10.0** (Place Data Sheets).

The owners of these properties were invited to provide comment on their property's proposed inclusion.

In accordance with the HCWA Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, the assessment and inclusion of these additional places was not conditional on owner support.

9.0 Places Removed

In accordance with the HCWA Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, as part of the review consideration is to be given as to whether any of the existing places in the LHS should be removed.

As part of the review process properties already in the Shire's 1997 LHS were re-assessed having regard to the following:

a) Any changes that may have occurred to the site since the LHS was adopted in 1997.
b) The current characteristics of the place (whether it has been lost, degraded or compromised).
c) Whether it retains any physical trace of an event or activity.
d) Whether it makes a positive contribution to the local 'sense of place' and local identity.
e) Whether it provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process.
f) The authenticity of the place (extent to which the structure and/or site is in its original state).

Considering the above, the following places have been removed from the LHS due to the reasons given.

Mundaring Playgroup Building

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
44	Mundaring playgroup building (first post office in Mundaring)	Jacoby Street cnr Mundaring Weir Road, Mundaring

Reason

The building subject of this record was demolished in the early 2000s. The site is currently vacant.



Mundaring playgroup building 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Location of former Mundaring playgroup building
(Aerial image from the Shire's GIS)

Portagabra

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
60	Portagabra - Former CALM Headquarters (now known as the DBCA)	517 Mundaring Weir Road, Mundaring

Reason

The building subject of this record was demolished when a water treatment plant was constructed on the site circa 2012. There is no indication of what once existed on the site.



CALM Headquarters 1996 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



The site where the building existed (aerial image from the Shire's GIS)

Byfield Farm

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
161	Byfield Farm	520, 620, 680 and 800 Charles Road, Mahogany Creek

Reason

The cottage and orchard subject of this record no longer exist. What exists is considered by the Shire's Local Heritage Survey Review Working Group as having no historical significance.



Photograph of the site taken in 2024

Greystone

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
186	Greystone	Reserve 6203 (State Forrest). The place was situated 3 kilometres east on the north bank of the Helena River, east of Mundaring Weir.

Reason

The ruins which are the subject of this record are no longer apparent. The property was purchased by the State Government and was planted with pines in an attempt to reduce the increasing salinity of the Helena Reservoir. No statement of significance exists for this place in the Shire's 1997 LHS.

Victor Byfield Cellars

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
188	Victor Byfield Cellars, also known as Helena Homestead	Reserve 6203 (State Forrest). The place was situated on the north bank of the Helena River.

Reason

The foundations of Victor's cellar and house which are the subject of this record are no longer apparent. The property was purchased by the State Government and was planted with pines in an attempt to reduce the increasing salinity of the Helena Reservoir. No statement of significance exists for this place in the Shire's 1997 LHS.

Toodyay Route Well

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
225	Toodyay Route Well	675 Bunning Road, Mount Helena

Reason

What remains of the well is in very poor condition and appears to have been mostly filled in at some point in the past. It is considered by the Shire's Local Heritage Survey Review Working Group as having no historical significance. No statement of significance exists for this place in the Shire's 1997 LHS.



Photograph of the site taken in 2024

Stoneville Road Bridge

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
234	Stoneville road bridge	Jane Brook and Bugle Tree Gully Junction (adjacent to 2170 Seaborne Street)

Reason

What exists is considered by the Shire's Local Heritage Survey Review Working Group as having no historical significance. No statement of significance exists for this place in the Shire's 1997 LHS.



Photograph of the site taken in 2023

Stone Tank

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
239	Stone tank	Richardson Road, off Falls Road, Hovea

Reason

No record exists of this place having any historical significance, having referred to the Shire's records and the online State Heritage Council database, and also having liaised with local heritage groups. No statement of significance exists for this place in the Shire's 1997 LHS.



North elevation of the tank, 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Gorries - Malmalling

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
277	Gorries - Malmalling	Reserve 6203, Gorrie Road, Chidlow

Reason

This record exists in the 1997 LHS due to the historical significance of the Malmalling Homestead. What remained of the building, the subject of this record, no longer exists. According to the State Heritage Council's inherit database, and details from when the Shire's Heritage List was being compiled in 2015, the building has been demolished.



Stone ruins 1996
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Subject site in 2017
(Photo taken by Shire of Mundaring)

Old Well

1997 Local Heritage Survey Site No.	Name of Place	Location of Place
279	Old well	10955 Great Eastern Highway, Sawyers Valley

Reason

The well, the subject of this record, was on a portion of the property which was resumed in the past for highway widening.

The description of the site in the 1997 LHS states:

"Old timber lined well in road reserve, approximately 3-4 metres deep and which will be in the way of proposed road works to Great Eastern Highway '95 '96. Well has been covered with sleepers and become over grown with kikuyu grass and is in a dangerous condition".

Evidence of the well is no longer apparent.



Overgrown well in road reserve adjacent to Lot 10955, October 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

10.0 Place Data Sheets

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 1



Photo:	East elevation
Date:	2024
Source:	Fiona Bush

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Tomlinson Residence (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Dr Fraser's Residence			
Other Name (2)		Dunvegan			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	705	Street Name	Coppin Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor		Corner of Great Eastern Highway			
GPS		Latitude	-31.902328	Longitude	116.151243
Land Description:					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio.	
---------	59	DP222765		1772/240	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c 1890s			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Mundaring Hills Historical Society			
Site Type		Individual building or group			
Architectural Style		Federation Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		-------			
Architect/Designer (2)		-------			
Other Associated Persons		Dr Fraser			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Face brick				
Roof	Corrugated				
Other	Painted brick				
Modifications	Small addition to the southern elevation				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			
Description:					

Physical Evidence:

A single storey residence constructed from brick and ripple iron cladding with a corrugated iron roof. Verandahs are on three sides of the building. The house represents two phases of construction: Given the history of the place, it is proposed that Stage 1 is the southern portion of the house which is timber framed and clad with ripple iron. It has a gable roof and the gable end (eastern side) is clad with ripple iron.

Stage 2 is brick construction with a hipped roof. Verandahs are on the northern, eastern and western sides. The verandah posts on the northern side are stop chamfered with plain timber balustrading in between.

The front wall of Stage 2 is tuckpointed brickwork, whilst the sides are painted. The front door features narrow side lights with a fanlight above. The door has glazing to the upper third and two moulded timber panels below. On either side of the front door are pairs of french doors with fan lights above.

The verandah on the eastern side is supported on plain square concrete pillars to the bottom half with slender square columns above.

The eastern elevation of Stage 1 features a french door centrally located beneath the gable end, with a fanlight above and plain square, timber windows on either side.

There is another addition to the rear of Stage 1 on the south west side.

History of Place / Site:

An early map of Mahogany Creek, c.1890[1], shows the area between Great Eastern Highway and the Eastern Railway subdivided into large blocks of over 20 acres (8.09 hectares) in size. The Tomlinson Residence is located on the northern portion of what was Location 4 (22a.0r.16p).

By 1904, Lot 4 had been subdivided into two lots with Lot 59 to the north, comprising 4a.1r.39p, Lot 80 to the south and Lot 58 to the west. All of these lots were advertised for public auction on 7 October 1904.[2] Lots 59 and the neighbouring lots were described as being good land, particularly for fruit growing. Lot 59 was purchased either in October

1 Cons 3869/144; Cons 3868/234, State Records Office of WA

2 *Daily News* 2 June 1904, p. 6.

1908, or sometime after as it is advertised, together with several intestate blocks of land, for auction in that year. Lots 58 and 59 were advertised together and described as:

> *Total area of 9 acres and 28 perches with frontage to main York Road. All fenced, 3 acres cleared, 2.5 acres planted with fruit trees and a small cottage.*

The purchaser of Lots 58 and 59 in September 1911 was retired Major Henry Tufton Godden DSO (1858-1945).[3] Major Godden formerly of the Bedfordshire Regiment England, appears to have first come to WA in 1900 although evidence suggests he was a world traveller.[4] In January 1911, he married Amelia Margueritte Godden, nee Axell (1879-1940) and in November 1911 tenders were called for the construction of a Dwelling House for the couple. The architect is not designated, only that plans were to be seen at W.A. Apothecaries in Barrack St Perth.[5] In the same month their son was born and the 1912 Electoral Rolls indicate that the couple were living at the house. By 1916, the couple had left the district and in 1916, Charlotte Tomlinson, wife of engineer Ernest William Tomlinson acquired the two blocks.

Ernest, together with his father, mother and seven siblings, emigrated to Perth from the UK in 1884. Following his arrival his father Edwin established the Phoenix iron foundry where Ernest served time as an apprentice before finding work with the WA Government Railways in the locomotive workshops. In 1896 he established the engineering firm of Tomlinson Brothers in East Perth with his brother Edward. The firm became the largest engineering works in Western Australia. They provided the majority of the iron used to construct the Horseshoe Bridge in Perth. During WW 1 Ernest was successful in securing a share of the munitions industry for Western Australia by supplying 18 pound (8.2kg) shells for Britain's war effort. He was also responsible for selecting munitions workers to travel to Britain to work in the UK. During this period, he worked as a consultant to Australia's Minister of Defence, Senator George Pearce. In 1920 he received an O.B.E., presumably for his assistance with munitions.

It is unclear why the family decided to purchase the property at Mahogany Creek, particularly as Ernest was a keen sailor and, together with his brother Edward, was a regular participant in racing their respective 18ft yachts on Perth Water. Prior to the move to Zamia the family lived in Leederville.

Tomlinson was elected to the Greenmount Road Board in June 1922, representing Mundaring ward although he served for only a couple of years. The five Tomlinson children attended the local Mundaring Primary School, and the Tomlinson family featured regularly in the local press for their attendance at sporting and social functions.

In November 1925, the property was advertised for sale describing the place as;

> *Ideal Residence and Orchard In the Hills, situated in the highest part, 1005ft elevation. Frontage to York-rd and Coppin rd, within one minute of Zamia Railway Station. The highly improved residence of E.W. Tomlinson complete with lighting plant, septic tank, sewerage, water closets, Mundaring water supply reticulated throughout.*

---

3 Certificate of Title, 499/179. Landgate

4 *The West Australian*, 19 November 1900, p. 4.

5 *The West Australian*, 2 November 1911, p. 9.

A modern Residence with every convenience in the centre of 5 acres of first-class orchard and five acres of paddocks.[6]

In December 1925, the 'Gossip' section in the Sunday Times announced that the family had moved to Clifton Crescent in Mt Lawley.[7] The family did not completely sever their association with Mahogany Creek as the Greenmount Road Board rate book for 1933/34 records Tomlinson as still owning Lot 57, the block to the west of Lot 58.

The property appears to have been referred to as Zamia by Tomlinson as the area adjacent to the property was known as Zamia after the locally occurring Zamia Palms, which was also the name of the nearby stop on the Eastern Railway.

It is suggested that when the Tomlinsons purchased the property the timber framed cottage was what was purchased, together with the orchard and then they had constructed for them the brick addition. The presence of the tuck-pointing along the northern, or front elevation points to an appreciation for aesthetics.

Information from the Certificate of Title indicates that the property was not sold until 1943 which suggests the house was tenanted from 1925. The new owner was Ethel Dorothy Sier of Gill Street Mundaring who does not appear to have lived at the house, it was soon transferred in 1947 to retired farmer Gerald Greaves.

In 1948, the property was transferred to Doctor Annie Elizabeth McLeod (c1900-1987) who trained at the University of Edinburgh and qualified as a Doctor in 1925. She practised at Dunvegan, Elgin before arriving to Western Australia in June 1948, purchased the house in July 1948 and married John Francis Fraser in August 1948. It is not clear where the couple met however John Fraser did serve with the AIF during WWII so potentially they met in the UK.

The couple lived at the house they named ‘Dunvegan’ for over 40 years. Annie Fraser worked as a doctor whilst living at the house however it has not been determined where she worked. John Fraser designated his occupation as a clerk. Following John’s death in 1973, Annie lived on at the house until her death in 1987.

Since then and with reference to aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate there have been minimal changes to the form and extent of the place.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Social Services: Health
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

6 *The West Australian*, 10 October 1925, p. 2.
7 *Sunday Times*, 13 December 1925, p. 1.

Statement of Significance
• The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of a Federation Bungalow style executed in brick. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of this portion of the Shire of Mundaring, originally known as Zamia. • The place has historic value for its association with professional men and their families settling in the district, whilst maintaining professions and sometimes other residences in Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the Major Henry Godden, Tomlinson family and Dr Annie Fraser.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Conservation of the place is desirable Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	Wise' Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903 Elliot, Ian *Mundaring: A History of the Shire* (Mundaring: Shire of Mundaring 1983, pp 154, 155. Mundaring and Hills Historical Society. *The West Australian; Sunday Times; Daily News*. Certificate of Title 499/179
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	25892

Additional Images by Fiona Bush, MHHS.









North-east elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 2



Photo:	Front, north-east elevation
Date:	January 1996
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Eggleton Residence			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	16	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1929			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		MHHS, Nancy Dawes, Mavis Anderson (nee Reeves)			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Mr A. G. Eggleton, Ted Ingram, Reeves Family			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	granite stone	brick	
Roof	terracotta tiles		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	good		
Integrity			
high			
Description:			

For its period, 1920/30 *Arts and Cratfs / Art Nouveau,* Eggleton is a moderately large stone residence with brick quoins and tiled roof. The hipped roof features several projecting gable ends and extends down over a wrap around veranda to the north and east. Timber bracketed posts, rising from brick bases and balustrade wall to the veranda support the edge of the veranda. Terracotta finials and large brick chimneys add to the roof scape of the elegant house.

History of Place / Site: In 1929, this house was built for Mr A G Eggleton, the Engineer in Charge of the No 1 Pumping Station of the Mundaring Weir. In 1906, Mr Eggleton was a member of the four man Hall Committee who worked to build a local hall and Mechanics Institute at the Mundaring Weir settlement. The granite for the house was chosen by Mr Eggleton from a local quarry, and the stone masonry was carried out by Ted Ingram of Mahogany Creek. Mr Eggleton died in 1938, and in 1940 his widow sold the house to her niece Mrs Reeves. Mr Reeves was also employed on the No 1 and No 2 pumping stations. The present owners purchased the property in 1957.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	

The 'Eggleton Residence' has *high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the Mundaring Shire and townsite as an excellent example of a house of the period and for its associations with the Chief Engineer on the No. 1 Pump.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The 'Eggleton Residence' should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 142.; MHHS File 'Mundaring Weir', information about the house from Nancy Dawes and Mavis Anderson (nee Reeves).	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8523

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 3



Photo:	South elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Eastern Hills Showcase			
Other Name (1)		Gallery Braun			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	27	Street Name	Hartung Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c 1905			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Braun			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Gallery	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)	Powell and Cameron, Architects		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	O. L. Haynes		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	Jarrah weatherboard		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	Major renovations in early 1990's and conversion to a gallery saw the removal of veranda enclosures etc. externally. Internally, the asbestos sheeting which had superseded the original lathe and plaster ceilings and wall linings, were replaced with plasterboard. Bathrooms and toilets were internalised and integrated with the existing house.		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
very high - gallery use has not diminished residential character			
Description:			

Physical Description:
The former residence sits in sympathetically landscaped gardens well back from its Hartung Street frontage. The basically square floor plan is surrounded on all four sides by weather board walls and wide verandas with timber flooring and criss-cross balustrading. The simply detailed verandas provide an inviting, cool retreat from the hot hills sun. All the main rooms have pairs of French doors opening onto the verandas adding to the elegance of its *Federation free style* character. The whole house and veranda sits under a large unbroken, hipped, corrugated iron roof with two small vented gambrels either end of the north-south running ridge. The site falls away to the rear (north) requiring tall timber stumps to elevate the back of the house and provide a view across the gardens to where the stables would once have been. The interior of the house, now gallery, has been carefully renovated so that its residential character and the original use of rooms is still apparent. Although the original detailing had long since been lost, some of the plasterboard cornices etc don't accurately reflect the authenticity of their period.

History of Place / Site: The house was designed in c 1905, by Perth architects Cameron and Powell for solicitor O. L. Haynes. The original access to the property was from Nichol Street and the original lot numbers were 4 and 5. There were stables at the rear of the property. Past owners have included sisters Mrs Turnball and Miss Lee Steere (1930s), Fisher (1940), Kendall (1950), McNamara (1965), Don and Bernie Chesson until 1991 when the present owners bought and extensively renovated the property and converted it for use as a gallery, 'Eastern Hills Showcase' (formerly Gallery Braun).

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The house/gallery at 27 Hartung Street has high social and aesthetic significance for the Mundaring township as an early example of a larger type weather-board residence of its period when similar large houses in the town were either stone or brick. Weather-boards were more commonly used for smaller cottages or outbuildings. Like 'Temuka' and 'Craigie House' this building is one of few remaining large timber houses of this calibre.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The house/gallery at 27 Hartung Street requires the highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place as a valuable example of a large timber residence in the Mundaring township.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. ; Information from the original drawings and title held by the current owners.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8524



South-West elevations, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 4



Photo:	East elevation
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, MHHS.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Cooee			
Other Name (1)		Bendings			
Other Name (2)		Residence 4 Yilgarn Street			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	4	Street Name	Yilgarn Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor		----------			
GPS		Latitude	-31.906820	Longitude	116.167840

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	28	1923	1024/563

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1933
Construction Date (2)	1995
Source/Details	MHHS, Maureen Tie
Site Type	Individual building or group
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Les Bending			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Bending family			
Construction Materials					
Walls	Weatherboard				
Roof	CGI				
Other					
Modifications	Originally two rooms, verandas and two front rooms added later				
Condition	good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This single storey symmetrical residence has a timber frame with jarrah weatherboards. The pitched roof has corrugated metal sheeting and extends over the front elevation to create a full width verandah roof supported on timber posts. The front verandah has decorative timber balustrades and fretwork between the posts. A brick chimney is located on the side elevation.

The front elevation features a centrally placed door flanked by three pane casement windows. The verandah is accessed by a flight of stairs from the front garden.

The dwelling is located within a well-maintained garden that includes many mature trees. A timber picket fence and gate is located on the front property boundary.

Additional structures are located in the rear of the property.

History of Place / Site:

In the 1890s, the land on which this house was built was part of a larger lot no.45, known as 'Forrest Block', owned by Alexander Forrest and Edmund Lacey.

In 1931, Les Bending purchased the land for £5, using savings from cutting timber for the boilers of the No 1 and No 2 Pumping Stations on the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. He had been a timber cutter since c 1918, when he left school at the age of 11 to help his uncle.

In 1933, Les built a two-room jarrah weatherboard and corrugated iron roof house which was typical of the timber worker's cottages of the period.

By 1947, when there were six children in the family, the house had a washhouse, an additional two front rooms and a veranda on three sides. A shed at the rear of the property was built in the 1930s, of timber thought to come from either Underdowns or Malcolm Smith's Mill in Sawyers Valley. The lattice was added in the 1950s which came from Malcolm Smith's Mill. Although Les Bending died in 1972, his widow Bess (nee Gray) continued to live in the house until her death in 1993, at the age of 83.

In October 1995, the house underwent extensive renovation including the painting of the original weatherboards. Since that time the place has undergone further minor additions and alterations.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life Infrastructure: Development of settlements and Services
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good and simple example of an Inter War California Bungalow style executed in weatherboard added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of this portion of Mundaring by former workers associated with the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
MHHS, Maureen Tie. Landgate Aerial photographs	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



East elevation, October 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Additional Photographs, 13 May 2024 by Jeff Murray MHHS.










COOEE

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 5



Photo:	South elevation
Date:	2016
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Netheridge			
Other Name (1)		Chudleigh			
Other Name (2)		Loose Box Restaurant			
Other Name (3)		Antiques			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	6825	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor		---------			
GPS		Latitude	116.162500	Longitude	-31.901200,

Land Description *:*			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	61	Diagram 73774	1837/144

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1907

Construction Date (2)		1995					
Source/Details		MHHS					
Site Type		Individual building or group					
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow					
Use(s) of Place *:*							
Original	Residence	Present	Retail premises		Other	Restaurant	
Architect/Designer (1)							
Architect/Designer (2)		Geoffrey Summerhayes (c 1990), Anthony Spiccia (1995)					
Other Associated Persons		Edward and Helen Pretty, Alain and Elizabeth Fabrègues					
Construction Materials *:*							
Walls	Weatherboard						
Roof	CGI						
Other							
Modifications	Access ramp and porch added to the entry.						
Condition							
Integrity		Authenticity					
High		Moderate					

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This single storey former residence constructed of a timber frame clad with jarrah weatherboard. The pitched corrugated metal roof extends to cover the verandah on all sides. Plantings obscure the views of the front elevation.

Entrance to the place is via an access ramp to the verandah. A small porch adjacent to the main entrance is a later addition.

The place is located within a landscaped garden that has many mature trees that contribute to the aesthetic value of the setting. A low brick wall is located on the front boundary of the property and includes a large break in the wall to accommodate an entrance to a circular driveway.

The site includes later buildings related to its commercial function.

History of Place / Site:

The original house on this site was built for Manager of the WA Branch of NZ Insurance Co., Edward Pretty and his wife Helen in 1907. The couple, originally from Queensland, settled in WA in 1895. Helen Jane Harrild Pretty, nee Walker (1847-1945) and their daughter, Helen Blanche Pretty lived in Mundaring permanently and Edward (c1850-1913) lived at their West Perth during the week. Edward settled permanently in Mundaring following his retirement in 1909.

Edward was a member of the committee which in December 1909, formed the Mundaring Horticultural Society as a break-away group from the Darling Range Horticultural Society (formed 1906).

Helen Pretty was instrumental in organizing a site and fete to launch Perth's Princess Margaret Hospital for Children. Whilst living in Mundaring at, she provided many voluntary services and donated the organ to the Anglican Church of the Epiphany. Until his death in

1913, Edward was a benefactor of the Mundaring Primary school. Mrs Pretty left the house in c1928 and died in Subiaco in 1939.

The electoral rolls of 1909 note that the home was named 'Netheridge' during the period in which the Pretty's lived at the residence. Edward died in 1913 and his wife and daughter lived on in the house until c1928. The subsequent occupants were the North family who named the house 'Chudleigh'. Reginald Petherick North died in 1928 and his wife Constance Gertrude nee Newman (1886-1961) lived on in the house until her death. The origin of the name 'Chudleigh' is likely to be derived from Reginal North who was born in UK although it is not determined if he had a connection with the small town in Devon, of that name.

In the early 1990s, under the direction of architect Geoffrey Summerhayes, the property was extensively renovated to house the award-winning Loose Box Restaurant owned and managed by award winning Alain and Elizabeth Fabrègues. The restaurant had previously operated from smaller premises in Sawyers Valley since 1980. The additions were largely to the rear of the original residence.

In 1995, six cottages for overnight accommodation were built nearby on the west side of the restaurant building.

Aerial photographs indicate that there have been no major external additions or alterations since that time.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- Although adapted, the place has aesthetic value as a good example of Federation Bungalow residence executed in weatherboard added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Mundaring by leading members of the Perth professional community.
- The place has historic value as a demonstration of the scale of homes built for professional men and their families.
- The place has historic value for its association with former owners Edward and Helen Pretty; and Alain and Elizabeth Fabrègues.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 120, 123, 126.; Brochures from the Loose Box Restaurant. *The West Australian,* 9 June 1939, p. 6. Landgate Aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls Wise's Post Office Directories.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	25893



Gate on the Great Eastern Highway Boundary, November 2015.
(Source Hocking Heritage + Architecture)



Gate on the Great Eastern Highway Boundary, November 2015.
(Source Hocking Heritage + Architecture)



South elevation, , August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



East elevation, (2015)
(Photo taken by Shire of Mundaring)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 6



Photo:	Graystone
Date:	3 May 2024
Source:	MHHS, Jeff Murray

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Graystone and Begonia Tea Rooms			
Other Name (1)		Greystone			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	940	Street Name	Coppin Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor		north of Great Eastern Hwy			
GPS		Latitude	-31.900291	Longitude	116.152144

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	1	Diagram 10862	2087/384

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c 1932			
Construction Date (2)		c 1987			
Source/Details		MHHS: P.M. Palmer			
Site Type		Individual building or group			
Architectural Style		Inter War California Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)	Primo & Peter Tucci		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials			
Walls	Granite		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Stucco rendered quoins		
Modifications	Change of roof and addition to the northern elevation		
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The place is not visible from the street so it is not possible to provide a detailed description or determine the condition of the place.

Earlier photographs and aerial photographs indicate the residence is a square plan form with verandahs on at least two sides, roofed with by an extension of the main roof. The verandah roof is supported on pillars comprised of a square stone base and rendered posts.

The casement windows appear to be surrounded by quoins of rendered stone.

The mature plantings around the residence contribute to the aesthetic value of the setting.

The former Tea Rooms building is a simple rectangular plan form with one external wall showing the construction from stone laid in a diagonal pattern. The simple skillion roof is corrugated metal sheeting hidden behind a masonry parapet which features a stepped detail on the short ends of the building. The later addition to the east, and across the front elevation of the building of metal cladding and a bull nose style verandah roof are of a later construction.

History of Place / Site:

Tucci Residence

This house was constructed in c 1932, by Italian born brothers Primo and Pietro Tucci, using local granite from the Zamia Quarry further north in Coppin Road. This quarry was originally operated by Peters and Gillies. Primo Tucci and his family lived in the house on its 5 acre block until the 1960s.

Primo who had migrated to Western Australia in 1926 aged 22, suffered a significant injury in 1932 at the quarry when a charge went off unexpectedly. He lost the sight in one eye and it may have been this incident and possibly some compensation from the quarry owners Wilson, Gray and Co which enabled the purchase of this land and construction of the house.

In the mid-1950s, the nearby shop on Great Eastern Highway (north-east corner) was also built by the Tucci brothers and features granite from the same quarry. On the opposite (south-east) corner of Great Eastern Highway, are the remnants of a washhouse they also built, again using locally quarried granite. This building was part of a residence which was formerly adjacent to the washhouse. The residence was demolished in the 1970s to enable the widening of Great Eastern Highway.

In c1977, a small addition was added to the northern elevation of the Tucci Residence and this was further extended in following years.

The original roof of Primo Tucci's residence was replaced in c 1987, and over the last decades years an extensive garden established.

Begonia Shops

Begonia Tearooms located on the adjacent site was originally part of the Graystone property. The Tucci family built and established the Tea Rooms in 1959 using granite from their nearby quarry on Coppin Road. In 1961, Joe and Garnie Smith, with Regent and Merle Maisie purchased the Tearooms from the Tucci's after they couldn't make it into a successful business. The original lot was subdivided in 1962 to accommodate this change of ownership.

The new owners retained the tearoom concept, adding Devonshire teas, while also introducing fresh produce and a BP-branded petrol station, which proved successful. Within the granite building was three main sections, the tearoom, produce area and a space for oils and spare car parts. There was a seamless transition between the three areas with Italian tile flooring adorning the Tearooms.

The fresh fruit and vegetables were sourced from all over Western Australia including from the West Perth Markets and, apples and stone fruit from Nannup and Donnybrook. At this stage, Begonia had a well-known name in the country area for providing quality fruit and vegetables, that they were boxing up and sending by rail over 250 boxes a week.

Despite tempting offers, they maintained independence from BP. After 15 years in 1976, the Smith and Maisie Family sold on the Tearooms and later became the Begonia General Store selling stock feeds and AMPOL branded fuel.

In c.2009, the site was redeveloped with the addition of a modern service station, and the original granite-built Tearooms were refurbished into Begonia Pets and Produce retaining the historic name.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of an Inter War California Bungalow style executed in granite and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Tucci family who demonstrate the experience of many migrants to Western Australia who established a new life and contributed to the community.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.
- The Tea Rooms have social value for the members of the community who have visited the premises for a range of purposes since 1959. The premises are a landmark in this portion of Great Eastern Highway.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. Letter from P.M. Palmer 25th May 1995. *The Daily News,* 13 April 1932, p. 6. NAA: K269, 6 Sep 1926 Caprera. Aerial photographs, 1954 -2024, Landgate. Lost Mundaring & Surroundings Local History Museum.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Archival photograph, December 1995, Maureen Tie, MDHS.



Additional Photographs, Jeff Murray MHHS, 13 May 2024.

















Photograph courtesy of Lost Mundaring & Surroundings Local History Museum



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 7



Photo:	South-west elevations
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Captain Scott's Cottage			
Other Name (1)		Stratheden			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	2965	Street Name	Jacoby Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
37067					
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c 1901			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		MHHS			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Captain Scott		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	weatherboard		
Roof	corrugated iron with bullnosed veranda		
Other			
Modifications	additions to rear and recent renovations and adaptations		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
high			
Description:			

Physical Description:
Captain Scott's Cottage is a small weatherboard residence which appears to have been built in two stages, as the rear has a separate hipped roof and there is a change in the profile of the weather-boards from 'ship lap' to plain lapped and feather edged . The front section has two rooms surrounded by a bullnosed corrugated iron veranda roof attached below the eaves of the main roof. The veranda terminates at the sides where it meets the three rear rooms across the back. The entry into the front rooms from the veranda is through a four panel door with side and high lights. The front rooms have lathe and plaster walls and pressed metal ceilings. The rear rooms have vertical jarrah 'V' boarding up to dado height on the walls with the top section of the walls of horizontal boarding together with jarrah boarding to the ceilings. Beyond the original rear rooms, a back veranda or addition has been enclosed to provide additional living space. The cottage is well preserved and an excellent example of a small 'workers' cottage although its detailing and finish is possibly better that than what was typical of its time. The cottage also demonstrates adaptive use as modifications have been made to suit changing needs and lifestyles.

History of Place / Site: Retired Bunbury harbour master Captain Thomas Scott built this weatherboard and iron roofed house in c 1901, and lined the inside walls with jarrah. In October 1924, the *Swan Express* reported the death of his wife, and listed the mourners as Thomas Scott, his sons Harold and Colin, and daughters Mrs Dunill and Florence. One of the daughters, most likely Florence (Catherine?), lived in the cottage until the 1980s. In recent times it has been renovated, with additions to the core of the house.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

Captain Scott's cottage has *high social and aesthetic significance* as a well preserved and excellent example of a small 'workers' cottage. Its detailing and finish is possibly better than what was typical of its time and most of which has survived intact despite adaptation and modification over the years. As such, the cottage also demonstrates adaptive use as modifications have been made to suit changing needs and lifestyles.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Captain Scott's cottage requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Care should be taken with any future adaptation, alterations and additions that the integrity of materials and the character of the place are recognised and carried out sympathetically.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid.; MHHS, Maureen Tie., *Swan Express,* 24th October 1924.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8525

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 8



Photo:	Gugeri Property
Date:	2007
Source:	Courtesy Mundaring & Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Gugeri/Doust					
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Vineyard					
Other Name (2)		St Bernard					
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No.	1195	Street Name	Halifax Place				
Suburb/Town		Mundaring					
Other Locational descriptor		Access Road is Darkan Street					
GPS		Latitude	-31.918507	Longitude	116.182397		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio				
---------	2	Diagram 22288	1428/813				
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1)		c 1882					
Construction Date (2)		1970s					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 112.					
Site Type		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style		Victorian Georgian					
Use(s) of Place *:*							
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	Vineyard		

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Peter Gugeri Jacoby Brothers		
Construction Materials			
Walls	Weatherboard		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
Modifications	Additions under skillion roof in the 1970s.		
Condition	Unknown		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The place is not visible from the street so it is not possible to provide a detailed description or determine the condition of the place. Information from earlier site visits indicate the simple cottage is a simple timber framed cottage of weatherboard with a roof of corrugated metal sheeting.

The open landscape which is indicative of the former commercial vineyard contributes to the aesthetic value of the setting.

History of Place / Site:

London born wine merchant Peter Anthony Gugeri who came to Western Australia in 1871, was the first person to acquire freehold land in the Mundaring locality.

In 1882, he began work on his 120 acre (49 ha) vineyard and orchard property 'St Bernard". Gugeri's wine won first prize at the Royal Show in 1884, and by 1888 he handled nearly one third of the state's whole wine and spirit trade.

In November 1893, after financial difficulties forced him to sell, the property was bought by Mathieson, Fred and Daniel Jacoby. Mathieson Jacoby (1869-1915) (later MLA for the district) registered the property as the 'Mundaring' Vineyard, using the aboriginal word for the area which is thought to mean 'a high place on a high place'. By December 1894, the nearby Gugeri siding on the Eastern Railway was renamed Mundaring.

In May 1989, when the adjacent townsite was gazetted it too took the name Mundaring. From the early 1900s, the Mundaring Vineyard was managed by Cecil Stribling and then later taken over by Oliver Boddinar who converted it to an orchard. The site now consists of a number of privately owned properties.

Aerial photographs indicate that the original cottage was smaller than the current form and located within the vineyard. Additions were undertaken in the 1970s and the form and extant of the place has not changed significantly since then.

Subdivision and development of the adjacent land has largely removed all evidence of the former vineyard although the place has maintained its rural setting.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a Victorian Georgian style executed in timber and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Gugeri and Jacoby families who were instrumental in the establishment and development of the Mundaring district.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 44, 111-114, 116, 126, 135-6, 144, 153. Landgate Aerial photographs	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Construction detail of the cottage, 2007.
Courtesy MHHS

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 9



Photo:	Top left: front elevation of "Ballindown" Bottom Left: Stone 'servants' quarters. Right: interior of front living/dining room
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Faversham	
Other Name (1)		Ballindown	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	2075 (Lot 16)	Street Name	Jacoby Street
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*								
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio		Item No	
	16				1595/787			
DESCRIPTION:								
Construction Date (1)	c 1913							
Construction Date (2)								
Source/Details	National Trust Assessment, 1995.							
Site Type	0101							
Use(s) of Place *:*								
Original	Residence		Present	Residence		Other		
Architect/Designer (1)								
Architect/Designer (2)								
Other Associated Persons	Alex and Rosa McCallum, Monger Sisters							
Construction Materials *:*								
Walls	stone		weatherboard		brick quoins			
Roof	corrugated iron/zincalume							
Other								
Modifications	verandas added 1948, and various internal modifications over the years							
Condition	very good							
Integrity								
very high								
Description:								

"Ballindown" sits amongst large trees and landscaped gardens off Jacoby Street on the western outskirts of the Mundaring townsite. Buildings on the site include the main residence, servants quarters, stables and loft. A former head gardener's cottage, now a separate property, was also built on the northern side of the 5 acre property fronting Great Eastern Highway.

The main residence is a large rambling house using an eclectic but unified combination of materials and 'federation' styling. A large hipped corrugated iron/zincalume roof encompasses the main residence with its surrounding wide, timber floor boarded verandas. The walls of the house are local laterite stone on the western half and weatherboard on the east. Whether this is indicative of the house being built in stages has not been determined. French doors open out onto the verandas and the entry door and sidelights have leadlight stained glass with a floral motive which is also carried through onto other windows and doors. The entry leads to central hall which has a coloured glass roof light ceiling. Off the entry to the east is a large living/dining room in the weather-board section of the house. It has decorative lath and plaster vaulted ceilings with ribbed mouldings and ceiling roses. Detailing throughout the house is of a consistently high standard with moulded timber skirtings, architraves and Art Nouveau door furniture.

The 'servants quarters' adjacent to the rear of the main residence are of matching style with stone walls and brick quoins but instead of verandas there are decorative timber window canopies and entry porches. The quarters have now been converted to bed and breakfast type accommodation. The stables, barn and loft are separated somewhat to the north-east of the residence and are of weatherboard and corrugated iron construction.

History of Place / Site: Coach-builder and ironmonger Alexander McCallum, who came here from South Australia in 1895, built “Ballindown” at Mundaring as a weekender for himself and wife Rosa. At the same time, they retained a house in Beach Street, Cottesloe. Title deed information indicates that the 8-acre lot on which “Ballindown” was built was first purchased by George Rae in 1911, and sold later that year to Rosa McCallum. In 1913, the McCallums purchased Lot 65 on the eastern side of their property, and it is likely that the house dates from about this time. Although the McCallums used “Ballindown” as a weekender and were away overseas every winter, they still actively participated in the local community. Alex McCallum was patron of many sporting teams, including the local cricket club. They were benefactors of the 1914 Anglican Church of the Epiphany, and it has been suggested that the stonemasons employed by McCallum to build parts of his house were responsible for the church. As well as being the first person in Mundaring with a motor car and a home lighting plant, McCallum was an Administrator of the World War I Trench Comforts Fund. To the delight of local children, he was also the annual “Father Christmas”.

During their time at Ballindown, the McCallums also added a billiard room, servant’s quarters and close to the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), a gardener’s cottage. McCallum’s gardener, Mr. Atkinson, a local orchardist, supervised the property in their absence and is reputed to have looked after his employer’s donated roses at the Mundaring War Memorial.



Mundaring War Memorial and rose garden, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

In 1941, when McCallum died, Rosa sold the property, and in 1948, it was purchased by the Monger sisters from York who re-named it “Faversham”, after their family’s home. After making some alterations to the veranda and billiard room, Ethel, Norma and Eileen Monger operated “Faversham” as a convalescent home for short stay patients who had been discharged from hospital. In c. 1968, when the Lenegens purchased “Faversham” they continued the convalescent home.

In 1970, the Wilkinson-Cox family re-named the property “Ballindown” and restored the house as a family home and altered the outbuildings. When the Wiltshires purchased the property in June 1993, they re-used the name “Faversham” At present “Faversham” is a family home, with overnight guest accommodation.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility: People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

"Ballindown /Faversham" has *very high social and historic significance* for:

- its associations with a prominent local and State recognised person in Alexander McCallum;
- as a reminder of how the hills developed as a holiday destination for the wealthy;
- as an example of a hills retreat built for the wealthy at the turn of the century and of which there are few remaining examples with such integrity (scarcity value);
- as one of the most significant private houses built in Mundaring especially at that time;
- and as an example of the adaptive use of large residences as convalescent homes which were formerly an important part of post hospital care; and more recently for bed and breakfast accommodation.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

"Ballindown / Faversham" requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Future alterations, additions and any further adaptation of buildings on the site needs to be continued with the same degree of sensitivity, care and integrity that has occurred to date.

Consideration should be given to referring to the place by its original name of "Ballindown" instead of "Faversham" which was only used from 1948 - 1970 by the then owners who also had associations with "Faversham House" in York and with which "Ballindown" could be confused.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 123-4, 126; Bush, Fiona, *National Trust Assessment of Faversham*, February 1995; MHHS File -‘Mundaring’.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	4546

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 10



Photo:	Ballindown's gardener's cottage
Date:	August 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Ballindown Gardener's Cottage	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	6170	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1920s
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	National Trust Assessment, 1995.
Site Type	0101

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Alex McCallum, Mr Atkinson			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	weatherboard				
Roof	painted corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	some veranda enclosures				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

The simple weatherboard gardener's cottage is located close to the south side of Great Eastern Highway on what used to be the main gates for the entry to the original "Ballindown" property. The front of the cottage has a veranda across its full width (the southern end now enclosed) and under a shallower pitched extension of the main red painted corrugated iron roof. The main roof is pitched up and over the front rooms forming gable ends to the north and south. Additional rooms are located under leanto extensions to the rear. The colourful (but not inappropriately) painted cottage is well maintained and provides a welcoming approach to Mundaring from the west. The building is now occupied by a dentistry.

History of Place / Site: This cottage was built in the early 1920s by Alex McCallum, the owner of Ballindown to house his gardener and local orchardist, Mr Atkinson. When Alex and Rosa McCallum travelled overseas each winter, Atkinson looked after the property and is said to have tendered the roses at the Mundaring War Memorial.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The weatherboard gardener's cottage is *significant socially, historically and aesthetically* for its associations with, and as an example of employee's housing attached to a substantial property such as "Ballindown".

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The "Ballindown" gardener's cottage should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 123-4.; MHHS Maureen Tie , information from Mrs Lillian Puzey (nee Atkinson); Bush, *Fiona National Trust Assessment of Faversham (Ballindown*), February 1995.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8526



Ballindown's gardener's cottage, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 11



Photo:	South-east elevation
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		‘Temuka’			
Other Name (1)		Hills Veterinary Clinic			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	7495	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1911			
Construction Date (2)		c. 1916-17 Brick building on north			
Source/Details		MHHS			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Veterinary Clinic	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Luhrs family			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	weather-board	brick	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	Brick additions at rear 1916-17; modifications for veterinary clinic 1980's		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
High			

Description:

'Temuka' is a large weatherboard and brick (later addition) residence on Great Eastern Highway, which together with several adjacent large brick and stone houses on both sides of the road make a strong visual statement on the eastern approaches to the Mundaring townsite. The substantial house, with large hipped corrugated iron roof and surrounding verandas, is one of few examples in its use of weatherboard which was more commonly used on smaller cottages.

History of Place / Site: In 1898, 29-year-old Theo Luhrs, his first wife Emmelina and brother John came from the New Zealand Goldfields to the Mundaring Weir camp, where they established a boarding house and general store. In c. 1903, with the dispersal of the Mundaring Weir construction camp-site, Luhrs took over John Frank's general store in Jacoby Street, Mundaring, where he stayed until 1911, when he sold it to James Wells.

Also in 1911, 'Temuka', said to be Maori for "welcome", was built for the Luhrs on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway). It was a weatherboard and iron-roofed house with four rooms and a central passage. In 1912, while travelling with Theo to Germany, Emily died, and in April 1914, Theo married 33-year-old, Victorian-born, Mundaring School assistant teacher, Henrietta Fairfax. Their only child Theo was born in August 1916. Meanwhile, 'Temuka' had been in the care of Theo's sister Henriette. In c. 1916, the Luhrs family moved back to 'Temuka', and soon afterwards, a brick kitchen and dining room was added to the north (back) of the house, which by then, had become a weekend or holiday guesthouse. In c. 1920, to accommodate extra guests from Temuka, Luhrs built 'Belair' on land to the west of their gravel-paved tennis court.

During his time in Mundaring, Theo purchased many properties including a butcher's shop, two general stores, and the Glen Osmond Orchard at Sawyers Valley. When Theo died in March 1922, Hetty sold 'Glen Osmond' and, despite her re-marriage in November 1923, she continued to run 'Temuka' as a guest house and convalescent home. The depression of the early 1930's, forced her to sell 'Belair', rent out 'Temuka' and move with her husband, to the country. In c. 1945, her son Theo Fairfax Luhrs and wife Dorothy (nee Biddle) returned to 'Temuka' with their three children. In the early 1950's, when Hetty's husband Charles Hughes was killed, she came back to 'Temuka', working in 1954 as relieving post mistress at the Weir Hotel Post Office Agency. In 1965, Hetty died, and a year later 'Temuka' was sold. The house was the first headquarters of the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society. At present, the house, with some alterations is used as the Hills Veterinary Clinic.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility: Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

'Temuka' has *very high aesthetic, historic and social significance* for its townscape value, particularly in the surrounding context of several other large houses, and in its use of weatherboard on a substantial residence; for its associations with Luhrs and as an example of adaptive use during the life of the Mundaring township.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

'Temuka' requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Future adaptive use, alteration and additions should be in sympathy with the original fabric of the place and the streetscape.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 118, 123, 137; MHHS file 'Mundaring'; Giles, Robin, 'Temuka' paper compiled 1991.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8527

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 12



Photo:	Front, South-west elevation
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Humphrey Residence			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	21	Street Name	Hartung Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1923			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		MHHS			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Dr Humphrey			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	painted brick		
Roof	terracotta tiles		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
very high			
Description:			

The brick residence at 21 Hartung street has a large hipped roof with small central ridge and gambrels. The tiled roof (possibly originally corrugated iron) sweeps down with a slight change of pitch over the full width verandas. Set well back from the street, the house, with its bracketed timber veranda posts and pairs of French doors opening from the main rooms onto the veranda, has a gracious appearance. It is a good example of the *late federation/art nouveau* period for a moderately sized residence of its time.

History of Place / Site: This was the residence of Dr Edward Scott Humphrey, formerly of Cottesloe, who practiced medicine in Mundaring from early 1925.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	
The brick residence at 21 Hartung Street has *high social and aesthetic significance* as a good example of a moderately large house of the late federation/art nouveau period.	

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The brick residence at 21 Hartung Street should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 128; *Swan Express* 20th March 1925.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8528

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 13



Photo:	South elevation
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place	George Ingram Residence		
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	7405	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town	Mundaring		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	
Site Type	0101

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Consulting Rooms	Other	Child Care
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		George Ingram			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Granite	Brick quoins			
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

The stone residence sits at the prominent intersection of Great Eastern Highway and Stoneville Road in the town centre of Mundaring. The materials, character and style of the house relate strongly to the adjacent Great Eastern Highway houses of 'Belair' and 'Temuka' dating from the early part of the century. It contributes significantly to the streetscape both in its own right and as part of the adjoining properties.

History of Place / Site: George Ingram, son of Edward lived here, after moving from Mahogany Creek. He operated his blacksmith business from this site and was a member of the Mundaring Lodge. The building is now occupied by an optician.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

"Ingram's" house at the corner of Great Eastern Highway and Stoneville Road has *very high aesthetic and social significance* for its street/town scape qualities, materials and character.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

"Ingram's" house requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Any future alterations or adaptations should be carried out sympathetically with the original significant fabric and in the context of the street/town scape qualities of the place and site.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. MHHS; History of the Mundaring Lodge from Des Ashman

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8529



North-west elevation, showing veranda, granite and brick quoins, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 14



Photo:	Front elevation of cottage
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, MHHS.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Woodland Cottage			
Other Name (1)		Yaralla (Home in the Trees)			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	17	Street Name	Hartung Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor		---------			
GPS		Latitude	-31.898650	Longitude	116.164250

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	Lot 70 Part Lot 106	66415	1851 / 802

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1910
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS: Robin & Norman Giles
Site Type	Individual building or group

Architectural Style		Federation Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Watson			
Construction Materials					
Walls	Weatherboard				
Roof	CGI				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Description:

This single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad residence has a pitched roof with a projecting bay with a gable that has a simple louvered decoration in the apex of the gable and a timber framed sash window below. The roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting and has a brick chimney.

The entrance to the house is via a porch entry which is covered by the extension of the roof to create an awning supported on timber posts. Other elevations have a similar roof extensions creating verandahs around the houses, portions of which have been enclosed.

The windows and doors which are visible are timber framed and reflect a range of styles.

The gardens around the residence are dense and contain several mature trees.

History of Place / Site:

The property was originally Lot 106, and the original four roomed house, with its pressed metal ceilings and internal jarrah boarding, it is understood to have been built c1910 and lived in by Elizabeth Watson (c1869-1936) the wife of William Whelan Watson (c1861-1914) who worked in the Goldfields as an engineer.

At the rear of the house, on lots 102, 113, and 114 which run down to Bugle Tree creek, the Watsons planted an extensive orchard. Several significant trees possibly from the Watson's time remain in the garden. These include fruit trees, four Turpentines, and a very old Carob, some of which were possibly planted by Elizabeth Watson. Mrs Watson, as well as raising her family of three children, worked hard for the Mundaring community.

The original landholding has been subdivided and this residence is now separated from the remnant of the orchard and Bugle Tree creek.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Mining and mineral resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a simple expression of the Federation Bungalow style executed in weatherboard added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of this portion of Mundaring by the Watson family.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and the original portion demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid.:
Letter from Robin and Norman Giles, 24th May 1995 & 11th June 1996.
The Daily News 15 Feb 1936, p. 14.
Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983.

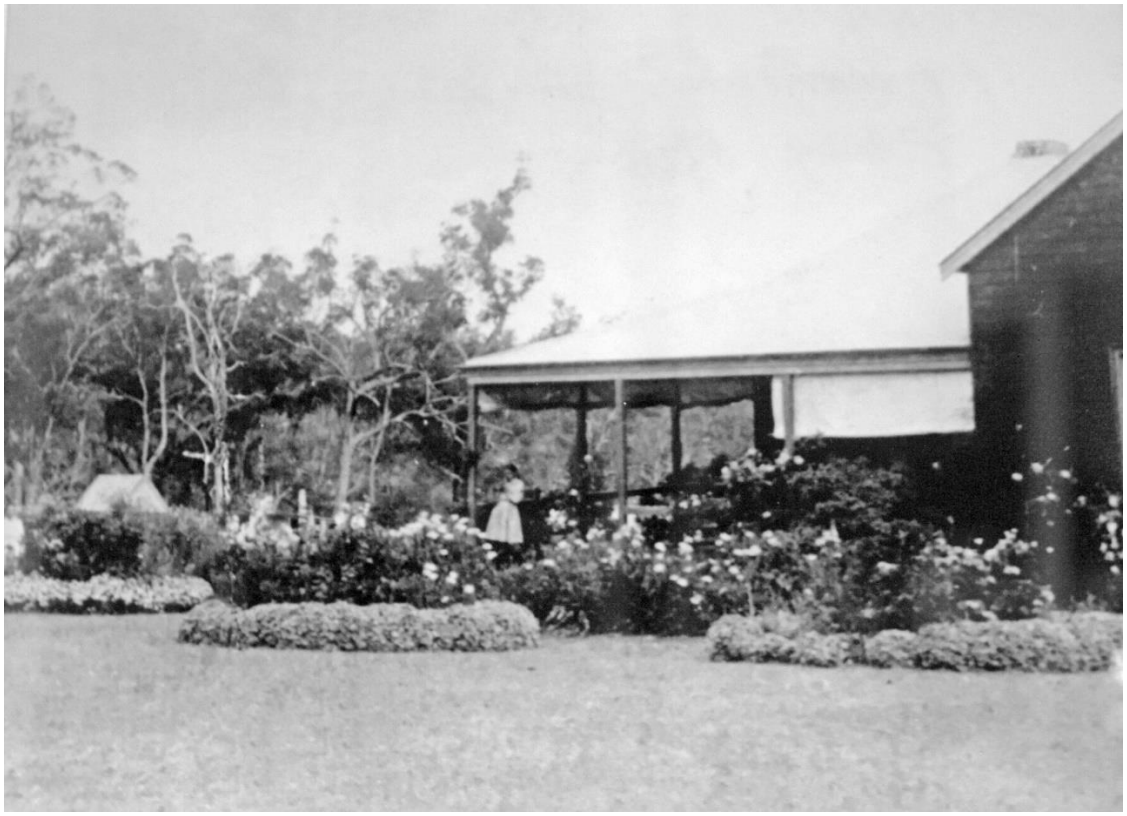
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Archival Photograph, mid 1990s, Robin Giles, MHHS



Archival Photographs, no date. Courtesy MHHS.

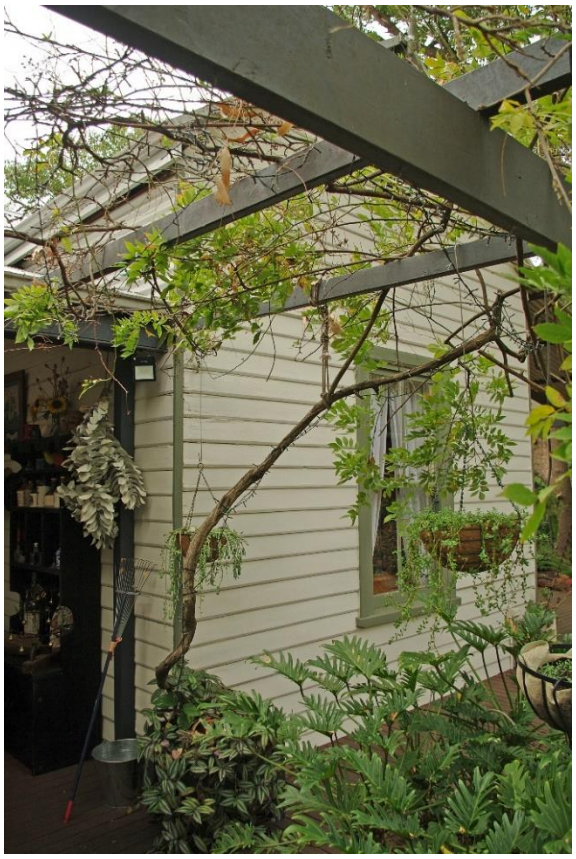




Additional 3 May 2024 photographs, Jeff Murray, MHHS.









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 15



Photo:	South elevation
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		‘Belair’		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	7435	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town		Mundaring		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*				
Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c 1920		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		MHHS		
Site Type		0101		

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Physiotherapy Clinic	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Luhrs family			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	stone	brick			
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

'Belair' is a large brick and stone wall residence on the eastern approaches to Mundaring of the Great Eastern Highway. Together with several other large adjacent houses it has visual importance and townscape/ streetscape significance for Mundaring. The large hipped corrugated iron roof integrates the large wide verandas around the walls of the residence which are stone up to window sill level and brickwork above. This is an unusual example of the use of materials as brickwork in combination with stone was generally used for quoining. This may be an influence of the *Art Nouveau* style as would be expect to be reflected in a house of this period but which in this case reflects, in its external appearance, a character of (very late) *Federation free style* in its simple timber detailing to the verandas. The building is now occupied by an accountancy business.

History of Place / Site: *(Provide brief notes on history of place or events on the site.)*
For history notes see Site No. 11 'Temuka', an adjacent residence built earlier by the same owners, the Luhrs family.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

'Belair' has *high aesthetic, historic and social significance* for Mundaring because of its townscape value; its late *Federation* style and unusual use of brick and stone; and for its associations with the Luhrs family.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

'Belair' requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place*. Any future alterations and additions should be sympathetic to the original fabric and the streetscape values of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 118, 123, 137; MHHS file 'Mundaring'; Giles, Robin, 'Temuka' paper compiled 1991.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8530



View from south-east, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 16



Photo:	North elevation
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, MHHS

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Sir Thomas Coombes House (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Residence 5450 Phillips Road			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	5450	Street Name	Phillips Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor		----------			
GPS		Latitude	-31.905020	Longitude	116.157860

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
---------	100	DP 222765	1646/116

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1910
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS
Site Type	Individual building or group

Architectural Style		Federation Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Sir Thomas Coombe			
Construction Materials					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Tile				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
This single storey brick residence has a symmetrical plan form with a hipped tiled roof which is extended on three sides to form the verandah roof over the wrap around verandahs. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts and a timber balustrade of vertical balusters is present on all sides. A number of timber French doors with fan lights provide access from the verandah to the interior.

The residence is located on a sloping site providing different heights above the ground around the building. Access to the place is via a flight of steps at the rear of the place.

The residence is located in a garden largely comprised of grass and mature plantings.

History of Place / Site:

This house, reputed to be the first in Mundaring with a tiled roof, was built for Sir Thomas Coombe. Sir Thomas was a successful businessman in Perth in the growing cinema industry during the 1920s and 1930s. He built several cinemas including the elegant Prince of Wales and in 1928 financed the ambitions and elaborate Ambassadors Theatre in Hay Street Perth.

He was President of the Theatrical Managers' Association in Western Australia and was an active fundraised during World War One and generously supported the Boy Scouts Association.

It is understood that Sheok timber left over from the internal lining of the Prince of Wales Chambers built in 1922 was used to line the separate servants' quarters at the 17 acre property in Mundaring. Information from 1995 research stated that within the former billiard room of the main house the cue racks and score-board were still present. The estate, said to be used by Sir Thomas' mistress, originally contained two other houses for workmen, and a stable.

Aerial photographs indicate that there has been no change to the form or extent of the residence since the mid 20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment. Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Statement of Significance	

- The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a Federation Bungalow style residence executed in brick and tile.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Sir Thomas Coomb who was active in the business community of Western Australia particularly the entertainment industry.
- The place has historic value for its association with the period in the early 20th century when professional men built secondary homes in the district for vacations but they still demonstrated the standard and details expected by these members of the community.

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

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid.; MHHS, letter from previous owner Doug Foley, (Foley and Molineri) n.d. c 1993. J. H. M. Honniball, 'Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose (1873–1959)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/coombe-sir-thomas-melrose-12856/text23213 , published first in hardcopy 2005, accessed online 2 February 2024.	

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Archival photograph August 1995, Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd



Additional photographs: 13 May 2024





Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 17



Photo:	East and north elevation
Date:	April 2011
Source:	Heritage Council of Western Australia (photo taken by David Treloar)

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Mundaring Station-master's House			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	3060	Street Name	Jacoby Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
46080					
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1902/03			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details					

Site Type		0703			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Railway Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	brick				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					

Description:

The Mundaring station-master's house is diagonally opposite the Mundaring Hotel in Jacoby Street and side on to the street and railway reserve which is now the site of the Mundaring sculpture park. The house is near the original station platform which has been adapted as a stage for the park's amphitheatre. It is a simple brick residence, typical of the standard government pattern of the period, with central hall, rooms off either side and rear leanto providing bathroom, laundry etc. The hipped corrugated iron roof extends down lower across the front (east) to form a full width veranda. The building is now occupied by the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.

History of Place / Site: When the townsite of Mundaring was gazetted in May 1898, one of the earliest buildings constructed was the railway station. The brick and iron station-master's house was built some time later, and is one of the few remaining railway residences in the shire. The others are at Glen Forrest, Wooroloo and Mount Helena.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Station-master's house has *high social and historic significance* as one of the few railway fragments remaining intact and as a reminder of the importance of the railways to the development of the region and the impact it had on the community lifestyle.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

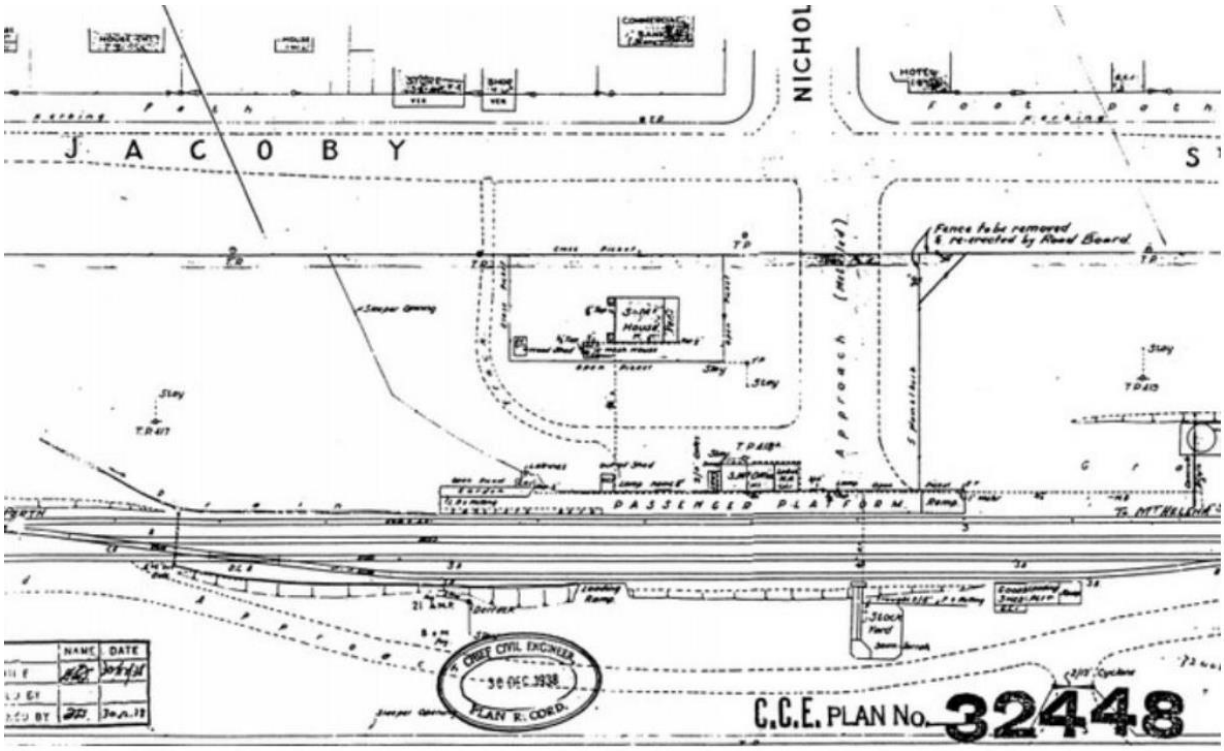
The Mundaring Station-master's house should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition. Interpretive material should be displayed adjacent to the house in the old railway reserve to provide more detail and compliment the information contained in the 'Walk Trail' shelters nearby.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 116, 117.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8531



Mundaring railway station and station master's house, 1938
(Source: Signalling Interest Group of Western Australia)



East and north elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 18



Photo:	South and west elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring Hotel	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	3115 (Lot 501)	Street Name	Cnr Jacoby and Nichol Streets
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Originally Lot 54	

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1899
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 116
Site Type	0506

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hotel	Present	Hotel	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		H.A. Hummerston, John C. Chipper, Fred Jacoby.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	brick				
Roof	painted corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	painted brickwork; veranda and internal alterations				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					

Description:

The two storey Mundaring Hotel sits on the corner of Jacoby and Nichol Streets Mundaring opposite the railway reserve sculpture park to the south and the Mundaring Hall on the adjacent (west) corner. It is of the *Federation Free Style* period and has landmark qualities, positioned prominently in the old heart of Mundaring around the railway station. The first floor verandas and balustrades still overhang the footpath and have not been removed as has been the fate of most of the hotels throughout the State. However, the original decorative timber veranda columns and first floor balustrades have unfortunately been replaced with brick piers and flush panel balustrades. The verandas wrap around the street frontage from Nichol Street to Jacoby Street, terminating at a projecting 'residents' entry featuring narrow, arched windows and door. The red brick walls have been painted 'off-white' and the rendered band at door head height painted dark red, all of which has changed the character of the place although its form and integrity remain quite high. Obtrusive signage on the walls and veranda detract from the appearance and original character of the Hotel. The corrugated iron roof is painted red and has a simple hipped form punctuated by two, relatively tall brick chimneys with decorative rendered mouldings. Internally the hotel has undergone various 'modernisations' which has removed much of its original decoration and finish.

History of Place / Site: On 22nd October 1898, **s**oon after the Mundaring townsite was gazetted in May 1898, H.A. Hummerston, then licensee of the Helena Vale Hotel in Railway Parade Midland, acquired lots 54 and 55 on the corner of Jacoby and Nichol Streets and near to the newly-built Mundaring Railway Station. In April 1899, the first publican Albert Maddock, opened the two-storey, brick building for business. In June 1900, John Chipper took over the lease and began to advertise to attract the holiday resort trade. It became a very popular weekend retreat and many other guest houses and cottages, such as 'Temuka', followed the trend. Before the Masonic Lodge in Jacoby Street was built in 1926, meetings of the local Freemasons Lodge were held in the hotel. In January 1929, the lease was taken over by Bob Crawford from the Freemasons Hotel in Bridgetown. After Hummerston died in 1932, the hotel was bought by Mundaring identity Fred Jacoby. Jacoby first came to Mundaring in November 1893, when he and brother Mathieson Harry and father Daniel purchased the vineyard Peter Gugeri had established in 1882. In recent times, the hotel was owned by prominent Mundaring family, the Italiano Brothers.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and civic activities; People and Events..
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Hotel has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for its two storey styling and landmark qualities; its associations with the old heart of Mundaring and prominent people involved with the development of the district.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mundaring Hotel requires *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* At an appropriate time, the external elevations of the Hotel should be returned to their original appearance and the interiors restored. The Mundaring Shire should explore possible conservation incentives available to encourage the owners to undertake the necessary works. Signage on the building should be modified, in the restoration process, to be more sensitively integrated with the building. Interpretive material to illustrate the history of the place, either by way of displays or in the redecoration of the interiors, is also to be encouraged.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 112, 116-7, 197; *Swan Express,* 18th January 1929.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1674



Mundaring Hotel c.1905
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Mundaring Hotel, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 19



Photo:	South elevation
Date:	November 2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Mundaring Hall		
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Agricultural Hall		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	1 (Lot 3065)	Street Name	Nichol Street	
Suburb/Town		Mundaring		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Originally Lot 46		
Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
21119				
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1901		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 118.		
Site Type		0803		

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hall	Present	Hall	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		S.W. Jones, Architect. (1901)			
Architect/Designer (2)		F.G.B. Hawkins, Architect (1937)			
Other Associated Persons		M.H. Jacoby, J.C. Chipper, H.H. Stinton			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	brick				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	Front elevation modified and new hall built to the rear				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

The Mundaring Hall sits at the corner of Nichol and Jacoby Streets opposite the railway reserve sculpture park to the south and the Mundaring Hotel on the adjacent eastern corner. The appearance of the original hall has been significantly altered by rendering and painting the brickwork and the addition to the Jacoby Street elevation of a flat roofed porch and an adjoining room on the west side. This latter room was added in c.1955, and used by the Commercial Bank. In 1938, major extensions to the hall were built at the rear with a side entrance off Nichol Street. The buildings remain in good condition and have high integrity although their aesthetics have suffered and this detracts from their important location in the townsite..

History of Place / Site: Built in 1901, the Mundaring Hall was the second, after the Smiths Mill Agricultural Hall, to be built in the area. It came about through the efforts of a Hall Committee, comprising Mathieson Jacoby, John Chipper of the Mundaring Hotel and H.H. Stinton. The 14 metre by 9 metre hall was designed by Midland Architect S.W. Jones, and opened by Mundaring Weir Engineer William Lester on 8th November 1901, in front of 250 people. On 17th March 1906, the first meeting of the Darling Range Horticultural and Industrial Society was held in the hall. It was attended by the Premier C.H. Rason, whose train journey from Perth took 2 hours.

For the twelve months before the Mundaring Primary School opened on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), in November 1907, children were taught under difficult conditions in the Mundaring Hall. Until 1914, when the Anglican and Presbyterians completed churches in Mann Street and York Road (Great Eastern Highway), they held their services in the hall.

On 31st May 1903, the hall, along with Hesketh's Hall Bellevue, Smiths Mill Agricultural Hall and Chidlow State School, was used for the Greenmount Road Board's inaugural elections. In April 1922, the *Swan Express* noted that at the dance held recently at the hall there had been trouble with what was described as the " hooligan element". In June 1925, the Greenmount Road Board moved from its first office in Mt. Helena, and until its new office was ready in February 1926, used the Mundaring Hall for meetings. In the mid 1920s, the hall was again used as a school, taking the overflow form the overcrowded Mundaring Primary School. In November 1926, additions to the hall were opened, including a large supper room and dressing room. Fund raising for electric lighting of the hall was considered a priority, and a dance in aid of this was held in July 1929.

Following the end of the Depression, and with increasing demands on the hall, in September 1937, the Mundaring Road Board called tenders for reconstruction and enlargement. The official opening of the £ 2,000 works designed by architect F.W.B. Hawkins and built by Mr Goodlet was held in February 1938. The opening was performed by the former Premier and Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Mitchell and was followed by dancing until midnight. A contemporary account described the improvements as consisting of better ventilation, acoustics and lighting, and with the older building now becoming the lesser hall, cloakroom, kitchen and stage. Soon afterwards, the CWA were given permission to use the hall. The badminton players were not so lucky, as their application was refused. In December 1938, Evans and Bleakley applied for the sole rights to show pictures in the hall. In November of the previous year, 'Star Talkies' had applied for a similar right. From c 1955, the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd operated from premises on the west of the Lesser Hall, fronting Jacoby Street. Prior to this, and from c 1927, the manager of the Midland Junction branch had conducted a weekly service from the Road Board office in Mann Street.

The hall continues to be used for community activities, including as a polling places for local, state and federal elections.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and civic activities, People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Hall has *high social and historic significance* as the focus for social activities in the district and associations with prominent people in the community. Its *aesthetic significance* has been diminished by unsympathetic alterations and additions to the Jacoby Street frontage.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mundaring Hall should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric. It is recommended that the frontage of the buildings be restored or modified in keeping with their original character. This would assist in re-establishing their landmark value in the old town centre. Should the site ever be re-developed an appropriately scaled civic building should replace it with acknowledgement of the former building and its use.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 118-9, 121-2, 281, 289.; *Swan Express,* 14th April 1922, 12th November 1926, 19th August 1927, 2nd August 1929, 14th January, 16th September, 11th November, 2nd December 1937, 17th February, 20th October, 15th December 1938, 15th June 1939.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8532

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 20



Photo:	South elevation
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring Primary School	
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Tourism Building	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	7225	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1908
Construction Date (2)	1913
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 121-122.
Site Type	0304

Use(s) of Place *:*						
Original	School	Present	community use	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)						
Architect/Designer (2)		1997 conservation work - Bruce Callow and Assoc P/L.				
Other Associated Persons		Philip Turvey				
Construction Materials *:*						
Walls	jarrah weatherboard					
Roof	corrugated iron					
Other	brick chimneys					
Modifications	porch enclosed, wall between classrooms opened up.					
Condition	fair					
Integrity						
high, although all other buildings associated with the school have been removed and a shopping centre built on the site.						
Description:						

The old Mundaring Primary School sits on the north-east corner of Nichol St and Great Eastern Highway, adjacent to the War Memorial and diagonally opposite the former Post Office. The Police Station on the opposite southern corner completes an old civic precinct although the original weatherboard Police Station has been replaced by a brick structure in the 1960's. The school is of a simple two classroom design, although the two adjoining rooms were built several years apart. The external walls are of jarrah weatherboard interrupted only by the brick chimneys and fireplaces built across the south-west corner of each room. The south wall, facing the Highway, has three tall, four pane double hung windows with highlights. The east and west walls are plain weatherboard gable ends except for a small window on the west end and a pair of double doors on the east which formerly connected to the rest of the school (built later). The north wall is weatherboard, enclosing a veranda which had cloakroom wash-basin facilities at each end and gave access to the classrooms. A former entry porch in the centre of the wall has been enclosed as a store. Internally the original wall and ceiling lining has been replaced with flat asbestos sheeting with battened joints. One classroom still retains its vertical boarded dado but otherwise the rooms are relatively austere. The dividing wall between the two classrooms has been opened up to create a combined teaching space. The external ground levels appear to have progressively been raised and now nearly cover the 'goanna' boards around the timber stumped base. Rainwater goods are badly rusted and in need of repair. The problems identified with the building fabric were rectified when the place was restored during 1997, for use as a tourism and local history information centre.

History of Place / Site:
Before the Mundaring Primary School was built in 1908, on 5 acres of land on the north side of York Road (Great Eastern Highway), local students were taught in the 1901 Mundaring Agricultural Hall. In July 1908, the tender for the standard design weatherboard and iron school and quarters was let to Mr. A. Nelson for £688. The school opened on 10th November 1908, and the first Headmaster and later local MLA was Philip Turvey. By June 1909, there were 44 students, and with increasing enrolments, a new classroom, almost identical in design to the 1908 room, was built on its eastern end. Because of delays in the arrival of desks, the new room was not used until May 1913, four months after the contract had been let to Mr. W.E. Hayes for £347/12/-. By then the school had 70 students, some of whom, until the new room was built, had been taught in the school's shelter shed. Various other buildings were added to the site in the 1920's and 1950's. In 1990, the Mundaring Primary School moved to a new location in Stevens Street, and the site was sold to a private developer for a shopping centre which opened in late 1995. The 1908 and 1913 classrooms remain in their original position in the shopping centre precinct.

The buildings were restored by the Shire of Mundaring in 1997, for use by the Hills Tourism Association and the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society as an information centre.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The old Mundaring Primary School has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance* on its site in the centre of the Mundaring townsite. *Historically and socially*, the building has served the community since 1908 and is one of the last remnants of original buildings in the town centre. Together with the adjacent War Memorial and former Post Office, they form an historic precinct which terminates the northern end of the important Nichol Street axis through the town centre. This also provides a landmark quality to its *aesthetic significance* as well as its weatherboard construction which is a reminder of the early timber milling industry in the district.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The old Mundaring Primary School requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Repairs and maintenance are required to protect the weatherboard walls, replace rainwater goods, lower ground levels and make good to 'goanna' boards around the base. Modifications are necessary to the eastern end to tidy up the former connection with the rest of the school. The porch entry to the north should be re-opened and new toilet facilities integrated with the buildings to allow the building to have an ongoing life for community use. Internally restoration of the finishes is required together with asbestos sheeting stabilisation or removal.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 115, 120-123, 127; MHHS file 'Mundaring'; Callow, Bruce and Assoc, Mundaring Primary School Heritage Assessment (HCWA 1994).

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1682



Mundaring Primary School 1933
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Schoolhouse (1981)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)



The old Mundaring Primary School from the corner of Nichol Street and Great Eastern Highway, August 1995. (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 21



Photo:	Mundaring War Memorial
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring War Memorial and gardens	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 153	Street Name	Nichol Street/Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1923
Construction Date (2)	1926
Source/Details	Elliot, ibid. p. 127; *'Swan Express'* 19th March, 1926.
Site Type	0999

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	War Memorial	Present	War Memorial	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Other Associated Persons		Pittersen Brothers, Alex McCallum, Archbishop Riley, Talbot- Hobbs			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	not applicable				
Roof	not applicable				
Other	granite stone memorial				
Modifications	surrounding road reserve modified and Great Eastern Highway widened				
Condition	good, although some of the original rose stock is aged and deteriorated				
Integrity					
High although site needs better integration with its surroundings which have undergone redevelopment.					
Description:					

The War Memorial is a blue/grey granite needle form on stepped base with a engraved marble memorial name plaques around its base. The memorial was on an island in the centre of Nichol Street with its avenue of roses running back to the north in a garden bed edged with matching stone kerbing. Some of the roses have died and others are suffering from neglect and aging root stock but sufficient remain to define and maintain the basis of the original memorial garden.

Road modifications have reduced the island layout with only the western side of Nichol Street, adjacent to the memorial, continuing to handle traffic in a one way, south to north direction. To the east of the site the road has been removed and absorbed into the old Mundaring Primary School building reserve. This is adjacent to the newly built Mundaring Shopping Centre which occupies the balance of the former school site. The memorial also sits close to the northern edge of Great Eastern Highway which has been widened over the years to the extent it now encroaches on the "personal" space around the site. Nichol Street originally formed a north south axis with the memorial as a central focus with the road continuing in a very wide format across Great Eastern Highway to the railway line in the south. Opposite the Memorial, the Police Station and former Post Office, on separate corners of the highway with Nichol Street, together with the adjacent Primary School formed a civic precinct. The weatherboard former Post Office still stands, however, the Police Station has been replaced by a brick building.

History of Place / Site: Mundaring Shire's first war memorial was built to commemorate the 45 men from the Greenmount Road Board District killed in World War I (1914-1918). These men represented one in every seven of the district's volunteers, and included two brothers, Harold and Norman Pittersen, sons of Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) storekeeper and Greenmount Road Board member, Ben Pittersen.

Fund raising for the memorial, including dances organized by the Darling Range Branch of the RSL, began in January 1921, and by December 1922, £85/9/5 had been raised. In April 1922, four trench mortar guns were allocated for the site, but it appears that only one heavy machine gun was received. It is said to have been removed during road works in the 1970's. The local granite memorial was unveiled on Sunday 6th May, 1923, by former Australian Imperial Forces Chaplain General Archbishop Riley. In October 1923, the Under Secretary of Lands advised the Greenmount Road Board that 11 perches of land had been gazetted as a Class 'A' reserve for a memorial park. On the 14th March 1926, after a considerable amount of fund raising dances and euchre parties, the memorial tablets with the names of the war dead, were officially unveiled. Present were Major General Sir Talbot Hobbs, Colonel Collett, representing the RSL, and Archbishop Riley, former Chaplain General of the Australian Imperial Forces (AIF).

In May 1937, the Greenmount Road Board accepted a tender from Whittaker Bros for a 36ft Oregon timber flagpole at a cost of £13/10/- to be placed at the war memorial. It is not known exactly when the rose garden was established, although it is thought that in the late 1930's, some were donated by A.C. McCallum of 'Ballindown', and tended by his gardener Mr. Atkinson. One the names added to the memorial after World War II, was that of Fred Schoch from *HMAS Sydney.* Fred was the son of Fred Schoch, a long serving headmaster of Parkerville School. After World War II, the RSL assumed responsibility for the roses until they became the Shire's concern. In 1995, as part of the Australia Remembers programme to celebrate 50 years from the end of World War II, the war memorial is being re-dedicated.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring War Memorial site has *very high local social and historic significance* because of its recognition of local people who fought in two world wars, continuing associations with the RSL and past associations with earlier people in the district who contributed to its establishment. This significance continues today as the focus for commemorative activities in the community. The memorial also has *high aesthetic significance* as a local landmark and streetscape element in the civic heart of Mundaring.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Mundaring War Memorial and rose garden requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Subject to future road widening, the memorial should remain in its existing location and the surrounding area re-landscaped to provide suitable assembly and contemplation spaces. The rose garden needs to be rehabilitated and the overall site better integrated into the remodelled physical environment created by modifications to the road system and adjoining school site.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. bid. p. 127. ; MHHS file “Mundaring”,; *'Swan Express' ,* 12th October 1923, 12th June 1925, 19th March 1926, 13th May 1937; information from Lillian Puzey.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8533



Mundaring War Memorial 1923
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Mundaring Primary School and Mundaring War Memorial 1933
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 22



Photo:	Viewed from the north-east.
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring Art Gallery	
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Post Office	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	7190	Street Name	Cnr Great Eastern Highway and Nichol St
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c. 1925-6
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, ibid. p. 117.
Site Type	0780

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Post Office	Present	Art Gallery	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	weatherboard				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	front entry porch rebuilt together with other additions to the rear.				
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
very high					

Description:

The former Mundaring Post Office is located on the south-west corner of the intersection of Nichol Street with Great Eastern Highway. Located opposite the police station and diagonally opposite the old primary school and war memorial, the former post office completes a civic precinct in the centre of Mundaring on the Nichol Street axis. The weatherboard building, built in 1926 exhibits elements of the *Federation* / *Inter-War* period *Arts and Craft* and *Bungalow* styles of architecture. This is evidenced by the decorative weatherboard gable end, pediment to the roof, the half timbered frieze around the top of the walls under the eaves. Vertically proportioned, double hung windows with six paned top sashes and single bottom sashes contribute to the character of the building. The entry porch, facing Great Eastern Highway, sits uncomfortably with the rest of the building. It has been rebuilt and its pipe columns and flat gable end pediment are out of keeping with the original fabric (see Elliot, I., p. 129).

In 1997 the former post office was modified internally for use as an art gallery.

History of Place / Site: The first post office in Mundaring operated from July 1898, to late 1925 in a weatherboard and iron building on the corner of Jacoby and Hodgson Streets. As well as posts and telegraphs, from sometime after 1912, the post office, in common with many others, operated as a Commonwealth Savings Bank Agency. The original post office was used as a playgroup centre up until the building was demolished in 1999. In early 1926, in line with the shift of the commercial centre of Mundaring from the railway line side of town to the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), a new weatherboard and iron post office was opened on the corner of York Road and Nichol Street. Postal facilities now operate from the new Mundaring Shopping Centre, on part of the site of the original Mundaring Primary School. In June 1997, after some internal modifications, the former post office building re-opened as the Mundaring Art Gallery, which had previously operated from a converted service station in Great Eastern Highway Mahogany Creek.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Occupations; Social and civic activities.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance
The former Mundaring Post Office has *high social and historic significance* for the community it has served over the years and the landmark value of the site.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The former Mundaring Post Office should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition. The place's use as an art gallery is seen as compatible and similar uses in the future would be encouraged so that public access can be maintained. It is also recommended that the entry porch be modified to be more sympathetically integrated with the original fabric.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 117, 129.; MHHS file 'Mundaring', and *Swan Express,* 11th December 1925.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	3609



The current Mundaring Post Office 1926
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Mundaring Post office viewed from the north-east, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 23



Photo:	The north-west corner of Craigie House from Craigie Place.
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Craigie House			
Other Name (1)		Jacoby House			
Other Name (2)		Mundaring Sharing			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	3	Street Name	Craigie Place		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c 1916			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		MHHS -information from Harry Jacoby			
Site Type		0101/ 0208			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Community Centre	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					

Other Associated Persons	Theodore and Francis Jacoby, Brown Sisters		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	weatherboard		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	various veranda enclosures and accretions		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
high			
Description:			

Craigie House is a rambling residence that has grown and been added to in what appears to be a fairly ad hoc manner over the years. Originally located on a large lot, the land around the site has gradually been subdivided. There are several out-buildings that originally may have been staff accommodation or stables, but more latterly have provided outside laundry and storage accommodation. A small weatherboard and asbestos cottage was also located in the grounds, recently used as a creche, but has been demolished for redevelopment of the grounds for car parking to serve the Mundaring Sharing and new child care facilities.

Externally the house is representative of its period but is unusually large for a weatherboard house. A hipped corrugated iron roof with vented gambrel ends sits on weatherboard walls. A veranda is attached below the line of the main roof around the perimeter of the house. At the rear, various enclosures to the veranda have occurred. Internally the house is well finished and detailed in places although it is difficult, with out more detailed assessment, to determine what is original and what has been imposed by various owners over the years.

History of Place / Site: In c 1916**,** this house was built for Ted (Theodore) Jacoby, brother of Fred and Mathieson. Prior to that, from c 1900, when he returned from the Boer War, Ted, his wife Francis and children Harry, Colin, Nola and Lucy lived in the house at 'Portagabra'. At the house in Phillips Road, they operated a boarding or guest house, and a married couple who worked as gardener and housemaid, lived in a cottage on the property. An advertisement of c. 1924, mentions the Jacoby's boarding house as offering accommodation for 14 people at 8/- a day or £2/2/- a week. By the mid 1930's, the amenities had improved to the extent that visitors were told to expect electric light and water laid on to the bedrooms, and a septic system for the house. Harry Jacoby is said to have made the tennis court, and the family planted vines and fruit trees.

Although Ted died in the late 1940s, Francis stayed in the house until c 1950, when the boarding house was sold. After World War II, possibly about the mid 1950s, Nursing Sisters Desda Brown and Ethel Carter changed its role to that of a nursing home. They are said to have changed the name to 'Craigie House', to reflect their connections with the Craig family of the Northam/York area.

Over its long history, the property has undergone sub-division and after a period as a private residence, it was purchased by the Shire of Mundaring in 1987, and since then has been extensively used by the community as the headquarters of Mundaring Sharing, and is now used as an adult creative and learning centre. A creche was initially located in what used to be the weatherboard and iron, married couple's cottage at the south-east corner of the site.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility: People and Events.
Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	
Craigie House has *some social and historic significance* to the Mundaring community for its associations with the Jacoby family and as an example of lifestyle and adaptive use.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Craigie House should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
MHHS file “Mundaring”, information from Mrs Molly Lee and Harry Jacoby, son of Ted.; 'Council gives home and loan to MSLC', *The Reporter*, 27th October 1987, p. 5,.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8535

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 24



Photo:	East (side) and South (front) elevations.
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Masonic Lodge	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	2815	Street Name	Jacoby Street
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1926
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Foundation Stone
Site Type	0201

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Masonic Lodge	Present	Yoga business	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		P.W. Harrison FRVIA, Architect			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Archbishop Riley, M.Jacoby, A. McCallum, J.Wells, E.Ingram			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Stone (laterite)		brick		asbestos sheeting
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	Extension and entry porch added at front.				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

Physical description:

The Mundaring Masonic Lodge was built in 1926 of laterite stone with brick quoins and buttresses. The basic plan of the original building is 'T' shaped over which a corrugated iron roof has its main ridge along the north - south axis starting from a gable end on the north and meeting a hipped east - west wing across the south end. The roof features vented gambrels on the hipped ends and has a brick chimney at the centre of the transverse east - west wing. A flat roof extension and new entry porch has been built (c 1950s ?) across the south end of the stone building in a most expedient and unsympathetic manner using framed construction and flat sheet asbestos cladding. In the process of building the extension thought has been given to relocating the original foundation stone so that it is still visible on the new outside wall. The overall character of the original building is elegant and well proportioned, reflecting the earlier style of the *Federation free style* period.

History of Place / Site:

The Mundaring Branch of the Freemasons Lodge (No 90 WAC) was dedicated and consecrated on 5th November 1910, and before the present building was opened in 1926, they met in the Mundaring Agricultural Hall and the Mundaring Hotel. Some of the prominent members included the Jacoby Brothers and Alex McCallum of Ballindown (Site 23), who went on to become Grand Master from c 1936-39, the highest position in the Freemasons organization. E . D. Forsyth, who was Greenmount Road Board secretary from 1905 to 1933, was also secretary of the Mundaring Lodge for 14 years. Other long serving members of the Lodge included Mundaring storekeeper James Wells and stone mason and quarry manager E. (Ted) Ingram of Mahogany Creek.

According to the foundation stone, the oldest section of the Mundaring Lodge building was opened on 13th March 1926, by the then Grand Master, the Most Reverend C.O.L. Riley DD LLD OBE VD, Archbishop of Perth. It was a busy weekend for Archbishop Riley who, the following day, unveiled the memorial tablets at the Mundaring War Memorial. Since then additions and alterations have been made to the Lodge building which indicates that the foundation stone is not in its original position. The site is now occupied by a yoga business.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities; People and Events..
Significance category	2
Statement of Significance	
The Mundaring Masonic Lodge building has *high aesthetic and social significance* for the local community for the role Freemasonry played in the lives of the early community and the involvement of prominent people in the district. The building has aesthetic significance for its character in the townscape and the use of stone in a civic building.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The Mundaring Masonic lodge requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* At an appropriate time it is strongly recommended that the flat roofed extensions across the southern end of the building be either removed or modified to be more sympathetically integrated with the original building fabric.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. Appendix one, p. 293.. *Swan Express*, 19th March 1926: Telephone interview Des Ashman, Secretary, Mundaring Lodge, 4th September 1995, and " A History of Mundaring Lodge", n.d. (c. 1960).	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8536



East (side) and North (rear) elevations, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 25



Photo:	Church
Date:	June 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Church of the Sacred Heart			
Other Name (1)		Sacred Heart School			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	18	Street Name	Coolgardie Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1933 church			
Construction Date (2)		1952 school			
Source/Details		MHHS			
Site Type		1103/ 0304			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Church / School	Present	Church / School	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)	E. le B. Henderson, Architect		
Architect/Designer (2)	Bruce Callow and Assoc P/L – new library and kindergarten 1997		
Other Associated Persons	Mrs Reddy, Mr Orsi, Fr Tom Linnane, Peter Bertola, Fr O'Kane		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	grey granite stone	brick	framed infill
Roof	terra-cotta tiles	corrugated iron	
Other			
Modifications	Church and adjacent school buildings added to over the years.		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
very high			

Description:

The local grey granite Sacred Heart Church building has a simple rectangular form with an east-west axis which the ridge of the gable end roof follows. Originally built in 1933, the church was added to in 1958 with a slightly wider nave. This adjoins the narrower original church with an awkward section of framed infill as a 'temporary' measure. It appears the new section was intended to be extended to encompass the original church but this has not transpired. Adjacent to the church, the 1952 school buildings are sympathetically integrated with the Church in that they are also faced with similar grey granite. The school has been extended further to the north of the site in more recent years, although with less integrity due to the more economic use of brickwork. A former convent to the north-east of the school and built of weatherboard with a dominant entry porch supported on Doric columns has been added to and converted to a pre-primary centre.

In 1997 a new library building was added which used granite stone facings to the external walls. The granite was obtained from a stockpile of stone retained by Mr Dan Cassotti after the closure of the Coppin Rd quarry. The east wall of the new library contains a stained glass window designed and fabricated by local artists Madelaine Clear and Judy Kotai. A weatherboard kindergarten classroom with granite facings to the undercroft was also added to the existing weatherboard pre-primary school building in 1997.

History of Place / Site:

Church- Before the church was built it is said that in the post World War 1 period this site was used as a tent hospital where the victims of gassing were sent to die. They included 23 year old Gordon Jaques, who died on 3rd January 1919, and whose name appears on the Mundaring War Memorial.. He is buried in the Mundaring Cemetery, and the grave, which may be the oldest with a headstone, is surrounded by a distinctive sheoak fence carved by his brother.

Prior to the Church being built, Mass was said in Mr and Mrs Reddy's house, firstly at the Mundaring Weir, and from c 1920s, in their house at Coolgardie Street. The Sacred Heart Church is built away from the main centre of the town because Mrs Reddy donated the land soon after her husband's death in the early 1930s.

In 1933, on the land adjacent to Mrs Reddy's house, the 10 metre long and 7 metre wide church of granite, was built by Mr G Orsi. The granite is thought to have been donated by Primo Tucci and Egisto Simonelli from their Coppin Road quarry. Originally the church's sanctuary was built in weatherboard and lined with 'ceilite', so that it could easily be extended. It was blessed on 22 January 1933 by Monsignor Verling. It cost the equivalent of $1140. When Mrs Reddy died, the house she donated to the Church was used as a Presbytery from 1949, until a new one was built on the same site c 1960. Extensions to the church financed by the parishioners, were built in 1958. The stone work was done by Peter Bertola assisted by Fr O'Kane. In 1970, in response to changes in the Liturgy, alterations were made to the sanctuary to allow the priest to face the congregation during mass.

School- Three blocks of land adjacent to the church were purchased c 1949, for £490 and cleared by hand. Commencing in November 1951, the school was built by Fr Tom Linnane and voluntary labour for a cost of £2,200. Accommodating 65 students, it was officially opened by Archbishop Redmond Prinderville on 21st December 1952. Between 1981 and 1983, various facilities were built including three classrooms, a library and canteen. Two new classrooms were added in 1988. On 13th June 1991, the original convent building which Fr Linnane had purchased from Tom Painter c 1949, was renovated to be used as a pre school and Parish meeting place.

A new library and kindergarten were added in 1997 – see description above.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Sacred Heart Church and School buildings have *high social and aesthetic significance* for the Mundaring community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mundaring Sacred Heart Church and Primary School requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place and sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.* Future alterations and additions should endeavour to maintain the integrity of the stone walls facing the street and sympathetically harmonise other materials that have been introduced whilst acknowledging the assortment of styles and finishes that add diversity to the collection of buildings on the site.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid.; MHHS File -Religious History, 'Eucharistic Celebration Fifty Years Celebration Sacred Heart Church Mundaring 1833-1983'; Sacred Heart School brochure c. 1995. Interview, October 1995 with Egisto's son, Mr A Simonelli.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1683



Front elevation of church showing later rear additions (date unknown)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)





Top: Church - east elevation; Below: School elevation East
August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 26



Photo:	View of the church entry porch from Mann Street
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Anglican Church of the Epiphany	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	9	Street Name	Mann Street
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1914
Construction Date (2)	1940-43
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 123.; MHHS
Site Type	1103

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Church	Present	Church	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		P.W. Harrison FRVIA, Architect.			
Architect/Designer (2)		Groth Bros. (Builders)			
Other Associated Persons		Alex McCallum, Archbishop Riley, Mrs Helen Pretty			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	stone and brick				
Roof	painted corrugated iron				
Other	timber porch				
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high - still in regular use					

Description:

The Anglican Church of the Epiphany in Mundaring is an elegant medium size district church located amongst trees on a site sloping away from the road. The walls are of laterite stone with red brick buttresses, quoining and surrounds to the small arched windows down the sides. The northern gable end wall is of weatherboard in anticipation of extensions that have not occurred. The steeply pitched corrugated iron roof runs north south with gables at each end featuring modest stained glass windows. The roof is painted red and at the apex has four, evenly spaced round ridge ventilators. The entry porch at the south-east corner features arched, decorative timber and a half timber gable. The sides of the entry path leading to the porch are flanked by grey granite curved walls terminating at granite pillars topped by lights at the street boundary. The grey granite is an unfortunate contrast with the earthy tones of the church walls and brickwork.

History of Place / Site: In 1912, a committee of Mundaring citizens including Alex McCallum of Ballindown, began fund raising for a church. By 1913, they had raised £60. On 27th June 1914, the Foundation Stone was laid by W.T. Loton in the presence of Bishop Riley. The site had been cleared by Hartung and Egan, and the stone donated by Neil Douglas. P.W. Harrison FRVIA was the Architect and Groth Bros., the Builders. McCallum was a large contributor to the £607/7/- cost and Mrs Helen Pretty of “Chudleigh”, donated the organ. By 14th November 1914, when the consecration of the building took place in front of 133 people, the Bishop had become Archbishop Riley. It has been suggested that the stonemasons who worked on the church also built the stone sections of Ballindown. In 1922, solicitor O.L. Haynes, the owner of a house in Hartung Street, acted as auditor for the church.

