

Management Categories

A Exceptional significance

Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.

The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise.

Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place and in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).

B Considerable significance

Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place.

C Significant

Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Conservation of the place is desirable.

Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

D Some significance

Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

T Significant tree(s)

Heritage trees may be pruned as part of routine tree maintenance in accordance with International Society of Arboriculture standards, provided the pruning would not reduce the tree's height or crown diameter, alter the tree's general appearance, increase the tree's susceptibility to insects or disease, or otherwise increase its risk of mortality.

Heritage trees should be removed only in order to protect public safety or private or public property from imminent danger.

Assessment Criteria - Significant Trees

Definition:

“Tree” includes shrubs and other perennial plants, and should be read in the singular or plural to include a group of trees.

The criteria for assessing whether a tree is sufficiently ‘significant’ to include in the Local Government Inventory are based upon similar principles which are used to determine the suitability of heritage sites and buildings, being:

- Aesthetic value
- Historic Value
- Research Value
- Social Value
- Rarity
- Condition, Integrity and Authenticity

Significant Tree/s may be in the form of:

- individual specimens, avenues or stands of trees or native vegetation
- a landscape design, memorial arrangement or celebratory alignment
- immature specimens, mature, post mature or notably old

Significant Tree/s may occur in public parks and reserves, streets, car parks, private and public gardens etc.

The following criteria are the basis for the analysis of trees nominated as ‘significant’ to the City, either by a resident, community group or the City of Cockburn. The nomination and assessment of a significant tree/s is required to be supported by a qualified arborist or similar professional related to the field of flora and fauna, and shall address either a single criteria from those listed below, or multiple criteria.

In order to be deemed ‘significant’ and thus warrant inclusion within the City of Cockburn Local Government Inventory, a nominated tree or trees must adequately demonstrate compliance with one or more of the following criteria:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Criteria	Description	Supporting Information/Examples
Historical Significance	Tree/s commemorating a particular occasion, including plantings by notable people, or having associations with an important event in local, state or national history. Tree/s that possess a history specifically related to the City or its surrounding areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantings by well-known public figure or group • Relates to a historical occasion or event
Horticultural Value	Tree/s of outstanding horticultural or genetic value and that which could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens particularly resistant to disease or exposure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolerance selection (pest and disease) • Propagating potential • Scientific value
Rare or Localised	Tree/s species or variety rare or very localised in distribution, enhancing the diversification of the local urban forest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only known species in area • Rare species (2 - 50 known specimens) • End of natural range • One of few examples of the family / genus / species in precinct
Location or Context	Tree/s that occur in a unique location or context so as to provide a major contribution to landscape and/or local place character. Includes outstanding aesthetic value which frame or screen views, or act as a landmark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important landmark • Contribution to landscape • High visibility of tree • Presence on a ridgeline • Screening function • Historic planting style
Exceptional Size, Age and Form	Tree/s noted for particular age, size or irregular form relative to other normal mature tree species that currently reside within the City. Also includes curious forms, particularly abnormal outgrowths, fused branches or unusual root structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height • Circumference • Canopy spread • Fusion of branches • Unusually damaged (but healthy) • Form and vigour reflecting an outstanding specimen of its species
Indigenous Association	Tree/s that has a recognised association with Indigenous people, or that is valued for continuing and developing cultural traditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarred tree • Corroboree tree • Canoe tree
Social, Cultural or Spiritual Value	Tree/s that has an important link to the community or a specific group located within the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement focussed around the tree for positive social or cultural reasons • Spiritual importance of a tree to a specific group in the community.

City of Cockburn Heritage List

002	Banjup Memorial Park	Armada Rd	Banjup	B
021	Residence: Meller	7 Homestead Ave	Bibra Lake	B
006	Coogee Beach Jetty	Powell Rd	Coogee	B
007	Coogee Hotel (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
008	Coogee Post Office (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
009	Coogee Primary School (orig bldg)	Mayor Rd	Coogee	B
075	South Fremantle Power Station	Robb St	Coogee	A
082	South Beach		Coogee	A
031	Three Lime Kilns Group	Cockburn Rd & Mayor Rd	Coogee, Lake Coogee	A
019	Hargreaves Park	Counsel Rd	Coolbellup	B
104	Cockburn Sound Anti-Submarine Boom	Indian Ocean	Garden Island	A
001	Azelia Ley Homestead	34 Davilak Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
015	Greenslade's House	75 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
016	Greenslade's Shop	77 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
017	Hamilton Hill Primary School	Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
027	Johnson's Stables	19 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
033	Manning Park & Tuart Trees	Azelia Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
034	Marks' House	1 Davilak Ave	Hamilton Hill	B
035	Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall	cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	A
038	Newmarket Hotel	1 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
043	Jandakot Hotel (fmr)	34 Prout Way	Bibra Lake	B
063	Robb Jetty Chimney	Bennett Ave	North Coogee	A
076	Cockburn War Memorial	cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	B
079	Randwick Stables	24 Rockingham Rd, cnr Hardey St	Hamilton Hill	A
099	Peel Town Archaeological Sites	Beeliar Regional Park	Henderson	A
044	Jandakot School (fmr)	12 Poletti Rd	Cockburn Central	B
004	Channel Marker Obelisk	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
014	Explosives Magazines (fmr)	Conservation Close	Munster	A
029	Woodman Point Lighthouse	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
030	Lighthouse Keepers' Cottages	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
032	Magazine Jetty	Cockburn Rd	Munster	B

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

050	Quarantine Station (fmr)	O'Kane Court (Woodman Point)	Munster	A
053	South Coogee Agricultural Hall	739 Rockingham Rd	Munster	B
077	Residence, Ivcevitich/Miyat	462 Rockingham Rd	Munster	B
028	Pensioner Guard Cottages	Mayor & Cockburn Rds	Munster & Coogee	B
039	Nick Marich House	23 Phoenix Rd	Spearwood	B
045	Uniting Church, Spearwood	cnr Rockingham Rd & Railway Cres	Spearwood	B
046	St Jerome's Church(fmr)	cnr Rockingham Rd & Edeline St	Spearwood	B
048	Parish Hall, Spearwood	15 Mell Rd	Spearwood	B
055	Spearwood Alternative School	370 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	B
056	Straughair's House	13 Rigby Ave	Spearwood	B
102	Woodlands (site)	174 Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	B
111	Robb Jetty (Remains)	Indian Ocean	North Coogee	B
112	Wyola Wreck & Barge (Remains)	CY O-Connor Beach	North Coogee	B
114	Limestone Wall & Ruins	Lot 103 West Churchill Ave	Munster	B
120	Mr Crossman's House Ruins	837 Cockburn Road, Munster	Munster	B

City of Cockburn Local Government Inventory List of Places

001	Azelia Ley Homestead	34 Davilak Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
002	Banjup Memorial Park	Armada Rd	Banjup	B
003	Carson's Cottage (site)	Lot 18 Princep Road,	Jandakot	D
004	Channel Marker Obelisk	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
005	UNUSED			
006	Coogee Beach Jetty	Powell Rd	Coogee	B
007	Coogee Hotel (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
008	Coogee Post Office (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
009	Coogee Primary Sch., orig. bldg	Mayor Rd	Coogee	B
010	Two Watsonia Cottages (site)	Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	D
011	Dadley Home & Stone Sheds (site)	707 Rockingham Rd	Munster	D
012	Denham Cottage	20 Denham St	Spearwood	C
013	Dutch Windmill (site)	196 Semple Court	Cockburn Central	D
014	Explosives Magazines (fmr)	Woodman Point Reserve	Munster	A
015	Greenslade's House	75 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
016	Greenslade's Shop	77 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
017	Hamilton Hill Primary School	Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
018	UNUSED			
019	Hargreaves Park	Counsel Rd	Coolbellup	B
020	Residence: Baker	211 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
021	Residence: Meller	7 Homestead Ave	Bibra Lake	B
022	Residence: Smith	183 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
023	Sudell House	357 Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	C
024	Naval Radio Station (site)	Henderson Rd	Munster	D
025	Jandakot Hall	North Lake Rd	South Lake	D
026	Jandakot Wool Scours (site)	Hammond Rd	Cockburn Central	D
027	Johnson's Stables	19 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
028	Pensioner Guard Cottages	Mayor & Cockburn Rds	Munster, Coogee	B
029	Woodman Point Lighthouse	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
030	Lighthouse Keepers' Cottages	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
031	Three Lime Kilns Group	Cockburn Rd & Mayor Rd	Coogee, Munster	A
032	Magazine Jetty	Cockburn Rd	Munster	B
033	Manning Park & Tuart Trees	Azelia Rd	Hamilton Hill	B

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

034	Marks' House	1 Davilak Ave	Hamilton Hill	B
035	Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall	cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	A
036	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Lot 23 Progress Drive	Bibra Lake	T
037	Naprednik Club & Citonica (fmr)	340 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	C
038	Newmarket Hotel	1 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
039	Nick Marich House	23 Phoenix Rd	Spearwood	B
040	Norfolk Island Pine Tree	9 Kent St	Spearwood	T
041	Anderson Homestead (site)	797 Rockingham Rd	Henderson	D
042	Council Buildings (fmr)	1 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	C
043	Jandakot Hotel (fmr)	34 Prout Way	Bibra Lake	B
044	Jandakot School (fmr)	12 Poletti Rd	Cockburn Central	B
045	Uniting Church, Spearwood	cnr Rockingham Rd & Railway Cres	Spearwood	B
046	St Jerome's Church(fmr)	cnr Rockingham Rd & Edeline St	Spearwood	B
047	Residence, Goldsmith Rd	35 Goldsmith Rd	Spearwood	C
048	Parish Hall, Spearwood	15 Mell Rd	Spearwood	B
049	Paulik's House	56 Phoenix Rd	Hamilton Hill	C
050	Quarantine Station (fmr)	O'Kane Court (Woodman Point)	Munster	A
051	Sawle's Old House (site)	cnr Russell & Rockingham Rds	Henderson	D
052	Separovich House	33 Lintott Way	Spearwood	D
053	South Coogee Agricultural Hall	739 Rockingham Rd	Munster	B
054	South Coogee School (site)	cnr Russell & Rockingham Rds	Munster	D
055	Spearwood Alternative School	370 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	B
056	Straughair's House	13 Rigby Ave	Spearwood	B
057	Spearwood Presbytery (fmr)	10 Edeline St	Spearwood	C
058	Thorsager House (site)	425 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	D
059	Tuart Forest, Brownman Swamp	Rockingham Rd	Henderson	T
060	Tuart Trees, Coogee Lake	Fawcett Rd	Munster	T
061	UNUSED			
062	Woody Pears	Blueridge Crest	Bibra Lake	T
063	Robb Jetty Chimney	Bennett Ave	North Coogee	A
064	Residence, 100 Clontarf Rd	100 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	C

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

065	Residence, Chamberlain House	108 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
066	Residence, 110 Clontarf Rd	110 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	C
067	Naval Base Caravan Park	Cockburn Rd	Henderson	HA
068	Watchman's Residence (fmr)	361 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	C
069	Watchman's Residence (fmr)	377 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	C
070	Giuffre Residence (site)	Fawcett Rd	Munster	D
071	Residence, Forrest Road	108 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
072	Dragojevich Residence (fmr)	253 Hamilton Rd	Coogee	C
073	Watsonia Factory (site)	174 Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	D
074	Limestone Office on Bradken Site (site)	Island (Ocean) St	North Coogee	D
075	South Fremantle Power Station	Robb St	North Coogee	A
076	Cockburn War Memorial	cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	B
077	Residence, Ivcevitch/Miyat	462 Rockingham Rd	Munster	B
078	Residence, Novak/Separovich (site)	2 Newton St	Spearwood	D
079	Randwick Stables	24 Rockingham Rd, cnr Hardey St	Hamilton Hill	A
080	Lanza's Old Place	511 Rockingham Rd	Munster	C
081	C. Y. O'Connor Statue	South Beach	North Coogee	C
082	South Beach		North Coogee	A
083	Peace Park	Spearwood Ave (West)	Spearwood	C
084	RSL War Memorial	Spearwood Ave (West) Beale Park	Spearwood	C
085	Tuart Tree, Henderson (site)	Jessie Lee St	Henderson	T
086	Paperbark Trees, Beenyup Road	Beenyup Rd Reserve	Atwell	T
087	Tuart Trees, Woodman Pt Reserve	Cockburn Rd	Munster	T
088	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Cockburn Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
089	Four Norfolk Pine Trees	104 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
090	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Goldsmith Street	Spearwood	T
091	Wetlands	Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	T
092	Norfolk Pine Tree, Hamilton Road	300 Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	T
093	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Hope Rd (cnr Progress Dr)	Bibra Lake	T
094	Moreton Bay Fig Tree, Hamilton Hill School	110 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
095	30 Tuart Trees	Rockingham Rd Reserve	Henderson	T

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

096	Tuart Tree, Roe Highway Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
097	Paperbark Tree, Tapper Road Traffic Island	Tapper Rd	Atwell	T
098	Uniting Church, Coolbellup	9 - 11 Mamillius St	Coolbellup	D
099	Peel Town Archaeological Sites	Beeliar Regional Park	Henderson	A
100	Cockburn Police Station & Quarters	392 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	D
101	Saint Teresa Hall	Friar John Way	Coolbellup	D
102	Woodlands (site)	174 Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	B
103	Two Soccer Clubs	Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	C
104	Cockburn Sound Anti-Submarine Boom	Indian Ocean	Garden Island	A
105	Baldivis Tramway Reserve	East of Kogolup Lake	Jandakot & Success	C
106	South Beach Battery (remains)	Emplacement Crescent	Hamilton Hill	D
107	Mulberry Tree, Manning Estate	Azelia Road	Hamilton Hill	T
108	Tuart Tree, Hamilton Hill	Healy Road	Hamilton Hill	T
109	Norfolk Island Pine Trees and Palm Trees, Hamilton Hill	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
110	Tuart Trees, Hamilton Hill	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
111	Robb Jetty (Remains)	Indian Ocean	North Coogee	B
112	Wyola Wreck & Barge (Remains)	CY O-Connor Beach	North Coogee	B
113	Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct	Rockingham Road area	Hamilton Hill	C
114	Limestone Wall & Ruins	Lot 103 West Churchill Ave	Munster	B
115	WWII Army Camp	Hope Road	Bibra Lake	B
116	Hammond Road Cottage	Lot 9015 Hammond Road	Success	C
117	Corridor of Trees, Roe Hwy Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill, Coolbellup, North Lake, Bibra Lake	T
118	Waldorf School Tuart Tree	14 Gwilliam Drive	Bibra Lake	T
119	Bibra Lake Speedway Sites	Lot 4 Karel Avenue & Lot 173 Karel Avenue	Jandakot	D
120	Mr Crossman's House Ruins	837 Cockburn Road	Munster	B
121	42 Trees, Council site	9 Coleville Crescent	Spearwood	T
122	Former Hamilton Hill Post Office	5 Dodd Street	Hamilton Hill	C
123	Fig Tree	Roe Highway Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
124	Banksia	Fairview Street	Coogee	T
125	Marri	Botany Parade	Hammond Park	T

Heritage Areas

067	Naval Base Caravan Park	Cockburn Rd	Henderson
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State Register of Heritage Places

007	Coogee Hotel (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
008	Coogee Post Office (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
075	South Fremantle Power Station	Robb St	Coogee	A
082	South Beach		Coogee	A
031	Three Lime Kilns Group	Cockburn Rd & Beeliar Drive	Coogee, Munster	A
001	Azelia Ley Homestead	34 Davilak Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
038	Newmarket Hotel	1 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
063	Robb Jetty Chimney	Bennett Ave	North Coogee	A
079	Randwick Stables	24 Rockingham Rd, cnr Hardey St	Hamilton Hill	A
004	Channel Marker Obelisk	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
029	Woodman Point Lighthouse	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
030	Lighthouse Keepers' Cottages	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
050	Quarantine Station (fmr)	O'Kane Court, Woodman Pt	Munster	A

Places by Suburb

Atwell

086	Paperbark Trees, Beenyup Road	Beenyup Rd Reserve	Atwell	T
097	Paperbark Tree, Tapper Road Traffic Island	Tapper Rd	Atwell	T



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Banjup

002	Banjup Memorial Park	Armadale Rd	Banjup	B
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Bibra Lake

062	Woody Pears	Blueridge Crest	Bibra Lake	T
021	Residence: Meller	7 Homestead Ave	Bibra Lake	B
043	Jandakot Hotel (fmr)	34 Prout Way	Bibra Lake	B
036	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Lot 23 Progress Dr	Bibra Lake	T
093	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Hope Rd (cnr Progress Dr)	Bibra Lake	T
117	Corridor of Trees, Roe Hwy Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill, Coolbellup, North Lake, Bibra Lake	T

Cockburn Central

013	Dutch Windmill (site)	196 Semple Court	Cockburn Central	D
026	Jandakot Wool Scours (site)	Hammond Rd	Cockburn Central	D
044	Jandakot School (fmr)	12 Poletti Rd	Cockburn Central	B

Coogee

031	Three Lime Kilns Group	Cockburn Rd & Mayor Rd	Coogee, Munster	A
007	Coogee Hotel (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
008	Coogee Post Office (fmr)	358 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	A
068	Watchman's Residence (fmr)	361 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	C
069	Watchman's Residence (fmr)	377 Cockburn Rd	Coogee	C
072	Dragojevich Residence (fmr)	253 Hamilton Rd	Coogee	C
009	Coogee Primary School (original building)	Mayor Rd	Coogee	B
006	Coogee Beach Jetty	Powell Rd	Coogee	B
124	Banksia, Fairview Street, Coogee	Fairview Street	Coogee	T

Coolbellup

019	Hargreaves Park	Counsel Rd	Coolbellup	B
101	Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Saint Teresa Hall	Friar John Way	Coolbellup	D
098	Uniting Church, Coolbellup	9 - 11 Mamillius St	Coolbellup	D
117	Corridor of Trees, Roe Hwy Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill, Coolbellup, North Lake, Bibra Lake	T

Hamilton Hill

033	Manning Park & Tuart Trees	Azelia Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
107	Mulberry Tree, Manning Estate	Azelia Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
023	Sudell House	357 Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	C
064	Residence, 100 Clontarf Rd	100 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	C
065	Residence, Chamberlain House	108 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
066	Residence, 110 Clontarf Rd	110 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	C
022	Residence: Smith	183 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
020	Residence: Baker	211 Clontarf Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
088	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Cockburn Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
034	Marks' House	1 Davilak Ave	Hamilton Hill	B
001	Azelia Ley Homestead	34 Davilak Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
106	South Beach Battery (remains)	Emplacement Cres	Hamilton Hill	D
042	Council Buildings (fmr)	1 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	C
027	Johnson's Stables	19 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
089	Four Norfolk Pine Trees	104 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
071	Residence, Forrest Road	108 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	D
049	Paulik's House	56 Phoenix Rd	Hamilton Hill	C
017	Hamilton Hill Primary School	Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
035	Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall	cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	A
076	Cockburn War Memorial	cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St	Hamilton Hill	B
038	Newmarket Hotel	1 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
015	Greenslade's House	75 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	B
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094	Moreton Bay Fig Tree, Hamilton Hill School	110 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
079	Randwick Stables	24 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	A
096	Tuart Tree, Roe Highway Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
108	Tuart Tree, Hamilton Hill	Healy Road	Hamilton Hill	T
109	Norfolk Island Pine Trees and Palm Trees, Hamilton Hill	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
110	Tuart Trees, Hamilton Hill	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
081	C. Y. O'Connor Statue	South Beach	Hamilton Hill	C
113	Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct	Rockingham Road area	Hamilton Hill	C

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

117	Corridor of Trees, Roe Hwy Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill, Coolbellup, North Lake, Bibra Lake	T
122	Former Hamilton Hill Post Office	5 Dodd Street	Hamilton Hill	C
123	Fig Tree	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Hammond Park

125 Marri

Botany Parade

Hammond Park

T

Henderson

099	Peel Town Archaeological Sites	Beeliar Regional Park	Henderson	A
041	Anderson Homestead (site)	797 Rockingham Rd	Henderson	D
051	Sawle's Old House (site)	cnr Russell & Rockingham Rds	Henderson	D
059	Tuart Forest, Brownman Swamp	Rockingham Rd	Henderson	T
067	Naval Base Caravan Park	Cockburn Rd	Henderson	B
095	30 Tuart Trees	Rockingham Rd Reserve	Henderson	T
085	Tuart Tree, Henderson (site)	Jessie Lee St	Henderson	T

Jandakot/Success

003	Carson's Cottage (site)	Lot 18 Princep Road,	Jandakot	D
105	Baldivis Tramway Reserve	East of Kogolup Lake	Jandakot, Success	C
119	Bibra Lake Speedway Sites	Lot 4 Karel Avenue & Lot 173 Karel Avenue	Jandakot	D

Munster

004	Channel Marker Obelisk	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
029	Woodman Point Lighthouse	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
030	Lighthouse Keepers' Cottages	Cockburn Rd	Munster	A
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120	Mr Crossman's House Ruins	837 Cockburn Road, Munster	Munster	B

North Coogee

063	Robb Jetty Chimney	Bennett Ave	North Coogee	A
074	Limestone Office on Bradken Site (site)	Island (Ocean) St	North Coogee	D
075	South Fremantle Power Station	Robb St	North Coogee	A
081	C. Y. O'Connor Statue	South Beach	North Coogee	C
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111	Robb Jetty (Remains)	Indian Ocean	North Coogee	B
112	Wyola Wreck & Barge (Remains)	CY O-Connor Beach	North Coogee	B



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

South Lake

025	Jandakot Hall	North Lake Rd	South Lake	D
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Spearwood

012	Denham Cottage	20 Denham St	Spearwood	C
057	Spearwood Presbytery (fmr)	10 Edeline St	Spearwood	C
047	Residence, Goldsmith Rd	35 Goldsmith Rd	Spearwood	C
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058	Thorsager House (site)	425 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	D
083	Peace Park	Spearwood Ave (West)	Spearwood	C
084	RSL War Memorial	Spearwood Ave (West) Beale Park	Spearwood	C
090	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Goldsmith St	Spearwood	T
100	Cockburn Police Station & Quarters	392 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	D
121	42 Trees, Council site	9 Coleville Crescent	Spearwood	T

Significant Tree List

086	Paperbark Trees	Beenyup Rd Reserve	Atwell	T
097	Paperbark Tree, on Traffic Island	Tapper Rd	Atwell	T
062	Woody Pears	Blueridge Crest	Bibra Lake	T
088	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Cockburn Road	North Coogee	T
090	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Goldsmith St	Spearwood	T
036	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Lot 23 Progress Dr	Bibra Lake	T
089	Four Norfolk Pine Trees	104 Forrest Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
094	Moreton Bay Fig Tree, Hamilton Hill School	110 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill	T
096	Tuart Tree, Roe Highway Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
059	Tuart Forest, Brownman Swamp	Rockingham Rd	Henderson	T
095	30 Tuart Trees	Rockingham Rd Reserve	Henderson	T
060	Tuart Trees, Coogee Lake	Fawcett Rd	Munster	T
085	Tuart Tree, Henderson (site)	Jessie Lee St	Henderson	T
087	Tuart Trees, Woodman Pt Reserve	Cockburn Rd	Munster	T
040	Norfolk Island Pine Tree	9 Kent St	Spearwood	T
092	Norfolk Pine Tree	300 Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	T
093	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Goldsmith Rd	Spearwood	T
107	Mulberry Tree, Manning Estate	Azelia Road	Hamilton Hill	T
108	Tuart Tree, Hamilton Hill	Healy Road	Hamilton Hill	T
109	Norfolk Island Pine Trees and Palm Trees, Hamilton Hill	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
110	Tuart Trees, Hamilton Hill	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
116	Corridor of Trees, Roe Hwy Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill, Coolbellup, North Lake, Bibra Lake	T
117	Waldorf School Tuart Tree	14 Gwilliam Drive,	Bibra Lake	T
121	42 Trees, Council site	9 Coleville Crescent	Spearwood	T
123	Fig Tree	Roe Hwy Reserve	Hamilton Hill	T
124	Banksia, Fairview Street, Coogee	Fairview Street	Coogee	T
125	Marri	Botany Parade	Hammond Park	T

Sites only

003	Carson's Cottage (site)	Lot 18 Princep Road,	Jandakot	D
010	Two Watsonia Cottages (site)	Hamilton Rd	Spearwood	D
013	Dutch Windmill (site)	196 Semple Court	Cockburn Central	D
024	Naval Radio Station (site)	Henderson Rd	Munster	D
026	Jandakot Wool Scours (site)	19 Hammond Rd	Cockburn Central	D
085	Tuart Tree, Henderson (site)	Anderson Rd	Henderson	T
041	Anderson Homestead (site)	797 Rockingham Rd	Henderson	D
051	Sawle's Old House (site)	cnr Russell & Rockingham Rds	Henderson	D
054	South Coogee School (site)	cnr Russell & Rockingham Rds	Munster	D
058	Thorsager House (site)	425 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	D
070	Giuffre Residence (site)	Fawcett Rd	Munster	D
011	Dadley Home & Stone Sheds (site)	707 Rockingham Rd	Munster	D
074	Limestone Office on Bradken (site)	Island (Ocean) St	North Coogee	D
078	Residence, Novak/Separovich (site)	390 Rockingham Rd	Spearwood	D
118	Bibra Lake Speedway Sites	Lot 4 Karel Avenue & Lot 173 Karel Avenue	Jandakot	D

Places assessed and not included in review

Marchant Cottage	Hope Rd	Bibra Lake
Manse	33 Davilak Ave	Hamilton Hill
Hamilton Hill Senior High School	Purvis St	Hamilton Hill
Hamilton Hill Hostel	20 Frederick St	Hamilton Hill
Palms & Norfolk Island Pine Trees	24 Rockingham Rd	Hamilton Hill
Residence	22 Healy Rd	Hamilton Hill
Jandakot Airport Area	Hope Rd	Jandakot
St James' Church	Elderberry Dr	South Lake
Rectory	14 Fallow Cres	Spearwood
Spearwood Fire Station	246 Spearwood Ave	Spearwood
Residence, Spearwood	154 Mell Rd	Spearwood

Azelia Ley Homestead

A

Exceptional significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 001

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Azelia Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) Manning Estate

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1920

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Azelia Ley Homestead is part of an uncommon and intact example of a precinct of farm buildings in the Metropolitan Region.

Azelia Ley Homestead has a long association with the Manning family, and with Azelia Ley (née Manning) in particular, for whom the homestead was built.

Azelia Ley Homestead is a well-proportioned example of a home in the Victorian Regency style.

Azelia Ley Homestead is representative of early settlement and development in the Cockburn district.

Azelia Ley Homestead has aesthetic value as part of a precinct of farm buildings of uniform construction and style.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Azelia Ley Homestead comprises the main homestead residence (c.1920) and associated outbuildings, located in Manning Park.

The main body of the residence, which is almost square in plan, has a small kitchen wing attached to the south side of the building. The residence has broken-back verandahs against the east, north and west faces. It has a Marseilles profile terracotta tiled gambrel roof. Apart from a small area of the north side of the building, where the walls are of uncoursed rubble with brick quoins, the external walls have a rendered finish that has been decorated with ashlar lining. The main façade of the building is composed around a centrally located recessed bay with slightly projecting bays placed on either side. The central bay contains the front door and glazed sidelights. Each of the projecting bays contains three timber framed double hung sash windows.

Outbuildings include a single-roomed limestone building, stables, 'Old Wagon House', two freestanding toilets and a water tank.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Victorian Regency	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Tile (previously shingle)
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Farming/pastoral	Homestead
CURRENT USE	Educational	Museum
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements Land allocation & subdivision
	Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
	Social & civic activities	Cultural activities
	People	Early settlers

HISTORY

Manning Park is named after a prominent Cockburn resident, Lucius Manning. The Manning family developed a large estate with two homes around a lake formerly known as Davilak (and now known as Manning). The Aboriginal name for the water was Dgilgie's Lake which was changed to Devil's Lake by Manning, and subsequently pronounced Davilak by local Aborigines.

There is archaeological evidence of the first Manning homestead constructed on the site (c.1850s),

which is located to the north of the lake.

Davilak House and surrounding complex of outbuildings was built by convict labour around 1866. The building and its outbuildings were abandoned after 1946 and burnt down in the late 1950s.

The house constructed by Manning for his daughter, Azelia Ley, remains as a museum for the Cockburn district.

Vegetation around Manning Lake consists of swamp paper bark and some large tuart trees, which are now rare in Cockburn. The lake is utilised for recreation and leisure pursuits, with the banks cleared and some landscaping around the trees. Children's play equipment attracts families to the setting.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Charles Manning; Lucius Manning; Azelia Ley (née Manning); Jack Ley

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

Moderate: the residence and outbuildings now serve a compatible use as a museum

AUTHENTICITY

Moderate: main elements of the residence are intact, but there is uncertainty regarding the changes made during restoration works. Original shingle roof replaced with tile.

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00533	Permanent 22/06/2001
Register National Estate	Interim 30/04/1992
National Trust WA	Classified 02/02/1982

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

HCWA assessment for Azelia Ley Homestead
Nayton, Gaye, 'Conservation Plan for Davilak Ruins'

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY
Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Banjup Memorial Park

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	002
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Armadale Road, near Warton Road, Banjup
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	Trees planted early 1920s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Banjup Memorial Park is associated with those men from the district who enlisted in World War I, and has social significance for the RSL and the descendants of those men commemorated.

Banjup Memorial Park has aesthetic value as a designed small park set within a natural bush area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This small memorial park stands in a bush setting next to Armadale Road. The fourteen gum trees are surrounded by a white post and rail fence. The oblong shaped park covers approximately 100 sq

metres. A bench seat is supplied for visitors to the park.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	-----
	Roof	-----
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
	Monument/cemetery	Monument
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
	Monument/cemetery	Monument
HISTORIC THEMES	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars
	Social & civic activities	Community services & utilities

HISTORY

Banjup Memorial Park was established after World War I. A gum tree was planted for each of the fourteen men from the district who had enlisted. If any of the trees dies, another is planted in its place. A plaque naming the men is displayed at the park and another is held at the Azelia Ley Homestead. The plaque names the men who returned safely as well as those who were wounded or killed. Cockburn RSL maintains *Banjup Memorial Park*.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	Only two trees have been replaced, though some appear to need replacement at some point in the future.
AUTHENTICITY	High

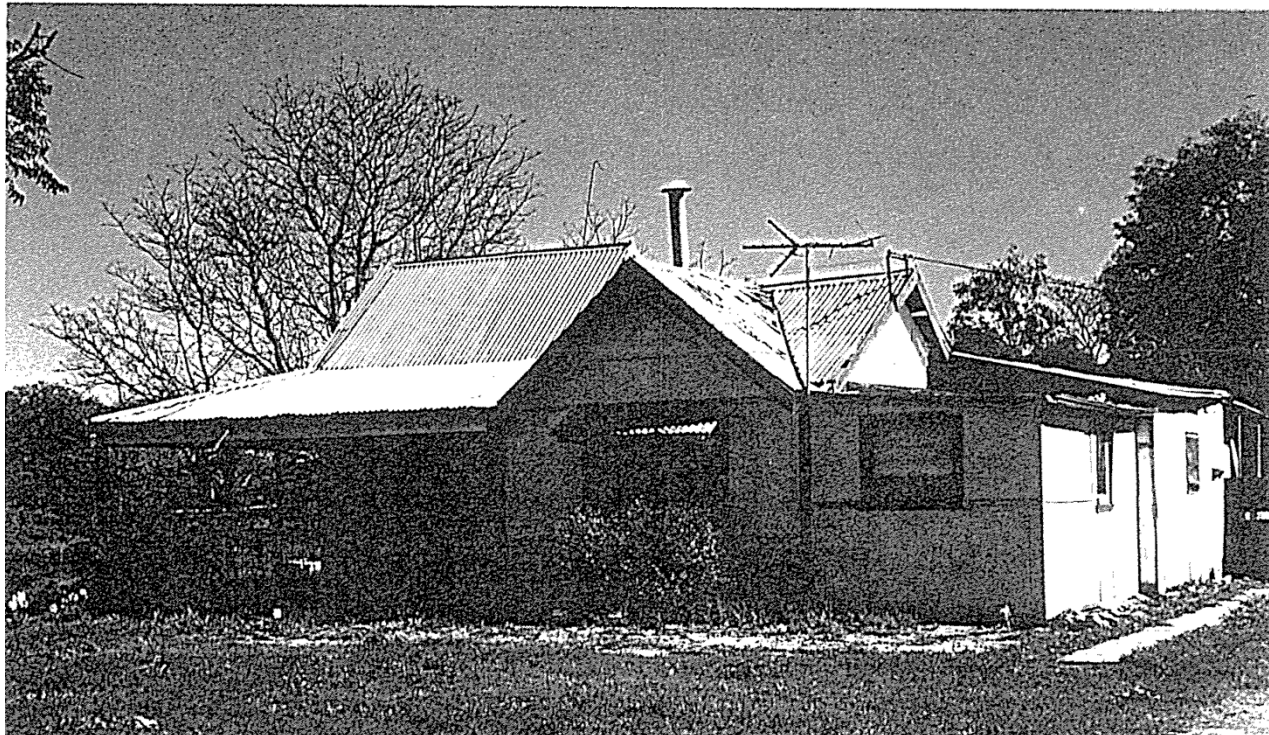
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10162</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2009

Carson's Cottage (Site)

D

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	003
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 18 Prinsep Road, Jandakot
OTHER NAME(S)	
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c. 1900
DEMOLISHED	2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site is significant for its association with the Carson family, who lived on the property in the early 1900s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Carson's Cottage was a working class family cottage set in a rural location on a large property. It was originally a square brick cottage, with a verandah on two sides. There were two new rooms and an enclosed back verandah added, and a later a fibro extension. The roof of the house was a series of steeply pitched gables.

The house was constructed of corrugated iron, weatherboard, ripple iron and Malthoud – a pressed felt impregnated with tar. The floors of the original house were all wooden and access to all rooms

was through the kitchen.

At one time there was a brick bread oven built detached from the house. A feed shed, blacksmith's area and a stable for horses were all built along the dividing fence. There was also a windmill, a well and two tanks for water storage. Flower and vegetable gardens and a large chicken run were established at the end of the block. Surrounding the property was a five wire fence with a large wooden gate at the entrance.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls Brick and timber

Roof

Other -----

ORIGINAL USE

Farming / pastoral/dwelling Market gardens/Hobby Farms

CURRENT USE

Industrial

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility Land allocation and subdivision

Occupations Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

The property containing a square brick cottage was purchased by Robert and Anne Carson in 1908, and they moved there with their three year old daughter.

The Carson's added verandahs and two rooms to the house, in addition to other structures on the site such as stables and a blacksmiths area, a windmill, feed shed, a well and water tanks.

Robert worked on the Lime Kilns in Coogee, and at one time he was contracted to the Road Board using horse drawn scoop for road building as he owned several horses.

The dwelling was demolished in 2004.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

Unknown

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Robert and Anne Carson

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Low

AUTHENTICITY

Low

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

June 2018



2004 and 1953 Aerial Photographs showing Carson's Cottage (southern structure)

Channel Marker Obelisk

A

Exceptional significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 004

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 5 of Clarence Sublots, 47 & 48 Cockburn Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) Channel Marker & Trigonometric Beacon, Munster

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1872-74

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Channel Marker Obelisk is a rare remaining example of a limestone obelisk navigational marker along the coast of Western Australia, and demonstrates the principal characteristics of a Victorian seamark and trig point.

Channel Marker Obelisk is associated with the 1870s hydrographic survey of Gage Roads and Cockburn Sound, which sought to find a safe passage and anchorage to gain access to Fremantle by P & O Mail Steamers. It functioned as a seamark for entry to Cockburn Sound through the Challenger Passage and

is important in the history of navigation in Western Australia.

Channel Marker Obelisk is a simple, unadorned manmade object with landmark qualities, conspicuously sited on a ridge within a rugged natural bush setting.

Channel Marker Obelisk combines with Woodman Point Lighthouse as a pair of significant navigational elements, which occupy a prominent location.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Channel Marker Obelisk is a rendered limestone rubble obelisk located above Jervoise Bay in Cockburn Sound. It was constructed between 1872 and 1874 as a trig point for the hydrographic survey of Gage Roads and Cockburn Sound, and was subsequently used as a seamark for the Challenger Passage into Cockburn Sound between Carnac and Garden islands. *Channel Marker Obelisk* is located at 32° 09' south and 115° 46' east.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	-----
	Roof	-----
	Other	Limestone
ORIGINAL USE	Transport/communications	Water: other
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
HISTORIC THEMES	Transport & communications	River and sea transport
	Outside influences	Water, power and major transport routes

HISTORY

Between 1872 and 1874, a detailed survey of Cockburn Sound and Gage Roads was undertaken by Staff Commander Archdeacon and Staff Commander J. E. Coghlan of the Royal Navy. *Channel Marker Obelisk* was constructed as a trig point for the survey. It may have been constructed with convict labour, although no record of this has been found.

The survey of the Challenger Passage showed that a vessel with a 16' draught was the greatest that could be taken through the channel safely. The P & O Steamers had a draught of 18'. Another passage known as the North Channel, which was nearer to Garden Island, had deeper water, but there were several limestone pinnacles which made that passage particularly dangerous. Following these surveys, regulations prohibited vessels of over 16' draught from passing through the Challenger Passage.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----
CONDITION	Good: there are some areas of inappropriate render repairs and isolated small areas around its base where the



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

INTEGRITY

limestone has lost its render

High: the place continues to fulfil the function of a navigational marker and could at any time fulfil the function of a trig point if required

AUTHENTICITY

High: the place, including its setting, appears to be unchanged

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10163 Permanent 03/06/2005

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

HCWA assessment for *Channel Marker & Trigonometric Beacon, Munster*

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

August 2009

Coogee Beach Jetty

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

006

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Reserve 24306, Powell Road, Coogee

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

Design: 1959 Construction: early 1960s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Coogee Beach Jetty is associated with Coogee Beach, a popular tourist destination since the 1930s.

Coogee Beach Jetty has been used for recreational purposes since its construction in the 1960s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The original Coogee Beach Jetty was built in the early 1960s. The jetty structure consists of steel tram rail piles with timber crosshead and joist beams supporting a timber deck. Steel angle cleats are

utilised to join the timber members to the piles. The length of the original jetty was approximately 258 feet (78m). The deck level was 8 feet (2.4m) above the low water mark and a 42 foot (12.7m) long low level platform was constructed at the offshore end of the jetty, set at a level of R.L. 5 feet (1.5m). Modifications and changes have been made over the years, with the majority of the low level platform having been removed.

The Jetty and Beach can be accessed via a new bituminised ramp opened in 1994. From the jetty, views to the north and south include industrial areas. Visitors to the beach can buy refreshments from a nearby cafe/delicatessen.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Roof

Other

Timber; cement piles

ORIGINAL USE

Transport/communications

Water: jetty

CURRENT USE

Transport/communications

Water: jetty

HISTORIC THEMES

Transport/communications

River & sea transport

Social & civic activities

Sport, recreation & entertainment

HISTORY

In the 1930s Coogee Beach was a popular destination for picnics. People came from as far as Midland by train which deposited them close to the beach and jetty. The visitors enjoyed the fare from the Coogee Hotel and Poole's Tearooms.

Shacks and sheds were built during the 1930s, eventually expanding along the full length of the beach. The Government, stepping in to prevent exploitation of the coast, declared the area an 'A' Class Reserve. All the shacks and sheds were subsequently removed. The jetty remains for recreation purposes.

A Coogee Beach Management Plan was prepared in 1995 and facilities in the area were upgraded. A report prepared for the City of Cockburn in July 1997 identified elements of the jetty needing structural attention. The jetty has subsequently undergone significant alteration.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

Fair. Elements of the jetty have been replaced as needed, and it underwent significant change in the 1990s.