Alterations to the church in 1940, included a new altar and altar room. In 1942, a parish room was added between the church and the rectory (built c.1920s). Later, a new rectory was built on the site of the demolished parish room. On 29th May 1955, the granite pillars and lanterns were dedicated to Colin Jacoby son of Ted and Francis of Jacoby’s Boarding house, who had died in Burma in 1943. In 1973, new roses were added to the memorial rose garden planted in 1952. The church contains religious art by Frank Pash.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The Mundaring Anglican Church of the Epiphany has *very high social significance* for the people of the Mundaring district; *high aesthetic significance* for its simple elegant ecclesiastical design and its contribution to the Mundaring townscape; and *high historic significance* for the original associations of prominent community members who contributed to and patronised the church.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Mundaring Anglican Church of the Epiphany requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Future alterations or modifications to the Church and its surrounds should be carried out sympathetically with the original materials and design of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 123; MHHS file "Religious History", *Swan Express,* 23rd June 1922.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1678



View of the church entry porch from Mann Street, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Anglican Church of the Epiphany (1914). (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Anglican Church of the Epiphany (1981)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 27



Photo:	Site plan showing the site of the former church.
Date:	May 2024
Source:	Landgate

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring Uniting Church	
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Methodist Church	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	42-44	Street Name	Hartung Street
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor		Corner Stoneville Road	

GPS		Latitude	-31.900890	Longitude	116.168550
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
20148	89		DP222865	LR3137/157	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1934			
Construction Date (2)		Demolished 2004			
Source/Details		MHHS			
Site Type		1103			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Church	Present	Car park	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	N/A				
Integrity			Authenticity		
N/A			N/A		
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
There is no evidence remaining of the 1934 structure.

History of Place / Site:
The Mundaring Methodist Church was built in 1934 later to become the Uniting Church in the 1970s. Opened by Rev Harry Moore and the resident Minister was Rev Harry Farman. The furnishing of the church was funded by church pioneers and the lighting organised by Minister Farman.

Aerial photographs indicate the original church building was demolished in 2004.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Cultural Life: Religion
Significance category	Category 5 – Historic Site Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Mundaring.

Statement of Significance

- The site has historic and social value for its association with the provision of church services to the community from 1934, and many members of the wider community who attended the first church for a range of social events.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Recognise and interpret the site if possible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. Aerial photographs Landgate	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	15128



Front, west elevation of original building, August 1995
Bruce Callow & Associates Pty Ltd

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 28



Photo:	Mundaring Weir Hotel
Date:	December 2024
Source:	Andrew Bratley

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Mundaring Weir Hotel (from 1920)			
Other Name (1)		Reservoir Hotel Mundaring Weir (1898)			
Other Name (2)		Goldfields Weir Hotel (c. 1904/5)			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 1037	Street Name	Hall Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1898 single storey section			
Construction Date (2)		1904-7 double storey front			
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 139, 142.			

Site Type		0506			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hotel	Present	Hotel	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Fred and Mathieson Jacoby, Elfreda Devenish.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Brick	Weatherboard			
Roof	Corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity					
High, although the original single storey buildings are dominated by the later two storey brick buildings.					
Description:					

The approach and entry into the Hotel today is through the “newer” two storey brick additions carried out in the early 1900’s; however, parts of the original 1898 single storey weatherboard hotel are still visible on the west (rear) and south sides. The architectural style of the buildings falls into the broad *Federation* style category and, although restrained in its decoration, has elements of *Queen Anne* and *Arts and Crafts* with its timber veranda detailing. Brickwork to the “new” front section is plain red brick laid in English bond. The roof form, using corrugated iron, features rendered mouldings to a large chimney, gambrel ends on ridges and a rendered pediment with spherical mouldings to a small section of brick parapet across the front. The steeply sloping site drops away significantly at the rear, allowing recent infill to provide a cafe/bistro below what was the original single storey weatherboard section. New single storey brick accommodation units step further down the site at the rear.

Internally, the rear single storey, timber framed section, still accommodates its original ballroom and dining room which feature richly detailed pressed metal ceilings, timber panelling and full height coloured glass folding doors to divide the large overall space into smaller function rooms if required. From a connecting hallway, between the old and “new” sections, a jarrah staircase, with stained glass windows on the half landing, leads to the first floor of the front brick section which now accommodates the manager’s residence. The interiors of the front ground floor bars have been renovated over the years and retain little of their original detail; for example ceilings that are now plain plasterboard with coved cornices.

History of Place / Site:
In 1898, prominent Mundaring brothers Fred and Mathieson Jacoby built the low-roofed, single-storey “Reservoir Hotel” to service the newly assembled Mundaring Weir construction workforce. The land on which the hotel was built had, since the early 1880’s, been owned by former Guildford store manager, John Allpike. The first lessee of the hotel was Laurence Burke, followed in 1902, by William Lamb. Even after the Weir construction workforce moved away, the hotel thrived, due to its location halfway between the two Goldfield’s Water Supply pumping stations, and nearby to the 'Karda Mordo' railway platform and the houses of the men working on the maintenance of the water supply.

From 1903, when the weir first overflowed, the re-named 'Goldfields Weir Hotel', enjoyed patronage from sightseers as well as locals. Sometime in the period 1904-7, Fred Jacoby took over the running of the hotel, and added a two storey section to the front of the 1898 building. A postal agency operated here from c.1907. Also in 1907, he was able to open the bar on Sundays, and in 1909, when the Western Australian Government Railways took over the Weir line, the tourist trade increased rapidly. Aside from a short period during World War I when the Weir was off limits to civilians, excursion trains remained popular until the advent of World War II. As evidenced by advertisements in the “Motorist and Wheelman”, the 1920’s saw an increase in motor traffic coming to the hotel. The hotel was later run by Fred Jacoby's daughter, Elfreda Devenish.



Goldfields Weir Hotel (now known as the Mundaring Weir Hotel) c.1917
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

In the time since World War II, the hotel remained licensed and continued to be used as a post office agency. It gradually fell into poor condition until restoration work was begun in the mid 1970’s by the late Kerry Burke and subsequent owners. Additions include the building in the early 1990’s, of ten accommodation units and a swimming pool. In recent years, the Goldfields Weir Hotel has been the scene of classical and jazz music concerts, and other diverse social and cultural activities.



Mundaring Weir Hotel from north-east, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and civic activities.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Weir Hotel has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance,* both locally and State, for its associations with the Weir's construction, operation and tourist activities together with its two storey architectural style of which there are only several examples in the Shire.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mundaring Weir Hotel requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place*. At an appropriate time, attention should be given to restoration of more sympathetic detailing and finishes to the interiors of the front, brick building, and maximum care taken to ensure the preservation and restoration of original interiors to the rear timber building and connecting hallway. A display of interpretive material and photographs about the development of the place and its associations with the Weir are also recommended.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 139, 142; MHHS files 'Karda Mordo' and 'Mundaring Weir'.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*

Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1675



Servicemen at the 'Karda Mordo' Railway Station, with Mundaring Weir Hotel in the background (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P15146)



Mundaring Weir Hotel (December 2024) (*Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley*)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 29

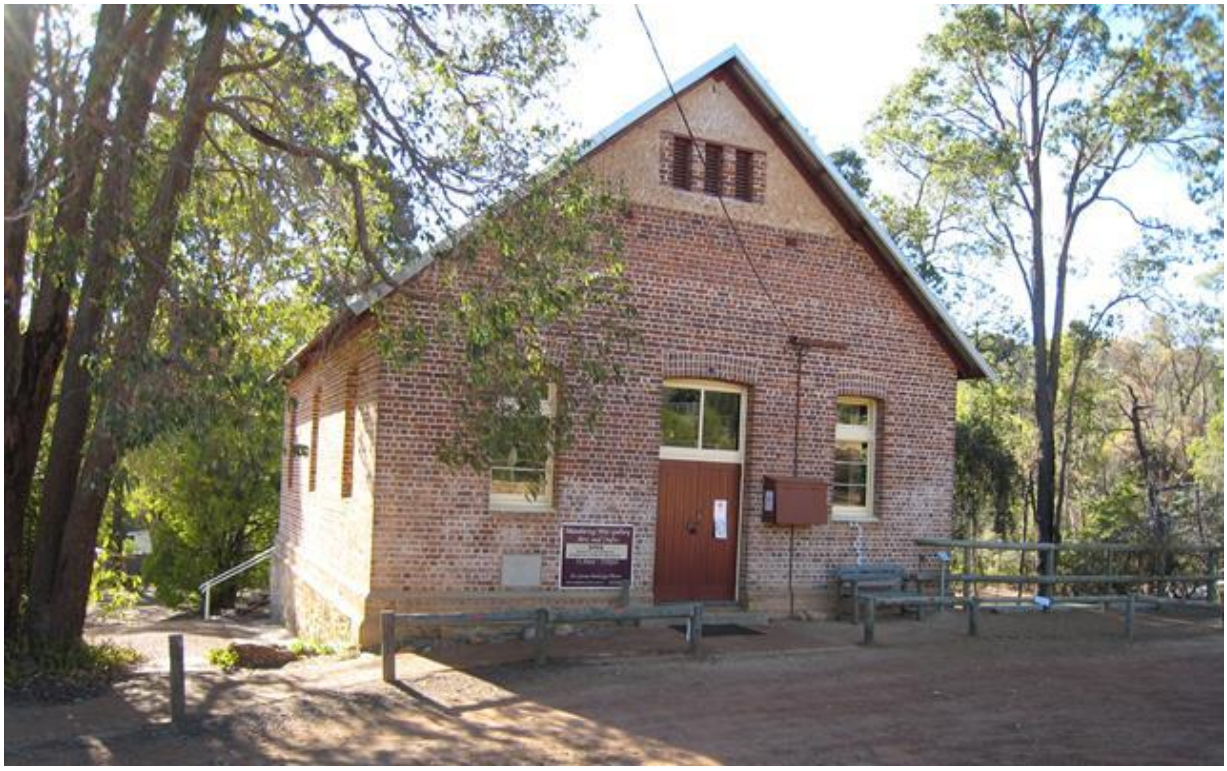


Photo:	Front (east) of Mundaring Weir Hall
Date:	2011
Source:	Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by David Treloar

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Mundaring Weir Hall			
Other Name (1)		Mechanics Institute			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 7783	Street Name	Weir Village Road, cnr Hall Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)	1906-1908				
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 142.; Foundation Stone.				
Site Type	0207/ 0208				

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hall / Mechanics Inst.	Present	Hall / Gallery	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Harry Ball, Eli Willis, Fred Jacoby, A. Eggleton			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	brick	rear wall corrugated iron			
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High, although the Hall is now used as a Gallery					
Description:					

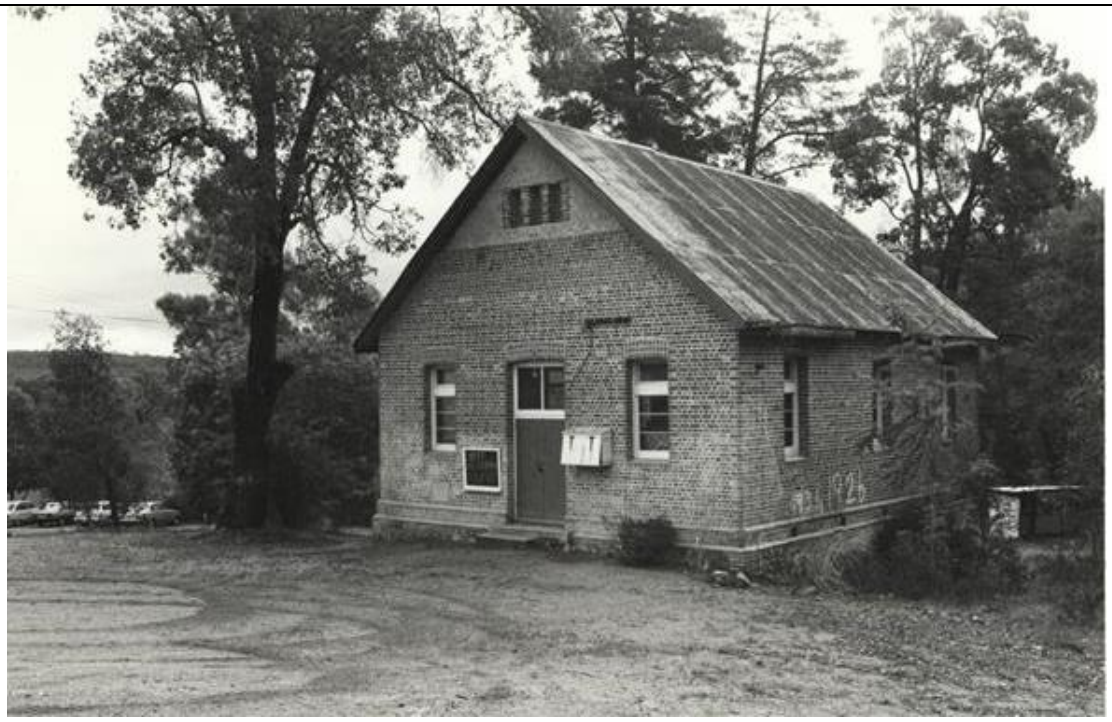
The Mundaring Weir Hall is opposite the Mundaring Weir Hotel on the corner of Weir Village Road (formerly Mundaring Weir Road) and Hall Road. The brick building is a simple rectangular form with corrugated iron roof and gable walls at each end. The brick walls, sitting on granite footings, are of "English" bond, although the rear wall has been built of framed construction clad with corrugated iron awaiting future extensions which have not occurred. The long brick side walls have three evenly spaced windows with highlights and arched brick lintels. The front brick gable end wall is tall and imposing, incorporating a central ledged and braced double entry door with highlight over and arched brick lintel. Either side of the door a pair of windows with arched brick lintels balances the symmetry. The triangular peak of the gable entry wall is finished with a roughcast stucco rendered panel inset with three narrow, vertical ventilation louvres separated by brick piers. The overall effect is one of *Federation Free Style / Arts and Crafts* styling. The front wall contains an engraved marble foundation stone which has to compete for attention with unsympathetic signage (including the "Gallery" sign) on the wall which, together with an intrusive meter box and power connection, detract from the frontage.

History of Place / Site: As local community and education centres, halls and Mechanics Institutes were an important part of early social and cultural history. Western Australia's first Mechanics Institute was established in Perth in January 1851. The closest one for hills residents was at Guildford, built in 1865. In 1906, the same year Midland Junction opened their Mechanics Institute, Mundaring Weir citizens, Harry Ball, Eli Willis, Fred Jacoby and Engineer-in-Charge of the No. 1 Pumping Station, Mr. A Eggleton, began to raise funds for the Mundaring Weir Hall and Mechanics Institute. Delays in construction caused by storm damage meant the building was not ready for official opening until April 1908. A crowd of 200 people attended the opening by M.L.A. Mr A.C. Gull. The foundation stone shows the name of James Price, Minister for Works and Mr Jordan as the Builder. An indication that the community was expected to grow can be seen in the temporary nature of the corrugated iron rear of the Hall.



Foundation stone at Mundaring Weir Hall (December 2024)
(*Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley*)

In the 1920s and 30s, after the forestry headquarters were established at nearby 'Portagabra', the hall and nearby tennis courts were used for dances and tennis. Between c 1947 and 1951, when the wall of the Mundaring Weir, was being raised, children of the construction workforce were taught here as an overflow class from the Mundaring Weir school. The building was well used by local people until, with declining population levels, it fell into disrepair. In the early 1980's, the Shire of Mundaring rehabilitated the building for use by community groups.



Front (east) of Mundaring Weir Hall, 1981
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Weir Hall (former Mechanics Institute) has *very high social and historic significance* for Mundaring for its associations with the early community supporting the Weir, pumping stations, forestry and agricultural industry of the area.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

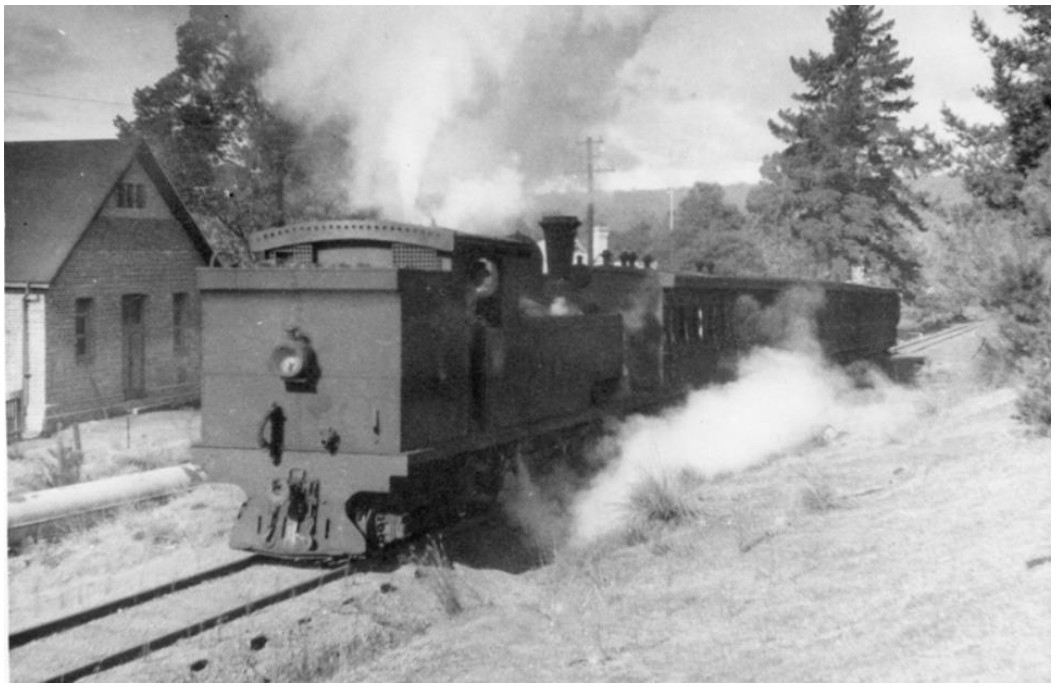
The Mundaring Weir Hall requires the highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. Care should be taken to ensure the integrity of the place is maintained; alterations and modifications are carried out sympathetically and intrusive elements such as the existing power connection, meter box and signage are replaced or relocated.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. p. 142; MHHS file “Mundaring Weir”; Crowley, F.K., ibid. pp. 51, 55, 80; Stannage, C.T., (Ed), *A New History of Western Australia*, (U.W.A. Press, Perth, 1981) pp. 606-7; Bourke, M.J., *On the Swan*, pp. 216, 269.; MHHS interview, Mrs H. Hunt, 25th September 1995.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1676



Locomotive leaving 'Karda Mordo' Railway Station, with Mundaring Weir Hall on the left (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P02981)



Mundaring Weir Hall (December 2024) (*Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley*)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 30



Photo:	Entry to Mundaring Cemetery
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Mundaring Cemetery			
Other Name (1)		Mundaring General Cemetery			
Other Name (2)		Mundaring Public Cemetery			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	1	Street Name	Yarri Grove		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		4th May 1906, Reserve gazetted.			
Construction Date (2)		22nd October 1909, By-laws gazetted			
Source/Details		Govt. Gazette, W.A. 04/05/06, p. 1318; 22/10/09, p. 3218.			
Site Type		12			
Use(s) of Place *:*					

Original	Cemetery	Present	Cemetery	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		M.H. Jacoby, H. Weston, J. Wells, G.R.A. Shepherd			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	not applicable				
Roof	not applicable				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	fair				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

The Mundaring Cemetery is located in Yarri Grove, just off Great Eastern Highway and Railway Terrace on the eastern outskirts of the townsite approaching Sawyers Valley and adjacent to where the railway line once crossed the highway. The entrance to the cemetery is marked by a small picket fence and otherwise the flat site, surrounded by trees has few features of note. Recently the Shire has carried out landscaping and created a garden of remembrance to enhance the facilities.

History of Place / Site: Mundaring Cemetery, on Reserve 10083, was created on 4th May 1906, and its by-laws were gazetted on 22nd October 1909. At that time the known trustees were Mathieson Jacoby and his orchardist neighbour, Henry Weston.

Mathieson Jacoby came to Western Australia from Adelaide in 1891, and before his move to the Mundaring area, set up the W.A. branch of the St John's Ambulance Association. In November 1893, he and his brother Fred and father Daniel purchased Peter Gugeri's vineyard, and renamed it Mundaring Vineyards. By 1899, he and his brother Fred owned all the freehold land north the construction site of Mundaring Weir, and renamed the combined properties 'Portagabra'. In 1989 the Jacoby brothers built the Reservoir Hotel, later Goldfields Weir Hotel, halfway between the No. 1 and No. 2 Pumping Stations on the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. Mathieson Jacoby was involved in many aspects of the local community, including the Helena Wine and Fruit Growers' Associations, and was chairman of the Mundaring Progress Association. He was the driving force behind the building of the Mundaring Hall, the Mundaring Showgrounds, and the Mundaring Rifle Club. He was the local M.L.A. for the Swan electorate from 1901- 1905, and 1908 until 1911, when he was defeated by the Labor Party candidate Philip Turvey, headmaster of Mundaring Primary School. Henry Weston was a prime mover behind the formation of the Mundaring Horticultural Society in 1909, the same year he presented a flagpole to the school. He was a member of the Greenmount Road Board 1908-12.

On 23rd July 1915, Under Secretary for Lands, Cecil Clifton appointed Henry Weston, W.R. Kimber, Harry Hall, James Wells, and G.R.A. Shepherd as trustees for the Mundaring Public Cemetery. G.R.A. Shepherd came to the district in 1903, and purchased land at Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) at the corner of Thomas and Hardey Rd. He and his wife made and sold wine and exported apples. James Wells was a storekeeper in Mundaring from 1911, until his son Ray took over the business in 1936. As far as can be ascertained, these four men continued as Trustees until 18th August 1922, when the Greenmount Road Board was appointed to control and manage the Mundaring Cemetery Reserve. This responsibility was transferred to the Mundaring Road Board on 29th March 1934, and to the Shire of Mundaring following its formation in January 1961.

The earliest recorded burial so far located in the cemetery appears to be that of Albert Henry Lemmey, dating from 1916. Another grave of note is that of Gordon Jacques, whose name appears on the Mundaring War Memorial. His grave has an unusual surround of sheok, hand carved by his brother. Jacques died on 3rd January 1919, following a period in the tent hospital set up on what is now the Sacred Heart Church.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Cemetery has *high social significance* to the community as the burial place of many local residents who lived in the district from the early part of this century. Previously, families travelled to Midland and Guildford to conduct their funerals.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mundaring Cemetery requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The Shire should continue with its enhancement programme so that the cemetery remains in use and the graves of early residents of the district are protected.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 114-115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 136, 139, 174; Government Gazette W.A. 4th May 1906, p. 1318, 22nd October 1909, p. 3218, 23rd July 1915, p. 2068, 18th August 1922, p. 1498; MHHS and Maureen Tie, photo and information on Gordon Jacques.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8537



Entry to Mundaring Cemetery, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 31



Photo:	Mundaring Weir
Date:	December 2024
Source:	Andrew Bratley

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Mundaring Weir and gardens			
Other Name (1)		Coolgardie Water Supply			
Other Name (2)		Goldfields Water Supply			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 340 and 341	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)	1898-1903				
Construction Date (2)	Access Railway-1898; Foundation Excavation commenced-1898; Concreting-1900; Pipe laying commenced-1901; First Pumping-1902; Water reached Kalgoorlie and Opened Jan 1903;				

Source/Details		Inst. of Eng'rs Aust., WA Div. - *National Historic Landmark Nomination - Coolgardie Goldfields Water Supply 1898-1903*			
Site Type		0812			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Weir	Present	Weir	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		C.Y. O'Connor C.M.G., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief 1891-1902			
Architect/Designer (2)		C.S.R. Palmer			
Other Associated Persons		Sir John Forrest; Messrs Mephan Ferguson and Hoskins, pipe manufacture; Messrs James Simpson and Co. Ltd, pumping plant; sculptor Pietro Porcelli			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Concrete				
Roof	N/A				
Other	Thin walled steel pipes using locking bar method of construction				
Modifications	Height of weir wall raised 9.8m in 1951 and steel crest gates added 1959.				
Condition	Very Good				
Integrity					
Very High- most original fabric intact including roof of circular valve tower re-used when wall raised.					
Description:					
The Mundaring Weir dams the picturesque Helena River valley approximately 30 kms east of Perth and 8 kms south of Mundaring townsite and the Great Eastern Highway. With an original height of 30 metres (100 feet) the graceful concrete spillway, capped with its walkway and elegant circular Valve Tower, featuring a faceted, domed, sheet copper roof. When built, it was the highest overflow weir in the Southern hemisphere. The height of the wall was raised 9.8 metres in 1951. The wall is now 308 metres long. When the wall was raised the steel walkway and railings together with the turret like roof of the Valve Tower were re-fitted on the new wall to replicate the original appearance. The concrete walls of the Tower has been cast with joints to give the appearance of bonded stonework. The original concrete foundations extended down to 27 metres (90 feet) below the river bed to reach a satisfactory base after bad fissures were discovered across the excavated granite rock face of the initial foundations when construction commenced in 1898. The original capacity of the Weir was 21.16 million cubic metres of water, increasing to 68.89 million cubic metres when the wall was raised and 77.13 cubic metres with the crest gates raised. The impounded lake formed by the weir extends back 16 kms into the Helena Valley. In 1971 a pipe head dam was constructed 10 km downstream between Darlington and Glen Forrest from which water is pumped back into the main reservoir.					

The 557 km (352 mile) pipeline to Kalgoorlie was originally served by eight steam driven pump stations against a static pressure of 1290 feet. It took 10 months for the first water to reach Kalgoorlie initially but once fully operational only four weeks. Today the time is reduced to only ten days as all the stations have been upgraded with electric pumps and some nine additional booster pump stations have been added. No. 1 Pump Station at the base of the Weir wall, and the No. 2 Pump were replaced with a new pump station and in 1964 the original No. 1 Pump Station building was opened as the O'Connor Museum by the Premier of WA, David Brand.

The Weir can be approached on foot from the northern hillside through what were attractively laid out gardens. These were originally part of the tourist attraction but today have gone into decline. A tourist railway formerly ran to the Weir and gardens, skirting the Weir's northern side along the line used for the original construction however this was inundated with the raising of the wall in 1951.

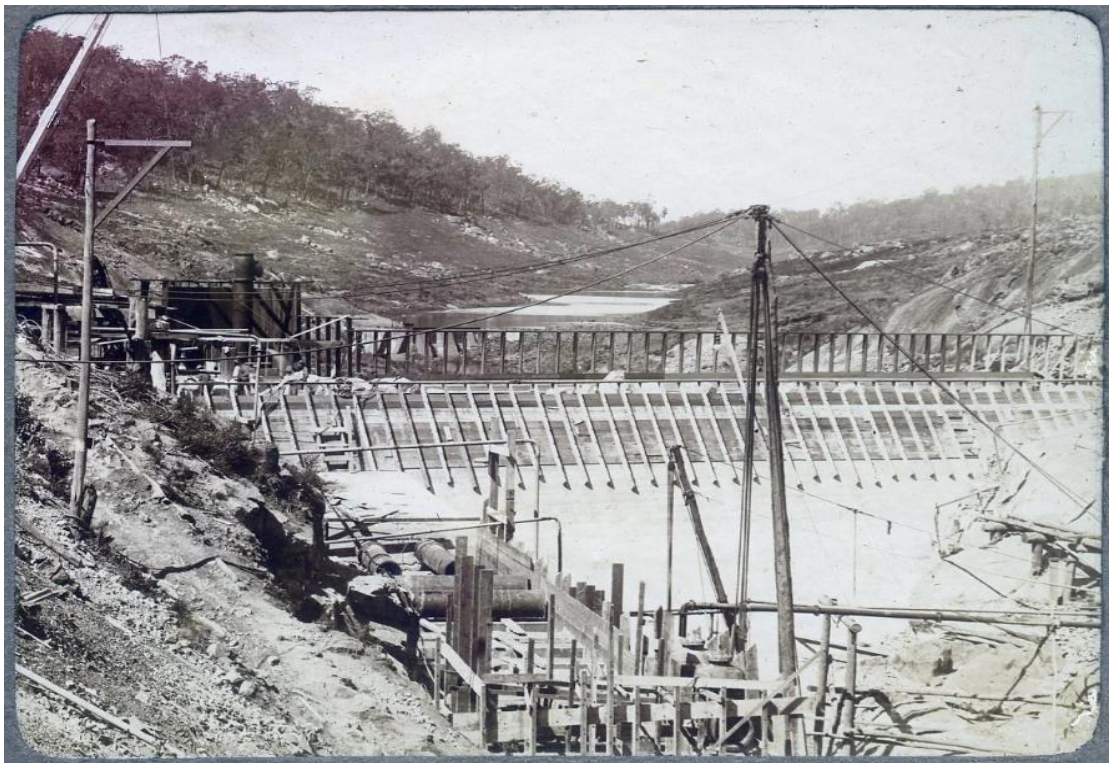
The overall engineering scale of the total project (Goldfields Water Supply) is of the highest significance in Australia for its time and even now is comparable only to the Snowy Mountain Scheme and the Sydney Harbour Bridge (Source - Inst. of Engineers Aust.).

History of Place / Site:

In 1898, work on the Mundaring Weir and Helena Reservoir, (originally known as the Greenmount Reservoir), began as part of the Coolgardie (later Goldfields) Water Supply Scheme. When gold was discovered in Coolgardie in 1892, and Kalgoorlie in 1893, the inhabitants relied on tanks and carted water. In the period 1895 to 1899, before the Mundaring Weir was finished, the State Government spent £500,000 on water conservation tanks, experimental boring and condensation plants. They also railed water from pools on the Avon River. The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme was a unique concept for its time. The idea was to pump water 525km to the east, lifting it 340m through eight relay stations. Estimates prepared by the PWD's Engineer-in-Chief Charles Yelverton O'Connor in 1895 and 1896, were presented to Parliament in July 1896. It was not approved until September 1896, because of factors including the transitory nature of other goldfields such as those in the Kimberley, general scepticism about the scale of the project, and a view held by some Eastern Goldfield's residents that, despite geological evidence to the contrary, artesian water would be found to satisfy their needs.

O'Connor had the support of the Premier John Forrest, who was mindful of the local pressure group in the Eastern Goldfields area. By 1896, nearly half the male population of the State lived there, although in Parliament, they only had 6 of the 44 Legislative Assembly seats, and 3 of the 24 Legislative Council seats. It took nearly two years for London finance for the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme to eventuate, and so work on the Weir itself did not begin until April 1898. By then, nearly 300 hopeful unemployed men had camped in the vicinity. While awaiting finance, O'Connor and his team surveyed the pipe track which was to follow the route of the newly completed Northam to Coolgardie railway. Other work at this time included selecting the pumping station sites, calling tenders for the cement and steel pipes, examining pumping equipment, and selecting the Helena River Weir site.

In June 1898, despite the initial plan to begin at Sawyers Valley, the Mundaring Weir branch of the Eastern Railway was routed along the better grades from the newly gazetted townsite of Mundaring. Clearing of the valley basin and lower catchment area took place between April and November of 1898. After the completion of a small concrete diversion dam and channel, work on the dam foundations began in April 1898.



Mundaring Weir during construction c.1900
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

In order to reach solid bed-rock, and by-pass any granite “floaters”, lighting and double shifts were employed until December 1899, when the job was complete and the resulting 30m cavity could be filled. Sand for the concrete came from as far away as Bayswater and Lion Mill (Mount Helena). The concrete itself was initially taken to the wall by barrow men using a steep ramp, and then by a conveyor system. Later, small trucks filled with concrete were lowered by a steam-powered crane onto rails which were laid on a staging above the dam wall. In February 1901, William Aldridge was killed when, he became entangled in a rope and fell 11 metres onto projecting timber and then into the 5 metre deep reservoir.

Although the wall reached its full 30 metre height in early 1902, the pipeline and pumping stations were incomplete. To minimize leakage and friction, special rivetless locking bar pipes were invented by Melbourne Engineer, Mephan Ferguson, and manufactured both at his Maylands factory and that of Hoskins in Midland Junction. Pumping tests began in March 1902, with the water reaching Coolgardie in November the same year. Because of the emergence of Kalgoorlie as the major supply centre of gold, the pipeline was extended and the water arrived in Kalgoorlie on 16th January 1903. The scheme had cost approximately £2,700,000 which compared favourably with the estimated £250,000,000 worth of gold from the Kalgoorlie region over the same period.

The opening celebrations were marred by the absence of O'Connor who, without the support of his staunch ally Sir John Forrest, responded to years of bitter criticism by some members of Parliament and the *Sunday Times* newspaper, by committing suicide on 9th March 1902. On 22nd January 1903, Lady Margaret Forrest started the No. 1 pump at Mundaring Weir, and two days later, Sir John Forrest turned on the taps at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. Staff who kept the No. 1 and No. 2 pumping stations at the Weir operational, lived in timber and iron cottages opposite the Reservoir (Goldfields Weir) Hotel. In 1906, Midland and Guildford were supplied by water from the Mundaring Weir. In 1922, reafforestation of the catchment area using *Pinus radiata* was begun by the Forests Department.

From the time it first overflowed in September 1903, the Mundaring Weir proved to be an attractive tourist destination. Except for a period during World War I, excursion trains which began in 1907, operated until World War II.



Mundaring Weir railway line (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00603)

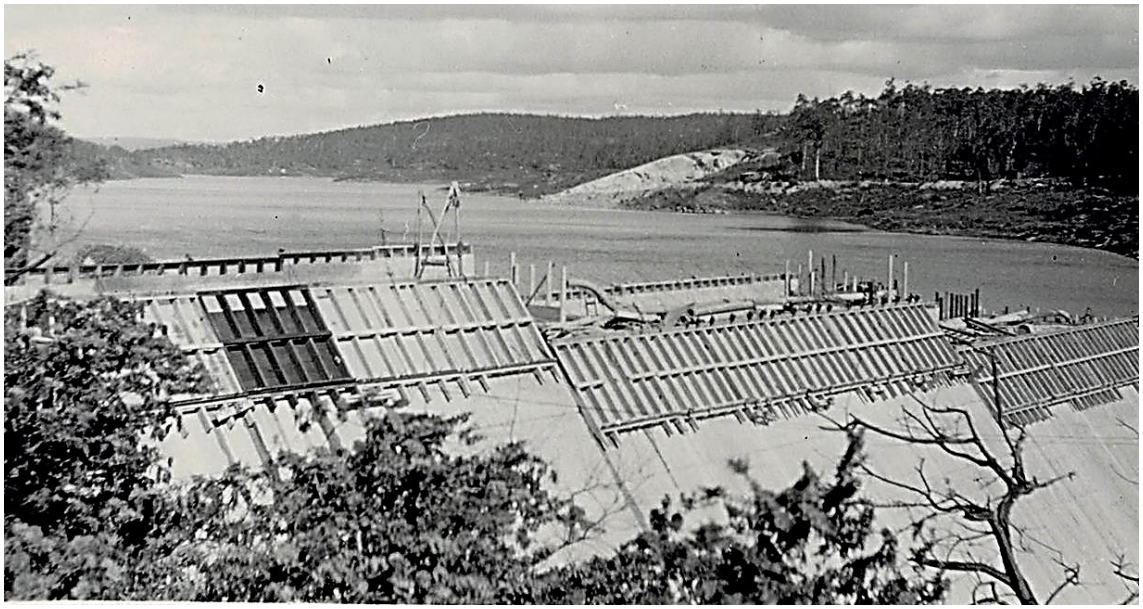
The Mundaring Weir railway line closed in 1952, and since then the most common means of transport to the Weir has been car or tourist coach. The Weir gardens are thought to have been laid out by Paddy Dawson in the 1920's. A feature of the gardens is the bust of C.Y. O'Connor, by Pietro Porcelli, and an Oak tree which marks the site of the former caretaker's residence.

Below: Railway cutting for the abandoned Mundaring Weir railway line (December 2024) *(Photographs taken by Andrew Bratley)*





Since World War II, there have been numerous changes to the Weir and the Water Supply Scheme. In 1947, the pipeline was extended north and south into the agricultural areas needed as part of the post-war Soldier Settlement schemes. To service the new areas, in 1951, work was completed to raise Mundaring Weir wall by 9.8 metres, and treble its capacity. In the process, the zig zag railway section of the branch line from Mundaring was flooded, and the incidence of the Weir overflowing reduced. Electrification of the pumping stations began in 1954, and was completed in 1970. The erection of 1.2 metre adjustable steel crest gates in 1959, increased the capacity to more than 77 million cubic metres. On 25th March 1964, the then Premier David Brand, opened the O'Connor Museum, in what was the old No. 1 Pumping Station. The Weir's supply capacity was also increased with the completion in 1971, of the Lower Helena Pipehead dam located 8km downstream from the main reservoir. There are now 6 electric pumping stations and 9 booster stations instead of the original 8, including one built at the Weir in 1976. The pipeline system now covers 7,932km, in contrast with the 525km of C.Y. O'Connor's initial scheme.



Raising of the dam wall at Mundaring Weir 1950
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

The Weir overflowed on 4th September 1996, for the first time since 1974. During 1997 the walkway across the top of the weir was refurbished and re-opened for pedestrian access.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and communications; Occupations; Social and civic activities; Outside influences. People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring/Goldfields Weir and gardens has *very high significance* Nationally, to the State of WA and to the Shire of Mundaring for *social, historic and scientific* reasons because of importance to the State, gold mining and agricultural industry and the magnitude of its engineering achievement.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Mundaring/Goldfields Weir and gardens require *highest level of protection* under the Municipal Inventory and warrants assessment for *entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places*, and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. Interpretive material should be displayed near, and on both sides of the walkway across the Weir wall in addition to the material available to people visiting the Museum. Research into the details of landscaping and plantings to the Weir gardens is warranted so that restoration of the neglected gardens can occur.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 51, 118, 133-145, 151, 182, 208, 218, 280; Waterhouse, Briony, "Down Memory Line"; MHHS file "Mundaring Weir"; Crowley, F.K., *Australia's Western Third: A History of Western Australia,* (Melbourne, 1960, pp. 118, 126-8); Tauman, M., *The Chief: C.Y. O'Connor*, (UWA Press, Nedlands, 1978); Le Page, J.S.H., *Building a State: The Story of the Public Works Dept. of W.A., 1829-1985*, (Leederville W.A., WAWA 1986).; The Institution of Engineers, Australia, *National Historic Engineering Landmark Nomination: Coolgardie Goldfields Water Supply Scheme 1898-1903,* (WAWA, I.E. WA Division, June 1986). O'Connor Museum display and WAWA pamphlet, 'Goldfields and Agricultural Areas Water Supply', n.d. 4 pages.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8538



Mundaring Weir and pumping station no.1, aerial view taken from a RAAF aircraft (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00590)



"Weir Worker 1902"
(December 2024)
(*Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley*)

Below: Section of abandoned railway track visible due to low water level (December 2024) (*Photographs taken by Andrew Bratley*)





Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 32



Photo:	No.1 Pumping Station and Mundaring Weir spillway,
Date:	December 2024
Source:	Andrew Bratley

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		O'Connor Museum and No.1 Pump	
Other Name (1)		No 1 Pumping Station	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 340	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1901
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 140-141

Site Type		0811			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Pumping Station	Present	Museum	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		C.Y. O'Connor Engineer			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Description					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	corrugated iron	steel engineered trusses			
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
very high - although two of the three pumps have been removed in conversion to a museum b					
Description:					

The O'Connor Museum, former No. 1 Pumping Station, is an impressive building once approached but from a distance is diminished by the scale of the valley and the Weir wall behind. At close range the building's industrial *Federation Warehouse* architectural style and tall brick chimney can be appreciated.

The large pump house has seven structural bays, with a further five bays to the south forming the boiler room. The tall brick walls have internal buttresses which rise to the top of the walls to support steel engineered roof trusses. Each alternate structural bay has a tall nine pane, double hung window for light and cross ventilation. The roof is a monitor style with the upstanding ridge providing high level ventilation for the pump house which originally contained three duplex, steam driven pumps assembled along the length of the building. Only one of these pumps remains as a museum display together with many other artefacts and materials explaining the history and engineering of the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. In the boiler room there are three large boilers with steam superheaters. A very large semi-circular arched opening in the east wall with protective steel bars, and three high level louvered openings on the western wall provided ventilation for the boilers which were flued out and into a 41.5m high brick chimney stack. The chimney is approximately 4 metres in diameter at the base, with tapering 'garden wall' or 'colonial' (alternating rows of five stretcher courses of brick to one header course) brickwork reaching up to a corbelled brick capping approximately 2 metres in diameter at the top.

From the outside, other than the dominating chimney, the large pump house and boiler room walls are relatively plain, flat red brick punctuated only by the occasional window or arched opening. Originally there would have been large sections of pipe penetrating the external walls but this is now limited to just the one pump displayed. The entrance to the pump house was through a large arched doorway at the northern end which has now been fitted with a large section of water pipe through which visitors gain access to the museum.

History of Place / Site:
The No 1 Pumping Station was similar in construction to the seven others located at intervals along the 525 km pipeline built from the Helena Reservoir and Mundaring Weir, to the Eastern Goldfields. Built in 1901, the pumping station was constructed of brick, with a corrugated iron roof. Tenders for the pumping machinery for the water supply scheme were called in April 1899, and in March 1900, the contract was let to James Simpson and Company of London. In common with the No 2 Pumping Station, and those at Cunderdin and Merredin, the No 1 contained three horizontal, six cylinder, triple expansion, surface condensing, pumping engines of the Worthington duplex direct acting type.

The engines and pumps basically rested on granite bed-rock, supported by brick piers resting on a concrete floor. The pumping ends were bolted to the bed-rock, and the cylinder ends moved freely on expansion rollers. The lower floors of the engine rooms were concrete rendered with cement mortar, and the upper or working floors were jarrah, resting in steel joists. The floors on the boiler rooms were concrete. Although first designed to be coal fired, the boilers, made in Scotland by Babcock and Wilcox, were converted to be wood fired. The monthly firewood requirement for the No 1 pump was 265 cords (392 tonnes) of 6 ft long x 7inch wide, straight, solid, dry jarrah. From 1902, to 1926, 3,750 acres (1,518 ha) was cut to supply the No 1 Pump. The enormous draught required to keep the boilers working efficiently was provided by the 130 ft high chimney stack.

The pumping station was located 650 feet downstream from the Weir. In contrast to all other stations, where water was drawn from a reservoir, the water for the No 1 was drawn from a 4 foot diameter stand pipe. The pumps then lifted the water 415 ft through one and a half miles of pipe to discharge into the 15 foot deep, 468, 000 gallon capacity concrete receiving tank at the No 2 station. The total cost of the 8 pumping stations and their machinery was £ 436,000, or nearly 25% of the scheme's total cost of £2,660,000.

Following the completion of the Weir wall, pumping began from the No 1 pump on 13th April 1902. It was a further 8 months until the main was charged as far as Coolgardie. On 22nd January 1903, the machinery at the No 1 Pumping Station was turned on by Lady Forrest. The men who operated the equipment lived near the Weir and their children attended the Mundaring Weir school. As a result of their efforts, including that of the Engineer in charge of the No 1 Pump, Mr A Eggleton, a Hall and Mechanics Institute was opened in 1908. Their houses and some social activity centred around the nearby Goldfields Weir Hotel, and any requirements from Mundaring or further afield was delivered by horse and dray or on the Mundaring Weir branch of the Eastern Railway.

In 1954, as part of an upgrade to the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme which began in 1951, with the raising of the Weir wall, both the No 1 and 2 steam powered stations were replaced by one electric station. The No 1 Pumping Station became derelict from inactivity. In 1961, the Western Australian Tourist Development Authority undertook the conversion of the building to a museum celebrating the impact on the state of the Water Supply Scheme, the discovery of gold, and the contribution by the State's Engineer-in-Chief, Charles Yelverton O'Connor. Although two engines were removed, the original Worthington-Simpson No 1 engine was cleaned and restored as part of the display.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The O'Connor Museum / No. 1 Pump Station is of *very high social, historic, aesthetic and scientific significance,* not only for the Shire of Mundaring and the State of Western Australia, but the engineering significance is also of *National* importance. This statement of significance also needs to be read in conjunction with the Mundaring Weir site no. 31.

The pump station has:

- Social significance for the impact the construction of the Goldfields Water Supply had on the Mundaring community at the time of its construction at the turn of the century, and for the continuing impact on the lifestyle of people out in the Goldfields and agricultural land in between.
- Historic significance for the impact the project had on the development of Western Australia and its associations with prominent people of the time including C. Y. O'Connor and Sir John Forrest.
- Aesthetic significance for its industrial architecture and landmark value.
- Scientific significance for the magnitude of its engineering achievement.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The O'Connor Museum / No. 1 Pump Station requires the *highest level of protection and warrants* ***permanent*** *Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The Pump Station is already classified by the National Trust, and the Australian Heritage Commission as well as having been declared a National Historic Engineering Landmark as part of the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. All necessary steps must be taken to continue to conserve the place as a National heritage site.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. ch. 8, pp. 133-145.; The Institution of Engineers, Australia, *Coolgardie Goldfields Water Supply 1898-1903,* (Perth, W.A. Division I.E.(Aust),WAWA, June 1986. pp. 1-2, 12-16, 38-43, photos and figures.; O'Connor Museum Display and WAWA pamphlet 'Goldfields and Agricultural Areas Water Supply', n.d.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1677



Mundaring Weir and pumping station no.1, aerial view taken from a RAAF aircraft (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00590)



View of west wall and chimney, August 1995

(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



No.1 Pumping Station 2011
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by David Treloar)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 33



Photo:	Site of former No. 2 Pumping Station, old pipeline sections
Date:	January 1996
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		No.2 Pumping Station			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 340	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1902			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		O'Connor Museum display.			
Site Type		0811			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Pumping Station	Present	Ruin	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		C.Y. O'Connor			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	ruins		
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			
The old No.2 Pumping station site comprises only the remains of footings and floor slabs of several buildings together with some concrete machinery mountings dotted around the site amongst several significantly large Norfolk Island and Radiata pine trees. The site also houses some large sections of pipeline, some purported to be lengths of the original pipe. **History of Place / Site:** The No 2 Pump was part of the 1898-1903 Goldfields Water Supply Scheme which pumped water from the Helena Reservoir created by the Mundaring Weir, to the Eastern Goldfields at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. In common with all seven other pumping stations, it was built of brick with a corrugated iron roof and concrete floor. The boilers for this pumping station were originally wood fired, and required in an average month 317 tonnes (215 cords) compared to 392 tonnes for the No 1 pumping station. From 1902- 1926, 3650 acres (1,477ha) were cut to supply the No 2 pump. Cut wood specified as solid, dry, jarrah logs measuring between 6 and 6 1/2 feet long and less than 7 inches in diameter was cut by contractors and stacked up near the pumping station. In 1927, the railway platform adjacent to the No 2 Pumping Station was named O'Connor in memory of Charles Yelverton O'Connor, the State's Engineer-in-Chief who designed the water supply scheme but did not live to see the first successful pumping of water in April 1902. In 1954, both the No 1 and No 2 Pumps were phased out and replaced by one electric pump at the Weir.			

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Transport and communications; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	
The No.2 Pumping Station site has *high historic significance* for its associations with the history of the Goldfields Pipeline.	

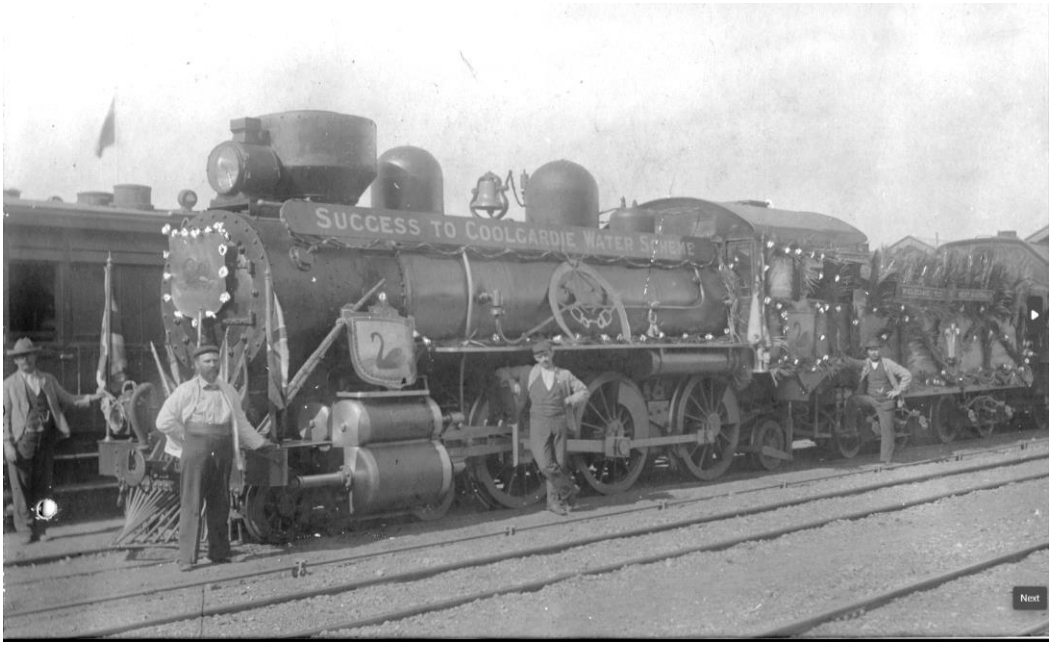
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The No.2 Pumping Station Site is a *historic site without any remaining significant built features but that should be* ***recorded*** *and recognised with a plaque or interpretive material to identify its significance.*

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 133-145.; O'Connor Museum Display; MHHS File 'Karda Mordo' and Butt, J.L. Mundaring Division : a brief history, n.d. c 1993. pp. 11-13.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*

Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8539



Completed No 2 Pump Station (date unknown) (*Source: Battye Library*)



Train decorated for the opening of the Eastern Goldfields Water Supply Scheme (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00590)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 34



Photo:	Left: old school classroom. Right: Headmaster's residence.
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring Youth Hostel	
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Weir School and Teacher's Quarters	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	618	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		7th November 1898			
Construction Date (2)		Quarters c 1905			
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 139-140.			
Site Type		0302/ 0304			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	School	Present	Youth Hostel	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Fred and Mathieson Jacoby, Eli Willis.			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	Jarrah weatherboard		
Roof	Corrugated iron		
Other			

Modifications	
Condition	fair - but needs maintenance and assistance to prevent critical deterioration.
Integrity	
High - although the school buildings have been converted for hostel use.	

Description:

The weatherboard school and residence are located on a heavily treed hill above Mundaring Weir Road. The school still exists in its original form comprising a single classroom under a hipped corrugated iron roof with small louvered gambrel ends. A leanto roof across the north side protects a central entry porch with separate boys and girls cloakrooms either side. All the walls are weatherboard; however, most of the timber windows have been replaced with aluminium frames and a aluminium sliding door has been cut into the east wall to provide direct access to a pergola from the inside. Some of the openings have been increased in size when adapted for aluminium. The only remaining timber window is a small four pained double hung window on the north into one of the former cloakrooms. The internal space has been partitioned to provide dormitory spaces for the youth hostel, although this could be easily removed and renovated at some appropriate time in the future. A new brick hostel building to the west of the classroom pays little respect to either the materials, design or aspect of the original school building.

The headmaster's residence is located approximately a 100 metres away to the north and further up the hill. The weatherboard house, of typical design, has been modified and adapted over the years and the main access is now through the rear entry and not via the front veranda. However, the original form of the house is still predominant.

History of Place / Site: In 1898, the construction workforce on the Mundaring Weir section of the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme had reached a stage where letters to the Education Department estimated that between 70 and 100 children were eligible for a school. In November 1897, a school was built on an acre of land selected by Works' Manager R. Wotherspoon, and donated by the Jacoby brothers. Mathieson Jacoby was the successful tenderer, and the school opened on 7th November 1898, with 48 children enrolled. Of these, only 2 had been born in Western Australia, the others having come with their families in the mid 1890's Gold-rush period, which coincided with an economic slump in the Eastern States.

The first teacher was Eli Willis. He had to build his family a house, and this consisted of corrugated iron and canvas, with a floor made of packing case boards laid directly to the ground. Cooking was done on a Metters stove, which was shifted outside during the summer. The Willis family lived in these conditions until c 1905, when a new weatherboard and iron school quarters was built. The work on the Weir was completed in 1903. The construction workforce moved away and the students were then drawn from families associated with the upkeep of the Goldfield's Water Supply Scheme and the local sawmills or farms. The school closed in December 1959, when the bulk of children transferred to Mundaring School. The Mundaring Weir School and quarters was subsequently used as a Youth Hostel Centre. Although they have been modified, the school and quarters, are one of few remaining such combinations left on single site in the Shire.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The old Mundaring Weir Primary School and Headmaster's residence is of *very high social and historic significance* as one of few remaining school and quarters on a single site in the Shire, and because of its origins and associations with the Weir communities.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The old Mundaring Weir Primary School and Headmaster's residence requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Interpretive material about the history of the communities living in the Weir district would assist with an understanding of the cultural significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 121, 139-40; MHHS file “Mundaring Weir”

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8540

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 35



Photo:	Oak Tree
Date:	12 January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Fred Jacoby Park Oak Tree		
Other Name (1)		'Portagabra'		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 3040	Street Name	Hampel Road/Mundaring Weir Road	
Suburb/Town		Mundaring		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Towards the southern end of Fred Jacoby Park		
Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
47880				
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c 1870		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		plaque near tree		
Site Type		16		

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Vineyard / Orchard	Present	Recreation	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Walter Jecks, John Allpike, Fred Jacoby, Elfreda Devenish			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Only stump currently remains (refer to 'History of Place / Site' notes below)				
Integrity					
Very high					
Description:					

Physical description:
The English Oak tree (see 'History' notes below) is located towards the southern end of Fred Jacoby Park. The size of the tree made it a rare example of an exotic species that provided a seasonal focus for the park and a link with one of the early settlers of the district.

History of Place / Site: A plaque which was erected in 1989, and which was located near the large oak tree in what is now Fred Jacoby Park, read " *Quercus robur* planted c 1870, height 29 metres, spread 30 metres, girth 4.95 metres". The oak and nearby Mulberry stand on what was part of the 'Portagabra' vineyard and orchard, itself an amalgamation of separate lots developed from 1882, by Walter Jecks and John Allpike. Jecks, from the Rose and Crown Hotel in Guildford, owned the area of land now known as Fred Jacoby Park. In c 1898, the Jacoby brothers Fred and Mathieson, purchased both the Jecks and Allpike properties and renamed the area 'Portagabra'. In 1956, after Fred's daughter (Agnes) Elfreda Devenish inherited the property, she transferred approximately 28 acres (12ha), including the oak and mulberry trees and the old Portagabra homestead to the Conservator of the Forests Department.

Between 1957 and 1958, plants from Canberra, and locally from the Hamel and Dryandra Nurseries were planted in the park. A plant nursery, to replace the one at the Weir Wall, operated from near the oak and old house for about 6 years. During the 1960s, a nine hole golf course operated in the park, using the old house as club rooms. In c 1969, the golf course was relocated to the outskirts of Mundaring, near the Recreation Ground,. As a result of vandalism, the old house was demolished in the early 1970s. Today the park is an important recreation area for both locals and the wider Perth community.

On 16 January 2024, the English Oak tree and a boardwalk which surrounded the tree were significantly damaged during a storm. What remained of the tree was inspected by an Arborist, and based upon their findings it was decided by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (which manages the Reserve) to lop the tree so only its stump remains. As the stump of the tree remains it is hoped that new shoots will continue to appear from it.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People.
Significance category	2
Statement of Significance	
The English Oak tree in Fred Jacoby Park has *very high aesthetic, historic and scientific significance* for the region and the Shire of Mundaring, for its rarity and associations with Jacoby and the early settlement of the district.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The English Oak tree in Fred Jacoby Park requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to protect and conserve the significance of the place.*	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 135-6, 144.; MHHS letter from Harry Daniel Jacoby, son of Theodore, containing information written by Ian Jacoby, son of Mathieson.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	4373



Oak Tree, looking at east elevation, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Oak Tree, February 2024 (Photograph taken by the Shire of Mundaring)



Oak Tree, May 2024 (Photograph taken by the Shire of Mundaring)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 36



Photo:	Eastern end of the original cottage
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Linton Residence			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	1445	Street Name	Falls Road		
Suburb/Town		Hovea			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c.1921, 1938			
Construction Date (2)		1980, 1987			
Source/Details		Gray, Anne. *James W.R. Linton,* p. 79.			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		James W.R. Linton			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	weather-board	asbestos/fibro sheeting	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	some extensions and modifications		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			

Physical Description:
The former 'Linton' residence is a wide, low timber weatherboard bungalow with full width veranda across the front (north). The end walls are a combination of weatherboard, asbestos cement sheeting and half timbering. Over the years the house has been extended to the west but in a sympathetic manner using similar materials and form. The interiors were not inspected by the consultants. The original *Arts and Crafts* influenced house was once said to have contained fittings and furniture designed by or for Linton, although, with the exception of the front door, it is thought that none of these now remain. The house is set in pleasant garden and bush surroundings alongside the Jane Brook creating an environment that greatly influenced Linton's work and featured strongly in many of his paintings. There are several outbuildings forward of the house at one side; care needs to be taken that these do not start to dominate the setting and the house which is partially screened from the road by vegetation.

History of Place / Site: Painter, craftsman and teacher James Walter Robert Linton arrived in Western Australia from England in 1896. After about two years in the Eastern Goldfields, and following a bout of typhoid fever, he returned to Perth. Despite an initial period of lean times, he went on to establish his own Art School in 1901, and to teach at Perth Technical College from 1902 to 1931. He is said by his biographer Anne Gray, to have had "the greatest influence of any one person in the applied and decorative arts in W.A.".

With the support of his father, Sir James, he provided advice and assistance in obtaining works of art for the fledgling Western Australian Museum and Art Gallery. In addition to his formal training in art and architecture, he was a self-taught wood worker and silversmith. His work is well represented in major public and private collections including the Australian National Gallery in Canberra and the Holmes a Court collection.

Linton purchased his Parkerville property in 1921, and with family and friends, used an existing galvanised iron shed (now on Lot 2, 89 Falls Rd) as a studio and weekend retreat. Vines and fruit trees were planted on the already cleared block. Over subsequent years, he captured the surrounding landscape in watercolour, pencil and oil. From 1938, until his death in August 1947, Linton lived at Parkerville with his former student Betsey Currie. His house was described as a single storey jarrah weatherboard cottage with verandahs. In the "Arts and Crafts Movement" tradition, he made many of the interior fittings, including furniture, curtains and cutlery. In the 1980, the house was substantially altered, with the construction of six rooms, a full-length veranda on the south side, new windows and major interior modifications. In 1987, a veranda was added to three-quarters of the north elevation. With the exception of the front door, none of the original fittings or furniture remain.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The former 'Linton' residence has *high aesthetic, historic and social significance* for its associations with prominent State artist and silversmith James W. R. Linton.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The former 'Linton' residence requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Care should be taken to ensure that any remaining original fabric that remains is protected in any future modifications or adaptations to the residence. The local environs near the cottage also need to be sympathetically treated to protect the integrity of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Gray, Anne, *Line, Light and Shadow: James W.R. Linton Painter, Craftsman and Teacher"*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1986. Letter from owners, 10th June 1996.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8542

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 37



Photo:	Western elevation fronting Seaborne Street
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Parkerville Store			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	2170	Street Name	Seaborne Street		
Suburb/Town		Parkerville			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Lot 125			
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1902			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		*A History of Parkerville and Stoneville* by Rob Borsje			
Site Type		0508			

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	General store	Present	Store and Restaurant	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Painted weatherboard				
Roof	corr. iron	painted green			
Other					
Modifications	Additions to south end and rear				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High - original store intact and in use.					
Description:					

The simple rectangular weatherboard general store with veranda, sits right on the main north-south road (Seaborne Rd) through Parkerville. The veranda extends over the footpath and runs across the full width of the frontage, attaching to the high weatherboard walls just below the narrow eaves of the main corrugated iron roof. The main roof is simply pitched, hipped at the corners and with small louvered gambrels at each end. A small weatherboard, shallow pitched roof addition adjoins the south end of the store and whilst it could be more sympathetically integrated is relatively inoffensive. Additional accommodation has been built at the rear and, in the main, is sufficiently screened so as not to interfere with the scale or character of the original building from the streetscape.

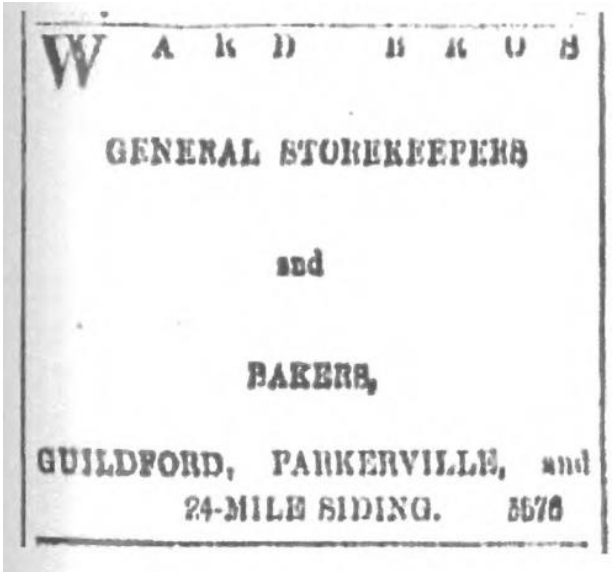
History of Place / Site:

Parkerville has had four General Stores with one serving as a Post Office. The locations, in chronological order, were:

- The Parkerville store on the Railway Reserve across from the station;
- The Parkerville store on Lot 166 Parker Road (now Seaborne Street), opposite the Parkerville Hall;
- The Parkerville General Store on Byfield Road; and
- The store erected by Ben Pitterson on Lot 167 Parker Road (now Seaborne Street).

The first documented Parkerville store was located on the Railway Reserve, across Jane Brook from the station. It was built at that time on railway reserve land, and therefore it was an illegal structure but as the only blocks available were all large blocks, there was no opportunity to service the town from a small-lot location.

The original store owners were the Ward brothers and although they were squatting on the land, that did not stop them advertising their business in the press of the day (see below). The ’24-Mile Siding’ mentioned in the advert was located at Bellevue, before a railway station was built there.



There were a number of managers for Ward Bros., with the last manager and owner being Charles Dawson who left the district in June 1898 after being charged with illicit liquor dealing from the store.

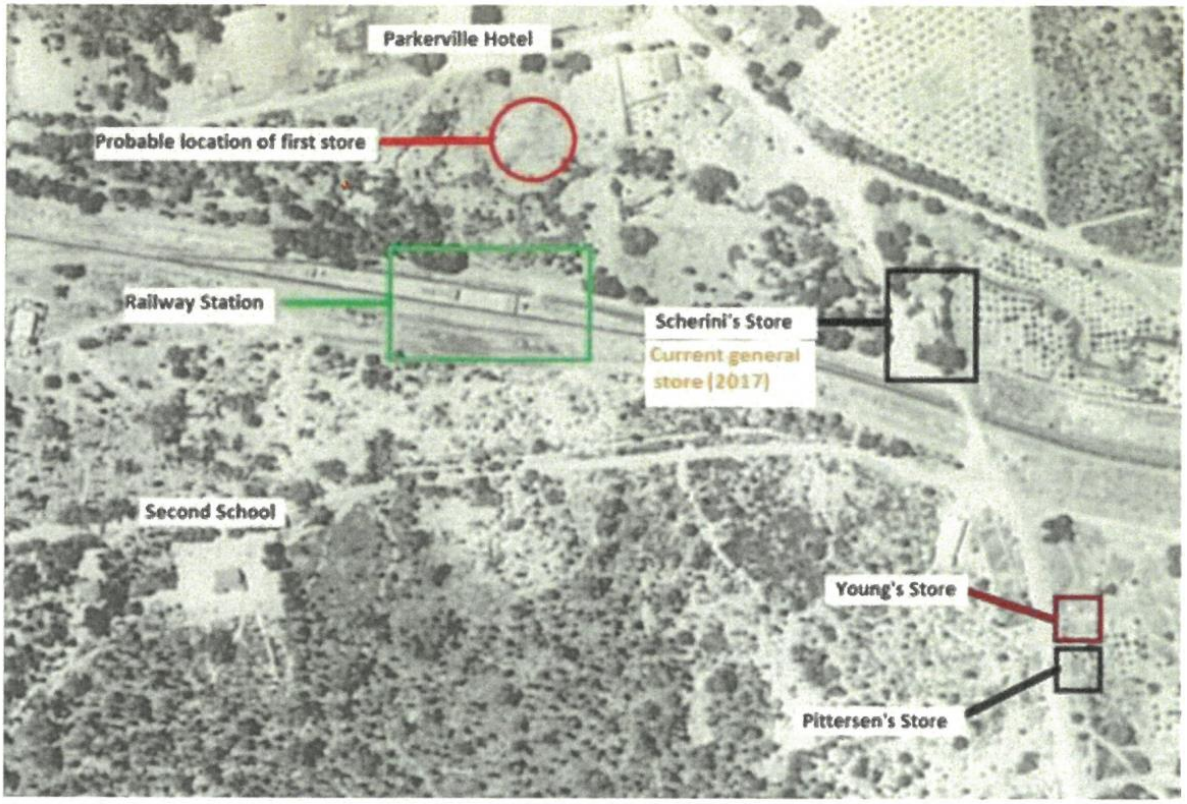
According to the memoirs of Charles Hebb, *"Dawson got had up for dealing in liquor and sold his store as it stood to Nick Scherini and another chap. Nick bought him out later"*. That 'other chap' would have been Thomas Wilkins, who purchased Lot 125 at the Government auction of 6 December 1901. Thomas did not pay the first instalment of the purchase price and the Government Gazette of 23 May 1902 advised that he was liable for forfeiture of Lot 125 if payment was not made. No payment was made so the property was forfeited, Wilkins losing his deposit of 12s, and it was re-auctioned in 5 September 1902, when Nick Scherini bought it for $6 ($822).

As the Lot has no improvements noted against it at the auctions in 1901 and 1902, there would have been no building on the Lot. Therefore, Nick Scherini would have squatted on the original Lot until he had purchased Lot 125, to which he relocated the store.

Land auctioned by the Government was unencumbered land unless improvements, such as fencing, walls, stock or buildings, were left on the land from previous owners. The process of handling improvements on property being auctioned by the Government was governed by the *Goldfields Act 1895*. If there were improvements, an additional charge would be levied at the auction of the Government-assessed value of those improvements and those monies passed back to the original landowner, even if they had forfeited the property.

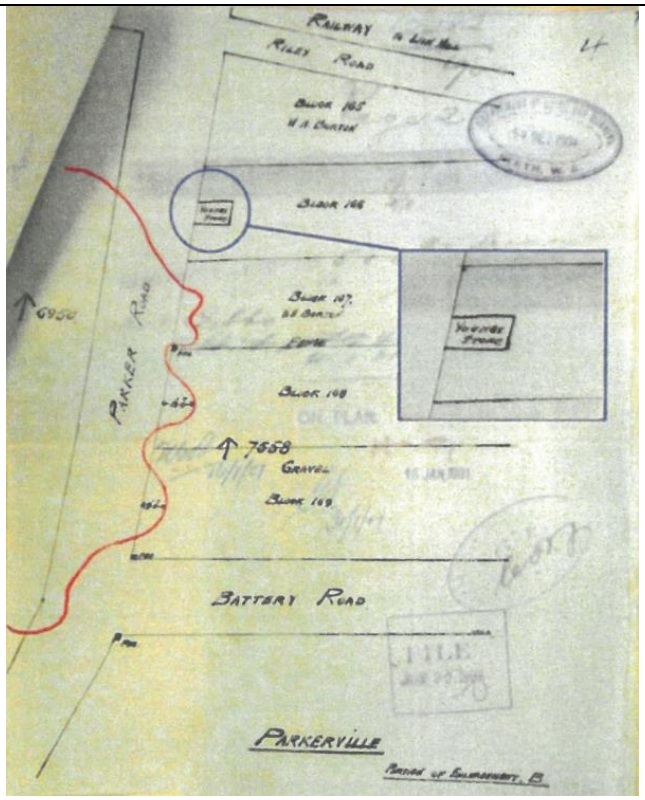
Bone-fide landowners were protected by this system but a squatter on Government land had no rights – they would have had to move off and either dismantle and remove, or lose their 'improvements' effected on that Lot. They could not stay on or claim back the value of any improvements, even if they claimed that a business was established there. As no such charge was applied in the auctions for Lots 125 and Lot 126 (Lot owned by Charles Young) the land could only be deemed vacant.

Given those regulations. The current Parkerville store can only have been operating from its present location since 1902. It can, however, claim to have been established earlier as it was removed from the original Railway Reserve site and rebuilt where it is now located.



Aerial image showing Parkerville store locations, 1942 (Source: A History of Parkerville and Stoneville by Rob Borsje)

Charles Young purchased Lots 166 and 174 at the Government auction on 13 April 1901. Young's store could not have been built until the land – Lot 166 – was owned by him. The following image shows "Young's store" (circled in blue) drawn onto a map of the area dated 1904.



Young's store location, 1904 (Source: A History of Parkerville and Stoneville by Rob Borsje)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility. Occupations. Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Parkerville General Store has *high aesthetic significance* for its contribution to the townscape character of Parkerville. It also has *high social and historic significance* as probably the oldest surviving store in the Shire in continuous use, and for its role in, and services provided to the community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Parkerville General Store requires the *highest level of protection* under the Municipal Inventory, and *the owners given the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Any future alterations and additions should be integrated with the original character and fabric of the Store and where possible modifications carried out to existing additions to better integrate them.

Care should be taken by the Shire to ensure that any future adjacent road and engineering works do not threaten the integrity, character and townscape qualities of the place including the veranda over the footpath which contributes significantly to its presence.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 245-247, 250.; MHHS File -'Parkerville', and Hebb, P. 'Parkerville History, 1896-1919', c 1950. A History of Parkerville and Stoneville', published 2017, Rob Borsje, p.67-69	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8543



Parkerville General Store (date unknown). (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Western elevation fronting Seaborne Street, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 38



Photo:	Parkerville Hotel; front and side elevations from the south-east.
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Parkerville Hotel		
Other Name (1)		Railway Hotel		
Other Name (2)		Judge Parkers		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	6	Street Name	Owen Road	
Suburb/Town		Parkerville		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*				
Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		pre-1902		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 251-2.		
Site Type		0506		

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Inn and Residence	Present	Tavern	Other	Hotel
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Alice Ottey, W.H. Angove			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Corr. iron				
Other					
Modifications	Two storey addition at front 1928				
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
High - most of the original fabric intact for rear and two storey addition.					
Description:					

The Parkerville Tavern is a very elegant brick, two storey, former hotel, sitting close to the road overlooking the Jane Brook and associated park. It has large verandas and balustrades on both floors across most of the south facing frontage, and on the western end, and which contribute significantly to the building's impact on its setting. Its elegant but simple detailing suggests the character of *Federation Free Style or Arts and Crafts c 1890 - c 1915* (see Apperly pp. 136-143). Assuming the references to major additions in 1926 refers to the two storey additions to the front, the expectation might be for a style of building more from the inter war period rather than the character of the earlier period expressed in the building. The timber veranda detailing (to ground and first floor), whilst some may not be original can be presumed to closely resemble the original with its arched underside of veranda beams together with unflamboyant ladder friezes; the dominant projecting roof gables over the front veranda; the token inclusion (or remnant) of rough cast render combined with brickwork on the chimney are of a later 'Bungalow' style, whilst the rendered bands of brickwork, rendered sills and lintels, the double hung timber windows, Georgian mullioned in the top sash and the odd surviving elements of stained glass all express the building's character from the earlier period.

The single storey building attached behind the two storey frontage, and which presumably formed part of the original Inn, gives the impression of having been a simple rectangular building covered by four, small hipped roofs connected by box gutters in the valleys between them. The original associated residence was described as being built of timber and would not appear to have survived.

History of Place / Site: In 1902, widow Alice Ottey obtained a wine and beer licence for her timber weatherboard and iron-roofed house which had been constructed sometime after she joined her husband Joseph in Parkerville in c. 1897. The house was reputed to be the second one built in Parkerville. The premises were known as the Railway Hotel. Soon after her daughter Catherine's marriage in May 1902, Alice rented the hotel to W. W. Bramwell and

subsequently to retired surveyor W.H. Angove. Sometime between November 1905, and September 1906, Angove made substantial additions to the place and received a full public house licence. In February 1921, judging by an advertisement in The Motorist and Wheelman, the Railway Hotel, as it was still known, was a single storey building. At that time the proprietor was R.J. Congdon. Subsequent owners such as Eileen Smith have altered the building and today it bears little resemblance to the original building.

In 1995, approximately a quarter of what was the original 22 acre block owned by Joe and Alice Ottey, behind what is now the Parkerville Hotel was named the Alice Hebb Reserve. After Joe's death in December 1900, Alice had married Charles (Paddy) Hebb, and according to his memoirs, this reserve was originally given to the Mundaring Road Board for a recreation ground.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Parkerville Tavern has *very high aesthetic significance* for the style, scale and landmark value the building has which are rare both in the Townsite and the Shire generally. The Tavern also has *high social significance* for the role and focus the place has provided, and should continue to provide for Parkerville's community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Parkerville Tavern requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Any future alterations or redevelopment should respect the original fabric of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 127, 251-252.; MHHS File-'Parkerville', and Hebb, P. 'Parkerville History, 1896-1919', (the Author. c 1950).
A History of Parkerville and Stoneville', published 2017, Rob Borsje

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8544



Parkerville Tavern (date unknown).
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Parkerville Hotel; front and side elevations from the south-east, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 39





Photo:	Top: Old Parkerville School viewed from the S.E. Bottom: Old Headmaster's Quarters on adjacent lot
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:	
Name of Place	Old Parkerville School and Headmaster's House (adjoining site)
Other Name (1)	Parkerville School
Other Name (2)	
Location/Site/Address:	

Street Number	Lot 259	Street Name	Riley Road		
Suburb/Town		Parkerville			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
13214 - School	(Adjoin'g house Lot 255)				
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)	1911				
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details	Elliot, I ibid. p. 251.				
Site Type	0304				
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original School	Present	Community Use	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons	Ivy Jones, Fred Schoch				
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Jarrah weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated iron - recently re-roofed with continuous sheets of ‘zincalume’.				
Other					
Modifications	window awning to west end				
Condition	Starting to deteriorate				
Integrity					
High - school remains in its original form.					
Description:					

Physical Description:
The two classroom, weatherboard school sits on tall timber stumps on a relatively steep sloping site above , and on the south side of Riley Road. One would not normally expect to see a school on such a steep site although the slope is somewhat less on the uphill side where access is gained to the separate entry porches to each classroom. There is virtually no level ground for playgrounds, just less steep areas amongst the attractively treed site which gradually flattens out somewhat towards the east (Dura Road).

The design is unusual for a State Government School and apparently, with the assistance of Government funding, it was community designed and built to suit the site. The overall character of the school evokes an ecclesiastical rather than secular feel to the building with its high, weatherboard gable ends and tall windows, all of which accentuate the verticality of the sloping site. Built from local timber, the two classrooms, running east - west along the contours of the site, are joined back to back with brick corner fireplaces and a combined chimney on the south side. The major windows (three large double hung) to each room are on the east and west ends. This has resulted in the addition of a corrugated iron awning supported on gallows brackets to protect the western end windows from the afternoon sun. There are no windows to the north where a tall veranda is attached as a lean-to on the blank weatherboard wall. Combined with the site falling towards the road, the tall lean-to veranda and space under the floor level has been exploited to provide a shelter for the children. The veranda is so tall though, that its effectiveness in keeping out the sun and rain would be questionable. The separate entry porches on opposite ends of the buildings have several timber steps up to their doors. They are fully enclosed except for a small window and the porches would also have acted as cloak and washrooms.

Internally there are two classrooms, one for junior, the other for senior students. They are connected back to back adjacent to the corner fireplaces with an operable wall of pivoting panels or doors. Although the door panels are missing, the top track is still in place. The combined classroom space is very large and useful and an unusual feature for the time in a school, although not uncommon in some other buildings of the period such as large houses (eg: Mitchell House, Wooroloo Sanatorium) or entertainment spaces in Hotels (eg: Mundaring Weir Hotel).The walls and ceilings are lined with flat sheeting with battened joints. The tall windows on the east and west (boarded up) compliment the space with its high ceilings. Overall the spaces are austere but their unusual form and spaciousness creates an interest and character over other school buildings of the period.

The nearby weatherboard Headmaster's House, now in private hands, is on the adjoining lot 255 on the corner of Windoo Road. It is also an unusual building and different from the typical Government issue of the time. It is reasonable to assume that it was also community built hence the differing design which includes fireplaces at the front corners, wrap around (instead of just front) verandas with French doors opening onto them instead of just the usual double hung windows. (Note: house only viewed from the outside.)

History of Place/Site:

The timber weatherboard and iron roofed classrooms now referred to as the Old Parkerville School, and a detached teacher’s quarters, were opened in Riley Road in March 1911. They replaced the fluted iron hall which was built in 1897, and had been used as a schoolroom from 1898. By 1909, it was obvious that the sweltering summer conditions in the 9 x 6 metre hall and the muddy gully in winter made it inadequate as a school for the 50 or so pupils. The hall/schoolroom, located near a gully south of Battery Road, continued to be used for church services and as a community hall.

The Riley Road classrooms were used until 1962, when the school shifted to its present site further to the south-west and off Windoo Road. Two of the teachers at the Old Parkerville School who gave long service to the district were Miss Ivy Jones (1932-1962), and Fred Schoch (1934-1953), whose son Fred, was lost on the *HMAS Sydney* and whose name appears on the Mundaring War Memorial. On the north side of the school are the remnants

of the rose garden planted by Miss Jones and the students between 1944-1945, and thought to be donated by Mr Bommeli, whose rose nursery was located in Johnson Road Parkerville. Other indicators of the students activities include the flagpole and remnants of both a running track, and what appears to be World War Two air raid trenches. The adjacent teacher's quarters are now privately owned.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility. ; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The old Parkerville Primary School, albeit is currently in relatively poor condition, has *aesthetic significance,* for its unusual design and *high social and historic significance* for its importance to the people of Parkerville.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The old Parkerville Primary School requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places* for its unusual design, *and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration.

The adjoining headmaster's house should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 250-1.MHHS; Dorothy Lapham, 'The Old Parkerville Primary School', notes prepared 27th June 1994.
'A History of Parkerville and Stoneville', published 2017, Rob Borsje

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8545

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 40



Photo:	View of Padbury House and the arched window to old school
Date:	October 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Parkerville Children's Home (Inc)	
Other Name (1)		Emily Ayckbowm Home for Waifs (The Waifs Home)	
Other Name (2)		League of Charity Home for Waifs and Stray Babies (The Waifs Home)	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 9001	Street Name	Beacon Road
Suburb/Town		Parkerville	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1903			
Construction Date (2)		1906, 1910, 1913, 1922, 1929, 1936, 1941, 1959			
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 252, 254.			
Site Type		0108			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Children's Home	Present	Residential Child Care	Other	Support Services
Architect/Designer (1)		Ednie-Brown 1929 Turner Cottage; FGB Hawkins Chapel 1959			
Other Associated Persons		W. Padbury; C. Harper; J.H. Worthington; Sisters of the Church			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	Brick	weatherboard	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	Various alterations, additions and adaptations to different buildings.		
Condition	Very good, well maintained, some conservation work and reimbursement carried out.		
Integrity			
Very high, with most buildings still serving their original uses.			
Description:			

Parkerville Children's Home is set on an undulating rural bush site with a large collection of buildings distributed around the property. These range from cottages, old school and chapel, all associated with the children's welfare, through to the day to day necessities of operating the place such as the dining room, laundry, staff and management facilities. The buildings are many and varied having been built from as early as 1906, and through to the late 1970's.

The old school, now used as an administration centre, is one of the most significant buildings on the site. It is a brick building with a 'U' shaped plan formed by two former classrooms at either end of a large hall or assembly space which features a large, segmented arched window. The hall is now partitioned to form several smaller office and meeting spaces; however, the partitions have been sensitively integrated with the high ceilings in a manner that would be reversible and does not interfere with the original fabric.

Several of the accommodation cottages have had or are in the process of some conservation and restoration. The weatherboard George Turner cottage, 1929, is now an education centre, and St Gabriels, 1910, is being taken back closer to its original form with many accretions and veranda enclosures being removed to reveal the original form of the place. The cottage has a large central space with mini corrugated iron ceiling linings, boarded dados around the walls and tall double hung windows including a step through window going right to the floor. Padbury Cottage built in 1906 is the oldest and most significant of the cottages. It has recently been carefully restored closely to what would have been its original character. Generally the work has been carried out sensitively although the choice of some materials could be questioned and there may be some concern about possible damp problems in the front walls becoming a problem where brick paving has replaced the timber boarded veranda. Overall Padbury Cottage sets an example for other buildings on the site which needs a conservation plan to guide future reimbursement work and adaptation of the buildings. The red brick dining hall, first built in 1936, and altered in 1967, is in urgent need of repairs. Its *art deco* style contrasts with the older buildings on the site.

The St Michael and All Angels Chapel is another of the more significant buildings on the site and has been rebuilt in various stages. Nothing of the original 1909, timber building remains. The brick chancel, with its jarrah boarded ceiling and arch into the new nave were built to the memory of Sister Jane, and to former residents who died during World War I. The chancel also has an attractive stained glass rose window with a clear central panel to glimpse the bushland beyond. The chancel was possibly built onto the end of the original timber chapel which would have been removed and replaced in 1959, with the construction of the new brick nave which was dedicated to Sister Kate. The western end of the nave has a glass cross built high into the brick gable end wall which allows the sun to penetrate onto the floor of the aisle in the late afternoon. Nearby is the red brick Sister's House built in 1941, and now used as the Director's residence.

History of Place / Site:
In the winter of 1903, the Parkerville Children's Home, originally known as the "Emily Ayckbowm Home for Waifs and Stray Babies", or "Waif's Home", was established on part of the present site, by the Anglican Order of the Sisters of the Church. One of the original Sisters, Sister Kate (Katharine Mary Clutterbuck), was in charge of the Home from its inception until her "retirement" in 1933, when she founded Sister Kate's Children's Home in Queens Park. The site of the Parkerville Children's Home had previously been the location of a sawmill belonging to the Sexton brothers. The Sister's first accommodation, an old slab-sided barn, no longer exists. By early 1906, a brick cottage, financed by Guildford resident, Walter Padbury, and said to be one of the first brick buildings in the Parkerville area, was officially opened. The timber cottage "St. Nicholas", donated by Sister Kate's father, was opened on the same day. Other timber cottages at the time were "The Lodge" (the first nursery built in 1903), "Noah's Ark" (1904), "Guildford" (1905) and "Beaconsfield". A brick school house, and dining room and kitchen were erected and a steam engine was put in to supply the Home with water. In September 1909, the original timber chapel of St Michael and All Angels was consecrated and the Home was added to the list of State orphanages.

Initially, the home survived primarily on philanthropic donations, and voluntary efforts from people such as Walter Padbury, Charles Harper, Sister Kate's father, the Guildford Anglican Minister's wife Mrs. W. Everingham, and funds from the Sisters' Anglican High School, now Perth College. Later, the efforts of J.H. Worthington, Company Secretary of Wesfarmers, were recognised when the dining hall, originally built in 1936, was refurbished in 1967 and renamed in his honour. Although modified in later years, the cottage care system instituted by the Sisters was in marked contrast to the large two storey buildings operating for the care of children elsewhere. This deliberate decision by the Sisters to raise the children in as homelike an atmosphere as possible, surrounded by an attractive, natural environment, was unusual for the time and is similar to current childcare philosophy. The numbers of children at Parkerville Children's Home increased from 22 in 1903, to approximately 109 in 1914.

A kindergarten commenced in the Easter term of 1912, in a room in "St Gabriel's " cottage. This was the same year as the first kindergarten in WA, and was claimed to be the first kindergarten in an institution in Australia. In 1913, a large room was added to "The Lodge", to make a new school with two classrooms. This school, with further additions, operated until 1949, when the children attended the separate Parkerville Village School. When Sister Kate left Parkerville in 1933, she was replaced by two Sisters from the Anglican Community of the Sacred Advent in Brisbane. The laundry, dining hall and kitchen, were built in 1936. In 1940, control returned to the Sisters of the Church. Their residence was built in 1941.

After the Second World War, the Home operated with a Board, and a series of managers including Major Owens, Jack Wales, Bill Couche, Jim Semple and in 1978, the present Director, David Roberts. In the early 1970s, the re-introduction of the Sister's philosophies and objectives reduced the number of children in each cottage and saw the introduction of the first qualified social worker and education officer. In 1976, four brick cottages (Narbethong, Uralla, Waminda and Barooga) were built. In 1979 and 1981, two associated cottages were built in Belmont and Fremantle.

At the present, the site's most significant remaining buildings include; Padbury House (1906), St. Gabriels (c. 1910), timber cottages from the 1920's and 30's, George Turner Cottage (1929) which was donated by the Theatrical Employees Association and designed by architect Ednie-Brown, the school buildings (c. 1914), the Chapel (1909, 1922 and 1959), the dining room (1936 and 1967), Sisters Residence (1941), and trees such as large pines, marri and jarrah.

Parkerville Children's Home (Inc) operates under the auspices of the Anglican Church. It is a residential child care facility using the cottage system with appropriate social work and education support services, thereby maintaining the ideals of the founding Sisters.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	People- settlement and mobility; Social and Civic Activities; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Parkerville Children's Home has *very high social and historic significance* for the people of the Mundaring community, former residents and the State generally for the role it has played in the care of children. The place is *significant historically and socially* for its approach to 'cottage care' for children long before it was appreciated as a better alternative than 'institutionalised' care. It also has important *historic significance* for its associations with public figures of the day such as Walter Padbury, Charles Harper, J.H. Worthington, and Sister Kate Clutterbuck. Many of the buildings have high *aesthetic significance* which are further complimented by their setting.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Many components of the Parkerville Children's Home require the *highest level of protection and warrant assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* However, not all the buildings have the same degree of significance, in which case their ability to be adapted, altered or redeveloped may be less critical. Accordingly it is *highly recommended that a Conservation and Management Plan be carried out* to identify the various levels of significance of the buildings and elements so as to guide future decisions on the restoration and use of the buildings and the site. Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 252-5; 258-9.; MHHS file 'Parkerville', and brochures from the Anglican Church; Lapham, Dorothy. 'Parkerville Children's Home: Historical Timeline', notes, 20th January 1995; Letter from Parkerville Children's Home (Inc), June 1996.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8546



Parkerville Children's Home 1909 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 41



Photo:	North elevation
Date:	2020
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Parkerville Hall	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	2055	Street Name	Riley Road cnr Seaborne Street
Suburb/Town		Parkerville	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1922
Construction Date (2)	c 1960s (estimated)
Source/Details	Dated above north entry
Site Type	0803

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hall	Present	Hall	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Brick	rendered bands			
Roof	corr. iron				
Other					
Modifications	New Entry, toilets, kitchen and meeting room added to side and rear in 1960				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High - original structure intact internally and externally.					
Description:					

The tall red brick hall, with buttressed side walls and gable end front wall prominently addresses the street corner and provides an important townscape element on the main intersection of the townsite. The front wall is high out of the ground as the site slopes down towards the intersection. A rendered band halfway up the walls, rendered buttress cappings, parapets and lintel over the entry door give the Hall a simplified 'blood and bandage' *Federation Free Style c1890-c1915* (see Apperly ibid. pp 136-139, note: the dates for styles are broad and often are a little later occurring in WA) character of which their are not many examples in the Shire. The front wall has eight steps sweeping up to the original double, ledge and braced entry doors. The gable end wall above the doors is dominated by both a rendered inscription proclaiming "Parkerville Hall 1922" and a large louvered vent high in the wall ventilating the ceiling space inside. The doors have a shallow arched lintel over them as do the windows running down the sides of the hall in between the stepped brick buttresses. The front gable wall has a stone footing and lower wall up to the height of the floor level but there is brickwork right down to ground level along the sides of the building. The roof of the original hall is corrugated iron. The gutters have been replaced in recent times with square profiled gutters instead of an 'ogee' type.

A new entry has been added to the side/rear together with toilets, kitchen and meeting room facilities in the late 60s early 70s. These additions have not given much thought towards integrating with the original structure, in particular the roof form.

The interior of the original hall is fairly simple being large and open with a timber floor, stage and surrounds at the opposite end to the original front entry. The ceiling slopes up to follow the roof line most of the way but flattens out below the apex. Steel tie rods are exposed across the lower ceiling and the ceiling lining appears to be a later addition than the original if there was any at all.

External landscaping around the hall is non existent and the bitumen and gravel car-park provide a very stark and harsh setting to the frontages of the Hall.

History of Place / Site: The existing Parkerville Hall, sited on a former gravel pit is the third one in the locality. The first , which doubled as the first school, was made of fluted iron (mini orb?) and was built in 1897. . Between 1917 and 1921, the local residents, supported by MLA, Mr R S Sampson, lobbied for a new hall on a more prominent site. To finance its construction all residents pledged £5, and storekeeper Charles Young guaranteed a £200 loan. The Hall was opened by the Premier James Mitchell on Saturday 30th September 1922. Since then, in c 1960s an addition on the south and east sides of the hall has increased its facilities.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Transport and Communications. Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Parkerville Hall has *high aesthetic, historic, social and townscape significance.* It is a rare example in the Shire of its style and is a prominent focus in the townscape. The Hall was built by community support in 1922 and has continued to play a very important role in the life of the community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Parkerville Hall requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place* under the Shire's Municipal Inventory.

Care should be taken to ensure the original fabric of the building is well maintained and not allowed to deteriorate. The existing gutters should be replaced at an appropriate time with a more suitable profile. The later additions, and any future alterations and additions, should be modified to better integrate with the fabric, structure and scale of the original hall. At an appropriate time in the near future, consideration should be given to re-pitching the roof over the existing additions on the east and south.

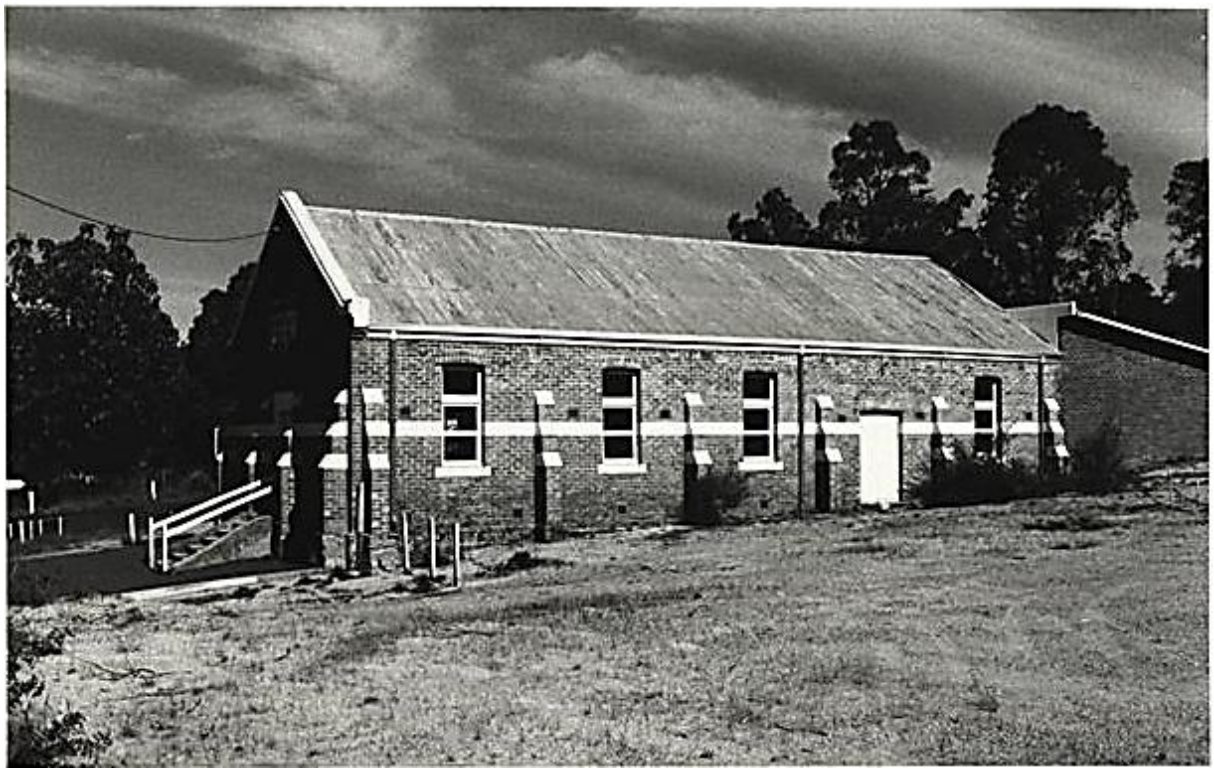
An attempt should be made to soften the impact of the car parking around the Hall without screening or reducing the prominence of the Hall in the streetscape. Care should be taken to manage site drainage and paving against the building to ensure rising damp problems are not created.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 250, 251.
'A History of Parkerville and Stoneville', published 2017, Rob Borsje

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*

Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1696



Right side elevation of the building (October 1981)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)



North elevation with later eastern additions, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 42



Photo:	Original residence, south elevation
Date:	January 2010
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Undercliffe Hospital		
Other Name (1)		Undercliffe		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	22	Street Name	Coongan Avenue	
Suburb/Town		Greenmount		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*				
Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c. 1902		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 209.		
Site Type		0101		

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Hospital	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Percy Robinson, Miles family			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	rendered brick				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	adapted for use as consulting rooms				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high, although some authenticity has been lost with adaptation to consulting rooms.					
Description:					

Physical Description:

Undercliffe sits on an elevated site looking south over the former railway reserve and towards the Helena Valley. The large site originally had extensive gardens which now accommodate three major (maternity, general and geriatric) hospital buildings as well as the original house. Substantial gardens remain in the large spaces between buildings, together with some significant trees from the original gardens. These include an enormous Moreton Bay fig tree behind the house and, at the front, a rare South American Cyprus (*taxodium distichum*). This tree has been placed on the Tree Society's Heritage Tree Register, and thought to be one of only four existing in the State. Also at the front are a Norfolk pine and several old date palms. Extensive lawns also add to the spaciousness of the site.

Undercliffe, the house, is located roughly in the centre of the site between the maternity (to the east) and general (to the west) wings. The geriatric wing is to the north at the rear of the site. Some of the original integrity of the brick residence has been lost by it having been rendered and painted a pale pink colour. This was done to stabilize the fretting brick work and integrate fabric that had been modified over the years when the house was altered to become a convalescent/nursing home. The original verandas, across the front of the house, had been extended and enclosed with asbestos sheeting to provide additional accommodation. These were removed by the current owners who have restored the verandas and interiors to give the building an ongoing useful life as specialist consulting rooms for the hospital.

The front veranda has been reconstructed in accordance with its original form as indicated on early photographs in the collection of the current owners. It has an unusual character as it is quite narrow across the front and becomes wider on the side returns. The symmetry of the front elevation is broken by a western wing, that is connected at the front with an open vestibule from the veranda, and may have been a later addition. Front steps lead up to a timber panelled entry door surrounded with stained glass side and high lights. The highlight incorporates "Undercliffe" into its design and the side panels contain the initials of **P**ercy **F**ord **R**obinson plus an acknowledgement to Barnett Bros. as the supplier.

The internal layout, which focuses around the hall leading from the front door, is not symmetrical. The interiors have been renovated to accommodate consulting rooms and have retained a significant amount of original fabric. Some original pressed metal ceilings (west wing) survive, however other ceilings have generally been replaced either at an earlier time, with 'art deco' style decoration, or more recently with plasterboard and plain coved cornices to minor rooms and passageways. Some plaster mouldings and corbelled arches survive along with original fireplace surrounds, deep skirtings and architraves.

History of Place / Site:

Some anecdotal evidence suggests that sometime before he died in 1901, Edmund Gilyard Lacey may have built 'Undercliffe', although Percy Ford Robinson's initials are incorporated in the stained glass around the entry door. In 1880, at the age of 37, E.G. Lacey came to Western Australia after a successful career in the Eastern States and set up the Enterprise Sawmill at Mahogany Creek and later at Sawyers Valley. Sawn timber from Lacey's mill supplied his timber yards at Perth, Fremantle, York and later, Guildford.

Whilst his business interests were extensive, he is recorded as having recovered from bankruptcy in 1888, to the extent that by 1897, he had acquired land south of the York Road (Great Eastern Highway) and near what is now Wortley Road. Here he operated a brickworks and granite quarry until his death in 1901. It has been suggested that the bricks used to build Undercliffe came from Lacey's nearby brick yard. In 1995, part of Lacey's former quarry and brickworks (most of which had been filled) was utilized to build a truck arrester bed off Great Eastern Highway.

In 1902, the house (or land?) was purchased by 36-year-old Percy Ford Robinson, who had married E.G. Lacey's daughter Clara in January of that year. Like his uncle, Edward Robinson of nearby 'Belle View', Percy had extensive north-west pastoral interests including Coongan Station near Roebourne. Both men were active in lobbying for the abattoir which was eventually built at Midland in 1914. Again, like his uncle, Percy Robinson was involved in local government. He was a member of the Greenmount Road Board from 1906 to 1909, and simultaneously Mayor of Midland Junction from 1907 to 1911. He unsuccessfully stood as a 'Liberal' candidate for the state seat of Guildford. In 1910, he became the owner of the Cardup Brick Company and about this time he became the inaugural President of the Midland Guildford Cricket Club.

Undercliffe's grounds and garden not only caused interest to train travellers on the nearly Eastern Railway, but were featured in the May 1917 edition of the Motorist and Wheelman magazine. A Moreton Bay fig tree in the grounds is said to be over 100 years old.

During the depression, Undercliffe was vacated by the Robinsons and used as a parish poor-house. In 1937, the house was donated to Rev. Bell, the rector of Christ Church Claremont from 1932-1943, for the continuing use by the poor. During World War II, Undercliffe housed convalescing soldiers. In February 1953, after some 8 years of trying, Undercliffe was recognized as a "C" Class nursing home. Its first 10 patients were from the former sanatorium at Wooroloo. In 1964, the license was extended to 18 beds, and further increased in October 1971, to 20 beds. Over the years, some of the property was subdivided by the Rev. Bell, to provide additional funds and after the nursing home was taken over he remained as a resident/patient until his death.

The property was purchased by the Miles family in 1979, following which upgrading of facilities began. Re-development of the site commenced in October 1980, with the addition of a 42 bed general hospital which was finished in October and opened in November 1981. May 1981 also saw commencement of the new nursing home or geriatric wing. During the mid 1980's a maternity section was opened on the site to complete the overall hospital facilities. Restoration of the original 'Undercliffe' residence was then undertaken to provide specialist consultants rooms for the complex.

The site is now occupied by an aged care facility.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Occupations; Social and civic activities: People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

'Undercliffe' House has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the community as an example of a large, early residence in the area; its associations with prominent people active in the development of the district; and for its role in providing hospital/nursing care in the region for a substantial part of its existence.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

'Undercliffe' House requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The owners are to be commended for finding a compatible use for the place and not resorting to a pragmatic demolition option. Future alterations and adaptations should attempt, wherever possible, to re-establish the integrity and fabric of the original residence.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 209-10; MHHS file 'Greenmount' ; Battye, J.S., *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia. Vol. 1* (1912 Facsimile Ed, Perth 1985) p. 570., Motorist and Wheelman, May 20, 1917, pp. 59-61. Information from Islay Kelly, January 1996.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8547



Original residence, south elevation, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 43



Photo:	Residence facing Morrison Road
Date:	May 1998
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Hancock's Dairy / House	
Other Name (1)		Hancock's Bona Vista Dairy	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	414 (lot 691)	Street Name	Morrison Road
Suburb/Town		Swan View	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c.1908/9 House			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Certificate of Title Vol. 419 Fol. 200			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence and Dairy	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Samuel Herbert Hancock and family		
Building Description:			
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	Brick	Tuck pointed	Granite footings
Roof	Corrugated iron	Timber framed	
Other			
Modifications	Brick and iron additions to rear, dormer windows and bedroom built into roof space.		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
Very high, including the original residence which is intact and the alterations and additions whi sympathetically integrated.			
Description:			
Hancock's house and remaining outbuildings are located on a 1734m^2 sloping, foothills site with views out across the coastal plan towards the city. The house is of simple *Victorian Georgian*[8] style character from the early Federation period or of a plain *Federation Bungalow*[9] style from the turn of the Century. The long, narrow site is all that remains, through subdivision, of the original dairy site (see 'History' below) and now has two street frontages with the residence facing north to Morrison Road and the old barn facing south to Eldwick Loop. Mid to late 20th Century houses on residential lots adjoin the site on either side and Morrison Road is has arterial road status. Located on the site, mid way between the rear of the house and the barn are several fruit trees (a fig and apricot) planted at the time the house was built. The original dairy buildings were located on the adjacent residential lot to the west. The old brick barn is a two storey, red brick (partially painted) and iron structure on the eastern boundary. The building is suffering some cracking and subsidence at the NE corner believed to have been caused through excavation when a sewer main was installed in the adjacent easement. To protect the historic structure and allow the building to be adapted to a use to ensure its conservation, the damage could be stabilised along with other deteriorating brickwork. The barn has large double width openings on the west and north. Original fixed, timber louvered openings exist on the west face at ground and first floor loft level. Internally, the original timber partitions forming mangers or stalls have been removed but the timber stair and floor to the first floor loft remain.			

[8] *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture* Apperly R, et al; Angus and Robertson; pp42 - 45.

[9] ibid; Apperly; pp 144 - 145.

The house is constructed of red, tuck-pointed brickwork with narrow double hung windows and decorative rendered sills to the front and east. Wider windows and sets of doors on the west side open onto timber boarded verandas with timber posts. The veranda runs around all four sides of the rectangular floor plan and several original posts, with simple stop chamfer detailing remain. The veranda and house sits just above ground level on the east and is 1 – 1.5 metres above the sloping ground on the west side. The large hipped roof is of red corrugated iron with a bull-nosed veranda attached to the wall below the main roof. Two large dormer windows, with cream painted weatherboard cladding, project out of the roof on the west side. The dormers were installed in 1996 as part of alterations to provide a new main bedroom and ensuite into the roof space. The dormer windows, together with several windows below on the western veranda have a horizontal proportion which identifies them from the vertical proportion of original windows. Several large, corbelled, red brick, chimneys with rendered bases and cappings complete the roof-scape.

The internal planning of the residence is simple and typical of its period, with the main rooms arranged either side of a central passage/hallway leading from the front door through to the back veranda. The passage is separated from the hall by a decorative moulded plaster archway. The original house had a lounge on the west with a large dining room behind with back to back fireplaces. Beyond the dining room would have been a kitchen with bathroom and laundry across the back veranda. On the east side of the hall were three bedrooms leading down to the back veranda where recent extensions have occurred. The extensions and alterations have removed the former back veranda to provide a large new kitchen, family room/lounge on the west and on the east a new stairwell, bathroom, laundry and toilet. The new stairwell leads to new bedroom suite in the roof space where new dormer windows have been incorporated with re-roofing. Internal finishes to the large rooms are simple, with plastered walls, decorative cornices and some ceiling roses to the high ceilings. There are fireplace surrounds in the main rooms and timber floors throughout that have been stripped back and polished. Overall, the alterations and additions maintain the original materials, finishes and roofline to provide a unified and sympathetic appearance with the original building.

History of Place / Site: The land on which this house and dairy were constructed is a very small part of the original 4000acres (≈1620ha) 'Woodbridge' grant assigned to Captain James Stirling in 1829. In 1883, Gingin farmer and grazier Henry Brockman purchased the land from Stirling's executors, including his nephew Frederick Henry Stirling. The land was then subdivided and, in November 1891, 1000 acres (≈ 405ha) north of the Guildford to York Road (now Great Eastern Highway) was purchased by Guildford stock and station agent, James Morrison. In March 1886, Morrison had also purchased the 925 acres (≈ 375ha) known as 'Bushmead' from Brockman, making him a substantial landowner in the region. The present day Morrison Road (originally known as Boundary Road), is named after him and appears on a title issued in October 1897.

In August 1895, slightly more than 27 acres (≈ 11ha) of Morrison's 1000 acres was resumed for the construction of the Eastern Railway's 'Mahogany Creek Deviation'. Built to overcome the shortcomings of the original route through Boya and Darlington to the Eastern Goldfields, the deviation was officially opened in February 1896. Subdivision of land in the vicinity of the construction was undertaken by both government and private landholders, including James Morrison, and Eastern Railway contractor W.H.Hedges. Despite the buying and selling activity of the 1890s, the settlement of the area was slow. In December 1905, a 20 acre (≈ 8 ha) lot was bought 'in absentia' from Morrison by London merchant John Ewart.

In May 1908, a 120 foot (≈ 37metres) wide strip running between Morrison and Salisbury Roads and designated as lots 89 and 114, was purchased by Samuel Herbert Hancock. It represented slightly more than one acre (≈ 0.4ha) of Ewart's land. Hancock may have already been in the area, perhaps renting the land he bought, because on the title he is described as '….Dairyman, of Swan View'. Prior to being in Swan View, Hancock is listed in Wises Post Office Directory as living at King St Boulder. According to family members he was a miner, and having developed the 'Miner's Disease' (probably Silicosis) which eventually killed him, was told to leave the Eastern Goldfields. In February 1915, Samuel Hancock bought more land in the Swan View area including, lots 159 – 163 inclusive, with frontages onto what is now Beresford Gardens. In total, the Swan View properties owned by the Hancock family covered 23 acres (≈ 9 Ha), including land eventually used for the Brown Park Recreation Ground and Hall.

Title information indicates that in April 1909, Samuel Hancock raised a mortgage of £ 93 /17/ 10 with the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. This is most likely to have been for the construction of the house and dairy. The house, dairy, stables and milking shed were all built at a similar time. Remaining near the house, and believed to have been planted by Samuel's wife Flencaina, are a fig and apricot tree. The building work was contracted out but supervised by Samuel. According to Lionel George King, a former milkman at the dairy, who began work there in 1915, the dairy was known as Hancock Bona Vista Dairy and when the phone was connected, the number was 105. The name 'Hancock Bona Vista Dairy' is clearly visible in a family photograph of the van driven by Samuel Hancock junior.

Several events in the local area contributed to the demand for milk from Hancock's dairy. During the First World War, one of the largest customers in the area was the Australian Imperial Forces army camp at nearby Blackboy Hill. Over the period 1914-1918, 32,000 men received their initial training there and even when the war ended, over 1,500 patients were treated in the camp hospital for the subsequent influenza epidemic of 1919. Both Hancocks and Strempel's Jersey dairy in Greenmount are known to have supplied the camp with milk. By the 1930s, the local population in Swan View had reached nearly 190, and during the depression of the same period an additional 1,000 unemployed single men were housed in the former army camp and worked on local construction projects. Roy Hancock, son of Samuel and Flencaina, indicated recently that the family dairy ran about 100 cattle, consisting of 80 milkers and 20 dry stock and breeders. The latter were grazed on the 'Tunnel paddock', a 100 acre (≈ 40 Ha) area of Crown land which ran alongside Viveash Road, down to Jane Brook (Rocky Pool) and included the Swan View Tunnel. The dairy, having been built of brick with a corrugated iron roof, was thought to be advanced for its time. All the Hancock boys, Samuel junior, Leslie, Keith, Roy and Bert and their cousin Claude, worked to maintain and operate the dairy.

As was typical of the day, their only sister Florrie (Flencaina) helped her mother run the household. There were few houses in the vicinity. Those remembered by Roy, who was born in 1917, and left home in 1934, include the weatherboard Stationmaster's house near the Swan View railway station, and a brick house, also used by the railway staff on the corner of Viveash Road, near the 'station paddock'. On the opposite side of Boundary (Morrison) Road, was Rourkes orchard, vineyard, service store, post office and telephone booth. Further east of Hancock's house, on the same side of the road and leading up to the railway line, were two weatherboard houses, one of which was, after his marriage, occupied by Samuel Hancock junior.

Water for the house came from the Mundaring Weir scheme, but the dairy relied on a tank, windmill and spring / well system. Hay and chaff, all grown on the property, were stored on the upper level of the milking shed/stables and dropped down an opening to the stalls below. The inside of the 8 milking bails (stalls), cream room, horses stables, cart shed and staff room were all whitewashed with lime and there were regular visits from the Health Inspectors. Initially, as was typical of the era, fresh milk would be placed in churns and then delivered daily by horse and cart to customers as far away as Midland and Bellevue. (It was not until the Milk Act of 1932, and the formation of the Milk

Board in 1933, that the cooling of milk before delivery was required.) Later, Samuel Hancock junior, delivered milk in a Morris delivery van, and from about 1930, when he took over running of the dairy from his mother, shifted the business to an area near Sayer Street, Midland Junction, closer to the Swan River flats and Blackadder Creek.

In November 1920, title information for the Morrison Road property shows that a 7 year lease with an option of purchase, was granted to Swan View dairyman August Lewis Deschamp. His rent was set at £156 per annum, with payment of a proportion every 4 weeks. According to Roy Hancock, this lease arrangement lasted for 18 months while the family was in Bunbury running the Highway (formerly Federal) Hotel. Although the weather affected Samuel's health and forced them to shift back to Swan View, the hotel remained in the family, and was eventually run by Roy and his older brother Keith. Deschamp's option to purchase the Swan View dairy was not taken up, because after Samuel Hancock died in December 1926, the property was transferred to his widow Flencaina Hancock, who owned it until her death in May 1958. Over the next twenty years, as tenants in common with varying amounts of undivided shares, numerous descendants of Samuel and Flencaina owned the land near the house and dairy. The only owners listed on the titles as living at a Morrison Road address were Leslie, Ross Victor and Barry Leslie Hancock. Other surnames on the title include Spurling, Irvine, Peacock, Peters, and Vincent.

In December 1976, a new subdivision, designated as part or lot 128, was created from the northern section of the original lots 88 and 89. It had Morrison Road as its northern frontage and Eldwick Loop to the south. In September 1977, the new part 128 was transferred to Caterina Sear who was described on the title as living at lot 89 Morrison Road. She appears to have been the owner for the next 8 years. In March 1979, part 128 was further subdivided into lots 690 and 691. From August 1985 to March 1995, when it was purchased by the present owners, the house and former dairy, located on lot 691, was owned by Michael and Judith Percival.

During renovations to the house by the present owners, evidence of the name Hancock was found written on the bricks and fireplace surrounds. They have also taken the initiative to contact the Hancock family, thus providing valuable information for this site record. The Hancock family had an association with this property for at least 70 years. Their Dairy, which remained at Swan View until the 1930s, was representative of the many small operations which existed on what was then the outer fringes of Perth. By the 1950s, such small family run dairies had all but disappeared.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Populations: settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Hancock's dairy buildings, ie: house and barn, have very high aesthetic, social and historic significance for Swan View and the Mundaring community as a whole. They have very high aesthetic significance as a rare surviving example of their period in this location, and because of their good condition and high levels of integrity. They have very high social and historic significance for their associations with early land-holders in the colony and the region; the Hancock family; and as remnants of early primary industry and dairying in the district.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Hancock's dairy residence and barn require the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners given maximum encouragement to protect the significance of the place.* The old barn requires stabilising to conserve and protect its significance and could be adapted to residential use with sensitive restoration alterations and additions. Any further subdivision of the site needs to recognise the need to maximise the space around such a large old residence and the significance of the existing fruit trees which should be incorporated into the curtilage of the residence.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 48-51, 225-231; Land grant to Captain James Stirling No. 83; Certificates of Title Vol. 17 Fol. 108, Vol. 41 Fol. 160, Vol. 111 Fol. 172, Vol. 257 Fol. 94, Vol. 356 Fol. 83, Vol. 419 Fol. 200, Vol. 100 Fol. 105A, Vol. 1462 Fol. 729, and Vol. 1527 Fol. 392; Cullity Maurice History of Dairying in Western Australia, UWA, 1979, Chapter 8; Wises West Australian Post Office Directory, 1905-1928 various issues; letter from current owners 12th June 1996 and through them, information from Hancock Family March 1998, especially Roy Hancock of Australind.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



The Hancock's Dairy/House in Swan View (date unknown)
(Source: Midland and Districts Historical Society and Patricia Vincent)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 44



Photo:	View of the front (northwest) elevation of Clayton Farm.
Date:	November 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Clayton Farm	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	27	Street Name	Clayton Road (west)
Suburb/Town		Helena Valley	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1861			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Date over front door			
Site Type		0103			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Richard Smith			
Architect/Designer (2)					

Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	brick	render to lower half	
Roof	corrugated iron over original shingles		flat metal decking
Other			
Modifications	rear flat roofed addition		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
very high - although legitimate adaptation over the years has diminished some original uses of elements			
Description:			

Clayton Farm is located on an urban farm property above the north bank of the river in the Helena Valley. The retention of horse paddocks around the house has kept the property in a contextual setting as adjacent land has gradually been subdivided for housing. The property is approached along a driveway from Samson Street, on the west, giving a full view of the two-storey house in a garden setting. Formerly the house was approached from the north.

The property still retains a brick outbuilding, possibly servants' quarters or schoolroom, which is raised several steps above ground level over a brick cellar. More recent outbuildings in the form of garages and workshop are sympathetically built of unpainted weatherboard and corrugated iron. Several old wells remain on the property, including a brick lined well some 5-6 metres deep to the north of the house which is thought to have supplied stock and washing water and is never dry. A timber-lined well/soak in a paddock to the south is thought to have supplied excellent quality drinking water. A third well, brick lined and also continuous in supply, existed close to the river, but has now been filled in.

The two storey clay brick house, with surrounding verandas, is an important example (as well as one of few remaining in such excellent condition) of the simple *Colonial Georgian* character of the early days of the colony. Decoration is minimal and simple. The veranda is probably original but could have been a very early addition, prior to which possibly only a typical Georgian entry porch may have graced the front of the house. Decoration externally is limited to the incorporation of diamond shapes into the bonding of the brickwork between windows on the upper walls. The two end diamonds are of darker bricks forming a contrast in the wall. Etched, unobtrusively, into the bricks at the centre of each diamond are the date 1861 and the initials of Richard Smith and his family members.

The original section of the house has four rooms; two either side of a front door and central hall which incorporates a narrow stair to the first floor. To the rear, on the ground floor a circa late 1960's flat roof addition has provided additional living space and extended the house out to meet what was previously the separate brick (now rendered) kitchen pavilion, (now bathroom). The walls of the extension are built of matching recycled bricks and it has been carefully integrated despite its flat roof. It could be argued the extension would have been more sympathetic with a pitched roof, however this may have been at the expense of greater interference with the original fabric and the flat roof now serves to identify the new from the original work. The lower half of the external walls have been rendered to control fretting bricks which are quite soft; however, the problem may have been exacerbated by the earlier replacement of the timber veranda with concrete which could have aggravated rising damp problems.

Of the four original rooms on the ground floor, the two to the rear are single storey and form a leanto against the front two-storey section. The two storey section of the house is only one room deep, comprising two bedrooms on the first floor, one either side of the stair over similar size rooms on the ground floor. The various rooms have changed use over the years with different owners and adaptations. However, their integrity remains intact whilst their authenticity, which may be less evident, can still be reasonably ascertained. Original shingles are still exposed on the underside of the rear leanto roof, which has never had a ceiling lining. According to the current owners (since 1968), the two front rooms on both floors originally had low 'mini-orb' ceilings which have now been replaced with flat plasterboard and coved cornices. Internal doorways are low and some of the mullioned casement windows have larger panes at the centre and smaller (narrower) panes to the outside.

History of Place / Site:

Clayton Farm was part of Helena Location 20b, which in July 1830, was assigned to Henry Camfield, who had arrived at Fremantle on 12th October 1829, on the *'Caroline'*.

During Camfield's absence on his other property 'Burrswood', his first lessee, Clayton is said to have begun to clear and fence Clayton Farm as required for freehold title to be issued. This was done in March 1842. In December 1837, James Drummond resided on Clayton Farm and is thought to have exchanged his Helena location for an equal quantity at Toodyay. Later, Camfield's former indentured servant, Richard Smith, and his wife Mary (nee Bransby-Kirkby) leased the property prior to Camfield's move to Albany in 1847. In 1854, Richard Smith who is said to have resided in Swan Street Guildford, purchased the property from Camfield.

By 1861, the Smith family had utilised Richard's carpentry skills and constructed a 2 storey, brick house, using hand-sawn jarrah shingles for the roof and local clay bricks for the walls. Brick making in this area continued until the 1970's. Typical of the period, the kitchen and its baking ovens were constructed separately at the rear of the main house.

Buildings on the farm included a stable, farmhands' cottage, with attached coach-house, barns and pigpens. During the time the Smith family was associated with Clayton Farm, they grew oats and wheat, raised pigs, cows and poultry, and established vineyards and orchards.

Richard and Mary Smith's descendants became well known in the wider hills districts. Son Alfred and grandson Thomas, established and maintained the sawmill at the locality known as Smiths Mill which, in 1915, became Glen Forrest. Daughter Naomi married Thomas Byfield, one of the horticultural pioneers of the Mahogany Creek and Mundaring area.

Following the death of Richard's widow Mary in 1891, son Alfred and his unmarried brother George, ran the farm until it was sold in 1906 to Mrs Katherine Sampson of Fremantle, who sub-divided the farm and sold it for small orchard lots. After a slow start these were gradually purchased in the post-World War I period. The Smith's house was eventually used by the Manager for Elder Smith and Goldsbrough Mort's nearby holding paddocks.

In 1968, the house was bought privately and restored, and in October 1972, was the venue for a Smith Family reunion.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations, People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

Clayton Farm has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and State as one of few remaining examples of early colonial lifestyle and building. Its *aesthetic significance* is advanced considerably in having survived on a larger 'urban' farm lot which also provides an interpretation of its social and historic context.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Clayton Farm requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Assistance available under the Heritage Act should be assessed in its ability to ensure the house remains on a large parcel of land and the integrity of the property and its fabric is protected into the future. The compilation of a Conservation Plan, to guide future alterations, additions and adaptations is also to be encouraged.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 216-7, 224; MHHS, Elliot Research Notes on "Helena Valley", and Smith Family history. Information from owners in July 1996.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	3839



View to house down driveway 2011
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by David Treloar)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 45



Photo:	Front entrance
Date:	January 2011
Source:	Heritage Council of Western Australia (photo taken by Karen Jackson)

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Katharine's Place	
Other Name (1)		Megalong Gallery	
Other Name (2)		KSP Writers	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	11	Street Name	Old York Road
Suburb/Town		Greenmount	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c. 1896
Construction Date (2)	1929
Source/Details	HCWA Conservation Report, June 1993 - see bibliography.
Site Type	0101

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Community use	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Percy Henn, Katharine Susannah Prichard, Hugo Throssell.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	weatherboard				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other	some granite stonework				
Modifications	veranda enclosures				
Condition	good, sound condition				
Integrity					
high, despite modifications over the years and adaptation as a writer's centre					
Description:					

Katharine's Place is located in rambling gardens moulded around the natural slope and granite features of its Greenmount site. A very large old pine tree on the site provides a landmark for the surrounding neighbourhood. Various elements of granite stonework such as the pergola columns and low walls provide a comfortable transition between the timber, weatherboard house and its 'natural' garden setting.

The 1896 weatherboard house, originally of typical four roomed plan with central passage and surrounding verandas is still intact although some veranda enclosures have modified its form. The roof is of corrugated iron, in typical hipped form. Outbuildings, comprising wash-house, WC and Katharine Susannah Prichard's 1929 writing studio are also of weatherboard and compliment the house. The exception is the modern carport attached to the old wash-house. Unfortunately the old WC is collapsing under the weight of an old pine tree and vines.

Internally, the four main rooms of the house retain their lath and plaster walls and ceilings, unadorned by ceiling roses or cornices. Floors and skirting are of timber and doors are four panelled type.

For more complete descriptions of the place and its significance, see the Heritage Council of WA descriptions for Interim Register Entry and Campbell, R.McK., and van Bremen I.H., *Katharine's Place, Greenmount: Conservation Report* (June 1993).

History of Place / Site: Katharine Susannah Prichard's house in Old York Road, Greenmount, was built in c. 1896 by a tenant on land owned by auctioneer and former Visiting Magistrate, James Morrison. The land had been part of Captain James Stirling's original 4,000 acre Swan Location 16, later owned by Henry Brockman. In 1910, part of the land, including Lot 51, which contained the four room home, and the adjoining Lot 52, were purchased and used as a weekender by Guildford Grammar School founding Headmaster, Rev. Percy Henn. In c. 1919/1920, the 2 lots, and 140 acres to the south of the York Road (Great Eastern Highway) were purchased by Hugo (Jim) Throssell, V.C. Winner and son of former State Premier and Northam identity, George Throssell. In Melbourne in January 1919, Hugo Throssell had married Fijian-born writer, Katharine Susannah Prichard, and moved to Western Australia. Their association with the Greenmount house continued until Katharine died in October 1969.

Katharine Susannah Prichard's writing reflected her interests in social and political issues, and whilst at Greenmount she enhanced her already established literary reputation with novels such as *Working Bullocks* (1926) and *Coonardoo* (1928). She helped establish the W.A. Branch of the Communist Party and was actively involved in the W.A. Fellowship of Writers.

During the 1920's and 30's, changes to the property included the establishment of the garden, addition of a northern aspect veranda, and a separate weatherboard workroom, financed by prize money Katharine received for the novel *Coonardoo.* Following Jim Throssell's suicide in 1933, few changes were made to the house until the 1970's, when after Katharine Susannah Prichard's death, P. and S. Lewis altered the garden and house, opening it as "Megalong Gallery" in 1974. A plaque was placed on the house to celebrate the centenary of Katharine Susannah Prichard's birth in 1884. In 1986, the State Government purchased Lot 51 and vested it with the Shire of Mundaring. At present the house is on a 21 year lease to the Katharine Susannah Prichard Foundation who use the property for a Writer in Residence Programme and literary meetings.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

Katharine's Place has *very high historic significance* for its associations with Katharine Susannah Prichard, Hugo Throssell V.C. and the Rev. Percy U. Henn; *very high social significance* as an a writer's centre, an illustration of a writer's way of life and as a typical turn of the century semi-rural house/lifestyle; and *high aesthetic significance* for the house in its rambling garden setting complete with very large, old pine tree that provides something of a local landmark.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Katharine's Place requires the *highest level of protection warranted by its Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Interpretive material reflecting the cultural history of the place should be displayed on the premises for the benefit of the public and members using the writers centre.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 212-213; HCWA 1681 Assessment; Campbell, R.McK., van Bremen, I.H., *Katharine's Place, Greenmount: Conservation Report* (June 1993).	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	1681



South, side view of house, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 46



Photo:	The Hugo Throssell Memorial viewed from the north.
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Hugo Throssell Memorial	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 213	Street Name	Old York Road
Suburb/Town		Greenmount	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
	Pt 213 Swan Location 16		1067	

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c. 1954
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	National Trust File
Site Type	12

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Memorial	Present	Memorial	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Hugo Throssell, Katharine Susannah Prichard.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	granite - blue-grey				
Roof	terra-cotta tiles				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

The Hugo Throssell Memorial is an octagonal gazebo at the edge of the Highway in Greenmount. Its enclosing, half height, grey granite walls, together with its mottled orange 'Marseilles' pattern terra-cotta tiled roof provides a shady retreat on the hot busy highway. The colour of the tiled roof does not sit all that comfortably with the blue/grey granite of the walls. One could question as to whether the tiled roof was a later replacement for corrugated iron introduced on the occasions when the memorial has been rebuilt or relocated (see history notes below).

History of Place / Site: The memorial to Hugo (Jim) Throssell VC, on the north-east corner of Great Eastern Highway and Old York Road, has had an interesting history. Captain Throssell, son of former State Premier George Throssell of Northam, received his Victoria Cross for the single-handed capture of a Turkish trench on 15th August 1915, during the ill-fated ANZAC cove campaign. In 1917, while recovering in England from wounds, he met Fijian-born nurse and writer Katharine Susannah Prichard. They married in Melbourne in 1919, and returned to the West soon afterwards, purchasing the property at Greenmount, part of which is known as Katharine's Place. In 1933, after some unwise land speculation, and the failure of the “Lazy H Ranch”, in Greenmount, Jim Throssell committed suicide while his wife was overseas.

The idea for a memorial to the man erroneously thought to be Western Australia’s first VC winner, came from his widow. The original concept for the memorial, as described in the “West Australian” of June 1937, was for a drinking fountain for pedestrians and a watering trough for Throssell’s beloved horses. In 1939, Katharine transferred to the Mundaring Road Board land she owned at the corner of the new and old York Roads. Possibly due to the intervention of World War II, the memorial was not built and unveiled until February 1954. It then took the form of a rotunda or bus shelter with a rock edged native garden. It has been suggested that the stone came from the Coppin Road quarries and that the builder Egisto Simonelli numbered the stones to assist construction. Since then, it has been subjected to damage from runaway vehicles, and in the early 1980’s it was moved to accommodate the widening of Great Eastern Highway (formerly York Road).

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	People; Outside influences.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The Hugo Throssell Memorial has *high social and historic* significance in its commemoration of its namesake, it also has *some aesthetic significance* for its landmark value on Great Eastern Highway.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Hugo Throssell Memorial deserves the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place .* Further investigation is required to ascertain whether the tiled roof is original, following which, replacement with a more sympathetically coloured material may be appropriate. Some interpretive information could be displayed in the gazebo to provide an understanding of the significance of the place.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 212-3; MHHS file “Greenmount”; Throssell, R.T.C., *Wild Weeds and Wind Flowers*; (Sydney 1975), pp. 69-70.; National Trust Assessment November 1981.; *West Australian,* 5th June 1937, ‘Memorial to Captain Throssell’.; *Swan Express*, ‘Hugo Throssell VC: memorial unveiled’, March 1954, p. 1.; *West Australian-Eastern Suburban News*, 3rd July 1980.; Interview, October 1995, Mr A Simonelli, son of Egisto.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	3838



The Hugo Throssell Memorial viewed from the north, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 47



Photo:	View of Blackboy Hill commemorative site looking east.
Date:	September 2012
Source:	Andrew Bratley

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Blackboy Hill Site	
Other Name (1)		Blackboy Hill Camp	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 8386	Street Name	Innamincka Road
Suburb/Town		Greenmount	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c. 1914
Construction Date (2)	1930s, 1962
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 230-231.
Site Type	12

Use(s) of Place *:*						
Original	Camp-site	Present	War Memorial Site	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)						
Architect/Designer (2)		Ean McDonald, Architect, (1962)				
Other Associated Persons		ANZAC and AIF Forces, Influenza Patients, Unemployed Men., RSL, Bishop C.L. Riley.				
Construction Materials *:*						
Walls	not applicable					
Roof	not applicable					
Other	metal sculpture/memorial					
Modifications	none of the original camp buildings remain					
Condition	the memorial site is maintained in very good condition					
Integrity						
The site's integrity as a memorial is very high but no element of the earlier uses remains						
Description:						

The commemorative or memorial site is contained on a small piece of open parkland adjacent to the Greenmount Primary School and St Anthony's Church/School which are in turn surrounded by new housing subdivisions which have gradually reduced the site to a token of its original size.

The site focusses on the commemorative memorial sculpture formed by metallic arcs scribing the sun's orbit through the sky. Low stone walls contain the space around the memorial which, despite the urban encroachment maintains a contemplative atmosphere.

History of Place / Site: The land on which the Blackboy Hill Commemorative site is located is said to have been used as an aboriginal camp-site. On 30th September 1829, the area became part of Captain James Stirling's 4,000 acre Swan Location 16, "Woodbridge" Grant. A spring in the vicinity, shown on Surveyor Philip Chauncy's field notes accompanying his 1846 Survey of the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), was later said to have been used as a camp-site by Afghan camel teams.

In 1883, Henry Brockman purchased Stirling's land, and in 1884, estate agent James Morrison unsuccessfully advertised the Blackboy Hill Estate and Blackboy Flats for sale. In October 1896, after the auction of adjacent land near the Swan View Tunnel and Hedges' Swan View lots, Morrison made a second more successful attempt to sell his land. However, following the completion of the Eastern Railway, "Mahogany Creek Deviation" and the Swan View Tunnel, little development took place.

Part of Morrison's 1896 auction included the sale to Londoner Ernest Wood of Lots 100 (approximate size 62 acres), and the adjacent Lot 115, fronting the newly completed Eastern Railway. When war was declared on 4th August 1914, the Commonwealth Government acquired the land for an initial training camp. After a severe storm, the original bell-shaped canvas tents were eventually replaced by wooden huts, and on 16th October 1915, former State Premier Sir John Forrest, opened a YMCA Social Centre, erected by men from the Midland Junction Railway Workshops. Up until the end of World War I in November 1918, some 32,000 men (approximately 1 in 10, or 1/3 of all men aged 18-44 in Western Australia at that time), passed through the Blackboy Hill Camp. Nine of the ten Victoria Cross recipients trained at the Blackboy Hill Camp. The only exception was Hugo (Jim) Throssell.

Between June and October 1919, the buildings were used as an "isolation hospital" for the treatment of Spanish 'flu (pneumonic influenza). It has been said that 1,519 patients were treated, staying between 4 and 41 days, with the average being a week. There were 79 fatalities. In the 1920's, the area was deserted, except for the annual Greenmount District Show and the Officers' Mess which was used as a dance hall. Early in the 1930's, and until c. 1935, at any one time, an estimated 1,000 unemployed single men were housed there while they undertook sustenance work in road building and the nearby Greenmount National Park, known from 1947 as John Forrest National Park.

In the early stages of World War II (1939-1945), a railway stopping place was made nearby but the camp wasn't used during the war, and the wooden buildings were relocated. However, after the war, between 1945 and 1948, local resident Eric Leighton recalls the area being used for some sort of military training. After the war, the railway stop was relocated and renamed Blackboy Hill. Subsequent plans for the sub-division of the former camp-site for State Housing Commission houses was strongly rejected by returned service men and women and their organisations. As a result of the protests, early in 1951, part of the site was set aside as an ANZAC memorial reserve. The area was dedicated in November 1958, and in 1962, a distinctive sculpture was erected. It was designed by Architect Ean McDonald to reflect the ANZAC spirit and has its axis on the line of sunset on 24th April, ANZAC eve. Charles Court, then Minister for Industrial Development and later Premier, opened it, and the dedication was performed by Bishop Charles (Tom) Riley, a former Chaplain at the World War I Blackboy Hill Camp. In 1963, an aviation beacon was erected on the site, and in 1964, the Greenmount Primary School relocated from Marloo Road to the south-eastern portion of the former camp-site. Other additions to the Blackboy Hill Camp-site include the Gallipoli Legion of ANZAC's seat in 1964; the planting in 1969 of a pine said to be a descendant of one at Lone Pine (ANZAC Cove, Turkey) and an entrance structure in 1989. On 25th April each year, the site is used for the Shire of Mundaring's main dawn service.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences.; People and Events.
Significance category	1

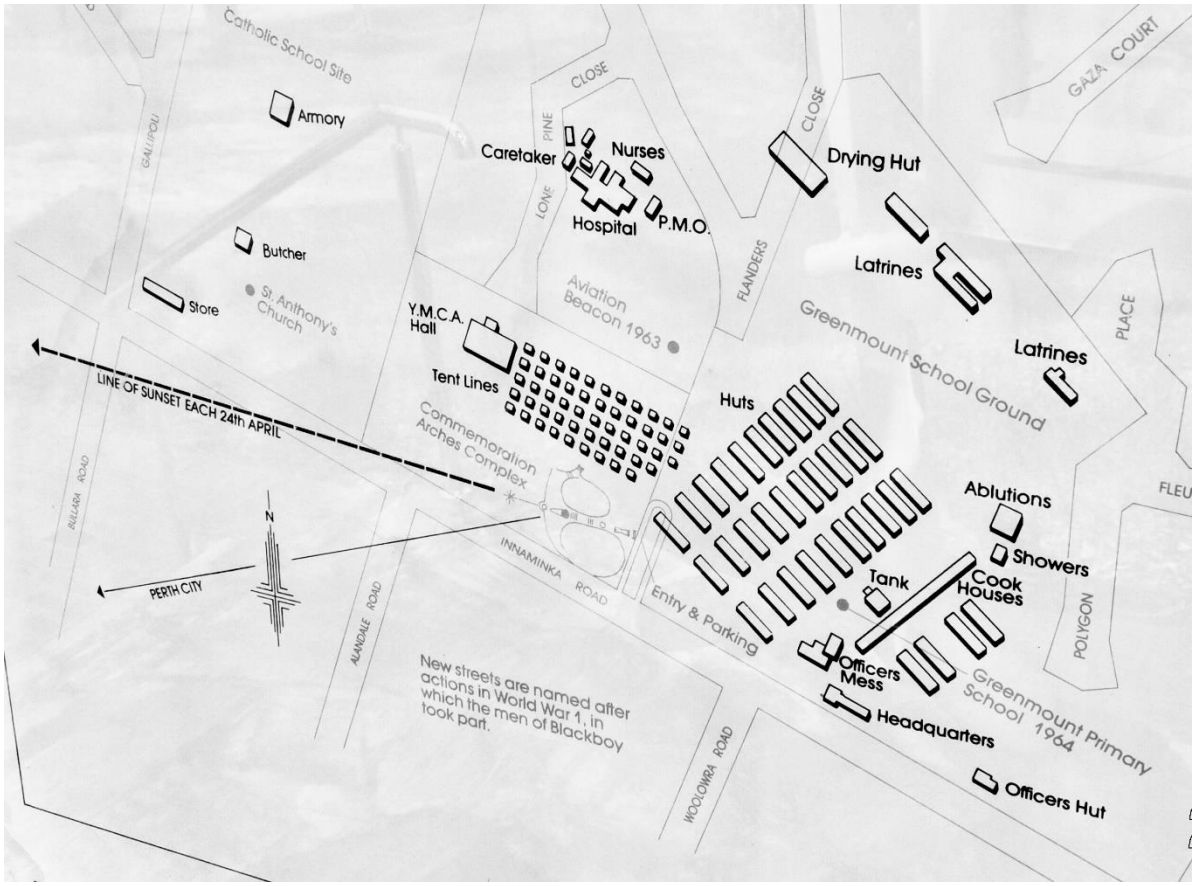
Statement of Significance

The Blackboy Hill commemorative site has *very high social and historic significance* for its associations as a World War I training camp, sustenance camp for the unemployed during the depression and as a commemorative site.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The Blackboy Hill site requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Interpretive material explaining the cultural significance of the site should be installed on the site in suitably designed displays.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. 120, 212, 213, 228-231, 241, ; Bourke, M.J., *On the Swan*, pp. 292-293, p. 299.; Bolton Geoffrey. *A Fine Country to Starve In*, (UWA Press, Perth), 2nd edition 1994. pp. 106-9, 136, 161-2, 179-180, 182, 184, 187; Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 30th May 1996.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	4479



Blackboy Hill camp huts (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Camp layout with current street overlay (Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley in 2012)



Blackboy Hill site, September 2012 (Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley)



Memorial on Blackboy Hill site. Plaque shown (bottom right) is on the memorial stone. September 2012 (Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley)



Centenary event to commemorate 100 years since troops departed Blackboy Hill for the First World War, October 2014 (Photograph taken by Andrew Bratley)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 48



Photo:	The remnants of Bilgoman Well.
Date:	March 2017
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Bilgoman Well/Convict Site	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 556	Street Name	Darlington Road / Great Eastern Highway/Lionel Road
Suburb/Town		Greenmount	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1846
Construction Date (2)	1861

Source/Details		Elliot, ibid. pp. 25-6, 192.			
Site Type		0899			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Well and Convict Depot	Present	Reserve / Historic site	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Philip Chauncy			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Ruins				
Integrity					
Very low					
Description:					

Despite clearing and some conservation work during 1988 for the State's Sesquicentennial, Bilgoman Well has become over grown again and has all but disappeared. Only the Heritage Trail Plaque identifies the site amongst the undergrowth and swampy ground making investigation of the site a little hazardous. Timber bench seats located nearby, and the path to the well are also being consumed by the bush.

The convict ruins comprise the remnants of the base of some stone walls and hearths that roughly outline several small buildings. The ruins are on a site that has been levelled and which roughly cuts into the slope of the surrounding bush land. The ability to easily identify the site is slowly diminishing particularly as there is very little remaining. Some archaeological work and interpretation of the site may better define its significance. A nearby Heritage Trail Plaque on a pedestal above the ruins has been vandalised and only the pedestal remains.

History of Place / Site: In March 1846 “Bilgoman”, the aboriginal name of a watering place, on Greenmount Hill was recorded in Philip La Mothe Snell Chauncy’s field book, when he, on behalf of the State Government, surveyed the York Road, now Great Eastern Highway. Near traces of a small encampment, he dug a 14 foot (4.2m) well, which in his field book is shown as near tea tree thickets, in a dense “mahogany” forest and close to the 43 mile mark (ie 43 miles from York).

For the purposes of maintaining the York Road, a convict depot was built in the vicinity of the Bilgoman Well in the 1850's. In 1856, Royal Engineer and Superintendent of Works, Lieutenant DuCane described the depot as being 2 miles east of a larger one at Greenmount (ie near Stirling Street), and with 25 men living in substantial "vee" huts. There were slab huts for the overseer and stores. In 1881, Government Surveyor C.D. Price, mentions the "old depot and a clearing at the old depot". From 1882 until 1899, the area was a watering reserve. After 1899, it was a public park reserve which from 1915, was the responsibility of the Greenmount Road Board.

According to MHHS records, there were ruins of mud huts, with 5ft walls, in existence in c. 1929 and these and the well were a popular picnic site up to the 1940's. In more recent times, although its existence was well known, vegetation and vandalism had overcome the site. After extensive searches, local residents, Peter Fischer, Ron Mitchell and Chris Durrant re-discovered the well and ruins in the early 1980's. Its authenticity was confirmed by Shire Historian, Ian Elliot. After extensive work, the site was officially opened on 26th January 1988, as part of the Australia wide Bicentennial celebrations.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Bilgoman Well and convict ruins are a *very significant historical site* for the Shire of Mundaring as one of few physical reminders of the convict era.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Bilgoman Well and convict ruins require *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The site needs to be incorporated into a regular maintenance program by the Shire to ensure that the significance of the site is protected and the well in particular is accessible and safe to visit. Assessment should be carried out to *determine whether archaeological work on the site would assist* further in an understanding, interpretation and definition of the site and its surrounds.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 26, 192; MHHS Files "Old York Road", "Greenmount"; HCWA Heritage Trail brochure; Betty Wylie, Oral Interview July 1995.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	8548



Bilgoman Ruins c.1929
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



The remnants of stone ruins near Bilgoman Well, October 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



The remnants of stone ruins near Bilgoman Well, March 2017
(Source: Shire of Mundaring

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 49



Photo:	Chippers Leap from the west looking up Greenmount Hill.
Date:	September 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Chippers Leap	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number		Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Greenmount	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Within section of Great Eastern Highway road reserve adjacent to 120 Old York Road.	

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1832
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 21; MHHS
Site Type	17
Use(s) of Place *:*	

Original	Granite Outcrop	Present	Granite Outcrop	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		John Chipper, Reuben Beacham			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Not applicable				
Roof	Not applicable				
Other	Natural site				
Modifications	Road works around the base of the rock outcrop for national highway.				
Condition	Good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

The site, on the northern side of Great Eastern Highway and approximately halfway up Greenmount Hill, comprises a large granite outcrop which rises approximately 7 or 8 metres high above the edge of the road. The rock is quite imposing, although its presence is today diminished by the amount of fast, heavy traffic past the site and the extent of cutting into the hill thereabouts for the extensive road works to make the National Highway closer to an acceptable standard of safety and design. The site should be approached on foot to appreciate both the events that took place and the magnificent views across the coastal plain.

History of Place / Site: Chippers Leap Greenmount takes its name from an incident which occurred in February 1832, when carter John Chipper and twelve year old Reuben Beacham were attacked by aborigines on the Old York Road, parallel to and north of what is now Great Eastern Highway.

As a result, Beacham died of wounds and Chipper escaped to Guildford. On 5th February 1832, two days after the event, Chipper is said to have remarked; *"I began to run as hard as possible down a steep hill from the cart, and the boy jumped out of the cart and followed. On perceiving a number of natives gaining ground on me, I turned short round the shoulder of the same hill and ran off at my utmost speed"*.

The incident was one of a number which occurred along the York Road and followed bitter clashes between Europeans and aboriginals in the Perth area, arising from the previous year's death of the aboriginal leader Yagan. To re-assure travellers, escorts and police stations such as the one at Mahogany Creek, were later introduced.

In the map of his 1846 survey, Philip Chauncy shows Chippers Leap as being located south of the York Road, west of Bilgoman Well, and approximately 10 chains east of the 44 mile point from York. In the 1930's, when the York road was widened, the Western Australian Historical Society successfully lobbied to protect the granite outcrop believed to be the scene of Chipper's escape. Today, Great Eastern Highway runs to the south of a granite outcrop on which a commemorative plaque is mounted.

The significance of the site was acknowledged during the 1988 Australian Bicentennial commemorations when the site was included in the State's Heritage Trail Programme.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

Chipper's Leap is a *highly significant site socially and historically* as a site of early European/Aboriginal interaction, the story of which is one of few that has entered into the established folklore/mythology of the State.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Chipper's Leap site requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places* and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. In addition to the signposting placed on the site as part of the Bicentennial Heritage Trail Programme, further interpretive information would assist in an understanding of the place and its significance. As the site is presently very difficult to access safely, some consideration should be given to exactly where such information is located.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. p. 21; MHHS File “Greenmount”; Stannage, C.T. *The People of Perth. A Social History of Western Australia’s Capital City* (City of Perth, Perth, 1979) pp. 40-41.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8549



Chippers Leap from the west looking up Greenmount Hill, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 50



Photo:	The new two storey frontage of 'Braidwood' viewed from S.E.
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Braidwood			
Other Name (1)		Forrest Arms Hotel			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	28	Street Name	William Street		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)	c 1896				
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details	Elliot, I. p. 171.				
Site Type	0506 / 0102				
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hotel	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	painted brick	weatherboard gable ends	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	Two storey addition at front entry portico		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
low - although needs further assessment.			
Description:			

From early photographs (see Elliot, I. p. 172) 'Braidwood' was originally single storey, but built high out of the ground at the front on a steeply sloping site rising up from the railway line. The brick building now has a two storey addition to the front and a double volume entry portico and pediment which completely changes the original scale and character of the place and therefore diminishes its significance.

History of Place / Site: The residence now known as 'Braidwood', was originally the Forrest Arms Hotel and was built in 1896, by William Green. It was licensed in 1897, and under various publicans including James Braidwood, it operated until strong campaigning by Mrs Amelia MacDonald led to its de-licensing in 1921. From then until the 1950s, it was run as a hostel by the Sanderson Family. During the Second World War, some people from coastal suburbs relocated to the perceived safety of 'Braidwood'. In the 1960s, the Gard family operated it as a boarding house. It is now a private residence.

Around 1975 “Braidwood” was owned by Ian and Sue Matthews until the late 1980’s when the property was purchased by Bruce and Linda Bellinge. This couple did major renovations to the house by installing central heating and a swimming pool however they left in the early 1990’s. There was a brief ownership by a country couple before Don and Sheridan Condren purchased the property and addressed the dampness issues by replaced the building’s leaky roof. They also renovated the kitchen and put in a hallway for accessing the bedrooms.

They then sold the property to Darcy Herbert and Andrew Storey. They restored the building’s façade back to its original design.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

'Braidwood' has *very high social and historic significance* to the Glen Forrest community for its associations with the railways and development of the district. Its aesthetic significance has been diminished by the substantial entry portico and pediment additions at the front.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

'Braidwood' should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition. Future development should require a fuller investigation of the integrity of the original fabric to ascertain the remaining significance of the place and the impact of any proposed modifications.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 171-2; MHHS- Islay Kelly	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8550



Forrest Arms Hotel c.1903
(Source: Rottnest Island Authority, received from Darlington History Group)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 51



Photo:	North elevation of house
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, MHHS

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Second Smith Cottage			
Other Name (1)		Residence 16 Harold Street			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	16	Street Name	Harold Street		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor		Adjacent to Heritage Trial			
GPS		Latitude	-31.912390	Longitude	116.098810

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	10	Diagram 18487	1676/739

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1882
Construction Date (2)	1970s
Source/Details	Elliot. p. 159-160
Site Type	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Use(s) of Place *:*	

Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Thomas Smith			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Thomas & Julia Smith			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Mud Brick				
Roof	CGI				
Other					
Modifications	New structures adjoining the original				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This single storey brick cottage has a rectangular plan form with verandahs across the front and back long elevations. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting and has two chimneys and extends over the verandahs. The verandah roof is supported by simple timber posts and the floors of the verandah are brick paving.

The bricks in the elevation are painted and the windows and doors are timber and demonstrate a range of styles. The adjacent later building is of a similar style and form.

The buildings are located in grounds that are dominated by mature trees and open informal landscaping.

History of Place / Site:
In 1877, Alfred Charles Smith, fourth son of Richard and Mary Smith of 'Clayton Farm', purchased Swan Location 754, and set up the York Greenmount Sawmill. It became known as Smiths Mill, and the locality retained that name until 1915, when it was renamed Glen Forrest.

In c 1883, Alfred then aged 46, moved back to his farm at Wongamine, and left the mill to his eldest son, 22 year old Thomas Richard. In about 1882, Thomas built a mud brick house on the north side of Nyaania Creek, opposite the mill. From March 1883, until his death in 1942 at the age of 81, he lived here with his wife Julia (nee Barker). In 1896, Thomas Smith was one of three men who went guarantors for the W.A. Bank loan to build the octagonal Agricultural Hall.

In 1972-3, the house, said to be the oldest still standing in Glen Forrest, was renovated by Mrs Hilda Lindsay. At the time it was said that the front veranda overhang was lined with jarrah shingles, probably cut in Smiths Mill.

Aerial photographs indicate that in the late 1970s new buildings were constructed to the west of the original cottage. Since that time the form and extent of the original cottage has not changed significantly.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Natural Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of an Victorian Georgian style residence executed in mud brick and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Smith family who were associated with the establishment of Smith's Mill which subsequently became the Glen Forrest community.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 159-160.;
MHHS File 'Glen Forrest';
'A historic home comes back to life', Sunday Times, 11th November 1973.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Archival Photograph, August 1995, Bruce Callow and Associates.



Additional Photographs, 13 May 2024. Courtesy Jeff Murray MHHS.













Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 52



Photo:	North elevation of house
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, MHHS.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Rosedale			
Other Name (1)		Residence, 8 Burkinshaw Road			
Other Name (2)		George Burkinshaw's House			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	8	Street Name	Burkinshaw Road		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.912440	Longitude	116.101530

Land Description *:*			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	41	D62811	1634/621

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1891
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Nameplate and Elliot, I. ibid. p. 175.
Site Type	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Use(s) of Place *:*	

Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		George Burkinshaw			
Construction Materials					
Walls	Rendered Brick				
Roof	CGI				
Other					
Modifications	Dormer window in roof space				
Condition	Unknown				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
This single storey brick residence has a symmetrical plan form with verandahs on three sides. The roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting and is punctuated with two chimneys.

The main entry door is double doored with side lights and fan lights and accessed via a flight of steps to the brick paved verandah. Above the entrance steps the verandah roof has a peaked entry, this is aligned with a dormer window above.

Double paned sash windows are located on either side of the front door and the verandah roof is supported on brick piers. The brick finish of the external walls appears to be painted or a bagged render.

The residence is located within an informally landscaped gardens with many mature trees.

History of Place / Site:
George Burkinshaw and his father began quarrying gravel for road making from localities in Smiths Mill about 1883. The gravel is said to have been used for roads in Kings Park and Government House.

George's second house was built on the east side of the road now named after this pioneering family. It is possible that the bricks in the house came from his brickworks.

In the mid 1890s, using the clay deposits located below his gravel pits, George Burkinshaw established the Vulcan Brickworks. Bricks from here and the nearby brickworks operated by Bunning Brothers, were used to build the 1897 school, the 1897 Hardey Wine Cellars, the 1896 Forrest Arms Hotel and the 1897 Octagonal Agricultural Hall.

In the late 1920s or early 1930s, when the Glen Forrest Bowling and Croquet Club was established, George Burkinshaw was the main benefactor.

Aerial photographs indicate that the residence was originally roofed in red corrugated iron which was replaced c1990.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a Federation Bungalow style residence in brick and corrugated metal sheeting.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Burkinshaw family who contributed to the establishment and development of the Mundaring community.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 163, 168, 169, 170, 175-6, 181-2, 186-7;
Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount, 30th May 1996.
Landgate Aerial photographs.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Archival Photograph, August 1995. Courtesy Bruce Callow and Associates.



Additional Photographs, 13 May 2024. Courtesy Jeff Murray MHHS.







Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 53



Photo:	Eastern elevation of house
Date:	May 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Tillbrook House					
Other Name (1)							
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No.	17	Street Name	Burkinshaw Road				
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest					
Other Locational descriptor		Cnr Tillbrook Steet					
GPS		Latitude	-31.914269	Longitude	116.100727		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio				
--------	14	Diagram 46840					
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1)		c 1897?					
Construction Date (2)							
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 175					
Site Type		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style:		Victorian Georgian					
Use(s) of Place *:*							
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other			

Architect/Designer (1)	Robert Tilbrook		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Robert Tillbrook		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Painted Brick		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Decorative timber detail		
Modifications	Major addition to the rear c2009		
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
The original cottage is a symmetrical rectangular plan form with a pitched roof and broken hipped roof that extends over the front verandah. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts and a simple curved feature joining the posts at the upper level.

As far as can be determined the front elevation has a centrally placed door flanked by sash windows. The addition to the rear has sympathetic design elements.

There is a picket fence on the front property boundary and the garden includes some mature trees which create a formal setting for the residence.

History of Place / Site:
Sometime around 1897, contractor Robert Tillbrook and his family built the house which stands on the corner of Tillbrook Street and Burkinshaw Road. This house may well have replaced an earlier more temporary residence on the site.

The new house was built of brick, possibly using those produced locally at either Bunning's or Burkinshaw's brickworks. Although the brickwork has been painted, it is believed that the bricks were originally laid using the *Flemish Bond* style. This is the same pattern as appears on the Barracks Arch at the western end of St Georges Terrace, Perth, and the Glen Forrest Octagonal Hall. The *Flemish Bond* pattern occurs when the bricks are alternatively placed as 'headers' and 'stretchers' in each row or course, sometimes using different coloured bricks.

Correspondence to the Education Department by the local school teacher in March 1895, indicates that Robert Tillbrook sometimes carted water from his well to the nearby Smiths Mill School.

The family suffered a double tragedy with the loss by burning of daughter Ethel in 1902, and a few years later, of Robert when he was crushed by the wheels of his cart.

Aerial photographs indicate that the original cottage was a small cottage with a verandah across the front elevation and a flat roof addition at the rear. In c2009, portion of the addition was removed and the cottage was integrated into a new large addition to the rear. Since that time there have been no major changes to the form or extent of the residence.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a simple Victorian Georgian cottage executed in brick and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Tillbrook family who contributed to the establishment and development of the community.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 169, 175, 183.
Apperly, R. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture,* (Angus and Robertson, Sydney), 1989. pp. 89, 275;
Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 30th May 1996.
Landgate Aerial Photographs

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Eastern elevation of house, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 54



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	May 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Station-master's House			
Other Name (1)		Tomczak House			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	2	Street Name	Railway Parade		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1898			
Construction Date (2)		1905			
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 175.			
Site Type		0703			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Stationmaster's house	Present	Historical Society/community groups	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)			
Other Associated Persons	Frances Turner, Morgan John Morgan, Jean Tomczak		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	weatherboard		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	rear veranda enclosures, and re-lining of some walls and ceilings internally		
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			

The Glen Forrest Stationmaster's House sits just off the side of the road facing east, with the south side of the house running parallel to the railway reserve. After a conservation plan was prepared by the consultants in 1996, much needed repairs and maintenance on the house were carried out to retain its high integrity and protect the place from further deterioration. The form of the house is a typical four room cottage with central passage, and a veranda across the front under the pitch of the main roof. At the rear a leanto veranda and extensions have been enclosed at various times to provide internal kitchen, bathroom facilities and additional space.

The external weatherboard appearance of the place is very much in its original condition other than the removal of a fireplace on the north side and replacement with a window of horizontal proportions that is not in keeping. The rear veranda enclosures have some impact on the appearance although it very much retains its low leanto character. Weatherboarding has now been repainted, the vertical boarded balustrade on the front veranda needs repaired and rainwater goods need replaced.

Internally most rooms retain their integrity, their simple spaces being easily adaptable. Several of the front rooms have had their original lath and plaster ceiling and wall linings replaced with plasterboard at which time inappropriate coved cornices have been applied. Some back rooms still have 'mini-orb' corrugated wall and ceiling lining. The ad hoc nature of the enclosures to the rear leanto need some rationalisation.

History of Place / Site: In 1898, a standard four room timber railway house for the Stationmaster was built on the southern side of Railway Parade and north of the Eastern Railway line at Smiths Mill. It was located west of the railway station and opposite Pittersen's Store, and replaced an existing 'Old Post Office and Old Stationmaster's House', north-east but adjacent to the station. The first Stationmaster to use the new house was Francis Turner. In 1905, a new kitchen, bathroom and fence were built, with the original kitchen becoming a third bedroom.

Glen Forrest's longest serving stationmaster was Morgan John Morgan. In c 1929, he and his family moved from Balingup and he involved himself in the local community. Under his guidance, the Glen Forrest Bowling and Croquet Club was formed. After 22 years, Morgan was replaced by the last stationmaster E.R. Sainsbury, who remained until this section of the Eastern Railway closed on 23rd January 1954. From 1956, until September 1994, when it was purchased by the Shire of Mundaring, the Stationmaster's house was leased by the Railway's Department and later sold (excluding the land) to Eddie and Jean Tomczak. In 1996, after repairs and repainting, the Shire made the house available to the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society and the Glen Forrest Residents and Ratepayers' Association. Now used by Darlington History Group and other community groups.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Glen Forrest Stationmaster's house has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance* as one of few remaining buildings that have substantial links with the railway history of the region. It has very high local significance for its associations with Morgan John Morgan, former Stationmaster and community figure and after whom the reserve opposite is named. The location of the house makes an important contribution to the historic precinct in the centre of Glen Forrest.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Glen Forrest Stationmaster's house requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Future restoration, alterations and maintenance should continue to be guided by the conservation plan prepared by Bruce Callow and Assoc. P/L in 1996 to protect the significance, condition and integrity of the Stationmaster's house. This will ensure appropriate uses and the link it retains with the State/Shire's railway heritage.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. Ibid. p. 175; MHHS file " Glen Forrest": Glen Forrest Residents and Ratepayers Association; Callow, Bruce and Assoc. *Glen Forrest Stationmaster's House Conservation Plan,* Mundaring, Shire of Mundaring, 1996.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8551



Glen Forrest Stationmaster's House from the corner of Burkinshaw St and Railway Parade (north-east), August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 55



Photo:	Morgan John Morgan Reserve and McGlew's Loading Ramp
Date:	December 2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place	Morgan John Morgan Reserve			
Other Name (1)	Glen Forrest Railway Station			
Other Name (2)	Smiths Mill Railway Station			
Other Name (3)	McGlew's Loading Ramp			
Other Name (4)	McGlew's Loading Bank			
Other Name (5)	Harold Street Reserve			
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.		Street Name	Railway Parade	
Suburb/Town	Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor	Bound by Railway Parade, Hardey Road, Harold Road and private properties to the south.			
	Latitude	-31.911076	Longitude	116.100670
Area (ha)				

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
31196	336, 337	DP52407 DP52408	LR3152/219 LR3152/216

DESCRIPTION:						
Construction Date (1)		1884; 1890s				
Construction Date (2)						
Source/Details		Elliot I. ibid. p. 42.				
Site Type		Urban Park				
Use(s) of Place *:*						
Original	Railway Platform	Present	Recreation Reserve	Other	Gravel Pit	
Architect/Designer (1)		William Henry McGlew				
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons		Morgan John Morgan				
Construction Materials *:*						
Walls	N/A					
Roof	N/A					
Other						
Modifications	Demolition of the former station c					
Condition	Good					
Integrity		Authenticity				
N/A		N/A				
Description:						

Physical Description:
This parcel of land comprising Morgan John Morgan Reserve and the adjacent Harold Street Reserve is bound by Railway Parade to the north, Hardey Road to the east, Harold Street to the west and backs onto private properties on the southern boundary. Burkinshaw Road cuts through the middle of these two reserves and the former Station Master's cottage is located on the south west corner of Railway Parade and Burkinshaw Road.

Within the Morgan John Morgan Reserve to the east of Burkinshaw Road are mature native and exotic trees within a grassed landscape. A pathway running east to west through the park is the location of the former railway line. Also within the park are recreation facilities, playground and carparking.

The Harold Street Reserve located to the west of Burkinshaw Road is a bushland environment of trees and shrubs which continues the gravel pathway through the park marking the alignment of the former railway line.

History of Place / Site:
These two reserves are associated with the original Smiths Mill railway station platform and yards. When the second section of the Eastern Railway from Guildford to Chidlow's Well opened for traffic on 11th March 1884, Smiths Mill was one of the four original stations. The others were at Greenmount, Sawyers Valley and the terminus at Chidlow's Well.

Morgan John Morgan was station-master at Glen Forrest after arriving from Balingup in the late 1920s. He lived in the Station Masters cottage which still exists at 2 Railway Parade. With local businessman George Burkinshaw, he was a driving force behind the Glen Forrest Bowling and Croquet Club.

This section of the Eastern Railway ceased operation in 1954. The reserve contains significant trees including Cape Lilac and Pepper trees and is a popular local recreation area.

In c 1884, William Henry McGlew purchased land around the Smiths Mill locality, covering the area from the York Road to the Eastern Railway. In opposition to George Burkinshaw, he operated gravel pits in this area. The gravel was used as road base on Perth streets and was transported from the pits by horse and dray to railway trucks on the nearby Eastern Railway.

The Harold Street reserve was the location of a ramp which enable the loading of McGlew's gravel onto trains heading into Perth. It is not known when the ramp was removed.

The plan of the Railway Station attached shows that Burkinshaw Road did not originally connect through to Railway Parade, vehicles had to cross west of the Station Master's house on what is now Harold Street.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport
Significance category	Category 4 Some significance Local Heritage Survey. Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The parks have aesthetic value for its combination of mature trees in a well-maintained parkland and a separate area of indigenous bushland.
- The place has historic value for its association with the original Smiths Mill railway station platform and yards, one of the four original stations on the 1884 Guildford to Chidlow's Well line.
- The place has historic value for its association with local stationmaster Morgan John Morgan who was very active in the Glen Forrest community and local businessman William McGlew who

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

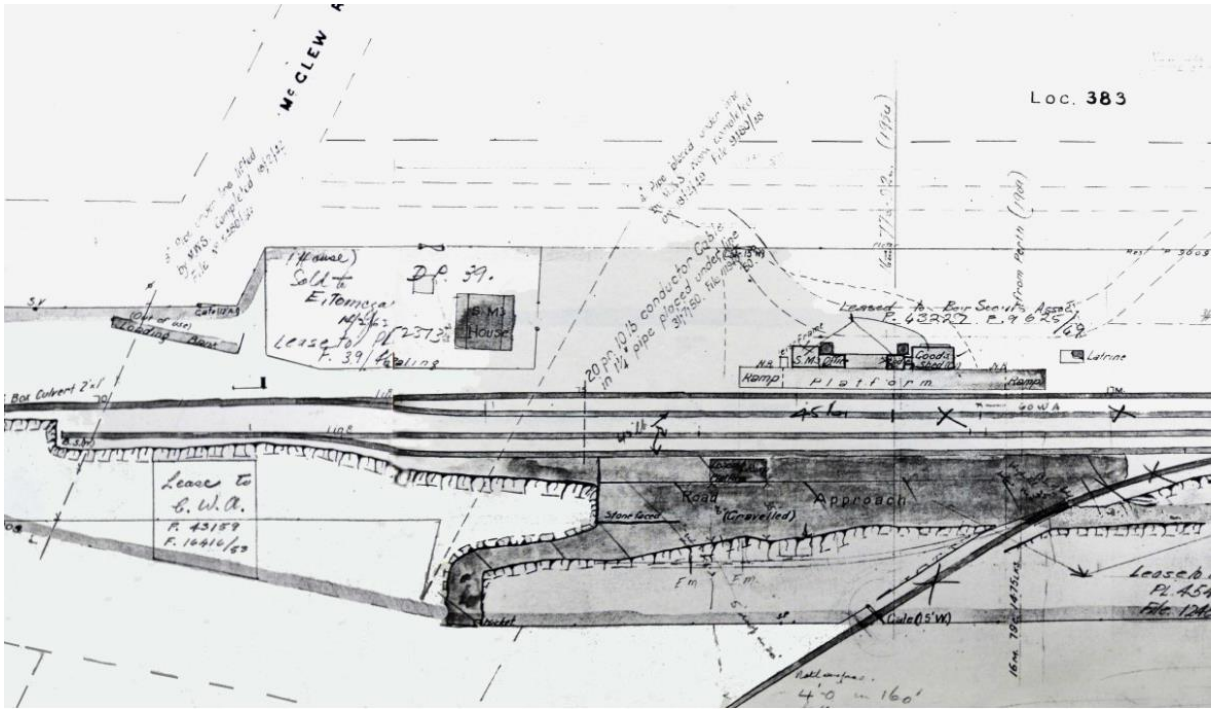
Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. p. 42; pp. 167-8.
Watson, L. *The Railway History of Midland Junction,* p. 92.
Landgate Aerial photographs 1961-2024.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



View of the former McGlew's Loading Bank. December 2023. (Source Shire of Mundaring)



McGlew's Loading Bank and Glen Forrest Railway Station (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Glen Forrest Railway Station (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, T03664)



Glen Forrest railway station entry from Railway Parade, 1955
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, photograph taken by Lindsay Richardson)



"Governor Stirling" at Glen Forrest railway station. Part of the station building and the station master's house are in the view (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P16446)



Railway themed playground at Morgan John Morgan Park, December 2023
(Source: Shire of Mundaring)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 56



Photo:	Ruins of Glen Hardey Vineyard Cellars, South-west face
Date:	January 1996
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Vine Manager's House			
Other Name (1)		Glen Hardey Vineyard			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 3040	Street Name	Hardey Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Originally Lot 931			
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c. 1882			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot I. ibid. pp. 44, 161.			
Site Type		0614			

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Vineyard	Present	Ruin	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Richard Hardey, Mr. Summers			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	brick	stone			
Roof	formerly corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	ruins				
Integrity					
very low					
Description:					

Physical description:

The ruins of the Glen Hardey winery buildings are located on the east side of Chittawarra Brook valley several hundred metres above the road. What remains is not significant aesthetically for what was an attractive complex before being burnt by bushfire in 1978. They still may have some scientific or archaeological significance in their associations with the early wine industry in the State and the nature of the configuration of the building which used changes in level to utilise gravity to facilitate siphoning from one stage of the process to the next. Whilst less significant now as a an individual building, the winery site, collectively forms an historic precinct with associated terraced former grape growing hillsides, dry stone walls and vineyard house on the opposite side of the valley, the Helena River Nursery, and the public 'footpath' along the unmade section of Hardey Road south to the Helena River.

History of Place / Site: One of the first commercial vineyards in the hills area, the 100 acre (40 hectare) Chittawarra Brook property known as “Glen Hardey Vineyard”, was established in September 1882, by Richard Watson Hardey. He was the son of Joseph Hardey, who in 1830, came to Western Australia on the “Tranby”, with a group of fervent Wesleyan Yorkshiremen and their families. The Hardey family of Peninsula Farm (now the National Trust property Tranby House) were well known in the Maylands area. After being educated and working in England, Richard Hardey returned to Western Australia in 1866, and a year after his father’s death in 1875, became a member of the Legislative Council. For more than twenty years, he was Chairman of the Perth Districts Road Board.

The wine growing potential of the ironstone-gravel soils of Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) would have appealed to Hardey, and when the Eastern Railway contract was completed in March 1884, he was able to transport his grapes to the Maylands presses and vats. By c. 1897, excessive transport costs forced Hardey to build a brick fermenting house and cellars at “Glen Hardey”. The building utilized the sloping ground to gravity feed the wine making process and the breezes over the hilly terrain to cool the building. Until his death in c. 1910, Hardey employed a series of managers who stayed in his house. There are now few traces of this original home and the present residence is believed to date from c. 1912, when it was built by the Wood family. It was extensively re-modelled in 1948.

Around 1901, while Henry Kiesewetter was Manager, the winery is said to have produced more than 60,000 litres of wine a year from the 10 acres of white and 25 acres of red wine grapes.

When Richard Hardey died in c. 1910, the subsequent owners included, W.T. Wood and his son Horace, the Poles and Walter James who is said to have made the last wine at Glen Hardey in c. 1946. In 1948, Mr. A.C. Summers became the owner. He picked Glen Hardey’s last grape crop in 1949, and sent it for processing to the Valencia Vineyard in the Swan Valley. Soon after this, bushfires destroyed the vines.

Despite deterioration, the winery buildings remained a local landmark until April 1978, when the fires caused by Cyclone Alby destroyed any chance of restoration.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Glen Hardey Winery site has *high historic significance* for the Shire and the Glen Forrest community as part of an historic precinct with associated terraced former grape growing hillsides, dry stone walls and vineyard house on the opposite side of the valley, the Helena River Nursery, and the public 'footpath' along the unmade section of Hardey Road south to the Helena River.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Glen Hardey winery ruins should be retained and conserved if possible, failing which photograph, record its significance prior to any major redevelopment or demolition and identify the site with a plaque or interpretive material to recognise its significance. It is recommended that together with the associated terraced hillsides, dry stone walls, stone bridges and vineyard house on the opposite side of the valley, the Helena River Nursery site, and the public 'footpath' along the unmade section of Hardey Road south to the Helena River the south end of Hardey Road be made an *historic precinct* under the Shire's Town Planning Scheme.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 44, 161-63, 172-4, 179, 183-5; Stannage, C.T., *The People of Perth*; p. 38-9; *The Sunday Independent,* 16th November 1975, "Winery has Link with History"; *The West Australian*, 10th August 1978, p. 31, "Little Hope of Restoring Winery".	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8552



Hardey's Vineyard (date unknown).
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 57



Photo:	South and east elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Ben Pittersen's Store (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Smiths Mill Restaurant			
Other Name (2)		Florentine's Restaurant; Caboose Restaurant			
Other Name (2)		Goldings Glen Forrest 4 Square			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	3	Street Name	Railway Parade		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor		Corner of McGlew Road			
GPS		Latitude	-31.910220	Longitude	116.100750

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	51	Diagram 89722	2091/334

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1920
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. p. 175.

Site Type		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style		Inter war stripped classical					
Use(s) of Place *:*							
Original	Store	Present		Restaurant	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)		Ben Pittersen					
Architect/Designer (2)							
Other Associated Persons		Ben and Hannah Pittersen					
Construction Materials:							
Walls	Painted Brick						
Roof	Metal decking						
Other							
Modifications							
Condition	Fair						
Integrity			Authenticity				
Moderate			High				
Description:							

Physical Evidence:
This simple brick building has a rectangular plan form with two pitched roofs and gables on both ends. The roof is metal deck sheeting and the walls are painted brick. All the doors and windows appear to be later inserts although they may be in the original openings.

The building is located on the front property boundary as is consistent with a commercial retail premises. The house is higher that the adjacent road level creating a small retaining wall down to the road.

A verandah is located across the front elevation which covers the footpath. It is a simple timber construction with cross braced balustrades.
To the rear are later constructions and an enclosed area to the west.

History of Place / Site:

Prominent Smiths Mill citizen Ben Pittersen was born in Norway and came to Western Australia from Victoria. In 1888, he married widow Hannah Stribley (nee Heard) and they had three sons Norman, Stanley and Harold, who attended the local school. Only Stanley survived World War I whilst the names of the other two brothers are recorded on the Mundaring War Memorial. Hannah died about 1918, and after a disastrous re-marriage, Ben Pittersen committed suicide in August 1921 by jumping off the Guildford Bridge.

Ben Pittersen's timber grocery store in Railway Parade opened in 1896, and was replaced in 1919, by the brick building which forms the core of the present day Smiths Mill Restaurant. When the new store was completed an article appeared in the local Swan Express in September 1919.

> *A gratifying indication of stability has been given by the erection of a fine brick store for Mr. B. Pittersen, general storekeeper of Glen Forrest, the new building having been declared open with fitting ceremony by Miss Ingram. Mr. Pittersen has now been in business in this town for twenty years, and he has now been joined in partnership by his son Stanley, lately of the AIF.*

During his time at Smiths Mill, Ben was active in the community. In 1902, he was one of 3 trustees appointed to oversee the provision of a sports' ground. This was opened in April 1903.

In May 1903, Ben Pitterson and W.H. McGlew were elected as Smiths Mills' representatives on the inaugural Greenmount Road Board. Ben Pittersen represented the area for nearly 17 years and was Chairman from 1908 to 1909.

Although there have been alterations to the store, both the original roof line and the former loading bay doors are discernible on the Railway Parade elevation.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
Significance category	Category 3

Statement of Significance

- Although modified the place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the form of the Inter War Stripped Classical style shop built in 1919.
- The place has historic value for its association with Ben Pittersen who established his retail premises on this site in 1896 and built this new store in 1919. who made a significant contribution to the Glen Forrest community.
- The place has historic value for its demonstration of the scale and form of small retail premises serving a small rural community in the Inter War period.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

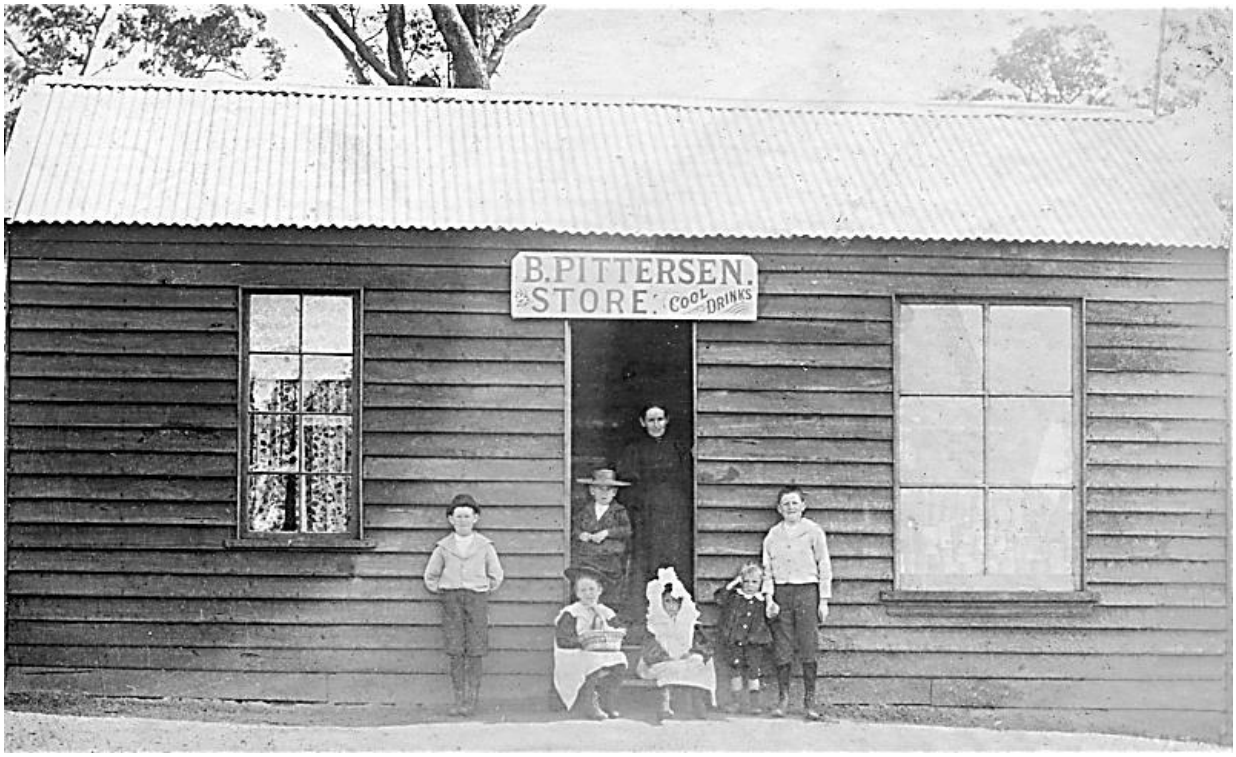
Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 174-5, p. 179, 181, 186, pp. 280-81;
MHHS file "Glen Forrest".
The Swan Express, 12 September 1919, p. 5.
Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Pittersen's Store early 1900's
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



South and east elevation; former loading bay door, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Goldings Glen Forrest 4 Square, 1960.
(Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museu

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 58



Photo:	Front, south elevation
Date:	27 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, MHHS.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Dressmaker and Haberdashery Shop			
Other Name (1)		Butchers Shop			
Other Name (2)		Residence			
Other Name (3)		Antique Shop			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	9	Street Name	Railway Parade		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor		---			
GPS		Latitude	-31.910225	Longitude	116.101904

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
---	1	Diagram 1422	250/145A

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	C1949
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHSt
Site Type	Individual building or group

Architectural Style		Inter War California Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Retail premises	Present	Retail premises	Other	Residence
Architect/Designer (1)		Tom Stephenson (Stonemason)			
Architect/Designer (2)		Alan Mack (Labourer)			
Other Associated Persons		Mary McClenaghan Colin and Les Hollett Jock Smale			
Construction Materials					
Walls	Granite				
Roof	Clay tiles				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition					
Integrity					

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The small shop premises is built of random rubble granite with a simple pitched roof clad in tiles. The front elevation has a timber panelled gable above a simple awning that is clad with tiles matching the roof. The awning roof is supported on simple square timber posts.

The shop front appears to be in largely original condition with a large window topped with smaller leadlight panes across the top. The entry door is located to the side with leadlight panels.

A utilitarian metal framed and shed structure is located to the side of the shop.

History of Place / Site:

The building was constructed 1948/49 for Mrs Mary (May) Kathleen McClenaghan of Thomas Road (near Moola Road), Glen Forrest for a dressmaking and haberdashery shop.

May McClenaghan and her husband Henry Hicks McClenaghan arrived in Western Australia in 1947 therefore the design of the shop may have been influenced by their origins in Ireland and England.

She subsequently closed the shop to resume dressmaking from her home, the shop was used by Mr and Mrs Izard from Mundaring as a butchers shop in the mid 1950s. Later the Hollett brothers, Colin and Les, from Mundaring took over the butchers business (1960s).

In the 1970s, it was a residence for Mr Jock Smale, an elderly bachelor. For a short time, it was an antique/second-hand furniture shop.

In 1983, Mrs Pam Steer of Helena Valley bought the building for a gift and craft shop which became Craft Partners, a cooperative of artisans.

Aerial photographs indicate that the metal addition to the shop was built c2009. As at 2024, it is the Bungalow gift shop.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a simple example of an Inter War California Bungalow style executed in granite and tile for a commercial premises.
- The place has historic value for its association with the McClenaghan and Hollett families who contributed to the development of commerce in the Glen Forrest community.
- The place has historic value for its demonstration of a small retail premises in the period following World War Two.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid.;
Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 30th May 1996.
Landgate Aerial photographs
Australian Electoral Rolls

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Front, south elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Additional Photographs, 27 May 2024. Jeff Murray MHHS








9

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 59



Photo:	Glen Forrest School, the 1897 building from the north-east.
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Glen Forrest School	
Other Name (1)		Smiths Mill School	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	34	Street Name	Tillbrook Street
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1897			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot I. ibid. p. 169.			
Site Type		0304			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	School	Present	School	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		PWD			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	Brick		
Roof	Corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	Porch enclosures and school increased in size over the years.		
Condition	Good		
Integrity			
High - still used as a classroom			
Description:			

The original 1897 schoolroom at Glen Forrest Primary School sits on red brick plinth walls rising from just above ground level on the south to approximately a metre out of the ground on the north as the natural slope of the ground drops away. Above the brick plinth the brick walls have been painted pastel green to match the rest of the school which detracts from the authentic appearance of the heritage building. The lower section of the north wall has a mural painted by the students for the centenary of the school. The brick walls are punctuated with splayed brick lintels (unpainted) over openings and a projecting (unpainted) two course string course of bricks just below sill level of the five major windows on the east. The windows are four paned double hung and are of tall, vertical proportions. There are high level windows for cross-ventilation on the north end of the classroom with recessed brickwork below in proportion to the larger windows on the north. A lean-to veranda attached on the west protects the entry and early washroom/cloakroom porches. It also provided space when manual arts were introduced into the boys curriculum. To the south, fibre cement timber framed store rooms have been added which detract from the character of the old classroom. The corrugated iron roof is of simple form with a long ridge running the length of the classroom with vented gable ends to the north and south.

History of Place / Site: As was often the case at this time, schooling for pupils of Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) began in a private home. From July 1889, the 23 fee paying students then progressed to temporary accommodation in a slab hut provided by the mill manager, Thomas Smith. After a number of fires, this school closed in July 1890, and then re-opened in January 1891. Following many teachers' complaints about the unsatisfactory building, a new timber weatherboard and shingle-roofed school room, with a teacher's room attached, was built by Mr. H. Rhodes, for approximately £330. It opened on 19th February 1895, the same year that throughout the State Education System, school attendance fees were abolished. By 1897, with enrolments near 60, a new brick building, costing £729/4/9 was built by the Public Works Department. It was ready for the 1898 school year. The former school room and quarters were then converted into the Headmaster's quarters for Mr. John English. This building was removed in 1977, when an adventure playground and what is now the Glen Forrest Pre-Primary were built on the south of the site. The 1897 brick building remains in use in the grounds of the Glen Forrest Primary School, making it the oldest purpose built school classroom in the Shire still in use today.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The Glen Forrest Primary School 1897 classroom has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the Glen Forrest community as the oldest surviving classroom still in use in the Shire. The school provides a very strong focus and sense of place for the community. This is strengthened by the fact that some families in the district have had as many as 3 and 4 generations of children attend the school

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Glen Forrest Primary School 1897 classroom requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* At an appropriate time the external walls of the classroom should be stripped back to their natural red brick colour and accretions built around the building removed. Connections and attachments to other buildings in the school complex should be sensitively handled and or modified, to acknowledge the significance of the original classroom. Interpretative material should also be displayed in the building to develop an understanding and awareness of the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. p. 168-169; MHHS file “Glen Forrest”; Richmond, Mary, *A History of Smiths Mill School, 1891-1915*; Glen Forrest School, 1915-1990. The 1st 100 Years. GFPS 1991; Van Bremen, Ingrid. *The New Architecture of the Gold Boom in Western Australian Government Building Under the Direction of George Temple Poole, 1885-1897.* (Perth, UWA, Dept. of Architecture, February 1990), appendix 'C' -Schools; Information from Islay Kelly, January 1996.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8553



Smiths Mill School circa 1902
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 60



Photo:	Front, eastern elevation
Date:	2015
Source:	Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Glen Forrest CWA Hall			
Other Name (1)		Smiths Mill Agricultural Hall ; Forrest Hall			
Other Name (2)		Octagonal Hall			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	52	Street Name	McGlew Road		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Next door to Post Office			
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.	

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1897
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 170.
Site Type	0205 / 0803

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Agricultural Hall	Present	Community Hall	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Amherst, Hawter, McGlew and Smith - see history below			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Brick - replacing hessian.				
Roof	Corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	Rear verandah enclosures and toilets				
Condition	Very good				
Integrity					
Very high - the building retains all of its original character and form.					
Description:					

The simple, elegant Octagonal Hall sits above McGlew Road behind a brick fence and bitumen paved forecourt. It has a unique style, uncomplicated by the more decorative *Late Victorian* and *Federation* styles of the time. The tall octagonal walls are balanced by an open veranda surrounding the walls to provide a balancing horizontal proportion. The veranda has a corrugated iron roof attached below the main roof and supported on timber posts. The brickwork to the walls is very striking, being dichromatic Flemish bond where every alternate brick in each row is a dark tan end brick alongside a cream standard face brick. Plain cream radiating vertical bricks, three courses high, form lintels over windows and doors. Around the veranda double ledge and brace timber doors alternate on each face of the octagon's walls with tall double hung windows. Above each opening is a small highlight window located between the main roof and where the veranda roof attaches lower down on the walls. The main roof has only a narrow overhang and no gutter, the rainwater discharging down onto the veranda roof. Granite steps lead up to the veranda and front entrance from the forecourt which has been unsympathetically paved with black bitumen. The forecourt paving is visually dominant because it slopes up to the building; a gravel colour would be more complementary to the strong colour of the brickwork.

Internally finishes are very simple. There is no ceiling and the timber roof framing and underside of the corrugated iron roof sheeting are exposed. The roof framing comes together centrally to a suspended king post. It has been suggested that the king post is the remains of a central column which could have existed when the hall was originally a hessian lined timber framed structure, built for exhibiting agricultural produce around its eight sides. Further evidence is required to confirm the factual basis of the story and to this end investigation below floor level could be revealing. At the rear of the Hall, modifications have been made to enclose some sections of the veranda to provide storage, kitchen and toilet facilities. Underground power connections and more subtle positioning of the meter box away from the front wall would be more respectful of the high heritage value of the building.

History of Place / Site: Described as the very first agricultural hall in the district, Smiths Mill's Octagonal building was one of the earliest brick structures in the locality. Its construction came as a result of a community effort. Prominent local orchardist, gravel merchant, former coach builder, and substantial landowner, W.H. McGlew, not only donated the site, but also, with Tom Smith, owner of Smith's Mill, and Jacob Hawter, owner of the Darling Nurseries, went guarantor for a £100 pound W.A. Bank overdraft. A local committee, headed by Josceline Amherst of Darlington Vineyards, designed and constructed the Hall, using a £300 contribution from the Government. The money was forthcoming because the Public Works Department failed to accept any tenders from the advertisement process begun in January 1896.

The Hall was finally opened in early 1897, with hessian walls which were later replaced by brick. It has been suggested that the octagonal shape was conceived to effectively display agricultural produce. One of the most significant alterations to the Hall's construction is said to have occurred when the internal central support pole was removed on a bet by the local sawyer and his horse (it is yet to be proved whether there is any factual basis for the anecdote).

The Hall was originally known as Forrest Hall, after the Premier, Sir John Forrest. Over its long history it not only temporarily housed the local Road Board's meetings, but also many community activities, such as dances, concerts, Christmas trees, picture shows, sporting groups and ANZAC Day services.

Considering its history, it is surprising that the Hall survived in its present condition. By 1913, not only had the original overdraft doubled, but the then Secretary of the Hall Committee, Station-master F.D. Wickstead, wrote to inform the PWD that financial help was needed to repair cracks near the stage. When this request was refused, a public meeting rejected the suggestion to build a new hall, and instead, funds were raised to repair the old hall and discharge McGlew's overdraft. In the 1960's, having long outgrown the original Octagonal Hall, the community spurred on by George Hawke, built a new Community Hall. Threats to bulldoze the decaying old Hall were resisted by the community, and it was restored by the Shire for use by the CWA in August 1968.