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10164

Register National Estate



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Trust WA

Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community
(City of Cockburn, 1978)

Report prepared by Kinhill Engineers P/L for the City of
Cockburn, July 1997

Coogee Beach Management Plan prepared by O'Brien
Planning Consultants, 1996

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Coogee Hotel (fmr)

A Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	007
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 51, No 358 Cockburn Road, Coogee
OTHER NAME(S)	Powell's Coogee Hotel; Old Coogee Hotel; Swan Anglican Children's Home; Coogee Progress Association
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1898

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Coogee Hotel (fmr) is a rare example of a single-storey purpose built 'honeymoon' hotel, surviving in close to the city locations and is a surviving component of a precinct which was a destination for visitors and holiday makers for the first two decades of the 20th century

Coogee Hotel (fmr) has significance as an Anglican children's holiday camp from 1930 until the middle of World War II, after which it became a permanent children's home from the end of World War II until 1967.

Coogee Hotel (fmr) is a landmark on the coastal road between Fremantle and Rockingham.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Coogee Hotel (fmr) is a single-storey building of substantial limestone construction. It is set close to Cockburn Road on a cleared block of land. It is made from coursed limestone blocks with brick quoins. It features decorative stucco moulded arches on the front doors and windows. The roof is corrugated iron with a bull-nosed verandah shading three sides, supported by timber posts with ornamental capitals and timber corner brackets. The brick chimneys have moulded stucco tops.

Recent adaptive works have added a sympathetic wing to the north of the building.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Free Classical	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Commercial	Hotel, tavern or inn
	Residential	Institutional housing
CURRENT USE	Unknown	Unknown
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism
	Social and civic activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment

HISTORY

Coogee Hotel (fmr), one of the first hotels in the area, was built by Walter Powell in 1898. Powell was a trustee for the Coogee Agricultural Society and a member of the Fremantle District Roads Board from 1887-1900. Powell is said to have modelled the hotel on places he had seen along the French Riviera.

It became a popular 'watering hole' visited by people after the long trip to Fremantle Markets. It was later patronised by customers who came by train. The hotel was the first stop from Fremantle for the stage coach on its way to Mandurah. The location of the hotel and its garden setting made it attractive to newlyweds and it became known as 'the Honeymoon Hotel of WA'. It was well attended on Race Days as the Racecourse was built next door. Powell encouraged attendance by offering substantial purses, the most prestigious being the Coogee Cup.

When de-licensed (1930s) it remained vacant until 1942 when occupied by the Swan Anglican Children's Home. It was again vacated when the home closed in 1967. In the 1970s it was home to the Coogee Progress Association.

Coogee Hotel (fmr) has been recently renovated.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Walter Powell



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

CONDITION	The place has been recently renovated and is in good condition.	
INTEGRITY	The integrity of the exterior of <i>Coogee Hotel (fmr)</i> is moderate due to recent adaptive works. The integrity of the interior of the original section of the Hotel is low due to recent adaptive works.	
AUTHENTICITY	The level of authenticity of the external fabric of the Hotel is moderate to high.	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 03648</i>	Permanent 14/05/2002
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	Nominated 19/02/1991
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	Classified 02/05/1988
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Berson, Michael, <i>Cockburn: The Making of a Community</i> (City of Cockburn, 1978) HCWA assessment for <i>Coogee Hotel and Post Office</i>	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	August 2009	

Coogee Post Office (fmr)

A

Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	008
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 51, No 358 Cockburn Road, Coogee
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c. 1928

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Coogee Post Office (fmr) is representative of places which served the rural areas near Perth but which have gradually been engulfed by urban development.

Coogee Post Office (fmr) has aesthetic value as a simple limestone building, with some landmark value on Cockburn Road.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Coogee Post Office (fmr) is situated close to Cockburn Road. The place is a single-storey structure, built using coursed smooth faced limestone with brick quoins. It has a symmetrical facade with two

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

windows situated on either side of the front entrance door. It has an attached weatherboard portion at the rear. A simple verandah with a skillion roof is attached to the front (west) elevation. The roof of the front section is raked and the back section is gabled.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
		Weatherboard
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Transport/communications	Post or telegraph office
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Transport & communications	Mail services

HISTORY

Now used as a residence, this old stone building and the Coogee Hotel are the earliest built in the area. The Post Office was built by Jock McKinnon around 1928. McKinnon was the brother-in-law of Walter Powell, the builder of the adjoining Coogee Hotel.

There was a courtyard between the two buildings for turning horses and carts. This was not the first Post Office in the area. Originally the post was sorted and collected from a shop about a kilometre to the south of the Post Office building.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Jock McKinnon	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	Integrity of the interior is low due to adaptive works.	
AUTHENTICITY	Moderate: much reduced by adaptive works	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 03648</i>	Permanent 14/05/2002
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	Nominated 19/02/1991
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	Classified 02/05/1988
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	HCWA assessment for <i>Coogee Hotel and Post Office</i>	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	August 2009	

Coogee Primary School (orig. bldg)

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 009

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Reserve 8710, Mayor Road, Coogee

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1903

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Coogee Primary School (original building) is a typical one-teacher weatherboard school room of its period.

Coogee Primary School (original building) is associated with the establishment, growth and consolidation of educational services in the area.

Coogee Primary School (original building) has social value to both past pupils and present residents of Coogee and surrounding suburbs.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The original school room (1903) stands on the west side of Coogee Primary School. It demonstrates all

the features of a classic turn of the century weatherboard school house. It has high ceilings, a gabled corrugated iron roof and tall narrow wooden sash windows. Fireplaces supplied heat. The main part of the school now comprises red brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Weatherboard

Timber

Roof

Corrugated iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Educational

Primary school

CURRENT USE

Educational

Primary school

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Education & science

HISTORY

The children of Coogee were first taught in a spare room at Stockdale homestead in 1893. In 1894 the children moved to a purpose built barn (also on Stockdale) under the guidance of teacher Mrs L. McNeill. In 1899, after difficulties with this location, the school moved to Coogee Agricultural Hall. By 1903 the population of the school put pressure on the hall's facilities, leading to the building of a new school. The first teacher of this school was Camille Marie.

The history of the school shows a number of difficulties that had to be faced. These included fire, storm damage, water storage problems and threats of disease when students from the Quarantine Station came into contact with small pox. In 1942, owing to World War II and the close proximity to the explosives magazine, the school closed and the pupils moved to Spearwood or South Coogee schools. However, in 1954 it reopened with some new pre-fabricated classrooms. The community became actively involved in improving facilities for the students. The P&C Association, which had first started in 1919, negotiated with the owners of a nearby grazing paddock to donate the land for use as an oval. Messrs Canning and Cockell gave up the land for this use in 1962.

A severe setback for the school came with a fire in 1979. The main school building was destroyed. Only the original school room built in 1903 survived unscathed. The school continued with transportable classrooms until a new brick school was completed in 1992. The old weatherboard school house continues its life as a pre-primary centre.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Mrs L. McNeil; Camille Marie

CONDITION

Very good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 08840

Register National Estate



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

National Trust WA -----

Austin, Vivien, and Buchanan, Julie, and Lees, Jennifer
(eds), Coogee Primary School: 100 Years by the Sea
(Coogee, 1994)

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

September 2009

Two Watsonia Cottages (site)

D Significant



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	010
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 5 (No. 193) Hamilton Road (House), Spearwood Lot 4 (No. 189) Hamilton Road (Ruins), Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c.1909
DEMOLITION DATE	2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Two Watsonia Cottages (site) is associated with the *Watsonia Factory*, a major employer in Spearwood since 1909.

The cottages were associated with the Watson family who were renowned for not only their business

acumen but for their philanthropy.

The cottages were representative of the former practice of constructing residences for employees.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The cottages, situated opposite the Watsonia factory, were part of an original set of four cottages. The more intact cottage had a symmetrical facade built from limestone with brick quoins. It had a modern garage attached to the side of the house made from pale brick and a rear fibro extension. The roof was corrugated iron with a broken backed verandah on the facade of the building. The second cottage was a ruin. Both cottages were demolished in 2011.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Limestone; brick quoins
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Residential	Single-storey residence
-------------	-------------------------

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
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HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility	Workers (incl. Aboriginal, convict)
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HISTORY

The cottages opposite the Watsonia Factory in Spearwood were a reminder of the contribution made by William Watson to the development of industry in Cockburn. William Watson first established a piggery on land now known as Davilak Reserve and then bought land from John Mell in 1908. He proceeded to build an abattoir to supply his small goods business which he had established during the 1890s. The cottages were built for workers at his abattoir and small goods processing plant. Watson went on to become a very influential businessman and prominent community member in Cockburn.

Both cottages were demolished in 2011 (as part of the demolition of the Watsonia Factory) for residential development.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

William Watson

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

<i>HCWA No. 10165</i>	-----
<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

There is a Conservation Plan for the Watsonia Factory and Woodlands site.

An Archival Record of the Two Watsonia Cottages is held by the City of Cockburn.

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013



Dadley Home & Stone Shed (site)

D

Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #

011

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Lot 1, No 707 Rockingham Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S)

Cotswold Poultry Farm; Kentia Gardens

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1931-34

DEMOLITION DATE

c. 2009

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dadley Home & Stone Shed was indicative of the rural development in the South Coogee district in the 1930s.

Dadley Home & Stone Shed was associated with the Dadley family who have been part of the social

and working life of South Coogee for more than 70 years.

Dadley Home & Stone Shed was representative of an Australian Vernacular housing style, where owners designed and built their own residence and farm buildings.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Dadley Home was built of coarse-faced limestone with ashlar quoins. There were some red brick additions and one new limestone addition. It had a gabled corrugated iron roof with an enclosed verandah and wooden framed windows. It was screened from the nearby major road by a large dense hedge.

The stone shed consisted of solid limestone walling, and concrete floors, and at northern end of the building there was a later brick cool room. At the southern end of the building a timber-framed residential unit was constructed which comprised a bedroom, bathroom, living/dining, kitchen, lobby and porch. The former poultry farm was one of the first large commercial poultry concerns in the area.

The buildings were demolished in 2009.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Bungalow	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common brick; concrete block; limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Farming/pastoral	Homestead
		Shed or barn
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

Ben Gill was a stonemason from Yorkshire, he was experienced in building public, as well as residential buildings in England and agreed to help Maurice Dadley with the design and construction of his home. *Dadley Home and Stone Sheds* were erected over a period of three years. Only working during the summer months, Gill, with Dadley as his trade assistant and labourer, built a solid two-bedroom house and a large shed in local limestone.

The limestone came from the University Quarry in Yangebup Road, Coogee. The red bricks that are visible from the back of the house were purchased from Metro Bricks in Armadale. The cement blocks that form the outhouse were hand-made by Dadley.

In January 1934, Maurice and Margaret Dadley moved to their new house with their two children. They then proceeded to set up a very successful poultry business under the name The Cotswold Poultry Farm, which was one of the first large commercial poultry businesses in the area. The poultry farm ran from 1934 until Maurice and Margaret retired in 1975. During this time they kept up to 5,000 chickens, which were also bred for stud stock.

The place was demolished between 2009 and 2010, and an Archival Record is held by the City of

Cockburn.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Ben Gill; Maurice and Margaret Dadley
CONDITION	Site only
INTEGRITY	Site only
AUTHENTICITY	Site only
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. 10166 Below threshold (2000)</div> <div>Register National Estate -----</div> <div>National Trust WA Classified 11/02/2002</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	HCWA assessment for <i>Dadley Home (fmr) and Stone Shed</i>
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	An Archival Record (July 2009) is held by City of Cockburn
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2013



Denham Cottage

C Significant



LGI # 012

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 5, No 20 Denham Street, Spearwood

OTHER NAMES(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c. 1915

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Denham Cottage is a typical early property in the Spearwood area. Although the front verandah has been enclosed, it retains good evidence of housing in the early 20th century.

Denham Cottage is associated with the Slavic immigration during World War I, which greatly influenced the character of the suburb.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Denham Cottage is a weatherboard house with a half hipped corrugated iron roof. The front verandah

has been enclosed at some time with fibreboard. The cottage is set back from the road and is surrounded by a cottage garden.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Vernacular	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Weatherboard
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Immigration, emigration & refugees
	People	Early settlers

HISTORY

The cottage is connected to the Huljich family, who were typical of Slav settlement in the Cockburn district during World War I. Ivan Huljich came from the eastern goldfields in 1915 to settle in Spearwood as did a number of other Slavs. These included Tom Duzevich, Nick Sprjljan, Frank Strika and Matt Kazea. The Slav community has made a valuable contribution to the district.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Huljich family	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	Fair	
AUTHENTICITY	Front verandah enclosed. New roof.	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10167</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Berson, Michael, <i>Cockburn: The Making of a Community</i> (City of Cockburn, 1978)	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2009	

Dutch Windmill (Site)

D Significant



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	013
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	196 Semple Court, Cockburn Central (originally Lot 9 Semple Road, Jandakot)
OTHER NAME(S)	The Dutch Windmill Garden & Gift Centre; The Dutch Windmill Garden Centre & Koffee Shoppe
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1970
DEMOLISHED	2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dutch Windmill was a landmark and contributed to the streetscape.

Dutch Windmill had aesthetic value as an unusual design for a residence.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Dutch Windmill was a wooden structure about 20 metres high, that was constructed as a residence. Having a very real appearance, it was set amongst a large number of trees, and was the focal point of a nursery and café business on the site.

The *Dutch Windmill* comprised a large ground floor area with a conventional house layout (containing three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and timber panelled bar area), and stairs that led up to the three levels of the windmill structure. The first floor of the windmill structure was octagonal in shape and 5.7m in width (including the stair area). This room contained a fireplace, and a door that led to a balcony encircling the windmill. Stairs led to the second level which was a smaller octagonal room (3.8m in width), and to the third level which was smaller again and inaccessible at the time the archival record was made in 2011.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Other timber
-------	--------------

Roof	Other timber
------	--------------

Other	-----
-------	-------

ORIGINAL USE

Residential/Commercial	Multi-storey residence
------------------------	------------------------

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
---------------	---------------

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility	Immigration, emigration & refugees
-----------------------------------	------------------------------------

Occupations	Commercial & service industries
-------------	---------------------------------

HISTORY

A Dutch coach maker started building the windmill as a residence in 1970. Though the Windmill was built as a residence it was always intended to be a business.

The Bylevelds bought the property in 1979, and created a garden centre/nursery and gift shop shortly after. It was one of the first modern nurseries in the area. In 1986 the lot containing the windmill (then Lot 9 Semple Road) was amalgamated with the adjacent lot to the north (Lot 10) and a 180m² showroom area was added to the windmill for the purposes of the plant nursery and shop, constructed of timber, glass and colorbond. There were a number of other extensions and additional buildings added to the site over the years.

The garden nursery, gift shop and café was owned and operated by the Bylevelds until 2008. During its operation the place was renowned for having a range of exotic plants, and delft blue china in the gift shop stocked yearly from Holland by the Bylevelds. It was a tourist attraction in the area.

The *Dutch Windmill* was demolished between April and June 2012 when the whole site was cleared.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Mr Hoogeward; The Bylevelds

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10168 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

An Archival Record (2011) is held by the City of Cockburn

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

Explosive Magazines (fmr)

A

Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	014
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Woodman Pt Reserve 49220, Cockburn Road, Munster
OTHER NAME(S)	Woodman Point Munitions Magazines (fmr)
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1941

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Explosives Magazines played an important role in the country's defence effort during World War II as a storage facility for cordite, used in the manufacture of munitions at a factory in Welshpool.

Explosives Magazines is unique in that the buildings constructed at Woodman Point for the Commonwealth Department of the Interior at the outbreak of World War II are the only munitions magazines ever built within Western Australia to such a design.

Explosives Magazines, in combination with the remnants of the barrier berms and railway sidings from the original explosives reserve, creates a distinctive landscape which strongly reflects the explosives

storage history of the locality.

Explosives Magazines is historically significant, having demonstrated a regard for choice of building materials and innovative design elements suited to withstanding high temperatures and protection of the stored volatile materials from risks associated with fire.

Explosives Magazines played a significant role in the military defence operations of Western Australia during World War II.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Woodman Point Explosives Reserve encompassed the land around the jetty and the magazines (the jetty is situated outside the Reserve area and is under the control of the Department of Transport, Marine Division). The three explosives magazines are set back from the beach in the sand dunes. They are surrounded by sandbag barriers. The red brick buildings have very thick walls and high set windows. The roofs are asbestos. The buildings now stand vacant. They have been adversely affected by vandalism and are a haven for graffiti artists.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Common brick

Roof

Fibrous cement

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Military

Magazine or store

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused

Vacant/unused

HISTORIC THEMES

Occupations

Mining (incl. mineral processing)

Outside influences

World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

Explosives for the purpose of loosening ore on the goldfields were initially transported to Robbs Jetty by wooden hulled sailing vessels. After being stored in an old ship hulk, the explosives were then stored in magazines originally situated among huge sand hills where the meat exporting works now stands. Following an explosion in which a man was killed, the magazines were moved in 1903-04 to the present site on Woodman Point by bullock teams. The brick magazines were built in 1941.

Woodman Point was previously the site of the Fremantle Race Club. Though the club had made some improvements they had no title to the land. The land was not considered ideal for a race course owing to its sandy nature and it was used infrequently for cabmen's races. It was chosen as an ideal site for the magazines owing to its close proximity to Robbs Jetty. The Fremantle Race Club gave up their 99 year lease for £1,000 compensation.

The purpose of the explosives magazines was to store, sample and test explosives being imported into the state. If explosives deteriorated en route they were held in the magazines while the inspections were carried out. If they were classified unstable they were destroyed on the nearby beach. If approved, the explosives were loaded into rail vans to be transported to mining centres throughout the state.

With the building of a jetty the explosives could be brought to the magazines directly. At first the

explosives were transferred to lighters which ferried the cargo to the jetty. The cargo was then loaded onto horse drawn rail wagons and taken to the magazines. In later years the lighters were replaced by small motor vessels which could berth at the jetty and the horses were replaced by tractors.

During World War II the location of the explosives magazine caused problems for the district as it was a recognised strategic target for the enemy. As a result, Coogee Primary School was relocated until after the end of the war.

In the late 1970s part of the magazine was leased out to a fireworks expert, who was unfortunately killed when his stock ignited. By the 1970s, with the growing population of Cockburn, then 25,000, there was a need to provide recreational facilities. Woodman Point was recognised as having recreation potential, so in 1984 the Mines Department relocated the explosives depot to Baldivis.

The buildings now stand empty and derelict. They represent a significant period in the early development of the mining industry in Western Australia. Recreational facilities have been developed on Woodman Point including parkland and BBQs. There is some natural bush that has been retained including some very old tuart trees.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	Commonwealth Department of Interior	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Fairweather & Son	
CONDITION	Poor	
INTEGRITY	Most fabric intact	
AUTHENTICITY	-----	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 04626</i>	Permanent 27/12/2002
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	HCWA assessment for <i>Woodman Point Munitions Magazines (fmr)</i>	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2009	

Greenslade's House

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 015

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 69, No 75 Rockingham Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1926

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Greenslade's House has historic significance through its association with the Greenslade family.

Greenslade's House has architectural significance as a fine example of a limestone house built in the 1920s which has maintained its external integrity.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Greenslade's House is situated on a prominent block of land next to *Greenslade's Shop*. The house is set close to Rockingham Road. It is built from coarse faced limestone blocks (quarried from this site)

with red brick quoins. The design of the house is symmetrical and the hipped roof is corrugated iron. The facade of the house is shaded by a verandah under a broken backed roof, supported by decorative wooden posts.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

HISTORY

John Greenslade originally came from Somerset in England. He migrated to Australia in 1913 and his first job was as a driver for Bolton's Produce Store. He progressed from there by buying a block of land in Hamilton Hill and with the stone found on the block he built a house and produce store. Greenslade became a prominent community member, serving on the Fremantle Hospital Board and the Jandakot and Fremantle Roads Boards.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Greenslade Family	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	High	
AUTHENTICITY	-----	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10169</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	National Estate Study	
	Berson, Michael, <i>Cockburn: The Making of a Community</i> (City of Cockburn, 1978)	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009	

Greenslade's Shop

B Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	016
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 70, No 77 Rockingham Road, Hamilton Hill
OTHER NAME(S)	----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	Opened 27 September 1926

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Greenslade's Shop has landmark value in Cockburn, and has since 1926.

Greenslade's Shop has high social value through its continuous use as a retail premises since 1926.

Greenslade's Shop has historic value through its association with the Greenslade family.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Greenslade's Shop is located close to Rockingham Road on a prominent corner block next to the house

built by John Greenslade. It had a simple design with an unadorned facade. Its walls are constructed from limestone and plaster. The gabled roof is corrugated iron. At the apex of the gable a clock (still intact) is inserted. There is a brick extension to the rear of the shop. Opposite *Greenslade's Shop* is the remainder of an old limestone road through Chamberlain's cottage. The cutting was so narrow that only one horse and cart could pass through it at any one time. This was one of the earliest roads in the area.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Commercial	Shop/retail Store
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CURRENT USE

Commercial	Shop/Retail Store
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HISTORIC THEMES

Occupations	Commercial & service industries
-------------	---------------------------------

HISTORY

Greenslade's Shop has been operational since 1926. John Greenslade established the business after first being employed by Bolton's Produce store.

The limestone rock used to build Greenslade's shop was blasted from the hill on the property. The person responsible for the blasting was 'Andy' a local character renowned for his drinking habits. Greenslade became a well-known personality who contributed to many community organisations. He helped in the foundation of Fremantle Hospital. The Nuclear Medicine wing of the hospital is named in his honour.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Greenslade Family; John Greenslade; 'Andy'

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

Medium to high

AUTHENTICITY

Addition to rear

OTHER LISTINGS

<i>HCWA No. 10170</i>	-----
<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Estate Study
Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

October 2009

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

Hamilton Hill Primary School

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	017
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	R 8660, Rockingham Road, Hamilton Hill
OTHER NAME(S)	Calvary Christian School
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c. 1903

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hamilton Hill Primary School has high social value for the former students and staff of the place.

Hamilton Hill Primary School is representative of small school buildings constructed in the early 20th century.

Hamilton Hill Primary School is evidence of the development of educational facilities in the district.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Hamilton Hill Primary School, built around 1903, is situated close to Rockingham Road. It is a timber framed weatherboard structure with a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. The school house is elevated slightly on stumps. It has red brick fire places and chimneys. The elongated windows are wooden framed.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Weatherboard

Roof

Corrugated Iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Educational

Primary School

CURRENT USE

Educational

Primary School

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Education & science

HISTORY

Hamilton Hill Primary School was opened in 1903 to ease the pressure of numbers on Coogee School. One of the inaugural group of 33 children was a four year old, enrolled to make up a viable number for the opening of a new school. In 1978 the school had a 75th Anniversary function which included a Reunion Day and a function in the Hall in the evening. When the old *Hamilton Hill School* closed the site was occupied by the *Calvary Christian School* (now 'New Life Christian School').

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Fair to good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00505

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Information on Town Planning Scheme

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

National Estate Study

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Hargreaves Park

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 019

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION R 29602, Counsel Road, Coolbellup

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1960

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hargreave's Park has social significance for members of the local community as a place for active and passive recreation.

Hargreave's Park is a fine example of an area fostering environmental awareness and of natural bushland which has a good cross section of indigenous timber, for example tuart, jarrah, she-oak, banksia and 'blackboy' (grass tree).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Hargreave's Park, located in the middle of a residential area, has many original trees and shrubs including numerous 'blackboys' or grass trees. The Park is large and well-kept and there is a range of play equipment for children.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Roof

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Park/reserve

Park/Reserve

CURRENT USE

Park/reserve

Park/Reserve

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Community services &
utilities

HISTORY

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

INTEGRITY

AUTHENTICITY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10171

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn
Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Residence: Baker

D Some significance



LGI # 020

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 40 (No 211) Clontarf Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c. 1920

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence: Baker is significant for its association with prominent local businessmen, the Baker family.

Residence: Baker is a representative example of a house built from local limestone in the 1920s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This house is constructed from limestone with red brick quoining. It has a bullnosed verandah and a corrugated iron roof. Extensions to the rear are constructed in fibro. The house is screened behind a recently built red brick fence. Renovations were made over the years but recent changes have restored

many of the original features.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Bungalow	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	People	Famous & infamous people

HISTORY

The Residence is associated with the Baker family, who were prominent in the district. Brothers Levi and Joseph Baker were successful businessmen who had a chain of butcher shops as well as their own abattoir in Hamilton Hill. Although it is not certain which Baker lived in this house, it is thought that George lived here at one time.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Baker family
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	Extensions to rear

OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10172</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009

Residence: Meller

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	021
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 68 (No 7) Homestead Avenue, Bibra Lake
OTHER NAME(S)	----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c. 1890

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence: Meller is a significant early property in Cockburn, with high architectural significance as a substantial and well-resolved residence.

Residence: Meller is associated with well-known Cockburn pioneer, Joe Meller.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Originally set in a rural area, this house, made of sundried bricks, is now surrounded by modern suburban houses. There is a verandah, part of which has been enclosed by weatherboard, along three

sides. There are three chimneys. The hipped roof is made from corrugated iron.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Handmade brick
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	People	Innovators

HISTORY

Land in the area of Lake Walliabup began to be settled from the late 1880s for market gardening, dairying and orchards. The lake was known by the locals as Bibra's Lake. The settlement of the district responded to the buoyant economic times brought about by the gold boom and the rapid increase in population that accompanied it, which greatly increased the demand for fresh food produce. In December 1894, Fremantle hotelkeeper Samuel Barker Shanks paid £50 for the Crown Grant of Cockburn Sound Location 439 of 100 acres. Two months later, on 13 February 1895, Joseph Meller raised a mortgage on the land of £100 with the Bank of Australasia and on 20 February the title to Location 439 was transferred to his name.

Meller had arrived in Western Australia with his wife, Eliza, on the Glen Morvan on 20 September 1885. That year, the birth of their first child, May, is recorded. Subsequently, Ernest was born in 1888, Arthur in 1890 and Olive in 1894.

From 1886 to 1889 Joseph Meller is listed as a shopkeeper in Fremantle, while also holding land at Bibra Lake from April 1887 on conditional purchase. Conditional purchase required the buyer to complete improvements, such as clearing and fencing and building a dwelling, within a stipulated time frame, usually five years, in order to acquire the title to the land at a reduced price. Meller paid £2-10 a year for his lease while fulfilling the conditions for purchase, which in the case of Location 439 included having to reside on the land within six months and to fence one tenth of the boundaries. Meller's 100 acres contained good swamp land, which was perfect for market gardening.

Many of the swamps and lakes in and around Perth had been used for market gardening, initially by European settlers and later by the Chinese.

Why the grant was first acquired by Samuel Shanks is open to speculation. In December 1894, Meller had been working the land for seven and a half years, half as long again as needed for the conditional purchase. He may have been under pressure to finalise the purchase before someone else offered to buy the property from the Government, in which case he would have lost both land and family home, at that time a weatherboard and iron building. He and Shanks apparently came to an arrangement which allowed Meller to obtain a mortgage on the land and thus obtain the funds to purchase the title from him. There was the opportunity of better returns for the market garden with the rapidly increasing population that had flocked to Western Australia because of the gold finds, a matter which would have influenced the bank when it came to providing a mortgage.

In 1897, Joseph Meller paid out his mortgage to the Bank of Australasia, raising another for £75 with the Agricultural Bank. In 1899, he sold 10 acres of Location 439 from an L-shaped projection in the south-west corner and appears to have put the funds toward discharging his current mortgage at that

time. By 1900, Joseph Meller had 12 acres of market garden and three acres of vineyard.

The first house on the property that the family occupied was a weatherboard and iron roofed dwelling. When Joseph established his market garden his eldest child was three years old and three others were born during the period he was still leasing the land. He had no family labour force to assist. Any labour had to be provided by himself and Eliza - when she had time from bearing and raising children - or hired. When it came time to purchase the property a mortgage was needed. There was no money to spare for a new home until much later, most likely in the late 1890s or early 1900s, given the features of the nicely finished building with its jarrah floorboards, sash windows and cast iron fireplaces. The Homestead that Joseph Meller built at that time was constructed with mud bricks made on the property.

In 1903, Meller raised a new £150 mortgage with the Agricultural Bank. Perhaps this provided the finance for the Homestead, but by this time, produce prices were falling with the decline in gold production and times were becoming difficult. A caveat was put on the property and was not lifted until November 1905 when Joseph obtained a £400 mortgage from William Dalgety Moore and paid out the Bank mortgage. This large mortgage coincided with Joseph's switch to dairy farming, along with a number of other settlers in the district.¹⁰ In 1919, Joseph Meller had a dairy herd of 38.

In that year, he sold another 15 acres of land on the west side of the property, leaving a landholding of 75 acres.

Eliza Meller died in 1913, age 62, and a decade later, on 1 September 1923, Joseph himself died. Title to the property was transferred to son Ernest. Ernest Meller ran 50 cows on the Bibra Lake property, delivering 80 gallons of milk a day to Fremantle retailers. Maize crops were grown in the swamp for summer feed, and in the winter the herd was grazed on a block in Forrest Road, Jandakot.

With the advent of the motor vehicle came the ability to cart fresh milk to Perth and Fremantle from a greater distance away, and dairy farming moved further south to better soils. From 1925, dairy farmers began to leave the Bibra Lake district. Ernest Meller is not listed as a dairyman after 1927, although that cannot be taken as definitive as occupations had gradually ceased to be listed.

Ernie Meller, son of Joe, followed in his father's footsteps by carrying on the dairy herd on their farm. He supported the summer feed for the cows by growing maize on the banks of Bibra Lake.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Samuel Barker Shanks; Meller Family
CONDITION	Very good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	Most original exterior fabric is intact
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. 10173 -----</div> <div>Register National Estate -----</div> <div>National Trust WA -----</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	National Estate Study
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

Residence:Smith

D Some significance



LGI # 022

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 19 (No 183) Clontarf Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1918

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence: Smith is a good example of a house built of local limestone.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Smith House is constructed from coursed smooth faced limestone with rendered quoins. It has a high pitched hipped corrugated iron roof. The house is set behind a rough limestone wall and is screened by many large trees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Limestone

Roof

Corrugated iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Residential

Single-storey residence

CURRENT USE

Residential

Single-storey residence

HISTORIC THEMES

People

Innovators

HISTORY

Residence: Smith may have once been the home of Cockburn resident, Paddy Smith, who was born in the stone cottage on the Manning Estate. It is known that Bill and Lizzy Smith lived here later.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Smith Family

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

Exterior appears intact

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10174

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

-----2204413

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Sudell House

C Significant



LGI # 023

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Pt Lot 20, 357 Carrington Street, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1931

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Sudell House is representative of the development of Cockburn from a market garden economy to an urban environment.

Sudell House is a fine example of a limestone and brick residence.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This house was built in 1931 from sawn limestone, locally quarried. The mortar joints are black tuck-pointed. A verandah with a gabled porch extends across the front of the house which is set on a half

hectare block which contains many of the original trees and shrubs such as cypress, cape lilac and flame trees.

Along the Carrington Road frontage is the original split rail fence which surrounded a stopping place for bullocks on their way to Robb Jetty.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Tile
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

HISTORY

Sudell House was built in 1931 from limestone obtained from the same quarry as the stone used for Winthrop Hall at the University of Western Australia (Congdon's quarry). The split rail fence on the Carrington Road frontage was once a resting place for bullocks on their way to Robbs Jetty. The area surrounding the *Sudell House* was originally a market garden and later a poultry farm.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	The place has substantially retained its original exterior

OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 10175	-----
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	National Estates Study
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2013

Naval Radio Station (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	024
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 6 Henderson Road, Munster
OTHER NAME(S)	House: Henderson Road
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c. 1940
DEMOLITION DATE	2001

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Naval Radio Station (site) is associated with the defence of Western Australia during World War II.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Naval Radio Station was situated in an open area, with no other houses nearby. The house, built c. 1940, was constructed of fibro and weatherboard. It was raised on stumps and had an enclosed front porch. An aerial photo from 1953 shows another similar dwelling to the north that appears to mirror it.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Weatherboard

Roof

Fibrous Cement

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Transport /
communications

Communications

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused

Vacant/unused

HISTORIC THEMES

Transport &
communications

Telecommunications

HISTORY

Naval Radio Station was all that remained of a small complex built during World War II to service a Naval Radio Station on the crest of the highest hill due west of Thomson Lake (Jilbup). The Naval Officer in charge of the Radio Station was Petty Officer Thomas. The place was demolished in 2001.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Petty Officer Thomas

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10176

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Jandakot Hall

D Some significance



LGI # 025

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION R 3270, Anning Park, North Lake Road, South Lake

OTHER NAME(S) Anning Park Showground Agricultural Hall (site)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) Late 1960s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Jandakot Hall has high social value as the focal point for community activities since its construction in the late 1960s.

Jandakot Hall is significant as a continuation of a community hall which has been a prominent location for the local community since the early 20th century.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Jandakot Hall is built on what is now known as Anning Park, a popular reserve. The Hall was originally

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

made from weatherboard with a high pitched corrugated iron roof. It was rebuilt from light coloured bricks with a flat corrugated iron roof. The hall has a functional appearance with little decoration.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common brick
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Social/recreational	Other community hall/ centre
CURRENT USE	Social/recreational	Other community hall/ centre
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment

HISTORY

The original Jandakot Hall was the only hall in the area and was used for a variety of social occasions. It was lit by petrol lamps until the 1960s because electricity did not extend as far as Jandakot. Dances were held regularly and were very popular. Children were put down to sleep on the stage while their parents danced. Apparently the first Agricultural Show was held there in 1902 and shows were still being held until the early 1930s. A 'Ringmaster' kept control of the events and prizes were awarded for cooking and sewing.

Cricket matches were also popular and played with the fervour of Test Matches. In the 1950s a Ladies Social Club met monthly. The P & C organised the 'Christmas Tree' and party for the children. The hall was sometimes used for church services.

Jandakot Hall was rebuilt in the 1960s and now has Anning Park developed close by. The Hall is still rented out for numerous activities and is in use almost every day.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----	
CONDITION	Very good	
INTEGRITY	Floor only remains	
AUTHENTICITY	Completely rebuilt - now white brick with colorbond roof	

OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 10177	-----
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

September 2009

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

Jandakot Wool Scours (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	026
PIN No.	
LOCATION	Area bound by Yangebup Road, Hammond Road, Tamara Drive and Parkes Street, Cockburn Central
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c. 1927
DEMOLITION DATE	2003

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Jandakot Wool Scours (site) is of significance for its contribution to providing a workplace for the area, round which the residences and light industry have developed.

Jandakot Wool Scours (site) has social significance for its employment of Italian market gardeners and women from the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The factory was set on the banks of Lake Yangebup. The office and large factory at the Wool Scours were steel framed with iron cladding, while other buildings had wood and iron frames with tin cladding.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls Corrugated Iron

Roof Zincalume

Other -----

ORIGINAL USE

Industrial / manufacturing Other

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused Vacant/unused

HISTORIC THEMES

Occupations Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

One third of an untreated bale of wool is composed of other materials, and a scourer's primary task is to remove the grease, dirt, sand, soil and sweat. A washed bale of wool changes weight, but the volume remains approximately the same.

Wool scouring was started in Jandakot c. 1927, and became Jandakot Wool Scouring Co. in 1938. From 1938 to 1972 Boyd King was the manager, and from 1972 to 1999, Syd Lodge.

Jandakot Wool Scours had the largest individual output of any scouring works in Australia for at least five years between 1944 and 1949.

Until 1972, buildings were erected when needed for expansion and, generally, were purchased rather than purpose-built. In 1972, with a change in management, the site was rebuilt to modernise the plant. The majority of the buildings, prior to demolition, dated from the 1980s.

A large number of staff were Italians, who worked as market gardeners during the day, and at the Scours for the afternoon and night shift. Women, sometimes the partners of the male employees, were employed to extract stained and discoloured wool.

In 1984 there was concern about environmental damage. When the ponds were cleaned out in February to April it created an odour which affected residents in the nearby properties. After negotiations with the State Government and the City of Cockburn, Jandakot Wool Scours implemented a new effluent recycling system.

Jandakot Wool Scours was demolished in 2003.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10178 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community
(City of Cockburn, 1978)

KTA Partnership Architects, 'Heritage Assessment:
Jandakot Wool Scouring Co. Pty Ltd' (February 2003)

The Daily News, Monday 26 June 1950, page 3

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Johnson's Stables

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 027

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Pt Lot 2, No 19 Forrest Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Johnson's Stables are a fine example of rural buildings constructed of local materials.

Johnson's Stables are associated with the horse racing industry, which has a long standing tradition in the district.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The building is set on a large block of land retaining a rural feel within suburbia. The substantially built stables are constructed from random rubble, smooth faced limestone with face brick quoins. The roof

is corrugated iron. The stables are located within the Roe Highway Reserve.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Farming/pastoral	Stable
CURRENT USE	Farming/pastoral	Stable
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Grazing, pastoralism & dairying

HISTORY

Johnson's Stables were originally owned by a Mr Billett, and then by trainer, Jock Collinson. Jake Sumpton, followed by his son and then grandson were the next owners. In 1944 the Johnson family moved to the property. Bill Johnson was well known for training successful trotting horses, using Robbs Jetty Beach for training. Trotting horses are still stabled on the property.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Jake Sumpton & family; Jock Collinson; Mr Billett
CONDITION	Very good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	New roof, otherwise original

OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10179</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009

Pensioner Guard Cottages

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 028

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION West of Lake Coogee; 837 Cockburn Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) Lake Coogee Ruins

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1876

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pensioner Guard Cottages have aesthetic value as atmospheric ruins on the edge of a significant lake.

Pensioner Guard Cottages are a reminder of an identifiable social group within the Western Australian colonial community, at a time when it was necessary to have the forces of law and order visible in society.

Pensioner Guard Cottages are rare as remnant traces of the Pensioner Guards.

Together with the nearby interpretation, *Pensioner Guard Cottages* have high value as a site to inform the public about a significant phase in Western Australian history.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Evidence of the Pensioner Guard lifestyle lies in the ruined cottages near Lake Coogee. Located on the west side of the lake, the ruins are little more than crumbling walls with no roof or window remains. The buildings were of a simple design with four main rooms with a verandah sheltering the north side.

They were constructed with walls of thick, roughly hewn limestone. Interpretation has been installed at the site, giving the history of the Pensioner Guards and locating the site of a well.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Residential Single-storey residence

CURRENT USE

Unused/vacant Unused/vacant

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility Land allocation & subdivision

HISTORY

These cottage ruins have strong historic significance for the Cockburn district owing to their association with the pensioner guards. Berson notes:

The pensioner guards played an important part in the emigration policy of the British Government. They were to be given the choice of leaving Great Britain rather than adding to its unemployed on their discharge from the Army. They were to provide the guard on the convict ships leaving for Australia and Canada and on their arrival in the Colonies they were to take up land as free settlers, providing a balance to the influx of convicts.

The pensioner guards who built these cottages came to the Lake Coogee area in 1876. They were employed in Fremantle to guard the convicts. Part of the remuneration for the job came in the form of a small allotment of land on which they were encouraged to build a residence for their families and grow vegetables to supplement their diet. Lake Coogee land was granted for this project and a small community developed, resulting in a few cottages and some small vegetable gardens and orchards. Lake Coogee was chosen because it was located on the road from Fremantle Gaol to Bunbury and Albany. These two ports were popular destinations for escaped convicts trying to leave the colony. However, Lake Coogee was never very popular owing to the distance from Fremantle Gaol and it has been said many of the wives did not like the isolation, preferring the more built up areas of the Port town.

Two of the ruins (shown on the map) are the remains of Barnard (Barney) McGrath, an assistant lighthouse keeper, and John Connolly's cottages.

Names associated with pensioner guard development around Lake Coogee include John Hyland, James Cunningham, Abraham Hake and John Gilbride.

Later the abandoned cottages were to be used for another purpose. During World War II soldiers undergoing training used the cottages and evidence of their stay can be seen from the names that have been carved on the inner limestone walls.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Pensioner guards; Barnard McGrath; Abraham Hake; John Gilbride; James Cunningham; John Hyland

CONDITION

Ruins

INTEGRITY

Low as residence

AUTHENTICITY

High as ruins

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 03391 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Lake Coogee Environmental Plan

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

Broomhall, F.H. (1985) 'The Veterans: A History of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in Western Australia 1850-1880'.