The Hall is leased today by the Eastern Hills Wildflower Society, who sub let it to other community groups.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences.
Significance category	1
Statement of Significance	
The Octagonal Hall has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance* because of its continuous associations with the community and agricultural activities in the district; associations with early public figures in the district, Local Government and industry; and because of the building's unique architectural style.	

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The Octagonal Hall requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Consideration should be given to providing a more sympathetic finish to the bitumen paved forecourt and providing under ground power and relocation of the front meter board. A display of interpretive material is also highly recommended.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 170-171, 188; MHHS File -'Glen Forrest'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1691



Front, eastern elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 61



Photo:	St Andrews Church Glen Forrest viewed from the S.E.
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		St. Andrews Anglican Church	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	38	Street Name	McGlew Road
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1903 (F.S.) 5th November			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Foundation Stone, Elliot I, ibid p. 181.			
Site Type		1103			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Church	Present	Church	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		McGlew, Shepherd, Carmichael, Davies, Frost families			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	brick		
Roof	painted corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	Porch added 1986; Stained glass window added in 1990.		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
very high			

Description:

The Glen Forrest St Andrews Anglican Church is a small, simply designed brick building located on a rising site on the west side of McGlew Road. The plan is rectangular with tall, rendered parapet, brick gable end walls with narrow arched windows. The brickwork is in 'garden wall' or 'colonial' bond, with the side walls supporting the steep roof of red painted corrugated iron running between the two end parapet walls. A modestly detailed, timber framed porch, sitting on low brick walls, has been built to protect the entry on the south and is of a scale and design to compliment the church.

History of Place / Site: Although Anglican Church services began in Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) in c. 1890, it was 1903 before a dedicated church was constructed. It was the first Anglican church built in the hills, and remains the Shire's oldest church. Local orchardist, gravel merchant, prominent landowner and Greenmount Road Board inaugural Chairman W.H. McGlew donated the land. Bishop Riley officiated at the laying of the foundation stone on 5th November 1903. The building was consecrated on 25th February 1904, some 12 months before the nearby Baptist (later Methodist) church was completed. Various additions have been made to the church, including a porch in 1986; a stained glass window designed in 1987 by Judy Kotai to commemorate the daughters of Ellen and Arthur Shepherd, and, in 1990, a memorial garden.

Decommissioned in 2006. Subsequently a private residence has been constructed adjacent to the church building.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The St Andrews Anglican Church is of *very high social and historic significance* to the people of Glen Forrest and to the Mundaring Shire as the oldest church and parish in the Shire, and for its associations with prominent Glen Forrest personalities at the turn of the century.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The St Andrews Anglican Church Glen Forrest requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Any future alterations or additions need to be sensitively integrated with the original.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 181. MHHS file 'Religious History'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1690



Left corner elevation of church (date unknown)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 62



Photo:	Glen Forrest Uniting Church from the front (east).
Date:	August 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Uniting Church	
Other Name (1)		Methodist Church	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	56	Street Name	McGlew Road
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1905 (Foundation Stone)			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Foundation Stone, Elliot I. ibid. p. 181			
Site Type		1103			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Church	Present	Church	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	Brick		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other	decorative timber		
Modifications			
Condition	good		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			

The Glen Forrest Uniting Church is located on the high side of McGlew Road just down from the Post Office, Octagonal Hall and the Anglican Church. These buildings form a secondary core away from the precinct around the railway reserve.

The small district church is rectangular in plan form with a corrugated iron roof running east west between tall, brick, gable end walls. The side walls are moderately high brickwork with Gothic arch (pointed) windows. The front (eastern), gable end wall of the church features a triangular panel of decorative timber tracery at its apex topped with a finial. Below this is a small, enclosed, brick porch with tall timber entry doors set into a Gothic arch.

History of Place / Site: The brick and iron church at Glen Forrest was originally built as a Baptist church. Its foundation stone was laid on 30th January 1905, by Mesdames A. Schneider and H. Pittersen. The opening was attended by 150 people including the then Speaker of the Legislative Assembly M.H. Jacoby, brother of Fred Jacoby. In 1910, the church was bought by the Methodists and they held regular services until 1929. Later the Minister came from either Mundaring or Midland and from the 1960s, a multi-denominational Sunday School operated. From 1983, the church was used by Rev. Terry Tero and in c. 1984, a building was added at the rear.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Glen Forrest Uniting Church has *very high social significance* as a focal point for community activity over the years and *aesthetic significance* for the contribution the building makes to the townsite.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

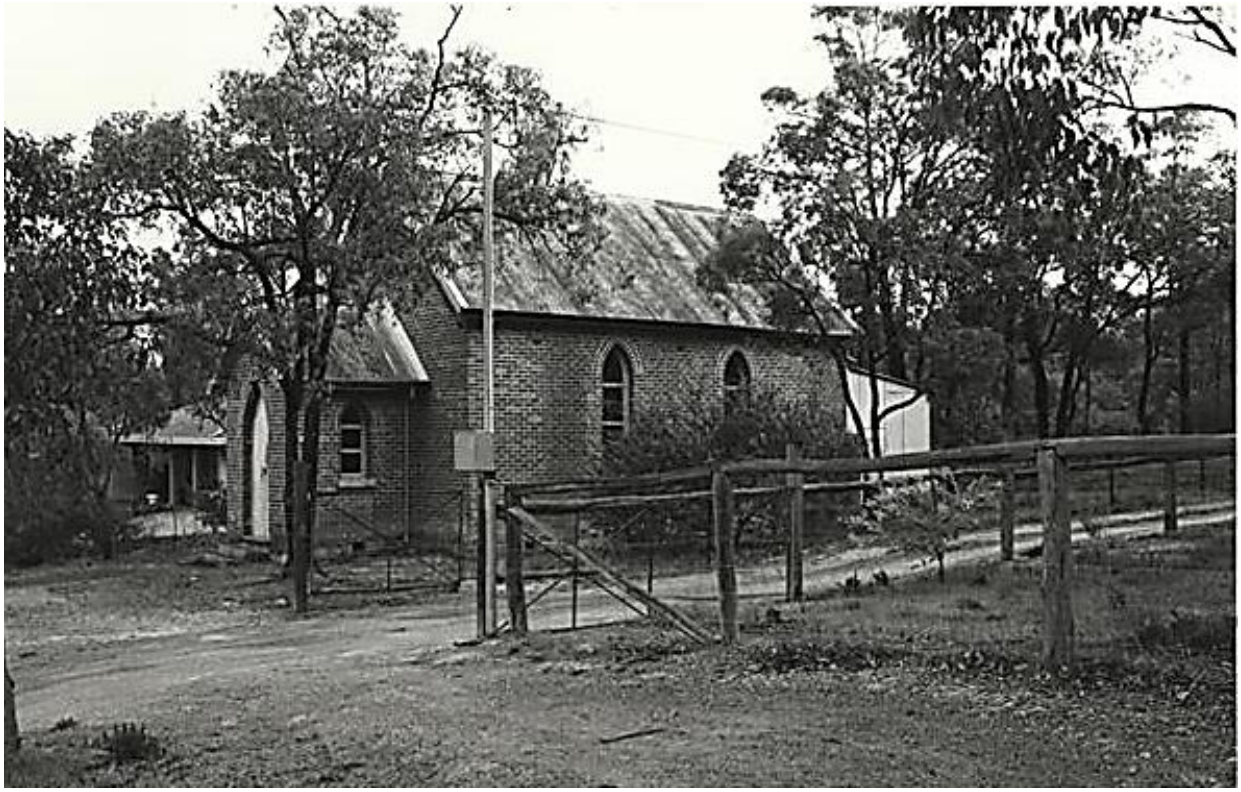
The Glen Forrest Uniting Church should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric, photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. p. 181; MHHS file “Religious History”

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1689



Right side elevation of the church
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 63



Photo:	Front, eastern elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Glen Forrest Post Office (fmr)			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	50	Street Name	McGlew Road		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor		----------			
GPS		Latitude	-31.909570	Longitude	116.099820

Land Description *:*			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	200	DP300942	1221/91

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1901			
Construction Date (2)		1922; 1963; 1994			
Source/Details		Elliot I. ibid. p. 171.			
Site Type		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style		Federation Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Post Office and quarters	Present	Private residence	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)	Public Works Department of WA		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Edith Lamb, Postmistress		
Construction Materials			
Walls	Rendered brick		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
Modifications	Bricks rendered, enclosed verandah and roof tiles replaced with corrugated metal sheeting		
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
Low	Moderate

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This simple brick building has a square plan form featuring a pitched roof and clad with corrugated metal sheeting that extends over the verandah to protect the front entrance.

It is apparent that portion of the verandah has been enclosed creating a small porch which is enclosed with a balustrade of simple pickets.

The brick walls and foundation have been rendered. A small addition with a skillion roof is located on the north elevation and features a triple pane casement window.

There is a low brick wall on the front property boundary and a driveway provides access to the rear of the property.

History of Place / Site:
Mail for the locality of Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) came by train on the Eastern Railway, and was handled by the local Station Master. In August 1900, after this arrangement had operated for 16 years, tenders were called for a purpose built, brick and iron post office and quarters. This was built by Mr. J.H. Brown, on land resumed from W.H. McGlew. It was opened on 1st March 1901, and in July 1902, after pressure from the locals, a savings bank facility was opened in the Post Office.

The first Postmistress was Edith Lamb. This post office was the first purpose built one in the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring.

Since c.1963, it has been privately owned. The back of the house was enclosed in October 1922, and about 1963, alterations to the house included the enclosure of the front veranda with timber and fibro; the removal of an external wall and window; a wall dividing the Post Office and main bedroom was added; the bathroom shifted and a main bedroom added.

Since then, the external walls were cement rendered because the brickwork had deteriorated. Recently the fibro has been covered with Hardiflex and a textured finish. In 1994, both verandahs were enclosed and a textured finish applied to the external walls.

The building is now a private residence as the post office was relocated to Railway Parade in 2001.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the form and detail of a Federation Bungalow style executed in brick.
- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the townsite of Glen Forrest which had grown sufficiently to establish a Post Office in the early 1900s.
- The place has historic value for its association with the sequence of Post Office managers and their families who lived at this property until the 1960s.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 176-177.
Information from Islay Kelly.
Letter from owners, n.d. (c. June) 1996.
National Archives of Australia.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Glen Forrest post office 1903 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Glen Forrest Post Office,1942, Courtesy NAA K1131, W689A



Front, eastern elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 64



Photo:	Sporting Club, south elevation across bowling green
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Glen Forrest Sporting Club			
Other Name (1)		Glen Forrest Bowling and Croquet Club			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	47a	Street Name	Marnie Road		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor		Corner of McGlew Road			
GPS		Latitude	-31.906441,	Longitude	116.100454

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
14042	143	DP222506	LR3147/976

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c.1933
Construction Date (2)	1960s; 1990s
Source/Details	Elliot, ibid. p. 186-7
Site Type	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Bowls /Croquet Club	Present	Sporting Club	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Other Associated Persons		Morgan John Morgan George Burkinshaw Ted Ingram Arthur Rapley William Leighton Joe Sanderson Hal Murray Charlie Woods			

Construction Materials:			
Walls	Granite		
Roof	Terracotta tile		
Other	Brick		
Modifications	Enclosure of verandah, Addition		
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This single storey building is comprised of two portions as demonstrated by the different roof forms of the sections. Overall the building is a rectangular plan form with a pitched tiled roof with the portion to the west featuring a high pitched roof with gables on the east and west ends.

The building has a verandah on the southern elevation which has been enclosed with a combination of weatherboards, panels and windows. This elevation has a timbered gable over the main entrance which overlooks the greens.

A large chimney is located on the south elevation and another to the rear of the building.

There are a range of building materials evident in the building which suggests several programs of work that have not always been sympathetic to the original design.

The remainder of the site includes the greens, facilities for the members, well maintained landscaping and gravel areas for caparking.

History of Place / Site:

The Glen Forrest Sporting Club, originally conceived as a bowling and croquet club, is built on the site of the Harris Brick and Pottery works. In 1912, the land was reserved as an alternative show ground for the Darling Range Horticultural Society when they were in dispute with the Mundaring Horticultural Society.

In 1930, following the suggestion of Glen Forrest Stationmaster Morgan John Morgan, and using community effort, the area was cleared for a bowling and croquet club. Two large Marri trees off about a metre in diameter were ‘grubbed’ out by Charlie Woods.

An item in the local press in 1933 described how the clubrooms was built.

About seven years ago Mr. Clark in conversation with Mr E A Evans, had advocated the building of a pavilion. Mr Clarke had been requested to supply plans, and these were placed on the notice board. Mr Evans drew the attention of the members to the plans and, at the close of a rallying speech, started a subscription list with a donation of £10. Quickly £65 was realised. The cost of the material for the pavilion was £100, and the building was erected by volunteer labour.

The granite pavilion was erected, with the stonework completed by Jack Wise and Ted Ingram. One of the main benefactors of the club was George Burkinshaw. It is not known if there was an architect responsible for the design of the clubrooms.

Other people who contributed to the club's development included Arthur Rapley, William Leighton, Joe Sanderson and Hal Murray.

The clubrooms was originally a simple rectangular building that was added to in the late 1960s which created the larger roofed portion to the west. In the early 1990s a new addition was constructed on the north elevation of the original portion of the building. Since then, the form and extent of the clubrooms have not changed significantly.

The building continues in 2024 to be used for sports groups and social functions.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation Sport
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of an Inter War California Bungalow style executed in granite and tile.
- The place has historic value for its association with the community effort involved in establishing the Glen Forrest Sports Club.
- The place has social value for the many people who have attended the venue since the 1930s for sports or social events.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is desirable.

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. p. 186-7;
Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 30th May 1996.
Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.
Landgate Aerial photographs
The Swan Express, 28 Feb 1930, p.4; 2 Nov 1933, p.5; 23 Dec 1937, p. 4.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Sporting Club, south elevation across bowling green, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



View of the original portion of the clubrooms, 1960.
(Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 65



Photo:	Front, south-west elevation
Date:	September 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Leithdale	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	5-7 ,Lot 21	Street Name	Lukin Avenue
Suburb/Town		Darlington	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1896
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS File ‘Darlington’
Site Type	0101

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		John Allpike, Mollie Skinner, D.H. Lawrence.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Stone (local granite)	brick quoins and render	weatherboard enclosures		
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other	lathe and plaster ceilings				
Modifications	Rear of house modified to provide additional accommodation in the roof space.				
Condition	very good, but requiring constant upkeep				
Integrity					
Very high - with most of the original fabric intact; some confusion may exist with introduced fabric.					
Description:					

Leithdale sits high on the steep hillside of the escarpment, overlooking Helena Valley, Darlington, and looking west towards the city and the coastal plain. The site has been largely obscured by trees and vegetation until recently when pruning and new landscaping has re-opened vistas to and from the property. Unfortunately, the busy vehicular use of Lukin Avenue, which curves very closely around the southern side of the house, intrudes on the original ambience of the site and the house. The surrounding grounds and gardens have been quite extensive at different times in the life of the house and remnants of stone retaining walls, ponds and other landscape elements variously remain. A fenced swimming pool, off to one side at the front of the house, was an intrusive element in the front gardens but has now been removed.

The house is high out of the natural ground level at the front (west) and side (south) requiring large flights of steps to give access up to the front entry and verandas that surround the house. The north side and rear are at ground level or cutting into the hill. Out from the rear veranda there is a small octagonal brick and stone outbuilding thought to have been the dairy or 'cool' room for storing milk etc. The wide timber boarded verandas have a shallow concave curved roof, supported on timber posts with cast iron lacework to the beams and brackets and timber cross pattern balustrades at the front.

The house is basically symmetrical in plan but the external appearance has achieved a typical asymmetrical element of the *Federation period* with the projection of a bay window to the large living room on the north side of the entry. The half octagon bay window forces the veranda to radiate around the projecting bay, breaking up what would otherwise be a straight facade and, at the same time, giving definition to the entry. Generally the external walls are of local granite laid in random courses with brick quoins at corners and surrounds to openings with the exception of the bay window that is rendered and painted white. This gives further expression to the asymmetry and definition of the entry and appears to be an original feature as evidenced by the earliest photos in the collection of the current owners. There is a veranda enclosure of weatherboard and glass on the south side creating a conservatory effect which appears to be a fairly old, possibly original, feature. A similar enclosure on the north side appears to be a recent addition to provide attached laundry facilities (off the kitchen and scullery) which originally would have been in an external wash-house.

The entry into the house is through a large single timber panelled door with stained glass side and highlights and into the end of a wide, central hall running the length of the house. The entry end of the hall is defined by projecting piers with moulded corbels supporting an arch with label moulds and voussoir at the top. The piers either side have moulded capitals giving a belted column effect and have been painted to simulate marble (this appears to be original). The ceilings to the hall are tall and have deep cornices and large centre roses which are new and, one assumes, replace similar originals. Some of the cornices are cracked and coming away and several sections of the lathe and plaster ceilings have been badly water damaged by overflows from the central box gutter in the 'M' shaped roof above. These ceilings require urgent repairs or stabilization before they are beyond saving. (Conservation techniques are available that should allow the ceilings to be restored and not necessarily replaced).

Rooms open off either side of the hallway. Although some of the rooms are quite small by comparison to others in the house, all are similarly detailed with high ceilings, cornices, ceiling roses and fireplaces with timber surrounds to virtually every room. The front living room on the north, with bay window, has a marble fireplace surround with detailing similar to the archway supports in the hall. The separate windows of the bay have raised sills whereas the other front room, and several others on the south side, have tall 'step through' double hung windows or French doors opening onto, and protected by, the wide verandas. Further down the hall a large kitchen and scullery opens off to the north.

The hall terminates with a second, plainly detailed arch at what has been described as a "ballroom" and is now used as a very large, informal, family living room. Externally the stone work to the walls at the rear of the house indicate that it has been rebuilt or was a later addition. During its convalescent home period it is thought the ballroom, which had fallen into disrepair, was subdivided into smaller spaces. Subsequently, this section of the house underwent alterations in the early 1980's to provide additional bedroom accommodation in the roof space. This approach was taken to avoid imposing a second storey into the original single storey fabric and external appearance of the house. However, it has been at the expense of creating an intrusion of a stair at the entry into the ballroom from the hall and a very low section of ceiling and vertical bulkhead that extends across about one third of the room.

Overall, the extensive 1980 alterations and restorations have been carried out sensitively, using sympathetic and sometimes recycled materials from other sources. However, there is generally little indication or definition between original and introduced fabric to guide future conservation work and this may lead to confusion with interpretation.

History of Place / Site:

In 1896, John Allpike, manager of Padbury, Loton and Company's stores in Terrace Road, Guildford, built 'Leithdale' on part of the 19 acres of Lot 32. It was designed by a young architect, Edwin James Halpin. John Allpike wasn't to enjoy this wonderful property for very long, passing away in 1899. The house, said to cover 66 squares, and similar in design to Holmesdale, was reputed to have been built from stone quarried at nearby Smiths Mill. There were separate cellars, a manager's house known originally as 'Leithdale Cottage' and more recently, as 'Flagstaff' c.1909. In addition, the property had at one time contained an extensive vineyard (established c.1890) and orchard, and a tennis court. As with all the area's original homes, periodic subdivisions have substantially reduced the size of the property.

As well as being a family home, Leithdale has served the community in many ways. Until it moved to its present site in Glen Road, Darlington Primary School's 10 students were taught at Leithdale from May 1912 to October 1913. At sometime after 1907, when Vickery K. Jones rented the property and before there was a dedicated building, monthly church services were held at Leithdale.

During the period 1920-36, Mollie Skinner and Ellen Beakbane opened Leithdale as a guest house. In May 1922, on their short visit to Australia, D.H. Lawrence and his wife Freda stayed at Leithdale for two weeks. In 1924, D.H. Lawrence published his re-worked version of Mollie Skinner's manuscript "The Boy in the Bush" under their joint names. In common with other large homes in the hills, such as Ballindown, Leithdale operated as a convalescent home. Between 1936 and 1955, this was operated by Matron Myra Wills. During the 1940s, the French Club from the University of Western Australia held weekends there. After Mollie Skinner died in 1955, the property was owned until 1980 by Dr. And Mrs. Chester. In 1980, extensive renovation and restoration, under the supervision of National Trust architect John Pigeon, were carried out by the Templeman family. In 1996, the property changed hands and the present owners have removed the swimming pool.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	1
Statement of Significance	

'Leithdale' has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the people of Western Australia. Its *aesthetic significance* is contained in the *authenticity* of its style materials and setting. The *social and historic significance* is found in the association 'Leithdale' had with Allpike, Skinner and D.H. Lawrence and the example the house provides of an early hills residence/lifestyle, and various other social uses benefiting the community such as school, church and convalescent home.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
'Leithdale' requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is strongly recommended that a Conservation Plan be carried out to guide future conservation and restoration work and to identify original from introduced fabric. Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Future alterations, additions or adaptations are possible provided they are sympathetically integrated and minimize interference with original fabric. The Shire of Mundaring should endeavour to minimize the impact of any future traffic increase or road works on the significance of the site.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 196-97, 201; Banner, Nicola, *Leithdale: A History*; March 1993; MHHS file 'Darlington' ; Tuckfield, Trevor, *Darlington from the Beginning ,*1962; Information from Islay Kelly of Glen Forrest.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	8554



Front, south-west elevation, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 66



Photo:	North-west elevation of house
Date:	November 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Holmesdale			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	78	Street Name	Darlington Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c. 1886-1890's			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 194.			
Site Type		0102?			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					

Other Associated Persons	Jos Amherst; William Allnut Saw		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	stone – local granite and dolerite	some weatherboard	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	additions and veranda enclosures to rear (east)		
Condition	good-some rising damp affecting stonework; eaves and quoins damaged in 1969 Meckering earthquake		
Integrity			
very high, still used as a private residence.			
Description:			

Holmesdale is located on a large residential lot just off the low (west) side of Darlington Road, Darlington. Whilst the original land holding was subdivided into smaller lots, the residence still has the feeling of spacious grounds. The house would have originally been approached from the low side, or south-west, but the point of arrival is now from the east off Darlington Road. However the outlook to the west remains much as it would have although the trees obscure some of the view to the west and the city beyond.

The house is built of a local granite and dolerite stone laid in rough coursing but with a joint struck in the cement mortar to give an impression of more regular joints. The 'M' roof is of corrugated iron with a wide veranda attached below the eaves on the south-west and north-east sides. The natural ground level drops away sufficiently on the west to facilitate the construction of a cellar below the house and is accessed via a stair from the south-west, "front" veranda. The cellar is of stone construction, however additional basement area under the house has been infilled with weather-boards. An entry portico on the south-east is a later addition but is in keeping with the timber detailing of the veranda. However, a slight variance in the proportions of the portico, compared with the original elements of the house, serves to distinguish between the old and the more recent fabric. Adjacent to the entry, and set into the hill just below Darlington Road, is a stone garage with red brick quoins which contrast rather unsympathetically with the other stonework of the house.

Holmesdale has been built in two main stages which are evident from an inspection of the fabric internally and externally in the variation in stone. The original 'Amherst' residence comprises the rooms to the front (south-west) of the house. During the time of the Saw's, major alterations occurred on the rear (north-east), in the form of added rooms. These included an internal kitchen and a veranda across the back which have been further altered and enclosed over the years. The original rooms are simply finished and not highly decorative. They still have complete authenticity and integrity with their timber floors, plastered walls and 'mini-orb' corrugated iron ceilings. The newer section of the house to the rear is identified by a change in floor level (one step up) and plasterboard ceilings. The veranda at the rear has been enclosed to provide additional informal living space and bedrooms.

History of Place / Site: In c1890 (or late 1880's), 'Holmesdale' was built for the Hon. Josceline Amherst, who came to Western Australia in 1885, as Governor Broome's private secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council. Amherst was drawn to the hills after Surgeon Alfred Waylen's March 1886 offer of shares in the Darlington Vineyard he'd established in 1884. Before building Holmesdale, Amherst may have lived in the vineyard's existing 3 roomed cottage. Holmesdale was built on part of Lot 71, an Eastern Railway allotment purchased by Waylen in October 1886. The "blue" granite for the house was said to have been laid by the same Italian stonemasons (Source: MHHS) supposed to be responsible for the Darlington Vineyard Cellars, now part of the Darlington Hall. Amherst is said to have been responsible for some of the carpentry work in both his house and the cellars. Holmesdale was named after his family's estate in Kent, England.

Amherst took an active interest in the vine and fruit growing associations in the hills. He also encouraged his gardener, Mauritian Francois Arekion in his tea planting experiments. Arekion came to Holmesdale in 1889, when frost and financial difficulties forced him to abandon his Chittawarra Brook nursery at Smiths Mill. Amherst headed the committee which was responsible for the building of Smiths Mill Agricultural Hall in 1897. The name "Amherst" was officially given to the Government townsite at Smiths Mill locality for a brief period in 1902, before it reverted to the better known local name. Smiths Mill became Glen Forrest in October 1915. Amherst took an active role in local government, being a member of the Swan Road Board and, in 1898, the inaugural Chairman of Darling Range Road Board.

After Amherst died in February 1900, Holmesdale was purchased by former publican of the Mundaring Hotel, John C. Chipper, grandson of the John Chipper who is associated with Chippers Leap. After Chipper's death in 1906, the property was purchased by William Allnut Saw, of the Department of Lands and Surveys. Between 1924 and 1934, a golf course operated on the western section of Holmesdale, then known as the Saw Estate. After the golf course was no longer used, the Saw family donated the land to the University of Western Australia which sub-divided the land for housing in the early 1970's.

Except for changes to the rear of the house c1950, few alterations to Holmesdale have been made. An assessment and report by the National Trust was completed in 1980.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

'Holmesdale' has *very high social and historic significance* for its associations with Amherst, who was a very important State and local figure, especially in the development of the Darlington community. To a lesser extent, it is also important for its associations with Saw who later donated the adjacent land to the University. The house has strong social significance for the people of Darlington and has *aesthetic significance* as an excellent example of the early stone houses which characterise the 'village'. This significance is strengthened by its high *authenticity and integrity* which give the house added qualities of *representativeness and rarity.*

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

'Holmesdale' requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Care should be taken to ensure the high authenticity and integrity of the place are protected and that any future alterations and additions are integrated with care but with a view to identifying new fabric.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 162, 180, 194-7, 277; MHHS file- 'Darlington'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	1688

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 67



Photo:	Darlington Oval and surrounds
Date:	June 2024
Source:	Nearmap (Shire's GIS)

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Waylen's Darlington Vineyards (fmr)					
Other Name (1)		Darlington Oval					
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No.	Lot 3149	Street Name	Pine Terrace				
Suburb/Town		Darlington					
Other Locational descriptor		Portion where vineyards existed					
GPS		Latitude	-31.916963	Longitude	116.074033		
Area (ha)	3.2112ha						

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
18731	3149	P4121	

DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1)		1884					
Construction Date (2)							
Source/Details		Elliot. p. 192-3.					
Site Type		Historic Site					
Use(s) of Place *:*							
Original	Vineyard	Present	Residences / Oval	Other			
Architect/Designer (1)							

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Dr Alfred Waylen, Joseph Amherst		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	N/A		
Roof	N/A		
Other			
Modifications	Removal of vineyards 1920s		
Condition	N/A		
Integrity		Authenticity	
None		None	

Description:

Physical Evidence:
There is no evidence of the former vineyard apart from the remaining open space which is accessible to the public.

History of Place / Site:

In 1884, Guildford resident Dr Alfred Waylen of 'Garden Hill', selected land for a vineyard in an area adjacent to the Eastern Railway. The locality later became known as Darlington after the vineyard.

After 1886, when Jos Amherst became involved in the vineyard, the extra capital for the 150 acre (61ha) property was used to construct a manager's residence and a double story stone cellar which later became the Darlington Hall. After both Amherst and Waylen died in 1900 and 1901, the main vineyards were managed for Perth wine merchants Richard Holmes and Company.

By the early 1920s, the vineyards ceased operating and the land was sub divided for orchards and housing. A Reserve was designated for recreation in 1924 and the sports ground developed into Darlington Oval.

The Darlington Oval is only a portion of the grounds that were originally part of the vineyards. This central part of the Darlington alongside the former railway line has many sites associated with the establishment and growth of the district.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport
Significance category	Category 4 Some significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The site has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Darlington district.
- The site has historic value for its association with early settlers Dr Alfred Waylen and Jos Amherst, and Perth Wine Merchants Richard Holmes and Company.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 44-45, 192-196.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



View of Darlington Oval, Shire of Mundaring, November 2023.



Darlington Vineyard 1908 (Source: Received from the Darlington History Group)



Darlington Vineyard 1918, view from "Amherst property"
(Source: Received from the Darlington History Group)



Plan 1890-95 showing the lots 951, 952 and 953 owned by Alfred Waylen. Source SROWA Cons 5698 Item 0745 Greenmount.

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 68



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	2020
Source:	The Agency, Real Estate.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Fischer Residence (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Kirkaldy			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	7-9	Street Name	Stone Crescent		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.911370	Longitude	116.080580

Land Description *:*			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	10	Diagram 42305	1328/84

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c. 1920
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS File-'Darlington'
Site Type	Individual Building or Group

Architectural Style		Inter War Californian Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residential: One and a half storey Residence	Present	Residential: One and a half storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		George Bishop			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Hugo Fischer			
Construction Materials					
Walls	Stone	Lathe and Plaster			
Roof	Terracotta tile				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This striking residence is constructed of iron stone on the lower level and the upper level is recorded as being in lathe and plaster. A 2004 description states that the residence demonstrates original detail internally and externally. It has a large roof form with a prominent projecting bay over the main entrance which creates an upper level balcony. The roof is steeply pitched with a number of half timbered gables on the different elevations.

Several Large rendered and tapered chimneys are a feature of the design.

The door and window openings on the ground level have stone quoining and the timber windows and doors feature multi panes.

The residence is set within generous grounds that features an expanse of grass and mature plantings which contribute to the setting.

History of Place / Site:
Hugo Fischer (1875- 1963) was born in South Australia, where his father operated a saddlery and hardware business. Hugo established a successful business in the same trade under his name in Western Australia.

In 1904, he purchased 17 acres in Darlington. In 1914, he moved to a small cottage near the present-day Mayhew Road. This was burnt down in the early 1900's. He also lived in a cottage at 42 Lionel Road.

In 1920, the house in Stone Crescent was built by George Bishop, a builder and wood turner who was responsible for St Cuthberts Anglican Church, and many Darlington homes. The house is now approached from what was previously the rear. The architect of the residence has not been determined.

Hugo Fischer was a prime mover in the conversion of Dr. Waylen's former Darlington Vineyard Cellars into a Community Hall. He was also involved in setting up the Golf Course which operated from c. 1924 on part of the area later known as the Saw Estate, at the western end of Darlington and adjacent to Greenmount National Park.

During World War I, he suffered some of the anti-German feeling then prevalent. He and his brother were responsible for the opening of the first Lutheran church in Aberdeen Street Perth in 1936.

The place continues to be used as a private residence and aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed since the mid-20th century. A photo from 1924 indicates that there have been few changes to the exterior of the residence.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Recreation
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Hugo Fischer and his family who demonstrate the experience of many migrants to Western Australia who established a new life and contributed to the community.
- The place has historic value for its association with professional men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. p. 201;
MHHS files “Pioneers, Fischer”, “Darlington”; Brown, Judith A, *Darlington Days: A Short History of Darlington and The Fischers Thereof*”; Molyneux, I. *Looking Around Perth,* (RAIA, Perth 1981) p. 60, 61.
Darlington and Surrounds Historic Structures and Buildings of Darlington 1829-1925, Researched and Compiled by Cliff Burns and Arlene Collings, Special Assistance by Lyn Myles, Darlington History Group, 2013.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 69



Photo:	Front, south-west elevation
Date:	January 1996
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Old Bakery			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	4	Street Name	Montrose Avenue		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c 1935			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. p. 202.			
Site Type		0508			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Bakery	Present	Retail-art and craft	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Jack Gilks			

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	brick		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			

The old Darlington Bakery is a simple single storey building with narrow veranda across the front still has the original bakery ovens built into the back rooms. In recent years the building has been adapted as a garden centre after remaining vacant or without a particular use for a long time. This has been a useful transition which has seen time and effort spent in maintaining the fabric and character of the place and which will allow further adaptation and uses into the future.

History of Place / Site: The Darlington Bakery began as a brick built storage shed in 1920 for Montrose Store owner John Mitchell. Later in 1930 Morrie Owen now the store owner added an extra brick room onto the shed that would accommodate a large oven and leased it in 1931 to the first Baker Charles Edwards until 1934. Over the seventeen years the Bakery operated there was a succession of eight Bakers, one of whom added their name to the building over the name of C. Edwards which has remained to present day. This was Jack Gilks who came to WA in 1927 as an English migrant and operated the Bakery from 1938-40. The last Baker was George Jones who named the business “The Golden Crust Bakery” and when the lease expired in 1948 the oven was removed and the premises never operated as a Bakery again and reverted back to a grocery storeroom. In recent times the old bakery building has been used as a venue for wine tasting from the nearby liquor store, a retail nursery and, since September 1997, an art and craft shop. Currently it hosts wine tasting and meetings for the Dipstick Club.

The following is a summary of past bakers at Darlington Bakery:

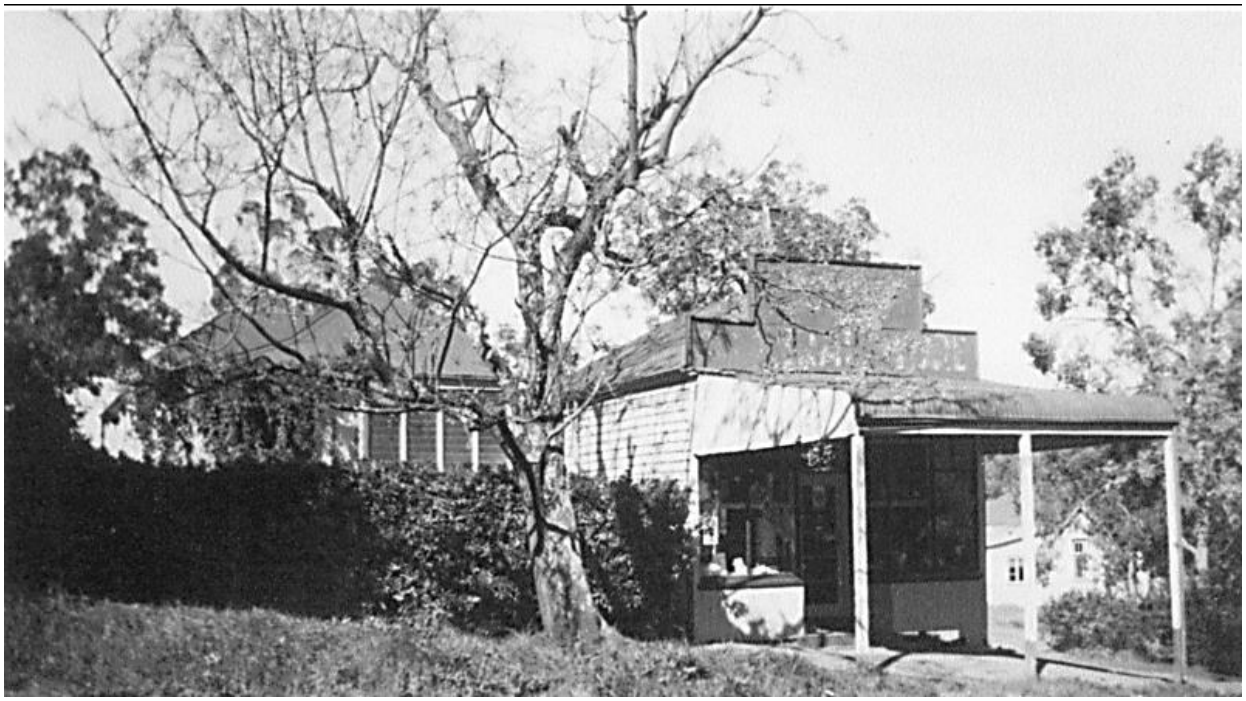
NAME OF BAKER	OCCUPANCY FROM	OCCUPANCY TO
Charles Edwards	1931	1933
Richard Thomas Pugh	1934	1934
George Lottin	1935	1938
Jack Gilks	1938	1940
Trevellyn Alexander Wholagan	1942	1945
Alfred Arthur Cole	1943	1946
Matthew Herbert Brown	1946	1947
George Phillip Jones	1947	1948

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance
The old Darlington Bakery has *high historic, social and aesthetic significance* for the Darlington community for the sense of place and character that it contributes to the Darlington village precinct.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Darlington Bakery should be should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 199-200, 201-2.; *West Australian, Eastern Suburban Section,* 6th April 1977, p. 12	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8555



Grocery store circa 1950's
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 70



Photo:	St Cuthbert's viewed from the south east.
Date:	2023
Source:	Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		St. Cuthbert's Anglican Church	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 24	Street Name	Darlington Road
Suburb/Town		Darlington	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1924 (Foundation Stone)
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Foundation Stone, MHHS File- ' Religious History'
Site Type	1103
Use(s) of Place *:*	

Original	Church	Present	Church	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		George Herbert Parry, Architect.			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Mr George Bishop, Builder., Archbishop Charles Riley.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Stone	brick quoins			
Roof	terra-cotta tiles				
Other					
Modifications	Lychgate and fence added in 1955 and wall in 1957 to honour the first Minister Walter Scott Clarke by his wife.				
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
very high					
Description:					

St Cuthbert's Church in Darlington is one of the key, landmark buildings defining the village precinct. The shady wooded site, with low, stone boundary walls, lych gate and the stone church itself, make a significant contribution to the 'village' ambience that characteristically identifies Darlington and which engenders the affection locals have for the place.

The tall, well proportioned walls of the church are of local granite of earthy tones (not the blue/grey type) with darker stone on the lower half of the wall and lighter stone on the upper section. The stonework is punctuated with red brick quoins, buttresses, steps and surrounds to pointed Gothic arched windows and doors. The long side walls are broken into four structural bays separated by brick buttresses reaching only two thirds of the way up the wall and which have rendered cappings. The southern stone gable end wall of the church has a projecting, half octagon shaped sanctuary of matching stone and brick quoins capped with a tiled roof below the eaves of the main roof. The roof is of moderately steep pitched 'Marseilles' pattern terra-cotta tiles.

The low front boundary wall and brick lych gate compliment the church building and defines the site; however, the stone wall, which has a rendered capping, is unfortunately of a greyer colour than the Church walls. A recently constructed outbuilding at the rear of the church is of framed construction and sits uncomfortably alongside the Church building although it was located and modified with Council approval.

History of Place / Site: Before the church was built, Darlington people worshiped at Smiths Mill (now Glen Forrest), or private houses including Leithdale. In early 1924, lot 24 of the Hillsden Estate was donated for a church by Mrs J.F. Stone and her daughters. The foundation stone for St Cuthbert's Church was laid on Sunday 13th September 1924, by Archbishop Charles Riley. The architect was George Herbert Parry and the builder Mr. E. Bishop. A glass jar with a description of the event was placed in the foundation stone's cavity. The building, which cost about £900, was consecrated on 1st March 1925.

The first bell at St Cuthberts was given by Constance Gaze in honour of her husband Frederick Owen Gaze in 1934. This wooden bell tower and bell survived at St Cuthberts until around 2000 (although it was not used when the second bell and tower was placed at the church in 1968 as it was unsafe) when it fell from the tower, its whereabouts is currently unknown but is presumed disposed of to fund the new building in 2004. The wooden bell tower was then removed. A second bell and tower originally from Blackboy Hill was moved to St Georges Church to Greenmount in 1940's. When that church was demolished in 1968 this bell and tower was moved to St Cuthberts. This bell was stolen in 1973 then replaced by a bell made at Whitechapel Foundry, London in 1974 using the insurance money. This is the current bell at St Cuthberts which is tuned to note B.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

St Cuthbert's Church, Darlington has *very high aesthetic and social significance* for the Darlington community in its contribution to the sense of place that residents feel for the place and the building's landmark value in the 'village' precinct.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

St Cuthbert's Church requires *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Care needs to be taken to ensure the Church environs retain their village character, and modifications are needed to better integrate the outbuilding behind the Church more sensitively.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. Ibid. ch. 11; MHHS file "Religious History, Churches"; Letter from the Anglican Church of Australia, Diocese of Perth, 10th June 1996, including historical evidence compiled from Parish Records by Patricia Pearce.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	1685



St Cuthbert's viewed from the south west, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



The church 2011
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karen Jackson)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 71



Photo:	Darlington Hall: Front (north-east) elevation.
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Darlington Hall	
Other Name (1)		Darlington Vineyard Cellars	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 37	Street Name	Pine Terrace
Suburb/Town		Darlington	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1890
Construction Date (2)	1965/1979
Source/Details	Elliot, p 195, 290.
Site Type	0614 / 0208

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Vineyard Cellar	Present	Hall	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Jos. Amherst			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	stone and brick	rendered brick			
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other	Pine tree plantings				
Modifications	Hall extensions and veranda enclosures.				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

The Darlington Hall is one of the key buildings in the 'village' precinct and contributes significantly to the Darlington ambience. It sits prominently at the edge of the road which has encroached too closely over the years. Fortunately, Pine Terrace, which originally ran past the front of the hall has been deviated behind allowing the hall site to merge with the adjoining park and oval site, creating a village green effect. This is further enhanced by the significant plantings of pine trees around the oval area and village precinct, although some of these are now suffering from age and are progressively dying.

The Hall comprises two main sections, the old original stone cellar of the former Darlington Vineyard, on the south-east side now performing a 'lesser hall' type role, and the main hall which is a brick addition built in the 1960's. The new hall was an unsympathetic red brick box until it was rendered in the late eighties following fund raising and voluntary contributions of labour and materials from Darlington residents concerned about the aesthetics of the "village" centre. Verandas were also added across the front to soften the scale and mass, particularly of the new hall and also serve to visually integrate the two buildings. The projecting entry porch defines the separation of the old and new and has been fitted with a stained glass window designed by local Artist David Gregson and made by Corella Glass (Bobbie and Debbie Hyde).

The original cellar building is built from local granite and features rendered quoining at the corners and rendered surrounds to its narrow arched windows. The roof is a relatively shallow, pitched, corrugated iron hipped roof. The proportions of the building are tall, being a double volume but single storey (a result of its original wine making function - see history notes). There are still some aspects of the two structures that sit uncomfortably alongside each other; however, overall the hall is a good example of the protection and integration of heritage and less sensitive buildings.

History of Place / Site: The eastern section of the Darlington Hall was tendered in July 1888 by Architect/Engineer James William Wright, originally as a wine vault (cellar) for Darlington Vineyard which had been established in 1884, by Alfred Robert Waylen.
James William Wright was also an Engineer and constructed Stage 2 of the Eastern Railway in 1884-85.

When he began this venture, Waylen was 51 years old and in his professional career as a medical practitioner, held senior positions within the Colonial Government, including Chief Medical Officer. From his permanent home at "Garden Hill" Guildford (now part of the St Charles Seminary), Waylen commuted to his Darlington Estate on the newly established Eastern Railway. Waylen owned 150 acres at Darlington, comprising Swan Location 951 north of the railway line and 952 and 953 on the south.

In March 1886, in order to expand his operation, Waylen advertised 10 shares of £150 in the Estate. In the two years since work on the vineyard had begun, the improvements included a three roomed cottage, 24 acres of vines, 3 wells and a stables. The offer was taken up by the Hon. Jos. Amherst, who had arrived in Western Australia in 1885, as Governor Broome's private secretary. Unlike Waylen, Amherst lived on the property, and in circa 1890, built his residence "Holmesdale". He also helped make improvements to the vineyards.

The Darlington Vineyards wine store was an imposing double storey granite building which used the principles of gravity feed to facilitate the wine making process. Rather than harnessing the natural ground slope, as at the Glen Hardey Vineyard at Smith's Mill, Amherst used the building's double volume. He is also credited with some of the carpentry work in the cellar's partitioned office section at the rear of the building. After both Waylen and Amherst died in the early 1900s, within twelve months of each other, the vineyard was run by managers, including Charles Mumme. According to former residents, by the early 1920s the vines were in a state of neglect and the area was being subdivided. They recall the old cellars and particularly the vats, as still having the smell of fermenting wine.

In 1965, and later in 1979, additions and alterations to the hall on its western side substantially altered the character of the original building. In the late 1980s, a committee of locals worked hard to improve the integration between the three elements of the building. Another recent change has been the re-routing of Pine Terrace to the rear (south) of the Hall. It remains a well used community asset and for many years has been the core of the annual Darlington Arts Festival, and from 1956, the home of the Darlington Theatre Players until the late 1980s when they moved to the Marloo Theatre, site of the former Greenmount Primary School.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Darlington Hall, together with surrounding park, oval and pine tree plantings, has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the people of Darlington and the Shire of Mundaring for its origins with Dr Waylen and early wine making in the district; as the long serving centre for social activities and the for the visual focus and landmark qualities the building, oval and pine trees give the community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The original stone cellar section of the Darlington Hall requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places* (because of its significance and integrity) *and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Efforts should continue to modify the impact of the later hall on the original stone building. The surrounding park, oval and pine tree plantings need attention to ensure their contribution to the sense of place in the centre of Darlington is not diminished as the mature trees die and need replacing.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 44,45,192,193,194,195,196,290.; Bourke M.J *On the Swan; a history of the Swan District of Western Australia,* (Perth: UWA Press 1987) p. 265.; Oral interview with Betty Wylie of Claremont, 10th July, 1995.; MHHS File -'Greenmount'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	8556



Darlington Hall: Front (north-east) elevation, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 72



Photo:	Darlington railway platform
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Darlington Railway Platform	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 338	Street Name	Brook Road
Suburb/Town		Darlington	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1903
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot p. 159. Watson, *Railway History of Midland Junction* p. 8.
Site Type	0702

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Railway Platform	Present	Ruin	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other	concrete platform				
Modifications					
Condition	ruins				
Integrity					
Low					
Description:					

All that remains of the Darlington Railway Station site is the concrete platform and wall together with a date palm identifying the site at the edge of the railway reserve walk/bridle trail system through the centre of Darlington. The open flat area around the old platform has potential for some community park/recreation use as part of the village centre and forms a small precinct with the adjacent old post office and tea rooms building.

History of Place / Site: The first railway platform in Darlington was completed in 1889, and followed sub division of Greenmount Suburban lots near the Eastern Railway and Dr Alfred Waylen's Darlington Vineyard. The stop was known as Darlington Vineyard, and was located 100 metres west of what remains of the later Darlington railway platform. In c 1892, a shelter shed and 30 foot platform, with 20 foot ramps at each end was built on the southern side of the railway line opposite Montrose Avenue. In 1903, plans were drawn up but not implemented until 1906 for a 240 foot (later extended to 300 feet) platform was completed north of the main railway line and opposite the one built in c 1892. A ladies waiting room opened on the long (north) platform on 5th May 1914. On the 1st December 1919, a station-master office was opened and an awning extension was added to this in May 1924. Darlington retained its booking office from 1919, until the station-master was withdrawn in May 1939. This section of the Eastern railway closed in 1954.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Darlington Railway Platform has high historic and social significance for the Darlington community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Darlington Railway Platform should be recorded as historic site without built features that should be recognised with a plaque or interpretive material to identify its significance. It is recommended that the site be preserved as a potential site for future community use within the village precinct.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 195; Watson, Lindsay. *The Railway History of Midland Junction*, (L and S Drafting, Perth) 1995. p. 8.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8557



Darlington Railway Station (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P07252)



Darlington Railway Station (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P17567)



Looking towards the south facing platform, with Date Palm, January 1996
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 73



Photo:	West facing wall of Mountain Quarry, Boya
Date:	November 1995
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Quarries	
Other Name (1)		Boya, Darlington, Glen Forrest, Greenmount, Mahogany Creek Parkerville.	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	170	Street Name	Strettle Road
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Street Number	Lot 219 and 2823	Street Name	Hudman Road
Suburb/Town		Darlington	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	from 1870s
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 206.
Site Type	1499

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Quarries	Present	Reserves	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	not applicable				
Roof	not applicable				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	variable				
Integrity					
Low					
Description:					

The physical description of these quarries varies considerably and today several of them no longer exist as they have been filled in or revegetated. The most significant physically and visually are the quarries at Boya and Greenmount, in particular Mountain Quarry at Boya which has sheer rock faces used recreationally today for rock climbing, abseiling and as examples for geological studies.

History of Place / Site: For almost 100 years, quarries in the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring were important contributors to the transport and building activities of Perth and other parts of the state. The most significant of these quarries were at Greenmount, Boya, Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest), Parkerville and Mahogany Creek. The quarries supplied crushed granite for road making and rail ballast, rocks for harbour works and granite blocks or slabs for buildings. In other cases gravel (laterite) was mined and used principally for road making.

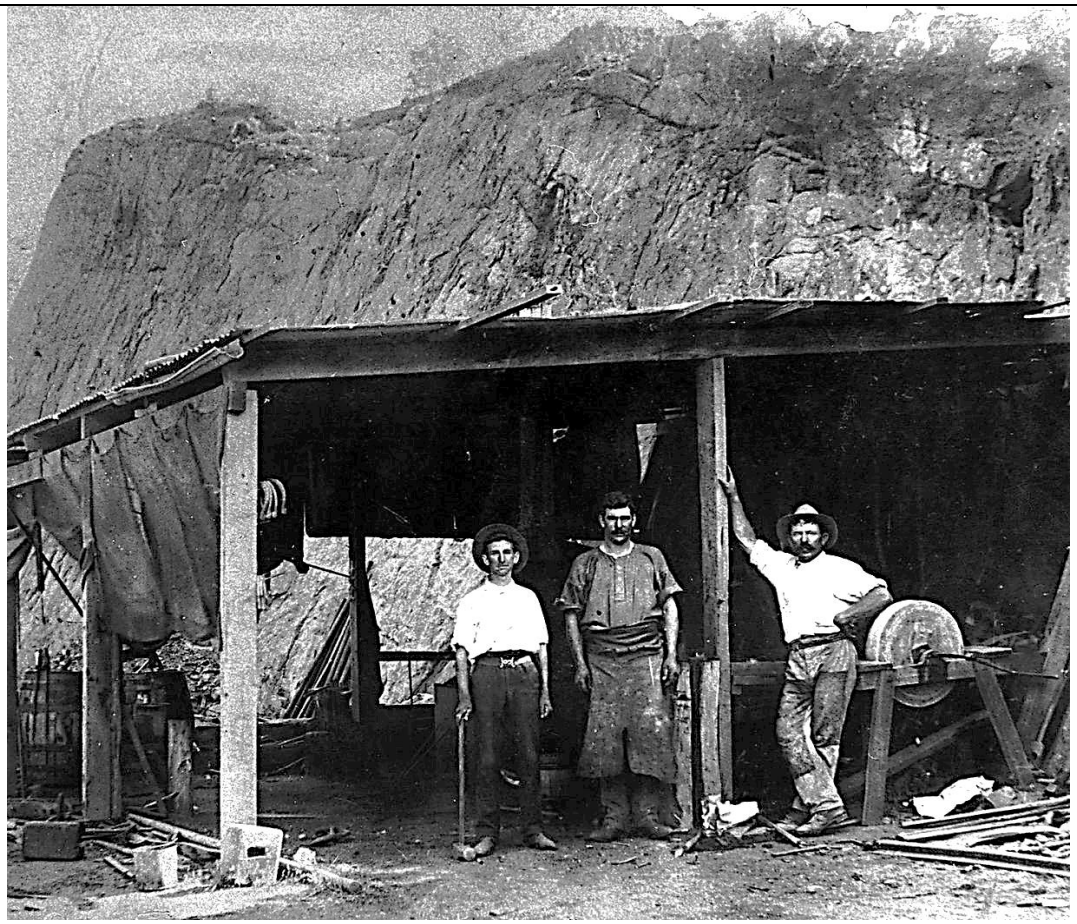
Greenmount Quarries: As far as can be established, the first substantial quarry in the district was established by the Government in the 1870s on the western slopes of Greenmount Hill, near to what became the Greenmount railway siding. The quarries were worked by the convicts from the nearby depot; probably the one at Stirling Road Greenmount, at the western end of what is now Pittersen Road. By 1880, quarters were built near the site, possibly for the supervisor Henry Passmore. Blue grey granite was blasted from the rock face and a steam powered crusher reduced it to blue metal suitable for road base. Prior to this, oyster shells were used. In 1882, when work began on the second section of the Eastern Railway from Guildford to Chidlow's Well, Adelaide contractor James W. Wright set up his main construction camp near the Greenmount quarry. By September 1882, the camp held 234 men, and it is likely that blue metal from the nearby quarry was used as rail ballast. When the contract was completed in 1884, the quarry seems to have closed until 1893, when it was taken over by Alexander Forrest's Greenmount Quarrying Company Ltd. Company director and site manager William Burton also had interests in quarries at Parkerville and later, with Thomas Statham at Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest). The quarrymen's children were educated firstly at Clayton Farm, and later at Smiths Mill School. In 1920, the company went into liquidation and leased the quarries to Greenmount Quarries Ltd, who bought it in 1923. In 1926, they subdivided land between the quarry and Scott Street (formerly Wilkie Road). The quarry closed during the depression.



Greenmount Quarry (August 2022). (Source: Photo taken by Adam Olivari)

Lacey's quarry: In 1897, clay and granite were extracted from the hill south of the York Road (Great Eastern Highway) west of Scott Street, and close to what is now Wortley Road. This was operated by E.G. Lacey until 1907, and then by Hoffman Steam Pressed Brick Quarry until 1924. The quarry has been filled and since 1995, to assist in controlling run away vehicles, part of the site fronting Great Eastern Highway has been used as a vehicle arrester bed.

Boya Quarry: Situated about 2-3kms south-east of the Greenmount Quarry site are the remnants of two quarries which were important sources of granite. Eventually both quarries provided blue metal for road base and rail ballast; however, in 1892, when work began on the Fremantle Harbour Scheme, rocks from Boya Quarry were used to strengthen the limestone north and south moles. The Boya quarry was south-east of the railway line at the eastern end of what is now Hudman Road. By July 1901, there were about 150 workers living in the area in hessian and iron huts. Their children travelled on the Eastern Railway to school at Smiths Mill. When the Fremantle Harbour works were completed in 1897, the quarry was leased to a Mr Doyle of the Boya Quarry and Gravel Company Limited. The name 'Boya' was given to the railway siding and is said to be the local aboriginal word for 'rock'. Despite Doyle's company going into liquidation in 1910, the Boya Quarry operated intermittently until 1948. In February 1988, the quarry was the setting for several performances of the 9 hour Hindu epic "The Mahabharata", directed by Peter Brook.



Boya Quarry 1905 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Mountain Quarry: The second quarry in this vicinity was located north of the railway line and the Boya siding. It was opened in 1902, by the Railway Department to produce blue metal for rail ballast on the state's rail system. In 1928 it was leased to Mountain Quarries and despite the closure of the Mundaring loop of the Eastern Railway in 1954, the quarry used the rail system to transport blue metal to Midland until c 1963. The quarry is now popular as a site for recreation activities such as abseiling and in an educational role for geology students.

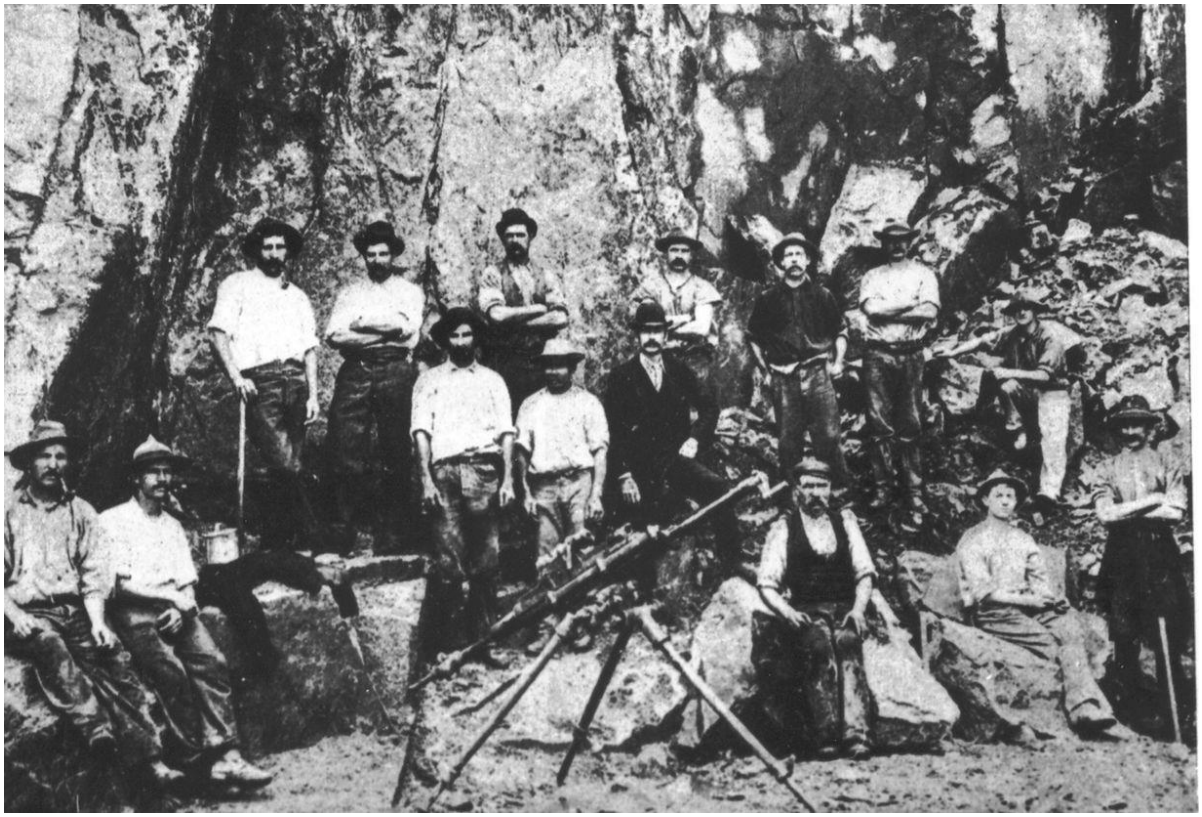


Mountain Quarry (date unknown). (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Glen Forrest: From c 1883, laterite or gravel for use in road building was extracted from the area around Smiths Mill (the name for Glen Forrest until 1915). It was used as a road base instead of crushed shells or jarrah blocks. William and George Burkinshaw operated gravel quarries in the vicinity of what is now Burkinshaw Drive. Some ten years later, orchardist W.H. McGlew operated gravel pits from the area adjacent to the railway reserve and McGlew Road. The importance of the gravel trade to Smiths Mill can be gauged from the fact that 7154 tonnes left the station between October and November 1893. In the late 1890s, east of what is now Hardey Road and adjacent to the Eastern Railway, the W.A. Gravel Company, headed by Thomas Statham and William Burton operated another gravel pit. This was taken over by the Darling Range Road Board in March 1902, and operated until 1907. The gravel pit was close to Statham and Burton's Darling Range Quarries, Fire Brick and Gravel Company clay pit which operated until the late 1960s. A granite quarry called 'Spanney's' was also located 300m of the east side/end of what is now Glen Forrest Drive and stone from here was said to have been turned for columns on the front of the former "Shell House" (demolished) in St George's Tce, Perth (Source: E.H.Leighton).

Parkerville Quarries: In the late 1890s, at the same time as he was managing the Greenmount quarries and had an interest in the Smiths Mill area, William Burton also owned a gravel pit in Parkerville. Another land owner in the area to have interests in the gravel industry was T.G.A. Molloy. Thomas Molloy began with a bakery in Goderich Street Perth and bought and sold property in West Perth, so that by the 1890s, he was one of Perth's largest landowners. He was also involved in Government, being a member of the Perth City Council for a period from 1884, and Mayor in 1908-9, and 1911-12. Early in the 1890s he was the member for Perth in the Legislative Council. In 1904, he contracted builder Frederick

Liebe to construct the £46 000 His Majesty's Theatre on the corner of Hay and King Street Perth. In April 1897, the Perth City Council requested the vesting of Parkerville lots 27 and 28, for blue metal quarries to complete road making commitments. A spur line from the Eastern Railway "Mahogany Creek Deviation" was completed in June 1897, and in 10 months, a steam powered crushing plant produced 11 000 cubic metres of blue metal. In 1902, a Yates crusher was installed and the redesigned plant opened. Despite its seasonal closure, it employed up to 175 men and had its own branch of the Australian Workers Union (AWU). At its peak, the quarry produced enough blue metal to fill 60 railway trucks per day. Like many other quarries, it closed during the depression, and only operated intermittently after that.



Parkerville Quarries 1902 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Mahogany Creek: In 1966, the last major granite quarry in the district to close was the one operated by the Mucciarone Brothers in Coppin Road , north of Great Eastern Highway. It was not granite but gravel which first attracted the quarrymen to Mahogany Creek. In c 1885, pioneer Mundaring wine merchant Peter Gugeri had suggested to the Perth City Council that the hills contained good supplies of gravel. The first quarry near Mahogany Creek was operated from c 1900 by William Phillips and his manager Edward Ingram. Gravel was extracted from the area south, east and west of the old Mahogany Creek railway siding. From 1904, granite was taken from the nearby Flat Rock Quarry, and between 1914 and 1923, some was used on the colonnades of the east facade of the GPO building in Forrest Place Perth. This quarry operated until 1933. South-east from Flat Rock Quarry and near Bourkes Gully was another quarry. It was located near where Gill and Company had abandoned their mill site in 1900. Granite from this quarry was used to build the Mundaring Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in 1933, and for extension in the 1950s. The quarries in Coppin Road north of Great Eastern Highway included one operated by Peters and Gillies of the Karrakatta

Monumental Works. Granite from here and later the Mucciarone Brothers quarry was used for many buildings including the Hugo Throssell Memorial, the Kings Park War Memorial, the Commonwealth Bank building cnr Forrest Place and Murray Street (1930-33), and the 1962 award winning Council House in St Georges Terrace Perth.



Casotti Granite Quarry in Coppin Road, Mahogany Creek, 1960s
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Outside influences.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The quarry sites in the Shire of Mundaring have varying degrees of significance; however, several have *very high social, historic and scientific significance* for their role in the development of important, landmark projects in the State including the Fremantle Harbour project, ballast for State railway lines, Kings Park War Memorial, Perth GPO, Commonwealth Bank (Forrest Place) and Council House. Over the years, the quarries were important local industries for the region generally and a significant source of employment of convict and immigrant labour.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The quarry sites in the Shire of Mundaring warrant further assessment to determine the most appropriate sites to be considered for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. Compatible uses, such as abseiling and other recreational, or tourism activities need to be found so that the sites are properly managed (for example, the provision of proper picnic and toilet facilities). Consideration should be given to rehabilitating some sites, even reconstructing them to a degree, which together with interpretive material will provide a proper understanding of the significance of the places.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 153-4, 163, 168, 174-5, 177, 198-9, 206-7, 247-9, 254; Stannage, C.T. *People of Perth* ibid. pp. 129-30, 224-5; Molyneux, I. *Looking Around Perth*. pp. 48-9, 56; Britton, D. "Message of Hope in 9 Hour Epic Play", *West Australian,* 8th February, 1988. p. 48; Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 30th May 1996.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	16788

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 74



Photo:	Former dairy/orchard site
Date:	27 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Lemmey's Dairy/Orchard			
Other Name (1)		Everbloom Nursery			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	795	Street Name	Railway Terrace		
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley			
Other Locational descriptor		NW corner of the junction of Lee Rd and Railway Tce			
GPS		Latitude	-31.900411	Longitude	116.189465
Area (ha)					

Land Description:			
Reserve	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	52	Plan 223098	1428/700

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1914

Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		MHHS			
Site Type		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style		Federation Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place::					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Albert Lemmey			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Albert Lemmey, Katie Lemmey (nee Ball)			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Weatherboard				
Roof	CGI				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
Moderate	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This timber framed and weatherboard clad cottage is located on a steep slope which creates an elevated verandah across the rear of the cottage. Portions of the cottage are obscured by invasive planting.

From the available information the simple rectangular plan form of the cottage has a hipped roof with encircling verandahs. Some of the verandahs have been enclosed. Overall the place appears to be in poor condition.

The setting of the place in the landscape of mature trees contributes to the aesthetic value of the cottage.

History of Place / Site:

Albert Lemmey came from South Australia, in the late 1890s, and worked with the Jacoby brothers on the Mundaring Vineyard.

In 1912, he married Katie Marion Isobel Ball, and in c 1914, built this weatherboard and iron roofed house on land which now includes the Everbloom Nursery. The Dairy supplied the local area and they also ran a piggery and orchard.

Aerial photographs show that in the mid 20th century the lot was predominantly clear of trees. Throughout the second half of the 20th century new buildings were constructed around the original cottage and fencing separated the cottage from the remainder of the lot.

In the late 1990s, the first stage of the nursery was constructed to the north of the cottage.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Category 4 – Some Significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining form and some detail of th Federation Bungalow style cottage executed in timber and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Lemmey family who were early settlers in the district and established a dairy, piggery and orchard.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid.; MHHS, Maureen Tie
Landgate Aerial Photographs

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs of the cottage and former orchard 27 May 2024. MHHS.







Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 75



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	November 2023
Source:	Mr Alan Barker

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Glencairns			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	30	Street Name	Throssell Street		
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley			
Other Locational descriptor		Junction of Forrest Street and Throssell Street			
GPS		Latitude	-31.900450	Longitude	116.196360

Land Description:			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	29	Plan 223097	1444/762

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1931-1935
Construction Date (2)	1990s

Source/Details			MHHS, Maureen Tie				
Site Type			Individual Building or Group				
Architectural Style			Inter War California Bungaglow				
Use(s) of Place:							
Original	Residence		Present	residence		Other	
Architect/Designer (1)			John Aldous Grant				
Architect/Designer (2)							
Other Associated Persons			Hillman Family				
Construction Materials *:*							
Walls	Rendered brick						
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheet						
Other							
Modifications	Additions in the late 1980s and in c2007						
Condition	Good						
Integrity			Authenticity				
High			High				

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The original portion of this residence was a simple pitched roof structure with verandahs on three sides. It has been significantly altered and extended changing the approach and setting of the residence.

Those visible external elements include the half timbered gable and the deep covered porch entry which are consistent with the Inter War California Bungalow style.

The available images indicate the exterior of the building has been rendered.

On the grounds of the property is the relocated Parkerville Telegraph Office.

History of Place / Site:

In early November 1926, William George Hillman, his wife and children Len, Frank, George and Phyllis arrived at their Sawyers Valley property to live in the existing jarrah weatherboard and iron roofed house. They had left England on the *Esperance Bay* on 21st September 1926, arriving in Fremantle a month later, and spent their first two weeks in Perth.

Mr Hillman worked at the Forestry Department at Portagabra, near Mundaring Weir. There he met Scots stonemason John Aldous Grant, who came to live with the family in the early 1930s. Working with the family, John Grant quarried stone from the property, using hammers, chisels and ropes to build around the existing house. Materials such as timber and cement were difficult to obtain because of the prevailing economic depression.

By December 1935, the "Big Room" of the house was sufficiently finished for Phyllis's wedding to Alex Colquhoun, son of early residents of Sawyers Valley. Alex Colquhoun was killed in World War Two and his name, and that of his brother appear on the Mundaring War Memorial. Before the construction of a Methodist Church in Sawyers Valley, the "Big Room" was used for both services and Guild meetings. Later, Mr Hillman travelled to Perth by train to work for a new job in the Water Supply.

The isolation, lack of facilities, constant delays on the train, combined with their daughter's move to Bayswater, finally prompted the Hillmans to swap houses and moved

to Leederville in c1948. In the post-war period, the swapping of houses was often used as a means of overcoming the problems of selling, especially in an area such as Sawyers Valley. Mrs Hillman died in 1967, at the age of 78, and her husband in 1971, aged 88. John Grant moved with the family to Leederville but soon afterwards, returned to Scotland, where he died in c1966.

Glencairns has been extensively renovated, with the painting of the original stonework, and the enclosure of verandas to form a games room and study. The "Big Room" remains much as built, and there are several old pine trees and shrubs in the grounds which may date back to the 1930s. It has not been established as to whether the name Glencairns predates the Hillmans.

Aerial photographs show that a large addition was constructed on the north side of the residence in the 1980s. Since that time another addition was built on the eastern side of the original cottage.

It is not known when the Parkerville Telegraph Office was relocated to this property from its original location, however aerial photographs suggest it was in the 1970s. The original location of the Parkerville Telegraph Office has not been determined in this research.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Natural Resources Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- Although adapted the place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements from the Inter War period of construction which demonstrate some of the California Bungalow style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Hillman family who demonstrated the experience of migrant family who settled in WA and contributed to the community.
- The place demonstrates the adaptability of the settlers in the early 20th century who used their skills such as those held by John Grant to build an addition to the home using the available materials.
- The place has historic value for its association with professional men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I ibid Chapter 6 (general background on Sawyers Valley) and p. 106; MHHS Maureen Tie, information form Mrs Phyllis Colquhoun (nee Hillman) Landgate Aerial photographs	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Aerial photograph, 1965, showing the form and extent of the original residence. Courtesy Landgate.



Rear elevation (November 2023) showing the original portion of the residence at right. (Source: Mr Alan Barker)



Original portion of the residence covered in vines. April 2024. (Source Jeff Murray, MHHS)



Original Parkerville Telegraph Office on the grounds of the property. April 2024. (Source Jeff Murray, MHHS)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 76



Photo:	The 'King' Jarrah tree
Date:	June 2019
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Jarrah Tree, Sawmills and Sawpit	
Other Name (1)		Chidlow, Glen Forrest, Mahogany Creek, Mt Helena, Mundaring, Parkerville, Sawyers Valley, Wooroloo sawmills and sawpits.	
Other Name (2)		King Jarrah	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 3040	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road and State Forest
Suburb/Town		Mundaring and Sawyers Valley	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
47880				

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	from 1840s

Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 36. (see also Bibliography)			
Site Type		1303 / 1304			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Sawpit / Sawmill	Present	Reserve	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Other Associated Persons		E.G. Lacey, A and T Smith, Sexton Bros, J. McDowell, J. Byfield, A. Forrest.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

The large Jarrah tree is located some 500 metres south off the Great Eastern Highway on the western outskirts of the Sawyers Valley townsite. Access is gained by following the pipeline track and turning in behind the power sub-station located (about 100 metres of the highway) and following a bush track south into the forest. Most of the surrounding forest has been heavily cut and the reason this tree has been spared is that the grain is twisted on a 45^{o} angle and therefore affected the tree's commercial viability. The ground around the tree was becoming compacted and so CALM officers constructed a viewing platform up off the ground and around the base of the tree to protect it. The saw pit is just to the east of the 'King' jarrah and is straddled by a large log.

History of Place / Site: In the 1840s, the two principle exports from the struggling Swan River Colony were horses and timber. In the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring, pit sawyers responded to the demand for the hardwood *Eucalyptus marginata* by setting up camps in the bush off the York Road, near what is now Sawyers Valley. After April 1875, when work began on the overland telegraph from Adelaide to Perth, the demand for the termite resistant jarrah pushed the value of timber exports to be second only to wool. In the years 1895-1907, 1908, and 1910-15, the value of timber exports exceeded that of wool. In the 1890s, gold discoveries and associated capital works increased the demand for jarrah to be used as building materials, firewood, mine props, road paving, railway sleepers, telephone poles and jetties.

Supply of timber was increased by the amalgamation of smaller firms and then mechanization of production through the injection of English capital investment. The large scale and intense cutting meant that by the early 1900s very few of the mechanized plants remained. Generally they were shifted to the south-west, primarily around Collie. A brief examination of the activity in some localities serves to illustrate the transitory nature but important long term impact of the timber industry.

Sawyers Valley : Although timber tracks off the York Road were evident by the 1840s, the first scattered settlements of pit sawyers and shingle splitters were located in the Sawyers Valley area. The men tended to live in 'V' huts, a timber framed dirt floored shelter covered with either blackboy spines, reeds or paper bark, and with a mud fireplace or chimney. These huts and sawpits were located in the compacted gravel soils of the valleys. The large jarrah trees on the slopes above were felled and then moved down by jacks, wedges and manpower to rest on bearers above the pit. With one sawyer on top and one or two below, the logs were cut into lengths using hand held two metre saws. Amongst the group of sawyers in this area were ex-convicts Henry Howe, Henry Coles, and Lot Leather. They remained in the area as charcoal burners, providers of firewood for the Eastern Railway, and in Lot Leather's case, food and drink at his Sawyers Valley store and hotel.

For a 20 year period from the 1880s, the small scale sawyers were replaced by steam sawmills, and the first of these was E.G. Lacey's Enterprise Steam Sawmill. From 1st October 1882, he obtained a 14 year lease on 2,880 acres (1,166ha) north of Sawyers Valley, and spent £ 4,000 on equipment.

The mill employed up to 25 men cutting sawn timber, firewood, and timber piles for the Fremantle jetty. Between 1884, and 1888, Lacey licensed sawyers to cut timber from designated Special Timber Areas. In 1888, following Lacey's bankruptcy, the mill was taken over by Alexander Forrest's Gill and Company. Under F.D. Good's management from the mid 1890s, until 1895, it employed up to 70 men cutting up to 180 loads of timber a week. After Alexander Forrest and Joe McDowell amalgamated their interests to form the Gill McDowell Jarrah Company Ltd, they operated the Sawyer's Valley mill until 1899.

In the area, another 30 men were employed in the Gem Saw Mill and the Federation Saw Mill. With the withdrawal of the larger companies the area reverted to small scale sleeper hewing and firewood cutting. From 1919, to 1922, the Perth Firewood Company operated a tramway south-east from Sawyers Valley using mainly Italian and Yugoslav woodcutters. Between 1949, and 1961, using a workforce with some European post war refugees ('displaced persons'), Robert Malcolm-Smith operated a saw mill in an area west of Sawyers Valley. The men and their families originally from the migrant camp at Northam were housed on the site, in small two roomed timber cottages.



Enterprise Steam Sawmill, Sawyers Valley (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) : The first saw mill in what is now the Shire of Mundaring was set up in 1877, by 40 year old farmer Alfred Charles Smith, son of Richard and Mary Smith of Clayton Farm. It was located on Swan Location 754, near Nyaania Creek, and employed 6 or 7 men who cut up to 10 loads per week. Officially called the York Greenmount Sawmill, it was known as Smiths Mill, and the locality took this name until 1915. Before the advent of the Eastern Railway, the logs were cut, seasoned, and taken to Guildford by wagon, and then by river to Perth or Fremantle. When the second section of the Eastern Railway began in March 1882, the contractor James Wright did not use the existing sawmills, such as this one but set up his own at what is now Mt Helena. When Alfred returned to farming in c 1883, his son Thomas built a mud brick house, and operated the mill until the scarcity of local timber led to its closure in c 1900.

Mahogany Creek : The district's second saw mill was E.G. Lacey's Enterprise Sawmill. Set up in early 1881, on Old Mill Gully, near what is now O'Connor Road, it employed 20 men who cut 8 dray loads of 7 inch x 1 inch boards per day. In 1882, when the Eastern Railway by-passed the saw mill, Lacey shifted the equipment to Sawyers Valley, and set up the Enterprise Steam Sawmill. In the mid 1890s, Lacey's mills were taken over by Alexander Forrest's Gill and Company, and under manager F.D. Good, they established a new steam saw mill on Bourkes Gully, near what is now Martin Road. In a day, up to 45 men cut 10 loads of sawn timber. Around 1899, production in the mill eased off and it was abandoned in 1900.

Mt Helena : In April 1882, James Wright, the successful tenderer for the second section of the Eastern Railway, established a sawmill in an area containing large stands of untouched jarrah, on the north side of the proposed route and 3 km north-west of Sawyers Valley. In August 1882, he obtained a 12 month license for the mill which was operated by his partner Edward Keane. Keane's father-in-law Abraham White and later his son Lionel White were mill managers. In 1883, Keane and White purchased the mill, and obtained a 14 year lease from which they cut timber for sleepers and also for Charles Harper's Guildford residence 'Woodbridge'. Timber from this mill was also used in the interior of St Georges Anglican Cathedral, Perth. Residual timber was sold for firewood.

In May 1888, after Lionel White had left for the Yilgarn Goldfields, and Edward Keane was in London trying to raise finance for his troubled Midland Railway, the mill closed and was taken over by the Union Bank. In 1889, Adelaide timber merchant Richard Honey purchased the site, and his manager James Port constructed the new Lion Jarrah Mill. The mill produced dressed floorboards, including some tongue and groove which did not need nails. When Honey died in 1892, the mill was purchased by F.W.C. Forsyth and Richard Hummerston. The mill employed up to 80 men, and when Forsyth moved to Chidlow's Well in April 1896, his share was purchased by Oscar Bernard.

The mill produced jarrah blocks for roads, and before it closed in 1898, and was moved to Collie, it was producing more loads than its closest rival at Sawyers Valley. Before his operation closed in late 1904, Richard Hummerston operated a small mill initially employing four men. At the same time, 3 local contractors were employed cutting firewood for the Perth Iceworks.

In 1905, when Midland Railway land was opened for cutting, two mills opened. They were the Dalgarup Mill employing 27 men, and Dykes Mill , 7 km north-west of Lion Mill. In December 1905, Bunning Brothers, operating as the Perth Jarrah Sawmills, purchased both Hummerston's and Dykes Mills and in June 1906, when they acquired the Dalgarup Mill, they controlled 30,000 acres (912,140 ha) of land. Their mill employed 50 men, and an additional 20 operated as bush fellers. In the post World War One period, the mill mainly supplied sawn timber and firewood. Bunnings closed its Mt Helena operations in 1924, and moved to Collie. This impacted strongly on local employment, and this was reinforced in 1929, when a bushfire destroyed all the remaining timber stacks.

Chidlow : Pit sawyer and ex-convict Henry Howe, who in 1873, worked in the vicinity of Chauncy Spring, is credited with having 1,920 acres (777 ha) set aside for pit sawyers on the northern boundary of Chidlow's Well. Following the opening up of the country by the building of the Eastern railway, this was part of the move in October 1883, to create a Special Timber Area which covered almost the entire area of what is now the Shire of Mundaring. Besides Howe, and fellow sawyer James Markwell, those operating in the Chidlow area included John Symonds of the Oxford Inn, and George and William Sexton who, between 1886 and 1896, operated near Chauncy Gully. During the 1890s, the Sexton Brothers were also associated with timber cutting or mills at Mundaring, Greenmount National Park (John Forrest National Park), and Parkerville. In 1896, when the Millars lease which the Sextons had worked expired, it was taken over by Dunton and Company. from February 1897, upstream from Dunton's mill, McCoy and Oudaille operated the Chidlow's Well Saw Mill to fulfil a Government sleeper contract. The 17 men who worked there felled an average of 25 trees a day

In September 1896, W.C. Forsyth, who had operated at Lion Mill (Mt Helena) from 1893 to April 1896, set up the Helena Saw Mill on Helena Brook, near the junction of what is now Great Eastern Highway and Gorrie Road. This Mill employed 18 men, and until 1899, was run in partnership with John Dunton. The mill became unprofitable and ceased operation around 1903, after which time it was purchased by the Perth Jarrah Timber Company. It was later resumed by the Crown for water catchment. From 1903-6, E.D. Forsyth, nephew of F.W.C. Forsyth, and later secretary of the Greenmount Road Board from 1906-1933, operated the Avonholme Mill. This mill was the last to operate close to Chidlow, and by 1910 all the tall timber except for that on road verges had gone. The timber industry was left to the individual charcoal burners and sleeper and firewood cutters.

Mundaring : In August 1883, Smith and Company, who had won contracts to build the Eastern Railway platforms and some rolling stock, and whose directors included Alexander Forrest and Stephen Henry Parker (after whom Parkerville was named), obtained the rights to 1,920 acres (777 ha) near Gugeri's Vineyard. For approximately 3 years, the stipulated rent free period, timber was removed from here and cut at their city mill. The first saw mill in the area was that operated by William Sexton, who from c 1890 to 1894, employed 24 men and shipped the timber from the newly created Gugeri siding. In December 1894, George Shepherdson of the Adelaide Timber Company leased Sexton's mill, and to Sexton's dismay was granted conditional purchase of the land in 1899. On the land, Shepherdson created an orchard and slaughterhouse to supply the nearby Mundaring Weir construction workforce. In the 1930s, Mundaring Sawmills, known locally as Underwoods, was located in town on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), and until the 1950s produced jarrah scantling and orchardist's fruit cases. In the later stages of its operation it was run by Robert Malcolm-Smith, the owner of a saw mill in Sawyers Valley.

Wooroloo : From 1891 to c 1901, close to what became the Wooroloo siding, and on the west bank of White Gum Gully, James Byfield operated a sawmill which was managed by his eldest brother Edward. They employed 16 men and 14 horses to produce 10 loads of sawn timber daily for use in York and Northam.

Parkerville : In c 1895, on crown leases north of the Eastern Railway, James McDowell established a steam sawmill close to the Parkerville railway station. Before it closed in 1897, the daily output of the 30 men and 24 horses was up to 10 loads. Soon afterwards, McDowell's concession was worked by Adams and Dowie, who had no mill, but supplied sleepers and firewood for Perth. The other original timber concession around Parkerville was first obtained by Alexander Forrest's Gill and Company, and was purchased by William Sexton in August 1895. It was located on the left bank of a tributary of the Jane Brook, about 1km north of the Parkerville station, and employed 33 men with an average daily output of 7 loads. It closed about 1900, and in 1903, the area was purchased by the Anglican Order of the Sisters of the Church for what became Parkerville Children's Home. Individual timber cutters such as Charles Hebb, who married widow Alice Ottey of the Railway Tavern (later the Parkerville Hotel), still operated in the area. They provided firewood and telegraph poles.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility, Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The large jarrah tree and saw pit are *important historically as a monument* to the forest/timber industry that established the hills communities and the early days of the colony. It has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance* for the Shire and the State as an illustration close to the city of what the early timber industry demanded of its workers. The size and scale of the tree has *landscape significance* and the potential to raise community awareness of the importance of our native forests environmentally and historically, illustrating the magnitude of what both the trees and the original forest must have been.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The 'King' Jarrah and saw pit require the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The Department of Environment and Conservation should continue its present policy to allow public accessible in a sensitive way, without threatening the life of the tree. Interpretive material about the forest, jarrah trees and the timber industry could be displayed nearby to assist in an understanding of the significance of what the tree represents.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 36-45, 60-66, 77-95, 99-108, 112-115, 126, 129, 138, 151-60, 225, 239, 245-6, 268, 282.; Watson, Lindsay. *The Railway History of Midland Junction*, pp. 104-8.; Crowley, F. *Australia's Western Third.* pp. 21, 62-3, 73, 139, 173. MHHS Files- on localities mentioned above, and Hebb, Patrick. 'Parkerville History, 1896-1919', as told to Norman Ross, Falls Rd Parkerville, 1950; CALM Mundaring, information and pamphlets.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	26283, 16616 and 4374



View of base of the 'King' Jarrah tree with saw pit beyond (October 1995)
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 77



Photo:	Old School House Sawyers Valley - looking from east.
Date:	August 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Sawyers Valley School			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	235	Street Name	Sawyers Road		
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)	1897				
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 105				
Site Type	0302 / 0303				

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	School Quarters	Present	Pre Primary	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	painted weatherboard				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other	timber veranda				
Modifications	alterations to convert from headmaster's house to pre-school centre.				
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
High - however, alterations to pre-school have modified its form although these would be reversible.					
Description:					

The old weatherboard headmaster's house at Sawyers Valley School appears to have been built in two stages with a presumably older two room cottage with rear leanto at the back to which another two rooms and veranda have been added to the front (south). The two adjoining structures are expressed in the parallel pitched corrugated iron roof ridges running across the rooms (east west) and which results in two gable ends on each side and a box gutter between the two. There is a brick chimney on the centre of the east end gable of the rear element. The timber windows are tall. double hung, with four or eight pane configuration and a panelled front door opening onto the verandah. The veranda is an extension of the main roof with timber floor set up on stumps half a metre or so above ground level and surrounded by a "criss-cross" balustrade.

History of Place / Site: In the 1880s, with the advent of the Eastern Railway and Edmund Lacey's Enterprise Steam Sawmill, population increases in the Sawyers Valley area, warranted a school for local children. In 1884, Lacey erected a timber building on 4 acres of land halfway between his mill and White's Mill. White's Mill was later Lion Mill, and then from March 1924, became Mt. Helena. By 1887, there were 29 fee paying students at Sawyers Valley School. In 1890, the school operated part-time, sharing a teacher with Lion Mill. This situation continued until May 1893, when, following numerous complaints from teacher Miss Alice Dewar about the state of the room and equipment, the Sawyers Valley School closed and children from there attended Lion Mill School.

In 1895, the Sawyers Valley School resumed in temporary accommodation. By November 1897, when Surveyor J.T.H. Goodwin completed his survey of the Sawyers Valley townsite, Lot 43 was shown to contain a timber weatherboard and iron-roofed schoolroom, 29ft x 35ft, and nearby, a similarly constructed teacher's house, 37ft x 39ft. The first headmaster to occupy the house was Alfred Hatfield. As was often the case, school teachers took an active role in the local community. A.C. Armstrong, Headmaster 1904-1913, was involved with the local Progress Association, sporting groups and the Horticultural and Industrial Society.

Today, the only original building at the Sawyer's Valley Primary School site is the former Headmaster's house, now used as a pre-school, and which is thought to be one of the oldest surviving school buildings in the Shire.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Sawyer's Valley Headmaster's house has *very high social and historic significance* as possibly one of the oldest school quarters remaining in the Shire and as a typical example of a headmaster's house at the turn of the century.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Sawyer's Valley Headmaster's house requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place* for future generations. Care should be taken to ensure that modifications are reversible and do not take away the original residential character of the place. A display of interpretive material and or plaque identifying the significance of the place is also recommended.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 83, 105-7; MHHS File 'Sawyers Valley'

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8559



Sawyers Valley School 1920s
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Old School House Sawyers Valley - looking from east, July 1995.
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 78



Photo:	North elevation of main house
Date:	21 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, MHHS.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Phillips House			
Other Name (1)		Ingram House			
Other Name (2)		Mahogany Creek Post Office			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	3600	Street Name	Phillips Road		
Suburb/Town		Mahogany Creek			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.906768	Longitude	116.138681
Land Description:					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio		
---------	2	Diagram 69004	1711/976		
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		early 1900s			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot I. ibid. p. 153.			
Site Type		Individual Building or Group			

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		William Phillips, Ingram Family			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Granite				
Roof	CGI				
Other					
Modifications	New roof dormer 1980s				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The place is not clearly visible from the street so it is not possible to provide a detailed description or determine the condition of the place.

From the available information the residence is a square plan form with encircling verandahs on a sloping site creating an elevated verandah overlooking the view to Phillips Road. The verandah roofs are broken pitch extensions of the symmetrical hipped main roof supported on decorative posts with a simple timber balustrade. The foundations are random rubble stone, likely granite.

The place is a well-built cottage constructed from random rubble stone (granite) with brick quoins to door openings and the corners of the cottage. Doorways are pairs of french windows.

The corrugated sheet metal roof features a shallow pitched dormer insert on one face that is clad in fibre cement sheeting.

The mature plantings around the residence contribute to the aesthetic value of the setting.

History of Place / Site:

William Phillips, a Perth contractor was the first operator of granite quarries in the Mahogany Creek area. William and his wife Ellen lived in Mary Street Perth but at least from the early 1920s the couple owned this lot and ones adjacent. The ownership of this property is likely the reason for the name of the residence and the road name on which it is located. It is not clear when the residence was built as the Rates Books do not clearly identify a dwelling on the site.

From c.1900, Phillips' quarries extended for a large area east, west and south of the old Mahogany Creek siding. Granite from the nearby "Flat Rock" quarry, was used for the G.P.O. which was built in Forrest Place, Perth between 1914 and 1923.

Phillips' quarry manager, Edward Walter George Ingram (1875-1955) and his wife Lillian Leah Coppin (1878-1968) and their two children were living in Mahogany Creek from at least 1910. It is not known if they were living in these premises at that time however they lived at this residence for the majority of their married life. Lillian operated the post office from the premises. This was continued for another 14 years by her daughter-in-law Peg Ingram until the postal facilities were moved to the local store. From c1935, the property was transferred from the ownership of William Phillips to Edward Ingram.

Edward's son George is thought to have operated a blacksmith from the building closest to the road. This building is no longer part of this property and has been extensively modified.

Aerial photographs indicate that the dormer in the roof was installed in the late 1980s. Since that time the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a Federation Bungalow style executed in granite and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Ingram family who lived in the house and William Phillips who the operator of the first granite quarry in the district.
- The place has historic value as the post office for the district managed by members of the Ingram family.
- The place has historic value for its association with Professional men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. p. 153;
MHHS file "Mahogany Creek, *Sunday Times* Homes Guide, 12th July 1992;
The West Australian, 10th February 1993, p. 83, and Maureen Tie;
Molyneux, I. *Looking around Perth: a guide to the architecture of Perth and the surrounding towns,* (Perth: RAIA 1981) pp. 48-49.
Dr Fiona Bush MHHS additional research, 2024.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Additional view from the public realm. April 2024 (Source MHHS)



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 79



Photo:	North elevation
Date:	April 2024
Source:	Mundaring & Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		John Byfield's House (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Residence, 220 O'Connor Road			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	220	Street Name	O'Connor Road		
Suburb/Town		Mahogany Creek			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.912523	Longitude	116.134475

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
---------	3	Diagram 72158	1779/53

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1885-1890
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Current owner

Site Type		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style		Victorian Georgian					
Use(s) of Place *:*							
Original	Residence	Present	Residence		Other		
Architect/Designer (1)		Edward Byfield					
Architect/Designer (2)							
Other Associated Persons		John and Mary Byfield					
Construction Materials *:*							
Walls	Mud brick	Brick					
Roof	CGI						
Other							
Modifications							
Condition	Good						

Integrity	Authenticity
Moderate	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
The original portion of this residence consists of a simple rectangular plan form cottage with a verandah across the front elevation. The roof is pitched and continues as the verandah roof supported on simple square timber posts.

As far as can be determined the windows are 2 over 2 casement style placed at regular intervals.

A timber picket fence is located on the front property boundary, enclosing a landscaped garden including mature trees.

History of Place / Site:
According to the owner in 1995, the original two room mud brick house was built by Edward Byfield for his brother John between 1885 and 1890.

This house for John and Mary Byfield, was built after brothers John, William, James and Thomas Byfield sold their interests in Mahogany Inn to Northam identity George Throssell.

In the late 1870s, John was also involved in the Wooroloo area, in a vineyard called ‘Rahine’ and later ‘Brooklyn’.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that a large addition was constructed to the southern elevation in the early 1990s, and another large addition to the western elevation in the late 1990s. Since that time there has no major changes to the form or extent of the residence.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance
• The original portion of this residence has aesthetic value as a good example of a Victorian Georgian style executed in mud brick and corrugated metal sheeting. • The place has historic value for its association with the Byfield family who were early settlers in the Mahogany Creek region. • The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 150, 267-8. Letter from owner, May 1995. MHHS Files- Byfield Family.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



North elevation of house, August 1995. (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 80



Photo:	View of the front of the House
Date:	15 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Draper's Cottage (fmr)					
Other Name (1)							
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No.	355	Street Name	Devon Place				
Suburb/Town		Parkerville					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude	-31.898450	Longitude	116.135930		

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	14	Diagram 45914	1367/974

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1885-1900			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		MHHS, Dr Fiona Bush			
Site Type		Individual Building or Group			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Coach House	Present	Residence	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Stephen Henry Parker Mabel and Thomas Draper		
Construction Materials			
Walls	Timber weatherboard		
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other	Brick chimneys		
Modifications			
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This simple timber framed cottage has a rectangular plan form with a hipped roof and verandahs encircling the majority of the building. The verandah roof is formed from the extension of the roof which is supported on simple timber posts and the balustrade between these posts are regularly spaced vertical timber balusters.