National Estate Study

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

City of Cockburn (2017)

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

June 2018



Woodman Point Lighthouse

A

Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 029

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Res 24061, Cockburn Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1902

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodman Point Lighthouse has played an important role in the development of shipping and transport services for the region.

Woodman Point Lighthouse has been in constant operation since its construction.

Woodman Point Lighthouse has significant landmark value.

Woodman Point Lighthouse is constructed from locally quarried limestone, creating a strong aesthetic relationship with the surrounding environment.

Woodman Point Lighthouse is a representative example of a turn of the 20th century limestone lighthouse.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Woodman Point Lighthouse is a 32 foot high limestone lighthouse, with two associated residences. The lighthouse was the first built in Cockburn and has been in constant operation since its construction. It stands on a limestone hill on the east side of Cockburn Road, slightly north of east in relation to Woodman Point. The structure is cylindrical in shape and made of local stone. It has platforms extending outside the line of the stonework with a guard railing all around. The platform is surmounted by a glass dome housing the lights mechanism.

The lighthouse is the only one in Australia with the red and green light sectors reversed, the result of incorrect installation.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Limestone
Roof	Steel
Other	Glass

ORIGINAL USE

Transport / communications	Water: Lighthouse
----------------------------	-------------------

CURRENT USE

Transport / communications	Water: Lighthouse
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HISTORIC THEMES

Transport & communications	River & sea transport
Occupations	Technology & technological change

HISTORY

Woodman Point Lighthouse has been a prominent and significant landmark within the boundary of the City of Cockburn since it was built in 1902. It was the first lighthouse built within the area. The first lighthouse keepers were Mr Hutchinson and Mr Arthur Dray. They lived at the base of the lighthouse in two cottages built as their residences. The last lighthouse keepers before automation were L. McBride and L. Livesey.

As far as can be ascertained it has functioned non-stop since construction and has never been extinguished, even during World War II. Today it is a popular subject for photography and artists and has become a focal point for visitors.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

Chance Bros & Co Ltd, Birmingham, England

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

State of WA, Dept Land Administration DOLA; Mr Hutchinson & Mr Day; L. Mc Bride and L. Livesey



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

CONDITION

Very good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

Light added pointing southwest

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00508

Permanent 13/08/2004

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Information notes on lighting mechanisms of lighthouse

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Lighthouse Keepers' Houses

A

Exceptional significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	030
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Reserve 24061, Cockburn Road, Munster
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1902

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lighthouse Keepers' Houses are fine examples of the Federation Bungalow style.

Lighthouse Keepers' Houses are associated with Woodman Point Lighthouse, which has played an important role in the development of shipping and transport services for the region since its construction in 1902.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Lighthouse Keepers' Houses are located downhill from Woodman Point Lighthouse. Set close to

Cockburn Road, they are now almost in a suburbanised setting. Built on the same design, these houses are good examples of the Federation Bungalow architectural style. The houses are symmetrical in design with central steps leading onto the verandah. The verandah borders three sides of the house and there are decorative dual chimneys. The Houses are made of locally quarried limestone. The exterior walls are constructed from random laid limestone blocks, and the hipped roof is made from corrugated iron.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Bungalow	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Technology & technological change

HISTORY

Lighthouse Keepers' Houses are associated with Woodman Point Lighthouse. When first opened, the Lighthouse was a significant point of reference for local shipping. The lighthouse needed to be well maintained to service the sea traffic. The keepers carried out this function. The first keepers were Mr Hutchinson and Mr Arthur Dray. In 2009, the houses are private residences.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	Chance Bros & Co, Eng	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Mr Hutchinson; Arthur Dray	
CONDITION	Very good	
INTEGRITY	High	
AUTHENTICITY	High	
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 00508	Permanent 13/08/2004
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	National Estate Study	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009	

Three Lime Kilns Group

A

Exceptional significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

031

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

- a) Lot 2 Mayor Road, Lake Coogee
- b) Lot 700 Cockburn Road, Coogee
- c) Lot 48 Cockburn Road, Coogee

OTHER NAME(S)

Coogee Lime Kilns, Tylee Lime Kiln, Munster Lime Kiln

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1905-1920s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Three Lime Kilns Group is a rare remaining example in the Metropolitan Area of early 20th century lime kilns.

Three Lime Kilns Group was instrumental in the economic development of Cockburn.

Three Lime Kilns Group is associated with prominent lime merchants Joseph Tylee and Thomas Briggs

and R. J. Rowland, and with the men who worked at the kilns, in particular Yugoslav and Italian migrants.

Three Lime Kilns Group are good representative examples of their type.

Coogee Lime Kilns has a landmark quality in its prominent location at the edge of open, level ground beside Cockburn Road.

Three Lime Kilns Group has the archaeological potential to reveal information about the lime burning industry.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Three Lime Kilns consists of Coogee Lime Kilns, Tylee Lime Kiln and Munster Lime Kiln.

The Kilns were constructed for the purpose of heating limestone to affect the chemical process for converting limestone into quicklime. The Kilns are utilitarian structures, with the form determined by the requirements of the lime burning process.

Coogee Lime Kilns are located near the western edge of Len McTaggart Park, a reserve that runs beside Cockburn Road. The reconstructed Kilns are a two chamber kiln constructed of limestone.

Tylee Lime Kiln is around 250 metres to the south of Coogee Lime Kilns. The kiln is concealed within an area of densely planted trees on the eastern edge of the Cockburn Road reserve beside the western edge of Powell Reserve. The structure consists of a single chamber that has been filled with soil. Only the west side of the kiln is visible. The west wall is about 3 m high and is built predominately of limestone. It has a brick base.

Munster Lime Kiln is located at the western end of the Munster Wastewater Pumping Station in Beeliar Drive. The structure consists of a single chamber measuring 5 m by 3 m wide and about 3 m high.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls Limestone

Roof -----

Other Brick

ORIGINAL USE

Mining Other

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused Vacant/unused

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility Immigration, emigration & refugees

Occupations Mining (incl. mineral processing)
Commercial & service industries

HISTORY

The process of burning limestone used in these kilns fired by wood was similar to Roman kilns. Lime kilns in Cockburn were fired with logs up to eight feet in length and blackboys; layers of lime and fuel

were carted to a level with the top of the kiln and tipped into the opening which was closed by galvanised iron, as was the small opening below once the kiln was alight. It burnt continuously for 48 hours. Early kilns were constructed on the site of the limestone quarry and timber and blackboys were transported to it by horse and cart. Later, timber was brought by rail to Robbs Jetty siding for the kilns along the old coast road, and lime was transported to the goldfields by rail. Later again, with motor transport, kilns were once again constructed away from the railway line in Spearwood.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Cockburn Waters Pty Ltd; Thomas Briggs; Joseph Tylee; R. J. Rowland

CONDITION

Medium

INTEGRITY

Unable to be used as kilns

AUTHENTICITY

High, although some reconstruction of Coogee Lime Kilns

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10180

Permanent 17/02/2006

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Estates Study

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY



Magazine Jetty

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

032

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

R40184 Cockburn Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S)

Woodman Point Jetty

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

c.1903-04, built in conjunction with explosives magazines

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Magazine Jetty has social significance for those recreational fishermen who use the place.

Magazine Jetty is associated with the Explosive Magazines on Woodman Point.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Woodman Point Jetty, or Magazine Jetty as it is generally known, is a concrete structure with concrete pylons and a walkway of formed concrete. Lights are provided for night fishing. It is likely that the original jetty had timber pylons, but these were replaced when the jetty was refurbished in the

1980s.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Roof

Other

Concrete

ORIGINAL USE

Transport/communications

Water: Jetty

CURRENT USE

Transport/communications

Water: Jetty

HISTORIC THEMES

Transport &

communications

River & sea transport

HISTORY

Magazine Jetty was first used to bring in explosives to the Magazines on Woodman Point. These were transported using lighters as bigger vessels could not approach the jetty. The jetty was used until it became uneconomic to transport explosives by sea. Rail transport took over as most of the explosives were brought in from the eastern states and then brought to the Magazines for storage using light rail.

One of the last ships to call at the jetty was the *Blythe Star*. This ship was chartered for carrying explosives for ICI, the prime users of the jetty. Unfortunately in 1965 the ship was blown ashore and damaged in a severe storm.

According to oral history, the beach (which was fenced off) was used to destroy unstable explosives. The explosives were buried under beach sand and then set off.

Damage to the jetty occurred during Cyclone Alby in the 1970s when a small shed was blown off the end of the jetty. This was never replaced.

The jetty was opened for public access when the explosive magazines were closed in 1984. The new explosives depot was relocated to Baldivis. Today the jetty is a popular recreational fishing spot. It was renovated during the period leading up to the staging of The America's Cup.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

Low to medium

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10183

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Greaves, G. A., Annual Report (1979) of the Dept of Minerals and Energy, Explosives and Dangerous Goods



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Division

Oral history from Harry Douglas, ex Chief Inspector of Explosives and Dangerous Goods Division.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

Manning Park

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

033

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

R26870

LOCATION

Azelia Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Manning Park has high social significance as a place of both active and passive recreation.

Manning Park has high significance for its association with the Manning family.

Manning Park contains the Azelia Ley Homestead, the Davilak Ruins, and evidence of an earlier residence. The latter two places have significance as archaeological sites which have the potential to illustrate early European settlement in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Manning Park is the location of Azelia Ley Homestead, the site of the former Manning Homestead (Davilak House), some original tuart trees and Davilak Lake. The lake is surrounded by manicured lawns and many old trees, including some magnificent examples of tuart trees.

The park also contains Azelia Ley Homestead (see separate entry), Davilak Ruins and evidence of an earlier residence. Davilak Ruins comprises an extensive set of stone ruins being the remains of a fourteen room homestead, outbuildings, gardens, paddocks and stock pool covering an area approximately 160 metres long in a east west direction and 100 metres long north south.

The homestead walls are 40 cm thick with those for the outbuildings being 30 to 35 cm thick except for where the wall is also a retaining wall. Remaining wall height varies across the site with walls from 40 cm to over 4 metres. Few walls retain their original height and there are no structural timber elements left on site.

The Davilak ruins complex also contains exotic trees and plants including an olive tree, Cape Lilac, apricot tree and numerous fir trees which appear to be of an age to be original homestead stock. The other exotic plants are likely to be the wild descendants of homestead plants. They include Cape Lilacs, Japanese Parrot trees, Angelica, Cottage Gladioli, Agaves, Geraniums, Narrow Leaved Swan Plant, Plumbago and a young Olive tree.

Manning Park attracts a large number of visitors, and includes barbecue facilities and playground equipment.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	-----
	Roof	-----
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Environmental change

HISTORY

Manning Park was named after a prominent citizen of Cockburn in the early 19th century, Lucius Manning. The Manning family developed a large estate with two homes around the lake which was once known as Davilak (now Manning). The Aboriginal name for the lake was Dgilgie's Lake which was changed to Devil's Lake by Manning. The Aborigines then pronounced it Davilak. Close to the park is one of the houses built by Manning for his daughter, Azelia Ley. It remains as a museum for the district.

There is archaeological evidence of the first Manning homestead constructed on the site (c.1850s), which is located to the north of the lake.

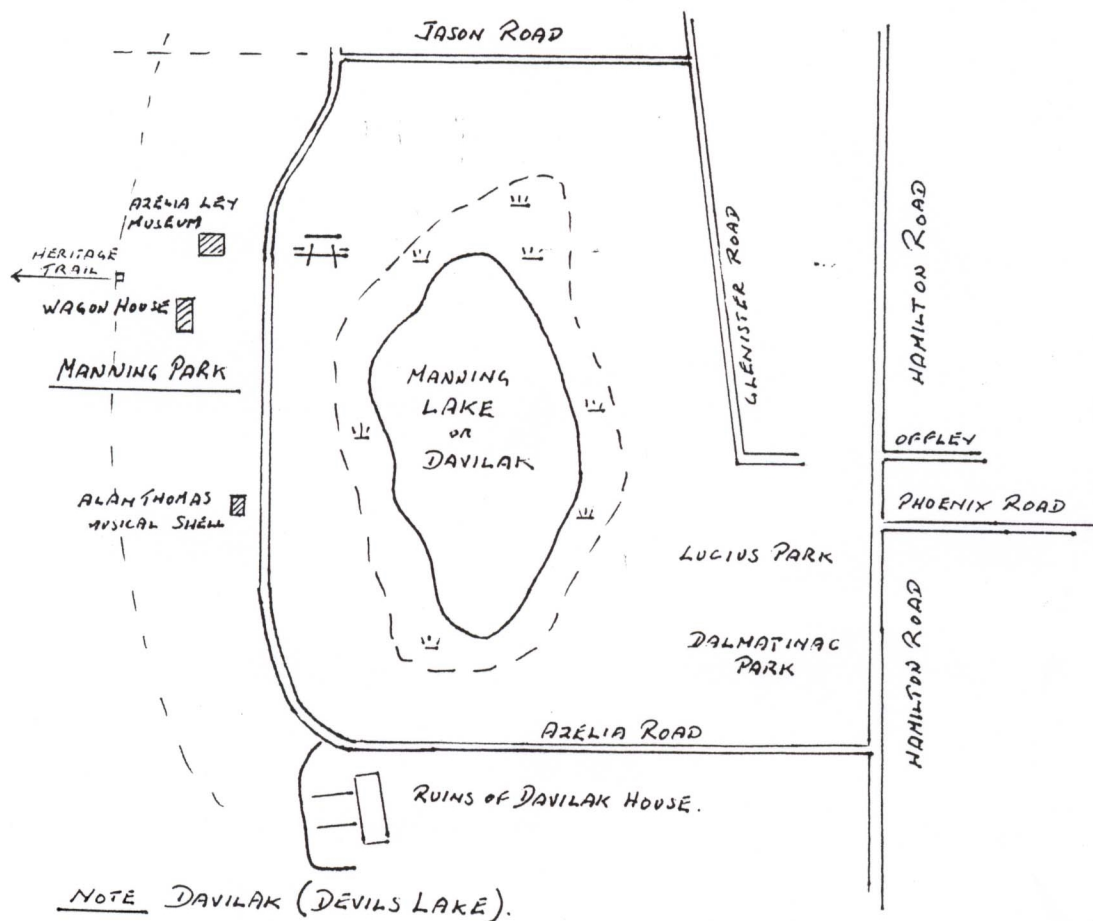
Davilak House and surrounding complex of outbuildings was built by convict labour around 1866. The

building and its outbuildings were abandoned after 1946 and burnt down in the late 1950s.

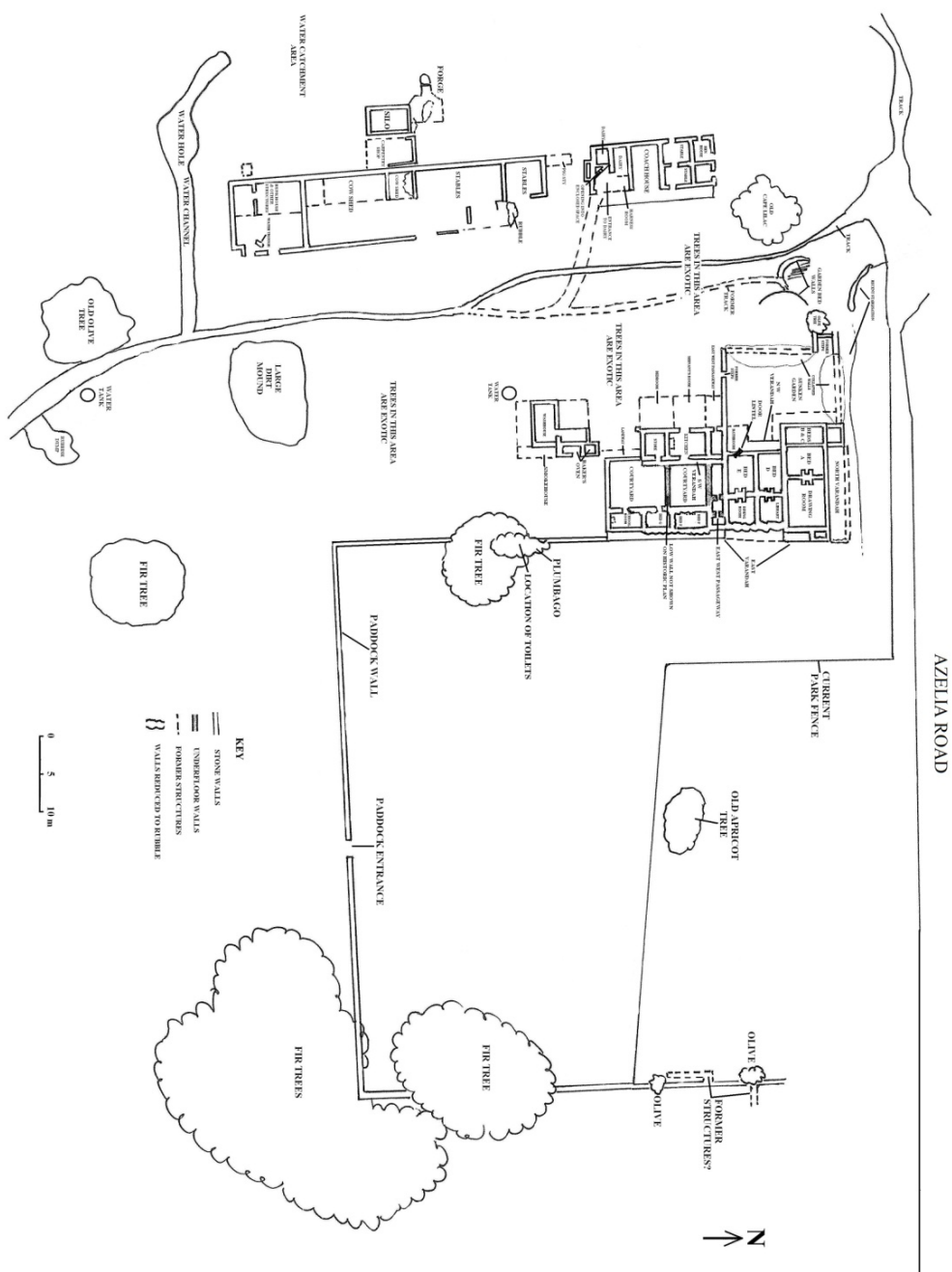
The vegetation around Manning Lake consists of swamp paper bark and some large tuart trees. There are not many of these stands of trees left in Cockburn. The lake is currently recognised for its value for recreation and leisure pursuits. The banks are cleared and some landscaping has taken place around the natural trees. Children's play equipment attracts families to the setting.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Charles Manning; Lucius Manning; Azelia Ley (née Manning); Jack Ley
CONDITION	-----
INTEGRITY	-----
AUTHENTICITY	-----
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. 10184 -----</div> <div>Register National Estate -----</div> <div>National Trust WA -----</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	<div>Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community (City of Cockburn, 1978)</div> <div>Nayton, Gaye, 'Conservation Plan for Davilak Ruins'</div>
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	<div>Heritage TODAY</div> <div>Eddie Marcus, Historian</div>
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY



Plan showing relationship of various elements to Manning (Dakilak) Lake



Plan showing remains of Davilak House. (Reproduced by kind permission of Gaye Nayton)

Marks' House

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	034
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lots 1 & 2, No 1 Davilak Avenue, Hamilton Hill
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1928/29

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Marks' House has a high level significance for its architectural style, and setting.

Marks' House is associated with prominent local residents, the Marks family.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This impressive bungalow style house is built of handmade in situ cast stabilised earth blocks with an imposing set of steps leading from the front verandah to a long pathway to the front gate. The wide verandah protects three sides of the house and is supported with substantial earth block columns. The roof used to be galvanised iron. When the tiles on the hipped roof were put in place, the shape of the

roof changed slightly. It is set in grounds with large lawn areas, trees and flower gardens.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	In situ cast stabilised earth blocks with tuck-pointed brick, all rendered and painted
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements

HISTORY

The Marks family were living in South Fremantle when the father, Percy, a race horse trainer, decided to purchase a 10 acre plot in Hamilton Hill. Every weekend, from 1927, sons Jack, aged 13, and Bill, aged 11 walked to the site to make cement bricks in preparation for building the stables and house. The stables and a large shed were built in 1928 (they are not located on the current Lot 1 and 2 Davilak Avenue).

Marks' House was built with Jack and Bill and other casual workers acting as labourers. In 1929 the family of ten moved into the house. There was always much work to be done looking after stables, vegetable and flower gardens. Mrs Marks became ill in 1932 and died in 1933 at the age of 37. The family kept the house in order but, by 1943, four of the sons were in the army, four children were still at home and all the horses were gone.

Percy sold the property in 1947 to a Mr Lazenby and moved back to South Fremantle. He sold that home in 1950 and moved to Perth where he died in 1953.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	E. Flemming (brother-in-law to Percy Marks)
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Mr Lazenby; Marks family
CONDITION	Very good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High

OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 10185	-----
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Book written by W. Marks (son)
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

October 2009

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall

A

Exceptional significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

035

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

435 Carrington Road, cnr Rockingham Road & Carrington Street, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S)

Phoenix Theatre

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1925

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall has extremely high aesthetic value as a prominent landmark, which has been sensitively restored to its original condition.

Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall has high social value for users of the Hall and for local residents, and is now the location of a significant theatre in Cockburn.

Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall was constructed in memory of the fallen of World War I, and is a prominent and significant reminder of those who served.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall stands in a prominent position on a hill close to Rockingham Road. It was built with coursed smooth faced limestone and has faced brick quoins. Until 2008, brick additions on each side created wings to increase the area accommodated inside. These greatly changed the appearance of the original hall.

The facade of the hall is imposing owing to the sweeping roof line and the smaller gabled entrance portico which has the same pitched roof line. The front verandah is supported by four substantial columns. It was reputed to have the 'best floors in WA'.

In 2008, the wings were removed, along with the paint on the exterior, exposing the original limestone. A modern theatre, 'The Phoenix', has been added to the side.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Common brick, limestone
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Social/recreational	Other community hall/centre
---------------------	-----------------------------

CURRENT USE

Social/recreational	Other community hall/centre
---------------------	-----------------------------

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities	Institutions
Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall was built in memory of the fallen and returned soldiers of WWI. The land, once the site of lime kilns, was sold to the Memorial Hall Committee by Frederick Outram.

This committee raised money through bazaars at the Congregational Church and by selling bricks to community members, each of whom received a replica cardboard brick as a memento of the donation. A memorial stone in the hall reads: 'To the memory of the glorious dead and in honour of the gallant living who took part in the Great War 1914-18'.

To officially open the hall, a stone was laid by the Governor, His Excellency Sir William Campion.

The hall was a very popular meeting place used for weddings, weekly dances and film showings. It continued to be managed by the committee until the Council took over. It was used for all local government functions until the Civic Centre was built. Present day Anzac Day services are still held there. Sometime in the 1970s a Memorial in Sussex Street was moved to the grounds of the hall.

The Phoenix Theatre was opened in March 2008 by the Governor of Western Australia and the Mayor of Cockburn.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

Allen & Nichols - Architect

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

R. Rennie; Sir William Campion; Memorial Hall Committee

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

CONDITION	Excellent
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. 00503 -----</div> <div>Register National Estate -----</div> <div>National Trust WA -----</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Town Planning Scheme
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	<div>Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn</div> <div>Eddie Marcus, History Now</div>
ADDITIONAL NOTES	Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall should be recommended to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for consideration for entry in the State Register
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009



Moreton Bay Fig Trees

UNDER REVIEW

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 036

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 23 Progress Drive, Bibra Lake

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Moreton Bay Fig Trees are associated with prominent dairying family, the Curries.

Moreton Bay Fig Trees have a high level of aesthetic value.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The three mature Moreton Bay Fig trees, each approximately 12 metres in diameter, are located on

Progress Drive opposite Bibra Lake and adjacent to Adventure World.

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Environmental awareness

HISTORY

The property on which the trees stand was originally Currie's Dairy. They are a living memorial to the dairy as they are the only remnant of the former use of the land. The property was originally owned by Benedict Von Bibra and then the Tapper family who were prominent landowners for many years.

The Currie brothers came from Victoria and considered themselves lucky as they thought the land around Jandakot superior to the Gippsland for producing milk. The Currie brothers were one of the first large dairies to set up in the district. They called it Victoria Dairy. On their property they ran 104 cows and near the lake they grew barley, hay and maize for fodder.

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Currie family

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10186 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Naprednik Club & Citaonica (fmr)

C Significant



LGI #

037

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Lot 9, No 340 Rockingham Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S)

Spearwood Progress Club

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1935-38

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Naprednik Club & Citaonica (fmr) is associated with the Croatian community in Spearwood, and served as their social club and library, and has social and historical value through this connection.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Naprednik Club & Citaonica (fmr) was constructed on the rear portion of the lot, away from Rockingham Road. The small, rectangular building, only partially completed, was intended to be a Library (Citaonica) and Hall for the Croatian community in Spearwood. The outer walls were built of

limestone, a building material very familiar to the volunteer labourers as many came from the Dalmatian coast where limestone is widely used.

The internal finishes of the building are plastered walls, plasterboard ceilings and jarrah floors. The changes made to the building in recent times include an almost flat, iron roof and three of the external walls have been rendered. The building is in good condition and being used as a spare room.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Vernacular	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	----
ORIGINAL USE	Social/recreational	Other community hall/centre
CURRENT USE	Residential	Other
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Immigration, emigration & refugees
	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

The economic situation that prevailed in the Dalmatian Region of Croatia during the 1920s contributed towards a mass migration of people, many of whom settled in Western Australia. In the Perth metropolitan area large numbers took up residence with many going to the market garden areas such as Spearwood. During 1930 it became obvious to some members of the Croatian community that cultural activities were necessary to break the monotony of work which was usually seven days a week. The cultural life of the migrants was non-existent and in order to interact with one another Peter Huljic took up the cause. In 1932 a club called Naprednik (later to be called Spearwood Progress Club) was formed.

By 1935 Peter Huljic, Nikola Bavich and Grgo Ukic, market gardeners from Spearwood, had purchased a 1012 sqm lot on the corner of Pearce Avenue (Rockingham Road) and Railway Parade. This land was to be used for a hall/library/meeting place for the members of the club. The building was partially built by volunteers, many of whom also donated money towards the project. Jerry (Jerko) Separovic was called in as a stonemason to finish the structure and was paid nine pounds to do the work. Provisions were made for future extensions to the building, but these never eventuated.

Naprednik Club & Citaonica (fmr) was used extensively during World War II by a strong Croatian community. The younger members were actively represented in a folk dancing group and instrumental and singing group (Tamburra). During the war years Naprednik Club members interacted with the Yugoslav Club and raised large sums of money towards helping the newly emerging country of FNR Yugoslavia.

The use of the Citaonica fell into rapid decline after the war for two reasons. Many people went home to the newly formed country Yugoslavia after 1928. However, the most important reason was related to the conservative political climate that prevailed in Australia after the war. The Citaonica and members of the Naprednik were regarded as Communist sympathisers, spreading propaganda. The fear of reprisals by the authorities made many members lose interest in the organisation and the use of the building.

In January 1948 the building was transferred to A. Cukrov, M. Biocich and A. Zuvela who became joint trustee/owners of the property. In 1966 the property was sold by the above people to Mrs I Srhoy for £3,000. She used the property to build a residence. The money for the property was donated to various clubs, the Jadran Club, Spearwood Bowling Club, the Dalmatinac Soccer Club as well as the Tasmanian Fire Relief fund.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Ivan Separovic ; I. Srhoy, A. Cukrov, M. Biocich & A. Zuvela; Volunteers from Croatian community
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	All
AUTHENTICITY	Changes to roof and exterior treatment
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. 10187 -----</div> <div>Register National Estate -----</div> <div>National Trust WA -----</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Historical Background of Naprednik compiled by Nada Zuvela from oral history recollections.
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009

Newmarket Hotel

A Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 038

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 3, No 1 Rockingham Road, cnr Cockburn Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1912

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Newmarket Hotel is a landmark as an imposing two-storey building located on a prominent corner site and featuring a distinctive parapeted form that is truncated at the corner.

Newmarket Hotel is associated with the horse racing industry – which thrived in the area from the early 1900s to the 1970s – as a consequence of being near South Beach Horse Exercise Area.

Newmarket Hotel is associated with the expansion of industry and agriculture south of Fremantle from the late nineteenth century, in particular the horse racing industry which thrived in the area from the

1900s to the 1970s.

Newmarket Hotel was run from 1945 to 1949 by George Russell Thompson, a professional boxer from 1922 to 1930 who was the Australian heavyweight boxing champion.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Newmarket Hotel is a two-storey building situated on a very busy intersection. The Hotel is built from coursed rough faced limestone. The walls also feature brick quoins and the roof is screened by a parapet wall. A verandah at the top storey level extends along three sides of the building. The original verandah had timber posts, balustrades and lattice work which were removed at some stage. The verandah has a separate corrugated iron roof and now has metal supporting posts. It represents one of many two-storey corner pubs built in Western Australia around the turn of the century.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Filigree	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone and pointed brick
	Roof	Fibrous cement
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Commercial	Hotel, tavern or inn
CURRENT USE	Commercial	Hotel, tavern or inn
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Hospitality industry & tourism
	Social and civic activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment

HISTORY

Newmarket Hotel was the second hotel built in the area and it is the only one to continue operating under the original licence. From the early days until the 1960s there was a drinking trough for horses on the western side of the hotel, on the eastern side of Cockburn Road.

In early times market gardeners from South Coogee and Spearwood and stockmen from Robbs Jetty and the Anchorage frequented the hotel. They would stop and water their horses and refresh themselves. Racehorse owners and trainers were among the many customers of the Newmarket. The hotel was a starting place for many bicycle races which were popular before the advent of the motor car.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	George Russell Thompson
CONDITION	Fair to good: evidence of deterioration includes broken glazing to the sash windows and leadlight. The reclad roof appears to be in good condition. Gutters and downpipes are generally in a poor condition. The masonry to the street elevations is generally in a good condition and the

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

parapet appears to have been repainted recently. The joinery is generally in a fair to good condition. The timber elements to the verandah are in a fair condition.

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High: changes to external fabric include painting of the brick quoining and rendered ashlar effect to the limestone on the street elevation. Timber posts, valance and balustrading to verandah have been replaced. The section at the southern end of Cockburn Street appears to be a later addition.

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00504 Permanent 07/09/2006

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

HCWA assessment for *Newmarket Hotel*

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

August 2009

Nick Marich House

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	039
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 817, No 23 Phoenix Road, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1927

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Nick Marich House is associated with prominent resident Nick Marich.

Nick Marich House is a fine representative example of the Californian Bungalow style of architecture.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Now in a suburban setting, *Nick Marich house* is located on the corner of Phoenix and Sussex Roads in Spearwood. It is an expression of the Californian Bungalow style. In excellent condition, the house is founded on a limestone plinth and has a terracotta tiled roof with finials. There are two timbered

gables (one smaller than the other) on the facade. The walls of the house are a combination of red face brick and rendered brick. The house has an entry porch verandah and gallows bracket window shading on the front elevation. The verandah roof is supported by solid limestone and masonry pillars.

The limestone wine cellar, which was an important aspect of the Marich property, was demolished in the early 1980s for housing.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Californian Bungalow	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common Brick
	Roof	Ceramic Tile
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
	Industrial / manufacturing	Winery
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	People	Local heroes & battlers

HISTORY

Nicholas (Nikola) Marich came to Western Australia from Yugoslavia in 1909 and became well known throughout the Cockburn and Fremantle districts for his achievements. He used to supply wine to migrants in five gallon kegs and to many other folks in the district for the 'large sum' of one shilling a bottle. He advertised the wine at a 'Bob a Bottle'.

Mr Marich grew vegetables and table grapes. For the latter he won four gold medals for their export and table quality. Mr Marich was also commended for his contribution to the Spearwood RSL where he was treasurer for over 40 consecutive years. He saw active service and it was through the Soldier Settlement Scheme that he settled in Spearwood. He was interested in many district activities and was appointed the Yugoslav Consul in Western Australia, welcoming and encouraging Yugoslav migrants. Mr Marich was the first Yugoslav Consul in Australia, a position he held from 1930-44.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----
CONDITION	House in excellent condition
INTEGRITY	Cellar demolished in 1980 for duplex housing
AUTHENTICITY	High

OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10188</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	<i>The Listening Post, August 1962</i>
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Daily News, 24 December 1959

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Norfolk Island Pine Tree

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 040

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Beale Park, Lot 7, 9 Kent Street, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tree is a fine example of Norfolk Island Pine.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Situated in the City of Cockburn Emergency Service grounds, this Norfolk Island Pine is 30 metres tall.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

HISTORY

This Norfolk Island Pine remains from a group of trees, some of which were reportedly sold to be made into matches. This tree was saved when the match industry found a cheaper source in imported timber.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10189

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Anderson Homestead (site)

D

Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #

041

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Lot 16, 797 Rockingham Road, Henderson

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1877

DEMOLITION DATE

1996

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Anderson Homestead (site) is associated with the Pensioner Guards.

It is recommended that the plaque commemorating and explaining the significance of the site should be retained.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Anderson Homestead was set close to the road, the residential block was quite small with little landscaping. The walls of local stone were solidly constructed. The original building consisted of two rooms built in limestone which were added to over time. The house once had a verandah around most of the house but this was partially enclosed during renovations. The hipped roof was corrugated iron with two brick chimneys. There was an external shed and WC. In the grounds of the house was an old mulberry tree, evidence of the long history of the house.

A heritage assessment, prepared in August 1996 by Kris Keen Architect (KTA Partnership), found that the building was not worth the costs involved in restoration. It was not recommended that the building be retained. A photographic record of the place was compiled.

Anderson Homestead was demolished in October 1996.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Local stone
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Residential	Single-storey residence
-------------	-------------------------

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
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HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility	Workers (incl. Aboriginal, convict)
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HISTORY

The house was built in 1877 by a Pensioner Guard, John Hyland. It was erected on the most southerly of nineteen pensioner locations around the western parts of Lake Coogee and extending eastward along Russell Road.

Michael Berson has noted:

John Hyland aged 44 years, began in 1877 the task of building a cottage and providing for his wife and six young children. Hyland had been a Lance Corporal in the 87th Regiment, held the Crimea and Indian Mutiny medals and had a pension of 1/9 per day. Hyland struggled to establish his market garden but after a number of years found the task beyond him and in 1885 returned to Fremantle to take up a post as magazine guard.

The history of the Hyland's cottage is linked with another pioneering family in Cockburn. In the 1890s Alexander Anderson and his family took possession of the abandoned cottage along with 20 acres of swamp land for market gardening. The Andersons struggled to clear and make arable land out of the heavily timbered and rocky soil. A vegetable garden and orange orchard were established and enough produce was grown to sell in a small fruit and vegetable shop set up in Fremantle. The Anderson family and their descendants went on to become significant community members. They were linked with the development of many sporting and social clubs.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

John Hyland (builder)

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

John Hyland; Alexander Anderson

CONDITION

Site only



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10190 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community*
(City of Cockburn, 1978)

Heritage Assessment by KTA Partnership

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Council Buildings (fmr)

C Significant



LGI # 042

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Pt Lot 1, No 1 Forrest Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) Spearwood Estate Agency; Cockburn Council Chambers (fmr); Fremantle District Roads Board (fmr)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1922

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Council Buildings (fmr) is associated with the Fremantle Roads Board, which had jurisdiction over Cockburn before the Cockburn District Roads Board was created in 1955.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Council Buildings (fmr) were originally two rooms constructed from limestone with quoins. Many extensions have been made to the original building and a new terracotta roof has been added. The

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

building is situated on the very busy Rockingham Road and is now occupied by various commercial interests such as medical and paramedical professionals, real estate agents and accountants.

This building is located within the CAH Reserve for the future Roe Freeway.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	<i>Walls</i>	Limestone; other brick
	<i>Roof</i>	Ceramic tile
	<i>Other</i>	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Governmental	Office or administration building
CURRENT USE	Commercial	Shopping complex
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Government & politics

HISTORY

The Fremantle District Roads Board at first held their meetings in Fremantle. However, as the people of Spearwood and Hamilton Hill sought their independence from the Town of Fremantle, they planned for offices to be built in an area more representative of the Roads Board. The block of land where the offices were eventually built was known as 'the Peak'. It was a five acre block owned by Victor Manning, midway between Blackwood Avenue and Owen Road. This was one of a choice of a few blocks of land at first considered for the site of the Fremantle Roads Board offices. In 1920 a referendum was held to guide the final site choice. 'The Peak' was selected and the offices were completed in 1922. A greater area of jurisdiction came when the Jandakot Roads Board was dismantled in 1923.

In 1931 the Fremantle Roads Board was still a very small organisation employing only one person as a secretary. Roads Board minutes in the cellars of the Old Council offices reveal interesting stories about the financial state of the Board, especially during the Depression.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	Low	
AUTHENTICITY	Medium	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10191</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	National Estate Study	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

October 2009

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

Jandakot Hotel (fmr)

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

043

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Lot 207, No 34 Prout Way, Bibra Lake

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1909

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Jandakot Hotel (fmr) has social significance as a former hotel which retains some of the original fabric.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Jandakot Hotel (fmr), later converted to a private residence, is situated on a large block of land near the railway line.

The original entrance, angled across the front corner, was a distinctive characteristic of the turn of the

century hotel. A verandah, under separate corrugated iron roof, is supported by mortared brick pillars with solid balustrading.

The place has undergone substantial modifications, but still appears to retain sufficient original characteristics on the external facade to allow interpretation of its earlier function.

Further work was being undertaken in 2010 during a site visit.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Common Brick

Roof

Corrugated Iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Commercial

Hotel, Tavern or Inn

CURRENT USE

Residential

Single-storey residence

HISTORIC THEMES

Occupations

Hospitality industry & tourism

HISTORY

The original Jandakot Hotel was built in 1901 by Walter Lawrence who was also licensee. After fire destroyed the place in 1909 the current building was constructed. It is constructed of pressed brick made by Riley of Armadale.

Near the hotel was the Jandakot racecourse which attracted many patrons to the hotel. Between 1909 and 1938 the hotel had many owners, including Hartley, Alf Gillam, a lady named Baldwin and John Visser who sold the property to Mr and Mrs Lucken in 1938.

The verandah was damaged in a storm and has been replaced with modern materials. The Luckens used the property as a private residence with a small grocery shop where the bar used to be.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

Walter Lawrence

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Mr & Mrs Lucken; Baldwin & John Visser; Alf Gillam; Hartley; Walter Lawrence; Mr Riley

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

Low

AUTHENTICITY

Low

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10192

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

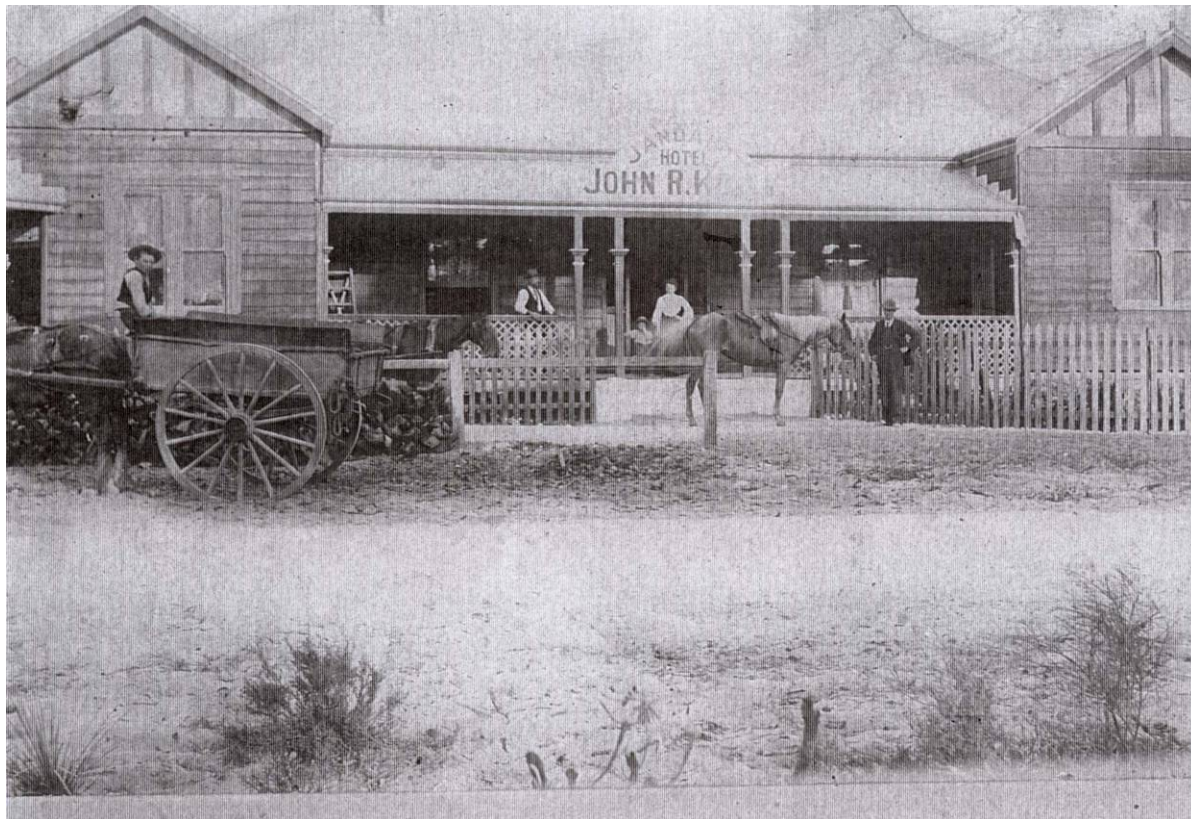
Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009



The original Jandakot Hotel (built 1901), which burnt down in 1909

Jandakot School (fmr)

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	044
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 33, No 12 Poletti Road, Cockburn Central
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1904

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Jandakot School (fmr) was the first purpose built school in the Jandakot district.