The walls are clad with painted weatherboard and the roof is corrugated metal sheeting with two brick chimneys perforating the roof.

Access to the cottage is via steps to the verandah. The doors and windows appear to be timber framed and demonstrate a range of styles.

The lot is heavily wooded with natural bushland and some areas of cleared gravel.

History of Place / Site:

From the readily available research this place has a close relationship with Mahogany Inn located almost immediately south on the other side of Great Eastern Highway.

The Mahogany Inn (Prince of Wales Inn) was acquired by Supreme Court Judge Stephen Parker in 1884. Stephen Parker married Amey Leake in 1872 and they had fourteen children, and the family apparently used the place as a holiday residence. Parker owned a large parcel of land across both sides of the current Great Eastern Highway as seen by the 1913 Real Estate Plan for Mahogany Creek.

Stephen and Amey's second daughter, Mabel Constance (1875 - 1931) married Thomas Percy Draper, a lawyer, politician and judge on 15 July 1894. He and Mabel had 6 children and lived at 8 King's Park Road, Perth.

Stephen and Amey's fourth daughter Hilda Amey (1879 - 1966) married Lawrence Barrington Amberton Craven in 1901. He is listed in the postal directories as a judge's associate.

Stephen Parker apparently gifted the Mahogany Inn to Lawrence and Hilda in 1901. They are constantly listed in the postal directories as living in Mahogany Creek and Lawrence's occupation is given as an orchardist. When Hilda appears in the newspapers' social news it always states that she is from Mahogany Creek.

It is probable that the land with the subject property was given by Stephen Parker to his daughter Mable and the Drapers built a holiday house there after their marriage in 1894, just across the road from her sister Hilda’s home at the Mahogany Inn.

The Drapers were using the place until c1920 but it is unknown if Thomas Draper retained the property after Mabel's death in 1931.

Information from the current residents and supported by the aerial photographs was that the place has servants quarters and stables close to the cottage which is consistent with the requirements of an affluent family.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 2 – Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The Draper House (fmr) and the associated Maid's Cottage have aesthetic value as a demonstration of the type of holiday home built for affluent families in the late 19th and early 20th century. The place has generous proportions and includes quarters for servants.
- The Maid's Cottage is a rare surviving example of servant's quarters from the late 19th or early 20th century, in proximity to the main residence.
- The Draper House (fmr) has historic value for its association with the development of Parkerville, and the greater hills district, as a place for holiday homes for the Perth elite.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

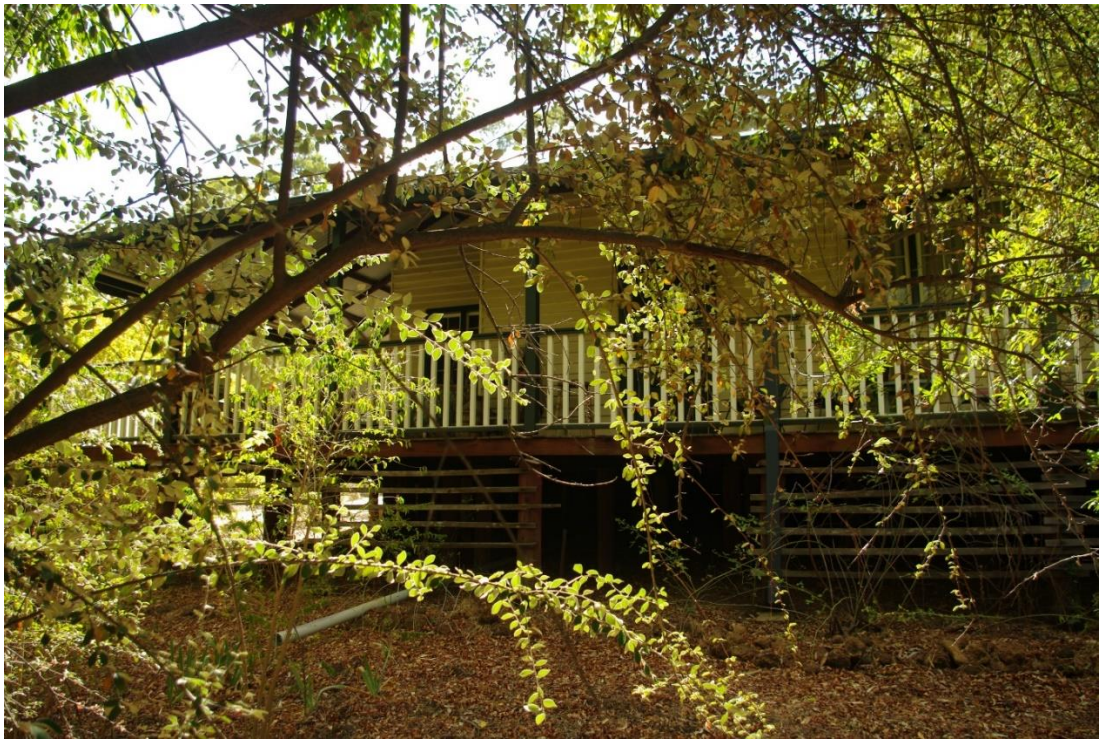
OTHER INFORMATION

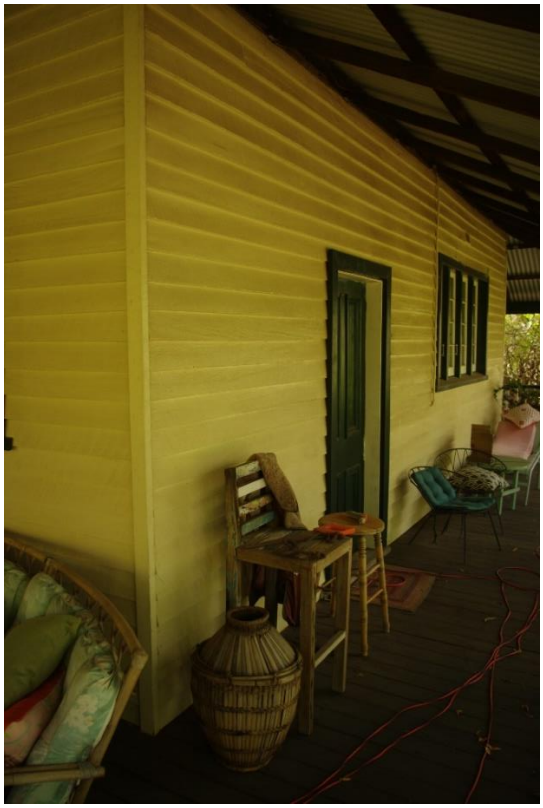
Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. p. 152.;
MHHS, Maureen Tie.
Landgate Aerial Photographs.
Dr Fiona Bush, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs of the residence, 15 April 2024. (Source Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.)











Site of the former stables, April 2024.



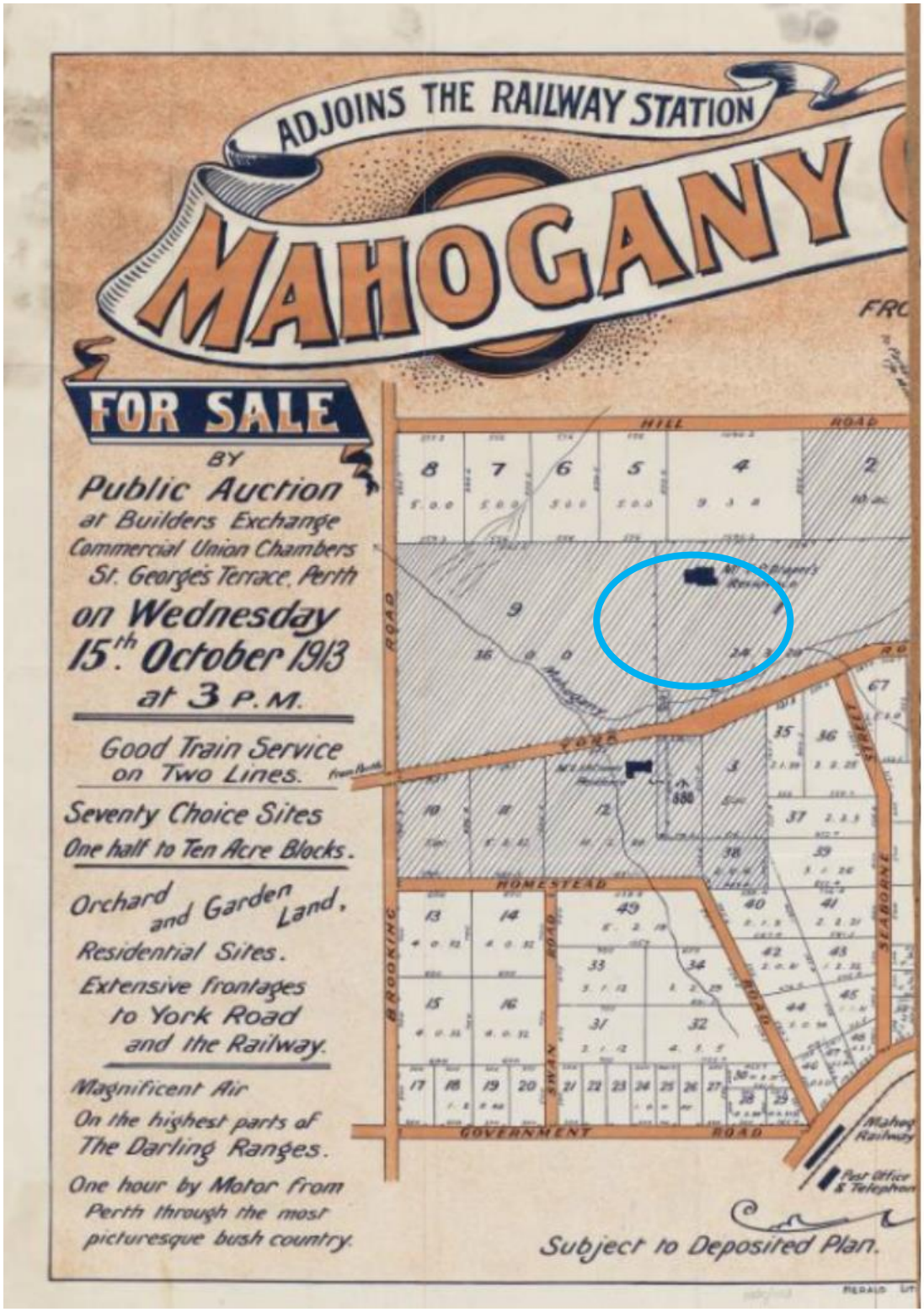
Maids Cottage.



Maid's Cottage.



Aerial photograph showing the property 1965 (Source: Landgate)



Real Estate Plan 1913 showing Mr T.P. Draper's Residence (subject property). Source Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 81



Photo:	Front (north) elevation
Date:	2010
Source:	Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karen Jackson

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Old Mahogany Inn	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	4260	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Mahogany Creek	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	from 1839

Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 147-148			
Site Type		0506			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Inn	Present	Inn / Restaurant	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Other Associated Persons		Habgoods, Edward and Jane Byfield, John Symonds, G. Throssell, S.H.Parker, Craven Smith-Milne, Tuckfields, Barnacles, Conway			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	rendered stone	rendered brick			
Roof	corrugated iron	shingles			
Other					
Modifications	Various alterations and additions including recent reception and accommodation units				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high - although the additions at the rear obscure the original fabric which is still largely intact.					
Description:					

The Mahogany Inn sits on the south side of the Great Eastern Highway in spacious, simply laid out gardens. Some of the large trees on the site feature in early paintings and photographs of the property and therefore add to its setting and probably its significance.

The original barracks, and later the inn, are still visible and identifiable from the front of the property. The building's *Colonial Georgian* character is reflected in the low, red painted corrugated iron, hipped roof and the 'whitewashed' rendered stone walls with narrow, vertical windows. Across the front the long veranda (supported on backward leaning timber columns) terminates at each end against parapet walls on the leanto wings down the sides of the old inn. All the recent buildings have been incorporated at the rear so that on the whole the appearance of the front of the building is much as it has been for over a hundred and fifty years.

The new buildings provide restaurant, function and reception room facilities catering for up to 120 guests attached across the rear of the original building and twelve accommodation units further up the sloping site to the east. Whilst the additions are of unmistakably recent origins, they do confuse the transition internally between the old and new elements. More clearly defined separation would identify the significance of the original fabric. The additions were well intentioned for their time (in the 1970's) in trying to create "old world charm"; however, today they have the urbane, white render and heavy timber appearance of 'Spanish' and 'Swiss' style project housing of the period. The dark interiors of the new reception and function rooms are decorated with a collection of early farming implements and lifestyle artefacts that provide useful interpretive information but not in any apparent specific context.

The old Mahogany Inn building itself is in sound but susceptible condition and construction of the new reception facilities has taken away the pressure of constant use. This has added considerably to the survival of the original fabric which is largely intact. The original rooms on the ground floor are now only used for small private functions in either the dining room or bar. The low, leanto eastern wing, is set up for display and viewing with old furniture and artefacts of earlier periods. Upstairs the two attic rooms are closed from public access because of their deteriorating condition particularly to the very low ceilings and walls of wattle or tea tree lathing with mud/horse hair plaster. Previously these rooms were also available for viewing and old furniture and memorabilia is still in place.

History of Place / Site:
The first permanent building to be established at the site known as Mahogany Inn, was a granite barracks, with separate kitchen and store, to house patrols for the protection of travellers on the Guildford to York road. The site was also convenient to a road which branched off to Northam. Established in 1839, the Mahogany Creek Barracks were abandoned in September 1841, and in November 1842, Perth merchants William and Robert Habgood purchased 320 acres (100 ha) of land surrounding the former barracks, setting up a “Road-side House”.

In July 1843, Edward Byfield obtained a license to cut timber on 640 acres (259 ha) on land 2.4 kms west of Habgoods. After his 12 month lease expired, Edward and his wife Jane (nee Coates), leased Habgood’s property instead and in January 1845, they were granted a public house license for the “Prince of Wales”. Improvements and additions followed, and eventually Byfield purchased the property. In 1845, he operated a toll gate at the Inn to provide funds for the maintenance of the York Road. Under different operators, this system persisted until 1851, when the convict labour-force arrived in Western Australia. As well as operating the Inn, Byfield supplemented his income with timber cutting and in 1860, a road maintenance contract. In 1863, the Inn was the scene of the escape of convict murderer John Thomas. After Byfield died in 1863, his widow Jane married James Gregory and he held the license until Jane’s death in 1871, when her sons removed him.

In 1872, the Inn became unlicensed. Later, in 1873, Jane Byfield’s brother William Coates, who had run an Inn on the Northam road, re-licensed the Mahogany Creek Inn. Ben and Ada Kenworthy leased it from 1875 to 1877 when Henry Coppin took over until December 1880, when he did not re-new the license. It was about this time that the Byfield boys sold out to Northam identity George Throssell (later Premier of Western Australia from February to May of 1901). In the early 1880’s, Throssell unsuccessfully attempted to auction the Inn. The failure to sell was probably because of an anticipated down turn in York Road patronage with the building of the Eastern Railway.

In April 1881, following Coppin’s departure, the Inn was re-opened as the “Oxford Inn”, by John Symonds from “Tipperary”, York. He operated at Mahogany Creek until December 1883, when he re-located to the newly developed townsite of Chidlow's Well, taking the name Oxford Inn to his new premise there. During Symond’s time at Mahogany Creek, the Inn benefited from settlement in the area associated with Charles Byfield’s orchard, E.G. Lacey’s Enterprise Sawmills, and ironically, the patronage of men engaged on the construction of the Eastern Railway. The latter proved to be a mixed blessing for Symonds when in August 1882, he needed help from the Guildford Police to control a near riot.

Following Symond's departure, the Mahogany Inn was never re-licensed and George Throssell sold it to fellow parliamentarian, responsible government advocate, property speculator and Perth barrister Stephen Henry Parker, whose family had farming interests at York. Parker, after whom Parkerville is named, had an illustrious public career as Mayor of the Perth City Council, Member of the Legislative Council, QC and Chief Justice (1906-13). Following his defeat in 1901, by Sir John Forrest for the position of Premier, he became Colonial Secretary in Forrest's government.

The house at Mahogany Creek was used as a weekender by Parker and his family. After her marriage in 1900, S.H. Parker gave the house to his daughter, Mrs. Craven Smith-Milnes. The Cravens are said to have organized dances for soldiers during World War I and operated a chapel in the premises. They left in 1929, and the house was empty during the depression.

From c. 1936 until at least World War II, it operated as a guest house and tearooms; however, by the 1960's it was in a decrepit state. Restoration was undertaken by the Tuckfields and by November 1962, it was opened as a museum. The museum concept was continued by the subsequent owners Robert and Isabelle Barnacle. In the early 1970's, an attempt to obtain a tavern license was rejected, and by June 1974, the Shire of Mundaring was reported as having ensured the preservation of the historic Inn.

In June 1975, Noel and Willy Conway purchased the property and made substantial alterations to the back of the house and the original kitchens. Since then, the Mahogany Inn has operated as a reception centre and several buildings have been added to the site, in close proximity to the original Inn.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility. Transport and Communication; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

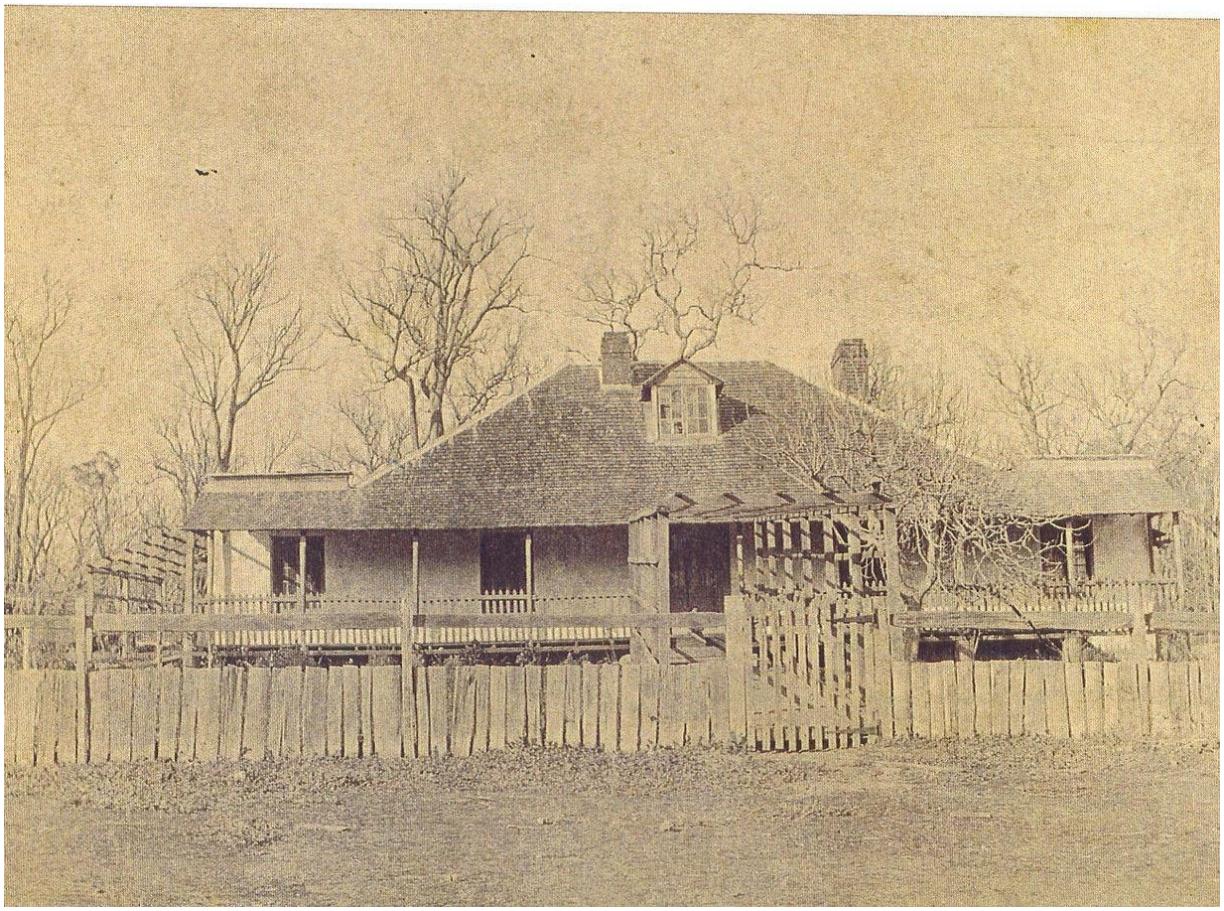
The Old Mahogany Inn has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the State. The location and setting have identifiable *landmark qualities* which add to its aesthetic significance. The role the inn has played, along the route leading to the early agricultural and development areas of the State, has important social and historic significance together with high *authenticity* and *representativeness* of the place. Associations with local identities such as the Byfields, and important State figures of the day, such as the Chief Justice S.H. Parker, further adds to the significance of the place.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Old Mahogany Inn requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Investigation should be made to identify mechanisms under the Heritage Act and other funding bodies that will ensure the original fabric of the building is conserved for future generations. To this end it is recommended that Conservation and Management Plans are undertaken which also assess the significance of the surrounding landscape elements. Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration.

At an appropriate time, the owners should be encouraged to establish more clearly defined separation between the original building and the later additions. Interpretive material and existing memorabilia should be displayed in a more informative manner that demonstrates the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 22-26, 29-36, 39-41, 44-45, 148-152, 245; Baker, H.W., *The Early Days of Mahogany Creek;* Conway, Noel and Willy, *The Old Mahogany Inn Museum and Tearooms,* Stannage, C.T., *The People of Perth (PCC Perth 1979);* pp. 222-224., MHHS files "Mahogany Creek", "Old York Road".	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1693



Mahogany Inn 1902 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



View of front of the Old Mahogany Inn facing Highway, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 82



Photo:	Residence
Date:	December 2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Tamblyn Homestead		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	2475	Street Name	Stoneville Road	
Suburb/Town		Stoneville		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*				
Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		before 1927		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		*Swan Express,* 23rd December 1927.		
Site Type		0101		

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		James Dowie, Edwin Tamblyn			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	laterite stone				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

Tamblyn House is well located back off the road amongst large pine trees and eucalypts. The substantial, *Federation/Art nouveau* period house, has high laterite stone walls with a gable end to the front that terminates the front veranda that wraps around from the south side.

History of Place / Site: Before it was purchased by Cornish born mining engineer Edwin Tamblyn, this property was owned by the Dowie brothers, who, from c 1896, operated a timber business in the area. The Dowies had taken over the timber concessions and private siding of James McDowell. Later the siding became known as Dowies siding and from July 1905, as Stoneville, after the Chief Justice Edward Albert Stone. The Dowie brothers lived in a weatherboard cottage they had transported from Kalgoorlie and which has recently been demolished. James Esson Dowie was an inaugural member of the Greenmount Road Board, serving from 1903-1908.

The first house which Edwin Tamblyn built on the property was a small cottage which he used as a weekend retreat for the family who lived in Bassendean. All that remains of this house is the chimney and fireplace. The present house was built by the Bassendean builder Hyde, using a stonemason named Bailey who was brought from England to work on the 1913 William Tanner designed Guildford Grammar School Chapel. Tamblyn's house, built of local stone, took 3 years to complete, and features leadlight which originally cost 1shilling 3pence a foot. In December 1927, Tamblyn's daughter Mary is mentioned in the local paper as having a prize winning essay in the end of year Arts and Crafts exhibition. Fruit from the extensive orchard was sent by train in wooden cases to the Eastern Goldfields. Although Edwin died soon after the house was completed, the family continued to live there until the early 1960s. During the depression Mrs Tamblyn was considered a 'soft touch' for the unemployed who came looking for work.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
Tamblyn House has *high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the Stoneville community and the Shire of Mundaring.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Tamblyn House should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 255, 256, 281.; *Swan Express,* 23rd December 1927. Letter from current owner 17th May 1995, containing information from Jessie and Mary Tamblyn.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8560



Front, east elevation (January 1996) (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 83



Photo:	John Forrest National Park (view west from Hovea Falls)
Date:	June 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		John Forrest National Park	
Other Name (1)		Greenmount National Park	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 11664	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Greenmount	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1898
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot. p. 239.
Site Type	16

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Forestry / Grazing	Present	National Park	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Mc Glew, Sexton, Priest, John Forrest, Surveyor Gen. Johnston			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	stone		weather-board		
Roof	corrugated iron where applicable				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
very high					
Description:					

Physical Description:
The John Forrest National Park is located on the escarpment to the north of Greenmount Hill and the Great Eastern Highway. The Jane Brook flows through the heavily treed park providing a focus for the public areas and picnic activities of the park. Whilst being set aside as a National Park to protect the natural beauty of the area, the man made features are also a focus for attention. These include the railway reserves which now provide an accessible and easy grade walk trail / bridle trail through the park. Major elements of the rail reserves include the Swan View Tunnel to the west and the concrete and steel bridge over the Jane Brook at the main picnic area. Three timber trestle bridges remain but were buried to stabilise them. Other man made features include elements remaining from the work carried out by the labour camps of the depression years. These comprise stone and timber structures such as car-parks, paths and terraces with stone retaining walls, built up garden beds, picnic and shade shelters (originally with blackboy thatched roofs), bridges and a weir damming the Jane brook to provide a swimming pool. The use of local materials has resulted in sensitively integrated work that impacts very sympathetically on their surroundings and has mellowed very well with the natural environment over the years. There is however a need for considerable maintenance on many of the structures. Other substantial buildings are located off the main car-park at the picnic area and consist of the painted weather-board and corrugated iron tea rooms, and brick tavern. In addition, there are some staff houses. Some buildings have had various alterations and additions carried out over the years and would benefit by modifications to better integrate the various elements.

History of Place / Site:
The first owner of Swan Location 15, part of which forms the area now known as John Forrest National Park, was absentee landlord Sir James Hume. Neither he nor subsequent owner Richard Lewis had improved the area enough by the 1840s to prevent it reverting to the Crown. Except for bush camps of sawyers and ex-convicts, the area remained relatively unknown until the early 1890s, when two events, both connected to the Chief Engineer's office, opened up the area.

The first event related to attempts by the Chief Engineer, C.Y. O'Connor to reduce the cost and lessen the steep, dangerous grades of the original Eastern Railway via Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest). In 1893, the new route was chosen and it followed the course of the Jane Brook. Because of a misunderstanding about the names of the watercourses, it was known as the Mahogany Creek Deviation. In June 1896, soon after the line opened for passenger trains, a man and eight horses died when a train left the rails in the Park after a coupling fracture at the Lion Mill (Mt Helena) Station.

The second event which affected the area was related to water supply. One of the contractors on the deviation, William Hedges, alerted the Premier John Forrest and O'Connor to the possible use for water catchment of the steeper sections of Swan Location 1160 he had purchased from Sam Viveash.

At the time O'Connor was looking for a reservoir site for the Coolgardie Water Supply Scheme. Hedges site proved too small for what was required, but it was set aside for water conservation and in March 1896, Surveyor General H.F. Johnston prohibited further sale of crown land in the area.

From 1885 to 1895, Crown land in the area south of the Jane Brook was leased to George Smith of Clayton Farm, and his nephew Thomas of Smiths Mill. They grazed their horses and bullocks in a paddock known as 'The Glen'. Thomas may have used timber illegally cut from the nearby forest in his mill. When W.H. McGlew took over the lease in 1896, he cleared the area and sank and stone lined the 'Dream Well' for his dairy herd. Despite these grazing rights being cancelled in c 1900, McGlew continued to use 'The Glen' up to c 1920. In 1896, about the same time as McGlew leased 'The Glen', Smiths Mill carpenter William Priest managed to obtain a 10 acre (4 ha) orchard block 1.5 kms south-east of the Swan View Tunnel. Freehold title was granted to Priest in 1900, by which time he had cleared the block, built a house and planted fruit trees. His house and orchard were destroyed by fire soon after their resumption in 1928. In 1895, Crown land north of the Jane Brook was granted to William Sexton, and by 1900 he had removed the prime timber to his Parkerville sawmill.

The first serious protection for the area came in December 1898. Instead of allowing it to be sub divided, Surveyor General Johnston set aside 3 200 acres (1 295 ha) of Crown land (excluding Priest's land) for a temporary parkland. This temporary reservation was made permanent on 30th November 1900, when it was declared an "A" Class reserve. In reality, the park was still used for grazing, timber cutting and game shooting, and the absence of a park railway station discouraged visits from those without a vehicle. The appointment of William Priest as caretaker was an attempt to protect the park's flora and fauna. Before it assumed control of the National Park in 1915, Greenmount Road Board lobbied unsuccessfully to allow the sub division of the York road frontage. The Greenmount Road Board had carried out very little in the way of 'improvements' to the park, and in 1928, the management of the park passed to the two man State Gardens Board. In 1929, the Greenmount National Park by-laws came into being.

Greenmount National Park took on many aspects of its present appearance as a result of the Depression of 1929-1933. It was the State Gardens Board and the labour force available from the unemployed in camps at Blackboy Hill and Hovea which transformed the Park's appearance and increased its popularity. The works included the construction of a scenic road through the Park, the damming of the Jane Brook to create a swimming pool and weir, car parking, terracing paths bridges and the distinctive timber and blackboy thatched picnic shelters. In addition, the 560 or so men at Hovea were employed cutting firewood which was distributed free to the unemployed. The Park was opened to the general public in 1932, and by 1939, 800 trees and shrubs had been planted. In the 1930s in response to increased usage of the Park, Caisley's Darlington Bus Service dropped bush walkers off at the National Park entrance opposite Darlington Road. In 1936, a shelter shed for people on the weekend train services was built at the newly created National Park stop on the Eastern Railway.

The post war period saw further development with the completion of a tearooms whose stone foundations were quarried from 'The Glen'. In 1947, to honour the state's first premier and supporter of the park, it was renamed John Forrest National Park. To augment the Park's water supply, two additional dams were built, one of which was on Glen Brook, south of the swimming pool. In 1951, the Mahogany Creek Dam briefly held the state's first introduced platypus and in 1962, it flooded, inundating McGlew's former cow paddocks. In 1978, a tavern / restaurant was built near the main car park area. Today, the 2 500 ha site, which includes the Swan View Tunnel, is administered by the Department of Environment and Conservation (formerly known as CALM).

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The John Forrest National Park has *very high historic, aesthetic, social and scientific significance* for the State and the Shire of Mundaring.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The John Forrest National Park and many of its built structures require the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is strongly recommended that a conservation plan, in consultation with the John Forrest Park Management Plan, be carried out on the built environment in the park to guide management and maintenance of the facilities. A display of interpretive material would assist in an understanding of the heritage significance of the place for visitors.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 201, 231, 233-242.; MHHS; Department of Conservation and Land Management *John Forrest National Park Management Plan, 1994-2004* (Perth: the department 1994); Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 18th July 1996.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	8561



National Park stop on the Eastern Railway (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00564)



Looking east to pool and dam near main picnic area, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 84



Photo:	Western entrance of tunnel
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Swan View Tunnel			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 10159	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway (Eastern Railway Reserve)		
Suburb/Town		Hovea			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.	

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1895
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 225
Site Type	0719

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Railway Tunnel	Present	Reserve /Heritage Trail	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Charles Yelverton O'Connor			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	stone (granite) and brick				
Roof	brick vault				
Other					
Modifications	railway lines removed				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
very high					
Description:					

The Swan View Tunnel is set into the side of the hill in John Forrest National Park and is easily accessed along the old rail reserve approximately one kilometre in from Pechey Road. It can also be reached along the rail reserve from the park side. The tunnel was hewn out of the granite rock forming the hill and lined with granite stone to a height of approximately two metres supporting a brick barrel vault above. The external entrances of the tunnel are faced with stone and a voussoir at the top is inscribed with the date 1895. Railway lines and sleepers along the floor of the tunnel, and cables clipped to the walls have been removed, although some indicative fixings remain. Although able to be walked through, to imagine the experience of train travellers of the day, the tunnel is somewhat hazardous due to old debris strewn about and rubbish thrown in by vandals.

History of Place / Site: The 340 metre long Swan View Tunnel was built as part of Adelaide firm Smeaton and Hedges' £47 608/19/- contract to construct the so-called 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' to the original Eastern Railway route. After the Eastern Railway to York opened in June 1885, problems with gradients of 1 in 30, sharp curves and a series of accidents on the route via Mundaring, prompted a search for an alternative. Another motivating factor was Chief Engineer Charles Yelverton O'Connor's desire to reduce the cost of the State Railway Service. After a comparative study of the Avon and Helena Valleys, and Jane Brook, the latter was chosen and tenders called in 1893. The name 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' arose from confusion between the exact location of the Jane Brook and its tributary, the Mahogany Creek.

Construction work, with the main camp situated below the proposed tunnel, began in February 1894; however, as with the original Mundaring route, problems of rock instability and clay seams delayed work schedules. Rock falls and instability also occurred in the construction of the tunnel, and the interior walls had to be lined with masonry and an arched ceiling made of brick. To form the tunnel, shafts were simultaneously drilled from both sides and met exactly on 18th April 1895. The eastern end has the date 1895 on the masonry, but the official opening of the line was on the 22nd February 1896.

The tunnel is a unique construction in the Western Australian Railway system, but its design without ventilation, caused problems for train crews on the eastern or uphill journey. Despite a series of serious accidents in 1903 and 1914, and pressure from train crews and the *Swan Express* newspaper, it took a death in November 1942, before an open cutting for east-bound traffic was finished in November 1945. In the interests of safety, a 16 strand electrified fence was constructed on some of the cuttings near the Tunnel, to warn of any rock falls. The alarm would sound in the Swan View Station, and it was the Station-master's responsibility to respond.

The Swan View tunnel continued to be used for west-bound trains until this final section of the Eastern Railway closed in February 1966. After the railway was no longer used for trains, the tunnel was used as a seismic survey station (1970s) and to house the standard surveyor's chain previously located in the basement of the former Treasury buildings in Perth. Now part of the Railway Reserve's Heritage Trail, the Swan View Tunnel, though partially bricked in at both entrances, is still accessible by foot.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communication; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Swan View railway tunnel has very high aesthetic, social, historic and scientific significance for the State and the Shire of Mundaring. As the only tunnel in the rail network of Western Australia it is significant for its rarity.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Swan View railway tunnel requires the highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. It is also recommended that in consultation with the John Forrest National Park Management Plan, the place be better maintained by the State, and as part of the railway reserves system throughout the Shire of Mundaring.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 50, 225-7, 235, 242; Le Page, J.S.H., *Building a State: The Story of the Public Works Department of WA 1829-1985,* pp. 125, 148, 214-217, 222, 225; MHHS, Briony and Ron Waterhouse (former Superintendent of JFNP) and MHHS File "Swan View" and photographic collection ; Merrin, Gary, 'Premier Parkland', *Road Patrol,* Feb-Mar 1995; Watson, Lindsay. *The Railway History of Midland Junction* (L andS Drafting, Shire of Swan, Swan View 1995) pp. 120-131.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	2660



Western side of the Swan View Tunnel, presumably after the tunnel's completion (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P10927)



Swan View Tunnel. Train enroute to Perth (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P10567)



Western entrance of tunnel, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 85



Photo:	South-east elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mt Helena Hotel	
Other Name (1)		Mt Helena Tavern	
Other Name (2)		Lion Mill Hotel	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	900	Street Name	Keane Street
Suburb/Town		Mt Helena	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1902 original weatherboard hotel
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, ibid. p. 86
Site Type	0506

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hotel	Present	Hotel / Tavern	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		E.D. Forsyth			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	weatherboard		asbestos		brick
Roof	painted corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	various				
Condition	poor-fair				
Integrity					
high					

Description:

The Mt Helena Tavern is a single storey, rambling, weatherboard building adjacent to the railway reserve. It has a large hipped, green painted corrugated iron roof, which much like the weatherboard walls etc., is in need of maintenance repairs. The building has been added to at various times along with enclosures of verandas and porches etc. Whilst this adds to a certain confusion with the original fabric, the Tavern retains a charm and expression of the turn of the Century period when it was originally built. Internally the tavern has been modified and several walls removed however much of the original fabric remains. Over the years, various decorative styles have been applied internally and which have diminish the original character.

History of Place / Site: The original weatherboard Mt Helena (Lion Mill) Hotel, featuring verandas and French casements, was completed in September 1902. Soon after this, Perth publican Fred Foweracre purchased the licence from Ernest D. Forsyth. The land and the finance for the hotel came from Ernest's uncle William C. Forsyth's timber mill partner, Richard Hummerston.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility. Transport and Communication; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Mt Helena Tavern has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the Mt Helena community and the Shire of Mundaring.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The Mt Helena Tavern requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* At an appropriate time in the future, the owners should be encouraged with whatever incentives are available under the Heritage Act and the Shire Town Planning Scheme to restore the place back more closely to its original character. Future alterations and additions should be sympathetic to the original fabric wherever possible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 65, 86.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8562



Mount Helena Hotel 1935 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



South-east elevation, July 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 86



Photo:	Front (south) elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Chidlow Tavern	
Other Name (1)		Oxford Inn	
Other Name (2)		Chidlow Inn Tavern	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	4575	Street Name	Thomas Street
Suburb/Town		Chidlow	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1908
Construction Date (2)	1984
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 56-57.
Site Type	0506

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Inn	Present	Tavern	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		John Symonds			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	brick				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	alterations and additions side and rear				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

The Chidlow Tavern sits right on the footpath in Thomas Street Chidlow, opposite the railway reserve and where the Chidlow's Wells Station once stood. The brick, single storey building has been painted white and the simple timber detailing to the front veranda, doors and windows painted dark green. The 'L' shaped veranda wraps around the front south and east sides of the former hotel and terminates at the projecting entry to the public bar. The roof is of corrugated iron with a hipped form that continues down to form the veranda without any break in pitch. Projecting rooms to the front and side also have hipped roofs extending out from the main roof structure. The main 'residential' entry into the former hotel is from a door on the veranda with stained glass panels and sidelights. The entry in to the bar is protected by a small awning supported on decorative timber brackets.

History of Place / Site: In November 1908, W.H. Bramwell opened an eight bedroom brick hotel on Lot 4 Thomas Street in Chidlow's Well. It replaced the timber one burnt down in March that year which had been built opposite on leased railway land. Both places were called the Oxford Inn, the name the original owner John Symonds had transferred from his Mahogany Creek premises (now the Old Mahogany Inn), in 1884.

Over time, the re-routing of both the Great Eastern Highway and the railway have impacted upon the Inn. In 1973, the hotel changed its name to the Chidlow Inn Tavern and in 1984, extensive renovations involved the removal of public bedrooms, filling in of the original cellar and the creation of a large bar and eating area from what was the passage, office and ladies lounge.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The early twentieth century Chidlow Tavern building has *very high historical and social significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the Chidlow community as a reminder of the importance of the town in the development of the Eastern Railway and primary industry of the surrounding district.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Chidlow Tavern requires the highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. In addition, interpretive material displayed on the site would provide an understanding of the significance of the place and the important role the town played in the development of the Shire.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 44,56,57,59,62,70,152,264; MHHS file “Chidlow”.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	8563



Front , south elevation, October 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 87



Photo:	View of Church
Date:	May 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		St Mark's Anglican Church			
Other Name (1)		St Mark's Lion Mill			
Other Name (2)		St Mark's Church of England			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	695	Street Name	Keane Street		
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena			
Other Locational descriptor		Corner of Ealy Street			
GPS		Latitude	-31.878675	Longitude	116.206106

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
20680	54	DP222831	LR3139/138

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1907
Construction Date (2)	1915 Porch added
Construction Date (2)	1930 Relocated

Construction Date (4)		1980s Repairs				
Source/Details						
Site Type		1103				
Architectural Style		Federation Carpenter Gothic				
Use(s) of Place *:*						
Original	Church	Present	Vacant		Other	
Architect/Designer (1)						
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons						
Construction Materials						
Walls	Timber					
Roof	Corrugated Galvanised Iron					
Other						
Modifications	Relocated 1930.					
Condition	Fair					
Integrity		Authenticity				
High		High				
Description:						

Physical Evidence:
This simple timber framed building is clad with weatherboard and has a pitched roof with red corrugated iron. The windows are regularly spaced sash windows on the long elevation and smaller sash windows flanking the main entrance on the short elevations. The entry is accessed by a ramp to a small, enclosed porch.

The building is located in a lot with predominantly native trees and shrubs with a small area cleared adjacent to the building.

History of Place / Site:
This church was constructed in Chidlow Street near where Mt Helena Oval is located and at that time this area was known as Lion Mill in recognition of the timber mill which led to the establishment of the settlement.

The building was consecrated on 26th April 1907, by the then Bishop of Perth, the Right Revered Charles Riley.

The porch area was added in 1915, the same year that the first resident priest, Revd. Rowland Taylor was appointed.

In 1924, the area was renamed Mount Helena as it was indicative of the terrain and because the suburb was situated centrally in the Helena River district.

In May 1930, the church was relocated to its current site and an item in the local press stated that 'Some few months ago it was resolved to remove St. Mark's Church of England to a more central site. The contractor is now busy transferring the church to Gill street.'

Extensive repairs and modifications were made to the church in the mid to late 1980s. The church was deconsecrated in 2012 by Rev. Tom Wilmot, Assistant Bishop of Perth.

There appears to be no regular use of the building [2024]..

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Cultural Life: Religion
Significance category	Category 3 - Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This place has aesthetic value as a simple example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Anglican Church in the Mount Helena community, first at Lion Mill and then relocated to this site.
- The place has social value for the members of the community and their families who have attended this church since 1907.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid.
Landgate Aerial Photographs.
Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.
The West Australian, 31 May 1930, p. 7.
Australian Christian Heritage Website, https://www.churchesaustralia.org/list-of-churches/locations/western-australia/l-m-towns/directory/3870-st-markand%2339%3Bs-anglican-church-former accessed June 2024.

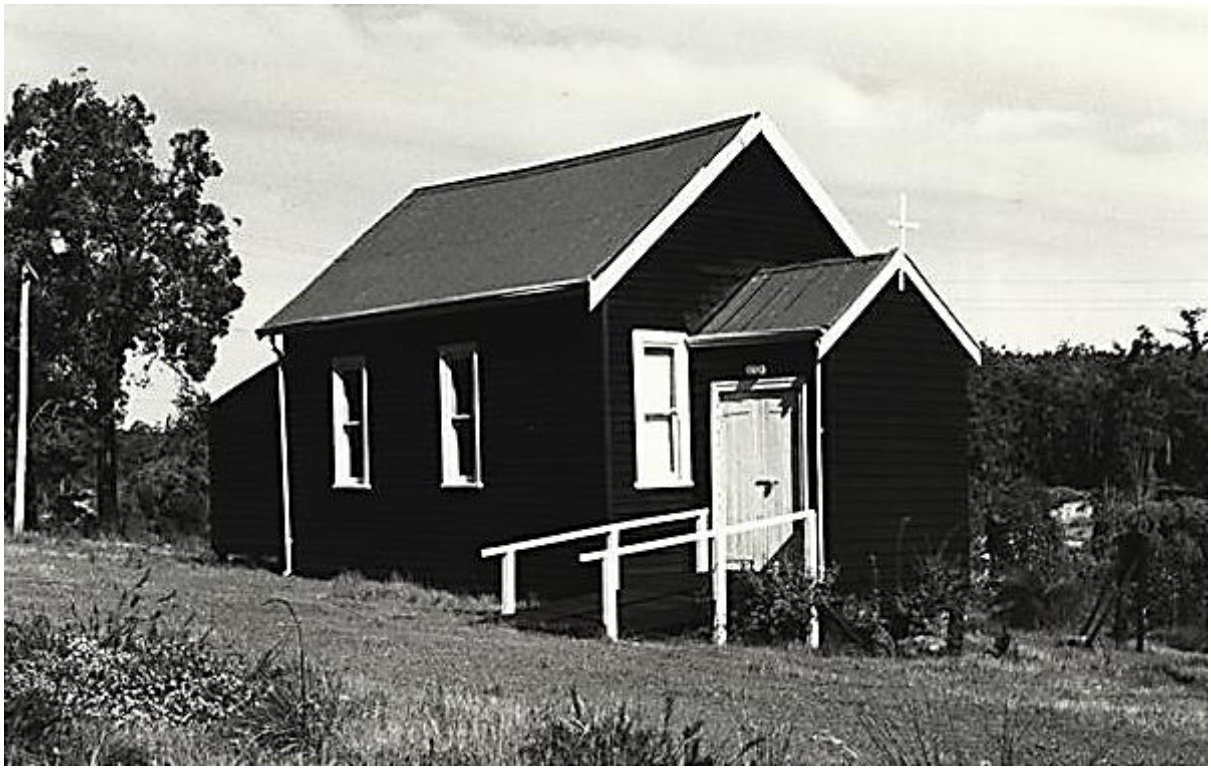
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	1695



St Mark's Church of England, 1951. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.



St Mark's Church of England, 1951. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.



Front elevation of the church (date 1981)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)



View of Church and entrance, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



View of Church and entrance, October 2015.
Source Australia's Christian Heritage website https://www.churchesaustralia.org/

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 88



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	February 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		St. Francis Anglican Church	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	3875, Lot 36	Street Name	Werribee Road
Suburb/Town		Wooroloo	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1940
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Foundation Stone, 8th December 1940
Site Type	1103

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Church	Present	Church	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		F. G. B. Hawkins			
Architect/Designer (2)		R. J. Davies (Builder)			
Other Associated Persons		L. Thorn MLA			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Granite, Laterite	Weather-board			
Roof	Concrete Tiles				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

The St Francis Anglican Church, Wooroloo is a small stone church with arched windows and entry doors. The overall appearance is *Inter War Romanesque* but on a very simple scale. The terra-cotta tiled roof with weatherboard gable ends and lower hipped roof over the entry adds an *Arts and Crafts* character as well and overall the building adds significantly to an otherwise unexceptional townscape. The Church was not inspected internally.

History of Place / Site: According to the foundation stone which was laid on 12th December 1940 by the Hon. L. Thorn MLA, this church was designed by architect F.G.B. Hawkins, and built by R.J. Davies.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	People and Events
Significance category	2
Statement of Significance	
The St Francis Anglican Church has *aesthetic significance* for its contribution to the Wooroloo townscape.`	

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The St Francis Anglican Church should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid.: Foundation stone of the church,	

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8564



Front elevation, showing entry porch, October 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 89



Photo:	Bicentenary sign
Date:	Unknown
Source:	Heritage Council of Western Australia

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Chauncy's Spring			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number		Street Name	Fagan Street		
Suburb/Town		Chidlow/State Forest			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Map References:					
Map Name	Perth BG34			Map scale	1 : 20 000
Rectangle	71 63	Latitude		Longitude	

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
6203				

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c 1846
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 26.

Site Type		18?			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Spring	Present	Spring	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Philip Chauncy, Henry Coles, Henry Howe, Lot Leather.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition					
Integrity					
Low					
Description:					

Chauncy Spring is overgrown with vegetation and lies just off to the south of the gravel road of Fagan Street in Chidlow. Its location, at about the transition between rural farmland and the State Forest is not clearly identified.

History of Place / Site: In February 1847, while undertaking a survey of the road from York to Guildford, Chauncy Spring was named and located by Philip Chauncy. Its aboriginal name 'Jardemin' appears in his field book, but the plan of his survey names it as 'Chauncy Spring', and describes it as "a fine spring of good water, always running and shaded with black wattle". At the time of Chauncy's survey, there was a 9 foot reservoir downstream from the spring and evidence of prior habitation. Currently, 25 - 30m from the spring, there is a timber-lined 30cm trench which the horses used so the water was not muddied.

Sometime after 1854, one of a number of convict work stations was build near the Spring. Like the Bilgoman Well station, it consisted of "vee" huts and accommodated an overseer's house and men working on the maintenance of York Road. In his annual report c. 1856, Lieut. DuCane mentioned that the Spring was cleared out and the approaches repaired. By 1873, the site was used by ex-convicts Henry Howe and Henry Coles for their pit sawing operations. In October 1875, a ten-acre reserve to protect the Spring, was gazetted, and surveyed by A.J. Lewis in 1878. The reserve was cancelled in November 1975, and is now part of State forest and WAWA (now known as the Water Corporation) land.

Another ex-convict associated with Chauncy Spring was Lot Leather, who established an orchard on two blocks he'd bought in 1878. Leather went on to operate a hotel on the site of the present-day Sawyers Valley Hotel, and rose to the position of Forest Dept. Inspector of Hewn Sleepers.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; People and Events.

Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

Chauncy Spring has *high historic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring for its associations with Chauncy and the old route for settlers travelling between Perth/Guildford and York.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Chauncy Spring should be retained and conserved if possible, failing which photograph and draw the place to record its significance prior to any major redevelopment. It is recommended that the Shire and the Department of Environment and Conservation arrange for some clearing of vegetation to identify the site and possibly create a picnic area (similar to Forsyth's Mill a little further to the east) with some interpretive information to provide an understanding of the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 26, 101-2, 206, 262; MHHS file “Old York Road”	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	4614

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 90



Photo:	Chauncy's Cairn with Mt Dale to the south (background).
Date:	20 January 1996
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Chauncy's Cairn			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 1796	Street Name	Great Southern Highway (north of Cobb Road)		
Suburb/Town		The Lakes/State Forest			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Map References:					
Map Name	Perth BG34	Cairn-located approx. 200m south of GPS ref. below		Map scale	1 : 20 000
Rectangle		Latitude latitude	6 470 969 N 31°53'43"	Longitude longitude	440 441 E 116°22'13"

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.

DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)	1846			
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details	MHHS see Biblio.			
Site Type	18			
Use(s) of Place *:*				
Original Cairn	Present	Reserve	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)				
Other Associated Persons	Philip Chauncy			
Construction Materials *:*				
Walls				
Roof				
Other				
Modifications				
Condition				
Integrity				
very high				
Description:				

Physical Description:

Chauncy's Cairn is situated on top of a flat sheet granite outcrop/ridge located at the south end of an ironstone ridge overlooking Wariin Brook valley and Cobb Road (Chauncy's former York Road route). Mount Dale can be seen in the distance approximately 25 kilometres to the south.

The cairn comprises 150mm diameter trunk or branch of wandoo, approximately 1.5m high overall and protruding about half a metre from, and supported by, granite stones mounded around the branch to a height of nearly a metre and some 800mm in diameter at the base.

History of Place / Site: In 1846, as part of his York Road survey, Philip Chauncy placed a 2 metre high, 150mm diameter *Eucalyptus wandoo* trunk supported by granite rocks forming a cairn near the summit of Ngangaguringguring Hill. The cairn simply served to take a bearing on Mt. Dale, some 30 miles to the south, and confirm the location of the position of the York Road he was surveying in the valley below. The photograph on page one of this entry, taken in January 1996, shows the Cairn on a granite outcrop where it has largely escaped the fires which have altered the surrounding landscape.

The cairn is thought to be one of the oldest surviving survey marks in the State and was rediscovered in the early 1970s, when historian Ian Elliot followed descriptions in Chauncy's original survey field books to locate the cairn. When located it was, and still is, virtually in its original state, as described and sketched by Chauncy in his field book although the wandoo branch is possibly shorter now. The cairn has survived as the large sheet granite outcrop on which the cairn stands has protected it from damage by white ants and bushfires. Ironically, it has also survived because it was not actually a survey trig point that would have needed to be permanently marked and replaced with a brass identifying plate. Later, with the advent of aerial photography, trig points had to be further recognisable from the air in the form of a large surrounding circle of white paint or rocks, a process which saw the demise of many survey cairns when they were often dismantled to provide the stones for the necessary circle.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

Chauncy's Cairn has *very high historic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and Western Australia as one of the oldest surviving survey marks in the State and for its associations with the development of locating a suitable route to the important agricultural areas of York and surrounding districts.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Chauncy's Cairn requires the highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid.; Chauncy's Field Book Nos 5,6,and7 (WAA and DOLA); MHHS file 'Old York Road'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8565

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 91



Wooroloo Prison / Sanatorium - see description of photographs on the following page.

	Description of photographs on previous page.
Photo:	Top left: Formal entry to Admin Building (access generally from side today). Top right: Recreation Hall built 1922, has curved ceiling internally. Mid. left: Typical dormitory wing with central half octagonal 'service 'core. Mid. right: Dormitory wing showing French doors and ventilation arches. Lower left: Mitchell House (now education centre) Lower right: Matron's House original walls unpainted and ventilation arches.
Date:	October 1995.
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:						
Name of Place		Wooroloo Prison Farm				
Other Name (1)		Wooroloo Sanatorium				
Other Name (2)		Wooroloo Hospital and also Wooroloo Lazaret				
Location/Site/Address:						
Street Number		Lot 17969	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway		
Suburb/Town		Wooroloo				
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*						
Land Description *:*						
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio		Item No.
DESCRIPTION:						
Construction Date (1)		c 1912				
Construction Date (2)		Recreation Hall 1922				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 271; Recreation Hall foundation stone.				
Site Type		1003? / 0809				
Use(s) of Place *:*						
Original	Sanatorium	Present	Prison and Hospital	Other	Leprosarium	
Architect/Designer (1)		Hillson Beasley, Architect, PWD				
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons		Dr R.M. Mitchell.				
Construction Materials *:*						
Walls	reinforced concrete	brick		timber framed		
Roof	corrugated iron					
Other						
Modifications	Various adaptations to suit changing needs of different uses but generally unobtrusive.					
Condition	Good					
Integrity						
Very high - despite adaptation from sanatorium to hospital and now prison.						

Description:

The buildings of the Wooroloo Prison/Sanatorium are set out along curved tiers on the contours of the site sloping down to the oval and the valley to the east. The extent and integrity of the site is impressive as the dormitories radiate either side from the central core of buildings in the complex which form a backbone to the planning of the place. As the core buildings step down the hill they provide dining rooms, stores (former power-house ?), laundry, boiler-house, administration and recreation facilities. The hospital extends as a wing to the north and, separated at the ends of various wings, there are other individual buildings for such necessities as staff accommodation and, in an isolated location to the north, a mortuary. Further east down the valley, and some 500 metres or more away, are several concrete floor slabs and trees which are all that remains to mark the site of the former leprosarium.

The light coloured walls and green painted corrugated iron roofs provide a unity that compliments the setting and form of the site. Generally the walls of the buildings are reinforced concrete with an external exposed laterite aggregate, giving a stucco like appearance, whilst internally the walls are rendered smooth for health reasons. It appears only the Matron's House, north of the hospital, has retained its original 'off-form' natural colour where most other buildings have been painted externally in various pastel shades or white. Whilst the architectural style is simple, especially for the turn of the century *'Federation*' period, the design is interesting for construction detailing which focuses on capturing breezes and keeping the buildings airy and cool. Verandas and large overhangs, supported on 'gallows' brackets, protect walls from the sun and arched openings at ground level around the perimeter of the buildings and verandas allow breezes to circulate under the buildings and cool them. The long runs of dormitories, housing up to 300 beds overall, follow a linear plan form, one room wide and strung out along access verandas. Originally the rooms had sections of openable timber framed walls to allow the full extent of the cooling and health giving breezes to pass through and give plenty of invigorating fresh air to patients. These walls have now been built in with windows and timber framing, clad with vertical TandG boarding and asbestos sheeting. Several dormitory wings have been modified in pragmatic ways over the years such as the replacement of timber windows with aluminium. Several free standing red brick, flat roofed toilet blocks have also been constructed just off the verandas and these could have been better integrated with rendering and pitched roofs. The centre of each dormitory wing is punctuated by a projecting half octagon room that were nursing station to service that wing of the sanatorium.

The hospital is located in a central wing running to the north beyond which are the separate Superintendent's and Matron's houses, and further on, the old mortuary. Also to the north, and higher up the hill, is a derelict timber framed, weatherboard and asbestos building, built c 1950's and probably providing nurses quarters or the like. The eight bed hospital still provides services to the surrounding district as well as the prison and is administered by the Board of the Swan Districts Hospital. The building housing the hospital was built later (late 1930's?) than the rest of the complex and may have replaced an earlier building or took over from a smaller building in the central core. Its external brick appearance and weatherboard/asbestos veranda enclosures contrast with the concrete material of the original complex. Internally it is very plain and austere, probably having been 'updated' over the years. The nearby 'Matron's House' is a large 'L' shaped residence with a front veranda terminating against a projecting room. The external appearance of the house retains the original earthy tones of the unpainted laterite aggregate concrete walls. Elsewhere, walls have generally been painted and the original colourings have been lost. It is important that the walls of the 'Matron's House' remain unpainted to illustrate the original materials and colouring of the complex. The house also demonstrates the arched ventilation openings at the base of the walls around the perimeter of the house to cool the underfloor of the building. Internally the front rooms of the house are relatively decorative with high ceilings featuring timber fireplace surrounds, picture rails, deep cornices and ceiling roses.

The nearby Superintendent's House, with painted pastel yellow walls, was not inspected but appears to be in similar style but somewhat larger. Further to the north the mortuary is located on a site isolated from the rest of the complex. It is a small two roomed building with very tall walls and highlight windows (originally glazed with obscure blue glass of which only fragments remain).

The upper tiers of core buildings, forming the backbone to the layout, have several large, tall structures, (not inspected internally). One is now used as a staff "club" from which recreation, dining, and localised administration may have previously functioned. The middle tier is dominated by the laundry, boiler-house and maintenance buildings which are tall, open, utilitarian buildings with exposed roof trusses and skylights. Behind the laundry is the 'Stores' building set into the side of the hill and backed with a laterite retaining wall at the rear and weatherboard infill at the front. Several pairs of large double access doors have also been infilled and internally there is a relatively close grid of timber columns supporting the roof. There are machinery service pits in the floor, and it is thought that the building was previously a garage. The age of the complex would suggest they could have been stables originally. Alternatively, as electrical transformers are today located behind (and above) the retaining wall of the 'Stores', the building may have been the former power-house. It is in a central location which is ideal for the distribution of power.

The administration building is on the second lowest tier and has a formal entry from the lower east side with a flight of steps sweeping up to an entry portico. A decorative pediment is supported each side of the entry by four timber posts with simple brackets and detailing. The entry portico leads to a half octagonal reception area projecting from the centre of the administration wing much like the form of the dormitory wings but on a larger scale. Externally the entry provides one of the few elements on the site that outwardly establishes the *'federation free style'* character of the period in which the complex was built. Below the Administration building on the lowest tier and overlooking the oval is the Recreation Hall. According to the foundation stone, it was built in 1922, by a benevolent society of the day "The Ugly Men's Voluntary Workers Association of WA Incorp'd". The Hall varies from the

other buildings in having been constructed later and appearing to have been designed independently. It is of brick construction with panels of stucco rendered walls at each end and with continuous double hung, six paned windows between roof support columns down each side. The entry and small projection room form an attachment on the west end. The internal space of the hall has an unusual form created by a ceiling vault following the curved line on the underside of the timber roof trusses. The ceiling material is a painted flat sheet material, possibly not original, and the curved form is carried through to the arched proscenium over the raised stage at the east end of the hall.

The only other significant building on the site is what is now the Education Centre or Mitchell House, named after the first Chief Residential Medical Officer. It is separated from the rest of the buildings and is located off the end of the south-west wing. The spacious house rises above the ground level at the front and has a sweeping set of steps leading to the entry on the veranda. It has verandas on the east and north under a large corrugated iron, hipped roof with a series of gambrel ends. The front of the roof is dominated by a projecting, semi-enclosed attic type sun room or look-out with timber posts and shutters. Access is gained from the entry hall via a large jarrah staircase of a scale indicating that it provides access to more significant first floor accommodation than just a look-out.

The detailing of the stair balusters incorporates an unusual motive possibly of *art* nouveau origins. The walls of the house are painted reinforced concrete with textured aggregate and the window openings have a decorative rendered surround. Internally the front rooms are very large with provision to open up two of the rooms through folding timber doors. The front rooms have picture rails, high ceilings and decorative cornices and ceiling roses. Large fireplaces with detailed timber surrounds dominate the formal rooms.

The less formal rooms are to the rear and, whilst still comparatively large, are more simply finished and detailed. The back of the house is virtually at ground level giving direct access to what originally would have been a separate external kitchen pavilion.

A bushfire in January 1997, burnt out various buildings but there has been no further assessment by the consultants.

History of Place / Site:

A sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis (“T.B.”), or consumption as it was also known, was built in the relative isolation of Wooroloo and, officially opened on 1st May 1915. The place was also referred to as the Wooroloo Lazaret. Prior to the sanatorium’s completion at Wooroloo, a site had been temporarily reserved in c. 1904, at Mahogany Creek. In 1910, an attempt was made to set aside land for a sanatorium at Chidlow's Wells, on part of the Government Railway’s water supply reserve, part of which was later Lake Leschenaultia. The negative response that; “it may be the means of spreading disease to the public through the water supply”, reflected general disquiet about the disease and probably accounts for why, along with the perceived restorative qualities of the hills air, it was finally located in Wooroloo. The presence of a small number of leprosy patients (some 6 in 1936), isolated from each other and the “T.B.” patients, was possibly a source of concern to the local population. Objections to the presence of lepers in the sanatorium is evidenced in letters to the ‘West Australian’ in September and October 1936, claiming it was ruining the district, and reducing property values. The local Undertaker, Mr. Bullen, was said to consider burying the dead patients a health hazard, warranting extra payment.

In c.1912, the sanatorium buildings were designed under the auspices of the Public Works Department Chief Architect Hillson Beasley. He worked in conjunction with various District Medical Officers, including Wooroloo's first Chief Residential Medical Officer, Dr. R.M. Mitchell, formerly of the Coolgardie Sanatorium. Work began in mid 1913. Locally quarried and crushed stone was used to make the reinforced concrete buildings, whose smooth finished interior walls and floors allowed effective disinfection procedures.

Patients were segregated according to gender, and the severity of their case. The open fronted 10 bed wards, orientated north and east, were designed to maximize patient fresh air and sunlight. As well as providing for male and female staff, there were buildings to house administration, a laboratory, operating room, kitchen, dining room, billiard room, and a school for younger patients. In addition, the sanatorium had its own laundry, bakery, and power-house, making it a relatively self-contained operation. Building materials not produced on site arrived from the Wooroloo siding, via a temporary tramway.

Built to house 300 patients (200 male and 100 female), there were initially only 80 patients, many of them ex-miners from the Eastern Goldfields. From the late 1930's, Wooroloo was used as a preliminary 6-8 week training school for both male and female trainee nurses. Until the 1944 discovery of Streptomycin, rest, fresh air and good food were the only hope for T.B. patients. Many of them ended up in the nearby Wooroloo Cemetery. With improved treatment, compulsory diagnostic chest x-rays and development in the late 1950's, of the Perth Chest Hospital, Wooroloo became a District Hospital, with a maternity section from 1962. Patients with multiple sclerosis, stroke and paraplegic victims and alcoholics were also referred there until its controversial closure in 1970. From then until the present day, the buildings house minimum security prisoners.

Newspaper reports, following bushfires in January 1997, recorded that several buildings had been damaged but the extent has not been further investigated by the consultants.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Wooroloo Prison/Sanatorium has *very high aesthetic, social , historic and scientific cultural significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the State of Western Australia. Its setting, layout and design together with its *very good condition* and *authenticity* give it *very high aesthetic significance*. The sanatorium's role in the treatment of tuberculosis, and later its use as a prison all contribute to its *very high social, historic and scientific significance*. In addition, the extent and integrity of the site contributes to its *rarity* and *representativeness* as an example of a sanatorium/hospital and an illustration of the tuberculosis health care philosophy from the earlier part of the 20th Century.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Wooroloo Sanatorium / Prison requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is strongly recommended that a Conservation and Management Plan be carried out as soon as possible to guide decisions affecting maintenance, adaptation, restoration and future development of the site and its buildings. Interpretive material should be displayed to provide a better understanding of the place and the important role it has played in the health and justice systems in the State. Whilst use as a minimum security seems to be an eminently compatible use for the place care should be taken to ensure modifications and adaptation of buildings is sympathetic and does not obscure the significant elements of the original use. It is also recommended that the 'Matron's House' remains unpainted in its natural laterite aggregate colour to illustrate the original character of the buildings on the site. Other buildings should be painted a more uniform colour and one that more closely relates to the original wall toning. Variations in wall tone could be used to identify buildings from different periods.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 271-272, ref. p. 275; MHHS files 'Wooroloo', 'Chidlow' ; Hobbs, Victoria, *But Westward Look: Nursing in Western Australia 1829-1979,* U.W.A. Press Perth 1980.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8566



Wooroloo Sanatorium c.1915 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 92



Photo:	South-east Elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Glen Forrest Hall			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	Lot 342	Street Name	Marnie Road		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor		Within Burkinshaw Park and the corner of Statham St			
GPS		Latitude	-31.906752	Longitude	116.101525

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
25004	342	DP165274	LR3147/981

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1960
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS
Site Type	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style	Post War International

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Community Hall	Present	Community Hall	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Metal deck				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The brick hall has a simple rectangular form with a porch entry of brick and smaller brick additions to the rear. The brick is laid in stretcher bond style throughout the building.

Windows are located high on the walls under the eaves and are divided into panels.

The hall is located within a wooded site apart from the area in the front of the building which is cleared for parking.

History of Place / Site:

Glen Forrest Hall was built in 1958 and opened in 1960. This hall was considered necessary since the original agricultural hall was too small for the growing population of the area.

The hall continues to be used regularly for community and social events.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment.
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- This place is a simple expression of the Post War International Style executed in brick and metal decking.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Glen Forrest community in the period following World War Two.
- The place has social value for the members of the Glen Forrest and wider community who attended the hall for a range of events and gatherings.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. Shire of Mundaring website https://www.mundaring.wa.gov.au/community/venues-and-facilities-for-hire/glen-forrest-hall.aspx

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



South-east Elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)





Views of the interior of the hall and the southwest (Source: Shire of Mundaring)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 93



Photo:	Southern elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Buckland's Residence	
Other Name (1)		Former Greenmount Road Board office.	
Other Name (2)		Former Raitt's General Store	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	25	Street Name	McVicar Place (fmrly Keane St)
Suburb/Town		Mt Helena	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		north-west corner	

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1906 (Greenmount Roads Board - 1st meeting 8th January 1907.)
Construction Date (2)	Sold to John Raitt 1925; Ernie Buckland lived there 1958-95.

Source/Details		(1) 1906 Foundation Stone (removed but in Shire's procession)			
Site Type		0801 / 0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Roads Board Office	Present	Residence	Other	General Store
Architect/Designer (1)		unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Greenmount Road Board, John Raitt, Ernie Buckland.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	painted brick	weatherboard			
Roof	corr. iron				
Other					
Modifications	Verandas added, weatherboard residence and store added to original single room brick GRB Office, and internal partitioning removed, new fireplace added and original fireplace across corner sealed.				
Condition	fair				
Integrity					
Moderate - various alterations and additions have dominated original elements.					
Description:					
The original single room, brick Roads Board office is still apparent at the corner of the site, although the substantial veranda and weatherboard additions to form a general store and residence overwhelm the structure. The foundation stone on the front elevation was recovered from an old shed on the property by the Buckland family and handed over to the Shire. Some time before 1959, internal partitioning of the original office was removed to form a large living space for the residence. A new fireplace has been built backing onto one constructed with the kitchen of the residence. The former fireplace across one corner has been sealed off. The ceiling of the original Road Board office has been lowered by 45-60mm. The main house front door appears to be the original one, and the bedroom door with letterbox opening, is the former shop front door. The various weatherboard additions are identifiable by their placing and individual pitched roofs connected with box gutters. They are not very sophisticated and only partially lined inside. Much of the original weatherboard shop additions have been replaced by Hardiflex.					

History of Place / Site: In 1903, the Greenmount Road Board (forerunner of the Mundaring Road Board and the Shire of Mundaring) was created from within the boundary of the Darling Range Road Board. Its first members included prominent citizens W.H. McGlew(Chairman), Ben Pittersen, Joseph Hesketh, Thomas Wilkins, James Dowie, Andrew Janeczek, Charles Cook and Thomas Ilbery. On 4th June 1903, it held its first meeting at Hesketh's Hall in Bellevue, with subsequent venues including private residences and the Octagonal Hall at Smiths Mill. Land for a permanent office was set aside at Smiths Mill, but by a ratepayers vote of 75 to 69, Lion Mill, later Mt Helena, was selected. At that time Lion Mill was benefiting from both the reopening of the timber industry by Bunning Bros and its location as the junction of the original 1884 Eastern Railway and the 1896 "Mahogany Creek Deviation" via the Swan View Tunnel and Parkerville. In September 1906, approval was given for a meeting room 24 feet x 18 feet (7.3m x 5.4m), with provision for a leanto for tools to be constructed later. After the land had been cleared by local farmer E Bartholomew, the building, said to be the first brick structure in Lion Mill, was completed by community effort. On 30th November 1906, the foundation stone, complete with coins and a copy of the *Swan Express,* was laid by the State Minister for Works. A veranda and notice board were added to the front in time for the first meeting on 8th January 1907. Until June 1925, meetings were held at Lion Mill, renamed Mt Helena in 1924. The move to the more centrally located Mundaring townsite came against local wishes, but was hastened by the decline of the Bunning Bros' Mt Helena timber mill and the diminishing use of rail transport.

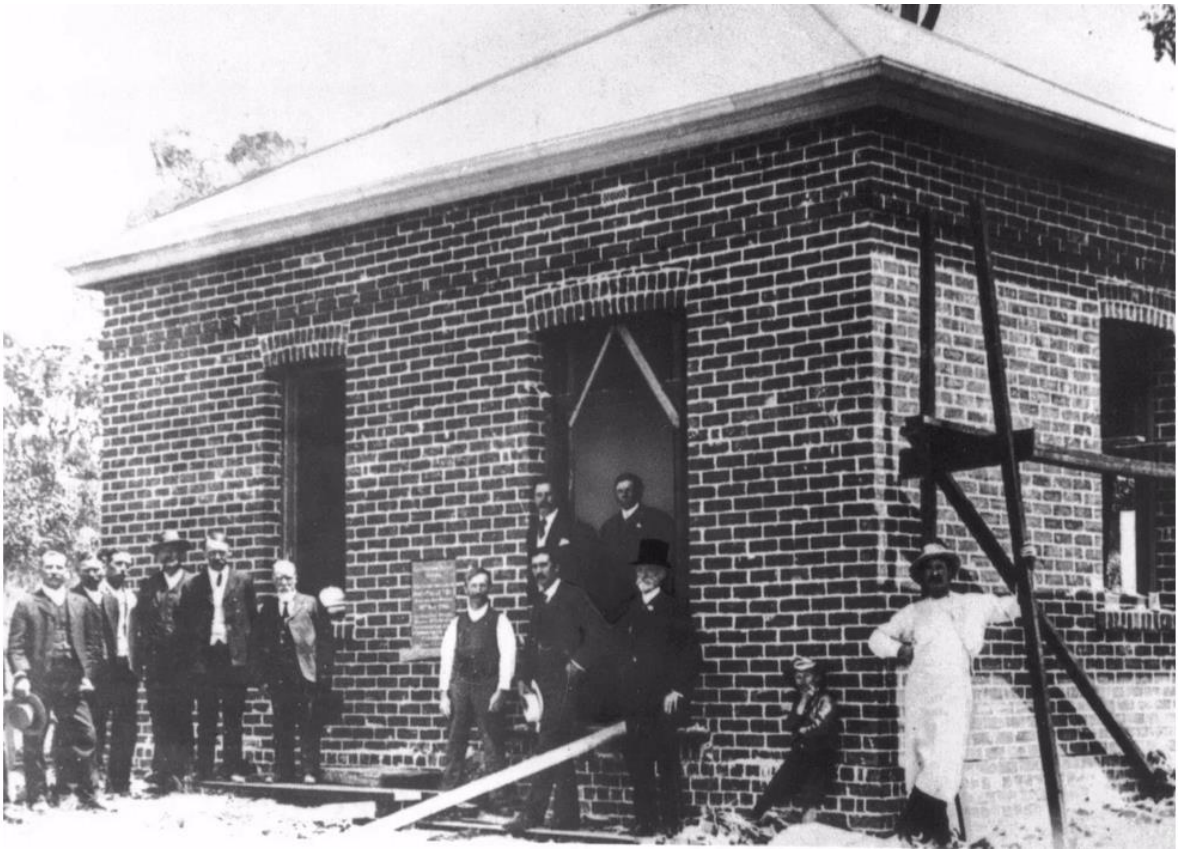
To finance the new Greenmount Road Board office at the corner of York Road (now Great Eastern Highway) and Mann Street Mundaring, the Mt Helena building was sold to storekeeper John Raitt. In July 1925, he obtained permission to build a butcher's shop and general store on the west, and a residence to the rear. Subsequent owners have carried out extensive alterations to the building. The original foundation stone was recovered and returned to the shire by the late Ernie Buckland, former Mundaring Shire Councillor, 1969-72 and 1974-82.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic Activity
Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	

The former Roads Board Office has *low aesthetic significance* because of the substantial additions and modifications that have occurred to the building. It has *moderate-high social and historic significance* for its origins of the Shire of Mundaring and as an example of the varied adaptive uses of buildings.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The former Greenmount Roads Board Office should be *retained and conserved if possible* and the owners encouraged to identify and preserve the original brick office building and facade elements facing the street. This recommendation should not inhibit the owners having the flexibility to carry out modifications to the building or even redevelop the site as interference with the original "Roads Board" building has already considerably diminished its significance. However encouragement should be given to re-establish and increase the significance of these elements to make them more sympathetic. If appropriate, future alterations and additions should endeavour to respect the original fabric of the brick office, and retention of the front of the weatherboard store and residential elements that address the street. Behind these facade elements further modification of the buildings interior would not be significant because of the lack of continuity that has seen the place modified and adapted over the years. At the front of the site in the adjacent verge, the *Shire* should provide a commemorative cairn or appropriate structure (such as a low wall or seat) incorporating the original foundation stone and a commemorative plaque to identify the cultural significance of the site. In the event that the building should ever be demolished or the site redeveloped this will identify the significance of the site and would remain as interpretive information.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I ibid, pp. 281-289; *Swan Express,* 19th May, 1st September, 8th December 1906, and 10th July 1925; Max Williams, Shire of Mundaring, letter 8th December 1994; Letter from Lyn Spark (nee Buckland) 11 June 1996.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8567



Greenmount Road Board Building Mount Helena (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Eastern elevation with original building, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 94



Photo:	Lake Leschenaultia
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Lake Leschenaultia	
Other Name (1)		Chidlow Dam or Chidlow Water Supply	
Other Name (2)		Lake Leschenault	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	2135	Street Name	Rosedale Road
Suburb/Town		Chidlow	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1898
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 58.
Site Type	0812

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Railway Water Supply	Present	Recreation	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition					
Integrity					

Description:

Lake Leschenaultia is located in timbered bushland several kilometres north-west of the Chidlow townsite and provides a very pleasant, picturesque and "cooling" picnic/recreational facility particularly on hot summer's days away from the coast. Grassed areas with laterite stone retaining walls, picnic tables and shelters are located between the kiosk and lake's edge to the east. Otherwise, the edges of the lake have been left very much in their original naturally landscaped form with large trees coming down close to the waters edge providing extensive shaded areas. The earth dam wall is integrated into a walk trail around the edge of the lake and otherwise, there are few indications of the site's railway heritage. The brick tea room/kiosk building, with ranger's house/office behind, were built in the late 1950s, early 60s. Other than a timber jetty jutting out into the lake, the brick building is one of the few built structures that interrupts the landscape. The kiosk has been designed with little sympathetic acknowledgement of its surroundings and is typical of its period of construction.

History of Place / Site: Over the period 1897-8, the area now known as Lake Leschenaultia was built as a railway reservoir to supply water for the steam locomotives stopping on the Eastern Railway at Chidlow's Well Station. At a cost of £8,803, the Public Works Department cleared a creek bed north-west of the townsite and constructed an earth embankment to form a 118 million gallon (536,000 cubic metre) reservoir. Two overhead storage tanks at the railway station were supplied by mains from a lakeside steam powered pump, with a full time attendant, who lived in a cottage at the reservoir. As need arose, other railway centres, such as Midland, used tankers to access the water at Chidlow. By 1907, the reservoir's stock of Redfin Perch had become popular with anglers. Initially, 600 pine trees were planted because it was believed they improved the water quality. However, clearing in the catchment area increased the water's salinity and by 1930 (or earlier), it was considered unsuitable for railway use. The Greenmount Road Board acquired the lake in c. 1933, and except for the period 1941-1947, when the reservoir was resumed for possible wartime use, began to develop it as a picnic and resort area. The name "Lake Leschenaultia" was one used locally because the colour of the lake was said to resemble the blue Lechenaultia flower. Throughout the 1950's, the entrance tickets and references in the Mundaring Road Board minutes named the lake as 'Lake Leschenault'. The correct spelling, with "ia" on the end, was restored in 1960.

From the 1950's, a small kiosk operated from the lake and sold sweets, cool drinks and local orchard produce. Changes over the last 40 years include the building of a caravan park (now removed), tea room extensions to the kiosk, and a ranger's house. The lake continues to operate as a recreation area for the local shire and the Perth region.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

Lake Leschenaultia has very high social and historic significance to the people of the Shire and the State of Western Australia for its long established recreational role and its origins with railway heritage.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Lake Leschenaultia requires the highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. Future development around the lake needs to be integrated sympathetically with its environment and, at an appropriate time, the existing buildings modified accordingly. A display of interpretive material illustrating the lake's connection with the Eastern Railway should be erected for an understanding of the cultural heritage of the place. A simple, shelter type display, similar to those along the railway reserve would be appropriate

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 58, 59, 60, 71, 73; MHHS file- 'Chidlow'.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	8568



Lake Leschenaultia 1948 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 95



Photo:	Aerial image of subject site
Date:	2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring GIS

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Lakes Road-house	
Other Name (1)		Travellers Arms/Inn	
Other Name (2)		Horton's Half-Way House	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	13724	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		The Lakes	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1)		1855					
Construction Date (2)							
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 28					
Site Type		0506					
Use(s) of Place *:*							
Original	Inn	Present		Ruin	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)							

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Robert Doncon, Henry Horton		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	stone		
Roof			
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	ruins		
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			

Physical Description:
The stone wall ruins of the former *Travellers Arms* (Inn) / Half-Way House are located just off the Great Southern Highway behind the Lakes Roadhouse, at the junction with Great Eastern Highway. The low walls, located amongst large trees, varying in height from ground level up to about one metre are all that remains of the former inn. The remnants of the stone walls are deteriorating and need to be stabilised before an appreciation of the significance of the place is lost forever.

History of Place / Site: The ruins of the former *Travellers Arms* (Inn) are located near the present day Lakes Road-house, at the junction of the Great Eastern and Southern Highways. The inn was built in c. 1855, on land purchased by Robert Doncon near Manaring Lake. Doncon had previously operated Halfway House, an Inn on Ensign Dale's original route to York, surveyed by Philip Chauncy in 1846. However, in 1849, Chauncy's route and Doncon's Halfway House Inn were by-passed by the newly surveyed "King Dick's Road" to York, a route paid for by discontented York settlers. It was on this new York Road that Doncon built and operated the Travellers Rest Inn. However, in January 1857, probably as a result of simultaneously operating the Travellers Rest and the Kings Head in York, Doncon advertised the former for sale or lease. Lessee Henry Horton purchased the inn outright in 1858. After some refurbishment, it became known as Horton's Halfway House. In November 1860, the Inn was the location for the capture of escaped bushranger, James Lilly. As she passed through in 1863, visiting Parson's wife Mrs. Edward Millet, described Halfway House as; "a primitive sort of house, and in the sitting room to which I was shown were great sofas, suggesting the idea that they often served for beds". Between 1876 and January 1880, Horton was responsible for carrying the mail to and from York.

The advent of the Eastern Railway, which reached Chidlow's Well in March 1884 and York in June 1885, heralded the end of the importance of Halfway House and other York Road inns which supplied travellers' needs. J.M. Barnes made an attempt to revive the Inn in 1918, but it finally closed after it was partially destroyed by bushfires in the later 1920's and early 30's. A 1939 sketch by D.L. Cummings, shows the Inn in a dilapidated, though retrievable, condition. At present, the site is a ruin.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The stone ruins of the old *Travellers Arms* (Inn) / Half-Way House have *high social and historic significance* to the shire of Mundaring and the State of Western Australia for their associations with early travel, communication and settler's movement through the district with the opening up of the agricultural land to the east of Perth.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The *Travellers Arms* (Inn) / Half-Way House stone ruins require the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The availability of funding and assistance through the Heritage Act, National Estate Grants, Shire Town Planning Scheme and other sources should be investigated to allow for archaeological work and the stone walls to be stabilised. The full extent of the site needs to be defined and cleared of intrusive vegetation which, together with the placing of descriptive and interpretive material on the site, will facilitate in an understanding of the place.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 25, 28, 29, 36, 261; MHHS files 'Old York Road' and 'Chidlow'.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	1684



Travellers Arms/Inn, September 1972 (Source: National Trust WA)



Remains of the walls of the former Inn, January 1996
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 96



Photo:	Front (south) and side (east) elevations
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Chidlow Post Office and Quarters	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	4405	Street Name	Thomas Street
Suburb/Town		Chidlow	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1896
Construction Date (2)	1910
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 59-60.
Site Type	0780 / 0781

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Post Office	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	weather-board				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	good				
Integrity					
high					
Description:					

The Chidlow Post Office is located opposite the railway reserve and is set back off the footpath behind a small garden and low 'cyclone' wire fence. It is a simple rectangular weather-board building with a corrugated iron roof extending down across the front to form a full width veranda. The roof also features a large brick chimney.

History of Place / Site: Until 1896, in common with many other localities, Chidlow's postal services were handled by the local station-master. In 1896, a post office was built south of the Eastern Railway line, but when the town's activities moved to Thomas Street it was dismantled and moved in July 1910, to its present site. There are references to the building no longer operating as a post office and that it has undergone substantial alterations; however, as the existing post office is a relatively old building, it is thought this reference may refer to the former quarters.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Chidlow Post Office has *high social significance* for the Chidlow community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Chidlow Post Office should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 59, 69.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*

Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	1687



Right corner elevation of the building (date unknown)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photographer unknown)



Front, south elevation, October 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 97



Photo:	Steel girder railway bridge in John Forrest National Park
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Eastern Railway			
Other Name (1)		Bridle / Walk Trail			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 10159	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway (Railway Reserve)		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring Shire			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1882			
Construction Date (2)		1894			
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. (see bibliography)			
Site Type		0719			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Railway	Present	Heritage Trail	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					

Architect/Designer (2)	C.Y. O'Connor		
Other Associated Persons	James Wright, Edward Keane, Smeaton and Hedges		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	not applicable		
Roof	not applicable		
Other			
Modifications	Most original structures have been demolished		
Condition	variable, from non existent and in ruins to good/fair for the Wooroloo stone culvert		
Integrity			
Overall the reserves integrity is low in terms of functional use but high for recreation and heritage.			

Description:

Physical Description:

The rails and sleepers have long since been removed from most of the extensive network of railway reserves throughout the Shire. The most significant legacy that remains is the low gradient bridle and walk trails that now follow the paths left by the original railway lines together with several major structures and associated buildings. The walk trail system along the reserves was a programme undertaken for the 1988 Bi-centennial celebrations, at which time the areas around the original township railway stations were rehabilitated. A series of information shelters were also installed to provide a modicum of protection and house interpretive material relevant to the railway history and flora and fauna in that location. Many of these shelters have fallen into disrepair or have been vandalised. In the late 1980's, some sections of the reserves were also used as the route for the telecommunications optic fibre link to the Eastern States, the installation of which assisted with the rehabilitation of many sections of the trail network.

The trail along the reserves provides an informative historical record in itself as the engineering involved with its construction is illustrated by the extent and size of cuttings and embankments necessary to navigate through inhospitably hilly railway terrain. Good examples of this can be seen either side of the Darlington townsite with a deep cutting on the west along the edge of the Darlington Oval and a high embankment across the Nyaania Brook as the line moves east on its way to Glen Forrest. Remaining built structures along the reserves are few but fall into several categories. Firstly, the remains of old platforms which generally identifies some of the locations of stations in the townsites.

Secondly, there are engineering structures which remain as a monument to the technology of the day required to construct the railway. In many cases the structures or bridges have been removed however a few examples exist such as the significant construction of the Swan View Tunnel in the John Forrest National Park as described in Site No. 85. Three trestle bridges in the park remain but are buried in earth embankments used to stabilise them at a later time. A concrete bridge across the Jane Brook in the main picnic area of the park is a more prominent reminder but was not part of the original installation. The aesthetically pleasing arched stone culvert over the Wooroloo Brook, in Werribee Road, Wooroloo is one of the few remaining structures that captures some of the former romance of the railways. It has been well crafted and engineered and is still in exceptionally good condition.

The third category of structures are just off the actual lines and comprise the former railway houses of which only a few remain. These include the weatherboard Station-master's House in Glen Forrest; the brick Station-master's House in Jacoby Street, Mundaring and the Wooroloo Station-masters House on the corner of Werribee and Government Roads. Glen Forrest and Mundaring are owned by the Shire and the Wooroloo house is now in private hands. They are all in reasonable condition but need to be maintained, particularly the weatherboard house at Glen Forrest which is under going restoration to become the base for the Mundaring Historical Society and the Glen Forrest Residents and Ratepayers Association.

History of Place / Site:
The Eastern Railway had an enormous impact on the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring. Initially its construction created both direct and indirect employment. In most cases the settlements which arose as service centres remain as today's local communities. The railway provided the means of relatively rapid and large scale transport for the important timber, quarrying, viticulture and agricultural industries. It allowed the movement of people for employment, recreation and education. By transporting mail, communications were facilitated between localities. For a period between the mid 1880s and the 1930s, the Eastern Railway replaced the York Road as the area's principal lifeline. On a state wide basis, it provided a link between Fremantle, Perth and the inland agricultural, pastoral and gold mining areas.

The first section of the Eastern Railway was constructed from Fremantle to Guildford and was officially opened on 1st March, 1881. The successful tenderer John Robb, in common with the subsequent builders of the Eastern Railway, James Wright, Edward Keane, and Smeaton and Hedges, came from South Australia. This is most likely because by the early 1880s, the South Australian economy, which had shown substantial growth from c 1875, was on the decline. The experienced contractors bought men and equipment by sea from Adelaide to Fremantle. After much debate and political lobbying during the first phase of construction, the Legislative Council decided that York should be the terminus of the Eastern Railway. In September 1881, the £53, 043/ 10/9 contract for the second section from Guildford to Chidlow's Well was let to James Wright of Adelaide. He brought with him 610 tonnes of stores and equipment and 28 draught horses. His brother Arthur was in charge of the main construction camp located near the Government quarry at Greenmount.

The main camp held up to 200 men and contained a workshop and forge. Further along the line were six smaller camps for the men blasting the cuttings with dynamite. After clearing 40 metres either side of the track, embankments were formed using the draught horses, heavy ploughs and barrow men. The timber for the railway sleepers was supplied by the steam mill Wright had installed at what is now Mt Helena. The 30 men employed at the mill could produce 300 sleepers a day and by March 1883, they had provided 17,300. Ballast in the form of blue metal was taken from the Greenmount Quarry near the main construction camp. The earthworks took 2 years to complete and several delays were experienced. Problems with clay at 'Devils Terror' cutting near what is now the eastern end of Dalry Road, Darlington necessitated a diversion south-east and an extra 3 months of work at a cost of approximately £ 6,634.

This took the line closer to Nyaania Creek, resulting in its permanent re-routing. Once the earthworks were completed, the rails were ballasted at the rate of 500 metres per day. Four stations were built at Greenmount, Smiths Mill, Sawyers Valley and Chidlow's Well. The presence of the railway terminus was a boon to Chidlow's Well, which in November 1883,

became the first gazetted townsite in what is now the Shire of Mundaring. The line was officially opened on 11th March 1884.



Chidlow's Well train station, 1898 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

On 22nd October 1883, the £ 105, 312/16/- contract for the final section from Chidlow's Well to York was let to 39 year old South Australian Edward Keane. Keane had worked with Wright on the second section and used both Wright's mill at Mt Helena and the expertise of his manager Thomas Riseley to complete the work. A workforce of over 600 men and 122 horses worked on the line, which did not encounter the same problems as the section from Guildford to Chidlow's Well. The Eastern Railway to York was officially opened by Governor Broome on 29th June 1885. Keane went on to build the privately owned Midland Railway from Midland Junction to Walkaway and the Upper Darling Range Railway from Canning Mills to Midland Junction.



Large crowd gathered to witness the turning of the first sod of the Chidlow's Well to York Railway (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00546)

With the construction of the Eastern Railway came the extension of saw milling activities on leased Crown land and improved accessibility for those already operating. These included Alfred and Thomas Smith at the York Greenmount Sawmill at Smiths Mill, Edmund Lacey who moved from Mahogany Creek to Sawyers Valley, and Alexander Forrest's Smith and Company. In addition it provided support for vignerons and orchardists such as Alfred Waylen at Darlington Vineyard, Richard Hardey at Smiths Mill, Charles Byfield at Mahogany Creek, and Peter Gugeri at Mundaring.

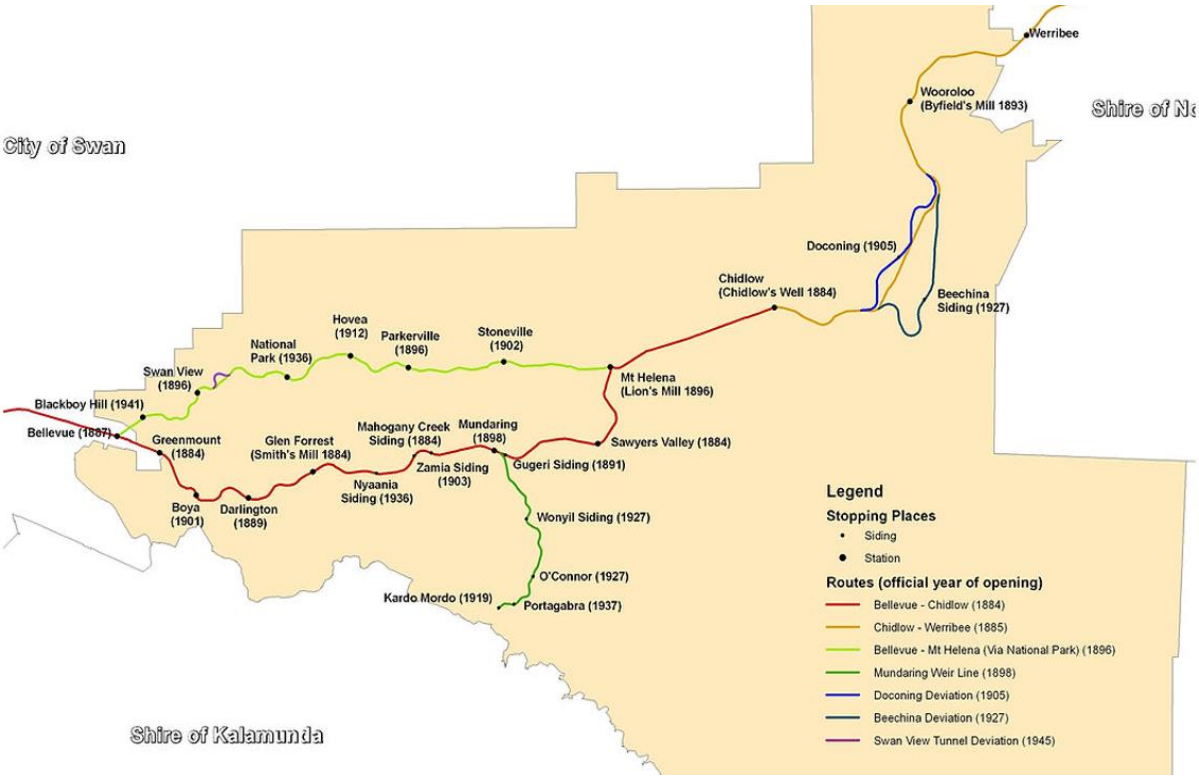
Soon after it was opened various problems began to surface Within months of its completion, an accident at 'Cape Horn' near Boya, highlighted difficulties with the railway's sharp curves and steep grades of 1 in 30. In addition, problems arose with providing a reliable clean water supply. This was eventually solved with the building of a reservoir near Chidlow's Well which is now Lake Leschenaultia. Another problem for the Eastern Railway occurred when the opening up of the Eastern Goldfields escalated operating costs, and showed the original design to be inadequate for the increased volume and heavier traffic. As a result of these factors, Chief Engineer C.Y. O'Connor, who came to Western Australia for the Fremantle Harbour project, was instructed to find an alternative route through the Darling Range.