Jandakot School (fmr) is a good example of early 20th century school design.

Jandakot School (fmr) has social significance for past pupils and staff.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Jandakot School (fmr) is located in a setting of mature pine trees planted when the school was first

moved to this site. The two roomed school has weatherboard walls with a pitched iron roof. The building is elevated off the ground on stumps. The two rooms are of a substantial size with brick fireplaces and tall ceilings. The windows are typical early 20th century school building design - wooden framed, tall and narrow. Two rain water tanks on two corners of the school house supplied drinking water for the children. The enclosed entry porch is lined with ripple iron.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Other Timber
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Educational	Primary school
-------------	----------------

CURRENT USE

Social/recreational	Other community hall/centre
---------------------	-----------------------------

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities	Education & science
	Community services & utilities

HISTORY

Education in Jandakot first took place in the Jandakot Hall until a purpose built school was constructed. Built in 1904, the original Jandakot School was situated in Forrest Road adjoining the hall.

Unfortunately this area was prone to flooding forcing the removal of the building plus a lunch shed to Beenyup Road (now Poletti Road) in 1926. Further to the development of this site was the building of the Headmasters quarters and in 1936 another room was added to the original to cater for younger grades. In 1980 the living quarters were demolished. By 1992 the old school was closed permanently and in 1996 it was being used as a meeting place for local groups such as lodges, church, scouts and cubs. It is also available for hire.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00506	-----
Register National Estate	-----
National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Estate Study
Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community (City of Cockburn, 1978)



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Uniting Church, Spearwood

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

045

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Lot 4 , No 330 Rockingham Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S)

Spearwood Methodist Church (fmr)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1913

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Uniting Church, Spearwood has historical and cultural significance as the first Methodist Church built in the Spearwood area.

Uniting Church, Spearwood has historical and social significance as the first public building in the district.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Set well back from Rockingham Road, this fibro church is dominated by a large cross in the front. The

cross was built by Mr Norm Taylor and is dedicated to him. The grounds are sparsely vegetated with a few pieces of play equipment for children. The simply designed church is rectangular with a gabled front wall and steeply pitched roof. It has an enclosed gabled porch which is built in proportion to the main building. A ramp on the left hand side of the porch allows for access to disabled visitors to the church. The interior of the church is timber-clad, and includes a number of timber plaques on the walls to mark the contribution of individuals to the church in its early years. One of the plaques is a tribute to Mrs Sarah Straughair, founder of the church who passed away 23 November 1915.

Improvements to the church over the years included a kitchen to the rear, internal timber lining to the church walls, and a manse.

In 1972 'Moore Cottage' was relocated from Garden Island to the site, and sits alongside the church.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Fibrous Cement, flat

Timber clad internally

Roof

Corrugated Iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Religious

Church, cathedral or chapel

CURRENT USE

Religious

Church, cathedral or chapel

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Religion

Community services & utilities

HISTORY

Early services for those who belonged to the Methodist Church were held in the home of Mrs Sarah Straughair. In 1913 a church was built for the growing congregation by Mr James and Arthur Hines at a cost of £175.

According to an article in the West Australian newspaper (17 June 2013) it was the first public building to be erected in the district and was opened and dedicated on Saturday 13 June 2013, in the presence of a large gathering of local residents and many visitors from Fremantle. The church was officially opened and dedicated to the service of God by the president of the Conference (Rev. Brian Wibberley), assisted by the secretary of the Conference (Rev. C. A. Jenkins. The first services were held on Sunday 14 June 2013 with large congregations in attendance, and with the preachers being, in the afternoon the Rev. Alec. Hay (superintendent of the South Fremantle circuit), and in the evening Mr. P. Read.

The first minister to be appointed to the new church was J Bull who presided until 1925. Very quickly the Ladies Guild was formed and Sunday School began.

During the 1970s the Methodist Church joined with many Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian branches and became known as the Uniting Church.

Early in 1972 Eddie and Elsie Moore offered the Spearwood congregation a small holiday cottage they owned on Garden Island that they thought would be suitable for a Sunday School/fellowship room. With the proposed development of HMAS Stirling on the island, the cottage would be bulldozed if not removed and the offer was dependent upon members of the church dismantling, transporting and erecting the cottage next to the church. The cottage was dedicated and named 'Moore Cottage' in memory of Mr and Mrs Moore's generosity. The Moore Cottage building which stands at the side of

the church has played an integral part in the life of the church over the past 40 years.

Over the years the maintenance of the Church has been provided by a band of community minded people. During the week this church is used by a playgroup but it is also still used for religious activities.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Mr James & Arthur Hines; J. Bull, Mrs Sarah Straughir
CONDITION	Very good
INTEGRITY	Very good
AUTHENTICITY	Additional building in front - fibro/asbestos
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 00513</i> ----- <i>Register National Estate</i> ----- <i>National Trust WA</i> -----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Scott, Sandy, 'The History of the Spearwood Uniting Church, 1913-1993' Fraser, Audrey, 'A Spiritual Home for 100 years', Revive, February 2013, Journey edition 'Spearwood Methodist Church: Dedication Service', The West Australian, Wednesday 17 June 1914, page 8
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now City of Cockburn
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2013

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY



St. Jerome's Church (fmr)

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

046

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Lot 102, No 2 Edeline Street (cnr Rockingham Road),
Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S)

Cockburn Skillshare (fmr)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1934

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Jerome's Church is a significant building, with landmark status.

St. Jerome's Church has social significance as it served the local Catholic community from 1934 to 1987.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

St. Jerome's Church (fmr) is set on a busy urban street. Built in 1934 this rough faced limestone building and bell tower is a well-known landmark for local residents. The limestone blocks are random laid. The facade is symmetrical in design with a simple gothic shape given to the entrance and

windows. Buttresses are built into the front wall. There are two small windows at the front of the building on either side of a small porch (the porch is an addition). The church has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. There is a small weatherboard room built onto the rear of the church and side verandahs have been added.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Religious	Church, cathedral or chapel
-----------	-----------------------------

CURRENT USE

Educational	Other
-------------	-------

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities	Religion
---------------------------	----------

HISTORY

Until the 1930s the Catholics of Spearwood and surrounding areas held masses in a variety of places. In 1927 they secured the use of the Spearwood Market Gardeners and Fruit Growers Association Hall. From 1927 to 1934 monthly masses were attended by a growing congregation. In 1934 despite economic difficulties the Spearwood congregation built the first Catholic Church in the district. The limestone was donated by Andy Zemunik from his own quarry in Barrington Road. The builder, Fred Stevens, also completed all the timber finishings, including the bell tower, doors, floors, windows and pews. Steve Dobra gave much time with his labour to help construct the church. This voluntary labour supplied by many in the parish assured minimal costs.

St. Jerome's Church was opened with a celebratory mass led by Archbishop Clune, and Father Goody among others. There was a markedly strong influence by the Croatian people in the parish. The church determined the location of St. Jerome's first school which was first held on its premises. Later (1954) a purpose built school was constructed next door to the church.

The church was a significant part of the Catholic community until the new St. Jerome's was opened in 1987. At one point the old church was leased by the City of Cockburn and is used by mature age students and people learning new skills and trades.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Fred Stevens; Vlade Veljacich; Kreso Kriskovich; Andy Zemunik

CONDITION

Fair

INTEGRITY

Good

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00514

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Cosmopolitan Catholics: A history of St Jerome's Parish and School

M Murphy; National Estate Study

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Residence, Goldsmith Road

C Significant



LGI # 047

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Pt Lot 32, No 35 Goldsmith Road (fmr) Railway Parade, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) Santillo House; Zuevla House

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1929-32

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence, Goldsmith Road has historical association with post World War I settlement in the area, followed by the settlement of a number of Slav immigrants in the 1920s. The house also has links with a period of post World War II settlement in the area by Italian migrant families.

Residence, Goldsmith Road has retained its external integrity, and is a fine example of a house built from local limestone in the early 1930s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The house is built of limestone extracted from Congdon Quarry in Coogee. The stone was the reject stone from the building of the University of WA in Nedlands. The mortar came from a site at the back of the house. Hidden behind two large palm trees, the house has a hipped corrugated iron roof. The facade of the house is symmetrical with three windows on either side of the entrance. The front verandah is supported by limestone and masonry pillars and has a solid limestone balustrade. An early description details an underground wine cellar lined with limestone which was then covered by a timber shed with an iron roof.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Residential Single-storey residence

CURRENT USE

Residential Single-storey residence

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility Settlements

HISTORY

The land the house is built on originally belonged to a returned World War I soldier who partially cleared the land and planted some fruit trees. In 1927 the land was purchased by Pavai Prizmic and Ante Zuvella at a cost of £500. Zuvella took the 5 acres that was cleared while Prizmic retained the uncleared block. Ante Zuvella arrived in WA in 1925 and worked in Kiesey's limestone quarry in Fremantle and Coogee.

The building of the house was commenced in 1929/30 and completed in 1932. The Zuvellas lived in a timber framed house on the property while the main house was being constructed. The new house was built of limestone in keeping with the traditional building style of its Dalmatian (Croatian) origins. The stonework was started by A Zuvella with help from A Franulovic and Manjak but completed by Gomojic, Jukich and son John.

Sand for the mortar was extracted from the site at the back of the house. This was built into an underground wine cellar which had limestone walls. The material from the old house was used to build a weatherboard shed with an iron roof over the cellar. Rendering of the internal walls of the house was done by Jim Hughes while the carpentry was done by Mr Wright.

The limestone for the house was obtained from the Congdon Quarries (owned by W. J. Congdon) in Newton Road which were significant as they supplied stone for some significant buildings in Perth such as the University of WA. The total cost for the stone was £25. Additions to the front of the house were made in 1937. Further additions were made to the rear of the house in 1945/6 which comprised a new bathroom, laundry and toilet with a septic tank. The Zuvella's lived in the house until 1955 when they moved to East Fremantle.

Since that time the house has been associated with the Brega and Santillo families. The Santillos have owned the property for 34 years and have maintained and retained the property in its original state. While many of the surrounding properties have been sold for development, the owners have ensured that this property has retained its original character.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Brega and Santillo families; A. Zuvela
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	Bedroom added in 1937; addition of bathroom, laundry and toilet in 1945-46
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 10193 Register National Estate ----- National Trust WA -----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Information from the Santillo family Information taken from notes collated by Boris Zuvela and Nada Zuvela (Nee Marinovic) from oral history given by Franica Zuvela.
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009

Parish Hall, Spearwood

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 048

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 750, No. 15 Mell Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) St Michael & All Angels Anglican Church; Reformed Baptist Church

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1916

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Parish Hall, Spearwood is significant for its architectural style and features as well as for its cultural and historical importance to the local community.

Parish Hall, Spearwood reflects the rise, decline and resurgence of the Anglican Church in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This imposing building is constructed from coursed, smooth-faced, tuck pointed limestone. It has a steeply pitched, corrugated iron roof. The gabled facade is symmetrically designed, with windows and doors of Gothic style. The walls have buttresses and brick quoins. Above the door is a large porthole ventilator. The old church is rectangular with entrances at both the front and side. The church is

surrounded by old pine trees and a train carriage has recently been placed in the grounds.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Victorian Free Gothic	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common brick; limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Religious	Church, cathedral or chapel
CURRENT USE	Religious	Church, cathedral or chapel
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Religion

HISTORY

During the 1890s the Anglican community in Spearwood worshipped as a community in private homes and then increasingly at a small lime stone store in Mell Road owned by the Smart family. After the turn of the century the community grew and a Parish Church Hall was needed to accommodate the worshippers. In 1916, with much support from Bill Watson (Watson's Foods) and other loan guarantors, St Michael's and All Angels was built. The foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Riley.

The parish hall was used for Sunday School as well as Mother's Union which attracted women from all denominations for social meetings. Many other community functions such as dances, agricultural shows, fetes, sports meetings and concerts were held at the hall. Owing to the changing nature of the population in Spearwood, (with increasing Yugoslav and Italian migration) the number of Anglican parishioners declined. Along with decreasing support came the decline of the Parish Hall which at one point was condemned. It was sold in 1957 to Mr Brenzie for £2,000.

The property remained unused (except for storage) for many years until it was bought by the Reformed Baptist Church of Western Australia in 1987. The property has been restored faithfully following guidelines set by the District Heritage - Significant Place scheme. It was rededicated as the Reformed Baptist Church in 1990. Subsequently the Anglican Church bought back the Parish Hall in 1993/4 and it is again regularly used by this denomination.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE Anglican Church; Reformed Baptist Church of WA; Mr Brenzie; Smart family; Roy Kemp; Bob Gare

CONDITION Good

INTEGRITY Good

AUTHENTICITY Weatherboard addition at rear

OTHER LISTINGS

<i>HCWA No. 02718</i>	-----
<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION Lofthouse, S., *God's Way Not Ours*



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Newby, Geoff, *St Michael's: A people on the move*

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Paulik's House

C Significant



LGI # 049

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 163, 56 Phoenix Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1930

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Paulik's House is a fine example of the adapted Bungalow style.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Set on a quarter acre block behind mature palm trees, *Paulik's House* is an expression of the Californian bungalow style. It incorporates Marseille tile, half-hipped roof features, with an entry porch verandah and gallows bracket window shading on the front elevation. The verandah roof is supported by short Tuscan style columns resting on a solid balustrade, while the building is generally painted,

rendered masonry. Decorative sill details are prominent under the leadlight windows and the building is founded on a limestone plinth.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Californian Bungalow	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common brick; limestone
	Roof	Ceramic tile
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

Joe Paulik was an early settler who built up one of the first flower gardens in the region. His descendants are still flower gardening in Cockburn.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Joe Paulik	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	Good	
AUTHENTICITY	Medium to high	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10194</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Information from owner	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009	

Quarantine Station (fmr)

A Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 050

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Reserve 40184, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) Woodman Point Recreation Camp

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1886-1923

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Quarantine Station (fmr) is a rare example of a quarantine station in Western Australia and played an important role for nearly 100 years in preventing the spread of contagious infections and diseases.

Quarantine Station (fmr) demonstrates quarantine practices from the late 19th century to the 1970s and provides evidence of 19th century burial practices for those who died in quarantine.

The crematorium at *Quarantine Station (fmr)* has rarity value as Australia's first crematorium and this intact facility is the nation's oldest extant crematorium.

Quarantine Station (fmr) includes a substantial and intact complex of similarly designed and distinctive

early 20th century buildings and is nestled in a picturesque natural coastal environment.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Land was reserved for a quarantine station at Woodman's Point in 1876 and the first buildings were erected in 1886. They were added to and updated from time to time over the years, a major expansion taking place during World War I. The station finally closed in 1979.

The Quarantine Station is set on a large area of land on Woodman Point. The majority of the buildings are asbestos clad with corrugated asbestos roofs. They are a basic design and very few have verandahs. Amongst the older buildings are some more modern structures which still maintain the simple uncluttered architecture of the original buildings. While the buildings hold an inherent technical interest, they also form a group in an attractive setting, close to the ocean with adjoining bushland. The bushland has been well protected by the restricted access to the site and this has added to its natural ecological value. There are a number of species of plants and animals which flourish undisturbed in the bushland.

The buildings in the main complex are the accommodation blocks for passengers, seamen's quarters, former residence for medical officer (now offices) and surgery, dining hall with attached kitchens, scullery, pantries, laundry, fumigation block, ablution block and a recreation building. Part of the stone fence which originally enclosed the central buildings remains on the south eastern side. At a little distance to the east from the central section is an enclosure containing the isolation hospital and a detention centre and to the northeast is a former medical officer's residence. In the central section there are also newer structures such as garages, sheds for machinery and plant and a house occupied by the caretaker, which is not in character with the original buildings. There is also a modern kitchen block which was designed sympathetically.

The crematorium building is a single storey red brick and mortar structure, with a low hipped roof and one chimney. Horizontal and vertical metal braces provide support to the side elevations and may run through the entire internal structure. The building contains a brick-lined upper chamber into which corpses were placed, and a wood-fired furnace below, from which ashes were collected after the furnace cooled. Both sections have twin metal and brick-lined doors. The name 'George & Co.' is stamped above the upper chamber doors. A modern Colorbond structure with concrete floor protects the crematorium from weathering. The roofed structure does not appear to interfere with the original fabric. It forms an enclosed room at the front elevation, and a verandah at the sides and rear.

The buildings and the grounds are well maintained. Notable features are the dining hall with its fine polished jarrah floor and timber ceiling, which has been painted white, the ablution block with its cubicles, and the fumigation block.

The site also contains the graves of people who died while at the station.

Three grave markers remain in the bushland cemetery - a simple wooden cross to the memory of Hilda Williams, a civilian nurse and volunteer who died from Spanish influenza in 1919 caring for servicemen from the troopship, Boonah; a three-metre high granite obelisk in memory of Rosa O'Kane from the Australian Army Nursing Service, who died in 1918 also nursing Boonah servicemen; and a degraded wooden plinth to the memory of four Fijian crewman from the SS Suva, who died from smallpox in 1943. Although there is no visible evidence of burials in the earlier cemetery, archaeological investigations may reveal earlier burials in the area shown in the Public Works Department Block Plan 7506, 1900 which designates a rectangular 'graveyard' and marks two grave locations known at that time.²

A plaque tribute to Bertie Poole was erected in 1995 under the two pine trees he planted in 1921.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Victorian Regency; Interwar California Bungalow; Post-War International	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Fibrous cement; common brick; limestone
	Roof	Fibrous cement; corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Governmental	Quarantine Station
CURRENT USE	Social/recreational	Other
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Government policy Immigration, emigration & refugees
	Transport & communications	River & sea transport
	Social & civic activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment
	Outside influences	Refugees

HISTORY

Land was reserved for a quarantine station at Woodman Point in 1876. (In 1827, Stirling named the Point after Thomas Woodman, the purser of the *Success*). The first buildings of the Quarantine Station were erected in 1886 on advice from the medical authorities. The aim was to isolate plague sufferers from the mainstream of hospital patients at Fremantle.

Those who died of contagious diseases at the Station were cremated in the crematorium which is well preserved to this day. The presence of the crematorium was quite unique at that time because cremation was still a very uncommon practice during the 1920s. It was considered against the doctrine of the resurrection of the body and reconciliation with the soul on the day of the Last Judgement.

The extant crematorium at Woodman Point was photographed in The Western Mail of 9 August 1902. Originally built to burn the plague-infected corpses, it was also available for private cremations by payment of a small fee to the Public Works Department. The last cremations and burials at Woodman Point Quarantine Station took place in 1943.

Within the confines of the station are some graves. These are listed in 'Lonely Graves of Western Australia'. One of the graves is that of Sister Rosa O'Kane the source of the name of O'Kane Court in Munster, the official address of the Quarantine Station.

The existing complex of buildings was built in the post WWI period before 1923. All buildings have had their original exteriors replaced with asbestos cladding and roofing.

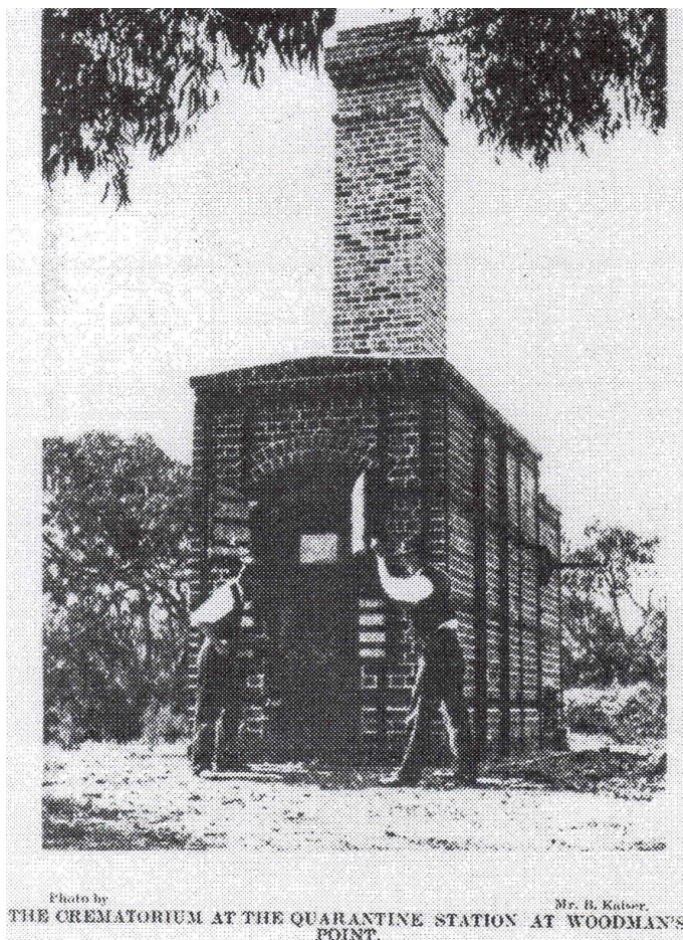
The Station is of historical interest in that it played a great part in the public health system of WA for 100 years until it closed on 1979. Quarantine Stations as a class of institutions are in themselves relatively scarce in Australia. The station is one of a small number of examples of Federation and Western Australian immigration peculiarities. It can be regarded as evidence of a function no longer practised. The quarantine station is also of interest in its records of outbreaks of diseases such as

scarlet fever, small pox, bubonic plague and Spanish influenza after WWI. In more recent years Vietnamese refugees landing on the Western Australian coast were held until cleared of possible health problems.

The experience of the people detained in the station varied greatly. Some regarded it as a detention/concentration camp while others expressed a different opinion. Athol Thomas, a reporter for the West Australian in 1969, said the station was more like a holiday camp. He was referring to the 230 acres of bushland surrounding the station which included restricted water in which 'guests' could swim, fish and sail.

The quarantine station closed in 1979 when advances in medical science superseded the need for human quarantine stations in Australia. The Woodman Point area was purchased from the Commonwealth Government for \$2.5 million and vested in the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation. In 1982 the Woodman Point Community Recreation Camp was officially opened, and the area continues to be used as a recreational camp.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	W. B. Hardwick; f George Temple-Poole & Dr J.S.C. Elkington
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Recreation, Camps & Reserve Board; Ministry of Sport & Recreation; Sister Rosa O'Kane; Group Settlement Scheme; Colonial Surgeon Dr John Ferguson; Australian Army Nursing Service; Poore Family
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	Many modifications but original buildings kept
AUTHENTICITY	Original buildings replaced 1919-23
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. 00499 Permanent 31/03/2006</div> <div>Register National Estate Registered 26/10/1999</div> <div>National Trust WA Classified 03/08/1983</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Conservation Plan for Woodman Point Recreation Camp National Trust of Australia Historic Place Assessment, & various newspaper articles attached to National Trust Assessment Form (2006)
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2012



Sawle's Old House (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	051
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 13, Russell Road, cnr Rockingham Road, Henderson
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1880s
DEMOLITION DATE	1997

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Sawle's Old House (site) was significant as one of few pre-1900 residences in Cockburn.

Sawle's Old House (site) was a central meeting place for people of the district when it served as the local post office.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Set behind large trees, this stone house had a corrugated iron half hipped roof, and a verandah with

wooden posts. In the grounds of the house was an old limestone shed, once used as stables. The house was demolished in January 1997.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Victorian Georgian	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
	Transport / communications	Post or telegraph office
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
HISTORIC THEMES	People	Local heroes & battlers

HISTORY

It is thought that the house was built in the 1880s on an original pensioner guard allotment. For 33 years Mrs Sawle ran a Post Office from the house. During that time the mail was brought by bus from Fremantle and then sorted into pigeon holes for collection by Cockburn residents. The Post Office was opposite the school so it was the children's task to take the mail home. The house is significant for its connection to the Sawle family who were early settlers in the South Coogee area.

The Sawle family arrived in the 1890s and took up the property of James Cunningham, a pensioner guard. Richard Sawle and his wife and son established a market garden and a piggery on the property. According to Berson:

Sawle's property faced the cattle runs of John Ferres and the Pearse brothers and one of his first tasks was to build solid fences against straying stock. Eventually Sawle had five acres of stone and citrus fruit producing and a small market garden.

The family and their descendants have contributed to many community and sporting groups. The Sawle family is still strongly represented in Cockburn.

In 2009, demolition of the place was requested by the Western Australian Planning Commission, and this has now been undertaken.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Sawle Family	
	James Cunningham	
CONDITION	Site only	
INTEGRITY	Site only	
AUTHENTICITY	Site only	
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 04662	-----
	Register National Estate	-----



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

National Trust WA

Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community
(City of Cockburn, 1978)

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

An Archival Record is held by the City of Cockburn

May 2010

Separovich House

D Some significance



LGI # 052

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 33 Lintott Way, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1932-37

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Separovich House is representative of the contribution made to settlement in Spearwood by people from Yugoslavia.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This home has been described as colonial style. It was originally set well back off Rockingham Road on a 5 acre block of land. Today it is located on a smaller lot on Lintott Way, separated from Rockingham Road by a housing that was developed in the 1970s. This means that the façade of the dwelling faces

west towards Rockingham Road, rather than addressing Lintott Way, and what is seen of the dwelling from Lintott Way is the original rear of the dwelling (with extensions).

The materials used in the construction of this home included limestone for the foundations which was trenched from the property. Local jarrah and sawn limestone were used for the external walls. The limestone walls are 14 inches thick. The same stone was supplied from a limestone quarry in nearby Beaconsfield. "State" clay bricks were used for the internal walls. The pitching and roofing of the home was undertaken by Wright and Sons of East Fremantle using terracotta tiles. The roofing tiles were supplied by Brisbane and Wonderlich of Midland. The plumbing was installed by William Taylor of Spearwood.

The house has a large front verandah with a brick and limestone balustrade, and the facade of the house features a large timbered gable. However, these are now located at the rear and not visible from the street

At last inspection of the interior of the home in 1998, the internal features of the home include three bedrooms approximately 4x5 metres, a lounge, a large combined kitchen and dining area; laundry and bathroom. The house has a central dividing corridor. Another internal feature is an arch with stained glass in the corridor. All the floors in the house are jarrah. Externally all the windows are of "bulleye leadlight" design. Tuckpointing is also a feature of this colonial home.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Other brick; limestone
Roof	Ceramic tile
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Residential	Single-storey residence
-------------	-------------------------

CURRENT USE

Residential	Single-storey residence
-------------	-------------------------

HISTORIC THEMES

People	Local heroes & battlers
--------	-------------------------

HISTORY

The Separovich family history in WA started with the arrival of Jerko who came to Australia to seek work. He at first went to the goldfields. He was invited to Spearwood by Ante Zuvella who encouraged him to look for work in the building trade. Jerko (Jeri), using his trade as a stonemason, was successful in gaining work and then buying a five acre block on Rockingham Road for approximately £420.

Working during the day on building sites in Fremantle he had only the evenings to clear his block of land. In 1927 he was joined by his oldest son, followed by his wife and two other children. The family lived in a small weatherboard home on their Spearwood block until the more substantial home was completed in 1937.

Separovich House was built for Jerko and Mara Separovich and their family. Jerko and his eldest son George were responsible for building most of the house. The construction of the home commenced in 1932 but was not completed until 1937. Building was interrupted by the Depression as were many projects during this time. The limestone was obtained at Beaconsfield from a quarry owned by two well-known Cockburn residents Ante Zuvella and Spiro Novak. Shortly after the completion of the home an addition of a verandah at the rear was made. This was completed in 1938.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Jerko & Mara Separovich & family

Jerko & George Separovich

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

Original building not visible from street (faces the rear)

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10195

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

South Coogee Agricultural Hall

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 053

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 739 Rockingham Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c. 1919

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

South Coogee Agricultural Hall has social significance as a place available for social, cultural, educational and religious purposes and remains an important meeting place today.

South Coogee Agricultural Hall is a simple utilitarian building of elegant proportions that reflects the requirements of the community in the interwar period.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

South Coogee Agricultural Hall is in a prominent position on Rockingham Road, overlooking a large oval where the South Coogee Agricultural Show was once held. Built of rough faced limestone blocks with brick quoins and an iron broken backed roof, it is in excellent condition. The new Colorbond roof covers the original wooden shingles. There is a wide verandah on three sides of the hall with wooden posts and very simple balustrading. The sash windows are wooden framed with small panes. The original hall had a kitchen and a billiard room off the main area. An old well which supplied water to the school in the early days is now covered by the car park.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Zincalume
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Social/recreational	Agricultural hall
		Other community hall/centre
CURRENT USE	Social/recreational	Agricultural hall
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Cultural activities

HISTORY

The first Coogee Hall was built on land later to be resumed, in 1913, by the Commonwealth Government for the Naval Base. New land was purchased in South Coogee with the compensation funds which were in the trusteeship of Anderson and Powell (both prominent citizens of Coogee). The South Coogee Hall, built in 1919, was a widely used community meeting place used for dances, concerts, agricultural meetings and church services. Billiards fees and entrance money to dances and concerts helped to pay for the hall.

At first it housed the South Coogee School (alternatively known as the Rockingham Road School) from 1921 to 1942. The Showgrounds connected to the hall were renowned for the successful South Coogee Agricultural Show held annually in February, which provided entertainment and an arena for showing local produce. As part of the Show, horse and foot races were held in the field next door to the hall. Picnics were enjoyed under the Moreton Bay fig tree and a dance was held at night.

The hall was the social heart of the district but also attracted visitors from outside the area. Dances were held during the war by the Red Cross. Soldiers were transported from Fremantle to the Hall for these fundraising events. The City of Cockburn renovated the Hall during the 1980s and it is now managed by a community committee.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00509 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Estate Study

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community*
(City of Cockburn, 1978)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

South Coogee School (site)

D Significant



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	054
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	R 34121, Russell Road West, Munster
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1942
DEMOLITION DATE	2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The original buildings of the School were representative of interwar Education Department design.

South Coogee School (site) has social value for former students and staff, as well as the wider community in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The school had a rural feel about it, being set in the middle of market garden territory. At the time of building the school was considered quite large and over the years had a number of extensions and improvements. It was built of fibro and timber with a low-pitched corrugated iron roof and was painted cream. The sash windows were tall, with wooden frames. The oval attached to the school was once the South Coogee Cricket/Soccer Oval and is now called the Anderson Reserve.

Since closure in 2003, the place was subject to a great deal of vandalism, and was in extremely poor condition prior to its demolition in 2012.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Weatherboard

Roof

Corrugated Iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Educational

Primary school

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused

Vacant/unused

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Education & science

HISTORY

Originally schooling in the area took place in private homes and then moved to the Coogee Hall in 1898. When the Coogee Hall was resumed by the Commonwealth Government in 1913 schooling was moved again. In 1919 the South Coogee Agricultural Hall was built and in 1921 a small school was set up. On opening day the single teacher had twelve pupils. They came by foot, horse and buggy from as far afield as the Wattelup Ten Mile Well. By 1928 the number of pupils had reached 24.

In 1942 the Education Department built this school on the block south of the hall.

Originally the school house was only two rooms, and there were a number of additions over the years which blended well with the original design of the building.

The former school oval (now Anderson Reserve) was the site of the stone cottage of Walter Spiller, a 'ticket of leave' man.

In April 2003, the school was relocated to a new site and since that time the original site deteriorated through vandalism to such a point that the place was unsafe to enter. In 2012 the buildings were demolished and the site was cleared. An Archival Record was prepared prior to demolition of the site.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Very poor

INTEGRITY

Medium, due to extreme damage

AUTHENTICITY

Medium



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 00771

Assessed as being below
threshold (30/8/2002)

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Estate Study

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

An Archival Record (May 2003) is held by the City of
Cockburn

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Spearwood Alternative School

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	055
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	370 Rockingham Road, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	Spearwood School, Old Spearwood School
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1914

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Spearwood Alternative School is a good example of Education Department design from the early 20th century.

Spearwood Alternative School has high social value for former students and staff, as well as the wide community.

Spearwood Alternative School has continued as a place of education for nearly 100 years.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This four classroom rectangular timber school is set on a large property with many trees. On the east side of the building is a wide verandah used as an undercover play or lunch area. The well maintained building has a new steeply pitched corrugated iron roof replacing the old.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Arts and Crafts	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Weatherboard
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Educational	Primary School
CURRENT USE	Educational	Primary School
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Education & science
		Community services & utilities

HISTORY

Spearwood Primary School was built in 1914 after the Progress Association lobbied the Education Department. Until this time many pupils had been attending the distant Coogee School. The school was built by the Hines brothers who were skilled carpenters and built many schools in country towns. Jim, Arthur, Bert and Alf Hines were local people residing in Spearwood.

The school was opened in July 1914 with celebrations including speeches, refreshments and sports. Letchfords, the cordial factory in Beaconsfield, donated lemonade and ginger beer for the afternoon tea. The school serviced the area until the Education Department sold it in the late 1970s. During that time it was partially destroyed by fire and then rebuilt. The building now houses the Spearwood Alternative School.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Education Department; Hines Brothers (Arthur, Jim, Bert and Alf)	
CONDITION	Very good	
INTEGRITY	High	
AUTHENTICITY	New roof and transportable classroom added on grounds	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 03456</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Berson, Michael, <i>Cockburn: The Making of a Community</i> (City of Cockburn, 1978)	



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Straughair's House

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	056
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	13 Rigby Avenue, Spearwood
OTHER NAMES(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c. 1913

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Straughair's House is associated with the market garden and orchard industries, which were significant to the development of Spearwood in the early 20th century.

Straughair's House is a good example of a simple Georgian-style cottage.

Straughair's House is associated with early settlers, Robert Rigby and William Straughair. Rigby built the house for his family and was also a significant contributor to the community of Spearwood. Straughair was significant for his contribution to local government over seventeen years.

Straughair's House is significant for its use of 'brick-nog' construction internally, illustrating the

innovative approach of early settlers in overcoming the problems of available materials.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Straughair's House is a single-storey limestone, asbestos, timber and iron Georgian-style cottage built by the owner and occupant Robert Marsden Rigby, a carpenter and market gardener.

The place is a two bedroom cottage, with brick quoins and a low pitched corrugated iron roof. There is a verandah across the front façade, under a separate bull-nosed roof. The front is symmetrical with a central entrance and two double-hung sash windows. Interior walls use 'brick nogg' construction. Later additions are in weatherboard and timber. The bathroom which was at the rear was removed to allow for subdivision of the block. Internal features include c.1930s ceiling roses, jarrah floorboards and joinery, leadlight windows, a cast iron fireplace and jarrah fireplace surrounds.

In 2007, refurbishment work was undertaken by the owners to bring the cottage up to modern living standards. It was the intention of the owners to conserve as much as possible the extant original fabric of the cottage.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Georgian	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening
		Commercial & service industries
		Technology & technological change
	People	Early settlers Local heroes & battlers

HISTORY

Robert Rigby came to Western Australia in the wave of immigration in the early part of the 20th century. The Rigby family occupied a timber cottage on Lot 10, but this house burnt down. *Straughair's House* was built as the permanent home for the Rigby family after the fire.

Rigby developed the land as an orchard, planting peach and apricot trees across the majority of the lot. Much of the crop was exported overseas and Rigby received a medal for his efforts from the district industry group. Rigby was also significant to the growing Spearwood community for his contribution as a carpenter and builder. In 1913, together with Charles Green, he built the local Methodist Church, a project instigated by Sarah Straughair. Rigby also worked as a building contractor and is known to have built a timber house for returned serviceman, George Aberle in 1921.

William and Isabel Straughair moved into *Straughair's House* in 1923 and raised their two daughters.

As a local councillor, in 1956 William Straughair instigated the renaming of the street on which *Straughair's House* is located to Rigby Avenue. The renaming was to honour the contribution of Robert Rigby in the settlement of Spearwood.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Robert Rigby; William Straughair

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

Good

AUTHENTICITY

Painted weatherboard extension added

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10196

Below threshold
30/11/2007

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

HCWA assessment for *Straughair's House*

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Spearwood Presbytery (fmr)

C Significant



LGI #	057
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	10 Edeline Street, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	Sumich House
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c.1912

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Spearwood Presbytery (fmr) has aesthetic value through its distinctive architectural features.

Spearwood Presbytery (fmr) is associated with the Catholic Church in the district and with some well-known local families.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The building was constructed from limestone donated from the quarry of Andrew Zumunich. It has a

distinctive tower built as part of the front elevation.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	-----
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
	Religious	Housing or quarters
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Religion

HISTORY

The original owner of the property, Angus McLeod, acquired the land in 1912. He was a successful tailor, with a thriving business in Fremantle. He was a strongly community-minded man, with good organizing ability. He was involved in a number of community groups, and took an active leadership role in the Fremantle District Roads Board, the Fremantle Fruit Growers' Association, the Fremantle Hospital Board and the Spearwood Progress Association, among others.

The Sumich family acquired the house from Mr McLeod (date unknown). The house and 19.5 acres were later bought by the Catholic Church from the Sumich family in 1947. In 1949 the Bishop sold 17 acres to Lucigjan Buktenica but the house was used as the presbytery for the Parish Priest of St Jerome's Church for a number of years. In 1963 a new presbytery was built on the same block, and soon after that the church sold more of the land and the old house.

Prior to the building of St Jerome's Church in 1934, Mass was held in the Agricultural Hall which stood where the current Council Offices are now located. Priests travelled from Fremantle or Rockingham until the church bought the presbytery from Lovra Sumich in 1947.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	E. Henderson
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Catholic Church; Sumich family; Angus McLeod; E. Hanrahan
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High

OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 10197	-----
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community (City of Cockburn, 1978)
	Murphy, Michael, 'Cosmopolitan Catholics: A History of St



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Jerome's Parish and School' (booklet)
Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn
Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Thorsager House (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	058
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	425 Rockingham Road, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c.1900
DEMOLITION DATE	1996

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Thorsager House (site) is associated with prominent local family, the Thorsagers.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Thorsager House was demolished in December 1996.

This small weatherboard house was set behind a large weeping willow tree on a Rockingham Road block. The cottage was constructed from weatherboard and had extensions in fibreboard. It had three

bedrooms under a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof with a central chimney. The red painted roof had deteriorated and had been patched over time. There was a verandah protecting the front of the house with wooden supporting posts and a timber floor. To the rear of the former house is a large swamp, part of the Beeliar Wetlands Chain.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Weatherboard
	Roof	Corrugated iron
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
HISTORIC THEMES	People	Local people & battlers

HISTORY

Niels Thorsager was one of the early pioneers in the Spearwood area. After buying a block of land he sent home for his intended wife Frederikke. She arrived in 1898 by ship. Unfortunately she arrived early with no one to greet her. Her first thoughts were to continue on to Adelaide where she had relatives, but friends convinced her to try and find Niels first.