In March 1892, railway engineer John Muir gave a report to O'Connor which indicated that the best route was along Jane Brook. In November 1893, Adelaide firm Smeaton and Hedges were awarded the £ 47, 608/19/- contract to build the misnamed 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' from Bellevue to Lion Mill (Mt Helena) via a tunnel to be built through the rock at Swan View. In February 1894, the main construction camp was set up at the site of the tunnel and men with picks, shovels and horses built 58 culverts and 6 jarrah trestle bridges. In the 1920s and

30s, these bridges were eventually replaced by steel, except for the 114 metre long one in John Forrest National Park which was covered by gravel and an earth embankment. Similar problems to those encountered on the second section of the original Eastern Railway occurred here. As a result of rock slides, construction delays were experienced. Cuttings had to be widened and the Swan View Tunnel lined with bricks. The official opening of the line occurred on 22nd February 1896, and the first passenger train ran on 2nd March 1896. The original stations on this route were at Swan View and Parkerville.

Within 4 months of the line's opening, there was a serious accident when in June 1896, a man and 8 horses were killed when part of a train became uncoupled at Lion Mill and crashed in the Greenmount National Park just above the Swan View Tunnel. The lack of ventilation in the tunnel caused serious problems with train crews experiencing blackouts on the up hill journey.

The most serious accident occurred in November 1942 when driver Thomas Beer was killed in a derailment caused by a number of factors including the presence of chaff on the line, the train's heavy load and the lack of ventilation in the Tunnel. The problem was addressed with the opening on 25th November 1945 of an open cutting for uphill traffic. The Eastern Railway 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' remained the rail link to the eastern states until the dual gauge route via the Avon Valley was opened on 15th February 1966. Before that time, the line through Glen Forrest closed gradually over the period from 1952 to the early 1960s. Since the closure of the railway, the reserves have been set aside as heritage walk trails with interpretive material located near the former stations.



The Eastern Railway Network (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Eastern Railway reserves have very high significance to the State of Western Australia and in particular to the residents of the Shire of Mundaring. They have aesthetic and landscape significance for the areas they pass through and the pedestrian access they provide for the public. The Wooroloo Culvert and the Swan View Tunnel have particular aesthetic appeal for provoking a sense of romance with the rail era. The reserves have historic and social significance for the impact on the development of the State and the impact on peoples lives. The walk trails today have *high social significance* for the recreation facility they provide for the community. The Eastern Railway reserves have *scientific significance* as an illustration of the engineering required in their construction as evidenced by the Swan View Tunnel, Wooroloo Culvert, trestle bridges and the numerous cuttings and embankments that still remain.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

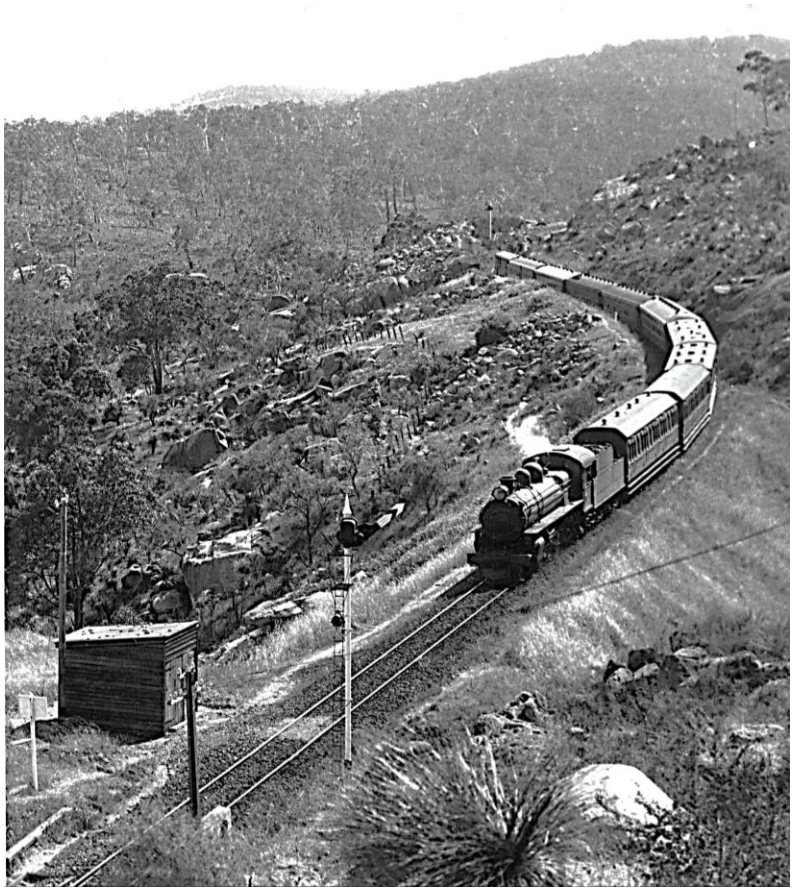
The Eastern Railway Reserve requires the highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. If not in whole then in part, the Swan View Tunnel, Wooroloo Culvert, trestle bridges and various cuttings and embankments require assessment for inclusion onto the Register of Heritage Places. The balance of the reserves must enjoy the highest level of protection and be maintained to ensure continuing access by the public. It is specifically recommended that the Shire develop a maintenance programme for the reserves and that vandalised and damage information shelters along the reserves be repaired as soon as possible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

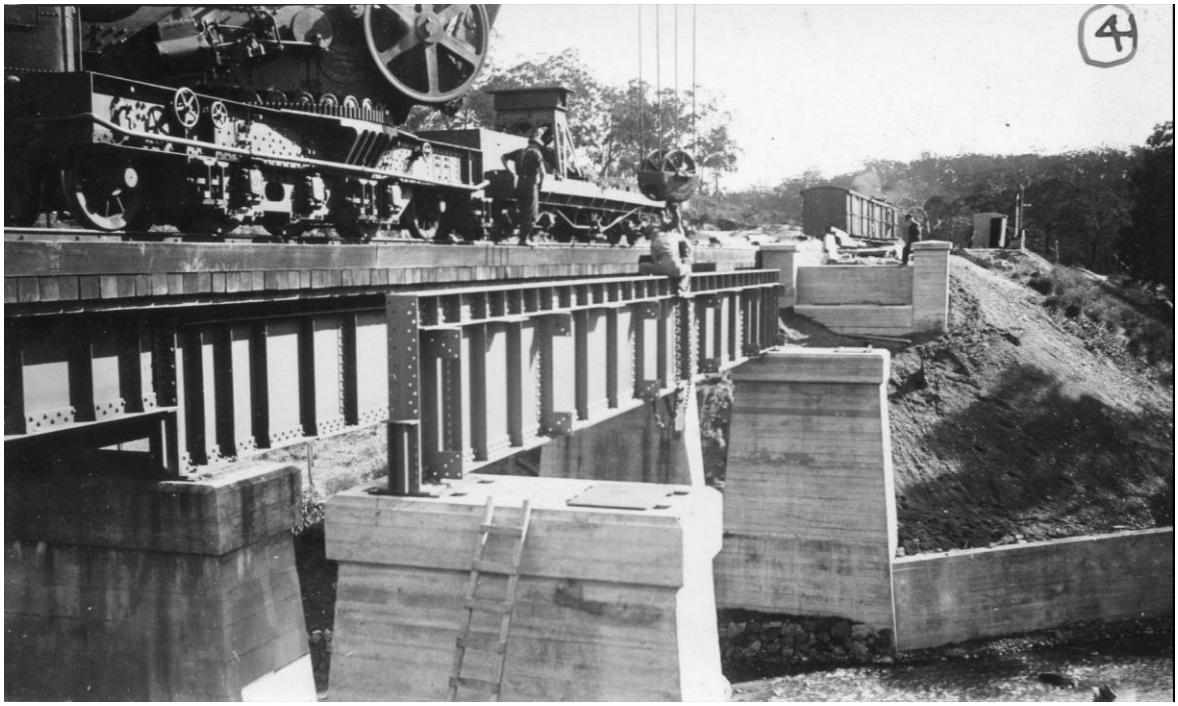
Elliot, I. ibid. ch. 3, and pp. 55, 57, 77-79, 81, 102, 104, 111-113, 117, 136, 163, 177, 233-238.; Watson, Lindsay. *The Railway History of Midland Junction,* pp. 109, 120-131.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	2663



Locomotive train on Kalgoorlie to Perth express, Eastern Railway in the John Forrest National Park (date unknown).

(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P19462)



Construction of a steel girder bridge on the Eastern Railway through the John Forrest National Park (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P01431)



Steel girder bridge in John Forrest National Park, October / November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Stone railway culvert at Wooroloo, October / November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Railway Heritage Trail west of Swan View Tunnel, June 2024
(Source: Shire of Mundaring)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 98



Photo:	Front, south elevation facing highway
Date:	January 1996
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Old Police Station	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 7	Street Name	Great Southern Highway (York Road)
Suburb/Town		The Lakes	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1868			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I ibid. p. 263.			
Site Type		0808			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Police Station	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	rendered stone		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	various adaptations		
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			

Physical description:

The old Police Station at the Lakes sits on the north side of the Great Southern Highway, opposite Lake Manaring and several hundred metres east of the junction with Great eastern Highway at the Lakes Roadhouse. The building consists of white painted, rendered, stone walls with two gables at each end of a veranda across the front. The tops of the gables have a half timbered appearance and the plan of the building (which was not inspected) appears to be 'U' shaped around a rear courtyard or quadrangle and built in several stages. It has not been possible to determine, without a detailed examination, the extent of original fabric and the various stages and adaptations that the building has undergone through out its periods of use.

History of Place / Site:

By the early 1860's, travellers on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway) from Guildford to York demanded police protection from the increasing menace of escaped convicts. As a result of pressure from the politically influential York Agricultural Society (formed 1840), the Lakes Police Station was established by 1864. It was located near to Henry Horton's Halfway House on the north shore of Manaring Lake. Because the one resident constable was expected to patrol the entire York Road, it meant the Station was often unattended.

In July 1869, new quarters were built to replace the previous miserable and unfit ones. Relations between Horton and the constables at the Police Station were poor, with petty behaviour shown by Horton in regard to the delivery of police mail. In 1878, the Police Station closed down. It re-opened in 1884 and was used until 1887, when it permanently closed operations. After this and despite being in a neglected state, Robert Brimson leased and lived in it from 1894 to 1902. In 1918, an adjoining landowner Mr. J.M. Barnes purchased the neglected abandoned building. After restoration and extensions, the building served as a RAC road-house. In the late 1970's and early 1980s, Phil Harwood further restored the building. At present the site is a residence which has some of the doors and windows of the former Travellers Inn.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance
The old Lakes Police Station has *high social and historic significance* to the Shire and the State for its associations with the early settlement of the district and the opening up of agricultural lands to the east.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The old Lakes Police Station requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The availability of funding and assistance through the Heritage Act, National Estate Grants, Shire Town Planning Scheme and other sources should be investigated to determine what provisions are available to ensure the protection and restoration of the place. Any future alteration and or additions should be carefully integrated with, and sympathetic to, the original fabric and significance of the place.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 261- 63.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8569



The former police station at The Lakes c.1918
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 99



Photo:	Front (north-western) elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place	Chidlow Hall		
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 385	Street Name	Old Northam Road
Suburb/Town	Chidlow		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1905
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot p. 70.
Site Type	0208

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hall	Present	Hall	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Charles Cook			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	weather-board				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Modifications	front (flat roofed) porch added				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					

Description:

The Chidlow Hall sits just off the 'Old Northam Road', adjacent to the local oval /sports ground and opposite the rail reserve. The tall, rectangular, oiled weather-board hall has gable ends to the east and west joined by a continuous roof ridge. At the rear a leanto houses 'back of stage' facilities. At the front the double ledged and braced entry doors have been protected by the addition of a flat roofed porch or veranda supported on steel pipe columns and running across the full width of the hall. It is unnecessarily unsympathetic and should be replaced with a simple but more complementary structure. Both the long, side walls of the hall are punctuated with tall double hung windows and a side door. Internally the hall is simply finished with a timber floor, and a vertical T and G boarded dado with battened flat sheeting above. At the east end a raised timber stage provides the main focus for the hall.

History of Place / Site: The Chidlow Hall was opened on 26th January 1905, on land set aside by the Chidlow Progress Association. It was built by local effort under the direction of Charles Cook, Chairman of the building committee, member of the Greenmount Road Board (1903-8), and its Chairman (1907-8). It was used for community events such as elections, church services, choir practice, card nights and even as a shooting gallery. It also served as a venue to farewell and welcome home those on war service. A new sports pavilion, built in 1995 on the adjacent oval, has relieved the pressure of providing the only public social/function space for the district away from the old hall.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The old Chidlow Hall has *high social significance* for the Chidlow community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The old Chidlow Hall should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition. It is strongly recommended that the flat roofed porch/veranda across the front of the building be replaced by a more sympathetic structure.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 69-72.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8570



North and western elevations, October 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 100



Photo:	Wooroloo Cemetery entrance
Date:	June 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Wooroloo Cemetery	
Other Name (1)		Wooroloo Sanatorium Cemetery	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 29364	Street Name	Linley Valley Road
Suburb/Town		Wooroloo	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	13th July 1906, gazetted
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Government Gazette, W.A. 13th July 1906, p. 2143
Site Type	12

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Cemetery	Present	Cemetery	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Frank Wishart, Ernest Wilson, Edward Stephens, Bob Mitchell			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	not applicable				
Roof	not applicable				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	fair				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

The Wooroloo Cemetery is nestled in gently sloping, timbered country east of Wooroloo off Linley Valley Road. It has an attractive white timber entry fence and beyond the entry an old timber gazebo provides shelter for mourners. The centre of the gazebo has an unusual feature, in the form of a small, partitioned, priest's robing room. The gazebo, which is the focus for the main axis road down through the cemetery, has become neglected and in need of restoration or replacement to stave off the ravages of time and termites. The cemetery itself has a slightly neglected feel. Being further from Mundaring and serving a small community, especially now that the tuberculosis sanatorium and hospital have ceased to exist, it suffers from lack of regular use and maintenance. In many respects it is much more attractive than the Mundaring Cemetery and the Shire's efforts to keep it operating are to be commended.

History of Place / Site: Although the Wooroloo Cemetery was originally surveyed by W.H. Shields on 15th September 1902, it was not gazetted until 13th July 1906. The first Board to control the cemetery appears to have been appointed by the Under Secretary for Lands, Cecil Clifton on 25th June 1916. It consisted of Edward. B. Stephens, William. H.G. Howard, Frank C. Wishart and Ernest Wilson. At least three of the men were prominent in the Wooroloo community.

Edward Stephens, a partner with Fred Jones in a grocery and gallon licence at Wooroloo, was also Chairman of the Greenmount Road Board 1909-1913, and a member 1907-13, and 1921-23. It was through his property that a temporary tramway was constructed in 1913 for transporting building materials for the construction of the Wooroloo Sanatorium. Frank Wishart had come from Angaston, a fruit growing area in South Australia to Wooroloo in 1898, and was secretary of the Wooroloo Repatriation Sub-Committee. He was a friend and partner of Ernest Wilson, who is best remembered for the 'Buffalo Handle Factory'. This factory which operated until the early 1940s, produced Karri axe and other tool handles for local, interstate and overseas markets. Wilson was also secretary of the Primary Producer's Association, and established the 'Wilson Patent Coolers Company'.

On 5th July 1918, following the resignation of the original Board, four new members were appointed to what was described as the 'Wooroloo Sanatorium Cemetery'. The new members included Robert 'Bob' Macfarlane Mitchell, the Chief Residential Medical Officer of the nearby Wooroloo Sanatorium, and its secretary Ernest Chapman Lovely. In the following year, the original four Board members were reappointed as what appears to be additional members, and subsequently the cemetery is only ever referred to as Wooroloo Cemetery. Between 1920 and 1957, resignations and deaths of Board members necessitated appointments on a regular basis. Of the original members, Ernest Wilson was associated with the Board until his death in the early 1940s. Frank Wishart died in 1925, W.H.G. Howard left the district in 1926, and Edward Stephens did likewise in 1934.

In March 1945, a critical report from Mr O Bowyer of the Auditor General's office cited problems with the Board and the cemetery, including non payment of undertaker's fees (including by a company associated with one of the Board members), inadequate record keeping and no Board meeting held since December 1942. The difficulty of recruiting and retaining Board members finally came to a head in October 1957, when the then secretary, Wooroloo postmaster W. Thomas resigned, leaving the Board inoperable. On the 29th November 1957, the control and management of the Wooroloo Cemetery was vested with the Mundaring Road Board. At present the Shire of Mundaring retains that responsibility.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Wooroloo Cemetery has *high social significance* for the Shire, surrounding district and the State for its associations as the burial place for early families in the district and the tuberculosis sanatorium in the early half of the century.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Wooroloo Cemetery and Gazebo requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* The gazebo should be restored or re-built if it has deteriorated too badly. Efforts should be made to maintain and beautify the place so that it continues to be used.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 269, 271, 272, 273. Government Gazette, W.A. 13th July 1906, p. 2143; 23rd June 1916, p. 1160; 5th July 1918, p. 923; 18th July 1919, p. 1297; 13th March 1925, p. 476; 9th April 1925, p. 657; 12th June 1925, p. 1092; 23rd July 1926, p. 1486; 11th August 1933, p. 1169; 2nd March 1934, p. 277; 20th November 1936, p. 1911; 24th February 1939, p. 331; 2nd March 1945, p. 253; July 1945, p. 658; 5th January 1951, p. 16; 29th November 1957, p. 3459; Shire of Mundaring records relating to Wooroloo Cemetery; Lands Department records held by the Dept. of Local Government, report and letter, 2nd March 1945, audit 18/76 of Wooroloo Cemetery accounts.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8571



The gazebo at Wooroloo Cemetery, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 101



Photo:	View across the coastal plain from Greenmount Hill to west
Date:	January 1996
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Greenmount Hill			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 12831	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		From 1829			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 205-206.			
Site Type		16			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Landmark	Present	Landmark	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					

Other Associated Persons	James Stirling, Robert Dale, Philip Chauncy, James Wright.		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	n/a		
Roof	n/a		
Other	n/a		
Modifications	n/a		
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			

Physical Description: Greenmount Hill dominates the landscape to the south of Great Eastern Highway as it climbs the escarpment on its way east to the hinterland and ultimately as the major road link to the Eastern States. Travelling west along the Highway the hill provides the first, and a most spectacular view for the traveller, day or night, across the broad coastal plain and airport, to the city, Swan River and ocean beyond. Flashing navigation beacons on the hill identify it at night. Other than for Mundaring Weir and the Helena River, Greenmount Hill is the major physical feature of the Shire of Mundaring that has State significance. Much of the hill has been cleared over the years and the scars of quarries are still apparent. However, there are still many trees on the upper sections of the hill which has been incorporated into a National Park which protects it and provides a balance to the John Forrest National Park on the northern side of the Highway. The two parks either side of the Highway play an important part in providing vital, contiguous habitats for remaining pockets of native flora and fauna unique to the Darling Range. One of the greatest threats to the hill's environment, and its flora in particular, is the invasion in recent years of exotic weeds such as 'Watsonia'.

The historic hill, which has provided survey, navigation and orientation references for the metropolitan area since the time of the first explorers, also had significance for the original inhabitants of the region as evidenced by several recorded aboriginal sites of significance.

History of Place / Site: When Lieutenant Governor James Stirling assigned himself the 4000 acres of Swan Location 16, its eastern most boundary was located near the summit of Greenmount Hill. When, why or from whom the name Greenmount originates has not been firmly established. The first known map to use the name Green Mount was published in !833.

Although Ensign Robert Dale reached the 209 metre summit of Greenmount on 18th October 1829, and Stirling had been in the vicinity a few weeks before that, they are not officially credited with using the name. Surveyor General John Septimus Roe's eye sketch of the Swan River in November 1829 does not use the name Greenmount. However, on 5th September 1831, when J.S. Roe instructed Dale about the route to York, he referred to Green Mount as a well known landmark. Even today, the Great Eastern Highway, at present the main route to the Eastern States, is said to travel 'up Greenmount', even though the road runs north of the actual hill.

In the early part of the colony's history the name 'Greenmount' covered a broad area. In the 1840s, the road to York was referred to as 'York Greenmount' and the road to Toodyay as 'Toodyay Greenmount'. In 1846, a survey of the York Road carried out by surveyor Philip Chauncy, mapped the area and noted the Green Mount hill. In 1854, Lieutenant Edward Du Cane from Guildford supervised the building of a convict depot near Greenmount Hill. Originally the barracks housed between 70 and 85 ticket of leave men. There was a cook-house, oven and fireplace and separate houses for the staff and stores. The men were employed clearing, forming and surfacing the York Road. In addition they dug roadside wells and cut timber for the Guildford Bridge and shingles for roofing.

By the mid 1860s, when many ticket of leave men had moved to private employment, the depot housed work release prisoners from Fremantle Gaol. From the 1870s, some men from the depot worked in the nearby Government bluestone quarry. In 1877, when Alfred Smith established his sawmill at Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) it was officially called York Greenmount Sawmill. In 1882, when contractor James Wright began work on the Eastern Railway the main construction camp was located west of Greenmount Hill. Greenmount was an original stopping point on the Eastern Railway and in 1891, a public picnic area called 'The Range' was created on land brought from Henry Brockman, the purchaser of Stirling's Swan Location 16. When the Greenmount Suburban Area was created between 1889 and 1890, it extended as far east as Mahogany Creek. In the late 1890s, sawmill operator Edmund Lacey quarried for granite and clay near Greenmount Hill, and 'Undercliffe', the residence of his daughter Clara and son-in-law Percy Robinson and its gardens attracted visitors by train.

In 1906, part of 'The Range' was excavated for a reservoir, and it exists in an enlarged and covered form at the corner of Coulston and Scott Streets. Like many areas in the 1920s, orchards in the area were eventually replaced by housing so that by 1937, a third of the Mundaring Roads Board population lived in Greenmount and Darlington. Post World War Two saw the former picnic reserve subdivision for housing. It had lost its bushland appeal as a result of training exercises for troops in both wars, and for many years it was a squatters camp. Greenmount Hill remains a state wide reference point with its air navigation beacon and the steep grades of Great Eastern Highway where it passes to the north of the actual hill.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

Greenmount Hill has *very high aesthetic, social, historic and scientific significance* for the State and the Shire of Mundaring because of its physical presence and landmark qualities. Its is of historic significance for Aboriginal sites, European settlement and scientific importance for the exploration and navigation of the region.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Greenmount Hill requires *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is strongly recommended that environmental management programmes are put in place to rehabilitate the natural environment and control invasive weeds threatening the remaining flora and fauna in the National Park and its surrounds.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 4, 5, 11, 12, 15, 36, 40, 113, 126, 191, 205, 206. ; MHHS File 'Greenmount'; Bourke, Michael. *On the Swan.,* pp. 184, 209, 252, 293, 299, 302.Hasluck, Alexandra. *Unwilling Immigrants,* p 85.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8572

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 102



Photo:	'Belle View'
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Belle View House			
Other Name (1)		Bellevue Holding Paddocks			
Other Name (2)		Helena Farm			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	10	Street Name	Library Way		
Suburb/Town		Bellevue			
Other Locational descriptor		Deposited Plan 418159			
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1887			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 221.			
Site Type *(see HCWA Type' List)*		1501			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Edward Robinson, Jack Goodchild	
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	brick		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	rear veranda removed to make it safe		
Condition	poor		
Integrity			
high, although much of its original joinery and floorboards removed in June 1997 in preparatio demolition. Structural fabric mostly intact but badly deteriorating.			
Description:			

Physical description:

Belle View sits on a high embankment over looking the Helena River flood plain in the western extremity of the Shire of Mundaring where it borders with the Shire of Swan. The house or homestead is in a very open position and faces the north from which it is approached. The rear of the house faces south across the river and some former outbuildings at the edge of the embankment have taken advantage of the fall in land to incorporate a cellar below them.

To the north of the house, adjacent to the driveway, is an old weatherboard stable building which is thought to pre-date the house and originally was next to a small mud brick cottage. The stables still contain their original stalls and compartments and have very high authenticity and integrity.

Belle View is a large but simply decorated *Federation* period, red brick, single storey homestead, having a wide frontage and being only two rooms deep. The front room on the east end projects forward and has a parapet gable end which gives the elevation an asymmetric appearance. The gable has a small rendered panel inscribed "Belle View A.D. 1887". The projecting room also defines the entry point on the full width veranda which also surrounds the house. The veranda is in a bad state of repair with the original timber posts, which supported the concave corrugated iron roof sheeting, having been replaced with pipe columns. The front north-east corner is unroofed and the deterioration of the veranda across the back has resulted in its complete removal except for some floor boards.

Over recent years the land surrounding the homestead has been subdivided in accordance with structure plan 74. Heritage Precinct Design Guidelines exist for the locality to ensure that surrounding residences are compatible.

The “Belle View” homestead forms a visual focus from the main entry from Wilkins Street.

History of Place / Site:

In the late 1870's, and prior to his purchase of the area later to be known as 'Belle View', Edward Robinson had pastoral interests in Croyden Station, a sheep run near Roebourne in Western Australia's north-west. 'Belle View' was part of James Stirling's original 4,000 acre Woodbridge Grant, which Henry Brockman purchased in 1883, and subsequently sub-divided. Robinson, uncle of Percy Robinson of Undercliffe bought 750 acres (304ha) and built the single-storey 'Belle View' home. It was constructed of local clay bricks, made on the property and provided a more substantial residence than the mud brick house dating from the 1840's, which was demolished in c. 1973/4. 'Belle View' also featured servants quarters, kitchen, baker's oven and a smoke room for curing meats, attached to the rear of the main building by a wide veranda.

The weatherboard and iron roofed stables, located north-west of the house are thought to predate 'Belle View' and include the remnants of a 'blackboy' / grass tree trunk floor. This flooring material, of which few example are thought to remain so close to Perth, was installed to protect horses hooves. The farm which began as a dairy, was considered a model of its era. Edward Robinson was extensively involved in the community, serving as a Justice of the Peace, member of the Greenmount Road Board (1908-1913) and financing the building of the Anglican Church in Clayton Street, Bellevue in memory of his wife. Following her death in 1909 he built a new house called 'Melita' which is of considerable significance and still exists nearby in Clayton Street. After Robinson's death in 1913, the property, minus the northern areas he had already sub-divided and sold, was purchased in 1921, by the pastoral company, Elder Smith. Until his death in 1959, the 'Belle View' property was occupied and managed by Jack Goodchild, Robinson's former coachman and resident stockman for Elder Smith. Nearby Goodchild Oval is named after him.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	1
Statement of Significance	

Belle View House and Stables, Bellevue, a single-storey, brick and metal, Victorian Regency style residence and timber and metal stables, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is a fine demonstration of the Victorian Regency architectural style, in a mid to late 19th Century farm and residence;
- the place is comparatively rare and retains a moderate degree of authenticity and integrity;
- the stables are a relatively rare, surviving example of rural architecture of the period, and have the potential to add to the knowledge of transport, farming and husbandry practices no longer used;
- the place has strong associations with Edward Robinson, pastoralist, farmer, politician and developer who was part of the socially influential group known as the 'Nor'Westers';
- the residence is an excellent representative example of a substantial residence built by an influential Western Australian who acquired prosperity prior to the gold rush period;

- the place has associations with Governor Stirling's Woodbridge land grant, later purchased by Henry Brockman, and was formerly part of the last of several original large rural land holdings left in the district; and,
- the place has given its name to the suburb of Bellevue which is an example of an early planned suburb compared to the adjacent town of Midland which just grew around 'The Junction'.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
'Belle View' requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and,* in accordance with its statement of significance, *the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place*. It is strongly recommended that investigations be carried out to ascertain whether there are any provisions under the Heritage Act, Town Planning Act and the Shire's Town Planning Schemes that can be utilised to encourage and/or finance the conservation of 'Belle View' and its stables. Any proposals allowing future subdivision must ensure that the homestead and stables are retained on a sufficiently large site area so as to protect the significance of its setting. It is also recommended that a Conservation Plan be carried out to identify significant fabric and guide any future restoration, alterations and adaptations.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 221; MHHS file “Bellevue”; Callow Bruce and Assoc. *Belle View Heritage Assessment,* HCWA May 1997.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inherit database no.	3836



Belle View c.1935 *(Source: City of Swan Local History Collection)*



The Homestead. Elders' Paddocks, "Belle View". Early 1950s
(Source: City of Swan Local History Collection)



'Belle View' from the north east, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 103



Photo:	Dalry Road, Darlington
Date:	November 2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Dalry Road Precinct		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number		Street Name	Dalry Road	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*				
Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)	c. 1900's, 1930's			
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details	MHHS			
Site Type	0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*				

Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Neilson family, Hal Missingham.			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	various				
Roof	various				
Other					
Modifications	various				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

Dalry Road, Darlington typifies the essence that made up the original character of Darlington. Many of the original houses displaying the variety of materials that gives Darlington a diversify rather than a sameness; the coming together of bush settings and domestic gardens; the winding road that follows the landform requiring residents to drive around huge boulders in the road rather than push nature aside, are all factors that contribute to character of the village that residents so fervently defend.

History of Place / Site:
The area around Dalry Road, Darlington contains various residences which contribute to an understanding of the evolutionary history of the Darlington area. One of the oldest residences is a granite, turn-of-the-century house on the corner of Lionel and Dalry Road. It was formerly the home of J.O. Neilson, an optician, thought to be one of the first owners of a motor car in Darlington. In the 1920's, like "Leithdale", Dalry House became a guest house, offering visitors recreation at the nearby golf course, tennis courts and adjacent bush. Further down Dalry Road, closer to Hillsden (formerly Government Road), Dalry Lodge operated as a guest house from after World War I up to the early 1950's. When she worked at Dalry Lodge, Joan Digby described the kitchen as having a 10ft wood stove. Her accommodation was a 9ft x 5ft hut.

The first owner of Dalry Lodge is thought to have been Mr. Barker, who was friendly with the Neilsons at Dalry House. Near Dalry Lodge and on the northern side of the road, is Blackwood (c. 1906) built by the founder of the WA Rose Society. Blackwood is typical of the jarrah/weatherboard and iron-roofed residences of the time and also included a gardener's cottage which in more recent times was the home of artist, teacher and gallery director, the late Hal Missingham. There are a series of smaller timber and stone cottages, and also of note are the dry stone walls leading up to the Montrose Steps, and large granite boulder in the path of Dalry Road east.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance
The Dalry Road area of Darlington has *very high aesthetic, historic and social significance* for the community of Darlington and the Shire of Mundaring in helping to identify an intrinsic character that defines a hills lifestyle and ambience that is not otherwise easily understood or appreciated.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Dalry Road, area should become *a precinct* within the overall village precinct plan for Darlington in the Shires Town Planning scheme and all existing properties should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric and surrounding environment; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition. The extent of the precinct should be defined by including the full width and depth of properties along Dalry Road from Darlington Road through to the Railway reserve. This should not be seen as a limiting factor on the development or alteration of existing properties but more one of sensitive and sympathetic treatment of the existing and future built and natural environment.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. ch. 11, p. 201; MHHS file 'Darlington'.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8573



Front, south elevation of Dalry House, cnr Lionel Road (January 1996) (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 104



Photo:	Front elevation of the former house
Date:	15 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Lion Mill Headmaster's House (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Mt Helena Playgroup			
Other Name (2)		Milperra House			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	14	Street Name	Chidlow Street		
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.875330	Longitude	116.215520

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
045012	378	DP192851	LR3107/786

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c. 1897
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot I. ibid. p. 84, Mt Helena Playgroup.
Site Type	Individual Building or Group

Architectural Style		Victorian Georgian			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	School Quarters	Present		Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Timber weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	Adapted for range of uses				
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	Moderate

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This simple timber framed rectangular building has a pitched roof extending over the front elevation to create the verandah roof which is supported on simple timber posts. The verandah has a timber balustrade and approached by stairs which provides a view over the elevated site.

The walls are clad with weatherboard and a fibre cement contemporary product on some elevations. The windows which can be seen are timber framed sash windows. The centrally placed main entrance is a double door with 2 over 2 panes in the upper portions.

The building is located within a landscaped garden. The site is currently fenced to prevent access [2024].

History of Place / Site:

The building now vacant was originally the headmaster's residence for the Lion Mill (Mt. Helena) School. In 1884, land for a school at Lion Mill had been reserved south-west of Abraham White's Mill. The school was not built then and instead in 1890, the 50 or so children used the newly-built timber hall as a part-time school.

In c 1893, the school became full-time and Teacher Charles Rooney began fighting for a proper schoolroom. A one-roomed, timber, weatherboard and iron-roofed schoolroom opened in February 1897. Whether the headmaster's quarters were built then or later has not been established, but it bears a strong resemblance to the 1896 Sawyers Valley School quarters.

The chimney evident in the 1995 photograph of the building has been removed.

The name Milperra which is apparent in signage on the building may originate with the NSW town of that name.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development

Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good largely intact example of a Victorian Georgian style building executed in timber and corrugated metal sheeting.
- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Lion Mill settlement in the late 19th century.
- The place has historic value for its provision of education to the children of Lion Mill.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 83-5, 89, 105; Mt. Helena Playgroup
Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.

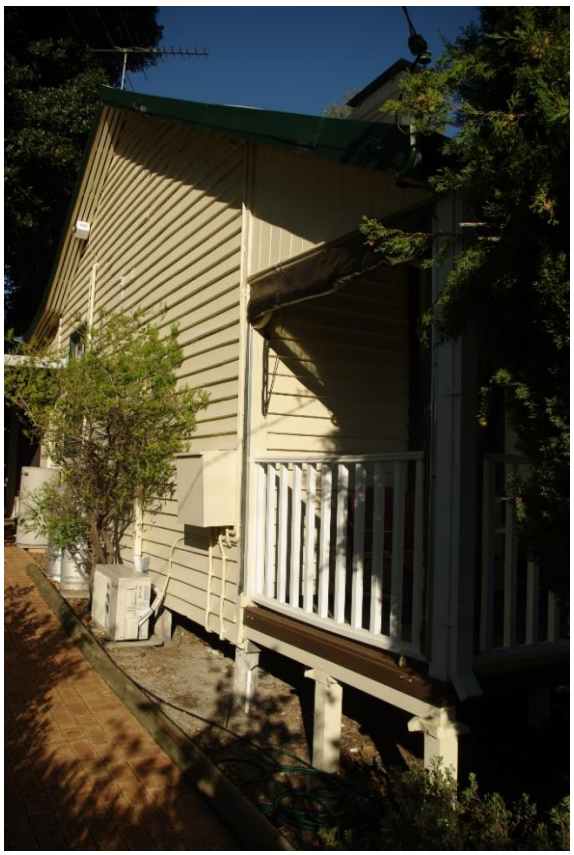
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Additional images 15 April 2024 by Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society





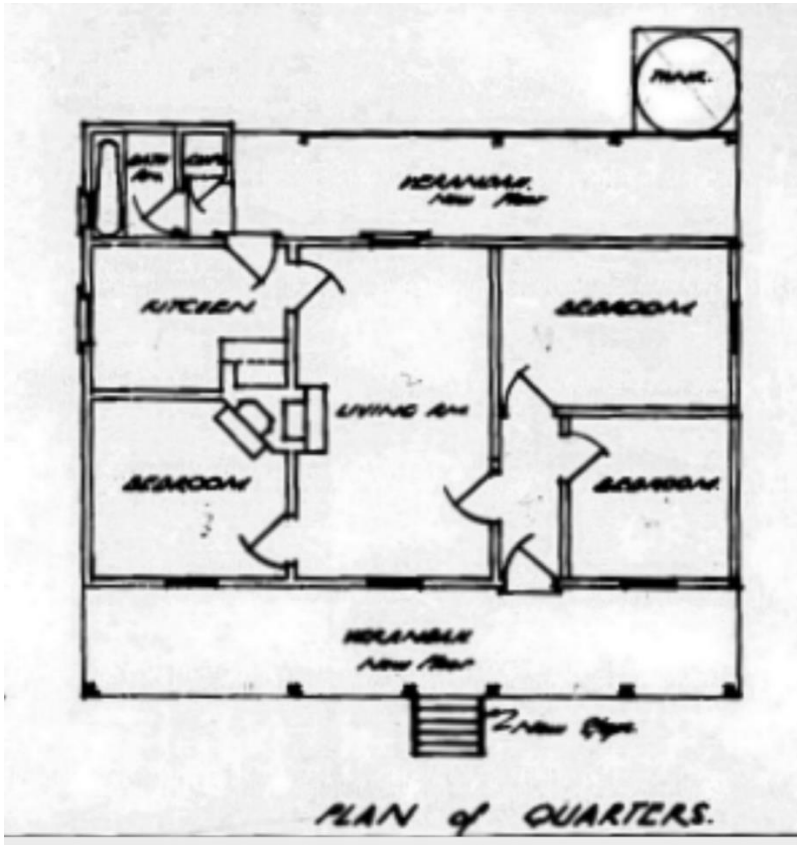





MILPERRA



Front elevation, July 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Plan of the Mount Helena Headmasters Quarters, no date
(Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 105



Photo:	Front, south and east facing elevations
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Last Gangers Cottage			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	3	Street Name	McVicar Place		
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*					
Land Description *:*					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		c. 1896			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 83; Jenny Mackintosh			
Site Type		0101			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original		Present		Other	

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	corrugated iron	asbestos sheeting	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	additions and enclosures to rear		
Condition	poor		
Integrity			
fair			
Description:			

The old ganger's house in Mt Helena sits above the road on a gently sloping block. The corrugated iron cottage has had a typical two room plan with front veranda and rear leanto accommodation which has now been added to on several occasions. The roof form is simple with a long ridge running between two gable ends on the east and west with a slight change in pitch as the roof extends out over the veranda. The front veranda is supported up off the ground on timber stumps and has a picket balustrade running between roof support columns. There is a substantial brick chimney on the east gable end wall and virtually no decoration externally on the house.

History of Place / Site: The last ganger's cottage in Mt. Helena. Built of corrugated iron. Near Pioneer Park. The neighbouring house was demolished on 29th March 1995. One of the few remaining examples of the typical housing of the men and their families who worked on the Eastern Railway.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Mt Helena ganger's cottage has high social and historic significance for the Shire as it is one of few remaining examples and demonstrates a way of life.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mt Helena ganger's cottage should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 83.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*

Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8574



Front, south and east facing elevations, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 106



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	27 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Gianni Residence and Cash Shop (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Community Pantry			
Other Name (2)		Costume Hire Shop			
Other Name (3)		Lion Mill Pottery Store			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	1355	Street Name	Keane Street East		
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena			
Other Locational descriptor		Corner of Coyne Street			
GPS		Latitude	-31.877490	Longitude	116.211750

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
------	24	P5229	1861/804

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	c1930
Construction Date (2)	1950s

Source/Details					
Site Type					
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present		Other	Shop
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials					
Walls	Stone				
Roof	Terracotta tiles	CGI			
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Fair				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This place is comprised of two structures; the portion to the rear of the lot is the oldest and demonstrates elements of the Inter War California Bungalow style in stone and casement windows with quoining. The corrugated metal roof is pitched and extends over the front verandah, an enclosed section features double doors with multiple panes in the upper section.

Some elevations of the older portion of the building are rendered and there is a cellar accessed from the Coyne Street side.

Adjoining this residence is a stone and tile former residence that has partially rendered walls, a verandah across the front elevation with the verandah roof of tiles supported on simple timber posts. The front elevation has a centrally placed front entrance flanked by casement windows.

The building is located on a sloped site which has enabled the construction of the cellar on the lower (Coyne Street) side. The triangular shaped lot is largely cleared although there are some mature trees on the boundary and close to the oldest portion of the house.

History of Place / Site:

The oldest section of this building was constructed c1930 for Luigi (Lou) Gianni (1889-1964) as a home for himself and his wife Rosa (1884-1959). The Italian born couple had lived in regional WA in previous years and are first recorded in the electoral rolls living in Mount Helena in 1931.

The later smaller addition with the tile roof was probably built in the late 1940s and was first used as a store known as the 'Cash Shop'. This portion of the building has also been a private residence, costume shop and a pottery and gift shop.

The Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum have notes from a conversation with Dan Gianni on 6 August 2002 by Brian Marshall.

"Dan came to Mount Helena in the 1940s as a 17 year old and lived in the area until 1967/68. He worked as a builder and renovator. Dan's uncle, Lou (Luigi) Gianni built

a stone house in Keane Street (1355 Keane St East) during the Depression. He later added a room on the front where he opened a 'Cash Shop'. The building was later leased by other people and once used as a Costume Hire Shop. Dan's uncle, Louis [Luigi] Gianni built the stone house (now the Costume Hire Shop) during the Depression and leased it to Bill and Mary Wright. The front room was the shop."

Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum also supplied notes from a conversation with Tom and Rosemary Ball July 2002 by Brian Marshall

"Louis (Luigi) Gianni owned the building located near the corner of Evans Street and Keane Street, where the Lion Mill Costume Hire shop is now. He built a house on the site and the shop was added later. He ran it as a 'Cash Store'."

During World War II, the building was the headquarters of the Mount Helena Troop of the 10th Light Horse Regiment. This regiment was established by Mr Cameron in 1939 just prior to the start of WWII. The Troop had members from around the Shire including Chidlow and Sawyers Valley.

It is possible that Luigi Gianni was interred during this period which enabled the place to be used by the 10th Light Hors.

The Mount Helena Troop did their training on the old community oval on Bernard Street, near the Kennedy's Fuel Depot.

The Troop would sometimes ride on their horses to the Claremont Showgrounds from Mount Helena (where they would stay the night), before heading to Naval Base and then back again to Mount Helena.

The WA 10th Light Horse Regiment was the last one in Australia and was disbanded in April 1944.

From the available evidence, Luigi and Rosa returned to the house after World War II and after Rosa's death in 1959, Lou stayed on for a few years before his death in 1964.

The building is currently [2024] used as a Community Pantry.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Governing: Law, Order and Defence International Links.
Significance category	Category 2 – Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- This place demonstrates elements of the Post War international style and the Inter war California Bungalow Style.
- The place has historic value for its connection with the settlement of the district in the Inter war period by Italian migrant Luigi Gianni and his family.

- The place has historic value for its association with the Mount Helena Troop of the 10th Light Horse Regiment who used the building as its headquarters during World War Two.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. Mundaring and Hills Historical Society Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

View of the (1940s) portion of building. Source Shire of Mundaring, December 2023.

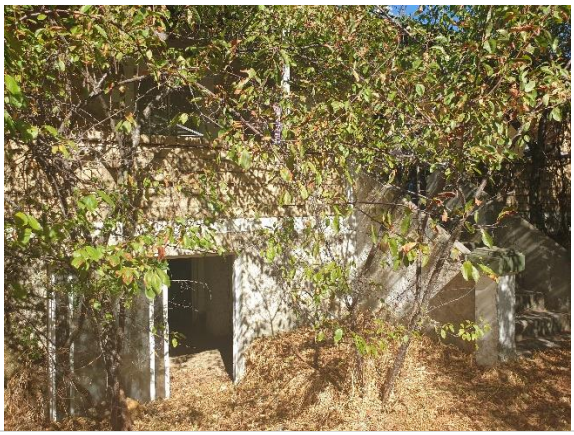


Additional photographs of the oldest portion of the building by Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 8 April 2024.







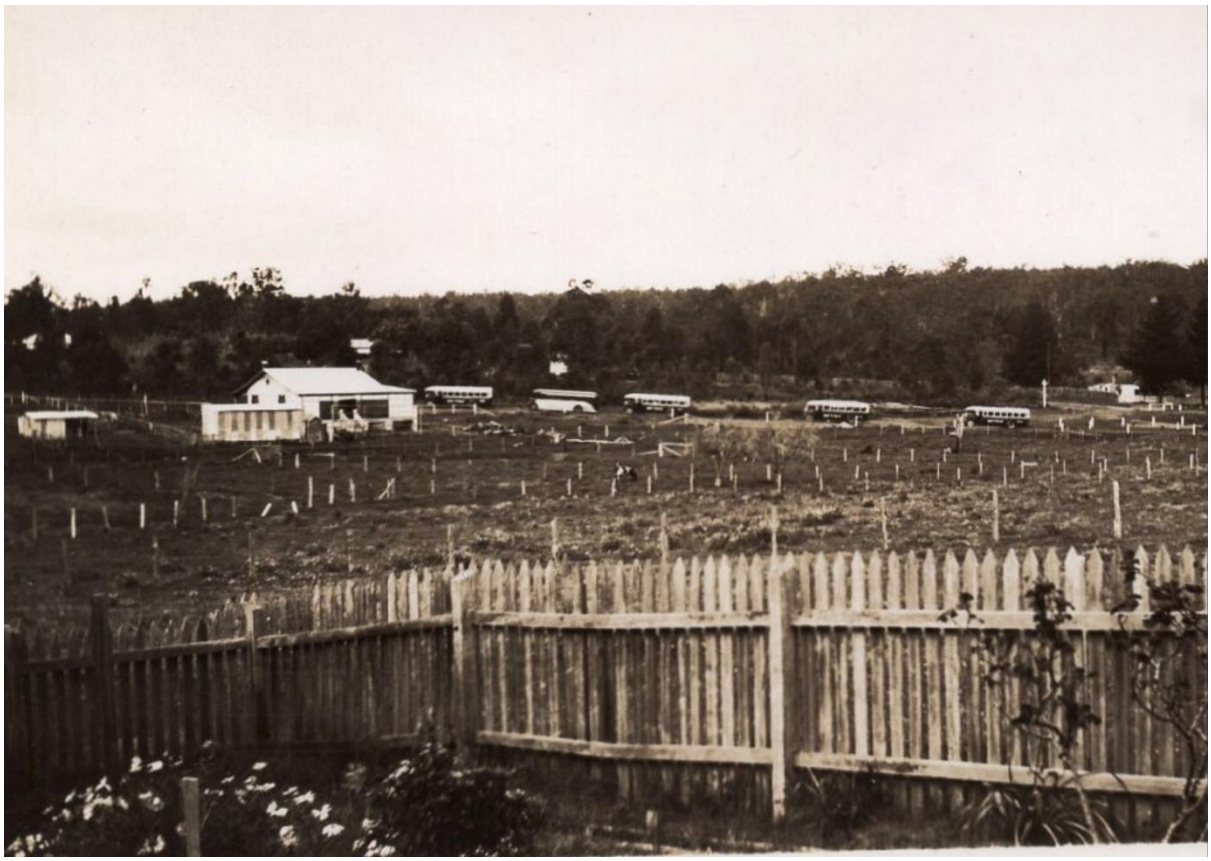








View showing older section to rear, right of photo, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



View of the first portion of the building c1922 at left. Looking toward Keane Street. (This date is doubtful given the information that the house was built during the Depression, suggest it is more likely to be during War Time)
(Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 107



Photo:	View of the remnant well/soak lining boards
Date:	8 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Sandalwood Distillery Well (fmr)			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	1750	Street Name	Alice Road		
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Lat	-31.862930	Long	116.200840

Land Description:			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	Lot 129	DP222834	354/167A

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	C1915
Construction Date (2)	

Source/Details		*Truth*, 6 July 1918, p. 1. Army 1 mile series map			
Site Type					
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Sandalwood Distillery	Present	Vacant	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Leo Braddock			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other	Jarrah lining boards				
Modifications					
Condition	Poor				
Integrity*:*		Authenticity			
Low		Low			
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
There remaining evidence of this former well/soak are some vertical timber lining boards at the base of a valley within a wooded site, east of Alice Road.

History of Place / Site:
This feature is likely to date from the enterprise begun in the 1910s, probably during World War I by Leo Braddock.

In an article in the *Truth* newspaper in 1918, Leo Braddock, a Lands Department officer, is celebrated for his enterprise in establishing this factory to manufacture Sandalwood Oil from the plentiful supplies in Western Australia. One of the motivations for establishing the factory was the increase in demand for the product to treat syphilis.

The process was relatively straightforward, the wood was crushed to a fine powder and left in vats with some undisclosed chemicals to activate the oil to rise to the surface to be skimmed off. Initially the plan was to erect the factory in Bayswater, however the water was not of the quality needed.

The business found it difficult to export the product in subsequent years because of various limits on exports to other countries. It is not known when the factory closed.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Economy: Commerce Economy: Rural Occupations
Significance category	Category 4 – Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 93. Landgate Aerial Photographs *The Westralian Worker,* 10 October 1919, p. 4.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph, Source Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 27 May 2024.



Annotated aerial view of the site showing the location in relation to Alice Road, Mount Helena. Source Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 27 May 2024.





Portion of Army 1 mile series map showing the location of the well/soak. Source Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 108



Photo:	Westward view
Date:	November 2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring Recreation Ground	
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Sports Ground	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	50	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1901
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, ibid. p. 118.
Site Type	0299

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Recreation Ground	Present	Recreation Ground	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Mathieson Jacoby, Charles Byfield			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	various				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	various				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					

The Mundaring Recreation Ground comprises a full-size, grassed football oval, c1989 brick club rooms, corrugated iron former agricultural pavilion come change rooms, four bitumen basketball courts and extensive gravel carparks. Other than the old change rooms, few reminders of the former activities of the site remain.

History of Place / Site: In the 1880's, this area had been the original camp-site and well for Mundaring before the townsite was gazetted in 1898. For obvious reasons, it was known locally as "Cold Alley Settlement". At that time the well was known as Byfield's Well. In July 1901, M.H. Jacoby, Chairman of Mundaring's first Progress Committee and later local M.L.A., succeeded in having the area now known as the Mundaring Recreation Ground cleared. His initial suggestions in August 1897, had been rejected by those responsible for the Coolgardie Water Supply Scheme because of the possibility that the Helena Reservoir would be polluted. To avoid this problem, the recreation area now known as Harry Riseborough Oval, on the north side of Great Eastern Highway, was reserved, but work did not begin here until July 1927. Initially then, Jacoby had his way and the Mundaring Showground in Mundaring Weir Road was built and used for sports meetings, log chops and in the 1920s and 30s for brumby races. In February 1937, the Mundaring Road Board called tenders for the erection of 60 x 40 foot hall at the showgrounds. In September 1940, permission was given for horses from the Tenth Light Horse Regiment to use the ground for grazing.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Mundaring Recreation Ground has *high social and historic significance* to the Shire and the Mundaring community for its past and present activities.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The Mundaring Recreation Ground should be retained and conserved if possible failing which photograph and record its significance prior to any major redevelopment or demolition. Overall the site should be retained for uses that associate it with the past activities. Interpretive material describing the history and associations of the site should be displayed in a suitable location to provide an understanding of the significance of the place.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 117-8, 120. MHHS File -'Mundaring', and *Swan Express,* 22 Jul 1927, 12Sept 1940.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8575



North-east elevation, looking west to ground and score-board (January 1996) (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Mundaring Recreation Ground (November 2023)
(Photograph taken by Shire of Mundaring)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 109



Photo:	Front (north) elevation to Great Eastern Highway
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Sawyers Valley Tavern	
Other Name (1)		Sawyers Valley Hotel	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	10860	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1930s			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 107.			
Site Type		0506			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Hotel	Present	Tavern	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)	W.G. (Bill) Bennett		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	brick	rendered plaster	
Roof	terra-cotta tiles		
Other			
Modifications	minor alterations and enclosures		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			

Physical Description:

The single storey, Sawyers Valley Tavern is one of the few *Art Deco* style buildings in the Shire other than some minor elements on several residences. The scale of the former hotel is quite modest compared to other *Art Deco* hotels of the period. The front elevation (facing the road and the north) retains much of its original form although it has unfortunately been adorned with advertising hoardings around the roof-line; lattice work to define a 'drive-in' bottle shop and vertical pipe balustrading to the wrap around veranda on the north and west sides. The overall character of the building is quite simply detailed and the principal focus of *Art Deco* decoration is the projection through the tiled roof at the main entry of a tall, stepped, rounded and 'streamlined' rendered parapet element. Several stepped, rendered chimneys complete the hipped, mottled terra-cotta tiled roof-scape. The front walls of the former hotel feature a face red brick dado which has rough render, perhaps over the original smooth render, above up to the underside of the roof.

History of Place / Site:

In 1874, the land on which the present Sawyers Valley Tavern is built was owned by ex-convict Lot Leather. Leather began pit sawing at Sawyers Valley soon after he arrived on the convict ship “Clyde” in 1863. In the mid 1880’s, next to his homestead on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), he built a store to serve the Eastern Railway construction workforce and the local sawyers. A few years later, he replaced the store with a hotel. Even when the railway was finished, the Sawyers Valley Hotel attracted locals from the nearby sawmills. In the mid 1890’s, E.G. Lacey’s Enterprise Sawmill employed up to 70 men and 30 found work in the Gem and Federation sawmills.

The recreation ground on the west side of the hotel was the venue for sports meetings promoted by subsequent publicans, including J.H. Kendall who was licensee for 21 years.

The core of the present tavern was built in the 1930’s, when the Kellys held the licence. It is believed to have been designed by W.G. (Bill) Bennett, in the “Art Deco” style. Although in recent years the building has been modified, it remains the only Art Deco hotel and one of few prominent buildings from that period in the Shire of Mundaring. It has been listed by the Art Deco Society.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The Sawyers Valley Tavern has *high aesthetic and social significance* for the local community and the Shire of Mundaring. The *aesthetic significance* is highlighted by the building's *Art Deco* character that is unique in the Shire. The site also has *historic significance* as the location of Lot Leather's former store and hotel.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Sawyers Valley Tavern requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is also strongly recommended that, at an appropriate time in the future, modifications are carried out to either remove or better integrate the advertising hoardings, bottle shop and lattice and veranda balustrades on the front elevations of the tavern. All elements of the original *Art Deco* decoration should be protected and restored wherever possible whilst maintaining a clear definition between original and new fabric.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. p. 102, 105, 106, 107.; MHHS File, 'Sawyers Valley'.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8576



Sawyers Valley Hotel 1920s (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Front (north) elevation to Great Eastern Highway, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 110



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Alice Robert's House			
Other Name (1)		Station Master's House			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	165	Street Name	Martin Road		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Lat	-31.905930	Long	116.164660

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	9	D2816	1521/934

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1920's
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS, Maureen Tie.
Site Type	Individual Building or Group
Use(s) of Place *:*	

Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Alice Roberts			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Timber Weatherboard				
Roof	Zincalume				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This timber framed and weatherboard clad residence has an 'H' plan form with projecting bays that feature timbered gables and casement windows. The roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting and a chimney is located in the centre of the roof.

An awning is located between the two projecting wings which creates a verandah accessed by stairs. The front entry is located on this verandah as is a pair of casement windows.

A carport is located on the front property boundary and a timber picket fence with a lych gate enclose the formally planted front yard.

History of Place / Site:
This residence originally constructed to house the local Mundaring Station-master, Mr. Frank Roberts (c1872-1925), and his family comprising Alice Eliza Hunt (c1888-1990) and their three children. Frank Roberts had been working as Station master around WA for some years including Midland. In 1917, the Roberts family were living in Mundaring and previous research has determined that this place was built c1920.

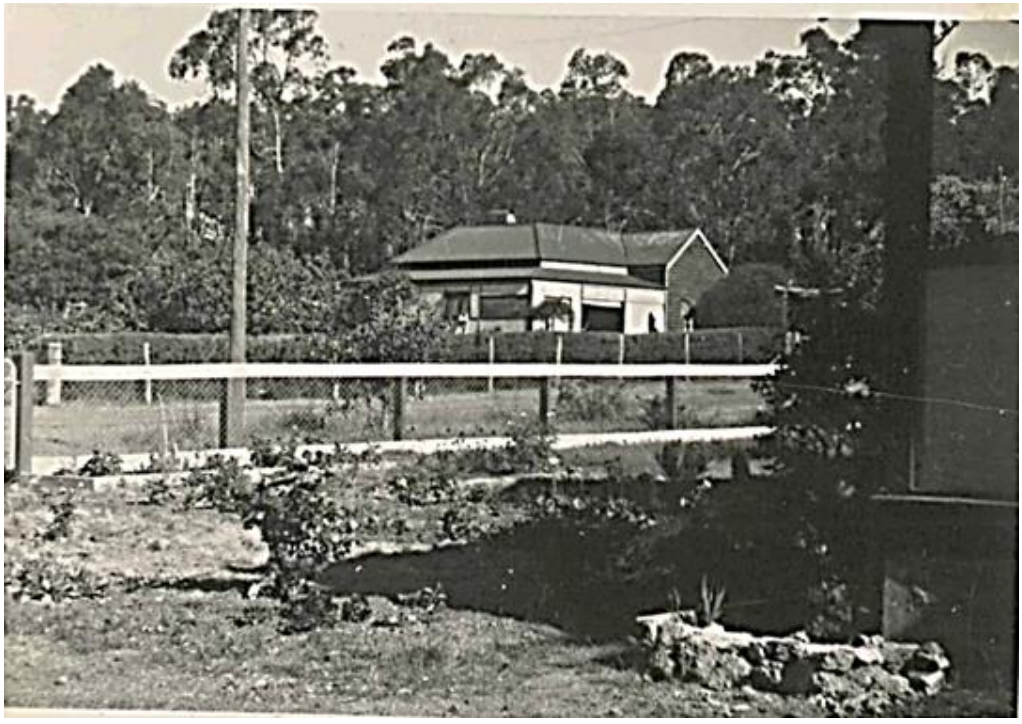
Sadly Frank Roberts died in 1925 aged 53 and Alice lived on until the great age of 102. She lived at this house until at least 1977.

Aerial photographs indicate that the place has undergone several programs of additions and alterations, including the addition of the projecting wing on the northern elevation in 2003.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance
• The place has aesthetic value as a simple expression of the Inter War California Bungalow style demonstrated in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of the railways with the Shire of Mundaring which were very important in the development of industry and the community. • The place has historic value for its connection with Station Master Mr Roberts and his family who lived at the house for many decades and were active in the community.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid.; MHHS, Maureen Tie, ' Mundaring File'. Landgate Aerial Photographs. *The Swan Express,* 15 May 1925, p. 4.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



Robert's house, Martin Road, Mundaring (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 111



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Hampton			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	2775	Street Name	Jacoby Street		
Suburb/Town		Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor		------			
Rectangle	61 60	Latitude		Longitude	

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	2	DP222865	1698/853

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1933
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS File ' Mundaring', and Maureen Tie.
Site Type	Individual Building or Group

Architectural Style		Inter War California Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		James Wells			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	Timber	Timber frame			
Roof	Terracotta tile				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This single storey rendered brick residence with a terracotta tile roof has an asymmetric plan form with projecting bay that has a timbered gable and centrally placed casement windows with a tiled awning.

The awning protects the entrance to the residence on one side and on the other side of the projecting bay is a garage with double timber doors with small panes of glass in the upper portion.

A wire mesh fence is located on the front property boundary and many mature shrubs obscure views of the residence.

History of Place / Site:

This house was built in 1933, by local storekeepers James Murray Wells (1876-1953) and his wife Elizabeth Catherine, nee Armstrong (1878-1943).

At the time, James Wells owned Mundaring's first store in Jacoby Street, west of the Hall, which had been built in c 1898 by John Frank.

In April 1929, the *Swan Express* reported that following his training at Point Cook in Victoria, James Wells junior was off to England to train with the Royal Air Force.

Aerial photographs indicate that the place has not changed significantly in form or extent since the mid 20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development

Significance category	Category 3 Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Mundaring townsite and community in the 1930s.
- The place has historic value for its connection with James and Elizabeth Wells who were active in the Mundaring community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 118, 127, 129.
MHHS File 'Mundaring, and Maureen Tie;
Swan Express, 12th April 1929.
Landgate Aerial Photographs

Listing :	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs by Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 8 April 2024.

















Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 112



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Monte Verdi			
Other Name (1)		Fettuccia Residence			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	16	Street Name	Old York Road		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Lat	-31.900350	Long	116.055190

Land Description *:*			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	305	DP32594	1249/228

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1977			
Construction Date (2)		1994/5 - 3rd floor			
Source/Details		MHHS			
Site Type		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style		Post War International			
Use(s) of Place					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Giovanni Fettuccia			

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	Rendered Brick	Concrete	
Roof	Terracotta Tile		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition			

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
Local landmark clearly visible from Great Eastern Highway. Three storey, mainly concrete house with a tile roof of a distinctive profile.

History of Place / Site:
Giovanni (Jack) Fettuccia (c1920-2011) arrived in Fremantle, Western Australia from Naples, Italy as a 31 year old on board the ship, *Roma* on 1st October 1951. Jack first gained employment with the Sabrook family in York, working as a farmer where he settled and established a home.

In 1955, Jack's daughter Iolanda joined him in York, and in 1957 he was granted Australian citizenship. In 1958, Jack's wife, Assunta (c1921-2012) and their son Angelo joined the family.

The family relocated to Perth where Jack and Angelo established a successful concrete materials business, Midland Cement Products (in 2024 known as Midland Cement Materials) in Bellevue. The business is still operating under the management of the Fettuccia family.

It is believed this house was built c1977 for the Fettuccia family and over the years since then there have been several programs of additions and alterations, all featuring concrete construction. The name Monte Verdi is translated as 'Green Mountain' and is appropriate for the elevated site of the residence.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary industry Economy: Workers and working Cultural Life: Domestic life
Significance category	Category 4 Some significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This prominent place with its eclectic style is a landmark in the district.
- The place has historic value for its association with the story of migration following World War II by Europeans who contributed to the Western Australian community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid.;
MHHS.
Landgate Aerial Photographs and Land information
Australian Electoral Rolls.
Midland and Districts Historical Society
Metropolitan Cemetries Board
National Archives of Australia

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 113



Photo:	North elevation
Date:	2020
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Shire of Mundaring Administrative Centre	
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Road Board	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	7000	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		February 1926, 1935 (alterations), December 1965 (extensions) opened by Premier David Brand			
Construction Date (2)		Current Shire offices February 1983			
Source/Details		*Swan Express* February 1926; Elliot, I. ibid. p. 289: Shire of Mundaring Information Office, opening plaque			
Site Type		0801			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Office Administration	Present	Office Administration	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)	Current offices (1983) - R.J. Ferguson and Associates		
Other Associated Persons	David Brand, Sir Richard Trowbridge		
Construction Materials *:*			
Walls	brick		
Roof	tiled (old offices)	asbestos slates (new office)	
Other			
Modifications	various extensions to old office		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
Very high			
Description:			

Physical Description:
The original Mann Street Shire Offices on the site fronting Great Eastern Highway, had been added to several times and the verandas enclosed before being demolished in 1982, to make way for the new offices. The old Shire Secretary's house, built 1947, remains and exhibits minor elements of *art deco* which were common in the post war period. The old house is now an annexe to the new building, providing office accommodation for community and recreation staff.



North elevation of 'Old' Shire Secretary's House, 1982/1983
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

The new Shire offices, built in 1982 and officially opened in February 1983. are a good example of the *Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional or "WA School" style* of R.J. Ferguson and Associates: Architects. The extensive single storey building has a strong horizontal profile with a large roof encompassing wide verandas. It uses natural looking materials to acknowledge the local environment and climate which is indicative of the philosophy of the "*WA School"* which sought to identify a vernacular style.

History of Place / Site: Between 1906 and 1925, the original Greenmount Road Board administrative building was located in Mt Helena, then known as Lion Mill. In February 1926, with the emergence of Mundaring as the main centre of the district, a new building was opened in what was then Mann Street. The *Swan Express* described its exterior as having a veranda, and the interior as being painted white. The interior space, which seems to have served as both office and boardroom, had a strong room located in one corner. The room had two doors, two windows, wall ventilators and a fire place. Soon after the Greenmount Road District changed to the Mundaring Road District on 29th March 1934, work began on improvements and alterations to the administrative building. The improvements, which may have included demolishing the older room, were officially opened on 7th February 1935, by Mr R. Rattray. A post Second World War civic rose garden was planted on the Great Eastern Highway frontage. The last substantial alterations to this building took place in 1965, and were opened by the then Premier David Brand on 14th December 1965.



Mundaring Road Board Offices (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

In January 1961, the Mundaring Road District became the Shire of Mundaring. By the late 1970s, it became obvious that the ad hoc additions to the shire's administrative building were inadequate to meet the needs of an expanding population base. The third and current building was designed by architects R. J. Ferguson and Associates and was opened on 12th February 1983, by the State Governor Sir Richard Trowbridge KCVO. KSTJ. Those present included the Shire President Tom Broz and the Shire Clerk Max Williams.



Front elevation of administration building (June 1981)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility;: Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Council Offices of the Shire of Mundaring at Great Eastern Highway, Mundaring have *high aesthetic, historic and social significance* for the people of the Shire as the centre of Local Government since 1926. *Aesthetically* they provide a very good example of late twentieth century architecture from the *"WA School"*.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Offices of the Shire of Mundaring require the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Interpretive material and photographs of the earlier premises and the development of the Shire should be displayed in a prominent location to provide an understanding of the significance of the place (see also Site 198).

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 289-291.; *Swan Express* February 1926; Mundaring Shire Information Services Dept.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*

Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



North elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 114



Photo:	Mundaring Community Sculpture Park
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mundaring Sculpture Park	
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Community Park	
Other Name (2)		Mundaring Railway Station and Railway Reserve	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 332	Street Name	Jacoby Street
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*			

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1898 (railway platform)
Construction Date (2)	1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1995. sculpture park
Source/Details	Elliot I. p. 117: Lyn Harkins, Mundaring Arts Centre
Site Type	16

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Railway Reserve	Present	Sculpture Park	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Ross Donaldson, Phil Palmer, Trevor Woodward, Andra Kins etc			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		see history notes below			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
very high					
Description:					

Physical Description:

The Mundaring Sculpture Park is located amongst trees on the railway reserve at the southern boundary of the town centre. Numerous sculptures from prominent State and local artists are strategically placed throughout the reserve in the naturally landscaped park setting complimented by a performance amphitheatre space centred on the old railway platform, and several grassed, small picnic/recreation spaces. The route of the old railway line itself is now part of a continuous walk/bridle trail throughout the Shire and forms a linear axis for the Sculpture Park.

History of Place / Site: This linear sculpture park, which occupies a small section along the route of the original Eastern Railway Reserve in Mundaring, is an ongoing project which was officially opened as part of Bicentennial celebrations on 11th September 1988. The main conceptual design for the park arose from a report prepared in 1984, for the Mundaring Park Committee, by architect Ross Donaldson and landscape architect Phil Palmer, with the assistance of artist Trevor Woodward. The Committee, now headed by Ross Donaldson, included various Community Arts Officers, members of the Mundaring Arts Board, Shire of Mundaring, Mundaring Ratepayers Association and Andra Kins, who later became Executive Director of the Crafts Council of WA. Initially the artists represented in the park were Hans Arkeveld, Ron Gomboc, Richard Fry, Peter Dailey, Jon Tarry, and Stuart Elliot, whose vandalised tourist figures were restored on site in June 1990. In 1989, on the embankment opposite the former Mundaring Railway platform, work began on the amphitheatre. Nearby, a signal sculpture acknowledging the site's railway heritage and designed by Alan Clark, was opened in 1990. Since then, two sound sculptures, one by Ron Sims (1992), and one by Nola Farman (1995) have been added to the park. Since its opening in late 1988, the park has gained Australia wide recognition for its community arts focus. The importance of the sculptures has been recognised in the renaming of the park to Mundaring Sculpture Park.

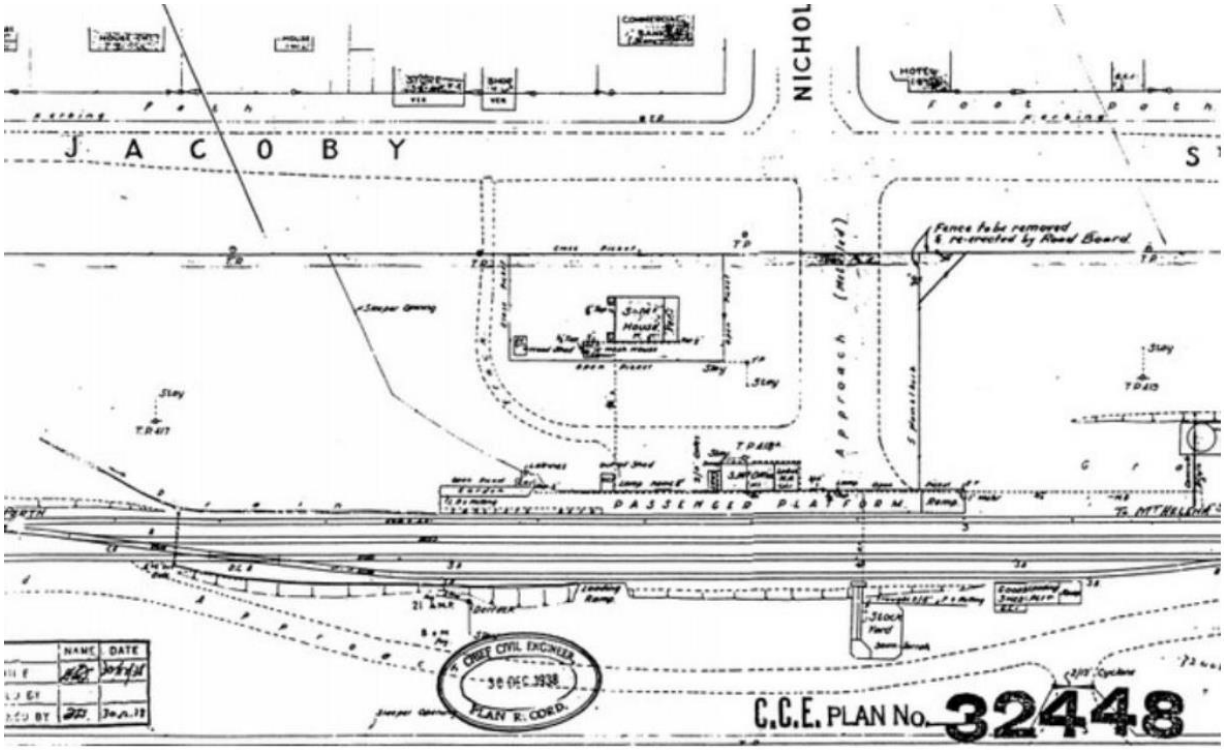
SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance
The Mundaring Sculpture Park has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the State and the Shire of Mundaring for its unique arts concept, associations with prominent Local, State and Nationally recognised artists; and with the history of the railways.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
The Mundaring Sculpture Park requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.*
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Elliot, I. ibid. p. 117. ; 'A seat in the park' *Echo* 17th July 1988; 'A Day in the Park' *Echo* 28th August 1988, p. 12; 'Unique Park' *Echo* 4th September 188, p. 3.; 'Take a fresh look-they're unreal' *West Australian* 8th September 1988, p. 34.; 'Art for the people' *West Australian* Weekend Section, 10th September 1988, p. viii.; 'Vandals: a personal attack' *Echo* 30th September 1988, p. 1.; Donaldson Smith Architects and Urban Designers, 'Mundaring Park: the Art of Good Community' (n.d, c 1984); Mundaring Arts Centre Community Arts Officer - Lyn Harkins, January 1996.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*Yes*
Classified by the National Trust	*Yes*
Register of the National Estate	*Yes*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
inHerit database no.	8577



Mundaring train station 1898 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Mundaring railway station, 1938
(Source: Signalling Interest Group of Western Australia)



Mundaring train station (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, T03669)



Signal Sculpture and Mundaring railway station platform, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Approximate location of Mundaring train station site, 2011
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karen Jackson)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 115



Photo:	Original Administration building
Date:	May 2023
Source:	Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Eastern Hills Senior High School			
Other Name (1)		Eastern Hills High School (1962-1975)			
Other Name (2)		Mount Helena Junior High School (1954-1961)			
Other Name (3)		Mount Helena School (1953)			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	Lot 380	Street Name	Keane East Street		
Suburb/Town		Mount Helena			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Lat	-31.874524	Long	116.220278

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
22809	380	DP193261	LR3158/737

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1953
Construction Date (2)	1962
Source/Details	Elliot, I. p 95. Briffa, O. (2023) Over a Century of Education - The Built and Social History of Mount Helena's Schools.

Site Type		Individual Building or Group			
		Post War International			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Educational: Primary School	Present	Educational: Secondary School	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Public Works Department of WA			
Architect/Designer (2)		Various architectural firms 1974-2006			
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Terracotta Tile				
Other					
Modifications	Many programs of additions and alterations 2011/12 Recladding of roof in corrugated metal sheeting				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

Eastern Hills Senior High School, a predominantly single-storey linear plan brick high school complex in a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with elements of the Post War International style, in a rural residential setting, principally developed between 1951—1960 in three main stages with numerous additions and contrasting styles.

Eastern Hills Senior High School is set in an attractive bushland environment. The original block which is now shared with Mount Helena Primary School is approximately 19 Hectares (50 acres). Nearly one-third of the land remains as untouched bushland which is an asset used by science classes to study the local environment.

History of Place / Site:

With the population growth in Western Australia in the period following World War Two the state government committed to building new infrastructure for the community. The hills were becoming more densely settled and the demand for additional education facilities was keenly presented by members of the community. In particular, Mr Colin Cameron, a former president of the P&C is acknowledged for his vision and foresight which led to the establishment of the new school at Keane Street.

The construction on a single-story brick school at the top Keane Street East began in 1951, with three phases overseen by the Public Works Department. The first phase completed in 1953, featured a linear design to maximize cross-ventilation and light. It consisted of five classrooms, a library, staff room, office, under croft, and toilets.

Opened on June 20, 1953, by Hon. A. F. Watts M.L.A., the school had an initial enrolment of 263, including 62 high school students. The architectural style echoes California Bungalow and other Perth metropolitan schools from the era, like Kent Street Senior High School and Bentley Senior High School (now Canning College).

The school initially catered for years 8-10, with year 11-12 students completing their education at Governor Stirling Senior High School in Midland.

The school abuts the Lake Leschenaultia nature reserve which the school utilises for both environmental education, orienteering and outdoor recreation classes.

In 2011/12, aerial photographs indicate that the roof tiles on the original portion of the school was replaced with red corrugated metal sheeting.

Since its construction the school has continued to undergo programs of alterations and additions in response to changing expectations and standards as well as changes in the population of the district.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social Services: Education
Significance category	Category 3 Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- A predominantly single-storey linear plan brick high school complex in a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with elements of the Post War International style, in a rural residential setting, principally developed between 1951—1960 in three main stages with numerous additions and contrasting styles.
- Eastern Hills Senior High School has associations with the settlement of the Mount Helena at the turn of the twentieth century and its rapid development in the post World War Two period.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid.
Eastern Hills High School website Our History - Eastern Hills SHS (ehshs.wa.edu.au)
Briffa, O. (2023) *Over a Century of Education - The Built and Social History of Mount Helena's Schools*.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	9011



Mount Helena Junior High School, 1956. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.



Mount Helena Junior High School, 1958. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.



Original Administration building, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Exterior of classrooms 2010, prior to change in roof cladding.
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karmen Grzetic)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 116



Photo:	North-east elevation
Date:	January 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Parkerville Sports Pavilion	
Other Name (1)		Parkerville Oval Shelter	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	580	Street Name	Seaborne Street
Suburb/Town		Parkerville	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		south-west side of, and facing onto the Parkerville Oval	

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1951
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	
Site Type	

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	sports pavilion	Present	sports pavilion	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	partly open, timber framed	corr. iron			
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other	concrete floor				
Modifications	small kitchen enclosed in back (East) corner.				
Condition	fair				
Integrity					
High					

Description:

The open pavilion has tall “bush” poles with struts off the sides supporting a timber framed roof structure and with corr. iron cladding on timber wall framing at the rear. An asbestos "super-six' roof replaces what would originally have been corrugated iron. The front is open for outlook across the oval. A small kitchen is enclosed in the back corner for serving afternoon teas etc., although the basic nature of its construction is intrusive. The overall feel of the pavilion is one of spaciousness, with a definite 'vernacular'/agricultural character. Whilst it no longer serves its original purpose as an agricultural show pavilion, and is inadequate for sporting functions, a compatible use or adaptation of significant elements of the structure is warranted. For example it could retain use as an outdoor function space or under redevelopment the original strutted bush poles could be reused to create a useful pergola or shaded spectator structure.

To the west of the timber pavilion, white brick change rooms with concrete tiled roof were built in 1973. The change rooms are no longer adequate and in need of alterations and additions together with new function spaces. As the two buildings are visually incompatible, redevelopment of the change rooms and or the old timber pavilion should endeavour to integrate the buildings on the site.

In 1997 a new function room was built between the sports pavilion and the change rooms together with a brick paved barbecue area and stone retaining wall. The pavilion was renovated with new, horizontal ‘Colorbond’ corrugated iron sheeting as wall cladding and the rotting timbers and tea room enclosure in the eastern most bay removed.

History of Place / Site:

The following information on the history of the Parkerville Pavilion was received by the Shire from Mrs M Campbell of Schoch Rd, Parkerville, in August 1994:

"My father Fred A Schoch, the local school headmaster of the day, was secretary to the Parkerville Agricultural Society (during) construction of the building which was built under the supervision of my father-in-law Colin Campbell.
The Annual Agricultural display typified the culture of the day depicting the fruit growing, poultry farming and agricultural background of the district in the post war period."

Brick change rooms were built on the oval to the west of the pavilion in 1973.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The pavilion has *moderate local social significance* for its original agricultural pavilion community use, and involvement in the Parkerville Agricultural Society and construction by local people. The building has strong rural origins in its style and is one of few remaining 'vernacular' timber buildings in current and public use in the Shire.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Parkerville Pavilion should be should be retained and conserved if possible failing which photograph and draw the place to record its significance prior to any major redevelopment or demolition because of its significance to the local community. Its condition, and simplicity of construction, is such that it can provide a useful outdoor function facility into the future and its preservation is recommended. Should removal be necessary, draw and photographically record. To maintain a link with the past some of the strutted "bush" poles could be re-used for a pergola, shade structure, as veranda posts or similar elements in any new facilities if redevelopment is to occur. In such circumstances a plaque should be placed recording the origins of the re-used elements.

At an appropriate time in the future the existing changerooms on the site and any redevelopment should endeavour to visually integrate the buildings with each other and the site.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid p. 290; Letter from Mrs M Campbell of Parkerville August 1994.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8578



North-east elevation, July 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



North-east elevation, 2020 (Source: Shire of Mundaring)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 117



Photo:	View from Hardey Road
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Helena River Nursery	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	158-166	Street Name	Hardey Road
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Helena River	

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	from 1887
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	Elliot, ibid. p. 163-164.
Site Type	1599 ?

Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Plant Nursery	Present	Tourism	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Joseph Hawter, Charles Lauffer			
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition					
Integrity					
Description:					

History of Place / Site: Hill's author, Edward Quicke has suggested that this property may be part of the 2,900 acre Helena Location 17, selected by colonial botanist James Drummond in the early days of the Swan River settlement, and originally containing a shack built by him. This has not yet been authenticated.

What is known is that early in 1887, on both sides of Chittawarra Brook, and adjacent to the Glen Hardey Vineyards, two Swiss immigrants, 24-year-old Jacob Hawter and his partner Charles Lauffer were granted the lease on 100 acres (40 hectares) at an annual rent of £50. They also had a right to purchase in 5 years if sufficient improvement were made.

On 19th January 1888, the first progress report indicated substantial improvements. These included a house, stables, sheds, wells, dry stone walls along Chittawarra Brook, roads, 3 bridges and fences around most of the property. In addition they had cleared 18 acres (7.3 hectares) of which 2 acres (8,094 square metres) was planted with potatoes. The orchard already had 136 fruit trees, and 10,000 items of nursery stock. It is highly likely that at this time, the Helena River Nursery was the largest fruit tree nursery in the State. By 1890, they had trebled the nursery area and added 4 acres (1.6 hectares) of vines and 3 acres (1.2 hectares) of hay.

In 1893, when the land was finally transferred to a syndicate including Lauffer, Hawter had left to establish the Darling Range Nurseries. These were located north of the railway line on Swan Location 903, formerly owned by George Smith of Clayton Farm, and brother of Alfred Smith who established Smiths Mill in 1877. Hawter's Nursery was a great success and he expanded his interest to include property at Sawyers Valley and later in the south-west of the state at Harvey and Mullalyup. A community-minded citizen, Hawter was one of the guarantors for the Smiths Mill Agricultural Hall, when it was built in 1896. Both he and Lauffer, who began to concentrate more on wine making, contributed greatly to the State's stock of fruit trees and knowledge of nursery operations.

Unfortunately, the Helena River Nursery ran into difficulties when in February 1903, Charles Lauffer was shot dead by one of a party of 6 drunken intruders who demanded a bottle of wine. Soon after this Mrs. Lauffer and the children returned to Switzerland and the nursery was managed by Jacob Hawter. Mrs. Lauffer returned to difficulties which by 1908, meant the company running the nursery had folded, and by 1910, she was destitute and accepted local people's gift of re-settlement in Swan View.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Helena River Nursery site has *high historic significance* for the Shire and the Glen Forrest community as part of an historic precinct associated with the Glen Hardey Vineyard site, terraced hillsides, dry stone walls, stone bridges and vineyard house along the valley and the public 'footpath' along the unmade section of Hardey Road south to the Helena River.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

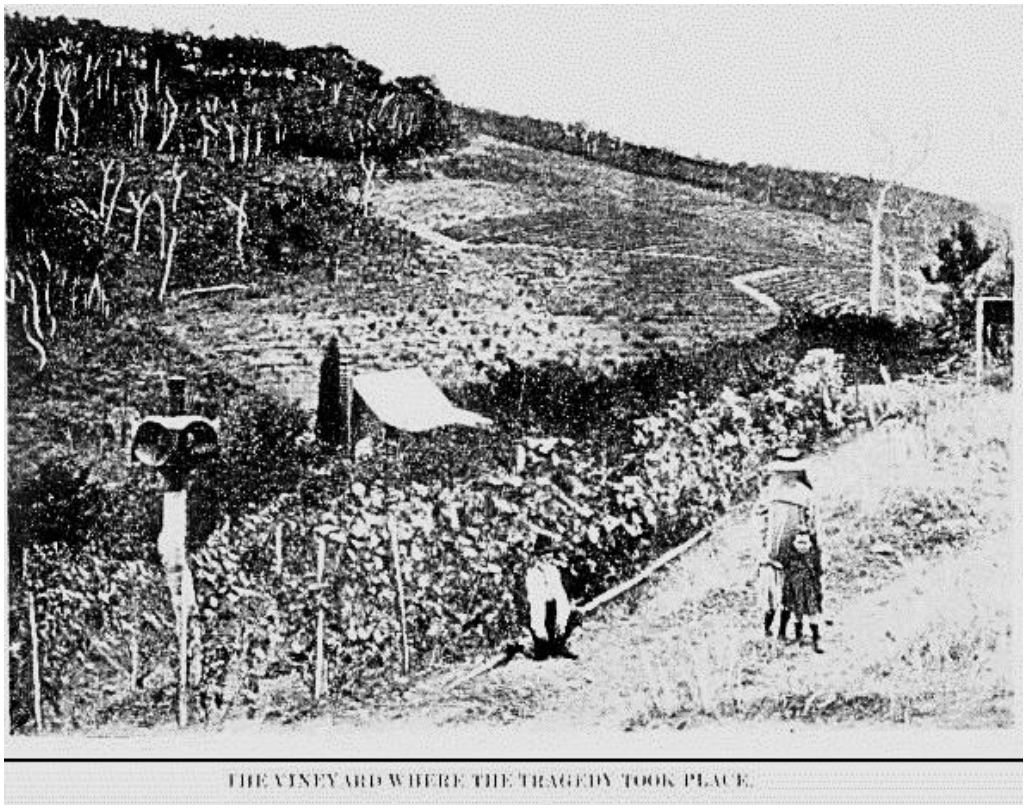
The Helena River Nursery site should be retained and conserved if possible, failing which photograph, record its significance prior to any major redevelopment or demolition and identify the site with a plaque or interpretive material to recognise its significance. It is strongly recommended that together with the Glen Hardey Vineyard, associated terraced hillsides, dry stone walls, stone bridges and vineyard house along the valley and the public 'footpath' along the unmade section of Hardey Road south to the Helena River the south end of Hardey Road be made an *historic precinct* under the Shire's Town Planning Scheme.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 161, 163-7, 183, 185; Quicke, E., *The Helena Story*, pp. 56-7, 100.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	8580


THE VINEYARD WHERE THE TRAGEDY TOOK PLACE.

Lauffer Helena River Nursery
(Source: Western mail newspaper 14th Feb 1903, received from Darlington History Group)


Photo by Grenham & Evans, Barrack-street.
THE SMITH'S MILL TRAGEDY—MR. LAUFFER, THE VICTIM, MRS. LAUFFER, AND THREE OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Charles Lauffer and his family
(Source: Western mail newspaper 14th Feb 1903, received from Darlington History Group)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 118



Photo:	Rear elevation of Mill Manager's Residence
Date:	November 2023
Source:	Ms Sharon Kuipers-Chan

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Mary Dell			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	8	Street Name	Statham Street		
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Lat	-31.903650	Long	116.101190

Land Description:			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	500	D95880	2151/142

DESCRIPTION:						
Construction Date (1)		c 1890s Mill Manager's Office				
Construction Date (2)		c 1900 Mill Manager's Residence				
Source/Details		Rolf and Michelle Perey of Glen Forrest				
Site Type		Individual Building or Group				
Architectural Style		Victorian Georgian Vernacular				
Use(s) of Place						
Original	Office / Residence	Present	Residence	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)						
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons		Sir Claude Hotchin; Stanley Thompson				
Construction Materials *:*						
Walls	Weatherboard	Fibre cement sheeting				
Roof	Corrugated					
Other						
Modifications						
Condition	Fair					
Integrity		Authenticity				
High		High				
Description:						

Physical Evidence:
The two buildings on this site are constructed with timber frames and clad with a range of materials. They are symmetrical buildings with pitched roofs clad with corrugated metal sheeting. Each features a simple verandah with a brick chimney.

The two buildings are located on a lot that is heavily wooded with mature trees that overhang the roofs.

History of Place / Site:
The older of the two buildings is said to date from the 1890s, and to have been the office for a timber company manager. The more substantial building on the west was built later, c 1900s, and is said to have been the mill manager's residence. To date [2024], the connection between this property and the timber industry in the locality has not been firmly established.

The only timber mill in the Glen Forrest area was the York Greenmount Sawmill (Smiths Mill), operated from 1877 by Alfred and then his son Thomas Smith. This was located some distance away from this property, south of the Eastern Railway and close to Nyaania Creek. In *Wises Post Office Directory* of 1897, the only timber merchant mentioned other than Thomas Smith is an Albert Petterson (or Patterson?). Smith's sawmill closed down permanently before 1900. In the context of the time, it is unlikely that a mill manager would have lived or had an office so far away from his work, and indeed, off the property owned by the Smith family. Mill houses for Smith's employees where built in what is now Tillbrook Street.

Until the mid-1920s, when the property was given freehold title, it had been under lease.

On 20th February 1926, it was sold for £12 to Olive Kelly of 195 Hamersley Rd Subiaco. After 1928, the property changed hands several times between various owners including Grace, Noel and Alan Roydhouse, and Clara and Eileen Weir. On 23rd July 1959, the

property was purchased by well known art patron Sir Claude Hotchin, who was described on the title as a company director and grazier of Ventnor Avenue West Perth. Sir Claude never lived permanently in Glen Forrest, but it was used by the family as an occasional weekender or retreat, especially after his retirement to Albany. The property was called 'Mary Dell', although the significance of that name has not been established.

From 1966 and prior to their final move to Albany, the Hotchins had owned and lived in a property called 'Chartwell' at Mahogany Creek. It was originally named 'Zamia House' after the local palms and the nearby siding. Sir Claude renamed the property 'Chartwell' after British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's country home in England.)

The Glen Forrest house was previously lived in by Sir Claude's life-long friend and assistant Stanley Thompson. Stan, or 'Unc' as he was known to Sir Claude's daughter Margaret, originally worked for him at Clarkson's Hardware stores. Between 1925 and the 1950s, these stores were managed for his father-in-law and then owned by Sir Claude.

Between c1948 and 1975, Stan helped with all aspects of the purchase and distribution of the Claude Hotchin donations, which were used to establish many public institutions and local government collections throughout the state. The largest group of paintings included about 500 works for Royal Perth Hospital.

After Sir Claude died on 3rd June 1977, the Glen Forrest property was left to the Art Gallery of Western Australia, with the proviso that it could not be sold until Stanley Thompson's death. This occurred in April 1996, whilst Stanley was a resident of the Yallambee Village in Mundaring.

Since that time the two residences have not significantly changed. The red corrugated iron roof cladding of the larger residence to the east was replaced in the late 1980s.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment.
Significance category	Category 2 Considerable Significance High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The two buildings have aesthetic value for their demonstration of the simple utilitarian buildings constructed in the Victorian Georgian style executed in timber and weatherboard.
- The place has historic value for the association with arts patron Sir Claude Hotchin.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Elliot, I. ibid. ch 10, and pp. 62,63,80,88,89,105, 157-160;
Hobcroft, Paula "Claude Hotchin, artists' champion" *Fremantle Arts Review* Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1987, pp. 6-7;
DOLA Certificates of Title *Vol.* 914 *Folio* 28 (cancelled) and *Vol.* 1220 *Folio* No. 046;
Wise's W.A. Postal Directory 1897.
Telephone Interview with Margaret MacPherson (nee Hotchin) of Roleystone 8th May and 7th June 1996:
Telephone conversation with Alison Brown of Glen Forrest 9th May 1996.
Information from Mary Richmond of Glen Forrest, May 1996.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	



North elevation of Mill Manager's Residence (November 2023)
(Source: Ms Sharon Kuipers-Chan)



Mill Manager's Office (November 2023)

(Source: Ms Sharon Kuipers-Chan)



Mill Manager's Office (November 2023)

(Source: Ms Sharon Kuipers-Chan)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 119



Photo:	View of remnant floor slab
Date:	February 2020
Source:	Hocking Heritage and Architecture

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4	
Other Name (1)		Camp 4	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 351	Street Name	Betty Street
Suburb/Town		Chidlow	
Other Locational descriptor		Area bounded by Old Northam Road, Thornwick Crs, the lot boundary of Lot 351 Reserve 34766, Ash Rd, Betty St and Northcote Street	

Land Description *:*				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
	267, 268, 269	DP222250	1271/162, 1641/799, 1348/167	
	289, 290, 291, 293	DP143671	279/82A, 11/173A, 1449/379	
34766	351	DP91148	LR3148/316	

	383	DP409927	2923/677	
	384	DP412252	2945/837	

DESCRIPTION:						
Construction Date (1)	c.1942					
Construction Date (2)						
Source/Details	Australian Army Records					
Site Type	Other					
Use(s) of Place*:*						
Original	Army Camp	Present	Vacant	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)	Australian Army					
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons	Lieutenant General Gordon Bennett, Commanding Officer of III Corps WA; Francis Michael Forde, Minister for the Army (1941-1945) and Acting Prime Minister in John Curtin's absence.					

Construction Materials *:*			
Walls			
Roof			
Other	Concrete floor slab		
Modifications	Building structure removed		
Condition	Poor		
Integrity			
Low – the remaining slabs from the former structures on the site			
Description:			

The remaining evidence of Camp 4 lies in a number of concrete pads scattered across the Reserve and on adjacent private property. The pads are mainly in the bush of the Reserve and obscured by trees and other vegetation.

Scarring on some of the pads is visible in places indicating the location of walls however none of the walls remain extant and the pads do not provide much indication of former use.

The pads are raised off the ground approx. 200-1000mm. Rusted fixings remain evident in some of the pads. One of the larger pads, measuring approx. 35m x 8m also has two sets of concrete steps extant.

Another of the pads has a smashed slab which shows the footings to be smooth concrete on the external side and corrugated on the internal side. There appears to be a void under the slab. Remnant broken asbestos cladding was found over one of the pads, likely to be wall cladding and not roof cladding.

The pads are scattered over an area totalling approx. 9ha with some of them grouped together in twos and threes whilst others appear to be just a single slab.

History of Place / Site:

The Mundaring area, including Chidlow, covers the traditional lands of the Whadjuk Noongar people who lived a nomadic hunter-gather lifestyle. The name Mundaring is believed to come from an Aboriginal word meaning ‘a high place on a high place’ or ‘a place of the grass tree leaves’.

European settlement of the Mundaring area, which began in the 1840s with timber-cutting, quarries, orchards and small-scale farms, began to disrupt this way of life, which continued as settlement expanded into the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century. The locality of Chidlow was established in 1883 around a well which had been sunk as early as the 1830s when the Northam Road was surveyed.

Chidlow’s development continued throughout the nineteenth century and in the mid twentieth century was chosen as a military camp location during WW2. With Japan’s entry into the war in December 1941 the strategic picture of the Indian and Pacific Oceans changed. The fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942, the bombing of Darwin, and the attack on Broome in February and March that same year resulted in the perception that the threat of attack by the Japanese was imminent. This led to additional troops being deployed in Western Australia, many of which came from the eastern states.

Historical plans indicate that Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4 was one of at least seven camps established in Chidlow to accommodate these troops, though there may have been as many as eleven camps in this location. The camps were used to house and train troops between 1942 and 1944.

The first troops arrived at Chidlow in March/April 1942 setting up a basic camp but shortly after were moved to Geraldton, whilst other troop arrivals were sent to Melville, Moora, and Bellevue. Further battalion sized camps were also established at Gingin, Dandaragan, Mingenew, Mullewa and Morowa.

The construction of the Chidlow camp continued though it is unclear whether any troops were permanently stationed there at that time. It was chosen for a number of reasons, including its inland location, proximity to a railway line, forested environment, and because it was still close to Perth. Various troops moved through the camp during 1942 and the information from local residents seems to indicate that Chidlow acted as a staging post for troops to be given training prior to being deployed elsewhere.

Some more permanent occupation of the Chidlow camp appears to have occurred in 1943, and the last group to occupy the camp was an artillery unit, 1st Armed Brigade Group, in July 1944. Although it appears a number of groups passed through the camp, it is understood that Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4 housed approximately 500 men.

The camps at Chidlow were built by the Commonwealth Department of Interior. Progress of construction was delayed because of poor weather and changes in design. The camp structures at Chidlow were typically timber framed and clad with corrugated iron. Dependent on the use some buildings such as kitchens, showers and administration buildings had concrete floor slab. The site had an established drainage system. Other buildings such as the barracks had wooden or earth floors. Also at the campsites were prepared grounds for the erection of tents. This type of construction was typical for army camps during World War II.

At the close of WW2, Chidlow became a source of materials for Army units which removed many of the structures to utilise elsewhere. By 1950 the land had been identified as surplus and, along with the other army camps, was identified for disposal.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Outside Influences; Demographic settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The concrete pads of Chidlow Camp 4 have some aesthetic value as remnant structures in the relatively undisturbed bushland.

The place provides an example of Western Australia's change in strategic importance due to the entry of Japan into World War 2.

The remains have historic value for their association with World War 2 and the intense period of training by the AIF in preparation for overseas service. The number of troops in Chidlow and the density of construction in the bushland would have affected the small Chidlow community.

The remains and their surrounds have scientific value for the potential to provide valuable information about the lives of soldiers deployed to train and protect Western Australia during the latter part of WW2.

The place provides the potential to identify and confirm the layout of such camps and whether they deviated from plans initially drawn by the Department of Defence.

The place has social value as members of the Mundaring community have undertaken their own archaeological investigations and lobbied state and local government to ensure the history of the place is recorded.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 2 - Considerable Significance
Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Hogarth, T and McKenzie-Smith, G (2011) 'Chidlow Army Camps WWII Report', prepared for the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society (Inc) in June 2011, Funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs. State Heritage Office, Preliminary Review P26306 Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4, 7 November 2019. Chidlows Army Camp WA, in Australia During WWII, document from Ozatwar website, https://www.ozatwar.com/index.htm	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*Yes*
InHerit Database Number	26306

Selected images from the Australian War Memorial showing Chidlow Camps July 1943 and photographs of extant fabric taken February 2020.













The following photos were taken in February 2020 showing the extant fabric of Camp 4. The site numbering is based on the plan that was created by Andrew Arnold, FESA Unexploded Ordnance Liaison Officer included in the Chidlow Army Camps WWII Report prepared for the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society 2011. Site 4 was not identified during the 2020 site inspection.



Site 1



Site 2



Site 3



Site 5






Site 6

Site 7






Site 8



Site 9





Site 10



Location plan showing sites 1 to 10

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 120



Photo:	Former Hovea railway station location looking east
Date:	2023
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place					
Other Name (1)		Park View Railway Station			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	Lot 504	Street Name	Victoria Road		
Suburb/Town		Hovea			
Other Locational descriptor *(text)*		Within the portion of Reserve 7537 to the north of 2475 Victoria Road, Hovea. (Adjacent to Victoria Road)			
GPS		Lat	-31.876257	Long	116.108679

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
7537	504	DP57125	LR3163/525

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1912			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		Elliot, I, ibid. p. 240.			
Site Type		Historic Site			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Railway Platform	Present	Historic site	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)	Public Works Department of WA		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials			
Walls	N/A		
Roof	N/A		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition			
Integrity			

Description:

Physical Evidence:
No evidence of the platform exists although the site is recognised by eight palm trees lining the northern side of the gravel bridle trail.

An interpretation panel is located adjacent to the palm trees.

History of Place / Site:
The railway stopping point on the 1896 'Mahogany Creek' deviation of the Eastern Railway known as Hovea opened in July 1912. It was first called Park View and was used as the access for John Forrest National Park until the National Park stop was completed in c1936.

It was renamed Hovea because the original name was considered too similar sounding to Swan View and Bellevue. It was named for the holly-leaved *Hovea*, with its clusters of pea-like purple flowers, which is common in the Darling Range. Until 1936, Hovea was the nearest stop on the Eastern Railway for picnickers wanting to access the Greenmount National Park, as Western Australia's first national park was then known.

In 1941, the local community requested the relocation of the Hovea station further east but this request was refused.

The railway line from Bellevue to Woorooloo closed on 13 February 1966 and the physical evidence of the track was gone by 1970.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
Significance category	Category 5 Historic Site

Statement of Significance

- This site has historic value for its association with the former Hovea Railway Station on the Eastern Railway and as the access entry for John Forrest National Park.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

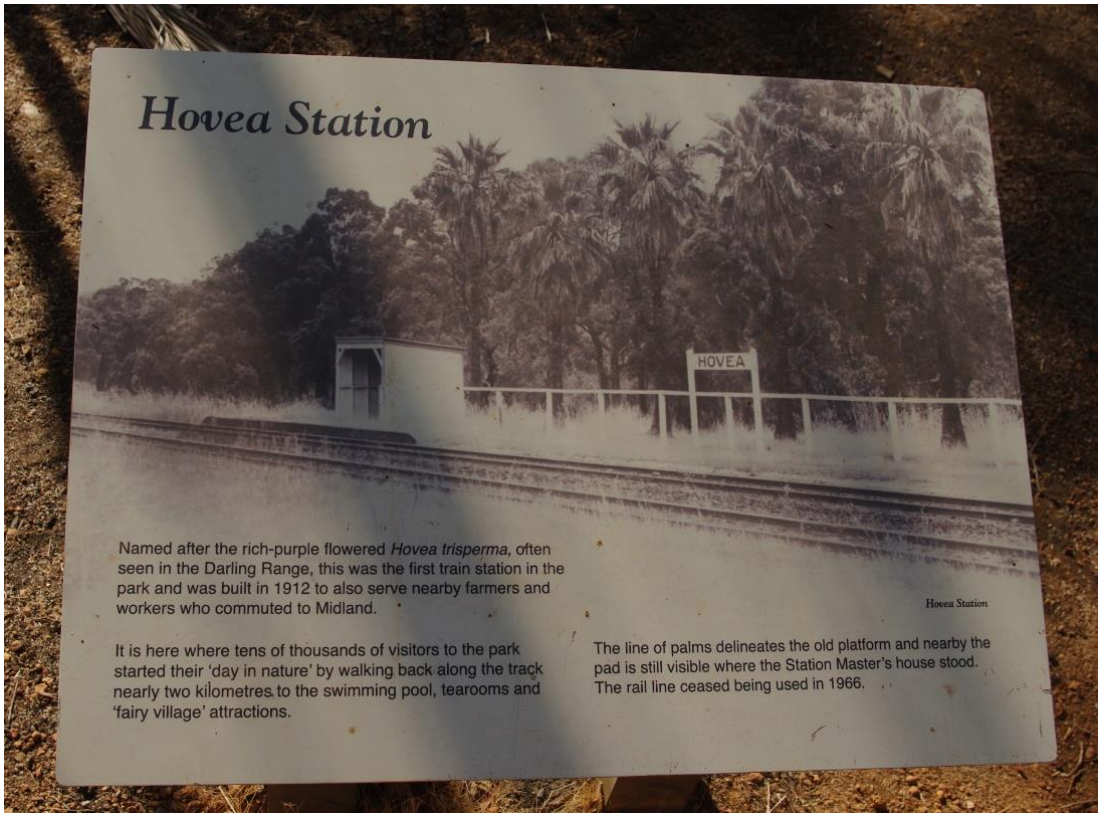
Interpretation is recommended to tell the history of the site.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography: *(cite sources used be*	
Elliot, I. ibid. p, 240.; Gardner, C.A. Wildflowers of Western Australia, (West Australian Newspapers Ltd, 12th edition, 1975) p. 56. Rail Heritage WA website. *The Swan Express,* 13 November 1941, p. 1.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	*No*
Classified by the National Trust	*No*
Register of the National Estate	*No*
Shire Heritage List	*No*
inHerit database no.	

Additional Photographs, 15 April 2024, Jeff Murray Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.



Palm trees identifying the location of the former station



Interpretation panel at the site of the former station.



Hovea Railway Station with palm trees adjacent to platform, looking east (date unknown) (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P15746)



The "Westland" on the Eastern Railway in Hovea (date unknown).
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P03151)



Hovea Railway Station, no date. (Source Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 121



Photo:	View of Main Elevation
Date:	11 May 2024
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Manager's House			
Other Name (1)		Darlington House			
Other Name (2)		Windyridge			
Other Name (3)		Three Pines			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	5		Owen Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.918810	Longitude	116.074440

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	3	Diagram 29202	1273/967

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1888
Construction Date (2):	1980s new brick cladding
Construction Date (3):	2012 additions
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group

Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Victorian Georgian			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Dr Alfred Waylen			
Architect/Designer (2)		A.O. Neville			
Other Associated Persons:		Auber Octavius and Maryan (Gypsy) Neville Curlewis family			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Mud Brick	Painted Brick	Weatherboard		
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other	Rendered brick chimney	Face brick			
Modifications	Cladding of the mud brick with later clay bricks Additions to the rear (southeast) elevation				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
Moderate		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This single storey brick residence has a complex plan form with a pitched and gabled roof clad with coloured corrugated metal sheeting. It is probable the original building was a simple rectangular form with verandahs across the front elevation addressing Owen Road.

It is not known how much of the original mud brick remains to be seen internally, externally the place is constructed of painted brick and multi pane casement windows, and later style French doors. Portions of the external walls feature unpainted face brick, and another is painted weatherboard.

The verandah across the front elevation is created through the extension of the roof, supported on simple timber posts. The floor of the verandah is brick paving.

The residence is located within a large lot that features mature trees and shrubs with a plumbago hedge across the front boundary.

History of Place / Site:
This residence was constructed in 1888 by Dr Alfred Waylen and his business partner Josceline Amherst to provide accommodation for the manager of the Darlington Vineyard, Charles E Mumme and his family. The vineyard was the first major development in the region which lead to the settlement of the region and investment.

The Vineyard declined and in 1902, the property was offered for sale and this residence was described as ‘Darlington House’.

In 1923, the property was transferred to the V. Reilly and it is understood this is when it was first leased to Auber and Maryan (Gypsy) Neville. Auber Octavius Neville (1875-1954) was the Protector of Aborigines from 1915-1936. A position that held immense power over the Aboriginal people of the state.

The Nevilles later purchased the property and named it ‘Windyridge’ and it is likely they undertook some alterations and additions during the occupation. The plumbago hedge

across the front property boundary dates from their occupancy. The Neville's were very active in the sports and social life of Darlington.

Janet Curlewis bought 5 Owen Rd on the 9th February 1942 from the Neville family and it was in the Curlewis family until sold by her son Brian Curlewis in 1963 to Harold Francis Henderson. Harold lived here up to his death in 1983. It is believed that the mud brick was clad with contemporary brick at this time. The original earthen floor was replaced and raised with the roof and walls also being raised altering the roof line.

Aerial photographs indicate that since the mid 20th century several programs of additions and alterations have been undertaken.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	2 - Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- This place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Darlington Vineyard by Dr Alfred Waylen which was a key project for the development of Darlington in the late 19th century.
- The place has aesthetic value for the remaining mud brick within the core of the building.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.

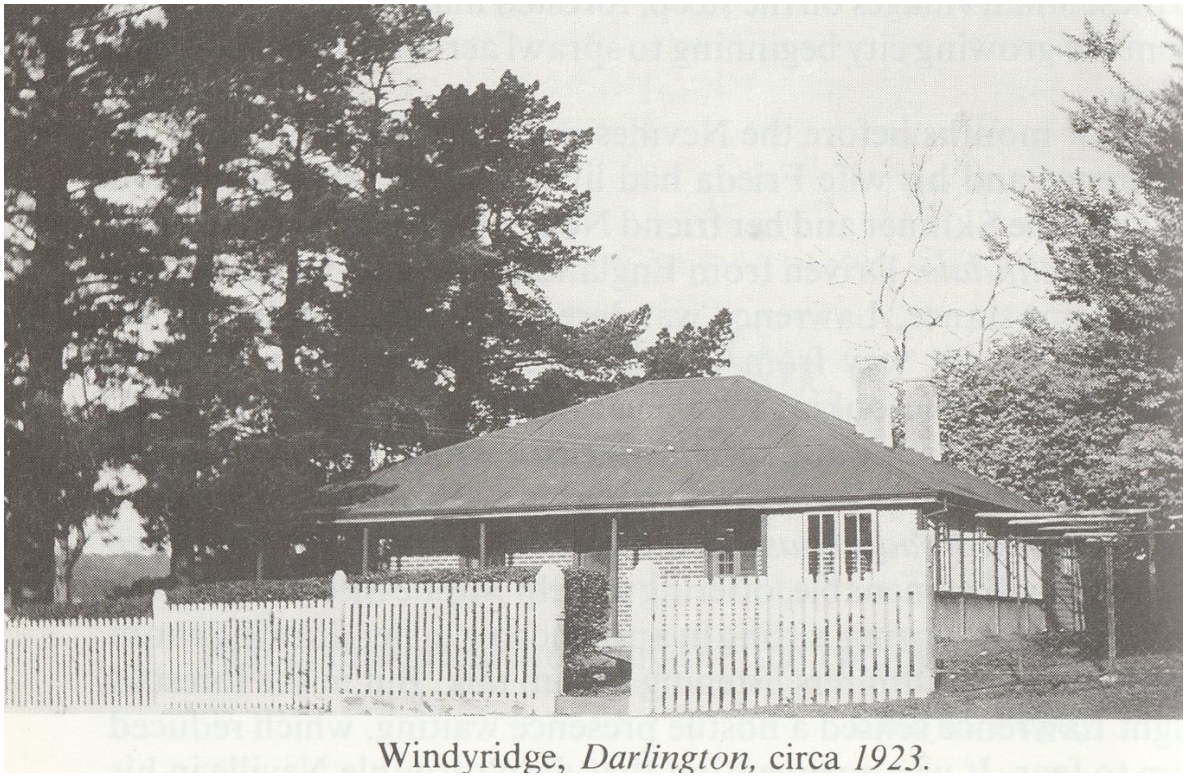
Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Darlington and Surrounds Historic Structures and Building of Darlington 1829-1925, Researched and Compiled by Cliff Burns and Arlene Collings, Special Assistance from Lyn Myles, 2013. Darlington History Group.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

5 Owen Road, 1923 (Source: Pat Jacobs Mister Neville Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1990, p. 112)



Windyridge, *Darlington,* circa *1923.*

Additional photographs by the Darlington History Group, May 2024.









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 122



Photo:	View of the property from the street
Date:	Undated, c2017 prior to tile roof replacement
Source:	Dr Fiona Bush, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Carraboya					
Other Name (1)		Gowers and Brown Studio					
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	34		Old York Road				
Suburb/Town		Greenmount					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude	-31.899560	Longitude	116.057000		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio				
	223	Plan 4910	1911/917				
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):	1930s						
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:	Dr Fiona Bush, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society						
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group						
Architectural Style:	Inter War						
Use(s) of Place:							
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	Industrial/Manufacturing: Other		
Architect/Designer (1)							
Architect/Designer (2)							
Other Associated Persons:	Ted Gowers and Albert Brown, owners and occupants Rhonda and Llewellyn Thomas, owners						

Construction Materials:			
Walls	Painted masonry		
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other			
Modifications	1970s addition across the rear of the residence		
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
There is limited evidence of the physical form of this place. A view from the street shows a projecting bay with a gable and centrally placed triple windows again projecting from the bay. An awning is located above the windows. The walls are painted masonry with foundations of random rubble stonework, with stonework above to sill height.

The roof is tiled with corrugated metal sheeting.

The buildings are set in a bushland setting and features many mature trees. Behind the residence are several additional buildings. A random rubble stone wall is located on the front property boundary and pillars define the entrance to the property.

History of Place / Site:
It has not been firmly established when this residence was built. In 1954, an item in the 'Swan Express' refers to Mr and Mrs Thomas residing at 'Carraboya'. It is possible the house was built in the early 1950s for the Thomases, or it was purchased by them as an existing residence. Further research may resolve this issue.
The physical evidence suggests the place was built in the Inter War period. Aerial photographs indicate that a large addition was constructed across the rear of the residence in the 1970s and the roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting in 2017.

This place was the stained-glass studio of Gowers and Brown. Edward (Ted) Gowers and Albert Brown arrived in Perth from England in February 1954. They established a stained glass studio in Cottesloe and immediately began making stained glass windows for churches in the Perth metropolitan area. Their first windows were a commission for St Giles Congregational Church in Mt Lawley (Light of the World) and three windows in the baptistry of St Patrick's Anglican Church, Mt Lawley. St Giles, Mt Lawley has since been demolished but the stained glass window was reinstalled in the new Uniting Church, Mt Lawley. All four windows from these two commissions were installed in December 1954. Other commissions swiftly followed.

Their burgeoning business required that they find larger premises and in 1958 they purchased 'Carraboya' from Mrs Rhonda Thomas (nee Hardie) which included the adjacent lot 30 Old York Road. The origin of the name is not known.

Gowers and Brown moved to the property in December 1958. Following their move to this larger property, the expanding business required additional assistance and so they began to take on apprentices. It is not known precisely how many apprentices they trained, but several of them went on to establish studios of their own.

The firm designed and installed hundreds of stained glass windows throughout Western Australia and also interstate. Examples of their work in the Shire of Mundaring can be found in St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington and in the Anglican Church of the Epiphany, Mundaring.

Gowers and Brown not only designed religious windows but also carried out numerous private commissions for private residences and institutions, for example the WA School of Nursing and, what was then the Mt Lawley Teacher's College. Examples of their private commissions in the Shire of Mundaring can be found in Glen Forrest and Darlington.

They pioneered the technique of concrete and glass in the state, designing their own equipment for this process. They began experimenting with this technique in 1960, converting what had been an old chook pen as a studio for this new technique. They sought advice from English glass artists but found that Western Australia's hotter conditions meant that they had to essentially find new ways of setting the concrete before it dried too quickly. They found that the best method for drying the panels was by steam curing, much to the amazement of the English studios who used only heat. Their first big commission for this style of window came from the Christian Brothers in Perth for their new chapel at Trinity College in East Perth. This large commission was completed by 25 December 1961. The windows comprised a total area of 672 sq ft (62.43 sq m) and at the time, represented the largest area of concrete and glass produced in either Australia or the United Kingdom.

They then went on to install concrete and glass windows in Geraldton's Anglican Cathedral and Aquinas College's Chapel. As their technique was so innovative, Ted Gowers was invited to deliver a paper for the Cement and Concrete Association of Australia's conference in Perth in 1964. A local example of this technique can be seen in St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington. Unfortunately, a bushfire totally destroyed this studio, together with a large quantity of Norman slab glass in December 1994. Following their death their method they pioneered died with them.

Albert Brown died in January 1996 when the firm were in the midst of installing stained glass windows in St Lawrence, Dalkeith. Ted Gowers had to finish this commission without his long-time partner. He continued working for some years afterwards, producing windows with the help of two former apprentices. He died in August 2012 and the house passed to a former apprentice.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, culture and Entertainment Economy: Workers and working
Significance category	3 - Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This place is associated with the prominent and influential firm of stained-glass artists, Gowers and Brown, who designed and manufactured many significant works for Western Australian churches. They developed new techniques and trained many apprentices in this art form, from 1958 to 2012.
- The place was the home of Ted Gowers and Arthur Brown from 1958 until 2012 and demonstrates the form and detail of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style.
- The place has social value for its presence in the streetscape and its association with Gowers and Brown and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Dr Fiona Bush, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society. 'Notes from the Hills" *The Swan Express,* 11 February 1954, p. 11.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 123

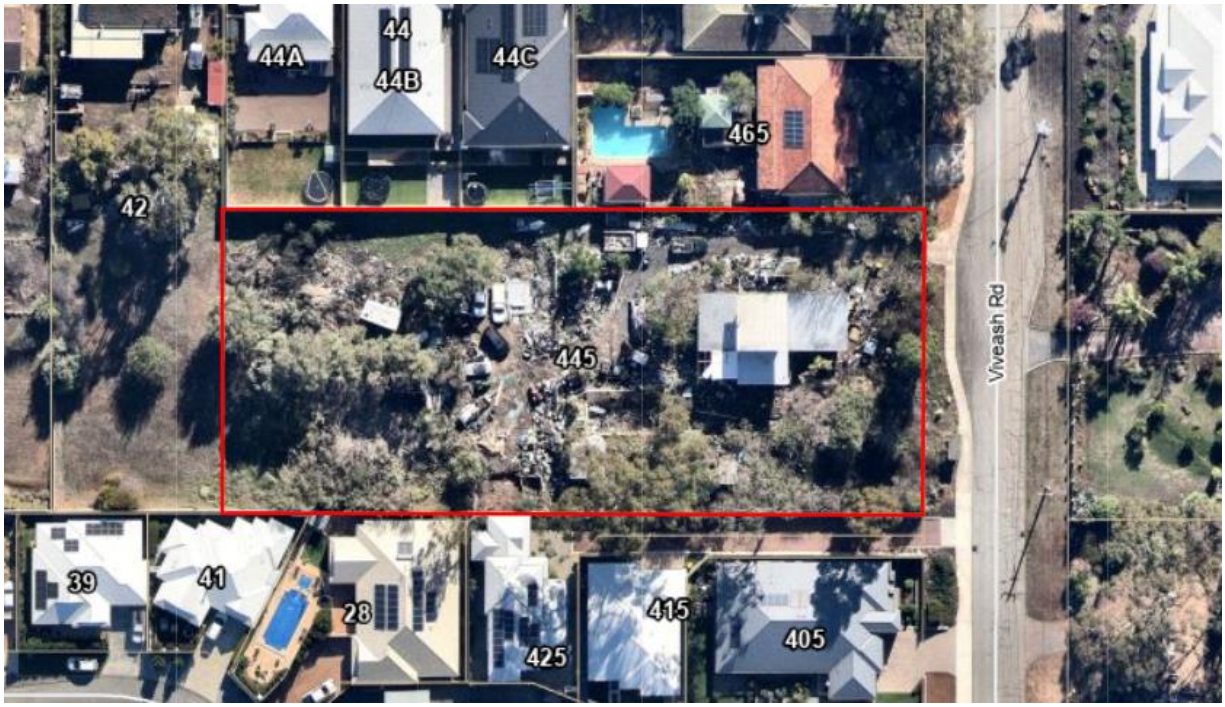


Photo: Date: 2024 Source: Shire of Mundaring GIS (Nearmap)							
LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Dr Jolly's Residence (fmr)					
Other Name (1)							
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	445			Viveash Rd			
Suburb/Town		Swan View					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude	-31.881830	Longitude	116.058090		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio		
-----	14		Diagram 16319		1153/431		
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):		C1956					
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:		Midland and Districts Historical Society					
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style:		Post War Influential Style					
Use(s) of Place:							
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other			
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown					

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons:	Jolly family, owners and occupants		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Painted brick		
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Poor		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
Access was not gained for this assessment

History of Place / Site:
This residence was built c1956 for Dr Alexander Thomas Hicks Jolly, his wife Barbara Eugenie Smallpage and their family.

Dr Alexander Thomas Hicks Jolly was a well known General Practitioner who was the first doctor in Australia to prescribe the use of cortisone and the first to use ultrasound for joint and muscle issues. He was a member of the Communist Party of Australia and run as a Communist candidate for Local, State and Federal Parliament and served as a councillor for the Midland Junction Municipality. He was a close associate of local writer Katharine Susannah Prichard and Frederick and Bernice Ranford who were also members of the Communist Party of Australia.

The house had one of the first swimming pools in the district.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the grounds of the property have diminished in condition and the form and extent of the residence are consistent with its original design.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Social Services: Health Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Environment Cultural Life: Domestic Life Governing: Governing and Politics
Significance category	3 - Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the Post War International style residence built of brick.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Swan View as a suburb on the fringes of the metropolitan area in the 1950s.

- The place has historic value for its association with Dr Alexander Jolly who was a popular and innovative doctor in the district.
- The place as historic value for its association with members of the local community in the 1950s who were leaders in the Communist Party of WA and sought to influence the direction of local and state government policy.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society *Landgate Aerial Photographs* *Facebook – Remember Midland Page*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 124



Photo:	View of the west elevation from Chidlow Street
Date:	10 April 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Facey Residence (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Residence, 74 Chidlow Street			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	74		Chidlow Street		
Suburb/Town		Mount Helena			
Other Locational descriptor		Northeast corner of Newton and Chidlow Streets			
GPS		Latitude	-31.870080	Longitude	116.215520

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	166	P5229	95/97A

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	C1950
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Aerial photographs and electoral
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Post War International

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Albert Facey, occupant			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber framed weatherboard clad				
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	N/A				
Condition	N/A				
Integrity			Authenticity		
Moderate			High		
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
This single storey timber framed residence has a rectangular plan form and a pitched roof clad in corrugated sheet metal. The roof extends in a broken pitch to cover the verandah on the north elevations. The remainder of the elevations appear to be enclosed verandahs, or skillion additions.

The walls are clad in weatherboard to sill height and fibre cement sheeting above. The windows are metal framed.

The residence is located on a gently sloping site that enables direct access to the interior of the building on the southern elevation, and the north elevation is elevated. On the north elevation the verandah is accessed by timber stairs and timber balustrades are 'St Andrews Cross' style.

The residence is set in a large lot which is predominantly grassed with mature trees on the property boundary. A large shed on the Newton Street side of the property obscures the view of the original residence.

History of Place / Site:
This house was the home of Albert Facey (1894-1982) and his wife Evelyn Mary Gibson (1897–1976). The couple had lived in many towns in Western Australia before settling in Mount Helena in the early 1950s. Albert Facey was self-employed poultry and pig farmer and businessman and served on the Mundaring Roads Board as a councillor and also Chairman of the board for 1956-57. He retired in 1958 following a major heart attack. This is the home Albert Facey occupied during the time he served on the Mundaring Road Board.

In 1981, Albert Facey rose to notoriety with the publication of his best-selling auto biography, 'A Fortunate Life' which has subsequently been realised in film and on the stage. The book celebrates the life of Albert Facey and the communities in which he lived and worked.

From the readily available information and the physical evidence, this residence was built in the 1930s. The previous occupants and builder of the residence have not been determined.

In 1953, Albert and Evelyn Facey moved into the home which was transferred to Evelyn Facey on 25 May 1953.

In 1958, Albert Facey suffered a major heart attack, and in 1959 the couple sold the house and relocated to another property closer to medical services.

Aerial photographs suggest that the lot included a small orchard of fruit trees around the house. The current owners believe the substantial rose bush in the front garden may date from the time of the original construction or soon after.

Since the 1980s, the house has been extended to the north although the original form and extent of the residence can be determined. Other later structures on the lot date from c2013 and have no heritage value.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment Governing: Government and Politics.
Significance category	Category 3 – Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This place has historic value for its association with Albert Facey who served on the Mundaring Road Board as a member and Chairman during the 1950s. Albert Facey is also known for his autobiography that celebrated and acknowledged the dignity of working men and women and their contribution to the community, particularly in regional Western Australia.
- The place has aesthetic and social value as a demonstration of a simple family home in the Post War International style that is typical of scale of home for working families during the 1950s.

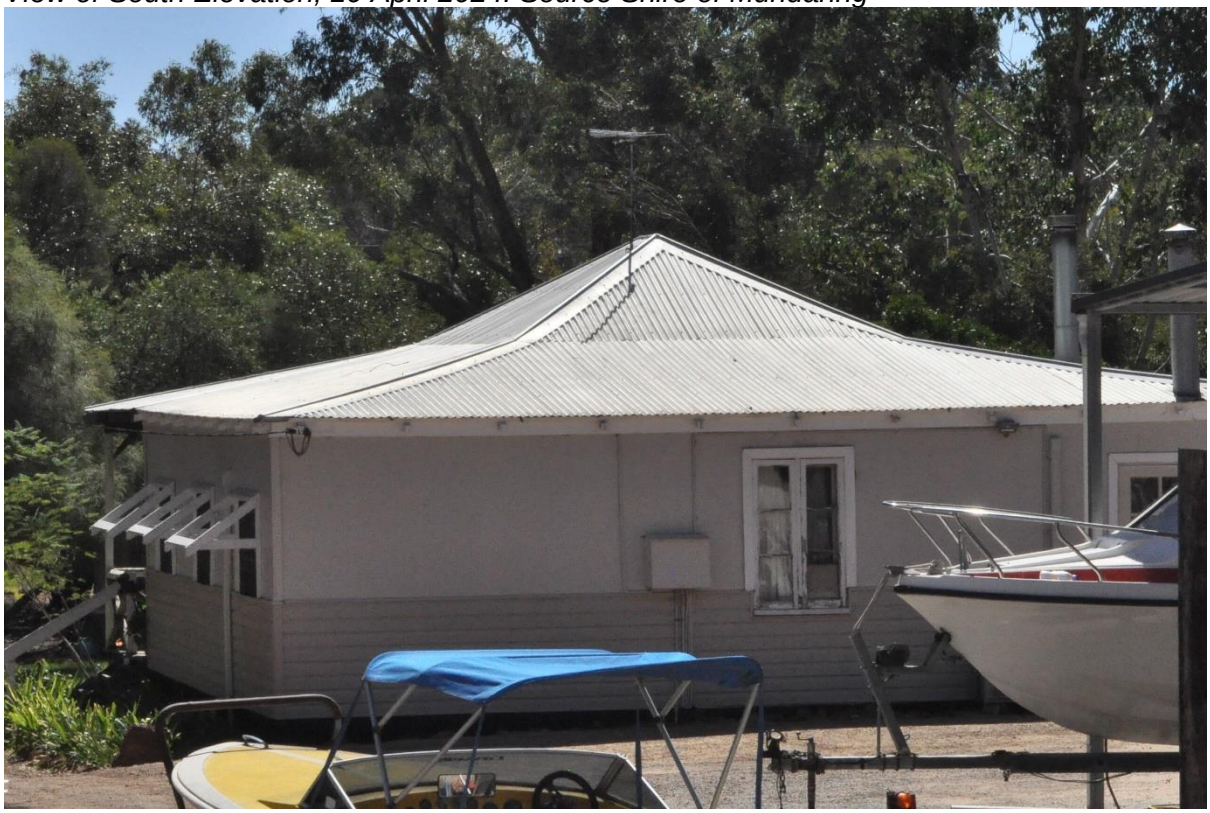
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain origina where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	Information from the nominator, (Facey family member. Information from the current owner, October 2024. Aerial photographs, 1961-2024. Albert Facey Wikipedia page https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Facey *The West Australian,* 16 May 1953, p. 35.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

View of South Elevation, 10 April 2024. Source Shire of Mundaring



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 125



Photo:	View of main entrance
Date:	22 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray. Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Greenmount Primary School (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Marloo Theatre			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	20		Marloo Road		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.897260	Longitude	116.052480

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
36045	9960	DP183605	LR3048/104

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1913
Construction Date (2):	1984 conversion to the Marloo Theatre
Source/Details:	
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Federation Arts and Crafts

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Educational: Primary School	Present	Social/Recreational: Theatre	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Public Works Department of WA			
Architect/Designer (2)		Shire of Mundaring			
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	1984 conversion to theatre				
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
Moderate	Moderate

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The brick school building which is incorporated into the complex which is the Marloo Theatre is a simple one room classroom of brick with a gabled roof. Evidence of the windows which were formerly along the long elevation can be seen in the contrasting brick used to fill the openings.

On one elevation a former verandah has been enclosed with fibre cement sheeting.

History of Place / Site:

Greenmount Primary School was established on this site in 1913. The first school was a rented premises and at the opening of the school attended by dignitaries it was stated that if numbers were maintained the Education Department would build a dedicated school building.

This must have occurred as tenders were called by the Public Works Department in 1914 and in December of that year contractor J. Wallace was announced as the successful and lowest tenderer.

The school continued to operate at this site until the early 1960s when the new school was opened on Innamincka Road.

The first school building was largely unused on the site until 1984 when it was added to and adapted for the Darlington Theatre Players. The buildings have been the venue for the Darlington Theatre Players since then.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment
Significance category	3 - Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance
• The place has historic value for its association with the first Greenmount Primary School which operated on this site from 1913 to the early 1960s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Greenmount in the early 20th century. • The place has historic and social value for its association with Darlington Theatre Players who have been providing entertainment to the community since 1956.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society Marloo Theatre Website Landgate Aerial Photographs. The West Australian, 16 December 1914, p. 6. The Swan Express, 4 July 1913, p. 8.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs 22 April 2024 by Jeff Murray. Mundaring and Hills Historical Society



Side view of the building complex



View of the original school building



Main Entrance and addition



View from the entrance to the site



Side view showing addition to the original school building.



View of the original school building

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 126



Photo:	View of the site of the former Greenmount Railway Station
Date:	22 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Greenmount Railway Station - Site			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No			Coulston Road		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.905763	Longitude	116.048799

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
31196	8943	P241700	LR3131/158

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1884
Construction Date (2):	1954 deconstructed
Source/Details:	Midland and Districts Historical Society
Site Type:	Historic Site

Architectural Style:		N/A			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Transport/Communications; Rail – Railway Station	Present	Vacant	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Public Works Department of WA			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other					
Modifications	N/A				
Condition	N/A				

Integrity	Authenticity
N/A	N/A

Description:

Physical Evidence:
There is no evidence of the former railway station remaining at this site.

History of Place / Site:
Greenmount Railway Station was located on the First Route of the Eastern Railway operated between 11 March 1884 and 24 January 1954.

The station was situated on land bounded by Scott Street (Wilkie Road), Coulston Road and Coongan Avenue. The station serviced passengers from Greenmount and Boya and also provided a spur line in and out of the neighbouring Greenmount Quarry.

The alignment of the former railway line is now the site of a Heritage Walking Trail.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	5 - Historic Site Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Mundaring.

Statement of Significance

- The site of the former railway station is associated with the development of WA in the late 19th century as a result of the gold discoveries leading to population growth and the suburban expansion.
- The site of the former railway station has historic and social value to the Greenmount community who recall the presence of the station and the service it provided until 1954.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 5

Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Location of the former railway station and the alignment of the former railway line. 22 April 2024.





View of the location of the former Greenmount Railway Station, 1953. Source Landgate.



Greenmount Railway Station, 1965 after closure. Source Rail Heritage WA



Greenmount Railway platform, after closure1965. Source Rail Heritage WA



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 127



Photo:	View of Main façade
Date:	25 April 2024
Source:	Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Hobbsy's Store			
Other Name (1)		Spadaccini's Store			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	15		Balfour Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.887600	Longitude	116.037580
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	4		D16943	1339/829	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		Late 1940s			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Aerial photograph Landgate			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Post War International			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Commercial: Shop	Present	Commercial: Shop	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Spadaccini Family, first owners and builders			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other					
Modifications	N/A				
Condition	N/A				
Integrity			Authenticity		
N/A			N/A		
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
This single storey concrete block shop premises is of a rectangular plan form with the main façade located on the front property boundary.

The main façade is the most striking feature of the building with a stepped parapet obscuring a simple gable roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting. The façade is rendered and dominated by large steel framed windows in a regular panels alongside a timber entry door with fan lights above and on one side.

The block used in the construction of the building appear to be concrete blocks featuring a moulded design. The overall condition is poor and it no longer functions as a retail premises.

History of Place / Site:
From the readily available information this commercial premises was built by Guiseppe Spadaccini in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The lot was formally approved for subdivision in 1952.

The blocks used in the construction of the building appear to be concrete blocks featuring a moulded design replicating stonework. This was a not uncommon material in the period following World War II when building materials were is short supply. It was often used in self build projects and this may have been the case in this instance.

Guiseppe Spadaccini (c1901-1985) born in Istonia, Italy travelled to Australia in c1927 and became a naturalised citizen in 1945. His wife Grazia di Biase and their son Michele (Michael) arrived in WA in 1934.

It is not clear if the Spadaccini family operated the store from this premises or if they leased it to others. Guiseppe Spadaccini identified his occupation as a farm labourer in the Electoral Rolls and Michael Spadaccini was a photographer. The Spadaccini family lived in Talbot Road Swan View.

The building to the rear of the shop was built between 1953 and 1961.

The origin of the name ‘Hobbsy’s Store’ is not known.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Commerce Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of a simple Post War international style commercial building executed in concrete blockwork.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Swan View in the period following World War II.
- The place has historic value for its association with the experience of many migrants to Western Australia who undertook had physical work to secure property and financial security.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Midland and Districts Historical Society
NAA: PP9/4, Spadaccini Guiseppe.
The Daily News, 22 February 1945, p. 10.
Landgate Diagram 16943 formally approved 9 October 1952.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs by Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society, 25 May 2024.





Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 128



Photo:	View of main elevation
Date:	10 April 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Jane Brook Farm			
Other Name (1)		Residence, 1805 Pechey Road			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	1805		Pechey Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.870674	Longitude	116.064129

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	8	Plan 2581	248/187A

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1920s
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Physical Evidence Midland and Districts Historical Society
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber Weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	God				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

From the views available, this residence has a simple square and symmetrical plan form. It is constructed of timber frame with weather board cladding. The roof is corrugated metal sheeting. Verandahs encircle the building, although some sections have been enclosed

The main elevation verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts.

The main entrance is centrally located, with two pane casement windows located either side.

A wall topped with a picket fence is located on the front property boundary.

History of Place / Site:

From the readily available information this place was built in the 1920s as a homestead for a farming property. Further research may identify the original owners and occupants.

In the first half of the 20th century, Swan View was predominantly used for farming, with orchards and poultry common selections. The lot on which this residence is located is part of the original subdivision formally approved in 1903.

A search of newspapers of the period indicate that some adjacent lots were offered for sale in the 1920s which suggests it is not unreasonable that this place was built in the 1920s.

An aerial view of this property from 1953 shows that the 3.5 hectares of this lot was under crop and extended to the Jane Brook to the west.

Aerial photographs since that time the place show that the place has been used for commercial farming with large sheds across the property for many decades. Whilst the use of the property has changed the form and extent of the original residence has stayed largely unchanged.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development

Significance category	Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• This place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the Swan View region for farming activities.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 129



Photo:	View of former platform
Date:	22 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Koongamia Railway Station - Site			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	Lot 8943		Chiraz Street		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.902015	Longitude	116.039072

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
31196	8943	P241700	LR3131/158

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1960
Construction Date (2):	1966 - deconstructed
Source/Details:	Midland and Districts Historical Society
Site Type:	Historic Site
Architectural Style:	N/A

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Transport/Communications; Rail – Railway Station	Present	Vacant	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)	Public Works Department of WA				
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other					
Modifications	N/A				
Condition	N/A				
Integrity		Authenticity			
N/A		N/A			

Description:

Physical Evidence:
There is no evidence of the former railway station remaining at this site. Some interpretive elements have been installed at the site.

History of Place / Site:
Koongamia Railway Station was located on the First Route of the Eastern Railway and operated between 11 July 1960 and 2 January 1966.

The stations opening coincided with the development of the new suburb, Koongamia by the State Housing Commission. As well as Koongamia, the station serviced passengers from Greenmount and Boya.

The alignment of the former railway line is now the site of a Heritage Walking Trail.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	5 - Historic Site Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Mundaring.

Statement of Significance

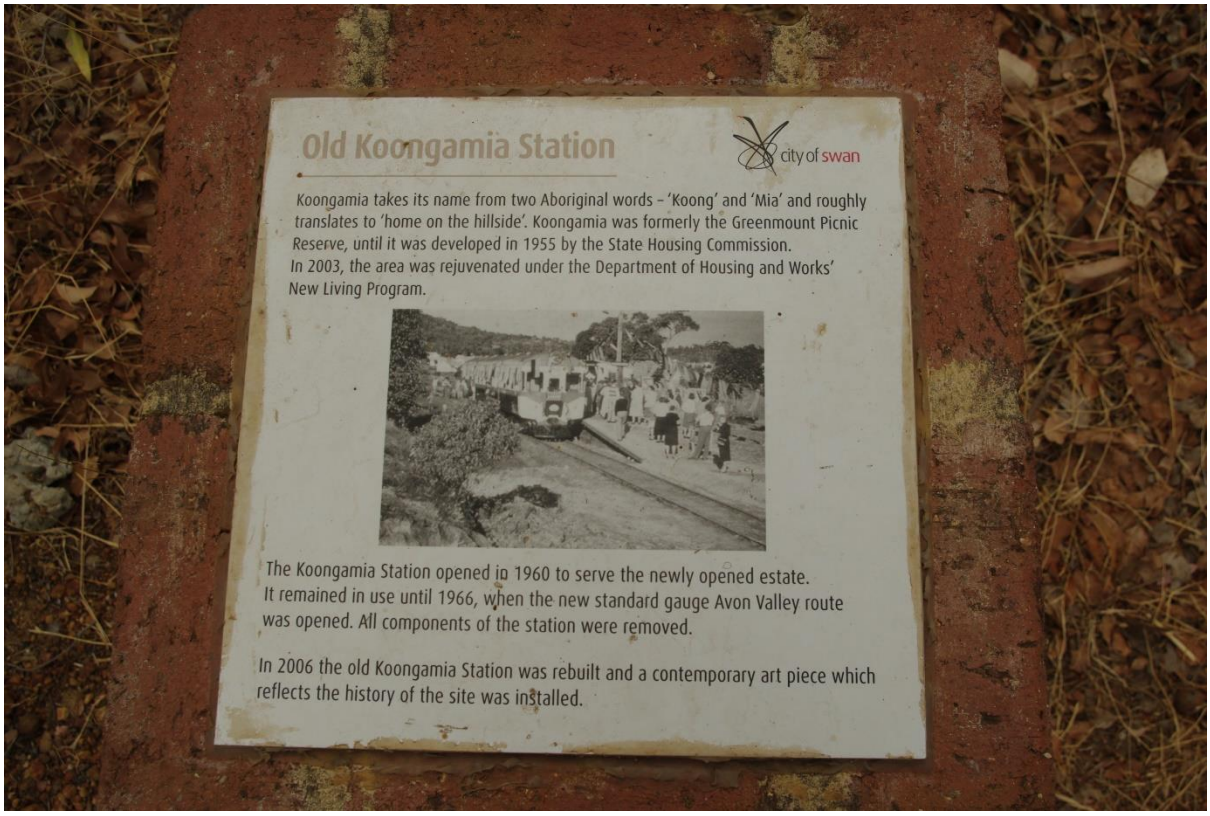
- The site of the former railway station is associated with the development of WA in the late 19th century as a result of the gold discoveries leading to population growth and the suburban expansion.
- The site of the former railway station has historic and social value to the Koongamia community who recall the presence of the station and the service it provided until 1954.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs taken 22 April 2024. Source Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.




Old Koongamia Station
city of swan
Koongamia takes its name from two Aboriginal words – 'Koong' and 'Mia' and roughly translates to 'home on the hillside'. Koongamia was formerly the Greenmount Picnic Reserve, until it was developed in 1955 by the State Housing Commission.
In 2003, the area was rejuvenated under the Department of Housing and Works' New Living Program.
The Koongamia Station opened in 1960 to serve the newly opened estate. It remained in use until 1966, when the new standard gauge Avon Valley route was opened. All components of the station were removed.
In 2006 the old Koongamia Station was rebuilt and a contemporary art piece which reflects the history of the site was installed.






Croydon St
Chiraz St
Wortley Rd
Purton Pl
Stuart St

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 130



Photo:	View of the site of the former brickworks.
Date:	22 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Lacey Brickworks and Quarry - Site			
Other Name (1)		Hoffman Steam Pressed Brick Company			
Other Name (2)		Stuart Park			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No			Great Eastern Highway		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.900783	Longitude	116.041135
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio		
28581	12472	DP219043	LR3106/125		
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1897; establishment of brickworks			
Construction Date (2):		1901;			
Source/Details:		Midland and Districts Historical Society			
Site Type:		Historic Site			
Architectural Style:		N/A			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Industrial/Manufacturing: Brickworks	Present	Urban Park	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Edmund Lacey			
Architect/Designer (2)		Coulthard Brothers			
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other					
Modifications	N/A				
Condition	N/A				

Integrity	Authenticity
N/A	N/A

Description:

Physical Evidence:
There is no evidence of the former brickworks which operated at this site. The levelling of the contours may demonstrate the location of former structures

History of Place / Site:
Edmund Gilyard Lacey arrived as a 37 year old to Western Australia in 1880 after a successful career in the Eastern States set up timber sawmills in Mahogany Creek and Sawyers Valley. Lacey acquired land on the south side of York Road (now Great Eastern Highway) and what is now Wortley Road. He developed a brickworks and quarry at the site in 1897 and operated it until his death in 1901.

The brickworks and quarry were taken over by the Coulthard Brothers (Henry and William) who operated the Hoffman Steam Pressed Brick Company on the site from 1901 to 1924. The site was serviced by a railway siding that came off the First Route of the Eastern Railway and was known as 24 Mile Siding.

This reserve (2851) was created in 1967 for the purposes of recreation and has remained as such since then. It was named 'Stuart Park' because of the adjacent Stuart Street.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry
Significance category	5 - Historic Site Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Mundaring.

Statement of Significance

- This site was the location of two former brickworks that were significant in the establishment and development of industry in the region in the early 20th century.
- The site is associated with prominent businesses and individuals, Edmund Lacey and the Coulthard Brothers who were important employers in the region.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 5 Recognise and interpret the site if possible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society Landgate Aerial photographs, 1953-2024.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional images of the site by Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.













Archival Images, Midland and Districts Historical Society.



Group outside the Hoffman Steam Press Brick Co, 1904. Source Midland and Districts Historical Society.



Hoffman Steam Press Brick Co, 1904. Source Midland and Districts Historical Society.



Aerial view of the former brickworks and quarry, 1953. Source Landgate

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 131



Photo:	Residence on subject site
Date:	10 April 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Ranford Residence (fmr)			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	50		Swan View Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.893920	Longitude	116.061880
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio		
-----	12	Diagram 8095	1038/427		
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):	1940s				
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:	Midland and Districts Historical Society				
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group				
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow				

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Ranford family, owners and occupants			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Terracotta tile				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The residence is located within a densely planted lot that obscures the view from the street. There are many mature trees on the property.

History of Place / Site:

This residence was built during the mid 1940s for the Ranford Family, comprising Frederick Henry Ranford his wife Bernice Lorraine and their two children. Frederick Ranford served with the AIF during World War II and married Bernice Lee in 1942. From the available evidence they built this house c1948 and the family settled into the Swan View community.

Frederick and Bernice Ranford were close associates with Katharine Susannah Prichard, Dr Alex and Barbara Jolly, all of whom were members of the Communist Party of Australia. The group worked together to influence policy at local and state government level.

Janet Ranford the daughter of Frederick and Bernice married Robert Holmes a Court and has subsequently become a successful business leader and philanthropists.

Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Governing: Governing and Politics
Significance category	Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the Post War International style residence built of brick and tile.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Swan View as a suburb on the fringes of the metropolitan area in the 1950s.

- The place has historic value for its association with the Ranford family who were active in the local community, a tradition that continues in the community work of Janet Holmes a Court, nee Ranford.
- The place as historic value for its association with members of the local community in the 1950s who were leaders in the Communist Party of WA and sought to influence the direction of local and state government policy.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 132



Photo:	View from the street of the main elevation
Date:	10 April 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place	Residence, 11 Pagnell Way			
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No	11		Pagnell Way	
Suburb/Town	Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor				
GPS	Latitude	-31.890250	Longitude	116.056020

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	723	Diagram 83229	1942/840

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1920s
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Physical Evidence
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Farming: Homestead	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Weatherboard		Timber framed		
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the views obtained, this residence is a simple square and symmetrical plan form. It is constructed of timber frame with weather board cladding. The hipped roof is corrugated metal sheeting.

The main elevation has a verandah across the full width which is created by the extension of the roof line. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts.

The main entrance is centrally located, and pairs of windows are located either side.

A carport and garage are located alongside the residence and a timber picket fence defines the front property boundary. The house is located on a sloping site and the rear elevation has a raised verandah with timber balustrades.

The rear elevation is the original front entrance and it presents in as another symmetrical form with a centrally placed door and sash windows either side.

History of Place / Site:
From the readily available information this place was built in the 1920s as a homestead for a farming property. Further research may identify the original owners and occupants.

In the first half of the 20th century, Swan View was predominantly used for farming, with orchards and poultry common selections.

An aerial view of this property from 1953 shows it is surrounded by minimal development. It is also apparent from this image that the front of the residence addressed Welbourn Road. An orchard was located between the residence and Welbourn Road.

Subdivision of this area began in the mid-1970s and this lot was formally approved for subdivision in 1978 creating a new street access. Since that time the place has had some additions to the rear and new buildings have been constructed on the site. The form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development

Significance category	Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• This place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the Swan View region for farming activities.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs from Real Estate Plus 2019.









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 133



Photo:	View across the main facade
Date:	25 May 2024
Source:	Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence, 18 Innamincka Road			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	18		Innamincka Road		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.899740	Longitude	116.050890
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio
-------	14		Diagram 41444		1360/96
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):	1900s				
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:	Physical Evidence				
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group				
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow				

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Farming: Homestead	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Corrugated metal sheeting	Timber Frame			
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the views obtained, this residence is a simple square and symmetrical plan form. It is constructed of timber frame with corrugated metal sheeting cladding. The roof is half gabled, clad with corrugated metal sheeting and a brick chimney.

A verandah has been created across the façade and one side by the extension of the roof line. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts and the verandah floor is timber boards.

The main entrance is a centrally located and features glass panels, fan lights and side lights, full height sash windows are located either side.

Many mature trees are located within the lot obscuring the view of the building.

History of Place / Site:
From the readily available information this place was built in the 1900s as a homestead for a farming property. Further research may identify the original owners and occupants.

In the first half of the 20th century, Greenmount was predominantly used for farming,

Subdivision of this land parcel was formally approved in 1971 and since that time the place has had minimal additions or alterations. The form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance	
• This place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in corrugated sheet metal. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the Greenmount region for farming activities.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs from Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society, 25 May 2024.




GREENMOUNT
Greenmount



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 134



Photo:	Angled view of front verandah
Date:	April 2022
Source:	RealEstate.com images.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence, 32 Talbot Road			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	32		Talbot Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.882870	Longitude	116.052730

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
------	20	P60884	2707/972

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1930s
Construction Date (2):	2008 addition
Source/Details:	Physical evidence

Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Inter War California Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Cousins family, owners and occupiers.			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other					
Modifications	N/A				
Condition	N/A				
Integrity		Authenticity			
N/A		N/A			
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
This single storey residence has a symmetrical plan form with a full width verandah to the front and one side. The roof is corrugated metal sheeting and a chimney pierces the roof cladding.

The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof and is supported on timber posts. St Andrew's cross balustrades are located between the posts. The verandah is elevated and is constructed of timber substructure and the floor is timber. Access to the verandah is via a flight of brick steps.

The timber framed building is clad with weatherboard to sill height and fibre cement sheeting above with battens.

The windows are timber framed casements with six panels per pane. The doors appear to also be timber framed and open onto the verandah, French doors are also evident.

The residence is located within a landscaped garden that features mature trees which obscure the view of the residence from the street. A fence of brick pillars and garrison style metal railings is located on the front property boundary.

History of Place / Site:
From the readily available information this place was built in the 1930s and was located on what was Swan View Sub Lot 32, a 12 acre lot. These large lots were used for farming with poultry farming particularly popular in the first half of the 20th century. The first owners and occupants of this residence are not known. Aerial photograph of the site in 1953 show no evidence of farming activity adjacent to the residence, although a large farm was located to the north.

In the mid-1960s, this portion of Swan View underwent further subdivision and development. This residence retained a larger lot until it underwent further subdivision in 2008 to enable the construction of the residence in the battleaxe lot to the rear.

In the 1960s, the residence was occupied by William and Elizabeth Cousins. William designated his occupation as a crane driver and Elizabeth was described as undertaking Home Duties.

Aerial photographs indicate the building was originally a square with additions undertaken in the early 2000s. The form and extent of the original residence can still be readily determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elemer necessarily detracting from the overall signif contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber and corrugated sheet metal.
- The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the Swan View region for farming activities.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3
Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinfor significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Midland and Districts Historical Society
Landgate Aerial Photographs
SROWA Cons 5698 Item 1542 Swan View 1932-1970

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs from RealEstate.com April 2022.









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 135



Photo:	View of main elevation from the street
Date:	10 April 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence, 71 Buckingham Road			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	71		Buckingham Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.892750	Longitude	116.047710
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
------	28		DP62924	2724/691	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):	1900s				
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:	Midland and Districts Historical Society				
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group				
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow				

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Farming: Homestead	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Concrete Tiles				
Roof	Brick				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This brick and tile residence demonstrates a symmetrical plan form with a centrally placed main entry door that features sidelights, full height sash windows are located either side.

A verandah is locate across the full width of the front elevation, it is protected by the extension of the main roof which is supported on timber posts. Small timber details are located at the junction of the posts and the roof. The verandah floor is timber boards.

The roof is a half gabled and features two brick chimneys with decorative brick work.

The walls are face brick on all elevations.

History of Place / Site:
From the readily available information this place was built in the 1900s as a homestead for a farming property. Further research may identify the original owners and occupants.

In the first half of the 20th century, Swan View was predominantly used for farming, with orchards and poultry common selections.

An aerial view of this property from 1953 show it is surrounded by minimal development with crops planted to the west and north. A small orchard is present in front of the residence.

Subdivision of this area began in the mid-1970s and this property had a larger lot than those adjacent until 2009 when the lot was subdivided again to enable the construction of the new residence to the north, facing Torrens Street.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance
• This place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the Swan View region for farming activities.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Midland and Districts Historical Society *Landgate Aerial Photographs*

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs from Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society, 25 May 2024.





Additional photographs from Ray White Real Estate, 2024.









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 136



Photo:	View of front elevation from the street
Date:	19 June 2024
Source:	Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence, 77 Buckingham Road			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	77		Buckingham Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.893112	Longitude	116.048359
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio
	25		Diagram 56897		1534/494
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1920s			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Physical Evidence			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Inter War California Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Farming: Homestead	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated Sheet metal				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the views obtained, this residence is a simple square and symmetrical plan form. It is constructed of timber frame with weather board cladding. The roof is corrugated metal sheeting.

The main elevation has a verandah across the full width which is created by the extension of the roof line. The verandah roof is supported on simple timber posts.

The main entrance is centrally located, and three pane casement windows are located either side.

A carport and garage are located alongside the residence and a timber picket fence defines the front property boundary. Many mature trees are located within the lot.

History of Place / Site:
From the readily available information this place was built in the 1920s as a homestead for a farming property. Further research may identify the original owners and occupants.

In the first half of the 20th century, Swan View was predominantly used for farming, with orchards and poultry common selections.

An aerial view of this property from 1953 show it is surrounded by minimal development.

Subdivision of this area began in the mid-1970s and this lot was formally approved for subdivision in 1976. Since that time the place has had some additions to the rear and new buildings have been constructed on the site. The form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development

Significance category	Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement of the Swan View region for farming activities.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	

Midland and Districts Historical Society
Landgate Aerial Photographs

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph by Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 137



Photo:	View of the main elevation from the street
Date:	24 June 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Districts Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Mrs Dear's Horse Riding School (fmr)			
Other Name (1)		Residence, 359 Morrison Road			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	359		Morrison Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.885630	Longitude	116.047730

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	422	Plan 11690	1447/933

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1930s
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Physical evidence
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Anna Mary Maxwell Dear			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber Weatherboard	Fibre cement sheeting			
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	Verandah extension late 1960s C1975 removal of the western portion of the verandah.				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
Moderate		High			
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
From the available visible evidence this simple cottage demonstrates a square plan form with a symmetrical layout. It has a simple hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting. As far as can be determined the walls are clad with fibre cement boards, which is consistent with the oriignal timber weatherboards.

A separate verandah roof extends from under the eaves and is supported on simple metal posts.

The lot is densely planted with shrubs and mature trees making it difficult to view the property.

History of Place / Site:
This cottage originally formed part of a significant landholding that included land to the north including Christowe Park and creek. The date of the construction of the homestead has not been determined although the documentary evidence suggests it was in the Inter War period. The skillion roof addition across the rear of the cottage is present from at least the mid 20th century.

From 1961 it was home to Anna Mary Maxwell Dear, nee Law (1920-2003) and her family from where she operated a horse-riding school, known as Mrs Dear's Riding School. Anna Law married Robert Frank Dear (1919-1979) in 1942 and the couple had at least three children. Some of the children appear to have been involved in the horse-riding school.

Information from the Midland and Districts Historical Society states that the Riding School was very popular in the 1960s and 1970s. Anna Dear relocated to new premises in Pechey Road in Swan View by 1980.

Aerial photographs indicate that a new large verandah was built across the front and sides of the cottage in the late 1960s and a portion was removed c1975. This is likely to have accommodated the formal subdivision of the land in 1976 which led to the construction of a new residence close to the western property boundary.

Since that time there has been further development in adjacent lots removing the connection to Christowe Park and the creek.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Recreation Sport Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	Some Significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• This cottage is associated with the early settlement of Swan View as a farming community in the Inter War period. • The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the form and some detail of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in the timber. • The place has social value for its association with a popular horse riding school which operated from the premises in the 1960s and 1970s.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society Landgate Aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

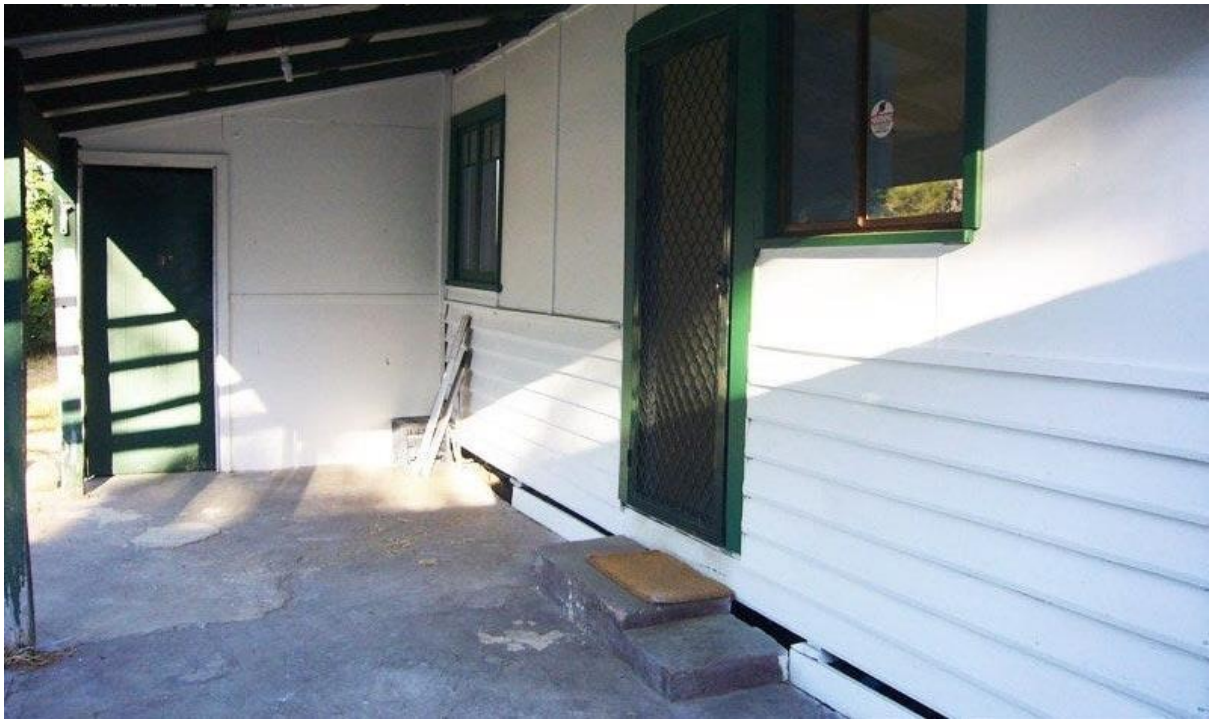
Additional photographs, Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Districts Historical Society.





Additional photographs, Real Estate promotional images, Christies Real Estate, 2014.







Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 138



Photo:	Street view
Date:	25 June 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence, 389 Morrison Road			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	389		Morrison Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.885660	Longitude	116.050920
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	116		Diagram 86615	1997/792	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1940s			
Construction Date (2):		2001			
Source/Details:					
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Post War International			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead.	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal				
Other					
Modifications	2001 major addition				
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
Moderate			High		

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The original portion of this former homestead was a rectangular plan form with a half gabled roof clad in corrugated sheet metal. A verandah is located across the full width of the original residence and a small gablet located in the roof above. The walls are clad with timber weatherboard.

The windows are three pane casements which may date from the original construction, although it has been noted by the current owners that the window on the western side of the original front elevation was the location of the main entrance. It is possible the window was relocated from another elevation. The style of the windows suggests the post war international style although documentary evidence may be found to indicate an earlier period of construction.

The residence is located in a landscaped garden with mature trees. A timber lapped fence is located on the front property boundary obscuring views of the house.

History of Place / Site:

This property originally formed part of a larger landholding that included land to the north stretching to Christowe Creek, now Chistowe Park. No information has been found in this research to determine the original owners or occupants of this property.

Information from the Midland and Districts Historical Society states that the property was used as a stables and many structures were present to the rear of the original homestead. Aerial photographs demonstrate that the residence was in place in 1953 with many outbuildings and a small orchard at the front of the property. It is also clear that the original residence was only the western portion of the current building. A major addition was constructed in 2001, following the garage which was constructed in the late 1990s.

The property was subdivided in 1994 creating separate residential lots to the north which have subsequently been developed.

When comparing photographs of the property from 2013 to the present [2024] it is clear that there have been further alterations and additions to the property.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	4 - Some Significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• As a former stable the place demonstrates the early settlement of Swan View for farming and associated practices. • The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of its original use as a farming homestead.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Landgate Aerial photographs, 1953-2024. *Midland and Districts Historical Society*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs 24 June 2024, Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.



Original building is in the centre and to the right.



Original part of the building.



Front door was originally located where the window is now positioned.

Additional photographs from Real Estate promotional images 2013, Courtesy Midland and Districts Historical Society.





Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 139



Photo:	View of Plaque and slab
Date:	14 April 2024
Source:	Jeff Murray, Mundaring Hills and Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		First Sawyers Valley Fire Shed - site			
Other Name (1)		Jarrah Creek Reserve			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	Lot 136	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway		
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley			
Other Locational descriptor		Cnr Great Eastern Highway			
GPS		Latitude	-31.903547	Longitude	116.202474

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
13734	136	DP139035	LR3013/74

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1)	1970
Construction Date (2)	Demolished c1987

Source/Details		Sawyers Valley Bush Fire Brigade			
Site Type		Historic Site			
Architectural Style		N/A			
Use(s) of Place *:*					
Original	Fire Brigade Shed	Present	Vacant Site	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Sawyers Valley Bush Fire Brigade Volunteers			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials *:*					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other					
Modifications	N/A				
Condition	N/A				
Integrity		Authenticity			
N/A		N/A			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The only evidence of the former shed on this site is the concrete slab. On the slab is a rock and a plaque which acknowledges the contribution of the volunteers who built the shed.

Wording on the plaque is as follows

This marks the site of the first Swayers Valley Bush Fire Brigade Fire Station which was constructed by Brigade volunteers, using donated materials, in December 1971.

Committee Members at the time of construction were

Mr E McHugh (President)
Mr H Oliver (Vice President)
Mr E Quicke (Secretary / Treasurer
Mr F.A. Watts (retiring Secretary / Treasurer)
Mr R. Sonnerman (Captain)
Mr B. Hall (Fire Control Officer)

The committee and volunteers who constructed the shed acknowledged with thanks, the donations and support received from Wundowie Mills, Bell Bros, the Shire of Mundaring and the Sawers Valley community.

The Brigade later built a new station, attached to the pavilion at the Sawyers Vallery Oval, before finally constructing its current station in Ashstead Street.

History of Place / Site:

In April 1970, the Sawyers Valley Fire Brigade wrote to the Shire of Mundaring requesting a site to build a Station shed as close as possible to the Sawyers Oval. Jarrah Creek Reserve (13734) which was first created in 1911 as a Public Utility, and used as a children's playground, was allocated for Municipal Purposes in October 1970.

Site preparation for the new shed began in April 1971 after the burn season. Prior to this second-hand materials, including corrugated iron, frames, Jarrah posts and steel trusses had been collected by members.

The Shire of Mundaring donated a gravel foundation, the concrete floor was laid for $126 in November 1971 and the shed completed in December 1971. The final cost of the shed was $581, which included fixtures, electrics, paint and shed keys.

Materials for the shed were donated from Wundowie Mills, Bell Bros, the Shire of Mundaring, and the Sawyers Valley community.

The Station would house the Brigade's 1956 Austin Fire Truck, which had to be parked outside the station for meetings. The first station was in operation from December 1971 until October 1987, when the Brigade constructed a new station, as an extension to the pavilion, located on Sawyers Oval. Soon after, the original shed was sold to Ron Grout and relocated to his property in Lacey Street, Sawyers Valley.

Around 2007 the Brigade realised that it required a bigger station and looked for a new home. By October 2014 the Brigade had constructed a modern tilt up concrete station in Ashstead Street from where it continues to operate in 2024.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Infrastructure: Development of Settlement and Services Social Services: General Social Services
Significance category	Category 5 – Historic Site Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Mundaring.

Statement of Significance

- The site has historic value for its association with the provision of services to the community by the Sawyers Valley Bush Fire Brigade from 1971 to 1987.
- The site has historic value for its association with the contribution of materials, resources and time by the individuals and organisations of the Sawyers Valley community to build this shed and therefore continue their service to the community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Information from nominee.
Sawyers Valley Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade Minutes
Landgate Aerial photographs
Reserve Report 13734.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	




This marks the site of the first Sawyers Valley Bush Fire Brigade Fire Station
which was constructed by Brigade volunteers, using donated materials, in December 1971.
Committee members at the time of construction were
Mr E McHugh (President)
Mr H Oliver (Vice President)
Mr E Quicke (Secretary/Treasurer)
Mr F.A. Watts (retiring Secretary/Treasurer)
Mr R. Sonnerman (Captain)
Mr E. Hall (Fire Control Officer)
Mr C. Gunther (First Lieutenant)
The Committee and volunteers who constructed the shed acknowledged with thanks, the donations and
support received from Wundowie Mills, Bell Bros, the Shire of Mundaring and the Sawyers Valley community.
The Brigade later built a new station, attached to the pavillion at the Sawyers Valley Oval, before finally
constructing its current station in Ashstead Street.

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 140



Photo:	
Date:	2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring GIS (Nearmap)

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Swan View Primary School			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	380		Morrison Road		
Suburb/Town		Swan View			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.886418	Longitude	116.049927
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
24730	340		DP406475	LR3166/295	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1954			

Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Midland and Districts Historical Society			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Post War International			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Educational: Primary School	Present	Educational: Primary School	Other	
CArchitect/Designer (1)		Public Works Department			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber framed	Weatherboard	Fibre cement sheeting		
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

Access was not gained for this assessment

History of Place / Site:
Swan View Primary School was established in 1942 after the area experienced population growth due to surrounding residential development previously students living in Swan View attended Greenmount Primary School in Marloo Road.

The first Swan View Primary School held classes at the Swan View Hall on Salisbury Road and by 1954 demand for more classrooms came after overcrowding was experienced.

The Education Department announced in October 1954 that Esslemont Builders of Welshpool had secured the tender to build three new classrooms at the school's new site at 380 Morrison Road in Swan View. This is the group of three classrooms parallel to Morrison Road. It is featured in the class photos from 1962 shown below.

Since that time the school has grown and been adapted to accommodate the changing standards and population of the students.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development.
Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

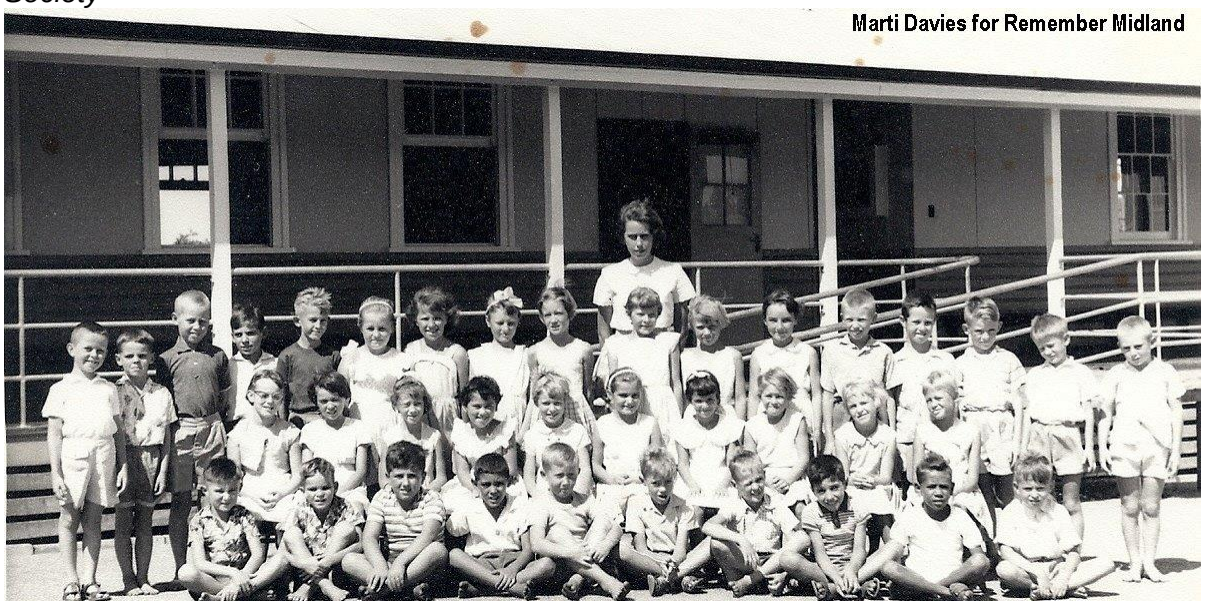
Statement of Significance
• This school has historic value for its association with the development of Swan View in the period following World War II when the population grew rapidly. • The place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the Post War International style executed in the timber and fibre cement. • The place has social value for the many members who have an association with through attendance as a student, teacher, family member or community event held at the school grounds.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Midland and Districts Historical Society *Landgate, Aerial photographs 1953-2024.*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Swan View Primary School Year 5 & 6 1962. Source Midland and Districts Historical Society



Swan View Primary School Year 3 & 4 1962. Source Midland and Districts Historical Society



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 141



Photo:	View of Front Elevation
Date:	19 June 2024
Source:	Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Timaru			
Other Name (1)		Residence, 7 Bullarra Road			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	7		Bullarra Road		
Suburb/Town		Greenmount			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.898420	Longitude	116.041160

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
----------	6	DP41639	2565/999

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1922
Construction Date (2):	1950s; 2013
Source/Details:	Midland and Districts Historical Society Landgate aerial photographs.
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: One and a half storey residential	Present	Residential: One and a half storey residential	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Watt family, original owners and occupants			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Rendered brick				
Roof	Terracotta tile				
Other					
Modifications	Separate building constructed adjacent in the late 1950s				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This rendered brick and tile residence in the Inter war California Bungalow style has a rectangular plan form with a hipped and gabled roof. The roof is tiled in Marseille pattern roof tils and two rendered chimneys pierce the roof line. The external walls are painted rendered bricks with horizontal bands on the corners defined with a contrast paint.

The site is sloping creating the opportunity for an additional storey at the rear of the building. A separate smaller building is located to the rear of the lot which features a similar design aesthetic.

The front elevation is dominated by a large projecting gable roof over a 'L' shaped verandah. This gable has half timbered detail and is supported on simple columns. Decorative metal balustrades are located between the columns.

The main entrance is located on the front verandah and is accessed via masonry steps that are flanked by small squat pillars at the base of the stairs. Awnings clad with tiles are located over the windows on other elevations. The windows and doors in the original larger residence are timber framed, with leadlight designs. The windows in the smaller building are aluminium framed of a different proportion.

The property features mature plantings in the section between the buildings and the street, and a garage is located on the southern boundary with a driveway connecting to the street.

History of Place / Site:

This property was originally part of a larger property owned by Alexander Ernest Watt (1865-1940). His original home faced Great Eastern Highway on the corner of Bullarra Road (465 Great Eastern Highway which is still extant).

His son, Alexander Stephen George Watt (1898-1986) served with the AIF in World War I and on his return, married Dorothy Thelma Elizabeth Reid in 1922 and together they built Timaru as their family home. The name 'Timaru' is likely to originate with the New Zealand town of that name. The architect and builder are not known.

Dorothy died in 1930 and in 1933 Alexander remarried Kathleen Mary Dupuy (1909-1999).

Alexander along with his father, Alexander Ernest Watt established a successful dried fruits packing shed on the other side of Bullarra Road closer to Innamincka Road. Alexander and Kathleen lived at Bullarra Road until at least 1980.

Alexander S. held a number of positions on a number of boards in the Dried Fruit industry.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that there has been no significant change to the form or extent of the larger residence. The smaller building to the rear was built in the late 1950s and the garage on the southern boundary in 2013.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place is a good intact example of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in rendered brick and tile with much of the original detail.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Watt family who were important in the establishment and development of the dried fruit industry in the region and the state.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Greenmount in the Inter War period by individuals and families investing in substantial residences as well as investing in farming properties.
- The place has social value as its presence in the streetscape since the 1920s contributes to the community sense of place.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3
Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Midland and Districts Historical Society.
Australian Electoral Rolls

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs Mark Richards, Midland and Districts Historical Society, 19 June 2024.
















Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 142



Photo:	View of the Tower from the Street
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Tower House			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	4		Old Tower Court		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.912230	Longitude	116.082880

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	72	DP34846	2529/691

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1917
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Federation Arts and Crafts

Use(s) of Place:						
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)						
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons:		Arthur Nelson, first owner and occupant				
Construction Materials:						
Walls	Rendered brick					
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting					
Other	Two storey rendered masonry tower					
Modifications						
Condition	Good					

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
The unusual tower in front of the single storey house is an unusual structure apparently constructed of rendered brick. The four sided structure has windows on two faces.

The detail of the internal arrangement is not known.

The ivy covering the structure creates and the close planting at the base contribute to the understanding of this structure as being much older than its construction.

A view of the house behind was not obtained, however it appears to be a typical Inter War residence.

History of Place / Site:
Built by Arthur Nelson a renowned Perth builder who was responsible for the construction of the Perth Railway Station and Bon Marche Arcade. The original building was a very small iron dwelling, which was replaced by a gravel rock house with a tower c1917.

The Old Tower house became a kindergarten during WW2 to serve the local community.

Aerial photographs indicate that the tower and the adjacent house have not changed significantly since the mid 20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Social Services: Education
Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance
• The tower is rare as a structure of this type constructed on a private residence using methods from the early 20th century. • The tower is a landmark in this streetscape and within the Darlington district. • The place has historic value for its association with the provision of kindergarten services to children during World War II. • The place has social value for the people who attended the kindergarten during World War II or knew people who did. • The presence of this structure in the streetscape contributes to the community sense of place.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate aerial photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional images from Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group, 13 May 2024.





Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 143



Photo:	View of Caringorm
Date:	2014
Source:	Real Estate images.

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Caringorm			
Other Name (1)		Residence, 8 Dalry Road			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	8		Dalry Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.912970	Longitude	116.074120

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
	1	Diagram 7765	1311/386

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1927
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group

Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Inter War Arts and Crafts			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other	Health: Hospital
Architect/Designer (1)		Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Stone				
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This generous two storey stone and corrugated iron residence has a rectangular plan form with a pitched roof. A large gable is located off centre on the main elevation, and it features an extended roofline supported by decorative timber supports.

The main elevation is broken into different planes with a large chimney providing a focal point. A second chimney is located

There are groups of windows across the front elevation that are predominantly casement windows, but there are other windows reflecting later additions and alterations.

The home is set in a landscaped garden that features hard and soft landscaping that is appropriate to the sloping site.

History of Place / Site:
Built by Cyril Walker in the Arts and Crafts style designed by Architects Oldham, Boas and Ednie Brown and built by George Bishop, it became the home of James McCallum Smith, the owner of the Sunday Time Newspaper, an elected member of parliament and a powerful advocate for the secession movement of Western Australia.

During the war years Fisher and Gertrude Beard owned the house. They opened up the house and grounds at Cairngorm to convalescing soldiers. In 1946, the house was sold and used as a convalescent home by nursing sisters Millicent Bennett and Margaret Lefroy until the 1960's where it became a private residence again.

Archival photographs indicate that portions of the exterior were originally painted with greater contrast.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural life: Domestic Life Social Services: Health

Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as an excellent, intact example of the Inter War Arts and Crafts style executed in local stone.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the Inter War period by prominent members of the Perth and Western Australian community.
- The place has historic value for its association with leading Western Australian architects, Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown, and the original owner James McCallum Smith MP and owner of the Sunday Times Newspaper.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 2

Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	

Darlington History Group

Landgate Aerial photographs.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph from the Darlington History Group. 23 May 2024



Cairngorm 2014 Courtesy Lyn Myles, Darlington History Group



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 144



Photo:	View of the front elevation
Date:	2013
Source:	Cliff Burns, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		St Aubyns			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	1		Dalry Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.911770	Longitude	116.070950
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	1		D4541	1923/107	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1914			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residential	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residential	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Alfred Herbert Vincent, builder			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Stone				
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	Original roof tiles changed to corrugated metal sheeting				
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
Moderate	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the available physical evidence, this place is a single storey residence with a hipped and gabled roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting that is punctuated by two painted brick chimneys. The visible gables feature some decorative timber details.

The walls are constructed of stone laid in a random rubble style and verandahs encircle the majority of the house. Where there is no verandah, pergolas join the main building. The verandah floor is stone and the roofs are supported on simple timber posts.

The residence is located in a landscaped setting that includes many mature exotic and indigenous trees.

(Note: Access was not provided at the time of the assessment)

History of Place / Site:
The owner and builder of this residence was Alfred Herbert Vincent who used stone sourced from the Greenmount Quarry. The quality of the stone masonry and workmanship was considerable, with imported French roof tiles 3 chimneys and 6 fireplaces. Water was collected and stored in a partially submerged tank. Vincent later owned Greenmount Quarry from 1920 until it closed in 1937.

Alfred Vincent was a very locally influential man who was part of the team that established Darlington's recreation area and the conversion of the vineyard cellar into a hall. The building has been extended and renovated in recent years.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Natural Resources
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance
• The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in local stone. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Darlington region in the early decades of the 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent local businessman and resident Alfred Vincent who contributed to the economy of the district and the development of local community facilities.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial photographs.*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 145



Photo:	Front elevation
Date:	2012
Source:	Cliff Burns, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Victor Cottage			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	5		Montrose Avenue		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.917140	Longitude	116.077950

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	Plan 2586	5	1961/242

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1924
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group

Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Inter War California Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residential	Present	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residential	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		David and Charles Moir			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Fred and Amy Victor, owners			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Stone				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	Addition c1982				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
From the available information this single storey stone cottage has an asymmetrical plan form with a projecting bay that has a gable above. The gable is rendered with simple timber detail. Below the gable is a two pane casement window, with brick quoining that is consistent with the brick quoining on the corners of the building. Two tapered rendered brick chimneys are visible on the roof.

A verandah provides a covered approach to the main entrance and wraps the southern elevation. The verandah roof is an extension of the main roof and is supported on simple metal posts.

The cottage is located on a sloping site creating a second storey on the southern side of building. The lot is heavily wooded, and terracing has created paved areas adjacent to the building.

(Note: This place was not accessed for this assessment, information is based on earlier photographs)

History of Place / Site:
This stone house was built by Scottish Stonemason David Moir for Frederick Victor, brother to William who lived nearby at “The Glen” (75 Victor Road – demolished). The house has maintained its original appearance and has stayed in the Victor family hands to this present time.

Local baker Jack Gilks rented this property whilst living and working in Darlington.

Aerial photographs indicate that the verandah on the southern elevation was constructed in the early 1960s. A large addition was constructed to the rear c1982. Since that time there have been few changes and the form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Moderate
Statement of Significance	
• This place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in local stone and brick. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with prolific local building David Moir and the Victor family who were prominent and active in the community.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate aerial photographs.*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 146



Photo:	View across the main elevation
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Halcyon			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	6		Gladys Street		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.924170	Longitude	116.083930
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio
	7		Plan 3565		1393/888
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1915			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residential	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residential	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Birch family, owners Phyllis and Frank Glyde, occupants			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber Weatherboard	Fibre cement sheeting			
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	1990s extension				
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
This two-storey timber framed residence has a rectangular plan form and verandahs encircling the majority of the structure. The residence is located on a steep slope therefore creating access to the upper level on the north and western side. On the northern elevation is a projecting bay with a gable above, alongside which is the main entrance. This main entry door features sidelights and fanlights.

The pitched roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting and is punctuated by two brick chimneys.

The walls are largely clad with weatherboard to sill height and fibre cement sheeting above. Windows and doors are timber framed, and from the available evidence appear to be largely casement style windows.

The balustrades on the upper verandah are simple vertical timber boards, on the lower level three horizontal timbers. The verandah posts supporting the roof on the upper level are turned decorative posts, whilst on the lower level they are simple square posts.

The foundations of the building are random rubble stone, and the verandah floors are timber boards. An external timber staircase links the upper lower verandahs and timber stairs to the ground level.

Stone terracing is evident across the lot to create level areas, whilst many mature trees are present across the site.

History of Place:
This house was built by John Napier and Annie Birks. John was a pharmacist in Perth. His daughter Phillis and son in law Frank Cave Glyde lived at the property from 1915-1921 after they married in 1913. Frank was an Accountant. The use of timber for this substantial residence appears to be relatively rare in this locality.

The property appears to be an investment and was rented out. Owners of Leithdale (5-7 Lukin Avenue) Mollie Skinner and Myra Wills appear to have rented the house and the term Halcyon was first used when Myra Wills had a child while renting this house in 1932.

Annie Birks sold the property in 1944 to Reynold George Beste. It continues to be used as a family home.

Aerial photographs indicate that the place was extended to the south in the early 1990s.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in timber which is less common in the Darlington area.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington as a holiday destination amongst the wealthy citizens of Perth.
- The place has historic value for its association with the author Mollie Skinner and Myra Wills who occupied the place in the 1930s.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 2
Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs by Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 147



Photo:	View of main elevation
Date:	13 May 2024
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Allambee (fmr)			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	6		Leithdale Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.922870	Longitude	116.081130
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio
-----	20		D36250		1513/499
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1936			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Inter War California Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Present	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Other	Educational: Pre-Primary Centre
Architect/Designer (1)	F.G.B. Hawkins				
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					

Construction Materials:			
Walls	Timber Weatherboard		
Roof	Concrete Tile		
Other	Timber slabs		
Modifications			
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This timber framed house has a pitched and gabled roof clad with tiles and a simple metal tube chimney can be viewed, although others may be present. The walls are clad with weatherboards and the multipaned casement windows are a dominant feature of the main façade.

The house is located on a sloping site creating space for a garage under the house. Other portions of the space under the house are accessible. This lower level of the residence has an unusual cladding of cut timber poles, which have retained their curved profile.

The main entrance is located in a small covered porch accessed by stairs adjacent to the garage.

The lot is densely wooded with mature trees and rock terracing creating level areas which are gravelled or grassed.

History of Place / Site:

This house was designed by Frederick George Bruce Hawkins (1885-1956) a notable Architect born in Durban South Africa, he trained in England and qualified as an Associate of the Royal British Institute of Architects in Feb. 1910. The residence was his family home from 1936 to 1944 for himself and his wife Frances Marguerite Stapleton (1895-1956).

He arrived in Melbourne, Australia in 1923 forming a successful firm Grainger, Little, Barlow and Hawkins then later Barlow and Hawkins. Notable buildings in Melbourne were Temple Court in 1924 in Collins Street and Spry Bros Bootery in Bourke Street. F.G.B. Hawkins came to WA in 1928 to supervise the construction of the Victoria Insurance Company building in St George's Terrace and decided to stay in Perth. The name of his residence 'Allambee' may originate with the Victorian Gippsland region.

In Perth, Hawkins undertook both commercial buildings and private residences notably the Margaret River Hotel, Dunklings, Wigmore's, Boans and Soap Distributors.

In 1944 Frederick sold this property in Darlington to the Kindergarten Association of WA where it operated to assist families during and after WW2. It operated until at least 1948 before it closed.

Aerial photographs of the property are not conclusive because of the heavily wooded nature of the site, however it appears that there has been little change in the form or extent of the residence since the mid-20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Social Services: Education
Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a generous residence in the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber and tile.
- The place has historic value for its association with prominent architect Frederick Hawkins who designed the residence for himself and his family.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the Inter War period for leading members of the Perth community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

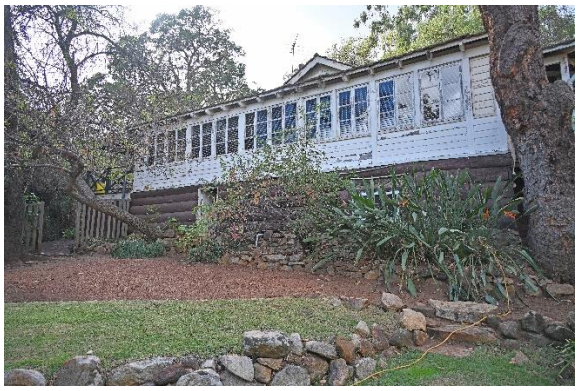
Category 2

Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional Photographs from Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group, 13 May 2024









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 148



Photo:	View of front elevation
Date:	2024
Source:	Kasia Thomson

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Ryecroft			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	8		Mofflin Avenue		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.919460	Longitude	116.087620

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
------	104	Diagram 47197	1406/365

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1912
Construction Date (2):	C1984
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow
Use(s) of Place:	

Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Walter Charles Johnson, owner			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	Addition to the rear				
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This timber framed and weatherboard clad residence has a symmetrical plan form with a pitched roof and bullnose verandah on the main elevation which partially wraps the side elevations. The roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting and has two brick chimneys.

The verandah is supported on turned timber posts and balustrade comprises vertically fixed timber slats, matched with a smaller detail at the roof line.

The main entrance is centrally located and features sidelights and fanlights, French doors are located on either side.

The residence is located on a sloping site creating access to the rear of the house at ground level and the front verandah is elevated. The lot is landscaped and terraced with several areas for entertaining and a productive garden.

Information from the Darlington History Group states that the house is in original condition two double side fireplaces high ceilings and is relatively unchanged again, with an underground water tank.

(Note: Access was not obtained for this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This residence was built by Walter Charles Johnson who named it Ryecroft. He was very active in the Darlington community, through his work with the Congregational Church, and contributed to the establishment of the first Darlington school and the converting of the old vineyard cellar into the Darlington Lesser Hall.

Aerial photographs indicate that the addition to the rear occurred c1984.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting

	from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the early decades of the 20th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with prominent Darlington community member Walter Johnson.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

View of rear elevation, 2024 (Source: Kasia Thomson)



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 149



Photo:	Main Elevation
Date:	27 July 2024
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Burnell House			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	11		Dalry Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.912420	Longitude	116.074640

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	104	Diagram 51781	1505/183

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1918			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons:	Norm and Florence Burnell, first owners and occupants		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Stone		
Roof	Corrugated metal Sheeting		
Other	Timber verandah and balcony		
Modifications			
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This substantial home has a simple rectangular plan form and a symmetrical arrangement. The walls are constructed of the local stone laid in a random rubble style with quoining around the openings and corners. It is not clear if the quoining is painted brick or painted cut stone.

The roof is hipped and extends over the main and north elevation to create the roof over the first floor verandahs. The verandah roof is supported on timber posts. The timber balustrade on the upper level verandah features St Andrew's cross detail.

French doors are located on the ground floor and the visible windows are a combiniation of sash style and casements.

The residence is located within a large heavily wooded lot that contains other later structures.

History of Place / Site:
Built by Norman and Florence Burnell as a weekender in 1918. Norm Burnell started his business in Queen Street, Perth in 1909 dealing in retail electrical and TV rental, Kennedy sewing machines and wholesale sewing division selling Bernina, Bernette and Horn products. It is still operating under the third generation of Burnell and celebrated its Centenary.

After the Burnell family, this home was purchased by Leonard Fischer, son of Hugo Fischer of Darlington in 1927. This became the family home of Leon and Margaret Fischer who raised their 3 children here until 1944.

The place continues to be used as a family home and aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the form and extent of the place has changed little since that time.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from

	the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in stone. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the early decades of the 20th century as a holiday destination for leading members of the Perth business community.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph from the Darlington History Group, taken by Sue and Alan Tingay. 27 July 2024.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 150



Photo:	Main Elevation
Date:	2024
Source:	Real Estate promotional photograph

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Rosendale			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	11		Owen Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.919160	Longitude	116.073880

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
------	113	D74504	1813/998

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1921
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		George R. Shepherd, builder			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Thomas Oby Ireland, first owner and occupier			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This single storey timber framed residence has a rectangular plan form with a hipped roof clad in corrugated zincalume. A brick chimney is centrally located on the roof.

The entrance is centrally located in the main elevation, via a porch entry that may be a former full width verandah. The porch is enclosed by timber balusters and timber posts with decorative corner detail.

The entrance is a timber framed door with fan light above and triple pane casement widows located on either side. The entrance is approached via a flight of masonry steps which align with the pedestrian gate on the front property boundary.

The residence is located within a well maintained and landscaped property.