Successfully reunited, Frederikke and Niels prepared for their wedding which was held four days later. The reception was held at the Coogee Hall. Soon after she was living in the weatherboard cottage later known as *Thorsager House*.

Niels Thorsager was employed as a post cutter and then worked long hours labouring on his home block. He had to clear the block of trees and limestone and build wells for water. The stone trenched from his block was carted to Rockingham Road to be used as a road base. The Thorsager family went on to contribute much to the growing community spirit in Spearwood.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Niels Thorsager	
CONDITION	Site only	
INTEGRITY	Site only	
AUTHENTICITY	Site only	
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 10198	-----
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community (City of Cockburn, 1978)	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Stand of Tuarts

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 059

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION R 39584, Rockingham Road, verge adjacent to Anderson Road Swamp, Henderson

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This tuart forest has been recognised as having high conservation value as there are few such good examples left in the Metropolitan Region.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This stand of tuart trees on the banks of Brownman's Swamp is one of a few remaining substantial stands of tuart trees in the district.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ORIGINAL USE	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Environmental change

HISTORY

Brownman's Swamp was named after Peter Brown, the first Colonial Secretary of Western Australia. It has on its banks an extensive open forest of good quality tuart trees. In the early days when water supplies were scarce the tuart trees were important indicators to the settlers owing to the saying 'wherever a tuart grows, good water abounds below'.

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Peter Brown	
CONDITION	Good	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 10199</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009	

Tuart Trees, Coogee Lake

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 060

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Fawcett Road, Munster

OTHER NAMES(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The trees around Lake Coogee are representative of a diminishing class of vegetation, particularly in the metropolitan area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Lake Coogee is a shallow permanent lake located about 750 metres inland from Jervoise Bay in Cockburn Sound. The lake is joined to a series of wetlands immediately to the north, known as the Market Garden Swamps. The predominant vegetation around Coogee Lake is the Saltwater Paperbark

which occurs in a narrow belt around the lake. However, on the northwest side of the lake on the fringe of the paperbarks is a stand of mature tuart trees. The tuart trees (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) grow well on the dune soils in this area. The tuarts grow to a height of twenty metres, forming open woodland. There is little understorey growth in this stand of tuart trees. From the original stand of trees some seedlings have arisen, many of which have grown to a substantial height.

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Environmental awareness

HISTORY

Tuart trees were once widespread over the southwest of Western Australia. However, owing to development in both rural and urban sectors, many trees have been cleared. Protection of the trees around Coogee Lake has been sought by various conservation groups concerned about development around the lake.

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10200 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Lake Coogee Management Plan prepared for City of Cockburn

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Woody Pears (*Xylomelum occidentale*)

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI #

062

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Blueridge Crest Road reserve (central traffic median),
Bibra Lake

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This stand of Woody Pears (*Xylomelum occidentale*) is an uncommon species in urban areas in the Perth Metropolitan Area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The stand of Woody Pears (*Xylomelum occidentale*) is located in a central traffic median on Blueridge Crest, Bibra Lake. Woody Pears are large shrubs or trees, up to 8 m high, occurring in sand in woodlands on the Coastal Plain from Wanneroo southward. The trees have a fibrous bark and the leaves have a prickly edge. The flowers are a leafy panicle of spikes, rarely of one spike, up to 250 x 250 mm. The spikes are up to 120 mm long. The calyx is a creamy white, 10-12 mm long, and softly hairy. The fruit is an ovoid shape, tapering above the middle and is thick, woody and hairy. The plant flowers in summer between December-February.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Environmental awareness

HISTORY

The trees were identified as an unusually good stand of Woody Pears when the City of Cockburn's first Municipal Inventory was adopted in 1998, which is why they were retained in the road reserve when this area was subdivided for residential development.

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 10201 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Extract from 'Flora of the Perth Region - Part 1' by
Marchant, Wheeler, Rye, Bennett, Lander, Macfarlane

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Robb Jetty Chimney

A

Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

063

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Bennett Avenue, North Coogee (formerly Hamilton Hill)

OTHER NAME(S)

Robb Jetty Abattoir

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1919

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Robb Jetty Chimney is the sole remaining structure of the Robb Jetty Abattoir, and is a visual reminder and marker of the former complex.

Robb Jetty Chimney contributes to the community's sense of place and history.

Robb Jetty Chimney is a significant landmark in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Robb Jetty Chimney, a tall red brick boiler house chimney, is the sole remaining structure of the Robb Jetty Abattoir.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common brick
	Roof	-----
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Industrial / manufacturing	Abattoir
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
HISTORIC THEMES	Occupations	Manufacturing & processing

HISTORY

The Abattoir and the associated landing place for cattle and sheep from stations in the north of the State was, for over 100 years, a significant component in the meat industry in Western Australia.

The Abattoir was a major source of employment, and the place contributed strongly to the identity of the region. Following closure of the abattoir and redevelopment of the land *Robb Jetty Chimney*, is all that remains of the abattoir complex.

For more details see Fiona Bush and Martin Gibbs: 'The Robb Jetty Abattoir' (Heritage Council of Western Australia, October 1995).

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----	
CONDITION	Fair	
INTEGRITY	Remnant only	
AUTHENTICITY	High	
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 03211	Interim 14/05/1996
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	F. Bush & M. Gibbs: 'The Robb Jetty Abattoir' (Heritage Council of WA, October 1995)	
	Cockburn Coast District Structure Plan	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn	
	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009	



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Residence, 100 Clontarf Road

C Significant



LGI # 064

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 100 Clontarf Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1920s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence, 100 Clontarf Road represents a way of life that is no longer reflected in the architectural design of Cockburn.

Residence, 100 Clontarf Road is a remnant of the housing that was developed for people in this district in the early 20th century.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Residence, 100 Clontarf Road is a small-scale building with a skillion roof extension at the rear.

Set below the road, the place has brick walls, a corrugated iron hipped roof, a verandah under a separate roof with small central gable. The symmetrical facade has a central door. There is a picket fence on the edge of the verandah.

Obvious modifications include the addition of a car garage on the east side of house, and a skillion/flat roofed rear timber extension.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Interwar Georgian Revival	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Other Brick
	Roof	Corrugated Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision

HISTORY

Hamilton Hill originally was part of a large land grant owned by George Robb. In the 1890s when Perth and Fremantle's population grew rapidly with the gold boom, Robb's land was subdivided into 42 sections and swiftly taken up for rural development. Cereal crops, cattle herds, market gardens and dairies were all established to feed Western Australia's expanding populace. Two of the people who held land in the north of Hamilton Hill were Michael Healy and Septimus Dixon. Hamilton Hill was also home to a number of lime-kilns which were vital for the production of lime for the building industry which was booming at this time.

With a new harbour in Fremantle established just after the turn of the century, the effects of the gold boom and the growth of industry down the coast from Fremantle to Coogee, demand for new residential areas in the Cockburn and Fremantle districts from 1914 onwards, was huge. The Healy and Dixon families both quit their rural landholdings, which allowed the land to be subdivided into urban blocks. The north of Hamilton Hill, which included Clontarf Road, took on the character of a suburb of Fremantle though without some of the same facilities or standard of living. The cottages along Clontarf Road are representative of the urban development of this area between the two world wars.

Berson notes in his history of the Cockburn district that in this period from 1914-20:

Along Clontarf Road new settlers on the small residential blocks were establishing their homes with very few amenities and with the same pioneering spirit as those on rural holdings....Most people in the locality worked either in Fremantle or at the slaughter yards at Robb Jetty and some still caught the early morning train to Midland Junction to their work at the Railway Workshops. While William Thompson (settled on 2.5 acres in Clontarf Road) and his son John, worked at nights to sink a well, the family carted water from a quarter of a mile away using a yoke, a kerosene tin and a blue enamel bucket that had been the container for a large fruit cake brought with the family on the boat.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER -----

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

Medium

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 16991

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Apperly R., Irving R., Reynolds P., A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture (Angus and Robertson, 1994)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Chamberlain House

D Some significance



LGI # 065

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 108 Clontarf Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c. 1940

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chamberlain House has aesthetic value through its use of local limestone blocks.

Chamberlain House is one of a number in Clontarf Road that has been retained in the face of development in the Hamilton Hill area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Set slightly below road level, *Chamberlain House* is built from local limestone blocks. It has a symmetrical facade with a central door and banks of three windows either side. The facade features a

red brick string course. The place has a broken back roofed verandah, a corrugated iron hipped roof, and simple square verandah posts.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Interwar Georgian Revival	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Brick
		Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision

HISTORY

Hamilton Hill originally was part of a large land grant owned by George Robb. In the 1890s when Perth and Fremantle's population grew rapidly with the gold boom, Robb's land was subdivided into 42 sections and swiftly taken up for rural development. Cereal crops, cattle herds, market gardens and dairies were all established to feed Western Australia's expanding populace. Two of the people who held land in the north of Hamilton Hill were Michael Healy and Septimus Dixon. Hamilton Hill was also home to a number of lime-kilns which were vital for the production of lime for the building industry which was booming at this time.

With a new harbour in Fremantle established just after the turn of the century, the effects of the gold boom and the growth of industry down the coast from Fremantle to Coogee, demand for new residential areas in the Cockburn and Fremantle districts from 1914 onwards, was huge. The Healy and Dixon families both quit their rural landholdings, which allowed the land to be subdivided into urban blocks. The north of Hamilton Hill, which included Clontarf Road, took on the character of a suburb of Fremantle though without some of the same facilities or standard of living.

Berson notes in his history of the Cockburn district that in this period from 1914-20:

Along Clontarf Road new settlers on the small residential blocks were establishing their homes with very few amenities and with the same pioneering spirit as those on rural holdings....Most people in the locality worked either in Fremantle or at the slaughter yards at Robb Jetty and some still caught the early morning train to Midland Junction to their work at the Railway Workshops. While William Thompson (settled on 2.5 acres in Clontarf Road) and his son John, worked at nights to sink a well, the family carted water from a quarter of a mile away using a yoke, a kerosene tin and a blue enamel bucket that had been the container for a large fruit cake brought with the family on the boat.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Maria Benham
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 16992 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Apperly R., Irving R., Reynolds P., *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture* (Angus and Robertson, 1994)

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Community Committee, c/o City of Cockburn

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Residence, 110 Clontarf Road

C Significant



LGI # 066
PIN No.
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM
LOCATION 110 Clontarf Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence, 110 Clontarf Road represents a way of life that is no longer reflected in the architectural design of Cockburn.

Residence, 110 Clontarf Road is a remnant of the housing that was developed for people in this district in the early 20th century.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The place is set back below road level. It is a small scale cottage, with painted brick walls, a

symmetrical facade, and a central door. There are wooden sash windows either side of the door. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof, and a bull nosed verandah with turned wooden verandah posts. Modifications include replacement verandah posts and chimneys.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Interwar Georgian Revival	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Painted brick
	Roof	Cast iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision

HISTORY

Hamilton Hill originally was part of a large land grant owned by George Robb. In the 1890s when Perth and Fremantle's population grew rapidly with the gold boom, Robb's land was subdivided into 42 sections and swiftly taken up for rural development. Cereal crops, cattle herds, market gardens and dairies were all established to feed Western Australia's expanding populace. Two of the people who held land in the north of Hamilton Hill were Michael Healy and Septimus Dixon. Hamilton Hill was also home to a number of lime kilns which were vital for the production of lime for the building industry which was booming at this time.

Little historical information has been obtained for this residence.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

INTEGRITY

AUTHENTICITY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 16993 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Apperly R., Irving R., Reynolds P., *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture* (Angus and Robertson, 1994)

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

October 2009

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

Naval Base Holiday Park

Heritage Area



PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Cockburn Road, Henderson

OTHER NAME(S)

Naval Base Caravan Park; Naval Base Shacks

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

c.1933; 1950s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Naval Base Holiday Park has been a holiday destination since 1933, and has been used by generations of families from Cockburn and the wider area. It has exceptional social historical value as a popular and well used holiday destination.

Naval Base Holiday Park is a good example of holiday camps which used to exist along the Western Australian coastline but have disappeared in the face of development. As a holiday destination the overall site has a high degree of authenticity.

Although the condition of individual shacks varies, as a whole the shacks at *Naval Base Holiday Park* have a uniformity of scale that creates a unique landscape, and gives the place significant aesthetic appeal, especially when combined with the coastal setting.

Individual shacks within the Heritage Area have changed over time. The design and construction of the shacks demonstrates the resourcefulness, versatility and creativity of the shack builders and their occupants.

The evolution of the shacks is considered to be one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Heritage Area, and it is acknowledged that individual shacks and overall site plan will continue to evolve over time. However, it is considered important that this occurs in a manner that does not adversely impact on the heritage significance of the Heritage Area.

For this reason it is not considered that there is any distinction in the level of contribution made by individual shacks to the heritage significance of the Heritage Area. Rather, it is considered that the following overall characteristics of the Heritage Area are essential to conserving its heritage significance:

1. The ongoing use of the site as a holiday destination;
2. General uniformity of scale of the shacks;
3. Modest scale and simple informal 'holiday shack' character of the structures;
4. General uniformity of siting and spacing between the shacks, noting that the future spacing will have to meet other regulatory requirements.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Naval Base Holiday Park is a Heritage Area of 178 shacks settled on the mainland, along Cockburn Road in Henderson. It has been a holiday destination since 1933, and used by generations of families from Cockburn and the wider area.

Set along limestone cliffs, the site is adjacent to Challenger Beach opposite Garden Island. There are five rows of campsites and 178 holiday shacks. Most of the shacks are a conglomeration of assorted building fabric (often recycled from other buildings), and vary in their condition.

The original shacks comprise a caravan with a permanent walled annexe extension. There is little to no vegetation on the site but the shacks are often surrounded by manicured lawns.

Overall, there is a uniformity of scale, with many of the shacks being within the original size limit of 16' x 17' (approximately 5.2m x 5.2m).

Although individual shacks have changed since 1933, as a holiday destination the overall site has a high level of integrity and authenticity.

There is a small stone wall located on the *Naval Base Holiday Park* site, which is thought to be associated with the railway line that once ran north south through the site.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Australian Vernacular Holiday Shacks	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	-----
	Roof	-----
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Social/recreational	Other
CURRENT USE	Social/recreational	Other

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities

Sport, recreation & entertainment

HISTORY

The site now occupied by *Naval Base Holiday Park* is associated with the attempts at settlement by Thomas Peel in 1829. Consequently, it is possible that there are archaeological remains at the site which may warrant investigation at a future time.

Naval Base Holiday Park has a continuous history as a holiday destination since c.1933. The original Caravan Park extended towards Kwinana, partially situated where heavy industry now exists, and was a weekend retreat for urban residents. When the southern element of the Park was privatised during the 1950s, rising costs resulted in more intensive use of the current site.

Unlike other similar sites in Western Australia, the occupiers of shacks at *Naval Base Holiday Park* are not squatters. The place has been subject to the control of local government since the Park's inception in 1933, although it is unusual to have lease agreements on a camping reserve.

The original 'holiday homes' comprised a caravan with a walled annexe, although in at least one case a bus was utilised. A rule in the early days of the camp was that all homes had to have wheels.

Subsequently, permanent shacks have been built, in theory with a maximum sized building of 16' x 17'. An 'unwritten rule' states that extensions must only be to the east or west so as not to block views to the ocean.

The shacks have no internal running water and no externally supplied electricity. Occupants cook and power refrigerators with gas, use solar panels for electrical power and get their water from nearby community taps. Two large ablution blocks are available for the occupants.

Swimming, snorkelling and fishing are popular activities, and the attraction of the Park is shown by the extended families that have a long association with the site. Oral history interviews with three residents demonstrated an attachment to the recreational lifestyle they and their families have experienced over the decades.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 16994 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Interview with John Nelson and Sue Rutland, 4 May 2001
by Cathy Day & Erin Fuery

Interview with Mick Nicholaidis, 4 May 2001 by Cathy Day
& Erin Fuery

Interview with Barry Doubikin, 4 May 2001 by Cathy Day &



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Erin Fuery

Cockburn Herald, 1997-2001

Cockburn Gazette, 1997-2001

Weekend Courier Rockingham-Kwinana News, 16 April 1999, 24 July 1998

The Bulletin, 25 January 1994

Newspaper clipping and magazine reports from 1994-2001, courtesy Barry Doubikin

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

May 2017

LISTING HISTORY

Included as a Heritage Area 14 June 2012

Updated (reference to stone well) 14 June 2017

Watchmen's Residence (fmr)

C Significant



LGI # 068

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 361 Cockburn Road, Coogee

OTHER NAME(S) Explosive Magazine Watchman's Residence

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1914

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Watchman's Residence (fmr) is a good example of Federation Carpenter architectural style.

Watchman's Residence (fmr) reflects a long association with the development of Woodman Point first as a potential Naval base and then as a place for storing explosives.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The place is set back above Cockburn Road on a rise. It is raised on stumps and set on large property, now used as Woodman Point Work Centre for the Department of Conservation.

The former residence is a Federation Carpenter style building with timber walls, and a projecting gabled wing with prominent bay window. It has two brick chimneys, a steeply-pitched gabled corrugated iron roof, and a broken-back roof shades the front verandah.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Federation Carpenter Gothic

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Timber
	Roof	Iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Governmental	Offices
HISTORIC THEMES	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

In 1910 the Commonwealth Government chose the Cockburn Sound anchorage as an important strategic site for a naval base. In 1913 land was acquired for this purpose. Some construction work and much planning took place. Amongst the work completed were the two houses on Cockburn Road. Around 1914 the Australian Navy built the residences on Cockburn Road for Officer quarters. However, World War I intervened and plans for the Naval Base collapsed. The project was officially abandoned in 1918.

Between the Wars the two houses were private residences. There may be link between these residences and Woodman Point Quarantine Station as it is thought a doctor from the station lived in one of the houses in the interwar period.

It is possible that this was the residence of the Clery Family who moved to the house in late 1946.

During World War II the houses again became Officer quarters. The officers who lived at the houses were in charge of the Submarine Base.

After the war the houses were used as residences for the watchmen of the Explosive Magazine. The Explosive magazine had been established on Woodman's Point (now Woodman Point) alongside the Quarantine Station in 1903-04. The purpose of the magazine was to store, sample and test explosives being imported into the state.

In the 1970s the government recognised the recreational potential of Woodman Point and the location of the Explosive Magazine was no longer appropriate. The Explosives Magazine was vacated in 1982 with all explosives transferred to the new magazine at Baldivis. The former watchmen's houses on Cockburn Road became the homes of the Sports and Recreation rangers in 1984.

In 1998 Sports and Recreation transferred control of the reserve to CALM (now Department of Conservation), and in 2011 the residences are part of Woodman Point Work Centre.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	High	
AUTHENTICITY	High	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 16995</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

National Trust WA

Interview with Kim Lawrence, fmr manager of Woodman Point Sports and Recreation Camp, 19 July 1999

Interview with Russell Park, Department of Minerals and Energy, 19 July 1999

Interview with Lyle Woods, CALM ranger residing in place, 19 July 1999

Woodman Point Conservation Plan, prepared by Ian Molyneux and Associates Architects, June 1995

Transfield Maintenance report, prepared for CALM 1999

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

December 2011

Watchmen's Residence (fmr)

C Significant



LGI # 069

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 377 Cockburn Road, Coogee

OTHER NAME(S) Explosive Magazine Watchman's Residence

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1914

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Watchman's Residence (fmr) is a good example of Federation Carpenter architectural style.

Watchman's Residence (fmr) reflects a long association with the development of Woodman Point first as a potential Naval base and then as a place for storing explosives.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The place is set back above Cockburn Road on a rise. It is raised on stumps and set on large property, now used as Woodman Point Work Centre for the Department of Conservation.

The former residence is a Federation Carpenter style building with timber walls, and a projecting gabled wing with prominent bay window. It has two brick chimneys, a steeply-pitched gabled corrugated iron roof, and a broken-back roof shades the front verandah.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Federation Carpenter Gothic

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Timber

Roof

Iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Residential

Single-storey residence

CURRENT USE

Governmental

Offices

HISTORIC THEMES

Outside influences

World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

In 1910 the Commonwealth Government chose the Cockburn Sound anchorage as an important strategic site for a naval base. In 1913 land was acquired for this purpose. Some construction work and much planning took place. Amongst the work completed were the two houses on Cockburn Road. Around 1914 the Australian Navy built the residences on Cockburn Road for Officer quarters. However, World War I intervened and plans for the Naval Base collapsed. The project was officially abandoned in 1918.

Between the Wars the two houses were private residences. There may be link between these residences and Woodman Point Quarantine Station as it is thought a doctor from the station lived in one of the houses in the interwar period.

This unique and historical residence, c1920's, was once home to the Mayers Family and is located directly opposite the Woodman Point Lighthouse. Mr Jack Mayers held the position of Chief Boiler Engineer at the Quarantine Station. This position put him in charge of the fumigation shed and the steam laundry, including, maintaining a constant water supply to the Quarantine Station from the well situated nearby to the south of the lighthouse. The Mayers family lived there until the commencement of hostilities in WWII, whereby, Jack Mayers had to reside within the jurisdiction of quarantine grounds. By the way, Jack's daughter Patricia, is an esteemed member of our Friends groups. The house was then occupied by the Navy during WWII, and used as the residence for the Naval Officer In Charge, who was directly in charge of employees who worked at the Naval Base Munitions Jetties. The building is now the Main Office for the Department of Environment and Conservation Woodman Point.

During World War II the houses again became Officer quarters. The officers who lived at the houses were in charge of the Submarine Base.

After the war the houses were used as residences for the watchmen of the Explosive Magazine. The Explosive magazine had been established on Woodman's Point (now Woodman Point) alongside the Quarantine Station in 1903-04. The purpose of the magazine was to store, sample and test explosives being imported into the state.

In the 1970s the government recognised the recreational potential of Woodman Point and the location of the Explosive Magazine was no longer appropriate. The Explosives Magazine was vacated in 1982 with all explosives transferred to the new magazine at Baldivis. The former watchmen's houses on Cockburn road became the homes of the Sports and Recreation rangers in 1984.

In 1998 Sports and Recreation transferred control of the reserve to CALM (now Department of Conservation), and in 2011 the residences are part of Woodman Point Work Centre.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 16996 ----- Register National Estate ----- National Trust WA -----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Interview with Kim Lawrence, fmr manager of Woodman Point Sports and Recreation Camp, 19 July 1999 Interview with Russell Park, Department of Minerals and Energy, 19 July 1999 Interview with Lyle Woods, CALM ranger residing in place, 19 July 1999 Woodman Point Conservation Plan, prepared by Ian Molyneux and Associates Architects, June 1995 Transfield Maintenance report, prepared for CALM 1999
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Heritage TODAY Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	December 2011

Giuffre Residence (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	070
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 812 Fawcett Road, Munster (formerly Lot 703 Fawcett Road, Munster)
OTHER NAME(S)	----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1890s
DEMOLISHED	c. 2000

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Giuffre Residence had many interesting features, which reflected the different periods of time when the cottage was built. The two rooms erected by the Chinese market gardeners in the 1890s, were distinctly different with low doors and very wide walls and floorboards.

Giuffre Residence was representative of the immigrant influence in establishing the market garden industry in the Cockburn district.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Giuffre Residence was set back behind a large stand of prickly pear on the banks of Lake Coogee. Built over different stages with a wide selection of material, it had thick walls of random coarse faced limestone with brick quoins on the corners, doors and windows. Some walls were cement rendered.

The place had a small wooden verandah shading the front and west sides of the cottage, deeply recessed sash windows and a double hipped corrugated iron roof.

The condition of external walls of the cottage before demolition was fair as the roof had protected the walls from water damage. However, internally condition was generally poor.

Additions to the place were seen in narrower floorboards, thinner brick walls and ceiling and hallway embellishments. A large kitchen and lean-to bathroom were added at a later stage.

Since demolition of the house in 2000 the site of the former home and market garden has been marked with a historical plaque.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Victorian Georgian	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	Other render
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	<i>Vacant/unused</i>	<i>Vacant/unused</i>
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision
	Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

In 1864 Wallace Bickley took up the lease of 100 acres on the east bank of Lake Coogee which was later converted to freehold title. Bickley then was probably the first owner of the land at Lot 703 Fawcett Road. Later between 1876 and 1882 Pensioner Guards took up land on the western banks of Lake Coogee. The Guards were granted the land in small lots to eke out their pensions by growing vegetables in the fertile soil around the lake. In fact most of the settlement around Lake Coogee was on the western side. Very little development occurred on the east banks owing to isolation from Clarence and the roads to Fremantle.

The cottage on the banks of the Coogee Lake was built in c.1890 by some Chinese market gardeners. They originally constructed a two-room cottage of limestone, which was extended by subsequent owners. The Chinese market gardeners used the lake as their water supply for the garden.

The next owner is thought to be Phillip Carrello who had emigrated from Italy in the 1890s. Mr Carrello continued to work the market garden and also extended the house over two stages, first the west rooms and then the kitchen. It is thought that Mr Carrello returned to Italy to live in the 1920s. One of his sons stayed behind to run the market garden but fell onto hard times during the Depression when primary produce prices plummeted. Another son also stayed in Australia. Mr Giuffre thought this Carello son was born in the cottage in c.1900 and died in 1996 at the age of 96 years old.

The market garden remained unworked during some of the 1930s and the 1940s, until it was

purchased by Salvatore Giuffre (Mr Carrello's nephew) in 1950. Mr Giuffre had migrated from Sicily in 1950 and began work in the Fremantle area as a builder. In his spare time and on weekends he worked on the old Carrello property, which was badly overgrown with wild aniseed (fennel). After receiving excellent prices on a bean crop one season, Mr Giuffre decided to turn to market gardening full time. He and some of his family moved to the property in c.1952. In 1956 the rest of the family, accompanied by his wife Carmela, arrived to settle in Cockburn.

Over the years Mr and Mrs Giuffre raised eight children in the cottage and remained there until their death in c.1980 and c.1984 respectively. During their time there they added a rear lean-to containing a toilet and bathroom. The market garden, which was now irrigated by water brought from a well, produced potatoes, celery, beans, lettuce and cucumbers.

During Salvatore Giuffre's time in market gardening, he constructed a very innovative 'picking table'. Heavy and cumbersome vegetables such as cauliflowers were very labour intensive. The motorised cart Mr Giuffre invented could be moved easily around the garden collecting a large number of cauliflowers, which were then returned to the shed for packing. This enabled him to pick on his own without employing extra labour other than his many children and grandchildren who all have memories of working on the property.

After the death of Salvatore Giuffre the market garden continued to be run by one of the sons Vince Giuffre. He was helped by a sister, Ina until later during the 1980s when they purchased a fruit and vegetable shop located opposite the Fremantle Hospital. After a number of years with Ina running the shop and Vince working hard in the garden, Vince was convinced to go and work full time in the shop. Vince and his sister Ina, continued to live in the cottage until he fell ill and passed away in March 2000.

The property was purchased by the Water Corporation as part of the Woodman Point Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade in 2000. After the death of Vince Giuffre the property remained unoccupied.

The house was demolished for a Water Corporation project in 2000. The site of the former home and market garden has been marked with a historical plaque and is now part of a public walkway through the block of land once farmed by the Carrello and Giuffre families.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Carrello family; Giuffre family

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 16997 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

Oral History Interview with Mr and Mrs Giuffre conducted on 4 April 2000 by Cathy Day

Oral History Interview with Mrs Rosa Mastropierro conducted on 4 April 2000 by Cathy Day

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Susan Anthony, Officer of Developmental Services, City of Cockburn

Nigel Prettyman Construction Superintendent, The Woodman Alliance

Gaye Gelok, Public Relations Manager, The Woodman Alliance

Len Mahaljevich and Peter Padovan, community representatives, City of Cockburn Heritage Committee

Mr Eddy Wajon, The Woodman Alliance

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009



Residence, Forrest Road

D Some significance



LGI # 071

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 108 Forrest Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1908

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence, Forrest Road is representative of the Federation Bungalow style in the Hamilton Hill area.

Residence, Forrest Road represents a rural lifestyle no longer practiced in Hamilton Hill.

Residence, Forrest Road is one of few pre-World War I houses in the district that still remains.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Set back from the road on a large property behind a large limestone fence, *Residence, Forrest Road* is a Federation Bungalow with timber walls and a hipped corrugated iron roof. It has wide verandahs under a broken backed roof.

However, much of the building fabric has been replaced with new cladding, there is a new roof, and extensions have been made to the rear and east side (studio and garage). The verandahs are also additions.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Bungalow	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Timber
	Roof	Metal
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic Settlement & Mobility	Settlements
	Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

Hamilton Hill originally was part of a large land grant owned by George Robb. In the 1890s when Perth and Fremantle's population grew rapidly with the gold boom, Robb's land was subdivided into 42 sections and swiftly taken up for rural development. Cereal crops, cattle herds, market gardens and dairies were all established to feed Western Australia's expanding populace. Two of the people who held land in the north of Hamilton Hill were Michael Healy and Septimus Dixon. Hamilton Hill was also home to a number of lime-kilns which were vital for the production of lime for the building industry which was booming at this time.

With a new harbour in Fremantle established just after the turn of the century, the effects of the gold boom and the growth of industry down the coast from Fremantle to Coogee, demand for new residential areas in the Cockburn and Fremantle districts from 1914 onwards, was huge. The Healy and Dixon families both quit their rural landholdings, which allowed the land to be subdivided into urban blocks. The north of Hamilton Hill, which included Clontarf Road, took on the character of a suburb of Fremantle though without some of the same facilities or standard of living.

Berson notes that in this period from 1914-20:

Along Clontarf Road new settlers on the small residential blocks were establishing their homes with very few amenities and with the same pioneering spirit as those on rural holdings... Most people in the locality worked either in Fremantle or at the slaughter yards at Robb Jetty and some still caught the early morning train to Midland Junction to their work at the Railway Workshops. While William Thompson (settled on 2.5 acres in Clontarf Road) and his son John, worked at nights to sink a well, the family carted water from a quarter of a mile away using a yoke, a kerosene tin and a blue enamel bucket that had been the container for a large fruit cake brought with the family on the boat.

In 1999 the owner of the residence said that the house was once the home to the Dixon family. The Dixon family were prominent rural settlers in the Hamilton Hill district and were very influential in development of the region.

The house has been restyled with new extensions, plaster, windows, cladding and roof. The wide verandahs were also added and are not original.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Dixon family
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	Low
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. 16998 -----</div> <div>Register of the National Estate -----</div> <div>National Trust WA -----</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Berson, Michael, <i>Cockburn: The Making of a Community</i> (City of Cockburn, 1978)
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Heritage TODAY Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2009

Dragojevich Residence (fmr)

C Significant



LGI # 072

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 253 Hamilton Road, Coogee

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1920s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dragojevich Residence (fmr) is associated with former residents the Dragojevich family, who built the cottage in the 1920s-30s.

Dragojevich Residence (fmr) is representative of a number of houses built in the interwar period by Slav immigrants who arrived in a steady stream after 1925 to settle in the Cockburn district.

Dragojevich Residence (fmr) has aesthetic significance for its high streetscape value and a number of characteristics of an interwar building valued by the community.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Set on a corner block, *Dragojevich Residence (fmr)* is a small scale limestone and brick cottage. The Symmetrical façade has limestone walls with red brick quoins at the corners, window and door surrounds.

The hipped corrugated roof has a single brick chimney.

An extension is located on the north side.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Federation Free	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone; brick
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision

HISTORY

One of the first settlers in the Coogee district was Wallace Bickley who in 1864 took up the lease of 100 acres on the east bank of Lake Coogee which was later converted to freehold title. Later between 1876 and 1882 Pensioner Guards took up land on the western banks of Lake Coogee. The Guards were granted the land in small lots to eke out their pensions by growing vegetables in the fertile soil around Lake Coogee, which was considered ideal owing to its close proximity to Fremantle and the prison where most of the pensioner guards worked.

Most of the settlement around Lake Coogee was on the western side. Very little development occurred on the east banks owing to isolation from Clarence and the roads to Fremantle. The importance of the Pensioner Guard settlements were not the success (many of the guards and their families did not like the isolation and left to move closer to more urban settlement in Fremantle) but the fact that the soil proved to be fertile. This paved the way for closer and more sustained settlement in the future.

Coogee was further established as a community with the building of a hotel and Post Office in the early 20th century. People were also drawn to the district with racehorse meetings and to live owing to the employment at the nearby Robb Jetty abattoirs.

The announcement of the Cockburn Sound naval base to be built by the Federal Government led to a land boom followed by many proposals for land subdivision in the Coogee district. Much land was resumed for the Henderson Naval Base but owing to World War I the plans were put on hold. Nevertheless, the closer settlement of Coogee can be noted from this time.

This cottage was once the home to the Dragojevich family. It was built in the 1920s-30s period. Since the 1970s it has been the home to the Radonich family. The house is a remnant of Slav families who were attracted to the Spearwood/Coogee district in the 1920s by earlier Slav settlers who worked hard to build a new life in Australia. They worked in the limestone quarries and kilns, established market gardens and supplied labour for the back breaking work of land clearing. Both the Dragojevich and Radonich families arrived in the district in the 1920s.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Dragojevich family
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 16999</i> <i>Register National Estate</i> ----- <i>National Trust WA</i> -----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Peter Padovan and Len Mehaljevich, City of Cockburn Community Heritage Advisors, October 2001 Berson, Michael, <i>Cockburn: The Making of a Community</i> (City of Cockburn, 1978)
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Heritage TODAY Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009

Watsonia Factory (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	073
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	174 Hamilton Road, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	Watson's Foods
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1909-83
DEMOLITION DATE	2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Watsonia Factory was a major employer in Spearwood since 1909.

Watsonia Factory produced food for consumption in Western Australia, and around the world, since 1909.

Watsonia Factory reflected the growth possibilities of a small business into an influential business with leading market shares in the dairy and small goods industries.

Watsonia Factory (site) is associated with the Watson family who were renowned for not only their business acumen but for their philanthropy.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Watsonia Factory was set close to the railway line in Hamilton Road. Over the road from the factory were three cottages (demolished in originally owned by the factory. Foundations of the original 19th century house, Woodlands, can be seen on the north side of the factory.

The Factory was composed of many individual buildings, each of which had a specialist function within the food-manufacturing process. Many changes were made over the years, and no parts of the original factory were evident.

Major extensions to the factory were opened in 1983.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Roof

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Industrial/manufacturing

Dairy/butter or cheese factory

Abattoir

Other

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused

Vacant/unused

HISTORIC THEMES

Occupations

Manufacturing & processing

HISTORY

The *Watsonia Factory* was the creation of Eliza and William Watson. Victorian born William Watson arrived in Fremantle in 1893 with a strong business background. In 1895, he founded Watson's Supply Stores and Luncheon Rooms in High Street, Fremantle. In 1909 he purchased the site in Hamilton Road, Spearwood.

The factory was established next to an old house called Woodlands which was surrounded by a large orchard of fruit trees. Though in a poor state of repair the house was recognised for its potential and renovated as the Watson family home.

Watson's business expanded to include a number of outlets throughout the Perth metropolitan area including Perth City, Cottesloe, Fremantle, Subiaco and Midland. Deliveries were made by horse and cart (now thought to be in Azelia Ley Museum) and then later by truck.

The name *Watsonia* was initially used when Watson was seeking a name for a new blend of butter and margarine. The name *Watsonia* was suggested and registered around 1920.

William and Harold Watson (William's son) predicted the Great Depression with some accuracy and made sure that they had enough liquid assets to get through the difficult times. They did this so successfully that they were able to expand during the depression when many other businesses failed. By the 1930s, 800 pigs a week were being processed and bacon and butter factory units were built at the Hamilton Road factory. At the same time Watson's established an export market in the United Kingdom.

William and Eliza Watson were well known for their philanthropic natures. Watson made sure farmers were paid as well as possible for their pigs, milk or butter and Eliza spent many hours helping families with food parcels or money to get them through hard times.

William Watson was elected to the Federal Parliament seat of Fremantle in 1922. It was at this stage that Harold Watson became the unofficial manager of Watson's Foods. In 1937 William Watson handed over the running of the business to three of his five sons (two, Bill and Bert, were killed in World War I). The three sons carried on the tradition of William Watson's strong personal philosophies. The company continued to forge ahead under the direction of Harold Watson.

During World War II the factory worked around the clock to produce food for the armed forces and the UK. When victory was declared, Watson's supplied Singapore with much of its meat and dairy requirements until Europe had sufficiently recovered.

Thousands of tonnes of canned beef and mutton were also produced and shipped to relieve post war shortages in the United Kingdom. Peace brought new prosperity to Watsonia's and by 1965 the factory had a enviable reputation in the pig processing and dairy goods industries.

Around 1965 George Weston Foods bought the business and injected new capital, the latest production technology and fresh management to reveal a new spectrum of business opportunities. In 1983 the Western Australian Premier, Brian Burke, opened major extensions to the factory. Watson's Foods and its Watsonia brand are still acknowledged as market leaders in the dairy and smallgoods industry.

The place closed in February 2009, and most of the processing equipment has now been removed.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

William Watson; Eliza Watson; Harold Watson

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17000 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Oral History Interview, Harold Watson, conducted by Margaret Howroyd, 1984.

Interview with Jeff Sheridan Employee and Environmental Relations Manager of George Weston Foods Limited. Conducted by Cathy Day, 25 February 2002.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

The site is subject to a Conservation Plan.

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Limestone Office on Bradken (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	074
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 1815 Island (Ocean) Street, North Coogee
OTHER NAME(S)	South Fremantle Foundry; Bradford-Kendall Foundry
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1948
DEMOLITION DATE	c. 2007

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Australian National Industries (ANI) Bradken site had limited historical heritage significance. Though the foundry was the source of employment of many people, the history of the place was not reflected in the built form of the place. The masonry walling had little aesthetic value and did not demonstrate any technical achievement or rarity.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The place was set on an elongated block parallel to the seafront just south of Douro Road, South Fremantle (now North Coogee). The foundry towered over the limestone annexe (office) which was a reception and despatch area.

A concrete paved verandah extended along the northern face of the annexe.

The annexe walls were built from limestone from the paving at ground level to plate height.

The masonry was coursed stretcher ashlar limestone with chamfered face, and there was a high standard of stonemasonry in the construction of the annexe. Facilities of the annexe included toilet, change and lunch amenities.

The buildings were demolished between 2006 and 2007.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	Limestone
Roof	-----
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Industrial/manufacturing Other

CURRENT USE

Residential 6-storey residential
apartment building

HISTORIC THEMES

Occupations Manufacturing &
processing

HISTORY

The Bradford-Kendall foundry was first constructed in c.1948/49. It was built on crown land that was the original site of a lead smelter. Harry Michel supervised the building of the limestone office and steel framed factory. Bradford-Kendall purchased the foundry site in 1955. In the 1960s the foundry was booming. Development in Western Australia, including the standardisation of the railways, the Alcoa Alumina refinery and the North West iron ore industry, led to huge demands on the steel castings produced by the foundry.

In the 1970s ANI and Commonwealth Engineering made competing takeover bids for Bradford-Kendall. Between various counter offers both companies ended up in an owner partnership of the foundry. After two years ANI purchased the whole thing and in December 1974 renamed the foundry side of their business Bradken Consolidated Limited

After purchasing another foundry in Welshpool, ANI decided to consolidate their production on that site. The South Fremantle foundry, which had been employing 180 people, was closed in February 1998. A few employees relocated to the Welshpool foundry but most took redundancy packages.

It has been common architectural practice to provide a single-storey administration annexe along the outer perimeter of large factory, warehouse or showroom buildings. The function of these administration annexes, such as this one, was to provide a reception, orders, dispatch, records and accounting office as well as providing accommodation for site management. In addition toilet, change and lunch facilities were included.

Accordingly these annexes were usually designed to afford a good impression to the visitor. In this instance the administration section was endowed with a fairly mundane lean to roof structure while

the walls of the annexe are very elaborately dressed limestone. The form of the stone dressing is not common. While the walls were not well detailed, the rest of the workmanship was of a fairly high standard.

The buildings were demolished between 2006 and 2007, and the site has been redeveloped for multi-storey residential apartments (the 'Islands').

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Australian National Industries (ANI)

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17001 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Apperly R., Irving R., Reynolds P., *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture* (Angus and Robertson, 1994)

Bob and Jean Miles lived on the Bradken site as caretakers. Mr Miles worked for the company from 1955 until he retired as Caretaker-Manager in the mid-1980s. Oral History conducted by Cathy Day, 9 September 1999

Beverley Campbell was first employed by Bradford-Kendall in 1967; she still worked for the company in 1999. Oral History conducted by Cathy Day, 9 September 1999.

Kelvin Ross worked for over thirty years as a Manager at Bradken. He retired when the foundry closed in 1998. Oral History conducted by Cathy Day, 10 September 1999

Certificate of Title Deeds 1955.

Peter Bradford has apparently kept a dossier on the company's history. He has not yet been contacted.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

A number of archival photographs taken prior to demolition of the buildings (2003) are held by the City of Cockburn.

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY



1965 Aerial Photograph of Bradken-Kendall Foundry

South Fremantle power station

A

Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	075
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 3 Robb Street, North Coogee (formerly Hamilton Hill)
OTHER NAME(S)	
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1946-51

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

South Fremantle Power Station demonstrates the strong expression of a structure specifically designed for an industrial process.

South Fremantle Power Station is a good example of an Art Deco industrial structure, being the largest one to be built in Western Australia.

South Fremantle Power Station housed the first major power generating equipment in the State specifically designed to generate alternating current at the Australian and British Standard Frequency of 50 Hz.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

South Fremantle Power Station is a high-volume, steel framed building, representing a late Art Deco industrial design.

The external steel frame is clad in concrete rendered and painted with a predominantly vertical window treatment continuous between levels in the recessed bays between columns. Steel window frames throughout are clear glazed.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Art Deco	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Concrete
	Roof	Concrete
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Governmental	Power Station
CURRENT USE	Vacant / unused	Vacant / unused
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Community services & utilities
	Outside influences	Water, power, & major transport routes

HISTORY

Construction of *South Fremantle Power Station* commenced in 1946. The Minister for Electricity, David Brand, officially opened it in June 1951. *South Fremantle Power Station* worked in conjunction with the East Perth Power Station to supply the Metropolitan area with power.

Much of the machinery in the Power Station was designed and manufactured in England.

A major fire occurred at the power station in 1954. Though only structural damage occurred, the fire was the catalyst to the change from coal to oil fuel for the station. During the mid-1970s however, *South Fremantle Power Station* reverted back to coal.

In the 1980s extensions to the Muja Power Station, located near the coal supplies at Collie, led to the closure of both the East Perth and South Fremantle Power Stations. As production of electricity had become uneconomical at these sites, East Perth closed in 1981 and South Fremantle in 1985.

Since 1994 the Power Station has had its plant and equipment removed and the workshops, amenities building, canteen and ash pump chamber have been transferred or demolished. A part of the contract for readying the building for any future occupancy was the removal of all asbestos materials.

Although a number of proposals have been made for the building, including hotel or marine museum, continued deterioration is the only prospect unless a useful tenancy can be achieved.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----
CONDITION	Fair



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

INTEGRITY

Poor

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 03381 Interim 28/10/1997

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Heritage Council of Western Australia assessment documentation for South Fremantle Power Station.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Cockburn War Memorial

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

076

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Cnr Rockingham Road & Carrington Street, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

1922, moved to this position c.1960s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cockburn War Memorial has streetscape value in its prominent setting on the corner of Rockingham Road and Carrington Street.

Cockburn War Memorial is a historic marker of the people of Cockburn's service in World War I and World War II

Cockburn War Memorial is an important centre for Anzac Day celebrations.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Cockburn War Memorial is situated on prominent corner of Rockingham Road and Carrington Street, located in the grounds of the Memorial Hall which was built in memory of the World War I soldiers in

1925.

It is a polished stone needle obelisk, raised on round brick paved area, and surrounded by low growing landscaped garden. When it was moved from its original site in Sussex Street, a new plinth was added.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	-----
	Roof	-----
	Other	Granite
ORIGINAL USE	Monument/cemetery	Monument
CURRENT USE	Monument/cemetery	Monument
HISTORIC THEMES	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

The Cockburn War Memorial was erected in 1922 at a site in Sussex Street, Spearwood. During the 1970s the memorial was moved to a more prominent setting situated on the corner of Rockingham Road and Carrington Street in the grounds of the Memorial Hall (built 1925).

The relocation of the memorial was the idea of the Secretary of the Shore of Cockburn, Eugene Edwards. He suggested that the nearby Memorial Hall could then be placed under the jurisdiction of the RSL, although this plan never came to fruition.

Because of the weight of the memorial, the obelisk was cut from its base and placed on a new pedestal.

The memorial is used as the centre of Cockburn's Anzac Parades and ceremonies and the gardens are maintained by the City of Cockburn.

Additional commemorative information has been added to the memorial since its original erection in 1922. On each side of the four-sided obelisk there is engraved information stating:

Side 1

The Great War 1914-1919

Erected by residents of Spearwood 1922

Side 2

The Brave

FH Allen, CH Allen, WJ Anderson, T Blampey, H Baynes, LA Brown, RD Brewer, A Clelland, F, Chambers, EJ Costello, WS Dodd, C De Vries, HE Ellement, AW Follington, P Hawkes, WF Johnson, A Patterson, E Patterson, CJ Smart, D Smart, WJ Straughair, GW Ward, AD Ward, C Waller, Sister E Follington

Side 3

The Heroic Dead, their name liveth for evermore (1914-1919)

AJ Button, N Bischoff, S Bischoff, A Cox, V Ellement, R Straughair, G Straughair, W Watson, H Watson

Side 4

The Heroic Dead 1939-1945



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

FM Chum, W Dellar, EJ Follington, AN Headland, KJ Howell, AE Gosch, J Gosch

To mark the 75th anniversary of Remembrance Day a plaque was added to the War Memorial on 11 November 1993.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 15692 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (City of Cockburn, 1978)

O'Brien Planning Consultants, City of Cockburn Municipal Heritage Inventory, September 1997

Oral History information of Wally Hagan City of Cockburn resident since 1923. Interview by Cathy Day, 7 April 2002.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Residence, Ivicevitch/Miyat

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 077

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 462 Rockingham Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1928

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence, Ivicevitch/Miyat has high streetscape value and is a fine example of a stone and brick house built in the interwar period (c.1915-40).

Residence, Ivicevitch/Miyat is representative of residences built during this period by Slav immigrants who were attracted to the Cockburn district for the market gardening potential.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Set back from Rockingham Road behind a low limestone fence on a large suburban block, *Residence, Ivicvitch/Miyat* is an interwar residence with strong design influences from Federation period.

The place has a symmetrical facade, with walls of limestone block and red brick quoins around doors, corners and windows. The verandah under the main roof is on three sides of the house, and is raised on limestone footings with a concrete floor with solid wooden verandah posts.

The hipped corrugated iron roof has a single unadorned brick chimney.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Interwar California Bungalow	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Other brick; limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Residential
		Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements
		Immigration, emigration & refugees

HISTORY

This house was initially the home of Ivan and Katie Ivicvitch. It was built by Ivan around 1928. Ivan was a stonemason by trade and also worked in the local lime kilns. He passed away in 1932 leaving his widow Katie living in the house.

Ivan Miyat was born in 1903. In 1928, at the age of 25, he immigrated to Australia from Croatia. Owing to his initial language problems he had to work in labouring jobs including bush clearing, cutting railway sleepers, farming and gold mining. Ivan worked in the mining industry for eight years, leaving him a legacy of dust in his lungs which prevented him from serving in World War II. Miyat arrived in Perth to work in the trucking business but split from his partners 'when everyone wanted to be boss'. He met and married Katie Ivicvitch c.1938.

Ivan and Katie continued to live in the house Ivicvitch built and raised their daughter there. Ivan grew flowers commercially on the five acres that surrounded the house. He specialised in blue irises, carnations, zinnias and calendulas.

Cockburn's urban sprawl put pressure on the market gardening areas of Spearwood and Munster resulting in the subdivision of many rural properties for residential building blocks. The Miyats excised land around their house for housing development. In 1994 Katie Miyat passed away leaving Ivan to continue living at the house. At the age of 98, Ivan was still growing flowers and vegetables for his own consumption.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Ivicevitich Family Ivan and Katie Miyat
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 17003</i> ----- <i>Register National Estate</i> ----- <i>National Trust WA</i> -----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Oral History with Ivan Miyat who has lived in the house since c.1938, interview by Cathy Day, 10 October 2001
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Heritage TODAY Eddie Marcus, History Now
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009

Residence, Novak/Separovich (site)

D Some significance



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	078
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	4 Newton Street, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c.1932
DEMOLITION DATE	c. 2002

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residence, Novak/Separovich (site) has historic value as a part of the development of the Spearwood area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The former Novak/Separovich home was a rendered brick cottage and corrugated iron shed. Both buildings were Australian Vernacular in design and were located on the west end of the 1207 sqm. The

house had two small windows either side of the door. A garage connected to the north end of the house and was under the main roof which was of gabled corrugated iron. The property was in the middle of an urban setting. The house was set on a block totally devoid of any landscaping.

Entry to the house was through an exposed front door (the verandah had been removed). This led straight into the lounge room and on the right was a bedroom. In the lounge room was a trap door that led down cement stairs to a cellar. Access to the cellar could also be gained from an external point in the south wall. To the rear of the house was a dining area and kitchen. A bathroom was added on to the rear under a skillion roof. The garage under the main roof was enclosed by corrugated iron doors (not securely fixed). At the rear of the property was an outside toilet. The corrugated iron shed was located on the south side of the house.

The house and garage were in a deteriorating condition. Internally some of the render was falling away and ceilings were sagging. The garage doors were not hinged correctly and were unsafe, as the doors fell forward when unlatched. Though the scale of the extensions had not changed the integrity of the house, the finishes and the removal of the front verandah compromised the authenticity of the house.

The shed was a single rectangular structure with corrugated iron walls. It was divided into two storage and packing spaces. The integrity of the shed was high.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Vernacular	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Rendered brick
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement	Residential Settlement
	People	Local Heroes and Battlers

HISTORY

The Novak/Separovich house was a brick and corrugated iron building constructed in Australian Vernacular style. The place was built in Spearwood c.1932 for Spiro and Katie Novak.

The Spearwood district was part of the earliest land grants in the Swan River Colony, granted to Thomas Peel in December 1829. Peel an early entrepreneur, proposed that a township to be known as Clarence be established at Woodman Point. Early maps show the Clarence Town site occupying the area between Cockburn Sound and Lake Coogee. Peel brought 490 settlers with him from England on the Gilmore in order to establish his new colony. Owing to a series of disasters and mistiming the settlement was abandoned within three years, leaving approximately sixty graves behind. These are located in the sand dunes between Woodman Point and Lake Coogee. (Exact location unknown)

Despite the failure of Clarence the best potential for settlement was the Spearwood Basin – the land between the coastal limestone ridge and the inland chain of lakes, Beeliar Wetlands. Large pastoral leases were obtained in the 1860s which prevented closer settlement of the area until the 1890s when the large land holdings began to be subdivided into smaller parcels.

During the gold rush years, after gold was discovered in various parts of WA, Spearwood was settled

by small landowners including the Smart and Mell families. George Smart and John Mell established market gardens and orchards.

During the period 1890 to 1914 a small community grew in the Spearwood area, the increased population partly owing to a vigorous State immigration policy.

Establishing a property at Spearwood was hard work as the land often supported large stands of tuart trees and stone that needed clearing. However, settlement became widespread as market gardening was recognised as a commercial proposition on the land. Market gardeners grew marrows, beetroot, pumpkin and beans as well as developing orchards of fruit trees.

Between 1911 and 1929 Cockburn was strongly influenced by an influx of Slav migrants. Spiro Novak and George Separovich were part of this influx.

The Slav settlers at Spearwood were the last of the major groups who came to the Cockburn district to work on the land, and as such they marked a watershed in the settlement of the District.

Spiro Novak was a man of many interests. He worked as a woodcutter in the south of Western Australia, as a market gardener and also held a partnership (with Ante Zuvella) in owning and operating a large limestone quarry on the Winterfold Estate. Novak also had a good relationship with fellow Slav immigrant, Jeri Separovich, who helped build his house in Rockingham Road.

The house appeared to have remained in the hands of the Novak family until 1973. In 1981 it was sold to Ivan Separovich the son of Jeri Separovich. The house and outbuildings were demolished in 2001, and the site has been redeveloped with a single-storey residence. A photographic record of this property is held by the City of Cockburn.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Spiro & Katie Novak; Jeri Separovich

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17004

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

City of Cockburn Property File for 390 Rockingham Road, Spearwood

Berson, Michael, Cockburn: The Making of a Community (City of Cockburn, 1978)

Oral History of Peter Padovan (Member of City of Cockburn Heritage Advisory Group) Interview conducted by Cathy Day of Heritage TODAY December 2000

Cultural Heritage in the Project Area of Woodman Point and Lake Coogee, prepared for The Woodman Alliance 31 March 2000

O'Brien Planning Consultants, City of Cockburn Municipal



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Heritage Inventory, September 1997

Certificate of Title Deeds and Rates Books information
supplied by City of Cockburn

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

A Photographic Archival Record is held by the City of
Cockburn.

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

Randwick Stables

A

Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	079
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	24 Rockingham Road, Hamilton Hill
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1923

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Randwick Stables has strong streetscape value and landmark qualities. The built elements have rustic charm and the interior of the house is of particular aesthetic interest.

The cottage and stables represents the large number of registered stables that operated in the Cockburn region in the first half of the 20th century when the area played an integral role in the development of the state's horse racing industry. The place is a fine and rare remaining example of small stables in an urban environment.

Randwick Stables is associated with local South Fremantle racing identities and trainers Frederic 'Jack'

Marks, Sol Marks and Jimmy Banks.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Randwick Stables comprises a series of paddocks, a timber framed cottage, stables, laundry, water closet.

Two palms flank the front entrance, and the house is timber framed, clad with weatherboards.

The main roof is hipped, corrugated iron, with a rear lean-to with a skillion roof. Verandahs enclose three sides of the house. The verandah has a bull nosed roof and is supported by stop chamfered posts. The whole verandah is infilled with lattice.

The stables located at the rear of the property are based on an L-shaped plan.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Federation Bungalow

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Limestone

Roof

Corrugated iron

Other

Other render

ORIGINAL USE

Farming/pastoral

Stable

CURRENT USE

Farming/pastoral

Stable

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility

Land allocation & subdivision

Social & civic activities

Sport, recreation & entertainment

HISTORY

Randwick Stables comprises a series of paddocks, a timber framed bungalow, stables, laundry stone well, water closet and metal clad stables constructed for Frederick Charles John 'Jack' Marks, a member of the prominent horse racing Marks family.

At the turn of the century South Fremantle and the northern parts of Cockburn like Hamilton Hill became the location of semi-rural industries such as market gardening and horse racing stables. In the early 1900s Lot 4 of Cockburn Sound Location 5 was subdivided and lots 23, 24 and 27 were transferred to 'Jack' Marks in 1924.

Horse racing played an integral role in the development of South Fremantle and Hamilton Hill with the first horse races in the Swan River Colony held at South Beach on 3 October 1833. Horse stables were a characteristic feature in residential areas located near South Beach. At the height of the horse racing industry it is believed 400 horses were stabled in the area and trained at South Beach. Thus trainers and jockeys such as the Marks family became well known identities.

Jack and Amy Marks went to live in Kalgoorlie in 1917. Jack was joining his three brothers Bill, Sol and Percy who were already involved in horse racing on the Eastern Goldfields of WA. Jack and Amy lived in Kalgoorlie until they moved to South Fremantle with their three children.

Family history has it that as Jack was unable to sell his house at Cheetham Street, Kalgoorlie, he dismantled the timber house and transported it by train to his newly purchased property in Rockingham Road. After the four roomed cottage was reconstructed a verandah was added on three

sides of the building. A wash house was erected and a well dug to the north-west of the main house.

Like his brothers Jack began to work in South Fremantle as a horse trainer. To this end an L-shaped stable was constructed to the rear of the main house. Of limestone random rubble construction, the stable comprised six horse stalls and a jockey and tack room, which was tin lined with wooden floor boards.

On 1 April 1926 Jack Marks died and ownership of the property was transferred to his wife Amy and then subsequently to his brother Sol Marks. Sol did not appear to take up residence at the property but continued to operate the stable. In 1927-28 the property and business was registered as Randwick Stables.

Randwick Stables was sold to John Egan of West Perth who was registered as its owner on 15 April 1930. From then until 1939 the Collett family occupied the property. Joseph Collett was a trainer associated with the trotting industry. Egan moved into the house at Randwick Stables in 1939 but did not train horses full time. He kept a couple of horses and rented out stalls to trainers in the area.

In 1950-51 Mrs Florence Mary Banks is recorded as the owner of Randwick Stables. Her husband Jimmy Banks trained Beau Vasse from the stables and this horse won the 1950 Perth Cup. It is believed the winnings of the Perth Cup were used to purchase the stables, although Mary Banks is not officially registered as the owner of the property until 1960. Mrs Banks in her history of Randwick Stables recalled that 'some good horses were stabled there'.

James Ronald Banks and Merilyn Banks were registered as the owners of Lot 25 a portion of the Randwick Stables property in 1964. According to Main Roads WA the transfer was a wedding gift for James Banks. Further land was transferred in 1969 leaving the Randwick Stables property comprising of Lots 23,24,26 and 27 this continues to be the case in 2002. Physical evidence shows that renovation work was carried out to the main house c. 1950-60s.

In 1999 the banks sold *Randwick stables* to the Main Roads WA. The purchase of the property by Main Roads was part of a scheme for a road highway network.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Marks Brothers; Mary and Jimmy Banks

CONDITION

Fair to good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 09242

Permanent 14/05/2002

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

10/09/2001

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

HCWA assessment documentation for *Randwick Stables*

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Lanza's Old Place

C Significant



LGI # 080

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 511 Rockingham Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1940s

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lanza's Old Place is a good example of a stone and brick house built in the interwar or early post-war period.

Lanza's Old Place is representative of residences built during this period by European immigrants who were attracted to the Cockburn district for the market gardening potential.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Lanza's Old Place is set back from Rockingham Road behind native trees. The symmetrical residence is built from limestone blocks with brick quoins on corners and windows and door surrounds. It has a hipped tiled roof, a verandah under the main roof with natural timber support posts, and verandahs shade four walls of the place.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Vernacular	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Other Tile
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation & subdivision
		Immigration, emigration & refugees

HISTORY

Lanza's Old Place is one of the few remaining houses in the Munster area that still obviously shows its connections with the district's rural past. The house is set on 3.5 acres of land and is part of a whole host of past development including sheds and workshops and an earlier cottage (now transformed into a larger home).

The limestone and brick house at the front of the property is thought to be the third residence built on this block. Originally there was a timber cottage on the south side of the houses that stand in 2002. The second residence situated behind the *Lanza's Old Place* is a c.1906 rubble limestone cottage that, throughout the 1990s was renovated and extended. The renovations and extensions took approximately seven years to complete as most of the work was done by the family. All the old internal features of this residence were salvaged and refurbished from other old buildings, such as the art deco windows in the kitchen which came from the old Mt Pleasant Post Office.

The building of Lanza's old house at the front of the property is thought to have been started in the 1940s. Lanza, who had immigrated to Australia before World War II designed and constructed the initial two rooms as a present to his Italian bride. (Lanza had returned to Italy to bring back a wife, so he must have thought a decent home was necessary enticement.) Lanza later extended the house.

Lanza was an active member of the community. A successful market gardener, he saw the possibilities of life in Australia and encouraged many people to travel from Italy to Western Australia by personally sponsoring their migration. It is believed that after Lanza's death his wife and daughter returned to Italy.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Lanza family; Heather & John Smedley
CONDITION	Good



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17005 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community*
(City of Cockburn, 1978)

Oral History from owners Heather and John Smedley,
interview by Cathy Day, 7 April 2002

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

C. Y. O'Connor Statue

C Significant



LGI # 081

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION South Beach, North Coogee (formerly Hamilton Hill)

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 2001

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

C. Y. O'Connor Statue, commemorating his suicide at South Beach, has aesthetic, historic, representative, social and rarity cultural heritage significance. The bronze statue is a moving, fine and rare example of public art that is an important reminder of O'Connor's tragic last moments.

C. Y. O'Connor Statue is associated with C. Y. O'Connor, who made a significant contribution to engineering in Western Australia.

C. Y. O'Connor Statue is associated with the long-standing practice of horse training in Cockburn.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A bronze statue, depicting a man on a horse, in the ocean approximately 30 metres from the beach.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Roof

Other

Bronze

ORIGINAL USE

Monument/cemetery

Monument

CURRENT USE

Monument/cemetery

Monument

HISTORIC THEMES

People

Local heroes & battlers

HISTORY

The memorial to C. Y. O'Connor offshore at South Beach is a monument to an influential personality in Western Australia's history. O'Connor was closely associated with South Beach as he often rode his horse along this stretch of beach. O'Connor was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of Western Australia becoming leader and initiator of a large government works program. O'Connor's biographer indicated that the economic stability of Western Australia in the 1890s when the Eastern States suffered a recession, was partly owing to 'the appointment of O'Connor as Engineer-In-Chief and his insistence that the principles of efficiency and economy be observed'. O'Connor was known for two major projects in Western Australia the Fremantle Harbour and the Mundaring to Kalgoorlie water pipeline.

The harbour at Fremantle was an important project to Western Australia as the absence of safe anchorages had led to Fremantle becoming a secondary port to Albany. After long discussions, O'Connor's plan of removing the rock bar from the mouth of the Swan River and constructing wharves along the river banks was adopted. Work commenced in 1892 and continued until 1900 when the first steamer entered and berthed at the new port.

The second major engineering feat of O'Connor saw the construction of a reservoir at Mundaring in the hills outside Perth and a pipeline to the goldfields through which water was pumped at a number of stations.

On 10 March 1902 O'Connor, aged 59, tragically rode his horse into the water off South Beach and shot himself. The monument to O'Connor was sculpted by Tony Jones and put in place at an unveiling ceremony in 2001. About 30 descendants of O'Connor gathered at the unveiling of the bronze statue. The location of the statue recognises not just the scene of his suicide but his close association with the horse training that still occurs on South Beach in 2002. At the time of the unveiling a temporary plaque was placed on the beach however, owing to its fragility it has since been washed away. A number of people have requested that interpretative material for this monument be placed nearby to benefit the many visitors to the beach.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

Tony Jones

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

C. Y. O'Connor

CONDITION

Good



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS*HCWA No. 17006* -----*Register National Estate* -----*National Trust WA* -----**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Stannage, C. T. (ed), *A New History of Western Australia* (UWA Press, 1981)

Correspondence between Lorna M. Frame and City of Cockburn and City of Fremantle July-August 2001, concerning signage for the CY O'Connor Memorial

Banks, Jimmy, 'South Beach: A Personal History', two pages of typed notes, c. 2001

Tauman, Merab, 'The Chief C. Y. O'Connor', *West Australian*, 19 June 1999

Information supplied in a proposal to HCWA to nominate South Beach to the State Register of Heritage Places, prepared by Alison Bolas 2002

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage Today, August 2004

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

South Beach

A

Exceptional significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	082
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	South Beach, North Coogee (formerly Hamilton Hill)
OTHER NAME(S)	South Beach Horse Exercise Area
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	Utilised since 1833

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The beach remains an important part of the natural coastline surrounding Cockburn Sound.

This particular stretch of beach has many associations with the horse racing community and represents a continuous link with the past. The beach is still used as a horse beach as horses from Randwick Stables are still walked to the beach along the same routes they have taken since the 1920s.

The memorials were erected to commemorate the historical significance of South Beach and to emphasise the links with C. Y. O'Connor and the horse racing industry.

The beach is a representative of a unique aspect of the history of the Cockburn and Fremantle area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

South Beach is a managed coastal landscape of tracks, parks, beach facilities, groynes, public art, fenced and unfenced tracks, dune vegetation and re-vegetation, and a beach with archaeological remains. It was the site of the first official horse race in WA in October 1833 and has been used for exercise and training of horses, both recreational and sporting, in particular horse racing from that time to the present.

The Beach is the site of two monuments, one to C. Y. O'Connor and the other to horses. The horse monument is situated in front of old South Fremantle Power Station, and depicts seven riders on seven horses. The C. Y. O'Connor monument is situated in the ocean and depicts O'Connor on a horse.

ORIGINAL USE	Social/recreational	Other
CURRENT USE	Social/recreational	Other
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Racial contact & interaction Aboriginal Occupation
	Transport & communications	River & sea transport
	Social & civic activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment
	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars
	People	Famous & infamous people Local heroes & battlers Early settlers Aboriginal people

HISTORY

South Beach is a well-used public beach marked by two bronze monuments depicting the connections between the beach and the horse racing/training industry (artist Anne Neil) and C. Y. O'Connor's final ride and suicide site (artist Tony Jones). The beach was first used as a horse racing 'track' on 3 October 1833 only four years after the foundation of the Swan River Colony. The contestants in the race were imported Timor Ponies. The field of seven raced twice around a half mile course for a purse of five sovereigns.

On 10 March 1902 C. Y. O'Connor rode into the water off South Beach and shot himself.

In World War I the 10th Light Horse Group was camped at Woodman Point. They trained on the beach from Woodman Point to Robb Jetty.

The following memories of South Beach were written by Jimmy Banks a horse trainer that has lived in the Cockburn or South Fremantle district for many decades:

My memory of South Beach goes back to the early 1930s. South Beach at this time was the most popular and safest beach for children in the metropolitan area. Summer time saw the beach full with young families enjoying a long stretch of white sand, grassed areas large shady trees and a shallow beach for children to safely swim. It also had, unique from other local beaches, a shark proof swimming area. The shark proof net ran from alongside the

jetty and enclosed a large area that was well lit at night. I learned to swim by dog paddling around it.

There was a railway station there and loads of people would arrive by train to enjoy a day's swimming and on hot nights to enjoy the benefits of a sea breeze. It was also connected to East Fremantle by tram. A big attraction was the carnival atmosphere with side shows, merry-go-rounds and various other amusements. There was a two storey wooden structure called a hydrodome where cool drinks, lollies, ice-creams and snacks could be bought. It also contained change rooms and dances were held regularly.

The railway station provided the racing people and their horses a means of transport to the race meetings. The horses were loaded and taken to both metropolitan and country racecourses. The station held great fascination for me, as I was horse mad. The Irish Police Sergeant was always chasing my mates and I away, and many a time I felt his big hand giving me a good smack on my bottom, but it didn't deter us as we were back as soon as the coast was clear.

Not far from the beach the horses that pulled Manford's lorries were stabled and on Sundays we boys were privileged to take these gentle giants to South beach for a swim. Racehorse trainers in the Fremantle district used South Beach as a great working facility. Horses from stables in Fremantle, White Gum Valley, East Fremantle, Hamilton Hill and South Fremantle were regularly worked there with excellent results. From James Rocks to Robb Jetty was a straight 6.5-7 furlong and if the tide was out the horses could gallop four to five abreast (of course this was before the building of the South Fremantle Power Station Place, Record Number 75). After they were worked the horses were given a quick dip in the ocean before returning home, of course the horses were walked to and from the beach as floats were non-existent in those days.

Further history recalled about South Beach includes the recollection that there were a number of pensioners living near the beach in roughly built shacks. The shacks were built from material located at the tip and the people relied on ground water from wells. The shacks were located at the south end of the beach near the old smelters and hence the nick name Smelters Camp. People from outside the district that came to the beach included people from the goldfields that made South Beach their annual holiday destination to stay at boarding houses close to the beach. The Midland Railway Workshop also held their annual picnic at South Beach.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

10th Light Horse Regiment; Arthur Bowden; Atkinson, Jeffrey, Duggan, Cridland, Johnson, Banks & Patterson families; Billy Dillon; C. Y. O'Connor; J. J. Miller and the Miller family; Jack Collinson; Jim Cockell and his son, Jack; Ted Temby; Marks brothers

CONDITION

INTEGRITY

AUTHENTICITY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 16120	Permanent 30/03/2007
Register National Estate	-----
National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Banks, Jimmy, 'South Beach: A Personal History' (unpublished, c.2001)

Tauman, Merab, 'The Chief C.Y. O'Connor', *West Australian*, 19 June 1999



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Alison Bolas, Information supplied to HCWA, 2002

Terry Patterson, interview by Cathy Day, 8 April 2002

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Peace Park

C Significant



LGI # 083

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Spearwood Avenue West, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1986

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Peace Park is associated with the City of Cockburn's policy of encouraging proactive associations with the people of Japan.

Peace Park is an attractive green space in the middle of a residential area.

Peace Park is physically associated with the War Memorial at Beale Park, and together they serve as a reminder of the consequences of war.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Peace Park is a park covered in a species of small conifers that provide a dense forest like appearance. It is set opposite Beale Park, which holds a War Memorial for all those people involved in wars since World War II.

An avenue of trees down Spearwood Avenue were individually planted by various representatives from the Japanese Consulate or the City of Cockburn marking Hiroshima Day.

ORIGINAL USE	Monument/cemetery	Monument
	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
CURRENT USE	Monument/cemetery	Monument
	Park/reserve	Park/reserve
HISTORIC THEMES	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

Peace Park was an initiative of the City of Cockburn recognising the need for an association with modern Japan. The park is thought to be the idea of Cockburn's Head Gardener, Laurie Murnane. *Peace Park* was opened with a commemoration ceremony on 1 July 1986. The tree planting ceremony was performed by the Vice Consul for Japan, Mr T. Otani. Subsequently trees were planted each year in August until 1989 to mark Hiroshima Day, the day the nuclear bombs were dropped on Hiroshima.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	Laurie Murnane
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Mr T. Otani, Vice Consul for Japan
CONDITION	Good
INTEGRITY	High
AUTHENTICITY	High

OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 15694	
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Oral History, Wally Hagan, Cockburn resident since 1923, interview conducted by Cathy Day, 7 April 2002
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ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Heritage TODAY
	Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
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DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2009
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RSL War Memorial

C Significant



LGI # 084

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Beale Park, Spearwood Avenue West, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1994

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

RSL War Memorial has physical and historical links with the original War Memorial in Spearwood which is now at the Memorial Hall site on the corner of Carrington Street and Rockingham Road.

RSL War Memorial is representative of places that remind society of those who have served their country at war.

Beale Park is has a physical connections with Peace Park across the road.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

RSL War Memorial is a simple needle obelisk on a stepped plinth, situated in a park setting surrounded by grass. The Memorial is situated in the corner of Beale Park in Spearwood, and has a brass plaque stating:

Dedicated to all personnel of the Australian Defence Force who have served their country since World War II. LEST WE FORGET. 18th November 1994.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Other

Common brick; sandstone

ORIGINAL USE

Monument/cemetery

Monument

CURRENT USE

Monument/cemetery

Monument

HISTORIC THEMES

Outside influences

World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

The Vietnam Veterans of the Cockburn Branch of the RSL initiated the memorial to recognise all the people who have served in wars since World War II, including the Korean and Vietnam Wars. It was dedicated on the 18 November 1994.

This site was selected as the Memorial sits on the base of a memorial now situated at the corner of Carrington St and Rockingham Road. Italia Limestone Co, Bibra Lake, donated the material for the sculpting of the memorial as well as the funds for the construction. Each eve of ANZAC Day, a ceremony is held at the new memorial to remember the service people of Vietnam and Korea.

Beale Park was named after Allan Beale. Allan was a champion soccer player for the Spearwood Rovers and played in the Western Australian Football League in the 1940s for South Fremantle.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Vietnam Veterans Group, Cockburn Branch of RSL

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

High

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 15693

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Oral History, Wally Hagan, Cockburn resident since 1923.
Interview conducted by Cathy Day, 7 April 2002.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009



Tuart Tree, Henderson (site)

T Heritage tree(s)



REMOVED FROM SITE

LGI # 085

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lot 32 (No. 39) Success Way, Henderson (Formerly Lot 125 Anderson Road, Henderson)

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Site only

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The subject tree was a Tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and was estimated to be 50 years of age. A farmhouse was once located under this tree.

HISTORY

This area once formed part of the Anderson estate. The Anderson family have been connected with the area since the 1890s when Alexander Anderson and his family occupied the abandoned property of Pensioner Guard, John Hyland.

For many years the land was worked by descendants of Alexander Anderson for market gardens and fruit orchards. However the area has been developed as the Henderson Support Industry Precinct, and therefore very little of the original historic fabric of the area remains.

CONDITION

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17007 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Paperbark Trees, Beenyup Rd

T

Heritage tree(s)



LGI #

086

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Beenyup Road (between Bartram & Tapper), Atwell

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The paperbarks provide an aesthetically pleasing tree lined avenue within a new residential development area. There are no similar features anywhere else in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

There are up to 200 paperbark trees (*Melaleuca Rhaphiophylla*) along the roadside (both sides) of Beenyup Road in Atwell. The trees range from approximately 20 to 40 years of age and are generally in

good condition.

Subdivision approval granted to construct a housing development on either side of Beenyup Road required the developers to leave the remnant paperbarks intact.

The paperbarks provide an aesthetically pleasing tree lined avenue within a new residential development area.

HISTORY

Beenyup Road was one of the first roads constructed by the Jandakot Districts Road Board before its disbandment in 1871. The road has seen numerous upgrades over the years. One of the distinguishing features of the portion of Beenyup road between Tapper Road and Gibbs Road are the paperbark trees which line the roadside.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17008 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arboriculturalist's report.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009



Aerial photo showing location of the trees (Photo supplied by City of Cockburn)

Tuart Trees, Woodman Point

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 087

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION R49220 Cockburn Road, Munster

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The trees are of a significant age and size.

Their relation to the Woodman Point Quarantine Station (Place No. 50) and the Explosives Magazines (Place No. 14) makes them a significant historical feature.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

There are numerous Tuarts within the Reserve which are in very good condition and are estimated to be 100 years of age or more. However, the trees which have been studied for this listing are fronting



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Cockburn Road and are within close proximity to two old caretaker's cottages (Place No. 68 Watchman's Residence) for the former munitions site.

HISTORY

This area was once part of the Woodman Point Magazine/explosives storage depot. It was first constructed at the turn of the 20th Century and was in use throughout WWI and WWII up until it was closed in 1983.

Similarly, the Woodman Point Quarantine Station was in operation from 1886 until 1979 when it was closed and the land vested with the Recreation Camps & Reserves Board. The Tuarts on this Reserve, particularly those fronting Cockburn Road are part of this historic fabric of the area.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17009 -----
Register National Estate -----
National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY
Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Moreton Bay Fig Trees

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 088

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Cockburn Road, North Coogee (formerly Hamilton Hill)

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

An historic connection exists with these Fig trees as they are the only reminder of the areas past use, apart from the Robb Jetty Chimney.

It is also unusual to have trees of this type lining a main road through the City.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Approximately 25 Moreton Bay fig trees which are around 50 years of age. The trees run parallel to



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

Cockburn Road and start at the Mactaggart Cove/Cockburn Road intersection.

The trees are in good condition despite redevelopment of the area in 1993, and their proximity to Cockburn Road.

HISTORY

The stand of Moreton Bay fig trees was once part of the Robb Jetty abattoir complex. The abattoir was closed in 1993 after being in operation for nearly one hundred years.

Numerous landmarks give an indication that the area once supported the well-known abattoir, such as the Robb Jetty Chimney (see Place No. 63: Robb Jetty Chimney) and these Moreton Bay fig trees.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17010 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Four Norfolk Pine Trees

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI #

089

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

104 Forrest Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Four Norfolk Pine Trees* are fine examples of Norfolk Island Pines.

The *Four Norfolk Pine Trees* have aesthetic significance as a landmark feature in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The site contains four Norfolk Island Pine trees (*Arancaria Heterophylla*) of varying sizes. The largest is estimated to be approximately 70 years of age. All of the trees are considered to be in good condition

despite changes to their surroundings with the group housing development in 1995.

HISTORY

The land was cleared sometime in the 1940s and a single bungalow constructed on the lot. It is uncertain as to whether the Norfolk Island pines were already in existence at the time of this 1940s development.

In 1995 Council supported the rezoning of the property to allow the construction of a 13 unit group housing site, on the proviso that the Norfolk Pines were retained. Subsequently development and subdivision approval for the grouped dwellings required the retention and preservation of the four Norfolk Island Pines on the site.

Between 1995 and 1996 the dwelling on the site was removed and the land was redeveloped with grouped dwellings, with the four Norfolk Island Pines incorporated into the common property and courtyard areas.

An arborculturalist's report that was prepared by Arborcare at the time of development is held by the City of Cockburn.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17011 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2011

Norfolk Island Pine Trees

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 090

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Goldsmith Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) ----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) ----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

These four Norfolk Island Pine trees are unusual in that they are planted within the road reserve and in front of several different properties. It is possible that the land was once connected to the Old Methodist Church, meaning that there could be an historic connection with these trees.

The trees have aesthetic significance as a landmark feature in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The four Norfolk Island Palm trees are estimated to be 60-70 years of age and are generally in good

condition.

HISTORY

The trees appear to have formed part of a row of six Norfolk Pines in front of a former landholding that was bound by trees in 1953, and subsequently subdivided into three lots.

It is possible that the land was once connected to the Old Methodist Church on Rockingham Road (Place No. 045) that was built in 1913.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17012 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

Wetlands

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 091

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lots 1, 2 and 301 Hamilton Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This wetland is all that remains of what would have been once an extensive feature in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This small wetland is all that remains of what would have been a much larger area of natural vegetation. It covers approximately seven hectares of land and is mainly comprised of approximately 50-100 Paperbark trees (*Melaleuca raphiophylla*) and their dependent vegetation.

The estimated age of the larger Paperbarks is between 80-100 years. It is uncertain as to how old the actual wetland is. The wetland is considered to be in generally good condition however, the understorey has been degraded slightly by human interference alongside the invasion of exotic household plants and Typha grass.

HISTORY

It is likely that this small wetland was part of a much larger wetland in the immediate vicinity, prior to the development of the nearby Watsonia plant and the surrounding rural land. It is uncertain when this development occurred, however the dwellings, some of which are derelict, are up to 100 years old.

It is unknown whether or not the area was frequented by Nyungar people prior to European settlement. However, owing to the nomadic existence of the Aboriginal people it is possible these wetlands were visited by family groups when they passed through the area.

The wetland was also in the immediate vicinity of the two Watsonia cottages (Place No. 010) that have now been demolished, and the wetland formed part of the historic fabric of these Heritage Places.

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

T. Evans

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17013 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2013

Norfolk Pine Tree, Hamilton Rd

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 092

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 300 Hamilton Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

It appears that the tree is the remnant of a stand of Norfolk Island Pines which once formed an attractive tree lined avenue to Hamilton Road. It is uncertain when the trees were planted, however aerial photos indicate that the trees were already of a substantial size and age in 1959.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The tree is a Norfolk Island Pine (*Arancaria Heterophylla*) and is estimated to be 60-70 years of age. It is located on private property and is in good condition.

HISTORY

This area of Spearwood once featured many market gardens which occupied most of the fertile land between Hamilton Road and Market Garden Swamp No.1. The land was first established for this use as early as the 1920s, mostly by European immigrants.

According to aerial photos flown in 1959, a 500 metre section of Hamilton Road was lined with Norfolk Island Pines which would have formed an attractive tree lined avenue in an area otherwise devoid of vegetation. Most of these are now gone owing to land clearing for market gardening. Judging by the aerial photos, the trees were a substantial size at the time of photography (June 1959).

The subject tree is the sole survivor of the stand of trees that once existed.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17014 -----
Register National Estate -----
National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY
 Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Norfolk Island Pine Trees

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 093

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Hope Road (cnr Progress Drive), Bibra Lake

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) Planted c. 1900

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

These Norfolk Island Pine trees are very tall and have streetscape and landmark qualities.

The trees have historic value as they display strong links with a dairy industry on the shores of Bibra Lake, an industry that is no longer practiced in this vicinity.

The trees are fine representatives of vegetation that has survived urban development and are associated with early settlers, the Dixon Family.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The trees are set on a corner of Hope Road and Progress Drive on the shores of Bibra Lake. They are two very tall (approx 25 m) mature pine trees planted 10 m apart.