History of Place / Site:

This house was built by Glen Forrest resident George Robert Shepherd for Grocer Thomas Oby Ireland. It was a substantial weatherboard house with 5 rooms, verandah, large bathroom and all services.

The property was later purchased by widow Dorothy Edmondson and her five daughters. In 1936. when she purchased the property, she named it Rosendale and ran a Boarding House and Tearooms.

In 1939 the Rev. Leonard S. Quinlin Boarded with the family who had strong links to St Cuthbert's where he was the longest serving Minister. There are numerous dedications to the Edmondson family in this church.

Various members of the family lived at the property until it was finally sold in the late 1980's.

Aerial photographs indicate that the place originally comprised a much larger lot to the rear and west. Additions have been made to the original residence and within the lot although the form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good, although modified example, of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of Darlington in the Inter War period.
- The place has historic value as an example of the many residences which were adapted for use as boarding houses and tea rooms for visitors to the region.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Darlington History Group
Landgate Aerial Photographs

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph Darlington History Group, 2017.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 151



Photo:	View of Main Elevation
Date:	2012
Source:	Cliff Burns, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Beulah			
Other Name (1)		Brookside			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	12		Leithdale Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.923230	Longitude	116.082670

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
------	42	DP40103	2580/957

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1904
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Federation Queen Anne

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Present	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Ernest Giles, architect			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Reuben Carson, first owner and occupier			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Stone				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This single storey brick residence is located on a sloping site enabling the creation of an additional floor on one side of the building. The square plan form is wrapped by a verandah on at least three sides. The roof of the verandah is an extension of the hipped roof supported on simple square timber posts. Balustrades in the form of St Andrews cross fill between the timber posts.

Two brick chimneys are visible in the roof, and they have decorative brick detail and pots.

Information from the Darlington History Group states that the place is largely unaltered and features tuck-pointing, original fireplaces and chimneys

Local stone has been used around the perimeter of the building to create an enclosure under the building.

The residence is within a large lot that still includes several outbuildings that may reflect the original farming use.

(Note: This place was not accessed for this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This residence was designed by architect Ernest Giles for Ruben Carson and his family in 1904. It was originally located on a larger parcel of land which was used for farming.

The house was purchased in c1930 by Victor Lyons and remains in the extended Lyons family.

Aerial photographs from the mid-20th century indicate that the place has not changed significantly in form or extent since that time and is likely to be the original footprint of the building.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick and stone.
- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Darlington in the early 20th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Carson family and the Lyons family in the Inter War period, all of whom contributed to the Darlington community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 2

Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 152



Photo:	View of Side Elevation
Date:	2013
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Worker's Cottage					
Other Name (1)							
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	16			Lukin Avenue			
Suburb/Town		Darlington					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude	-31.925180		Longitude	116.086890	
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio		
	50		Plan 3565		1842/155		
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):		1900					
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group					
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style:		Vernacular					
Use(s) of Place:							
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence		Other		
Architect/Designer (1)							
Architect/Designer (2)							

Other Associated Persons:	John Allpike, Original owner and occupier		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Timber weatherboard	Fibre cement sheeting	
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other			
Modifications	Relocated c1918		
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
Moderate	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This simple timber framed cottage is clad with weatherboard and fibre cement sheeting and has a hipped and skillion roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting. A verandah is evident on a corner of the building, and it is supported on metal poles. The verandah is accessed via a flight of timber steps.

The windows and doors are a mix of styles and materials.

The cottage is located within a densely planted lot of mature trees.

(Note: This place was not accessed as part of the assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This small tin and fibro worker's cottage was constructed on John Allpike's Vineyard c1900.

When the vineyard was sold and subdivided in 1918, this portion of the former vineyard was purchased by Perth tailor John Thornton who used the cottage as a weekender. His daughter Eleanor Thornton recalled that her father didn't build the cottage as it pre-existed when the property was sold to her father.

Aerial photographs indicate that place has been extended since the mid 20th century, a major addition in the late 1960s. It is suggested that the original cottage comprised only two rooms and had verandahs encircling the cottage.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of a simple timber workers cottage reflecting a compilation of styles since its original construction.
- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of Darlington as a farming district in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph, Darlington History Group, 2013.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 153



Photo:	Main elevation
Date:	2016
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Restleigh			
Other Name (1)		Rose Cottage			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	17		Lukin Avenue		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.924670	Longitude	116.087740

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	57	Plan 3565	1794/481

DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		c1918			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons:	Horatio Joseph Smith, first owner and occupier		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Timber weatherboard		
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other			
Modifications	1990s additions and alterations		
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This single storey timber framed residence has a rectangular plan form, with a projecting bay at one end. A verandah joins this bay and extends across the main elevation and wraps around the side elevation.

The verandah roof is an extension of the hipped and gabled roof that is supported on timber posts. Simple vertical timber balusters create the balustrade around the perimeter of the verandah.

The timber framed doors and windows are a compilation of styles. A painted brick chimney is located in the centre of the original (western) portion of the residence.

The residence is located in a large, wooded lot that includes a mix of indigenous and exotic species.

(Note: This place was not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
The property was purchased by Horatio Joseph Smith who worked for the Telegraph Office.

A 1918 Darlington Primary School photo shows both the Smith girls Phoebe and Mary in the photo so the house dates from this time and was named “Restleigh” by the Smiths.

In 1921 the Smith family added a son to the family and they named him Eric Alfred Leith as he was the first baby born at the Leithdale Estate (he used the name Leith Smith). He became a pilot in WW2 and served in England flying Lancaster Bombers. He was shot down in 1944 over Holland and was buried at Uden Cemetery along with most of his crew.

In the late 1990s, this residence underwent major alterations and additions, particularly to the east (right side of the above image).

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the form and detail of the Federation Bungalow style executed in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the Inter War period.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 154



Photo:	View of main entrance to the residence
Date:	2018
Source:	Real Estate Promotional image

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Wootoona			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	22		Bertram Street		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.912200	Longitude	116.086790

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
------	200	Diagram 98509	2171/419

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1912
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group

Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Queen Anne			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Ronald G. Oldham, architect			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Fred Maslin, original owner			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	2002 additions 2016 gable addition to south				
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This timber framed and weatherboard clad residence has a hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting. A brick chimney is located in the centre of the roof.

The elevations demonstrate a mix of projecting bays, verandahs and a small porch. The design is unified by the consistent use of materials and details in the timber posts, gable trim and finials.

The windows and doors are timber framed and are casement styles and sash windows. The original main elevation, on the west has a symmetrical design with a centrally placed door with fanlights and sidelights, flanked by sash windows.

Information from the Darlington History Group states that the place still features high ceilings and jarrah floorboards.

(Note: This place was not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
The original residence was designed by architect Ronald G. Oldham for Fred Maslin and his family in 1911. Construction was completed and the family moved into the house in January 1912. The original orientation of the house was looking to the west.

In c2002, the residence underwent major alterations and an addition to the east (left side of the above image).

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of its original construction in the Federation Queen Anne style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the early decades of the 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with local architect Ronald Oldham who was active in Western Australian practice at this time.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional Photograph from Real Estate Agency promotional image, 2018.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 155



Photo:	View of Main Elevation
Date:	2012
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Amy Heap House			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	22		Dalry Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.914240	Longitude	116.075900
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio		
-----	51	Diagram 37146	1919/86		
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1930			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:					

Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Inter War California Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Amy Elizabeth Heap, original owner and occupant			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard	Stone			
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This two-storey residence comprises a lower level constructed of random rubble local stone with the upper level of timber frame with weatherboard cladding.

The roof is hipped with a skillion extension, portion of which is a verandah. A brick chimney with pots punctuates the roof line.

Information from the Darlington History Group states that much of the original building is intact and in good condition.

(Note: this place was not accessed for this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This house was built for well-known artist and embellisher (with the Sunday Times newspaper) Amy Heap, her sister Ethel and brother Frederick. The Heap siblings were residents at this house until the early 1940s when they moved to Albany.

Aerial photographs indicate that this house was extended c1984 with the extension of the verandah to the east (left in the above image).

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Arts, Culture and Entertainment.
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance	
• The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the Inter War California Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the Heap family who were part of a cohort of artists who settled in Darlington in the Inter War period and contributed to the creation of the character of the community.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 156



Photo:	View across the front elevation
Date:	11 May 2024
Source:	Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence, 24 Brook Road			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	24		Brook Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.919280	Longitude	116.079660

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	200	DP42916	2597/28

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1925
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Present	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)	George Clune Bishop, builder				
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:	George Bishop and family, first owners and occupiers				

Construction Materials:			
Walls	Timber weatherboard	Stone	
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This residence comprises the lower level built of random rubble stone construction and the upper level in timber frame with weatherboard cladding.

The roof is hipped and gabled and clad with coloured corrugated metal sheeting. The sloping slight provides ground level access to the upper level on one side of the building. On the other side a timber framed door and two windows are present in the stone work providing access to the lower level.

The timber framed doors and windows on the upper level appear to date from the original construction. The windows are casement multi pane, with a bay the location of a set of casement windows. Awnings cover some of the windows.

Information from the Darlington History Group is that the original part of the home is in very good condition and carefully renovated and extended.

The large lot in which the residence is located includes stone walls and features creating terraces within the site. A stone wall and gate on the front property boundary is likely to be from the original program of works.

History of Place / Site:

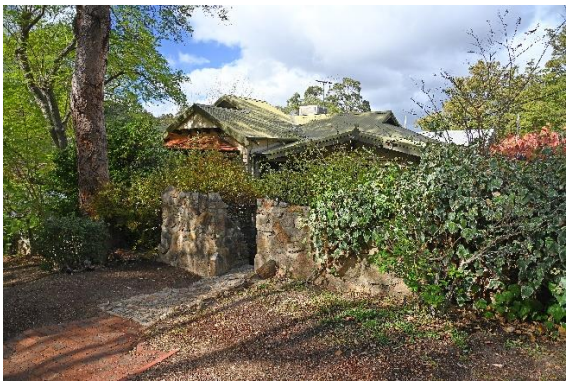
This place was built by local builder George Bishop for himself and his family in 1925.

Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the place has not changed significantly since the mid-20th century although internally there are likely to have been many alterations to suit changing standards. Additional structures have been built adjacent to the original residence that have no heritage value.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact demonstration of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber and stone. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with local builder George Bishop who was responsible for the construction of many buildings in Darlington, including this residence for himself and his family.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	p
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs from Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group, 11 May 2024.



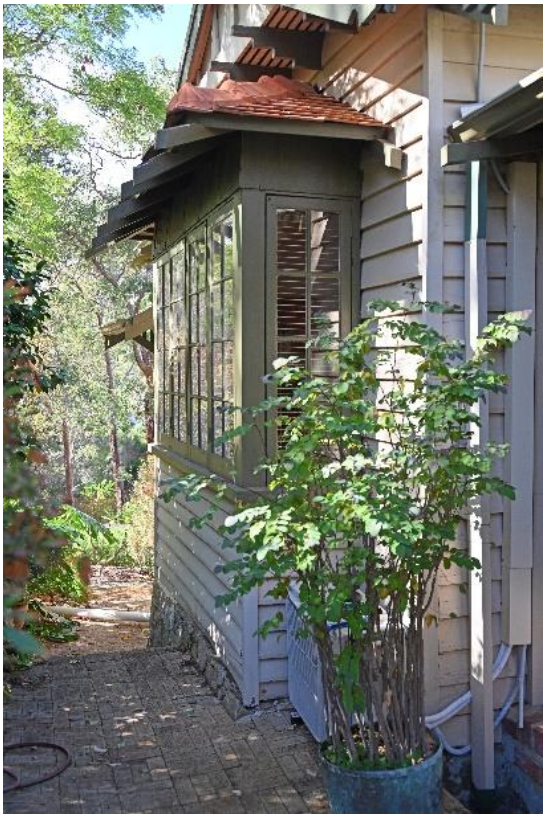


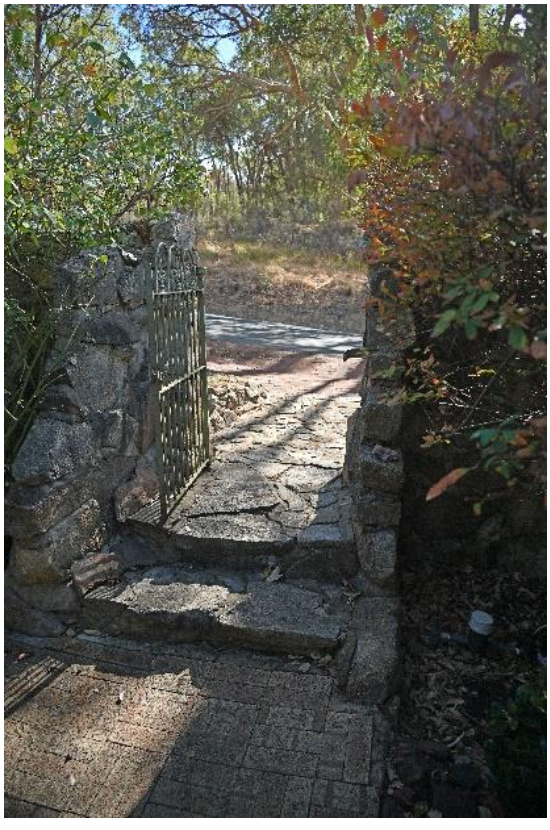












Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 157



Photo:	View to Main Elevation
Date:	2013
Source:	Cliff Burns, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Sandover House					
Other Name (1)		Mrs Stone's Cottage					
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	29		Dalry Road				
Suburb/Town		Darlington					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude	-31.913740	Longitude	116.076990		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio				
-----	4	Diagram 4782	1513/967				
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):		1904					
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group					
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style:		Inter War California Bungalow					
Use(s) of Place:							
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other			
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown					
Architect/Designer (2)							

Other Associated Persons:	Alfred Sandover, original owner and occupant		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Timber Weatherboard		
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other			
Modifications	Relocated		
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the available information from earlier photographs this place is a timber framed structure clad with weatherboard. A gabled roof with an encircling verandah is clad with corrugated sheet metal.

The main elevation has a full width verandah which is created by the extension of the roof supported on turned timber posts. Timber slats with cut out detail form the balustrade. Access to the verandah is via a flight of timber steps.

Information from the Darlington History Group is that the building retains considerable original detail including small-wave iron walls and pressed iron ceilings.

(Note: This place was not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
In 1918 the last of the John Stone property on Dalry Rd was subdivided and advertised for sale. This land was part of the original Hillsden Estate subdivision of 1913 and was where the Stone residence was built in 1904 on the south side of Dalry Rd. In 1918 Sandover purchased most of these blocks of land along with the Stone residence.

Early Darlington residents have given accounts, confirmed by the Rate records that Sandover's house (Mrs Stone's cottage) was moved from the south side of Dalry Rd either from lot 5 or 6 of the 1918 Hillsden subdivision to Lot 4 (29 Dalry Rd) on the north side of the road around 1921. This property and house were then sold in 1922/23 to Doris Ryde. The house still retains many of the features listed in a 1918 advert for the Stone cottage mentioning it was lined with fluted iron which is still the case today.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the from and extent of the building have not changed since that time.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has historic value for its association with leading sports and business identity Alfred Sandover and his family.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group Landgate Aerial photographs *The Call and WA Sportsman*, 21 November 1919, p. 1.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph Cliff Burns, Darlington History Group,



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 158



Photo:	Angled view of front elevation
Date:	2007
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence. 29 Hillsden Road			
Other Name (1)		Rigi			
Other Name (2)		Blair Athol			
Other Name (3)		Peddars Way			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	29		Hillsden Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.915490	Longitude	116.076560

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
------	7	Plan 3361	1758/943

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1913
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group

Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Unknown			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Simpson family, owners and occupiers Evelyn Christie, owner and manager of the Guest House Hilda Giles, manager of the Guest House			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber Weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
High		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the available information this residence is two-storey comprising a lower level constructed of random rubble local stone with the upper level of timber frame with weatherboard cladding. The roof is hipped and extends beyond the external walls to create a verandah on at least three sides of the building on the upper level. A brick chimney punctures the roof line near the centre of the building.

The verandah roof is supported on timber posts which are chamfered and feature a small detail at the junction with the roof. Vertical timber slats form a simple balustrade between the posts.

The windows and doors on the upper level appear to be timber framed and all are multi paned.

The lot in which it is located is sloping providing different access heights to the building on different elevations. The heavily wooded site features many mature indigenous and exotic species which contribute to the setting of the building.

(Note: This place was not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This property was purchased in 1913 in the name of the Government Mineralogist's (Dr Edward Sydney Simpson) wife Muriel Simpson. Social notes show that the Simpson's built and used the house as a weekender.

Before c1917 the property was bought by Darlington resident Henry Gell Barker an Insurance Agent. In 1919, the name William Sewell appears in the Rates Books. Sewell from Victoria worked with the National Bank. The Sewells also used the house as a weekender until they returned to Victoria in 1923.

The house is then sold to Philip Edgerton Warburton and his wife who named it Rigi and they use it as a home. In 1927, the house was sold to a widow Evelyn Christie who used the house as Guest House and renamed it Blair Athol.

In 1932 the house is sold to a Contractor Ernest Grigg who rents it to Hilda Giles who also ran it as a Guest House and renamed it Peddars Way.

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

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in stone and timber.
- The place has historic value for its demonstration of the evolution of Darlington from a place used for holidays by the leading members of Perth community to a destination accessed by more sectors of the community.
- The place has historic value for its association with two popular guest houses run by single women, Evelyn Christie and Hilda Giles.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 159



Photo:	View across the front elevation
Date:	2013
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Kilbirnie			
Other Name (1)		Rosemary			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	31		Hillsden Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.915570	Longitude	116.076130
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio		
	8	Plan 3361	14/263A		
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1916; 1920s; c2004			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Henry Ernest Pearson, first owner and occupant			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Weatherboard	Fibre cement sheeting			
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	Second floor added 1920s Verandah extension, c2004				
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the available information this two-storey residence has a rectangular plan form with long axis facing west. The foundations are local stone laid in a random rubble style. The ground floor (the original residence) is timber framed with weatherboard cladding and features bay windows with casement windows.

The upper level, likely also to be timber framed is clad with fibre cement sheeting and has bay windows in alignment with those below. The upper-level windows are multi pane and the bay windows have awnings over.

The roof is half gabled, with a skillion roof addition to the rear, which may have been an addition after the original construction. All roof surfaces are clad with corrugated metal sheeting.

The lot is sloping and includes stone terracing that is consistent with the residence foundations. Many mature trees and plantings create a lush informal setting for the place.

(Note: This place was not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
Built by schoolteacher Henry Ernest Pearson, as a single story home it boasted several modern attractions. It was later the home of one of Western Australia's identities, Athelstan Saw (1868-1929) who added a second story. Dr Saw was a physician, politician and university administrator. He and his wife Amy Enid Staples (1870-1950) primarily lived in West Perth and used this place as a weekender and holiday home. However, following the death of her husband in 1929, Amy Saw lived on in the house until her death in 1950. It has not been firmly established when the second storey was added but is likely to have been in the 1920s when the Saw family took possession.

The decision to purchase this property is likely to have been influenced by the close proximity of Athelstan's brother, William Allnutt Saw who lived at Holmesdale for many years.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the continuation of the verandah on the northern elevation was undertaken c2004. No other major changes in the form or extent of the residence have been determined since that time.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining form and some detail of its original construction in the Federation Bungalow style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington from a holiday destination to a part of the greater Perth suburbs.
- The place has historic value for its long association with leading academic Dr Athelstan Saw and his family who owned and occupied the residence for many decades.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 4

Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	

Darlington History Group
Dr Athelstan Saw, Wikipedia page, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athelstan_Saw
Landgate Aerial photographs

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 160



Photo:	View from street
Date:	12 April 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Blackwood			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	33		Dalry Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.914500	Longitude	116.078610

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
	20	Diagram 35279	66/174A

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1913
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Federation Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity		Authenticity			
Moderate		High			

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This single storey timber framed, and weatherboard clad residence has a gabled hip roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting. A rendered brick chimney is present in the roof.

From the available visible information the residence demonstrates a range of styles of doors and windows which reflect its evolution since 1913.

Information from the Darlington History Group states that the place remains in fairly original condition although it no longer has the expansive setting of the original home and garden.

History of Place:

Herbert Johns was the first owner of the property and had a house built there in 1913. Between 1919 and 1921 Mrs Edith Pope rented, and ran one of the first boarding houses in Darlington to support herself and her two young children. She was a war widow whose husband Charles Pope was awarded a posthumous VC in 1917. In 1922 the Mofflin family purchased the property and sold it in 1942 to the Steele Family.

The property is remembered for one of the best rose gardens (1,000 roses) in Western Australia in the 1920s and 1930s. If was used as the venue for annual fund raising fetes.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the southern elevation which addresses Dalry Road has been altered on several occasions. The covered entry, or verandah, is likely to be original. The original main elevation was probably the western elevation as the driveway entrance was from Hillsden Road.

The form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce
Significance category	Some Significance

	Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place retains some aesthetic value for the remaining form and some detail of the Federation Bungalow style executed in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of Darlington in the early 1910s, and its development in the Inter War period as the location of the homes of influential Perth citizens.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Mofflin family who were influential in the Darlington community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 4

Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	

Darlington History Group
The West Australian, 26 October 1936, p. 10.
Landgate Aerial photographs.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 161



Photo:	View of the original stonework
Date:	2013
Source:	Cliff Burns, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Duval's House					
Other Name (1)		Spooky House					
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	38		Stone Crescent				
Suburb/Town		Darlington					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude			Longitude		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio		
------	175		Plan 9224		247/71A		
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):	1903						
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group						
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group						

Architectural Style:		Vernacular			
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Charles Stuart Russel Palmer			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Stone	Timber panelling			
Roof	Corrugated Metal Sheeting				
Other	Salvage leadlight				
Modifications	1960s; renovations and additions including new roof 2008; renovations and additions				
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
Moderate	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

From the available physical evidence, the original portion of this residence is constructed from local stone in a random rubble style. Later additions are in a range of materials and the form of the original gabled roof has been retained and extended to accommodate the later insertions.

Ruins of former structures on the site have been retained in contrast to the later structures.

(Note: This place as not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:

Mr Charles Stuart Russell Palmer (1858-1937 (engineer who succeeded the celebrated C Y O'Connor as engineer in Chief for the Public Works Department) built this house with stonework that is preserved within the house. It is understood that a much grander structure was initially planned but never completed.

Palmer and his family did not have a long association with the property as he relocated to London in 1904.

The incomplete home was a part-time residence by architect and orchardist Lewis Henry Duval until around the late '20s, when it fell into more and more disrepair and built a reputation for local kids as the "spooky house" t.

Subdivided in the 1960s, the lot was purchased in the early 70s by architect Ray Lefroy, who built a home around the ruins. An aerial photograph of the site in 1965 shows that the structure had no roof, by 1970 the building had a new corrugated sheet metal roof and an addition to the west.

The building was again rebuilt in 2008 to incorporate additional elements but portions of the former ruin have been retained.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment.
Significance category	Some / Moderate
Statement of Significance	

- The place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of construction in stone and brick in the early 20th century.
- The place has aesthetic value for its unusual combination of contemporary and earlier designs with a mix of materials.
- The place has historic value for its association with former owners, Charles Palmer, Lewis Duval and Ray Lefroy who all contributed to the built structure.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	

Darlington History Group

Hall, Sally, Perth is Ok 'Home built around ruins of former structure' https://perthisok.com/homes/this-unique-home-was-built-around-the-ruins-of-its-former-structure-twice/ 2 February 2023, accessed July 2024.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional images from Perth is OK website, February 2023.
https://perthisok.com/homes/this-unique-home-was-built-around-the-ruins-of-its-former-structure-twice/









Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 162



Photo:	View of main elevation
Date:	2004
Source:	Darlington History Group, Real Estate promotional photograph

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Residence, 42 Lionel Road			
Other Name (1)		Fischer Residence			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	42		Lionel Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.909840	Longitude	116.081380

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	42	Plan 8838	46/161A

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1914
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group

Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow				
Use(s) of Place:						
Original	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)		Hugo Fischer builder				
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons:		Peter and Win Fischer, owners and occupiers				
Construction Materials:						
Walls	Brick					
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal					
Other						
Modifications						
Condition	Good					
Integrity			Authenticity			
Moderate			High			
Description:						

Physical Evidence:
From the available visible evidence this single storey brick residence has a asymmetric plan form with a projecting bay that includes a series of aluminium framed windows. Adjacent to the bay is a covered porch or verandah where the main entrance is located. Aluminium windows are also located in this elevation. The roof over this entrance is supported on turned timber posts.

The roof is gabled hip and clad with corrugated metal sheeting.

A large shed or carport is located adjacent to the residence and the remainder of the lot is cleared apart from many mature trees on the boundary.

(Note: This place as not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This residence the second home built by local identity Hugo Emil Fischer (1875-1963) using handmade bricks. His son Peter and his wife Win, nee Little lived there until 1967, adding to the residence and continuing to operate a dairy and poultry farm from the property.

Aerial photographs of the place since the mid 20th century indicate that there was an addition on the northern elevation of the place in the late 1990s. However, the form and extent of the residence has remained largely unchanged since the mid 20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Some significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- This place has aesthetic value as it retains some of the form of the Federation Bungalow style.

- The place has historic value as it is associated with Hugh Fischer, a prominent local identity who built the home from hand made brick demonstrating resourcefulness and application to complete the task.
- The place has historic value as it was a working farm until the 1960s which demonstrates the activities in Darlington in the early 20th century until being incorporated into the greater metropolitan area.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 163



Photo:	View from street
Date:	2014
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Warrawong					
Other Name (1)							
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	70			Darlington Road			
Suburb/Town		Darlington					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude	-31.912710		Longitude	116.072510	
Land Description							
Reserve No.		Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio	
------		80		DP42828		2229/436	
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):		1923					
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group					
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style:		Inter War California Bungalow					
Use(s) of Place:							
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence		Other		
Architect/Designer (1)		Samuel Cresswell, builder					

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons:	Walter Saw, original owner and occupier		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Rendered brick		
Roof	Terracotta tile		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
The available visible evidence relating to this place indicates it is a single storey rendered brick structure with a terracotta tile gabled hip roof.

The windows and doors appear to be timber framed with the windows arranged in groups of three casements.

The sloped site has stone walls creating terraces which is consistent with the low wall on the front property boundary. A garage is located close to the property boundary and it is constructed in the same style and materials as the residence.

(Note: This place as not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This brick stucco house was built by contractor S. Cresswell for Walter Willilam Saw (1898-1971), son of William Allnut Saw who owned Holmesdale and was on a part of his father's subdivided estate. Walter married Alison Gaze (1998-1986) daughter of Frederick Owen Gaze who was cofounder of Ezywalkins Store and in WW1 was the Egyptian Commissioner of the Comfort Fund.

Walter and Alison Saw relocated to Peppermint Grove in 1929.

For a number of years Frederick and Constance Gaze lived in the house with Constance holding fundraising events at the property. When Frederick died in 1932 Constance placed a dedication plaque in his honour at St Cuthberts and donated the church's first bell in 1934.

The naming of the property appears to be attributed to Charles Albert Kendall Manager of the Ford Motor Company during his brief ownership.

In 1960, Robert Charles Jennings purchased the property where he was serving at his last school, Darlington Primary, before retiring. He was one of the WW1 soldiers retrained as teachers after the war. He was awarded a Military Medal for his bravery as a stretcher bearer recovering wounded men while under fire at Passchendaele in 1918.

Aerial photographs of the place since the mid 20th century indicate that the place has undergone no significant change in its form or extent since that time. It is clear however that the place was originally located in a generous lot with formal gardens and minimal buildings adjacent.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a simple expression of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in rendered brick.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the Inter War period.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Saw family who were significant in the establishment and development of Darlington and its community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 3

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	

Darlington History Group
Landgate Aerial Photographs

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 164



Photo:	View from the street of side elevation
Date:	12 April 2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Tarlow			
Other Name (1)		The Chalet			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	90		Darlington Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.914800	Longitude	116.073330
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
	340		DP67140	2745/872	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1915			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	One and a Half Storey Residence	Present	One and a Half Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Stanley Gomme, first owner and occupier			

Construction Materials:			
Walls	Stone	Weatherboard	
Roof	Terracotta Tile		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the available visible evidence this residence is located on a steeply sloping block which provides access to the upper floor on one side and the lower floor on the opposite side.

The building is constructed of local stone laid in a random rubble arrangement with quoining around all openings and the corners of the building. It is not clear if the quoining is rendered brick or just render.

Portion of the lower external walls are timber weatherboard. Verandahs are present on two sides of the building with the roof created from the extension of the hipped roof clad in terracotta tiles. The verandah roofs are supported on simple square posts with balustrades between them featuring St Andrew's cross design.

According to information from the Darlington History Group much of this home is still in original condition. It includes an impressive entry from which you can go upstairs to the second story or downstairs to the ground floor.

History of Place / Site:
This residence was built by Stanley Dawes Gomme (c1890-1966) the manager of the State Sawmills for himself and his wife Doris Evelyn Gomme (c1890-1978) and their family as a holiday cottage. Their permanent home was in Claremont.

Later owners and occupants have not been determined.

Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed since the mid 20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality
Statement of Significance	
• The place has aesthetic value as a large, intact and good example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in stone which has been well designed to accommodate the sloping site. • The place has historic value for its association with the period in the early 20th century when Darlington was the preferred location for holiday homes of leading Perth citizens and their families.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph from Cliff Burns Darlington History Group, 2013.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 165



Photo:	View from the street to the main entrance
Date:	2019
Source:	Darlington History Group, Real Estate Promotional photograph

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Whistlebrae					
Other Name (1)		Taramere					
Other Name (2)							
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	91		Darlington Road				
Suburb/Town		Darlington					
Other Locational descriptor							
GPS		Latitude	-31.914447	Longitude	116.074478		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio				
	1531	DP59019	2700/901				
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):		1923					
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group					
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow					
Use(s) of Place:							
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other			
Architect/Designer (1)		David and Charles Moir, builders					

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons:	William Scrymgeour and family, owners and occupiers.		
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Stone	Weatherboard	
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Good		

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:

From the available information this residence is a split level home constructed on a sloping site. The main construction is local stone laid in a random rubble style with brick quoining around the openings and corners of the building.

A verandah across the main elevation is likely to be an original feature. There have been later additions in timber weatherboard on the lower level, and the balustrade on the upper level is a later addition.

The gabled hip roof is clad with coloured corrugated sheeting and the double gables at the front have timber detail.

The generous grounds are landscaped with many mature trees.

History of Place / Site:

This residence was built by local Scottish Stonemasons Charles and David Moir for Scottish born William Scrymgeour (1867-1931) an engineer and investor and his wife Eleanor nee Liddel. Sadly he took his own life in 1931 at this place, apparently due to money worries. His wife Eleanor stayed on in the house until at least the early 1940s according to the Electoral Rolls.

Later Reg Caulfield, the local postman and a major player in setting up the local Darlington Review newspaper was a resident.

More recently the well known photographer Richard Woldendorp was a rental resident for several years.

Aerial photographs indicate that the projecting bay on the front elevation was built c2006, initially without a roof and by late 2007 the pitched roof separate to the main house was built. The carport adjacent was built in early 2015.

The form and extent of the original residence can be readily determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance
• The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail demonstrating the Federation Bungalow style well executed in stone, brick and timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the period in the early 20th century when leading members of the Perth community established holiday homes, or weekenders in Darlington.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Darlington History Group The Swan Express, 12 Feb 1931, p. 7. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983.

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional Photograph from Darlington History Group 2019.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 166



Photo:	View of Main Entrance
Date:	2007
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Greengates			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	103		Darlington Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.915550	Longitude	116.075040
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	151		Diagram 94203	2122/595	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1918			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			

Architectural Style:					
Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Present	Residential: One and a Half Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Hastings Carew Reid, original owner and occupier			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	Unknown				
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the limited physical evidence this place is of timber frame construction with weatherboard cladding. It has a gabled roof with small adjoining gables clad with corrugated metal sheeting.

History of Place / Site:
First owned by Hastings Carew Reid who built the house as a weekender. He was the Chief Hansard Reporter in WA and was awarded the OBE in 1952.

In 1919, widow Bertha Ednie Brown (her husband was John Ednie Brown Conservator of Forests) purchased the house and used it as a weekender. Her son Colin Ednie Brown then became the owner when she died in 1927. He was the Architect who designed Cairngorm and was a prominent practitioner in Western Australia.

The house was transferred to surgeon Sydney Lawrence Harke (1876-1950) whose family lived there in the 1930s and gave the house its name.

Aerial photographs from the mid-20th century indicate that there have been additions adjacent to the original building, but the form and extent of the original residence can still be determined.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance
• The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War period when prominent Perth citizens established weekenders in Darlington creating a specific character to the community.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
OTHER INFORMATION
Bibliography:
Darlington History Group *Landgate Aerial Photographs*

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 167



Photo:	View of the main entrance from the driveway entrance
Date:	2021
Source:	Real Estate promotional photograph, Courtesy Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Darlington House			
Other Name (1)		Bengarry			
Other Name (2)		Deepdene			
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	105		Darlington Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.916670	Longitude	116.076140
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio	
	40	Diagram 73878		1807/857	
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1):		1914			
Construction Date (2):					
Source/Details:		Darlington History Group			
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group			
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow			

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Present	Residential: Two Storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Frank Walters, original owner Robert and Janet Holmes a Court			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Stone				
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	2004 addition				
Condition	Good				

Integrity	Authenticity
High	High

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the available physical evidence this two storey stone residence has a symmetrical plan form with the portion to the rear in the above image a later addition.

The gabled hip roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal and extends beyond the external walls to create a verandah on all elevations. The verandah roof on the upper level and the floor above on the ground level are supported on metal posts. The balustrade panels and the corner detail between the roof and posts are later additions.

The windows appear to be timber framed and two over two sash style. The only visible door also appears to be timber with a fanlight.

The grounds are landscaped and feature many mature plantings which provide an appropriate setting for the residence.

(Note: This place as not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This property was first purchased by Frank Leonard Walters in 1914 who was a Signwriter in partnership with Walter Paterson Meston. He built a stone house which has over the years been enlarged keeping the same style.

Other owners were the Boyd family and in the 1960's Robert and Janet Holmes A Court lived here. Robert purchased the house as a wedding present to Janet nee Ranford who grew up in Swan View.

Aerial photographs indicate that the addition to the rear was added c2004. Since that time there have been no significant changes to the form or extent of the residence.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Significance category	Moderate May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• The place has aesthetic value as a good example of the form and detail of a generous residence in the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington in the early 20th century by leading members of the Perth business community who established weekenders in the area which created a unique character.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 168



Photo:	View of main entrance on verandah
Date:	11 May 2024
Source:	Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Greville Tearooms			
Other Name (1)		Burges Residence			
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	365		Glen Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.921760	Longitude	116.079620

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
	1	Diagram 9415	1697/199

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1925
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group
Architectural Style:	Inter War California Bungalow

Use(s) of Place:						
Original	Commercial: Restaurant	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residence	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)		Herbert Parry, architect				
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons:		William Goldsmith Burges, original owner and occupant				
Construction Materials:						
Walls	Weatherboard	Fibre Cement Sheeting				
Roof	Corrugated metal Sheeting					
Other						
Modifications						
Condition	Good					
Integrity			Authenticity			
High			Moderate			

Description:

Physical Evidence:
This timber framed single storey residence has a symmetrical plan form with a gabled hip roof clad in corrugated coloured metal sheeting. A small projecting bay is located centrally in the main elevation.

The walls are clad with unpainted weatherboard to mid window height and fibre cement sheeting above.

The windows are timber framed and multipane casement style in a range of dimensions. The visible door appears to be a later addition.

Information from the Darlington History Group states that the place retains most of its original features including small outbuildings in the property.

History of Place / Site:
Designed by the Architect Herbert Parry and purpose built as a Tearoom for the owner William Goldsmith Burges (in 1952 he was awarded the OBE) who owned Tipperary in York.

It was run as a tearoom, guest house and chemist shop by Florrie and Robert William Greville from 1926-1939.

A later resident was Wally Coxon a Radio Engineer who built and serviced radios for outback communication and the Flying Doctor.

Aerial photographs indicate there have been minimal changes to the form and extent of this place since the mid 20th century.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

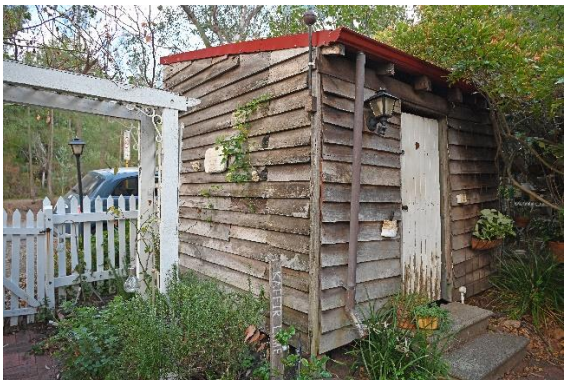
Statement of Significance
• The place has aesthetic value as it is highly intact and rare example of an Inter War California Bungalow style residence and tea rooms which retains much of its original detail. • The place has historic value for its association with the number of small businesses operating in Darlington in the Inter War period to cater for visitors to the region. • The place has historic value as it is associated with prominent architect Herbert Parry who designed the place, and the Greville family who lived in and operated the multi-purpose business from this place.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Darlington History Group Landgate Aerial Photographse	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs Rob Borsje, Darlington History Group, 11 May 2024.













Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 169



Photo:	View of front garden and main elevation
Date:	2014
Source:	Real Estate promotional photograph, Courtesy Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Nyaania Glen			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	965		Glen Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.925620	Longitude	116.077580

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
	30	Diagram 87126	2016/589

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	1920
Construction Date (2):	
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group
Site Type:	Individual Building or Group

Architectural Style:					
Use(s) of Place:					
Original		Present		Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Joseph Hope, owner and designer			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		Dorothy Hewitt, owner and occupant. Eugene Mapp, owner and occupant.			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Timber weatherboard	stone			
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting				
Other					
Modifications	1990s addition to the north elevation				
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
Moderate			High		
Description:					

Physical Evidence:
Because of the minimal physical evidence it can only be determined that this single storey residence is built of stone in the random rubble construction style with a gabled roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting.

The details of the doors and windows appear to be of a later program of works, not the original construction.

The property is heavily wooded with many mature trees and access via a long driveway makes visibility of this place difficult.

(Note: This place as not accessed as part of this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
This property was one of a number that Joseph Hope owned in Darlington but was the property where he chose to build a small weekender constructed of weatherboard and stone. Joseph was a surveyor (he later worked in the Lands Dept as Chief Draftsman) and worked with his son in law Carl Klem who was also a Surveyor (who later worked in the Titles Office and Town Planning) as Hope and Klem a surveying business.

Joseph married Annie Throssell (George Throssell's daughter and sister to V.C. winner Hugo Throssell, husband of Katharine Susannah Prichard). A road off Beenong was originally called Hope Rd but has since been renamed when it joined Maslin Crescent.

For a brief period from 1947-1952 the house was owned by author and poet Dorothy Hewitt when she married lawyer Lloyd Davies. Her Autobiography "Wildcard" recalls her time in Darlington.

From 1963-1980 Architect Eugene (Gene) Mapp owned the property and designed some of the innovative houses in the hills.

Aerial photographs indicate the there have been minimal changes to the form and extent of the residence apart from an addition in the early 1990s to the northern side of the residence.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of its construction in the Federation Bungalow style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the region by investors such as Joseph Hope who purchased lots in the early 20th century to fulfil the need for weekenders in the region for Perth citizens.
- The place has historic value for its association with members of the Perth arts community who had a connection with the place in the mid 20th century including Dorothy Hewitt and architect Eugen Mapp.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 170



Photo:	Darlington Primary School
Date:	2008
Source:	Dr Fiona Bush, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:							
Name of Place		Darlington Primary School					
Other Name (1)		Darlington State School					
Other Name (2)		Classroom and Shelter Shed					
Location/Site/Address:							
Street No	2-14		Amherst Avenue				
Suburb/Town		Darlington					
Other Locational descriptor		Corner of Amherst Ave and Glen Road					
GPS		Northing	-31.920447	Easting	116.079170		
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio				
36771	500	P415028	LR3170/328				
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1):		1916; 1956					
Construction Date (2):							
Source/Details:		NTWA assessment documentation					
Site Type:		Individual Building or Group					
Architectural Style:		Federation					
Use(s) of Place:							

Original	Educational: Primary School	Present	Educational: Primary School	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Public Works Department of WA			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons:		F. L. Gurr, Builder			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal				
Other					
Modifications	Roof cladding replaced 2019				
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		

Description:

Physical Evidence:

Excerpt from the NTWA Assessment, 2008 by Dr Fiona Bush.

The Language Classroom and the Shelter Shed are timber framed structures clad with weatherboards supported on timber stumps. The Language Classroom is covered with a corrugated metal gable roof while the Shelter Shed has a skillion roof clad with corrugated metal. Both buildings are located in the south-east corner of Darlington School. Bitumen playgrounds are located to the south and east of the Classroom.

The entrance to the Language Classroom is on the north-west side and a secondary entrance on the western side. The skillion roofed entrance provides access to the classroom and a storage space on the western side of the skillion roofed area. The interior of the building is clad with canite sheeting with a plaster ceiling. Four, evenly spaced windows are set in the southern elevation.

The Shelter Shed is open on the southern side and the skillion roof is supported by timber posts. The ceiling and walls are unlined; the floor is tongued and grooved timber boards. A slatted seat runs around the two short sides and the long northern side. The building is in fair condition. A newer weatherboard structure butts onto the rear (northern) of the building.

History of Place / Site:

Excerpt from the NTWA Assessment, 2008 by Dr Fiona Bush.

Darlington was first settled by Europeans in 1883 when Dr Alfred Waylen purchased 150 acres of land on which he established a vineyard which he named 'Darlington'. The second stage of the Eastern Railway, between Guildford and Chidlow's Wells (Chidlow), was completed in 1884 and suburban lots close to Waylen's Vineyard were surveyed and advertised for sale. A railway siding was erected for the vineyard in 1889. Orchards were established in the area and by 1912 a petition was presented to the Director for Education by residents requesting a state school. Local resident, Mr V.K. Jones, offered the use of a room in his rental home (Leithdale) for the school. This arrangement met with the approval of the Minister for Education and the school opened on 28 May 1912 under the direction of Miss Emma Hogan, with an enrolment of 19 children.

A site was purchased to the south of Leithdale in April 1913 and a single room classroom was erected by Mr C.F. Jesuman for £283. The children moved into their new school on 28 October. As more settlers moved into the district numbers at the school grew and requests were made for a shelter shed and quarters (1914) and an additional classroom in 1915. An additional classroom was added to the eastern side of the existing room in 1916 together with a shelter shed.

Enrolments had increased to 94 by 1923 leading the director of the Claremont Teacher's College, Mr Rooney, to complain about the cramped conditions at the school. He commented on the inefficient use of space and also that the shelter shed was poorly located in the middle of the playground. He provided plans to the Director of Education which included the addition of a new room on the western side of the first classroom.

Mr Rooney's recommendations were for the 1916 building to become the Infants Classroom, the 1913 building could be used for girls' domestic science and needlework, while the new classroom could be set up as the boys' manual arts room. The PWD drew up plans for the building which were very similar in design to the existing two classrooms with the exception that the proposed building had a wider verandah area which could be used for manual arts. A memo by the Director of Education notes that Darlington was "a special observation school". The rather rapid approval for the allocation of £500 for the construction of the new classroom and shifting the shelter shed, seems to indicate that Rooney's recommendations were held in high regard and that suggestions made by him should be implemented immediately. Mr F. L. Gurr the successful contractor with a tender of £390.7.7.

The new classroom was ready for occupation on 29 April 1924 and the shelter shed was shifted to lie in line with the new building. All three classrooms were a standard PWD timber classroom design. The new classroom was specifically designed to cater to Boys' Manual Arts activities.

A new classroom was also added in 1956 and in 1964 an Administration Block with 2 additional classrooms was constructed to the north-west of the original block. This new building formed the new nucleus of the school and additional rooms were added in 1979. In the 1980s, the 1913, ~~and~~ 1916 and 1924 classrooms were demolished leaving only the 1956 room and the boys shelter shed.

In 2019, the roof cladding of the two buildings was replaced with contemporary corrugated metal sheeting at the same time the roof cladding of all the school buildings were replaced.

In 2024, these structures are still used by the school for educational purposes.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The buildings have aesthetic value as a demonstration of the simple functional lines that were typical of single classroom schools designed by the PWD from 1900 up until the Second World War.
- The Classroom has high social value for the parents and pupils of Darlington Primary School and the residents of Darlington;
- The place is associated with the growth and development of Darlington;
- The place is associated with the development of the state's education system and in particular that of trainee teachers from Claremont Teachers' College.
- The Classroom and the Shelter Shed continue to be used for their original purposes.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 2

Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
National Trust of WA Assessment of the Darlington Primary School, 2008. Dr Fiona Bush Landgate Aerial Photographs	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs from Dr Fiona Bush, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 2008.





Additional photograph from the Darlington History Group, 2013.



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 171



Photo:	View of Front elevation from street
Date:	23 May 2024
Source:	Darlington History Group

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Ranger's House			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No	3135		Coulston Road		
Suburb/Town		Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS		Latitude	-31.914730,	Longitude	116.071080

Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
	14	D51881	1462/723

DESCRIPTION:	
Construction Date (1):	C1916-20
Construction Date (2):	1990s
Source/Details:	Darlington History Group

Site Type:		Individual Building or Group				
Architectural Style:		Federation Bungalow				
Use(s) of Place:						
Original	Residential: Single Storey Residential	Present	Residential: Single Storey Residential	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)		George (Harry) Ranger				
Architect/Designer (2)						
Other Associated Persons:		Alfred Waylen and Josceline Amherst				
Construction Materials:						
Walls	Stone	Weatherboard				
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal					
Other						
Modifications	Additions					
Condition	Good					
Integrity		Authenticity				
Moderate		High				

Description:

Physical Evidence:
From the available information the place comprises an amalgamation of structures from the early 20th century until the early 21st century. The detail of the structures and their relationships to each other is unknown.

(Note: This place was not accessed for this assessment)

History of Place / Site:
From the available information two workers cottages were built on this site c1900 by local businessmen and land owners, Alfred Waylen and Josceline Amherst who established the Darlington vineyard. The two timber cottages were to accommodate some of their workers, one of whom was believed to be the foreman, Mr Mumme.

In c1916, the land was leased and later sold to George Henry Ranger (c1882-1964) and his wife Adelaide Vinetta Tilbrook (c1892-1984). By the time the couple settled on this land they had 3 children and their fourth was born at the property in 1922.

Harry (as he was commonly known) Ranger maintained a dairy and wood yard at the property and worked throughout the district in a diversity of trades.

It is believed one of the original workers cottages was burnt down by Harry Ranger and the other was incorporated into a later stone addition as can be seen in the c1920 photograph below. It is possible that the earlier cottage was later removed as aerial photographs from the mid 20th century suggest this earlier cottage was no longer extant.

Harry Ranger built the new family home over several years and archival photographs suggest it was built of local stone.

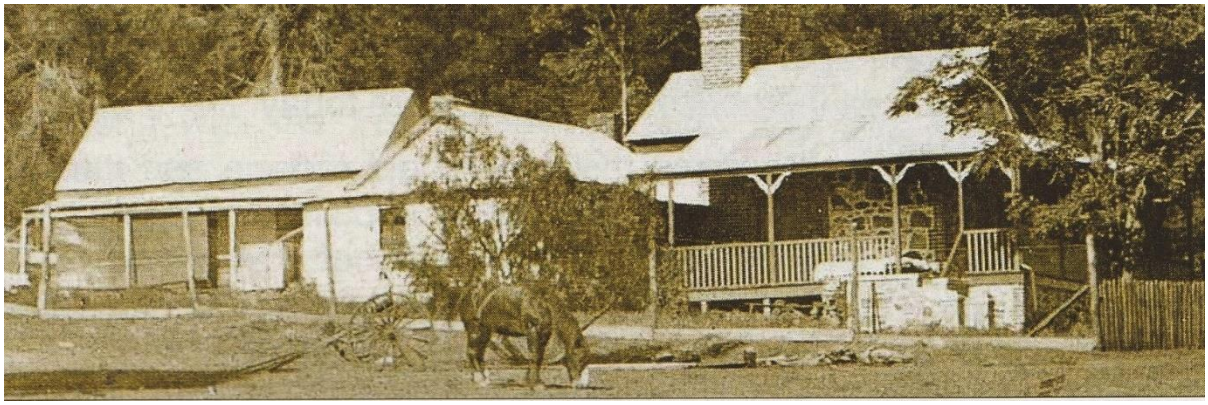
Aerial photographs indicate that a new addition was constructed to the northern elevation in the early 1990s.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Rural Occupations

Significance category	Some Significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
• The site has historic value for its association with the early development of the Darlington region by Waylen and Amherst in the late 19th early 20th century as the location of workers cottages. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Darlington as a farming district in the early 20th century. • The place has aesthetic value as an example of the adaptation and extension of buildings to accommodate changing circumstances and needs. • The place has historic value for its association with the Ranger family who were prominent community members.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
'Darlington and Surrounds Historic Structures and Buildings of Darlington 1829-1925', Researched and compiled by Cliff Burns and Arlene Collings, 2013, *Lyn Myles, Darlington History Group.* *Landgate Aerial Photographs*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	

Archival photograph from, 'Darlington and Surrounds Historic Structures and Buildings of Darlington 1829-1925', Researched and compiled by Cliff Burns and Arlene Collings, 2013, p. 26.





Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 172

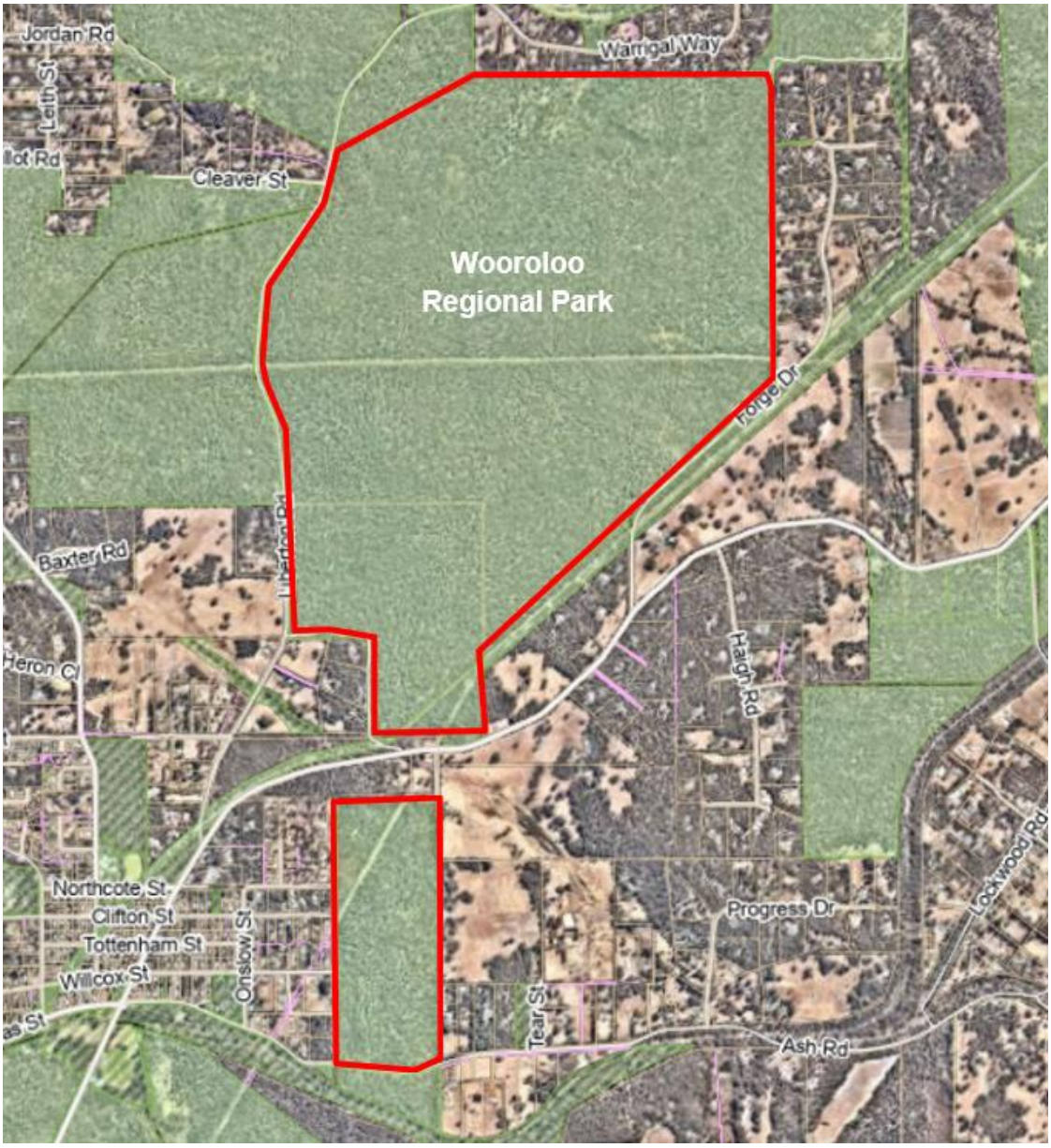


Photo: Date: Source:	Aerial image of the site August 2024 Nearmaps (based upon details from Friends of the Chidlow WW2 Camps)

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Chidlow WWII Army Camps (fmr)	
Other Name (1)		Wooroloo Regional Park	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No		Street Name	
Suburb/Town		Chidlow	

Other Locational descriptor			See above				
GPS			Latitude	-31.846822	Longitude	116.235218	
Land Description							
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram		Vol/Folio		
4967	350		Plan 77676		LR3024/631		
DESCRIPTION:							
Construction Date (1)			1942				
Construction Date (2)			1946 (demolition)				
Source/Details			Bob Sheppard				
Site Type			Historic Site				
Architectural Style			N/A				
Use(s) of Place*:*							
Original	Military: Camp		Present	Vacant	Other		
Architect/Designer (1)			Commonwealth Department of Interior				
Architect/Designer (2)							
Other Associated Persons			Builders: A. Fewster, N. Ellis and J. H. Motteram, Angell and Clarke, Sandwell and Mood, Hawkins and Sons, and T. Snooks and Son.				
Construction Materials							
Walls	N/A						
Roof	N/A						
Other	Concrete foundations		Artefacts				
Modifications	Demolition 1946						
Condition	N/A						
Integrity			Authenticity				
N/A			N/A				

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The remaining evidence of the seven former Chidlow Army Camp comprise concrete foundations and other remnant structures located across a widespread area that is predominantly reserve although some private property has evidence of the former camps.

Since the demolition of the camps in 1946 there have been ongoing discoveries of artefacts relevant to its former use. There is potential for further discoveries across the site.

This assessment is related to all camps including Camp 4 which is currently included on the Local Heritage Survey.

History of Place / Site:

Excerpt from Head for the Hills! The History of Chidlow WWII Army Camp 4 1942-1946, Bob Sheppard, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 2021.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on 7-8 December 1941, the fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 and the subsequent air raids on Australian towns, Australia's military Chiefs of Staff considered the nation's situation, and it was decided the Port Kembla-Sydney-Newcastle-Lithgow area was vital and should be defended.

In February 1942 the Chiefs of Staff reviewed the situation following the fall of most of the islands to the north of Australia. They recognised that the future for Australia's defence relied heavily on the country becoming a base for the USA military to launch a

counterattack against the Japanese. What was fortunate for the southwestern corner of Western Australia was the government's military intelligence which believed the United States Naval Forces gave orders to drop back to Fremantle as it was determined that Fremantle is important as a potential fleet base and has valuable fuel stocks.

Military strategists, both in Australia and Britain, began to see the value of Fremantle as an important base for the protection of WA and the Indian Ocean in general. It was determined troops in WA would be increased to a Division (around 10000 men).

In the absence of trained regular soldiers in WA, with most Australian troops fighting in North Africa, it was necessary to bring troops from the east for the defence of the state. A staging camp was required to cater for the influx of troops. Chidlow, also then known as Chidlows or Chidlows Well, in the hills east of Perth, was chosen for this camp.

In March 1942 plans were prepared by the Department of Interior for the construction of staging camps at Chidlow for 5000 men. The five thousand troops, consisting of a Brigade and ancillary units, were expected at Chidlow within 13 days of the acceptance of tenders for the construction. The Army issued instructions that this work should take priority over all other Army work.

None of the builders who submitted tenders had the manpower and capability to construct the initial messes and latrines required, being eight groups of three buildings, and the government initially decided to split the project and allow three construction groups to begin the work on 24 buildings. The successful builders were A. Fewster, N. Ellis and J. H. Motteram.

It was soon realised the Army required seven camps in Chidlow, each capable of housing 600 men and 3 camps for 300 men. Required facilities were;

- 14 showers
- 14 Officers latrines
- 14 Other ranks latrines
- 14 Q Stores
- 10 Administration Huts
- 7 C type men's messes and kitchens for 500
- 3 ESB type men's messes and kitchens for 250
- T C type officers messes
- 7 C type Sergeants" messes
- 3 C type combined officers" and sergeants" messes.

Additional tenders were called for. The successful tenders were from Angell and Clarke, Sandwell and Mood, Hawkins and Sons, and T. Snooks and Son.

Of the seven proposed camps, Camp Four was the largest in area and closest to the Chidlow townsite. To expedite works the government was given wide ranging powers. Under Regulation 54 of the *National Security (General) Regulations* the government had the ability to take over any private land required for national defence.

The work at the camps was supervised Mr H. A. Hammond, a surveyor, who stayed at the Sawyers Valley Hotel. While works proceeded as briskly as possibly troops arrived and were expected to 'rough it' in the bush while the camps were being constructed.

Troops the 6 Infantry Brigade arrived at the Chidlow Camp in March- April 1942. Around 650 members of the 7 Field Regiment RAA, arrived at Chidlow from New South Wales in July 1942.

The seven campsites were completed by September 1942 and a functional Brigade camp complex was established with the seven different camps enabling a spread of resources and functions. Over 115 units camped at Chidlow Army Camp where it functioned as a training camp and as a transit location in the period 1942-1944. The activities undertaken by the troops at the Chidlow Camps are not detailed in the documentary evidence but the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society hold some personal histories of experiences at the camps.

By 1946, the camps were seen as being surplus to government requirements and the 111 buildings, and sundry equipment, in the camps were auctioned on site by Gregson's Auctioneers and Valuators.

Following the auction of the buildings only those elements of the camp which could not be easily removed remained. Concrete foundations, sullage pits and the extensive network of grey water drains were the most tangible reminders of the camp.

Much of the land used by the camps reverted back to previous landowners and a section of Camp 4 was included in the nearby Betty Street Reserve. Some of the remaining concrete floors were used as shed floors by private land owners.

The remnants of the camps within the reserves which have been largely undisturbed are legible as

In June 2011 the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society sought to raise the profile of the Chidlow Camps. The society carried out metal detecting in the camps and this, and other, work resulted in Tom Hogarth and Graham McKenzie-Smith creating the *Chidlow Army Camps WWII Report.*

In 2021, Camp 4 was included on the Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List.

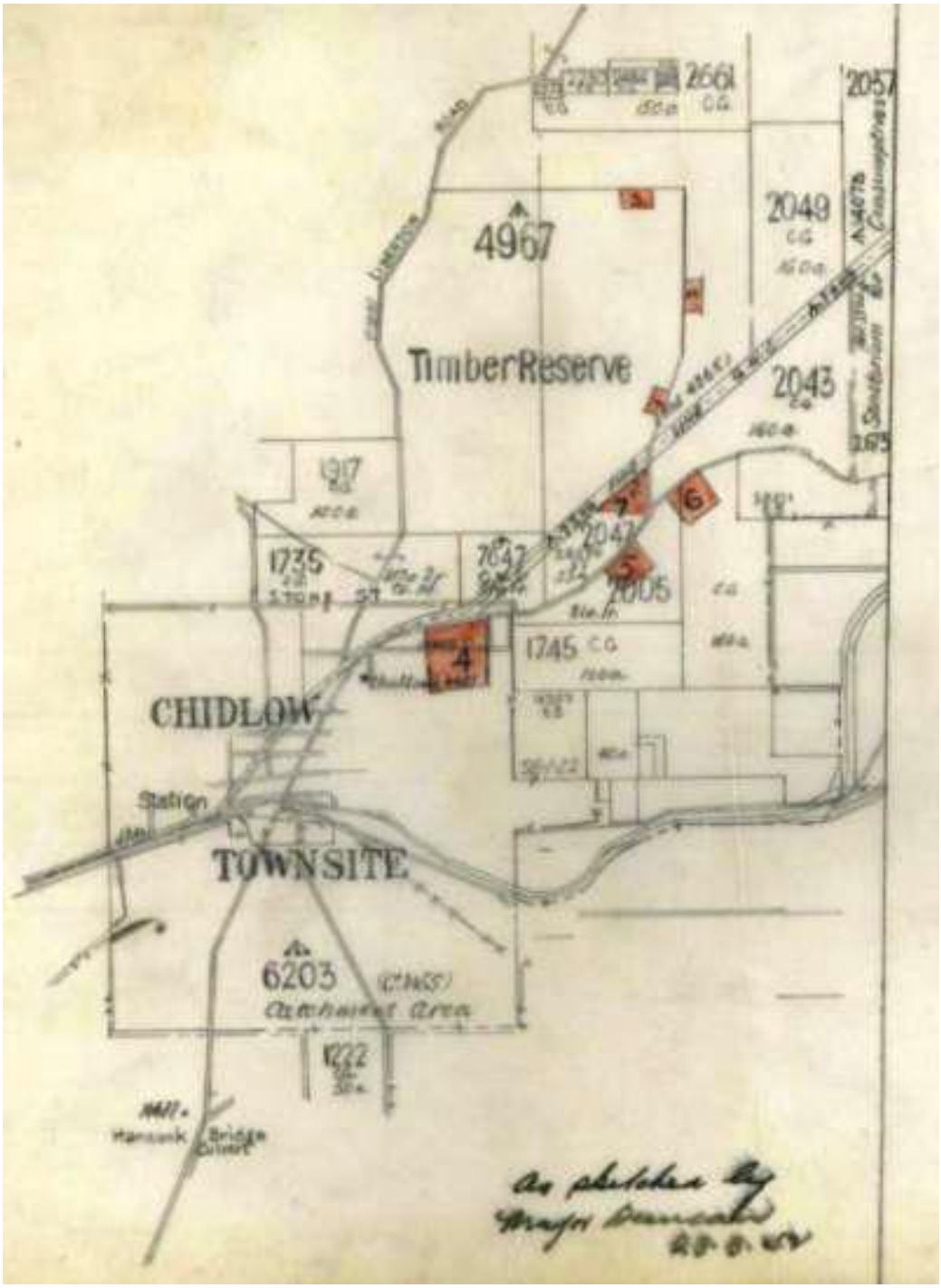
SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme (s)	Governing: Government and Politics Governing: Law, Order and Defence Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services
Significance category	Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The concrete pads of Chidlow Camps have some aesthetic value as remnant structures in the relatively undisturbed bushland.
- The place provides an example of Western Australia's change in strategic importance due to the entry of Japan into WWII.
- The remains have historic value for their association with WWII and the intense period of training by the AIF in preparation for overseas service. The number of troops in Chidlow and the density of construction in the bushland would have affected the small Chidlow community.
- The remains and their surrounds have scientific value for the potential to provide valuable information about the lives of soldiers deployed to train and protect Western Australia during the latter part of WWII.

• The place provides the potential to identify and confirm the layout of such camps and whether they deviated from plans initially drawn by the Department of Defence. • The place has social value as members of the Mundaring Community have undertaken their own archaeological investigations and lobbied state and local government to ensure the history of the pace is recorded.
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy
Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.
OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Head for the Hills! The History of Chidlow WWII Army Camp 4 1942-1946, Bob Sheppard, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 2021. *Information from MHHS, relevant to the Chidlow Camps.*	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	
Classified by the National Trust	
Register of the National Estate	
Shire Heritage List	
inHerit database no.	



Plan showing the location of the Chidlow WWII Camps drawn by Major Duncan 23 March 1942. NAA: K1141, M1941/42/356 p.309.

Courtesy Bob Sheppard, Friends of the Chidlow WW2 Camps

Images taken in 2020 of some of the remaining structures and artefacts provided by Bob Sheppard.

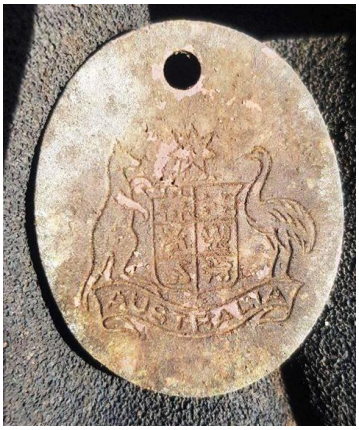
















Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 173

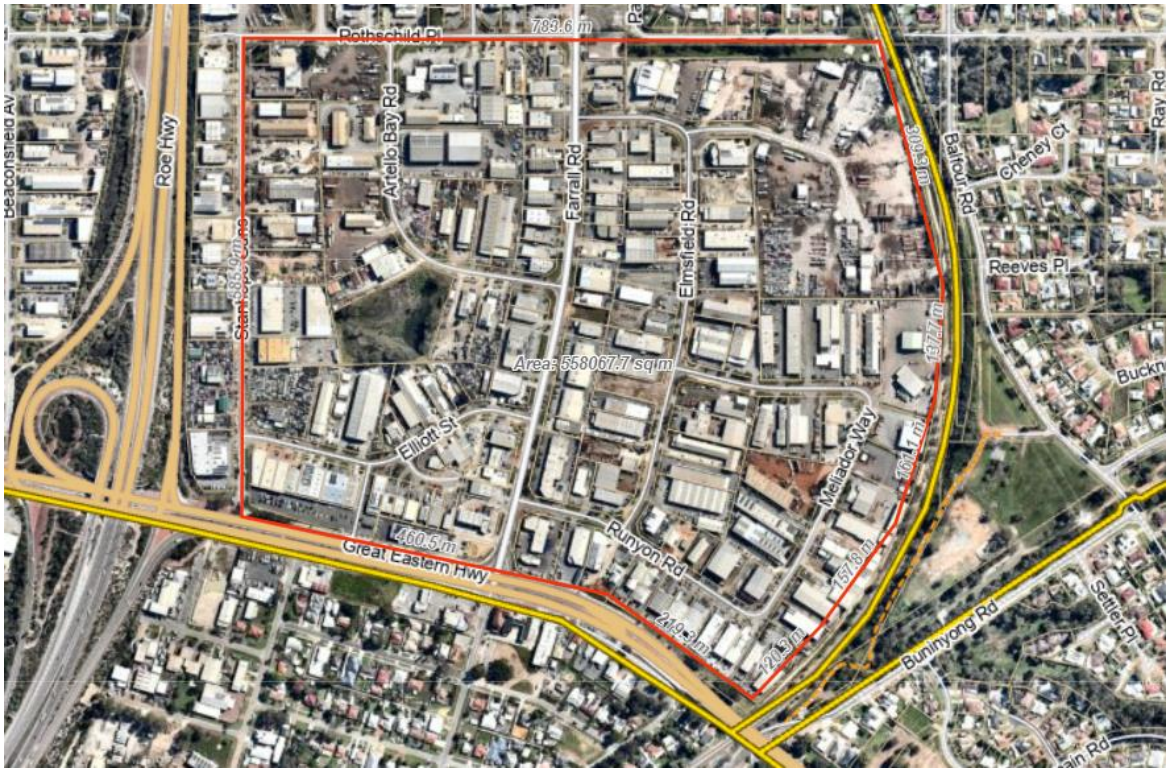


Photo:	Aerial image of the former racecourse site
Date:	2024
Source:	Shire of Mundaring GIS

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place	Midvale Industrial Estate			
Other Name (1)	Helena Vale Racecourse			
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No		Street Name	Farrell Road	
Suburb/Town	Midvale			
Other Locational descriptor	Area generally bound by Great Eastern Highway, Stanhope Gardens, Rothschild Place, Park Road and the railway line.			
GPS	Latitude		Longitude	
Land Description				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)				
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details				
Site Type				
Architectural Style				

Use(s) of Place:					
Original	Racecourse	Present	Industrial estate	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other	N/A				
Modifications	Demolition of buildings from 1980s onwards				
Condition	N/A				

Integrity	Authenticity
N/A	N/A

Description:

Physical Evidence:
There is little evidence of the racecourse remaining. Trees along the southern side of Park Road indicate what was the northern boundary of the racecourse site.

History of Place / Site:
Until the 1950s, the area remained largely undeveloped. The earliest development in the area was the result of horse racing. The Helena Vale Race club formed in 1897, and by 1900 had opened a horse racing track in an area to the north of Bellevue. The track became so popular that a branch line of the Eastern Railway was extended to the site.

By 1904 a grandstand had been completed, and at the end of that same year, hotel owner Thomas Wilkins opened the East Midland Hotel (now the Darling Range Tavern) due to the large number of race-goers. Horse racing continued at the Helena Vale Racecourse until 1969. The area that was once occupied by the race course is now a light industrial area.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme (s)	Social Economic
Significance category	5 - Historic Site Site relevant to a past event, group or individual which contributes to the understanding of the history of the Shire of Mundaring.

Statement of Significance

- The site of the former racecourse has historic and social value to the Shire of Mundaring and wider community who recall the presence of the racecourse until 1969.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Recognise the site if possible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 222-223. MHHS photographic collection.	

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	



Weighing in at Helena Vale Racecourse, 1927 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, SLWA 047452PD)



Helena Vale Racecourse in Midvale (date unknown)
(Source: Midland and Districts Historical Society and Terry Giles)

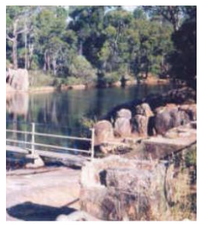


Helena Vale Racecourse in Midvale (1981) (Source: Landgate)

Appendix 1 – History Matrix

THEME	TIMEFRAMES										
	50,000BP-1829	1829-1849	1850-1869	1870-1889	1890-1900	1901-1929	1930-1946	1947-1959	1960-1972	1973-1993	1994 – Present Day (2024)
ENVIRONMENT	• 50,000 BP Aboriginal peoples settled into the environment • 5000BP sea levels reach approximately present levels	• Minimal intervention with the land as settlers adapt to the new environment.	• Farming and grazing begins	• Logging of the forests changes the environment.	• Greenmount National Park' proclaimed a National Park (1900)	• Mundaring Weir overflows for the first time in September 1903. • Spread of Fruit Fly. • Mundaring Weir overflows for the first time in September 1903.	• Forestry employment increases with the establishment of the Forest Department headquarters. • Day labour (Sustenance Workers) complete work in Greenmount Park. • Interest in the environment seen in the formation of walking and nature appreciation groups.	• Shire, National Park and forestry employment increases. • Greenmount National Park renamed John Forrest National Park (1947)	• Urban sprawl and increased density moves into greenfield sites. • Industrial sites in Bellevue intensify and pollutants an issue in waterways. • Stoneville Horticultural Research Station (1966)	• Growth in environmental activism and Landcare groups.	• Large bushfires, particularly at Parkerville in 2014 and at Wooroloo in 2021. • Greater awareness of global environment issues (climate change)
PEOPLING WA Colonisation Demographic Development	• Aboriginal peoples the oldest continuing cultures in the world.	• Exploration • Land alienation • Aboriginal occupation dwindles because of conflict and lack of access to traditional lands.	• Land alienation proceeds slowly. • Ex-convicts settle at Sawyers Valley.	• Towns are established along railway routes. • Land alienation increases dramatically	• Construction workers building the railways, and the weir are camped temporarily in the district. • Four fold increase in population of WA following Gold discoveries. Most from British or Irish ancestry.	• Weekenders and Perth/Midland commuters began building in Darlington and Greenmount. • Quarry workers camp at Boya.	• Large increase in commuters becomes evident. • Migration ceases during War time, some Italian and German residents interred.	• Post War migration and 'baby boom' sees an increase in population. • Post war building boom Government programs in Midvale, • Many orchards, vineyards and farms are subdivided and lots sold to commuting residents. • Commercial, residential and government building and construction works increase.	• Continuation of the Post War spread of the metropolitan area, most apparent in West Ward (Koongamia, Midvale, Swan View) developed by the State Housing Commission	• Population increased in the Shire from approx. 9000 in 1966 to 26000 in 1986. • Aboriginal activism escalates to promote reconciliation and recognition. • Asia becomes the dominant source of migrants, with South Africa another major source	• Increased light industrial development, particularly on the former Helena Vale racecourse site. •





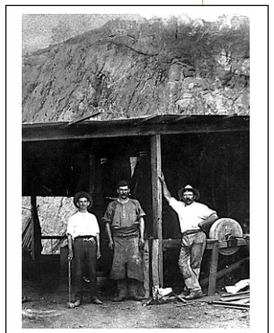
John Forrest National Park



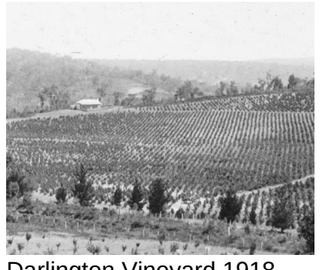
Wooroloo bushfire

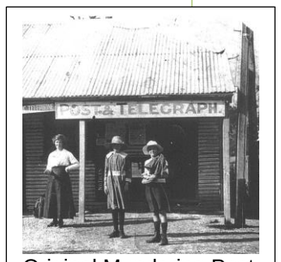


Enterprise Steam Sawmill, Sawyers



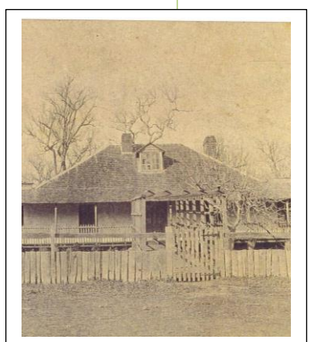
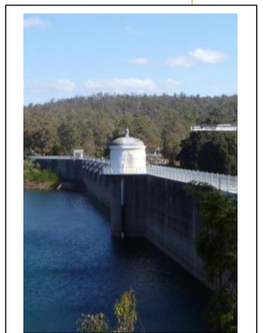
Boya Quarry 1905

	50,000BP-1829	1829-1849	1850-1869	1870-1889	1890-1900	1901-1929	1930-1946	1947-1959	1960-1972	1973-1993	1994 – Present Day (2024)
ECONOMY **Rural Occupations; Natural Resources; Mining and Mineral Resources; Manufacturing and Secondary Industry; Commerce; Workers and Working**	• Aboriginal people in some areas practised early modes of agriculture. • Harvesting natural resources core to Aboriginal survival; Aboriginal people skilled hunters, gatherers and fishers. • Spiritual connection between Aboriginal people and their land does not encourage mining, although ochre is extracted. • Clothing, tools, weapons and watercraft were produced by Aboriginal communities for their own use and to trade. • Work in Aboriginal communities communal, without employment relationships; roles and responsibilities organised according to gender, age and kinship	• Settlement of farms and wayside inns including the Halfway House by Thomas Carter in 1831, and the Prince of Wales by Edward Byfield in 1845. • Exploration • Surveying • Farming • Home duties and cottage industries • Inn keeping • Road maintenance • Military • Carting • Timber felling and the first exports of jarrah	• Additional wayside inns built and Henry Horton takes over the new Halfway House Inn at The Lakes in 1856. • First steam powered sawmill in the district. • Grazing and tillage leases are taken up. • Inn keeping • Road maintenance • Carting and coaching • Timber felling and export of timber sleepers • Timber milling • Pit sawing • Shingle splitting • Charcoal burning • Granite quarrying	• Steam sawmills are established throughout the district including the ‘Smith’s Mill’ by Alfred Smith in 1877. • Vineyards, orchards, plant nurseries, gravel pits, granite quarries, clay pits, brickyards, hotels and stores are established.	• Gold Boom leads to expansion of businesses • Clearing and fencing • Farming and dairying • Orchards and vineyards • Home duties • Roadworks • Plant nurseries • Timber felling • Timber milling • Sleeper hewing • Charcoal burning • Gravel and granite quarrying • Clay extraction and brickmaking • Hotel and store keeping • Teaching • Small businesses • Railway employment • Goldfields water supply employment.	• Commercial orchards increase. • Market gardens, apiaries and poultry farms are established. • The ‘resort era’ commences as guest houses and cottages for rent appear. • New hotels are opened at Mount Helena, Parkerville, Chidlow and Mundaring Weir. • City and Midland office employment • 1904 WAGR Midland workshops open • Guest houses • Military service • Firewood supply • Forestry employment • Nursing and midwifery  Darlington Vineyard 1918	• Guest houses are established in Darlington. • Sawmilling decreases as millable timber is cut out. • Depression hits farmers with a collapse in international prices. Many workers laid off. • From the mid 1930s, packaging and refrigeration of fresh fruit improves to increase exports. • During World War Two many workers channelled into work for the war effort. • Labour shortages as men enlist lead to opportunities for women, migrants and Aboriginal workers.	• Supermarket and shopping centres appear. • The majority of the working population is employed outside the district. • Small businesses such as shopping centres and service stations increase. • Increased consumer spending as the economy booms.	• Arts, crafts and other cottage industries thrive. • Economy of WA shifts to mining and broad acre farming. • Pockets of light industry are established at sites where road transport is prioritised, not rail. • High employment during this period. • Export abattoir opened at Linley Valley(1966 - 1972) • Mountain Quarries at Boya closes (1963)	• With the spread of suburbs more services and small businesses established. • 1992 Compulsory superannuation legislated.	• Ageing population. • Increased employment in local tourism industry. • More home based businesses due to the internet. • Increased light industrial development, particularly on the former Helena Vale racecourse site. • 1994 Midland Workshops close which affects employment in the district.  Mundaring town centre

	50,000BP-1829	1829-1849	1850-1869	1870-1889	1890-1900	1901-1929	1930-1946	1947-1959	1960-1972	1973-1993	1994 – Present Day (2024)
INFRASTRUCTURE **Development of Settlements and Services** **Transport and Communications**	• Aboriginal communities use seasonal settlements, understanding land as the sovereign possession and responsibility of the whole community, unable to be traded. • Walking the basis of Aboriginal transport and communication; some communities (mostly northern0 use watercraft.	• Ensign Robert Dale carries out exploration up the Helena River in 1829-30 and pioneers the original York Road in 1831 • York Road is pioneered along which settlers, stores and stock proceed to the Avon Valley and farm produce is carted out. • George Smythe carries out the first survey of the York Road in 1835. • Surveys re-route the road in places. • 'King Dick's Line' is cleared in 1849. • Mail is delivered on horseback, supplies and other goods travel by cart or dray.	• Convict road camps established. • 'King Dick's Line' (Old York Road) is proclaimed a public high road. • Convicts repair York Road. • Regular mail and passenger coaches travel York Road. • Sandalwood loads in addition to farm produce are carted along that thoroughfare. • Timber tracks begin to open up land either side of the road.  Bilgoman Well/Convict Site	• The Eastern Railway is opened to Chidlow in 1884, then to York in 1885.	• The 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' takes over as the main line in 1896. • Railway reservoir later known as Lake Leschenaultia is constructed in 1898. • The Mundaring Weir line is opened in 1898. • Goods and mail are brought in by train and local produce is exported. • York Road traffic decreases. • Post offices are opened in several towns • Railway telegraph system is available in emergencies. • A road network is created to allow new settlers access to their land. • the 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' and the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. • 1897 Fremantle Harbour opens affecting export of goods.	• Rail transport remains dominant. • Timber tramways are established by Bunning Bros northwards of present day Mount Helena. • The network of local roads and tracks increases to service outlying orchards and farmlets. • Some road surfaces are improved to cater for motor vehicles. • York Road is fully macadamised. • Additional post offices are opened and the first telephone lines are erected. • The Swan Express newspaper is established. • The pumping machinery at No.1 Pumping Station, Mundaring Weir, is started ceremoniously by Lady Forrest in January 1903. • 1903 Refrigerated ships operate affecting export of goods. • 1917 Transcontinental Railway completed.	• The road network expands. • Most major roads are sealed. • Roadside motor garages are established. • Scott Street bridge is built. • Rail transport continues to service the district. • 90 cars are licensed by 1929 and a traffic inspector is employed during the late 1930s. • Bus services commence. • York Road is taken over by the Main Roads Department. • Postal and telephone facilities are extended. • Radio broadcasts commence in 1924. • A firewood tramline is established southwards of Sawyers Valley. • Petrol rationing 1940-1950	• Railway transport ends as the lines are closed down in 1952, 1954 and 1966. • Private bus services take over, then government bus services. • Private motor transport increases dramatically. • All urban roads are sealed. • Telephones become common. • Local newspapers are launched. • Television broad casts commence 1959. • Raising of the Mundaring Weir completed in 1951 with a significant contribution from a bonded European workforce. • 1947 WA State Housing Commission established. • Many homes constructed by owner/builders. • 1955 Stephenson Hepburn plan influences the planning or metropolitan Perth. • 1959 First television broadcast.	• As previously, although most of the traditional occupations in railway employment, timber, gravel, granite and bricks are abandoned. • 1960s Rail network converts from steam to diesel. • Standard Gauge Railway through the Avon Valley. • Mundaring Post Office closed (1971)  Original Mundaring Post Office  "The Westland", crossing a steel girder bridge on the day the Standard Gauge Avon Valley line opened.	• Upgrades to various local roads, partly as a result of traffic generated from subdivisions • 1990s mobile phones come into common usage.	• Upgrades to Roe Highway through western portion of the district. • Increased use of internet from homes and for businesses. • Ability to work from home following the COVID epidemic resulting for less need for people to commute. • Escalating interest in renewable energy and recycling.

	50,000BP-1829	1829-1849	1850-1869	1870-1889	1890-1900	1901-1929	1930-1946	1947-1959	1960-1972	1973-1993	1994 – Present Day (2024)
SOCIAL SERVICES **General Social Services; Education; Health**	• Whadjuk Noongar are a healthy and relatively long-lived population. • Aboriginal communities provide for weaker members through communal economies and kin obligations. • Aboriginal children educated through family and community mentoring, with some specific hands-on skills training and ceremonial aspects.	• Church groups are the source of charity for those in need, including Aboriginal people. • Very limited schooling for colonial children. • 1843 limited Catholic education offered. • 1847 only six government schools available across the colony.	• Convict system brings some improvements in rudimentary health care although typhoid becomes endemic • Aboriginal children separated into institutional care. • 1856 free education to elementary level offered to working class children in the colony.	• The first schools in the district are established and institutional care for colonial children in orphanages. • 1871 Education Act makes attendance compulsory for non Aboriginal children from 6-14.	• Gold boom brings an increase in government services and facilities including teachers and improved attitudes to education. • Medical services become more structured and regulated. • 1897 Dr Roberta Jull becomes the first woman to open a medical practice. • 1909 Children's Hospital opens in Subiaco.	• Parkerville Children's Home and Wooroloo Sanatorium are established. • More schools are opened. • YMCA Social Centre is opened at Blackboy Hill Military Camp. • Sister Kate and Sister Jane of the Anglican Sisters of the Church establish the Parkerville Children's Home. • 1912 Government supports low cost housing schemes. • 1905 Aboriginal Act leads to forced removal of children. • 1916 RSLWA forms to assist returned servicemen and families. • 1914 Red Cross forms in WA to support war effort. • 1918-19 Influenza epidemic has less impact because of quarantine in WA.	• Additional schools are opened. • Unemployed single men are house at Blackboy Hill barracks and 'Greenmount National Park' during the Depression. • John Forrest National Park is developed by sustenance workers during the Depression. • 1943 school leaving age increased to 15.	• More primary schools and three high schools are established. • Eastern Hills High School, the first in the district, is opened. (1951-1960) • Infant health Centres established, 1945. • Institutions of the modern Welfare state are established. • Koongamia developed by State Housing Commission (1955)	• Increase in government services including libraries. • 1967 Fluoride added to water supply. • Wooroloo Sanatorium closed and converted to prison (1970) • Darlington Kindergarten opened (1969)	• 1980s Youth unemployment increases. • Federal funding for non-residential services for the aged. • 1983 AIDS first recorded in WA. • Swan View High School opened (1977) • New Mundaring Primary School (1977) • Child care centre opens in Mundaring (1976) • Swan View Kindergarten opens (1975) • Mundaring Child Care Centre opens (1976) • Eastern Hills Pre-School Centr opens (1975)	• More community services (e.g. child care services). • 2006 School leaving age raised to 17. • 2013 Pre-primary becomes compulsory.

	50,000BP-1829	1829-1849	1850-1869	1870-1889	1890-1900	1901-1929	1930-1946	1947-1959	1960-1972	1973-1993	1994 – Present Day (2024)
GOVERNING **Government and Politics; Law, Order and Defence**	• Varying forms of Aboriginal leadership across different groups. • Aboriginal society observes complex customary law, differing between people groups, structuring the balance, rights and responsibilities of interconnected relationships between people, ancestral spirits and land: periodic warfare between peoples.	• The colonisation of Western Australia in 1829. • Military barracks at Mahogany Creek • Reuban Beacham is killed by Aborigines and John Chipper escapes in 1832. • Aboriginal prison for men and boys established at Wadjemup (Rottnest Island) until 1904.	• The Lakes police station is built. • Transportation of convicts brings military servicemen and their families as Pensioner Guards.	• 1870 Representative government granted • The York and Swan Districts Road Boards are established by the Road Board Act 1871. • More than 3000 convicts remain within the system after transportation ceases in 1868	• 1892 Policing Act brings cohesion to policing • The Mundaring region is transferred to the Swan Road board in 1887, then becomes part of the Darling Range Road Board in 1897. • Western Australia becomes Self Governing. • 1899 White women granted vote.	• Western Australia joins the Federal Government. • Military Camp at Blackboy Hill is established. • The Mundaring region becomes autonomous with the establishment of the Greenmount Road Board in 1903, and offices are constructed at Mount Helena in 1906. • 1905 Aborigines Act allows government to quarantine wages. • 1924 compulsory voting introduced for Federal elections. • More than 32000 Western Australians volunteer for World War One.	• More than 62000 Western Australians volunteer for World War Two • A new road board office is built in Mundaring. • Greenmount Road Board changed to Mundaring Road Board. • 1936 Compulsory voting in State elections.  Servicemen at 'Karda Mordo' Station	• A.B. Facey is a road board member and chairman.	• The road board district becomes the Shire of Mundaring (1961). • New Shire offices are opened.	• The AIF Memorial at Blackboy Hill is unveiled and dedicated. • Political activism increases; Feminism, environment, racial equality, gay-lesbian rights, Aboriginal rights. • New Shire of Mundaring Offices (1983)  AIF Memorial at Blackboy Hill	• Changes in State planning framework (e.g. bushfire and environment related) results in more restrictions for new housing.

	50,000BP-1829	1829-1849	1850-1869	1870-1889	1890-1900	1901-1929	1930-1946	1947-1959	1960-1972	1973-1993	1994 – Present Day (2024)
CULTURAL LIFE **Religion; Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment; Recreation – Sport; Domestic Life**	• Aboriginal spirituality linked to land expressed holistically through law, social interaction and cultural expression. • Aboriginal communities mostly build small homes of bush materials. • Aboriginal visual art, dance, ceremony, storytelling and song thrives, often ceremonial observance linked to land. • Games often linked to necessary survival skills such as coordination, hunting and battles, including wrestling, foot races and ball games.	• Social interaction based at homes / farms, or at local inns. • Travellers passing through provide news and connection. • Church of England arrives with colonialists. • Initially first shelters are simple, mostly tents and food is rationed as local food sources were not explored.  Mahogany Inn	• Convict population increases the number of Catholics. • Pensioner Guards accompanying convicts popularise brass band music. • Standards of housing improve, brick and stone houses become more common.	• Hills excursion trains commence running in 1885.	• Halls are built in present day Glen Forrest and Parkerville in 1897. • Hotels are opened in Chidlow, Glen Forrest and Mundaring. • Scale and diversity of religious, sports and cultural expression during Gold Boom and	• The first Darling Range Show is held at Mundaring. • New halls are opened in Mundaring, Bellevue, Wooroloo, Chidlow, Mount Helena and Sawyers Valley. • Churches are built at Glen Forrest and Mundaring. • Sports grounds and rifle ranges are constructed, and football, cricket, cycling and rifle clubs are formed. • Progress Associations are formed. • New halls are opened at Parkerville (1922) and Stoneville (1929). • New Darlington Church (1925) • Stoneville Progress Association is formed (c1925). • The Masonic Lodge building is opened to the public (1926). • Author D.H. Lawrence stays at Darlington and collaborates with Mollie Skinner. (1922) • 1929 Centenary of colonisation sees attempts to preserve earliest buildings.	• Several authors and artists move to the district. • New churches Mundaring (1934) and Wooroloo (1941). • Bowling and tennis clubs are formed. • 1929 Introduction of talking pictures in WA. • Hugo Throssell and Katherine Susannah Prichard move to Greenmount and contribute to politics and cultural life. • Standard of living declines during the Depression.	• Post war migration saw new artistic influences brought to the district from Europe. • 1959 Western Australian Branch of the National Trust formed. • New hall is opened at Mahogany Creek (1954)	• Libraries are opened at Greenmount (1966) and Mundaring (1967). • Bilgoman Pool is opened. • Parkerville Amphitheatre is opened. (1966) • 1960s decline in religious attendance. • Mundaring Sports Club built (1971) • Sawyers Valley Hall built (1970) • Bilgoman Pool opened (1968) • Parkerville Amphitheatre construction commenced (1968) • C.Y. O'Connor museum opens at Mundaring Weir (1964)  Mundaring Weir	• Libraries are opened at Greenmount and Mundaring. • Sporting clubs are established. • A senior citizen's centre is opened in Mundaring (1978) • Recreation centres are opened in Mount Helena and Swan View (1981) • Diets in WA become more diverse through exposure to broader range of foods. • Mundaring Arts & Crafts Centre opens at Mahoghany Creek (1979)	• Shire facilities progressively upgraded. • Housing becomes more diverse, units a common offering smaller yards.  Swan View Youth Centre

	50,000BP-1829	1829-1849	1850-1869	1870-1889	1890-1900	1901-1929	1930-1946	1947-1959	1960-1972	1973-1993	1994 – Present Day (2024)
INTERNATIONAL LINKS	• Intermittent contact between Aboriginal people and explorers and Macassan fishermen	• The colonisation of Western Australia in 1829. • The qualities of the colony exaggerated to encourage settlement. • 1829-1889 Britain considers the Swan River colony a remote and insignificant outpost.	• Transportation on convicts (1850-1868).	• Steam technology introduced to Western Australia.	• Gold rushes and Goldfields expansion leads to migration and establishes the identity of the Swan River Colony. • Increased demand for local timber and produce • 1888 Suez Canal opens cutting journey times to London.	• The Commonwealth assumes control of postal services after Federation. • First World War. • The war memorial is unveiled in Mundaring. • 1918-19 Global influenza pandemic.	• The Great Depression. • Second World War.	• Migration from Europe following World War supported by Federal Government.	• Feminist activism. • 1962 Empire Games in Perth	• International recession leads to decline in high employment • 1987 Stock market collapse • 1986-87 America's Cup defence promotes Western Australia internationally.	• Migrant schemes for skill shortages in Western Australia. • Economic recession 2007-09. • Changes in State Government legislation. • Local Government reform. • COVID epidemic 2020 to 2022. • Increased demand for affordable housing. • Oct 2014, centenary event held to commemorate troops departing Blackboy Hill for First World War.



Mundaring Weir railway line



Glen Forrest post office 1903

Source of photographs in Appendix 1

- Shire of Mundaring
- Mundaring and Hills Historical Society
- Darlington History Group
- Midland and Districts Historical Society
- Rail Heritage WA
- Heritage Council of Western Australia
- City of Swan