HISTORY

Bibra Lake is mostly open water with some extensive areas of paperbark. It is recognised as a water bird breeding ground. A large part of the banks are cleared. Some are still used for pasture but this has been put under increasing pressure from an increased population and need for recreation areas. Therefore, part of Bibra Lake's western shore has been developed for picnic areas, bike paths, children's playgrounds and car parks for easy access to the lake.

At first the lake was known as Walliabup. It was later renamed after a successful farmer Von Bibra who developed a market garden in the fertile soil around the lake in 1843. The land around Bibra Lake continued to be developed over time by dairy and poultry farmers. Vineyards and orchards were also planted.

Chinese market gardens bordered the lake at the turn of the century. The Chinese, who cultivated swamp lands east of Bibra Lake, watered their gardens by hand with watering cans. Quong Fad, the biggest market gardener, employed 30 Chinese people. He was the only Chinese gardener to irrigate his land. Other names associated with the Chinese market gardens include Hi Lori, Yee Lee, Chew Ling and Butt Fang. Because of the immigration restrictions imposed on the Chinese, the market gardeners on Lake Bibra returned home in relays to China for a two year period. They brought back with them Chinese goods, opium, medicine, pipes and china. As they usually buried their refuse in the swamp, many Chinese bottles, pottery jars and pieces of china were found on the shores of Bibra Lake.

The Tapper family, who lived on Forrest Road opposite the lake, supplied services such as petrol and a Post Office agency in their small shop. A Tea Garden and Nursery business stood on the corner of Forrest and North Lake Roads for many years but was later demolished. For a while there was a rubbish tip at the end of the lake. The development of houses, shops, schools and recreation facilities has changed this once rural area into an urban one. Further development is presently (in 1996) threatening a section of bush around the lake with ongoing discussions for its future.

According to family history of Mrs Gwen Mortimer (nee Baker) the two pine trees on the corner of Hope Road and North Lake Road were planted outside the front door of the house of John Dixon. John Dixon was a juvenile immigrant, sent out in 1849 on the ship the Mary as a Parkhurst detainee for 'stealing a handkerchief' his son also John, was born in Fremantle. John Dixon went on to set up a small dairy on the shores of Bibra Lake. His dairy was located behind his house, which he built for his 'mail order bride' who arrived on the ship the Helena Mina (sp). For the occasion Dixon (junior) planted two pine trees outside the front door of the house c. 1900. John Dixon and his wife went on to have children (Stan, Charles and Dorothy) and continued to run the dairy with the help of unmarried son, Stan.

Mrs Mortimer has memories of the house and the Bibra Lake area that her grandfather lived in. These include the Chinese market gardening neighbours Yee Lee and Peter Jack who used to drive to the Fremantle markets to deliver their vegetable produce using an old horse and cart.

Other recollections include Gwen and her three brothers swimming and canoeing on Bibra Lake. Family history has it that Mrs Mortimer's grandfather John owned Bibra Lake until the government brought in a law that no person could own a water way or own land within 8 (or 80?) chains of the water. It was thought that the authorities let John Dixon stay in his home for his lifetime because of his age. Stan was forced to move after his father died and he moved to North Lake side.

Apparently when the land around the lake was resumed it appears the family was not overly happy

with the valuation of the land or their lack of choice about what to do. However, Bibra Lake still means a lot to the family and Mrs Mortimer represents the family in saying they wish the trees could be recognised for their cultural heritage value.

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Dixon family

CONDITION

Fair

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17015 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Correspondence from Gwen Mortimer to City of Cockburn
September 2001

Site visit by Heritage TODAY April 2002

O'Brien Planning Consultants, City of Cockburn Municipal
Heritage Inventory, September 1997

Berson, Michael, *Cockburn: The Making of a Community*
(City of Cockburn, 1978)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Moreton Bay Fig Tree

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 094

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Hamilton Hill School, 110 Rockingham Road, Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This tree forms part of the fabric of the Heritage place that is the Hamilton Hill Primary School. Its age, size and visual impact on Rockingham Road makes it worthy of inclusion on the Local Government Inventory.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The subject tree is a Moreton Bay fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) and is estimated to be approximately 80 years of age. It is expected that the early operators of the Hamilton Hill School planted the tree.

The tree has a large canopy which is typical of its species and is approximately ten metres in height. The tree appears to be in good condition, with little human interference despite the volume of traffic that passes it on a daily basis.

HISTORY

The Hamilton Hill Primary School was opened in 1903. It has remained in operation as a school, on and off, since then. Currently it is operated by the New Life Christian School for primary school age students. The tree listed here forms part of the fabric of that heritage place.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17016 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

30 Tuart Trees

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 095

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Rockingham Road Reserve, Rockingham Road, Henderson

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

It is unusual to have such a diverse range of vegetation of this age and condition, within a road reserve, especially a Primary Regional Road. The only other portion of road reserve where it is known that large stands of remnant bushland remains is at Patterson Road in Kwinana Beach.

The vegetation is aesthetically pleasing and forms an attractive barrier to the opposing lanes of the road.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The road reserve contains remnant vegetation which was spared during the construction of

Stock/Rockingham Roads. The age of the vegetation is varied; however there is a stand of approximately 30 Tuart trees which are estimated to be 80 to 100 years of age.

The vegetation types are diverse, including Blackboys, Banksia and bush grass. The vegetation is considered to be in excellent condition despite its location within a busy high speed road reservation.

HISTORY

Stock Road was constructed in 1972-73 to connect with Rockingham Road which had a second carriageway added at this time to form an uninterrupted high-speed arterial route to Rockingham. Its original name as designed was the Bunbury Highway.

In one portion of the road reservation, a large area of natural vegetation exists between the North bound and South bound lanes of Rockingham Road. The section of the road that has been studied is between Russell Road and the entrance road to the City of Cockburn Henderson Waste Recovery Park.

The vegetation contained within this section of the reservation is considered to be significant because of its diversity, and because it is unusual to have such well-preserved natural bushland within the road reservation of a Primary Regional Road.

As the location was once part of the Brownman Swamp area that is a known former Nyungar campsite, it is likely that Aboriginal family groups would have frequented the area before settlement in 1829 of the Swan River Colony.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17017 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009



Aerial photograph showing the location of the trees in the road reserve. Photograph City of Cockburn, 2003

Tuart Tree, Roe Hwy Reserve

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 096

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Roe Highway Reserve (Opposite Blackwood Avenue),
Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This Tuart is considered to be an excellent example of its species due to its age and its size. The sizes of the twin trunks of this tree are also unique.

Its isolation also adds to the uniqueness and character of the tree.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The tree is a Tuart (*Eucalyptus Gomphocephala*) that were once widespread throughout the coastal areas of Cockburn prior to European settlement and development. Numerous stands of Tuarts still remain in the District, however, this particular tree is considered to be a fine example of its species.

The Tuart is estimated to be approximately 100 years of age, with a large base and a twin trunk feature which splits from the base of the tree. It is considered to be in good condition and it is used as a seasonal habitat by nesting Cockatoos and other birds.

HISTORY

The Roe Highway reservation was first gazetted in 1959 as part of the Stephenson & Hepburn plan for the Perth Metropolitan area.

The land has been cleared in the past. It is uncertain when this occurred however, it may have been the same time as the nearby residential areas were developed in the 1960s. Why this tree was spared during the clearing and left by itself in the middle of the reservation is unknown.

The State Government has recently given a commitment to delete the reservation for Roe Highway Stage 8, part of which contains the tree the subject of this entry.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17018 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborculturalist's report.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2009

Paperbark Tree, Tapper Rd

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI #

097

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Tapper Road Traffic Island, Atwell

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Nowhere else in Cockburn has a tree of this size been retained within a road reserve or a traffic island, with the exception of Rockingham Road at Henderson.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Located on a traffic island, this Paperbark tree (*Melaleuca Rhaphiophylla*) is estimated to be around 80 years old and has a broad trunk which parts about half a metre from ground level to form two smaller

trunks.

HISTORY

For many years the area of Atwell was undeveloped bushland and rural dairy farming area. Paperbark trees like this one were once widespread in the area.

When the Atwell residential subdivision was constructed, the State Government developer, Landcorp, was approached by residents to conserve the tree. Representations were also made to the City during this time. Consequently, the developer and the City agreed to retain the tree and construct a traffic island around it, forming an aesthetically pleasing garden in the middle of Tapper Road.

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Fair

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17019

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Heritage TODAY

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Uniting Church, Coolbellup

D Some significance



LGI # 098

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 9-11 Mamillius Street, Coolbellup

OTHER NAME(S) Coolbellup Presbyterian Church

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1970

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Uniting Church, Coolbellup has social significance for those who have worshipped there since its construction in 1970.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A small, functional brick church with a brick cross located on the wall near the entrance.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Brick
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Religious	Church, cathedral or chapel
CURRENT USE	Religious	Church, cathedral or chapel
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Religion
		Community services & utilities

HISTORY

Uniting Church, Coolbellup was built as Coolbellup Presbyterian Church in 1970, with the foundation stone being laid by Rev. H. D. McAndrew.

The Presbyterian Church became part of the Uniting Church, together with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Church, in 1977.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Rev. H. D. McAndrew	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	High	
AUTHENTICITY	High	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 15042</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009	

Peel Town Archaeological Sites

A

Exceptional significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	099
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Beeliar Regional Park, Henderson
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1829-30

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site of early European settlement has remained undisturbed due to its bush location. It is highly valuable as it has not been built over, when comparable sites in Perth have been.

Peel Town Archaeological Sites has the potential to reveal information on the colonisation of new places, the effects on the environment by a new group, adaptation to new physical and cultural environments, and understanding the mindset of an emigrating group.

Peel Town Archaeological Sites is rare as a place associated with the first phases of colonisation.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Archaeological site near Mount Brown, within Beeliar Regional Park. Claimed to feature remains of the abandoned Clarence settlement of 1829-30, now called Peel Town to avoid confusion with the later and larger Clarence Town which is further north near Woodman Point.

Artefacts include four collapsed limestone structures, five artefact scatters and numerous individual artefacts. Artefacts are of ceramics, glass, metal and clay. Includes a tent pad with tent pegs and pole. Clarence was one of the earliest European settlements in Perth, it was abandoned after two years. A new settlement of the same name was established further north from 1836.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls -----

Roof -----

Other -----

ORIGINAL USE

Residential Other

CURRENT USE

Park/reserve Park/reserve

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility Settlements

People Early settlers

HISTORY

Thomas Peel proposed that a township to be known as Clarence be established at Woodman Point. Early maps show the Clarence Town site occupying the area between Cockburn Sound and Lake Coogee. Peel brought 490 settlers with him from England on the *Gilmore* in order to establish his new colony.

Owing to a series of disasters and mistiming the settlement was abandoned within three years, leaving approximately sixty graves behind.

However, there is some dispute as to where exactly Western Australia's earliest arrivals established Clarence Town in 1829. For many years it was believed the site was at Woodman Point, about 10km south of the port city.

However, Notre Dame archaeologist Dr Shane Burke claims the archaeological evidence shows Clarence was at Mt Brown, about 8km south of Woodman Point.

Dr Burke has unearthed many artefacts, from bottles and coins to limestone structures believed to be part of settlers' homes.

The site also contains a gravesite with what Dr Burke claims are the remains of settlers, mostly women and children, who succumbed to the harsh and isolated conditions.

However, historians Pamela Statham Drew and Ruth Marchant James disagree with Dr Burke, and state that Clarence was at Woodman Point and the area Dr Burke excavated was a small settlement made by people moving away from the initial camp in 1830.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Thomas Peel

CONDITION

Site only

INTEGRITY

Site only

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17868 -----

Register of the National
Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Image courtesy of Dr Shane Burke

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Cockburn Police Station & Qtrs

D Some significance



LGI # 100

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 392 Rockingham Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1962

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cockburn Police Station & Quarters is representative of buildings constructed for the Police Force in the 1960s, and is representative of a period when the residential quarters for the Officer In Charge and the operations of the police station were incorporated within one site.

Cockburn Police Station & Quarters is associated with the development of Coolbellup and represents the need to establish a permanent base for police operations in this suburb.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Cockburn Police Station & Quarters has a tiled pitched roof (Swiss pattern), and brickwork wall. The Station included three offices and a storeroom.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Late 20th-Century Perth Regional	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common brick
	Roof	Terracotta tiles
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Governmental	Police Station or Quarters
CURRENT USE	Governmental	Police Station or Quarters
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Law & order

HISTORY

During the 1960s Coolbellup's population grew quickly with families moving into modern brick houses on large blocks provided at low cost loans by the state government. A number of flats were constructed in the area, and a shopping area was constructed in the middle of the suburb.

A Police Station and Quarters were planned in 1961-62, and work commenced in 1962. The Station was opened by the Minister for Police, J. F. Craig, on 24 September 1962.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	J. F. Craig	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	High	
AUTHENTICITY	High	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 17450</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	October 2009	

St Teresa Hall

D Some significance



LGI # 101

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Friar John Way, Coolbellup

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1960

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Teresa's has social significance for those members of the Catholic community who have worshipped at the place, or celebrated significant events there. It continues to have social significance for the users of the Hall.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A brick and corrugated cement roofed hall, formerly used as a church.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Late 20th-Century Perth Regional	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Common brick
	Roof	Corrugated cement
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Religious	Church, cathedral or chapel
CURRENT USE	Religious	Church hall
HISTORIC THEMES	Social & civic activities	Religion
		Community services & utilities

HISTORY

During the 1960s Coolbellup's population grew quickly with families moving into modern brick houses on large blocks provided at low-cost loans by the state government. A number of flats were constructed in the area, and a shopping area was constructed in the middle of the suburb.

St Teresa's was built in 1960, but when new Catholic churches were built at Hilton and Yangebup, it was decided that a Catholic church in Coolbellup was no longer needed. *Saint Teresa's* ceased services in 1999, and the building remains church property and is used as a community hall.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	-----	
CONDITION	Good	
INTEGRITY	High	
AUTHENTICITY	High	
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 13155</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	-----	
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	Eddie Marcus, History Now	
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	September 2009	

Woodlands (site)

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	102
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	174 Hamilton Road, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c.1853, demolished 1992

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodlands (site) is an attractive space, with the remnant steps and plantings, which has potential as an interpretive site for explaining the history of both *Watsonia Factory* and Spearwood more generally.

Woodlands (site) has the potential, through archaeological investigation, to reveal information about early European settlement in the Spearwood area.

Woodlands (site) is rare as evidence of early European occupation of the Spearwood area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The place is the site of a large 1850s home, which was purchased in 1909 by William Watson, founder of *Watsonia Factory*. It was located in the grounds of the Factory, and comprises the remnant steps at the front of the former residence, the plot on which the residence was located and some remnant

plantings.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	Site only	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Residential	Single-storey residence
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Settlements
	Occupations	Manufacturing & processing

HISTORY

Little is known of the history of *Woodlands* prior to its purchase by William Watson.

By 1909, Watson had obtained land in Spearwood in order to construct a factory. Prior to this, most of the pigs for bacon production had been processed at Robbs Jetty, but Watson was unhappy with the costs involved, so he decided to have factory of his own.

The land in Spearwood was an estate with a large stone house, 'Woodlands', which dated from the 1850s. The estate had a large number of fruit trees, and a well-established orange grove. These trees were all removed to make way for the factories needed on the site.

Harold Watson later recalled that Woodlands was not in a good state of repair when purchased by his father. The house had to be renovated, including replacement of the wooden sleepers on the verandahs by cement. Harold Watson described it as a 'beautiful place', although 'odd in its design'. The fifteen-inch walls ensured that it was cool in summer, and warm in winter.

William Watson apparently spent a great deal of money renovating Woodlands, as well as clearing the surrounding land for lucerne and grazing for sixty cows.

The place was demolished in 1992, leaving only the steps at the front and some remnant plantings.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	-----	
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	William Watson	
CONDITION	Site only	
INTEGRITY	Site only	
AUTHENTICITY	Site only	
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. 15040	-----
	Register National Estate	-----
	National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

A Conservation Plan for Watsonia Factory and Woodlands is being prepared in 2009. Additional information may become available.

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009



Woodlands, image of unknown date, courtesy of Fremantle Library Local History Section

Two Soccer Clubs

C Significant



LGI #	103
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Hamilton Road, Spearwood
OTHER NAME(S)	Beale Park; Dalmatinac Park; Cockburn City Soccer Club; Spearwood Dalmatinac
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	-----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cockburn City Soccer Club is thought to be oldest sporting association in the City of Cockburn.

Soccer in Cockburn is strongly identified with New Australian communities.

Both Spearwood Dalmatinac and Cockburn City have strong social significance for former players, administrators, support workers, and supporters of these teams.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Cockburn City Soccer Club and Spearwood Dalmatinac are popular sporting clubs with grounds located on Hamilton Road. Although they have separate training grounds, Cockburn City play their State Premier League games at Spearwood Dalmatinac's ground.

Beale Park is also home to the Cockburn City Teeball & Baseball Club.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	-----
Roof	-----
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Social/recreational Other sports building

CURRENT USE

Social/recreational Other sports building

HISTORIC THEMES

Social & civic activities Sport, recreation & entertainment

HISTORY

Cockburn City Soccer Club's origin goes back to 1929 when they were known as Spearwood Rovers. This club split into two clubs in the early 1960s to become 'Spearwood Dalmatinacs' and 'Cockburn United'. The two clubs enjoyed success in the period after, with facilities close to each other at Dalmatinac Park and Beale Park, both of which are still used today for Junior and Senior teams.

The clubs reunited in 1998 under the negotiations of Angelko Petkovich and John Mijacika and became the Cockburn City Soccer Club of today.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Alan Beale

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

AUTHENTICITY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No.	-----
Register National Estate	-----
National Trust WA	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009



Cockburn Sound Anti-Submarine Boom

A

Exceptional significance
Entered in Heritage List

LGI # 104

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Garden Island, Indian Ocean

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1942-44

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cockburn Sound Anti-Submarine Boom is rare nationally as a remnant anti-submarine defence system, and rare in Western Australia as a World War II related site.

Cockburn Sound Anti-Submarine Boom is tangible evidence of Australia's World War II home front defence endeavours, and demonstrates the real fear of invasion.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Cockburn Sound Anti-Submarine Boom comprises three standing timber pylons extending above the water line, together with one collapsed pylon, several submerged beams and a section of exposed submarine netting on the seabed, in an open ocean setting.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE -----

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	-----
	Roof	-----
	Other	Steel; Timber

ORIGINAL USE	Military	Other
---------------------	----------	-------

CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
--------------------	---------------	---------------

HISTORIC THEMES	Transport & communications	River & sea transport
	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

These piles were once part of a World War II anti-submarine boom net pylon. Pylons were placed every 100m across the Parmelia Bank from Second Head, Garden Island to Woodman Point to protect Cockburn Sound from enemy submarine, midget submarine and human torpedo attack.

The net was constructed from 1942 and took two years to construct. The remnant structure was constructed in 1944 and is the last standing pylon of the boom net.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

INTEGRITY

AUTHENTICITY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17789

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Eddie Marcus, History Now

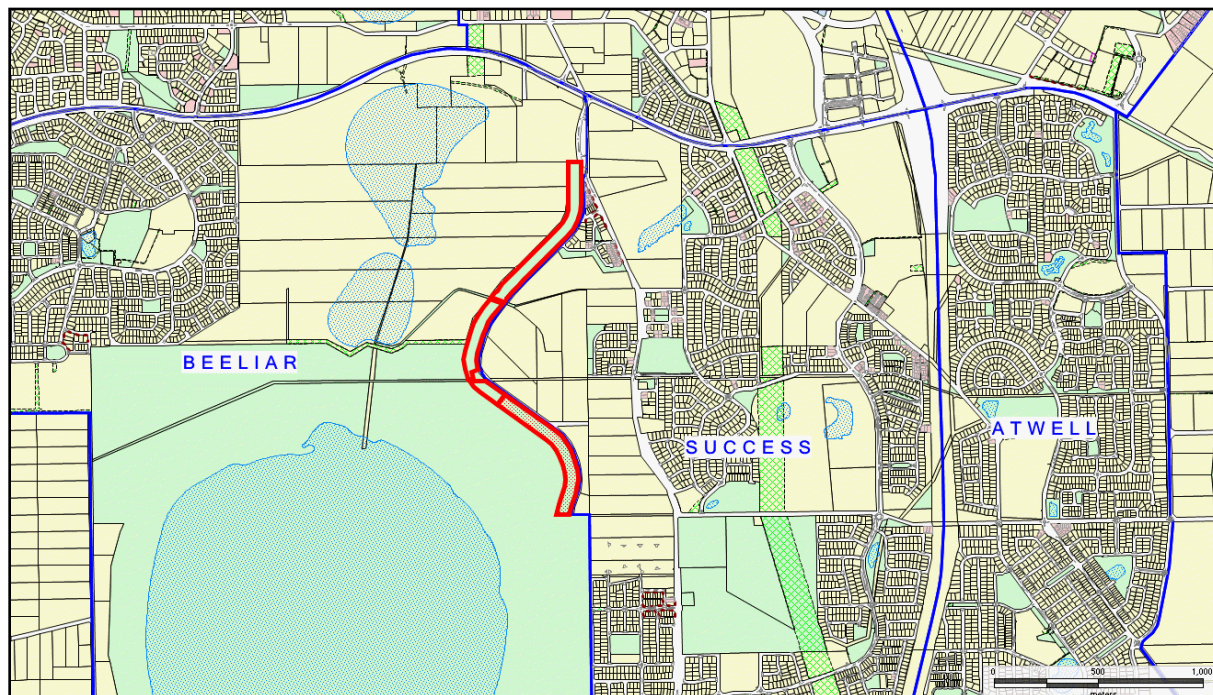
ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Baldivis Tramway Reserve

C Significant



LGI #

105

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

East of Kogolup Lake, Jandakot & Success

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Baldivis Tramway Reserve is associated with the group settlement scheme of the 1920s.

Baldivis Tramway Reserve may have archaeological evidence relating to both construction of the Tramway and the group settlement scheme itself.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The former tramway reserve is located directly east of Kogolup Lake, and is approximately 1.75 km in length, and 60 m in width.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

	Roof	-----
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Transport /communications	Rail: other
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
HISTORIC THEMES	Transport & communications	Rail & light rail transport

HISTORY

Construction of the Tramway started around 1920. It was a private line, used for the development of the Peel Estate, a group settlement scheme.

However, by 1925 the line had been pulled up and the following year the group settlement was abandoned.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

INTEGRITY

AUTHENTICITY

Site only

Site only

Site only

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Taylor, Bob, 'The Peel Estate Tramway', *The Westland*, December 1986

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

South Beach Battery (remains)

D

Some significance



LGI #	106
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	Reserve 43945
LOCATION	Emplacement Crescent, Hamilton Hill
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1944

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

South Beach Battery (remains) is evidence of the importance of defending the Western Australian coastline, and in particular Fremantle Harbour and Cockburn Sound.

South Beach Battery (remains) may have some archaeological potential to reveal information about military construction techniques in the 1940s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This remaining gun pit has been excavated and is now exposed on a hill. The entire structure now in evidence would have originally been buried to the roof line, and would have been invisible except for the roof. It has been painted with an inappropriate 'camouflage' pattern and has been vandalised.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls Concrete

Roof -----

Other -----

ORIGINAL USE

Military Magazine or store

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused Vacant/unused

HISTORIC THEMES

Outside influences World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

In 1940 the Commonwealth of Australia ordered two batteries of 5.25 inch guns. These were land based, single barrel versions of a dual purpose (Anti Aircraft/Surface) gun mounted in twin turrets in Royal Navy Anti Aircraft cruisers. The equipment intended for Leighton and South Beach would have provided high level anti aircraft and coast artillery cover for Fremantle Harbour and the Sound.

The equipment arrived in 1944 and work was completed at Leighton in 1947 when the Battery was declared operational. The Battery at South Beach was never finished and never became operational.

Leighton Battery remained operational until 1963 when Coast Artillery left the order of battle and the installations were scrapped. Of the three gun pits at Leighton, one has been excavated and forms part of the tours operated by the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society. One remains buried and one was destroyed for the Buckland Hill housing estate.

At South Beach the entire installation was destroyed except for the excavated remains now visible.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

CONDITION

Poor

INTEGRITY

Low

AUTHENTICITY

Fair

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Robert Mitchell, National Trust of Australia (WA),
correspondence, May 2010

Smith, Graham Mackenzie, *Defending Fremantle*



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Eddie Marcus, History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

September 2009

Mulberry Tree, Manning Estate

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 107

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM Lot 64 / Diagram 29258

LOCATION Lot 64 (64L) Azelia Road, Spearwood

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The location and age of the Mulberry Tree within the former estate is considered important to the understanding and interpretation of life within the grounds in the past. The tree would have formed part of a walled garden with other fruit trees and grape vines.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The tree is known as an old English Mulberry which fruits in December. Due to its modest size and

physical appearance, the tree shows signs of difficulty in survival however this has recently been offset by appropriate attention and care particularly during the summer months.

HISTORY

This mulberry tree is understood to have been planted by the Manning family between 1880-1900.

CONDITION

Fair

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

December 2011

Tuart Tree, Hamilton Hill

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 108

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

Plan: 7218, Volume: 1379/Folio: 392

LOCATION

BP Oil Pipeline, Healy Road, Hamilton Hill
(between 176 and 178 Healy Road, Hamilton Hill)

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The tree is a mature *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) native to the Swan Coastal plain area. It is one of the few mature Tuarts remaining within the locality now. Its significance is derived from its size, age, and rarity in relation to the surrounding area. The tree provides food and habitat to a variety of birds including the endangered Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo, and also notionally forms part of an ecological linkage between Manning Ridge, Dixon Park and Clontarf Hill.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The main stem is considered large the upper canopy reflects the windswept shape to which this tree has developed in a wind affected position. The foliage is of a good size and colour indicates a healthy root system.

HISTORY

The BP oil pipeline from the BP Kwinana refinery to the BP North Fremantle was developed during the 1960's – 1970's. Its primary purpose was to transport petrol, diesel and other products such as ship's bunker fuel from the refinery in Kwinana to the North Fremantle terminal. In order to maintain the integrity of the pipeline the pipeline land was reserved under the affected Local Planning Schemes with development being suitably restricted within the pipeline land. Although the pipeline land was largely cleared on the basis of access and safety, some development has occurred in the form of footpaths, car parking etc. Despite this some remnant vegetation has been retained which is why the subject tuart tree has been largely undisturbed and its condition preserved.

CONDITION

Fair to Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Classic Tree Services (July 2012) Arboricultural Inspection and Report

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

November 2012

Norfolk Island Pine Trees and Palm Trees, Hamilton Hill

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 109

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Roe Highway Reserve (East of Randwick Stables),
Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The trees contribute to the unique heritage setting of the Randwick Stables. It is considered that the trees provide a historical reference to the former use of the area for horse stabling and also provide a suitable landmark for the Randwick Stables heritage setting. They also particularly help define the undulating landform as it rises towards Clontarf Hill. As such its context as an extension of the Randwick Stables heritage setting and Clontarf Hill is worthy of protection.

The association of the trees with the Randwick Stables and broader equestrian uses in the surrounding locality is socially important and as such is important to maintain the curtilage of the property in view of its aesthetic and landmark qualities.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The two Norfolk Island Pine Trees are in good condition and are of differing height and shape. The palm trees are also varied in terms of height and development.

HISTORY

The Randwick site represents the large number of registered stables that operated in the Cockburn region in the first half of the 20th century when the area played an integral role in the development of the state's horse racing industry. The pine and palm trees formed part of the site and are therefore important to retain as part of the site's curtilage.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

November 2012

Tuart Trees, Hamilton Hill

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 110

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Roe Highway Reserve (North of Randwick Stables, opposite Gordon/Healy Roads intersection),
Hamilton Hill

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The stand of remnant Tuart trees are very rare in the local area context. Their relationship as a biodiversity extension of the remnant vegetation located within Clontarf Hill is considered both rare and important. It also provides a valuable ecological function for native habitat including the Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The stand includes numerous *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) of varying age and size in fair to good condition.

HISTORY

The Roe Highway reservation was first gazetted in 1959 as part of the Stephenson and Hepburn plan for the Perth Metropolitan area. The land has been cleared in the past. It is uncertain when this occurred however, it may have been the same time as the nearby residential areas were developed in the 1960s. Why this stand of trees were spared during the clearing the reservation is unknown. The timing of 'Stage 9' of Roe Highway is unknown and won't be known for some time given the State Government's lack of commitment towards the construction of the preceding 'Stage 8'. It is therefore important that these trees be identified for protection.

CONDITION

Fair to Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

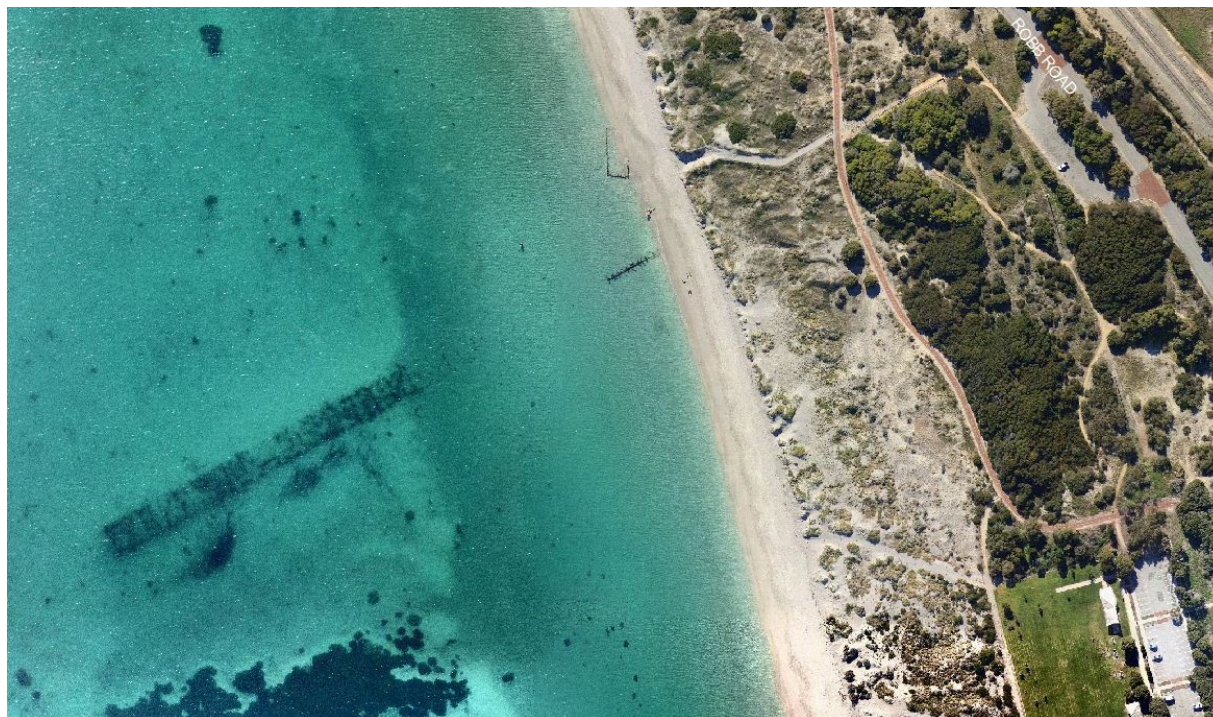
November 2012

Robb Jetty (remains)

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #

111

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION

Indian Ocean - Bennett Avenue, North Coogee

OTHER NAME(S)

Robb's Jetty

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)

c.1877

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Robb Jetty (remains) is a visual reminder and marker of the former Robb Jetty that was an important component of the meat industry in Western Australia.

Robb Jetty (remains) has aesthetic significance as a landmark in the area along with the Robb Jetty chimney, contributing to the community's sense of place and history.

Robb Jetty (remains) has historic significance as a representation of the importance of shipping in the provision of stock for slaughter, to feed the growing metropolitan area and Goldfields, in the 19th and early 20th century. Robb Jetty played an integral part in the agricultural industry of the State, particularly as it facilitated the development of slaughterhouses and associated industries in the Cockburn area from the 19th century through to the 20th century.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Robb Jetty (remains) are located off C Y O'Connor beach, approximately 550 metres north of the South Fremantle Power Station site. Submerged piles extend from the foreshore out into the Indian Ocean

for a distance of approximately 280m.

Robb Jetty was constructed circa 1877, and an article in the *West Australian* 1896, identifies that the Jetty initially consisted of a few bays of piles driven into the beach, on which a rough decking was provided to assist in the landing from boats and small craft generally.

It was a notable landmark at Cockburn Sound until it was burnt and dismantled in 1975. A number of timber piles remain visible.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	-----
Roof	-----
Other	-----

ORIGINAL USE

Industrial / manufacturing	Jetty
-------------------------------	-------

CURRENT USE

Vacant/unused	Vacant/unused
---------------	---------------

HISTORIC THEMES

Transport & communications	River & sea transport Rail & light rail transport
Demographic settlement & mobility	Racial contact & interaction Aboriginal Occupation
Occupations	Manufacturing and processing
People	Early settlers

HISTORY

The *Western Australian Times* (27 July 1877) reported that a tender had been accepted by the Government for James Brown to erect a jetty at Owen Anchorage for £385. By January 1878 the jetty had been erected, and this is likely to be Robb Jetty (*Inquirer and Commercial News*, 16 January 1878).

Robb Jetty was used for unloading cattle from the State's northwest to the abattoirs situated nearby, which operated from the 1890s to the 1970s. The population of Perth and Fremantle grew rapidly during the gold rush years, bringing a demand for food and building materials. In the Cockburn district new settlements and industries sprung up to meet this demand.

Stock from the pastoral stations in the Kimberly were shipped down the coast to Owen Anchorage. Initially stock were off-loaded into the water and forced to swim, as opposed to using Robb's Jetty. A fleet of small boats then directed the cattle to shore, where stockman were waiting to herd them into galvanised yards, which ran parallel to the beach.

In 1896, with the growth of the cattle trade, Robb Jetty was extended to 427ft (130 m). In 1898 a railway from Fremantle to Robb Jetty was opened and the two slaughterhouses continued to expand. In 1900 the railway from Robb Jetty was extended south to Woodman Point. The explosive magazines were also relocated there, further away from Fremantle.

In the 1920s Robb Jetty was extended again, to 265 m, to meet the needs of the expanding abattoir. The Jetty required ongoing maintenance as a result of its open position and in 1923 there was further expenditure, including replacing the piles along portion of its length. In August 1947 approval was granted for the expenditure of £15,000 on a 150ft extension to the Jetty, and these works were completed in 1948. The purpose of the works was to obviate the need for recurring costs associated

with dredging of the area.

In 1975 Robb Jetty was burnt and dismantled, although some timber piles remain.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER -----

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE -----

CONDITION Poor

INTEGRITY Low

AUTHENTICITY Low

OTHER LISTINGS *HCWA No.* -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION F. Bush & M. Gibbs: 'The Robb Jetty Abattoir' (Heritage Council of WA, October 1995)

Heritage Council of Western Australia (2007) Assessment Documentation Assessment Documentation – South Beach Horse Exercise Area

Cockburn Coast District Structure Plan (2009)

Daily News, 22 April 1948

Daily News, 2 October 1947

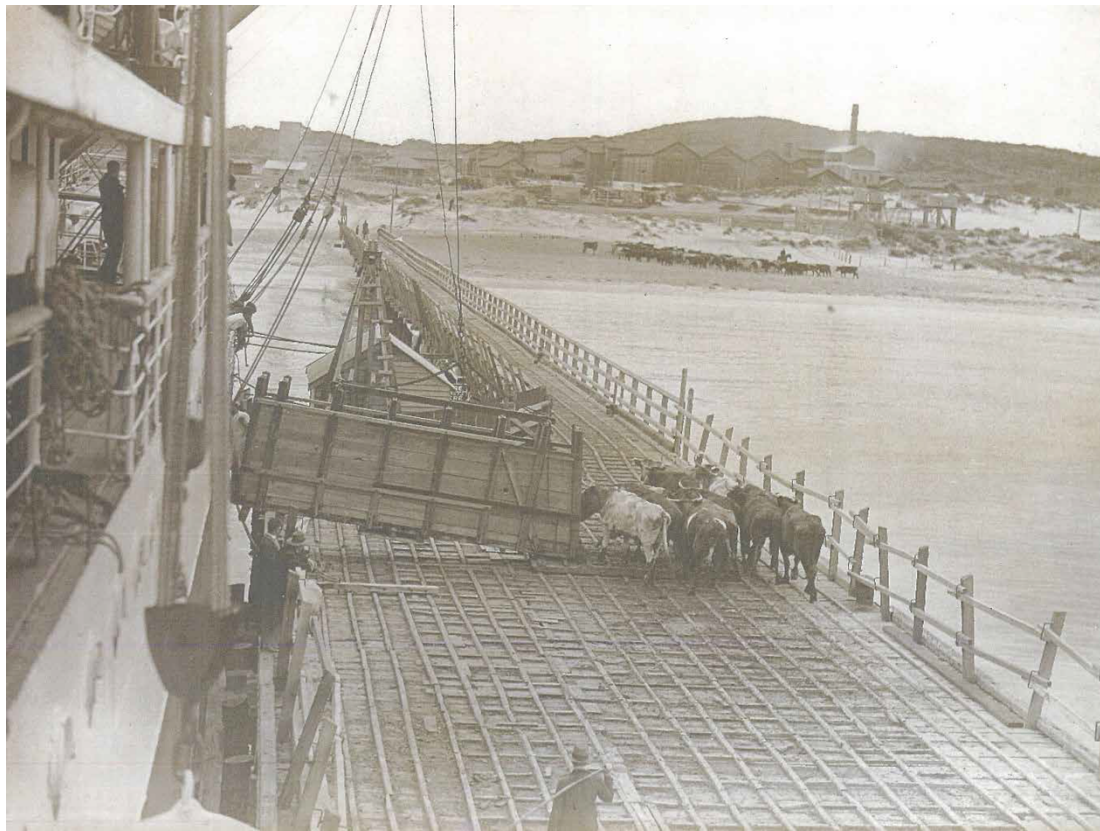
ASSESSOR(S) NAME City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES -----

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT September 2013



Cattle yards and ships at Robb Jetty (c. 1890, Fremantle City Library Local History Collection, Image 4816)



Cattle unloading from the Kimberly: WA Meatworks and Robb Jetty Chimney in Background (Date Unknown, image from Dalgety Album p. 68)

Wyola Wreck & Barge (remains)

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	112
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	C. Y. O'Connor Beach, North Coogee
OTHER NAME(S)	Wyola Steam Tug
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1912

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wyola and Barge (remains) have historical significance as a tangible and visible reminder of the maritime history associated with Owen Anchorage. The *Wyola* is associated with both World Wars and had a long and important association with the Fremantle Harbour shipping industry, through its involvement in long-distance towing, salvage and rescue.

The remains of the hull of the *Wyola* form a landmark on C. Y. O'Connor Beach, and have aesthetic and interpretive significance.

Wyola Wreck and Barge (remains) have social value as a publicly accessible landmark, contributing to the community's sense of place.

The timber barge has social and historic significance for its association with shipbreaking activities and Cockburn's maritime industrial heritage.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The *Wyola* was a 306-ton steam tug built in South Shields, England in 1912.

The remains of the *Wyola* are evident at C. Y. O'Connor beach, with the stern frame protruding from

the beach with the bottom of the hull buried in the sand. A timber barge buried in the sand just to the north and sometimes visible is said to have been used in the scrapping of the *Wyola*.

A timber barge buried in the sand just to the north of the *Wyola* is believed to have been used by the Goldfield Metal Traders company in the course of their scrapping of the *Wyola*.

ORIGINAL USE	Transport/communications	Water: Other
CURRENT USE	Social/recreational	Other
HISTORIC THEMES		
	Transport & communications	River & sea transport
	Social & civic activities	Sport, recreation & entertainment
	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars
	People	Famous & infamous people
		Local heroes & battlers
		Early settlers

HISTORY

The *Wyola* was built in South Shields, England, in 1912, with its steam engine constructed by Shield's Engineering for the Swan River Shipping Co Ltd, of Perth.

The *Wyola*, was brought out from England by Captain Billett and arrived in Fremantle Port on 5 October 1912. Its arrival was announced in the *West Australian* on 8 October 1912, where it was described as being 'a splendid type in her class, and admittedly one of the most powerful tugs in Australasia... her engines are the latest and most approved type, and fitted with Brown's roving gear, which enables the vessel to be easily and expeditiously handled.'

According to the article, the *Wyola* was fitted with an up-to-date salvage plant, and was also designed with large decks and accommodation that made it suitable as an excursion steamer. The salvage plant consisted of a powerful pump which could be used to flood a burning ship or empty a sunken ship.

In a newspaper article in 1946 the *Wyola* was described as one of the busiest craft in the harbour, the *Wyola* served in World War I in the Mediterranean and the Dardanelles. During the busy war years the *Wyola* handled all types of vessels, wartime requirements calling for work at all hours in and out of harbour.

Captain Carl Frederick Douglas of East Fremantle was the skipper of the *Wyola* for 36 years from 1915 to 1951 when he retired at the age of 68 after 55 years at sea.

The *Wyola's* registry was cancelled on the 25 September 1970 as the vessel was run ashore at C. Y. O'Connor Beach near Robb Jetty where it was scrapped and broken up.

Until 2012 the stern frame was still seen protruding from the beach while the bottom of the hull lies buried in the sand. A timber barge buried in the sand just to the north and sometimes visible is said to have been used in the scrapping of the *Wyola*.

In 2012 after concerns regarding safety, particularly for use of the beach as a horse exercise area, the City of Cockburn excavated sand from around the remains of the wreck and removed a large section of



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

the wreck to make it safer.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Captain Carl Frederick Douglas

CONDITION

Remains only

INTEGRITY

AUTHENTICITY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 16120

Permanent 30/03/2007
(within the curtilage of the
South Beach listing)

Register National Estate

National Trust WA

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Banks, Jimmy, 'South Beach: A Personal History'
(unpublished, c.2001)

Wilkinson, Danielle, 'From beef to reef: The maritime
cultural landscape of Robb Jetty' (University of South
Australia, 2013)

Dickson, Rod (ed.), 'Ships Registered in Western Australia
from 1856-1969: Their details, their owners and their fate'
(October 1996)

Daily News, 20 April 1946

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

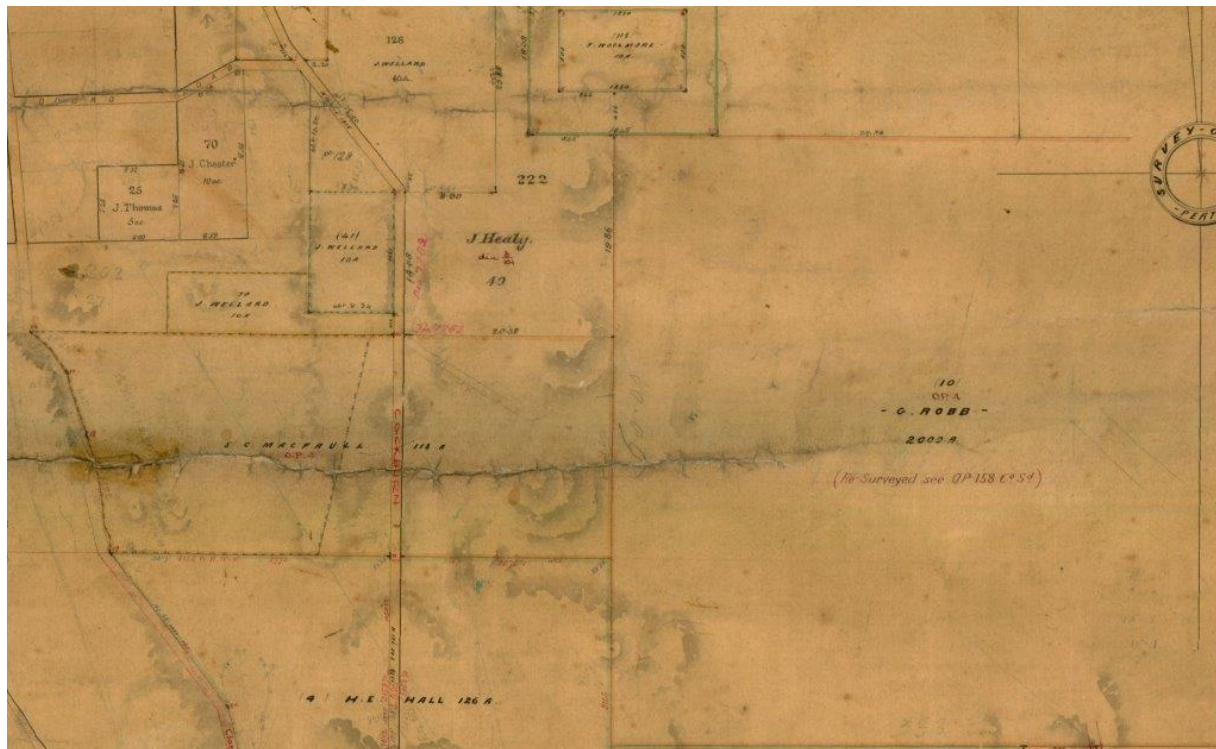
September 2013



The *Wyola* in Fremantle Harbour (1915-25, State Library of Western Australia, 304288PD)

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct

C Significant



LGI # 113

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Lots 17, 18, 51 Healey Road; Lots 19-24 Hardey Street; Lots 25-26 Rockingham Road; Reserve 4558; Reserve 24550

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) ----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct is reported to be an Aboriginal burial site, which although disturbed by development in the 1910s, may still contain significant Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct is reported to be the site of Aboriginal corroborees in the 1860s, and consequently may be the site of such meetings prior to European occupation of Western Australia.

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct is the site of the writing and publication of Western Australia's first newspaper (*The Fremantle Observer*), whose owner, Charles Macfaul, later managed the long-standing and influential *Perth Gazette*.

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct may be the site of the first vineyard in Western Australia, planted by Edmund Stirling on the summit of Hamilton Hill (now Clontarf Hill).

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct is associated with the earliest European settlers in the district, and includes the sites of the residences of Captain George Robb ('Hamilton Hill'), Sydney Smith and Charles

MacFaull.

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct has archaeological potential as the likely site of Sydney Smith's residence (1830), one of the earliest houses in the Swan River Colony, along with the sites of residences of George Robb and Charles MacFaull.

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct has potential, when interpreted, to demonstrate the development of the Hamilton Hill area, and could be used for cultural heritage or educational opportunities.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct encompasses bush land (previously swamp), residential dwellings and public open space and is situated between Healy Road, Rockingham Road and Hurford Street. It incorporates the heritage-listed *Randwick Stables* (1923), and a group of palm trees and two Norfolk Island Pine trees associated with the Gerovich family, market gardeners who were active in Hamilton Hill from the 1920s.

Other elements within *Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct* with cultural heritage significance include:

- An unidentified Aboriginal Burial Ground. Newspaper articles from 1913 identify *Hamilton Hill Swamp* as a significant burial ground.
- An unidentified Aboriginal corroboree site, reported as still being utilised in the 1860s.
- The site of Captain George Robb's residence, 'Hamilton Hill' (c.1830).
- The site of Charles MacFaull's residence (c.1830).
- The site of 'Sunnyside' (c.1900) constructed by Alex Chamberlain and later occupied by the Gerovich family.
- Unidentified historical wells.

All of these sites have high potential for archaeological research and investigation could contribute to an understanding of both the history of Hamilton Hill and the early history of the Swan River Colony.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls	----
Roof	----
Other	----

ORIGINAL USE

Residential	Other
Monument/cemetery	Grave

CURRENT USE

Residential	Other
Park/reserve	Park/reserve

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility	Aboriginal occupation
	Racial contact & interaction
	Settlements
People	Early settlers
	Famous & infamous people

HISTORY

There is some evidence that *Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct* has been identified as a significant Aboriginal site, both prior to European occupation, and well into the late 19th century. It was described as having been a 'native graveyard', and a large number of bones were reportedly unearthed in 1913, including an Aboriginal leader named 'Wee Waw', who died in the latter half of the 19th century. It is possible that his body may have been reinterred elsewhere as a consequence of the 1913 development.

It was also later recalled that *Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct* was a site for 'wonderful corroborees' as late as the 1860s, which would be attended by Aboriginal people from 'hundreds of miles' away. These celebrations are said to have continued for days.

After British occupation in 1829, one of the early landowners in the Hamilton Hill area was Captain George Robb, whose 2,000 acre grant was established in 1830. Robb left management and development of his land to his employee Sydney Smith, who built a farmhouse named 'Hamilton Hill'.

Another early landowner was Charles MacFaull, who took up three land grants at the western end of Robb's grant, establishing a farmhouse on a block south of Hamilton Hill. It has been variously reported that either MacFaull or Edmund Stirling, another Hamilton Hill settler, planted the first vineyard in Western Australia.

MacFaull was the proprietor of Western Australia's first manuscript news-sheet, *The Fremantle Observer*, which was written and published at the base of Hamilton Hill Swamp in 1831. MacFaull was assisted by W. K. Shenton and Edmund Stirling, whose camp was on the summit of Hamilton Hill. MacFaull later became proprietor of the long-running *Perth Gazette*.

Other early settlers in this area were Henry Hall, James Davey, John Thomas and William Gayze.

Charles Manning later claimed Robb's land as an abandoned grant, but this was rejected in 1887. Instead, Robb's estate was subdivided into 42 lots in 1899, which was taken up by new settlers. This was further facilitated by the building of the Hamilton Hill Road in 1899-1900.

The activities of the new settlers included firewood cutting, sheep and cattle grazing, lime burning, vineyards and market gardens. The remainder of Robb's estate was taken up by Alex Chamberlain in 1900. Chamberlain constructed a house near the site of Robb's farmhouse and called it 'Sunnyside'.

In 1941 the Gerovich family owned the property, which they still called Sunnyside. The family advertised for garden labourers for the market garden that they operated at the site. The market garden is understood to have ceased operation by 1974.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

'Wee Waw'

W. K. Shenton

George Robb

John Thomas

Charles McFaull

William Gayze

Sydney Smith

Charles Manning

Edmund Stirling

Alex Chamberlain

Henry Hall

Gerovich family

James Davey

CONDITION



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

INTEGRITY

AUTHENTICITY

OTHER LISTINGS*HCWA No.* 24707*Register National Estate* -----*National Trust WA* -----**SUPPORTING INFORMATION***Daily News*, 27 May 1913*Western Mail*, 31 August 1917*Daily News*, 9 September 1924*West Australian*, 29 July 1933Berson, M., *Cockburn: The Making of a Community* (1978)

Watson, Paul, 'Cradle of the Colony: Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct' (unpublished research notes, 2013)

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

November 2013



Location Plan - Hamilton Hill Swamp Precinct (2013 cadastre overlayed on 1953 Aerial)

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster

B

Considerable significance

Entered in Heritage List



LGI #	114
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	Lot 103 West Churchill Avenue, Munster
LOCATION	
OTHER NAME(S)	
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c.1946

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster, is significant for its association with the market garden industry, which was the predominant source of employment in the area for most of the 20th century.

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster, has high archaeological potential to reveal aspects of the market gardening industry from the mid-20th century.

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster, has scientific value as representing a method of dry stone walling uncommon in Western Australia.

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster, is associated with Jakov and Jakubina Vidovich, Croatian (Slavic)

market gardeners who arrived in Western Australia in 1939, and who settled in Munster in 1946.

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster, if appropriately interpreted, has the potential to be an educational/recreational resource for the community, demonstrating the market gardening industry in the City of Cockburn.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster, comprises a section of dry stone wall, up to 2m high, running for part of the length of the southern boundary of the associated Lot, and associated ruins of a number of small storage sheds.

Both the wall and the ruins are constructed as double skin walls, with smaller rubble infill. This technique does not appear to be common in Western Australia, and may have been introduced from Croatia.

One remnant storage shed is easy to read on site, although there appear to be the remains of various other walls and structures in the immediate area which would require archaeological investigation to determine their exact functions.

A couple of remnant buildings, including a cement-fibre shed, appear to have been associated with the market gardening business previously carried out on the site.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Limestone

Roof

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Farming / pastoral

Market gardens

CURRENT USE

Vacant / unused

Historic/Archaeological Site

HISTORIC THEMES

Demographic settlement & mobility

Immigration, emigration & refugees

Occupations

Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

Limestone Wall & Ruins, Munster, was erected in 1946, or shortly after, by Jakov Vidovich, a Croatian (then known as Slavic) market gardener.

Mr Vidovich arrived in Western Australia in 1939, and he purchased the subject site in 1946. Having been a vineyard worker in Croatia, he established himself as a market gardener in South Coogee (later renamed Munster), growing potatoes, onions, carrots and beans.

The limestone wall and associated storage sheds were erected using the dry stone method.

Also on the site were olive trees, fig trees and fruit trees, which were for family consumption, rather than retail.

The gardens continued to operate until the death of Mr Vidovich in 1997.

The majority of the site is currently vacant, although the residence is leased to a tenant.

New estates have been erected or are being (as of May 2014) around the subject land, changing its

original setting of market gardening district to a more mixed-use area.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	Jakov Vidovich
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Vidovich family
CONDITION	Archaeological site / ruins only
INTEGRITY	Low
AUTHENTICITY	High

OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No.</i>	-----
	<i>Register National Estate</i>	-----
	<i>National Trust WA</i>	-----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION Interview with Mrs Lucy Radich (née Vidovich), 30 April 2014

ASSESSOR(S) NAME History Now

ADDITIONAL NOTES -----

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT May 2014

LISTING HISTORY Included on LGI and Heritage List 11 September 2014



Limestone wall (History Now, May 2014)



Potential remains of other structures / walls on site (History Now, May 2014)

WWII Army Camp, Bibra Lake (site)

B Considerable significance



LGI # 115

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Hope Road, Bibra Lake

OTHER NAME(S)

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) 1943 (demolished 1945)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

WWII Army Camp (site), Bibra Lake, is significant for its associations with the area's role in defending the western coastline during World War II.

WWII Army Camp (site), Bibra Lake, is significant for its possible association with the Australian Women's Army Service and their critical role during World War II.

WWII Army Camp (site), Bibra Lake, is significant for its archaeological potential for increasing our understanding of a World War II army camp.

WWII Army Camp (site), Bibra Lake, is significant for its educational potential to assist people to

further understand the development of such sites during World War II.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

WWII Army Camp (site), Bibra Lake, comprises the ruins of a World War II army camp. Although all prefabricated buildings and infrastructure were removed immediately after the War, there are sufficient traces on the surface to identify latrines, shower blocks, and tracks.

The traces of the camp extend over an extensive area, but there is no evidence that they have ever been investigated archaeologically, and no plans of the camp are known to exist.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	-----
	Roof	-----
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Military	Barracks
CURRENT USE	Vacant / unused	Vacant / unused
HISTORIC THEMES	Outside influences	World Wars & other wars

HISTORY

Military records indicate that the Regimental Headquarters for 116LAA Regt (116 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment) were located in Bibra Lake.

A Commonwealth Disposals Commission Auction Notice, published 16 September 1945, identifies the site as Lot 7, Searchlight Station 10, Bibra Lake corner of Warwick and Dixon Roads, with the following items from the site auctioned at the end of the war:

- *Combined Kitchen, Mess and Recreation Room, in sections, weatherboard, corrugated asbestos, skillion roof, wooden floor in sections» with lean-to at back;*
- *Latrines, sheet asbestos; GI skillion roof, timber frame, cement floor;*
- *Ablutions, sheet asbestos, G.I., G.I. skillion roof, timber frame, cement floor, cement bath; Engine Shed, GI, timber frame, cement floor, no .engine) ;*
- *Command Post (underground), timber;*
- *Cement Slabs, Barbed Wire fence;*
- *2,000 gal tank on low stand;*
- *Tank on stand (heavy bush timber) approx. 10ft high with 6in x 1.5 inch decking, piping and ball valve;*
- *Bore, approximately 225 feet, casing 1.5 inch lead-off (engine room built over bore);*
- *Septic System, three pedestals and cisterns;*
- *180 foot and 60 foot 1.5 inch piping.*

A number of accounts from residents of the area during the war document the presence of:

- An army camp at this location on Hope Road
- AWAS at the camp and in the area

- Searchlights seen at the camp

Historical aerial photographs indicating distinctive tracks through the area that are not associated with a farm or property.

However, the exact type of army camp, the likely occupation of the site, and the scale of the site cannot be confirmed at this stage.

Based on the evidence available (August 2015) here are two key possible uses for the camp:

1. Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Station manned by the AWAS
2. Regimental Headquarters for 116LAA Regt with 116LAA Regt Sig Sec co-located, and AWAS attached to Regt HQ and signals section.

There is some evidence suggesting that the site was an Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Station manned by the AWAS, which includes written accounts from four residents of the area at the time.

In October 1942 approval was given for the expansion of the anti-aircraft defences in Cockburn Sound. As troops were now needed to fight in New Guinea, there were minimal numbers of men left to defend the western coastline. Therefore, more women were recruited to Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) to be trained for the Artillery Corps. Recruitment commenced in July 1942. Training included use of .303 rifles, the Bren Gun for guard duty, identifying aircraft, and technical issues such as operating lamps, generators, and communications.

Although the 'searchlight girls' were supposed to be non-combatants, as more men were transferred from the coastline defences, the responsibility for firing guns now lay with the women. On completion of training the AWAS women were posted to gun and searchlight stations.

The Government Disposal Auction Notices refer to the site as a 'Searchlight Station', and there are a number of submissions received from residents of the area at the time that searchlights were seen from the site.

However, there are no military records confirming its use as a Searchlight Station and the site is not included in the monthly Location Statements that show the location of all AA searchlight positions throughout the war.

It is also noted that there was another army camp site in North Jandakot which is known to have had searchlights (confirmed in military records), therefore it is possible that eyewitness accounts from former residents of the area having seen searchlights could have been from the North Jandakot site. It is also possible that mobile searchlights were used at the site (and others in the area) on occasion.

There is also evidence available suggesting that the site was the Regimental Headquarters for 116LAA Regt (116 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment) with AWAS attached. This evidence includes:

- Military records (monthly Location Statements) which note the site as the HQ 116 LAA Rgt.
- Specific statement in Eileen Tucker's book 'We Answered the Call' (1991).

However, an archaeological investigation would be required to determine the exact use, size and occupants of the camp.

In October 1945, all of the buildings on the site were auctioned, along with any water tanks, piping, and other structures associated with the camp. Aerial photography from just a few years later suggests the removal was effective, since no trace of the camp is visible.

In 2015, the former camp is now part of Beeliar Regional Park.

Other World War Two army camps and Searchlight Stations in the Perth Metropolitan area included:

- 55 Australian Battery, Alfred Road, Swanbourne
- Searchlight Station 6, corner Victoria & Manning Streets, Mosman Park
- 108 Searchlight Troop, Bay View Terrace, Mosman Park
- AASL Station 15, Mt Brown, Naval Base
- AASL Station 11, North Jandakot
- Searchlight Stations 7 & 136, North Lake Road, Applecross
- Military Camp, Point Walter (City of Melville)
- Army Camp, Gentle Rd, Medina/Calista (City of Kwinana)
- Leighton Battery, Mosman Park – included searchlights and had AWAS working at the site.
- Chidlow Army Camp, Shire of Mundaring

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER -----

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE -----

CONDITION Archaeological site / ruins only

INTEGRITY Low

AUTHENTICITY High

OTHER LISTINGS *HCWA No.* -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION Tucker, Eileen, *We Answered the Call* (1991)

Sunday Time, 16 September 1945

Daily News, 17 May 1944

Daily News, 6 August 1945

Westralian Worker, 28 September 1945

Information provided by Graham McKenzie-Smith –
Military Historian

Written accounts from residents obtained in 2015:

Ugo De Marchi

E. Masdada

Kay Hyde

Noela Johns

ASSESSOR(S) NAME History Now and City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES -----

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT August 2015

LISTING HISTORY Included on LGI and Heritage List 10 September 2015



WWII Army Camp (site), June 2015



WWII Army Camp (site), June 2015



WWII Army Camp (site), June 2015



WWII Army Camp (site), June 2015

Hammond Road Cottage, Success

C Significant



LGI #	116
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	Lot 9015 Hammond Road, Success
OTHER NAME(S)	
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hammond Road Cottage, Success is significant for its association with the area's farming and agricultural history, and a rural lifestyle no longer practiced in Success (formerly Jandakot).

Hammond Road Cottage, Success is significant for its possible association with Jandakot early settler and farmer William Henry Barfield, who was a member and secretary of the Jandakot Agricultural Society, and his son John Henry Barfield.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Hammond Road Cottage, Success is a simple dwelling structure with masonry walls and a high pitched hipped corrugated iron roof.

The former dwelling has verandahs on the east, west and northern sides that have been enclosed on the northern and eastern sides, with a verandah remaining on the western side. This has left the building with an asymmetrical façade.

There is evidence of various modifications to the roof beams, and it is possible that the original dwelling did not have verandahs, and these were added at a later date. The verandah has slender

timber verandah posts and simple timber balustrading.

All the timber doors and window frames in the front façade appear to date from the late 1940s and/or 1950s. In other parts of the building there are modern aluminium window frames. Portions of the timber flooring also appear to date from the 1950s, with wide boards found in a portion of the dwelling, and narrower boards more typical in the 1950s in other areas.

In recent years the dwelling has been substantially modified further, particularly internally, where it has been refurbished as an office. The only original internal features are the timber lined ceiling (painted white), and wide floorboards in a portion of the building.

On the eastern side of the dwelling is a corrugated iron clad pitched roofed outbuilding. This is connected to the dwelling by a pitched roof pergola structure. This outbuilding has been refitted as an office kitchen. To the east of this outbuilding is the slab and remnants of an outhouse toilet.

There is another larger outbuilding to the south of the former dwelling that has a corrugated iron pitched roof, and corrugated iron cladding on three sides. There is a large oak tree adjacent to this outbuilding.

These remaining outbuilding structures are visible on the 1953 aerial photograph, and are likely to date from the late 1940s or 1950s.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Walls

Masonry

Roof

Timber and corrugated iron

Other

ORIGINAL USE

Dwelling

CURRENT USE

Land sales office (2015)

HISTORIC THEMES

Outside influences

HISTORY

The subject land was originally owned by William Henry Barfield and his son John Henry Barfield, and the land remained in the ownership of the Barfield family until 1945.

William Henry Barfield, his wife Annie Fowler Barfield and their son John Henry Barfield moved to Western Australia from New Zealand. William Barfield is documented as being a dairy farmer, and he and his son John Henry Barfield took up a lease in Jandakot and ran a poultry and/or dairy farm.

A 1953 aerial photograph indicates structures on the subject land indicative of that seen on poultry farms, and supports the location of a poultry farm in this location.

In 1908 William Barfield was the Treasurer of the Jandakot Agricultural Society (The West Australian, 18 July 1908), and he was re-elected in 1909 (Western Mail, 17 July 1909).

William Barfield died 8 April 1912 (The West Australian, 10 April 1912).

In 1914 William Barfield's son, John Barfield married Miss Hetty Willis. He was described in a Sunday Times article as "one of the most successful and popular farmers of Jandakot", with the article also stating that "both bride and bridegroom are descendants, of very old and highly-respected colonists." (Sunday Times, 5 April 1914).

John Barfield was enlisted in WWI on 24 March 1916 at the age of 32. His unit, the 11th Battalion, 19th Reinforcement, embarked from Fremantle, Western Australia, on board HMAT A28 Miltiades on 7

August 1916 (<https://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=13258>).

It is known from his medical record that he lost his eyesight and was captured 14 April 1917 and made a prisoner of war.

He was later quoted in a newspaper article as saying he lost his eyesight in an explosion in the Battle of Somme (Sunday Times 3 November 1929). However the Battle of Somme was fought in 1916 therefore it is considered possible that while he was at the Somme he actually lost his eyesight at the later Battle of Arras (9 – 16 April 1917). This possibility is also supported by the fact that his Battalion was at Arras, and he was captured at Reincourt, which is in the vicinity of where the Battle of Arras took place.

For much of this time he was missing, presumed dead. He was treated at London General Hospital and returned to Western Australia on 28 August 1919.

John Barfield's address subsequent to the 1930s is noted as Fremantle, where he was apparently a well-known figure and a member of the Fremantle Returned Soldiers League. John Barfield died on 27 August 1952.

Subsequent to the death of William Barfield in 1912 the land was transferred to his wife, Annie Fowler Barfield and son John Barfield. When Annie Fowler Barfield died in 25 May 1932, the landownership was transferred to John Barfield. The land was later purchased by Stanley Melville Thomas Kingdon in 1945, and he passed away in 27 June 1951 at the age of 82.

The property was purchased by Edward Fruzynski in 1952, and according to his son the dwelling was unfinished when the family purchased the land at that time, and construction was completed by Edward Fruzynski.

This would explain why all the timber doors and window frames, and some portions of timber flooring appear to date from the late 1940s and/or 1950s.

Construction of the dwelling was therefore likely to have been commenced by either Stanley Melville Thomas Kingdon, who purchased the land in 1945 and died six years later; or the Barfield family prior to that time, and that construction ceased when John Barfield went to war.

The Fruzynski family ran the Jandakot Caravan Park on the area of land to the north from around 1970 until 2013. Edward Fruzynski passed away 9 July 2013.

In recent years the dwelling has been substantially modified further, particularly internally, where it has been refurbished as an office.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

Unknown

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Barfield family (William Henry Barfield, John Henry Barfield, Annie Fowler Barfield), Stanley Melville Thomas Kingdon, and Edward Fruzynski and family.

CONDITION

Fair

INTEGRITY

Low

AUTHENTICITY

Low

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Australian Red Cross Society Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau 1914-1918: Pte John Henry Barfield
Western Mail, 17 July 1909
The West Australian, 10 April 1912).
The West Australian Saturday 18 July 1908, page 12
'Jandakot Agricultural Society'
'Pickings from the Port: Facts and Fancies from Fremantle', Sunday Times , 3 November 1929, page 3
'The Ladies Section', Sunday Times, 5 April 1914, page 14
Cockburn: The Making of a Community (1978) M. Berson
City of Cockburn

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

LISTING HISTORY

December 2015

Included 12 May 2016



Figure 1. Photo of John Henry Barfield (front left) Sunday Times, Sunday 3 November 1929, page 13



Figure 2. Photo of former dwelling and connected outbuilding, southern elevation



Figure 3. Photograph of outbuilding and oak tree

Corridor of Trees, Roe Hwy Reserve

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 117

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Roe Highway Reserve

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The corridor of trees is significant as a collection of trees that visually dominate the local area through their sheer size and scale, making a major contribution to the landscape and local place character.

The trees are the last vestiges of the former natural landscape which once dominated this area. They are valuable in terms of their cultural, aesthetic and historic context, as a symbol of original vegetation patterns in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

A corridor of mature Tuart, Marri, and Eucalyptus trees were once widespread throughout the coastal areas of Cockburn prior to European settlement and development.

HISTORY

The Roe Highway reservation was first gazetted in 1959 as part of the Stephenson & Hepburn plan for the Perth Metropolitan area.

The trees were included on the City of Cockburn 'Significant Tree' list in May 2016, however in late 2016/early 2017 there was some clearing of the reserve which impacted on the trees.

The heritage values and future of the sites will be considered as part of the rehabilitation works.

CONDITION Good



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17018 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Significant Tree mapping – Arborist Report for Roe
Highway Extension Public Environmental Review

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

LISTING HISTORY

Adopted for inclusion on Significant Tree List 12 May 2016

Updated to reflect clearing works 14 June 2018

Waldorf School Tuart Tree

T Heritage tree(s)



LGI # 118

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION 14 Gwilliam Drive, Bibra Lake

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Waldorf School Tuart Tree* is significant for its importance to the Perth Waldorf School community and its contribution to the landscape and learning experience.

The *Waldorf School Tuart Tree* is significant for its contribution to the landscape character of the school grounds of the Perth Waldorf School.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The tree is a *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, and is one of the largest remaining of its species in the area. It represents a particularly fine example of the once widespread Tuart populations found through the coastal areas of the Swan coastal plain. It is one of the very few mature specimens remaining in the areas. It is a tree of great amenity value and provides a special contribution to the school grounds as a

landscape feature.

It is estimated to be between 75-100 years old. It is a remnant local native tree of great value for biodiversity conservation and linkage, and provides unique endemic material among the few remaining tuarts in the area.

It also provides valuable ecological functions as native habitat and food source for local fauna including the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo.

HISTORY

For many years the Tuart tree has been an intrinsic part of the educational and social life at the Perth Waldorf School and is incorporated in many aspects of the curriculum.

Early childhood education students (aged 4 to 6 years) walk up to the school to observe it and learn from it. Students have traditionally been taken up to the Tuart tree on their first woodwork lesson and given an inspirational introduction about the tree that never fails to instil respect and awe. The tree forms an intrinsic part of the Woodwork lessons through the schooling years. Grades four to nine spend time studying the tree, and older students draw inspiration in Poetry and Creative Writing and incorporate their observations in their Ecology and Geography lessons.

CONDITION

Good

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. 17018 -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Arborist Report submitted with nomination

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

LISTING HISTORY

Adopted for inclusion on Significant Tree List 11 February 2016

Bibra Lake Speedway (sites)

D



DEMOLISHED

LGI #	119
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	<i>Original Site: Lot 4 Karel Avenue, Jandakot</i> Bibra Lake Speedway: Lot 173 Karel Avenue, Jandakot (formerly Hope Road, Jandakot)
OTHER NAME(S)	-----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	<i>(Original site 1963), Bibra Lake Speedway - 1969</i>
DEMOLITION DATE	<i>(Original site 1967), Bibra Lake Speedway - 2004</i>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Bibra Lake Speedway (site)* has historic and social significance for its long-running association with the Perth T.Q Car Club.

The original site is also noted for historical reference.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The *Bibra Lake Speedway* consisted of a track, grassed

'TQ' means three-quarter, as in three-quarter midget. "Midget" race cars were first developed in the late 1930s, single-seat open-cockpit open-wheel machines of a size smaller than seen before. In the late 1940s, "midget-midget" cars began to appear, and soon they were dubbed "three-quarter midgets" due to their size. Three-quarter was then referred to as "TQ".

HISTORY

The Perth T.Q Car Club was formed in 1956 and in 1958 the club took over the running of a track that was originally built in 1953 by the WA Speedcar Club and set up its first purpose built dirt speedway track in Manning.

In 1963 the club purchased land that was then near Jandakot airport (now Lot 4 Karel Avenue, Jandakot and part of the airport) and built another track. However, by 1965 the area was prone to flooding, and in 1967 the site was flooded beyond repair. Racing events were temporarily moved to a site at Wattle Grove.

A new site was found on Hope Road in Bibra Lake to the west of the former track and a new track was constructed by 1969.

According to George Higgs, it was Eugene Edwardes, Shire Clerk of Cockburn, who suggested that land around the Jandakot Airport would be suitable for a speedway, where noise impacts would not be a problem.

When George Higgins was elected President of the club he quickly got members to agree to put a deposit on some land that had become available near Jandakot airport, and then to commit to purchasing an Austin truck and grader at a total cost of eleven hundred pounds – money that had been raised by the club through social events and takings at the gate.

The truck and grader were used to undertake site works on nights and weekends with the help of small contractors and a handful of members and their wives and families.

The first track opened on the 6th of October 1963, and in the second season membership rose to 200. The club built the first grandstand in the Shire of Cockburn.

However, as the land became subject to flooding and although the track had been built up it was flooded beyond repair.

The only landholding in the area that was left was an elevated lot that was a deceased estate, in a situation where no will had been left, and the beneficiaries were located all over the world. The matter was with the Public Trustees for four years with no progress, and George Higgs insisted they have the opportunity to buy the land. The club corresponded all over the world and Australia with the beneficiaries and won the right to buy the land.

The club entered into a contact with Pioneer Concrete to supply concrete sand using their own machinery, and the finances were raised by George Higgs and Peter Gordon to put the necessary machinery into action.

In the meantime, the Club raced at Wattle Grove.

Eventually enough sand was excavated to form a small circuit, a canteen and toilets were built and racing commenced once again on their own land.

For four years excavation continued and sand was sold, given away, anything to remove in.

The club received a letter from the State Government seeking an appointment to discuss the purchase of the former track site. The land was to be resumed, so a price was negotiated. This was a blessing

for the club who had no use for the inundated former track site, and they were able to use the money to undertake works at the new site.

The new site was also sold to the State Government and leased back by the club, with the intention that a better suited site may be found. In the meantime, competition carried on around the small circuit, and after about six years there had been no progress towards a move for the club. It was decided by the Club President at the time, Wally Cowie, that provided George Higgs organised the work, modifications would be carried out on the existing land. Approximately \$15,000 was then spent bringing the site up to the standard that was originally intended.

The Bibra Lake Speedway was used for 23 years from 1969 until 2004 when the track was closed. The final race day was 20 March 2004.

During that time many State Titles for the Formula 500's, Junior Sedans, Solos and Sidecars were held at the venue.

The Perth T.Q. Club continue to conduct race meetings for its members in conjunction with other speedway clubs such as the Kellerberrin Speedway Club and the Narrogin Speedway Club.

CONDITION	Site only
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	George and Wally Higgins
OTHER LISTINGS	<i>HCWA No. 16823</i> ----- <i>Register National Estate</i> ----- <i>National Trust WA</i> -----
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	1985 History of the Perth T.Q Car Club Inc. - As told by George Higgs www.speedwayandroadracehistory.com
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	City of Cockburn
ADDITIONAL NOTES	-----
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	January 2017
LISTING HISTORY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered for inclusion in 2004 but deemed below threshold. Included 14 June 2018 as a site.



1965 Aerial Photograph showing original site - Lot 4 Karel Avenue, Jandakot



Flyer advertising 1965 re-opening at the new site



1959 Bibra Lake Speedway (original site)



Bibra Lake Speedway Sprintcars (Hope Road Site) Photo Alan Baker

Images from:
<http://www.speedwavandroadracehistoryv.com>

Mr Crossman's House Ruins

B

Considerable significance
Entered in Heritage List



LGI # 120
PIN No.
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM 837 Cockburn Road, Munster
LOCATION
OTHER NAME(S)
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) c.1905

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mr Crossman's House Ruins is significant for its association with Mr Alan Fairfax Crossman, who was an active member of the local community in the early 1900s, including being the President of the Coogee Agricultural Society, and a member of the Fremantle Road Boards from 1904-1906.

Mr Crossman's House Ruins is significant for its association with farming on the banks of Lake Coogee that followed the occupation of Pensioner Guards.

Mr Crossman's House Ruins has aesthetic significance as a landmark ruin overlooking Lake Coogee, representative of early occupation and hobby farming uses in the area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Mr Crossman's House Ruins is situated on a knoll overlooking Coogee Lake. It was described as a 'grand house' originally, and had a quality finish with interior brick walls that were plastered. It had tall ceilings and a corrugated iron roof. It is still surrounded by a number of exotic species of plants

such as pines, bougainvillea and palms as well as fruit trees including mulberry, pomegranate and fig. The dwelling is now a ruin, comprising limestone walls, with no roof structure intact.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	-----	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Walls	Limestone
	Roof	Corrugated iron (not intact)
	Other	-----
ORIGINAL USE	Farming / pastoral	Market gardens/Hobby Farms
CURRENT USE	Vacant / unused	Historic/Archaeological Site
HISTORIC THEMES	Demographic settlement & mobility	Land allocation and subdivision
	Occupations	Rural industry & market gardening

HISTORY

Alan Fairfax Crossman was a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England who immigrated to Western Australia c. 1902 from Berkhamstead in the County of Hertford.

He had an avid interest in birds and was the Hertfordshire county recorder in Ornithology from 1896 to 1901, publishing 'Victoria County History of Hertfordshire'. He was a contributor to various journal articles in the United Kingdom and Australia. He also spoke out against the destruction of bird species which were becoming extinct in England.

In 1902 he applied for admission as a practitioner to the Supreme Court. In 1905 he joined the firm of Kidson and Gawler, legal practitioners in Henry Street, Fremantle, which had been established at Fremantle for 12 years. The firm was then re-named Gawler and Crossman.

It is known that between 1904 and 1906 he was the President of the Coogee Agricultural Society. Mr. Crossman was appointed to represent the Society on the deputation to the Minister for Railways relating to the Jandakot railway.

It is known that in 1905 he was residing in a house on the banks of Lake Coogee where he was one of number of settlers growing fruit and vegetables in the area. Mr Crossman had taken up farming in the area as a hobby, and his home was photographed in the Western Mail in 1906. Using this photograph and descriptions of the location of his house, it is considered likely that the ruins previously referred to as the 'Grand House', and thought to be one of the Pensioner Guard Cottages, was actually Mr Crossman's house.

In 1905 it was reported that '*Mr. Crossman appears to be' a desirable acquisition to the district, as he is not only an exhibitor of high-class horses, pigs, and poultry at these shows, but is a liberal contributor to the list of donors*'. Mr A. F. Crossman was reported as a successful competitor at the Coogee Show, with prize winning black Orpingtons.

Mr Crossman took an active interest in the community during his time in Coogee. He was a member of the Coogee Agricultural Society, the Fremantle Polo Club, and Fremantle Hunt Club, hosting such events at his home in Coogee. Between 1904 and 1906 he was also a member of the Fremantle Road Boards.

Mr Crossman later moved to Broome where he continued to practice law. He also farmed in

Doodlekine until going to Hawaii in 1911.

In 1915 Mr. Crossman enlisted with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was ranked as Captain. He was captured on 2 June 1916 at Sanctuary Wood, and reported as missing on 11 June 1916, and two days later his relatives were informed that he was a prisoner of war.

According to his Prisoner of War record he was captured in Schneidnitz on 2 June 1916. An account of the circumstances leading to his capture is documented, stating German shelling of his unit's position. According to Crossman - "The officers and men stood about six hours terrific bombardment without any practical reply from our guns - and without being able to do anything themselves..." Because the infantry had no means of striking back at the Germans the lack of friendly artillery support was even more telling. After his capture, Crossman learned that the lack of support had been unavoidable: "We all were waiting anxiously for our Artillery to reply but of course as we afterwards found out that was quite impossible as it wasn't there."

Just before he was captured at Sanctuary Wood Alan Crossman recorded: "We found ourselves in Hill Street with six men four of whom (including Sergt P. Stoneham) were almost immediately killed by machine gun fire."

It appears that after the war he and his wife Mary Sophia Eily Crossman lived in Mombasa, Kenya, where his profession is listed as being 'advocate' on the 1925 Mombasa Electoral Role.

Mr Crossman died in Malindi, Kenya in 28 November 1927, and his wife died in Nairobi 6 March 1955.

ARCHITECT/DESIGNER

Unknown

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Mr Alan Fairfax Crossman

Mrs Mary Sophia Eily Crossman

CONDITION

Archaeological site / ruins only

INTEGRITY

Low

AUTHENTICITY

High as ruins

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Transactions of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society
Vol VII London: Gurnet & Jackson, Successors to Van
Voorst, Paternoster Row. Hertford: Stephen Austin and
Sons (1896)

The West Australian (Perth, WA : 1879 - 1954) Tue 22 Aug
1905 Page 7

'Legal', The West Australian Saturday 16 August 1902,
page 10).

'Coogee Agricultural Society', The West Australian (Perth,
WA : 1879 - 1954) Tue 15 Nov 1904 Page 6

'Round about Coogee' Truth, Saturday 11 March 1905,
page 3

'Mr Crossman's Home at Coogee' Western Mail, Saturday

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

28 April 1906, page 10

'At the Coogee Show' The Daily News (Perth, WA : 1882 - 1950) Thu 9 Feb 1905 Page 3

'Hunting' The West Australian, Monday 14 August 1905, page 7

'Chino Japanese Friction', Western Mail, Friday 25 August 1916, page 31

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

July 2017

LISTING HISTORY

Previously included as part of Place No. 25 'Pensioner Guard Cottages', included as separate place 14 June 2018.

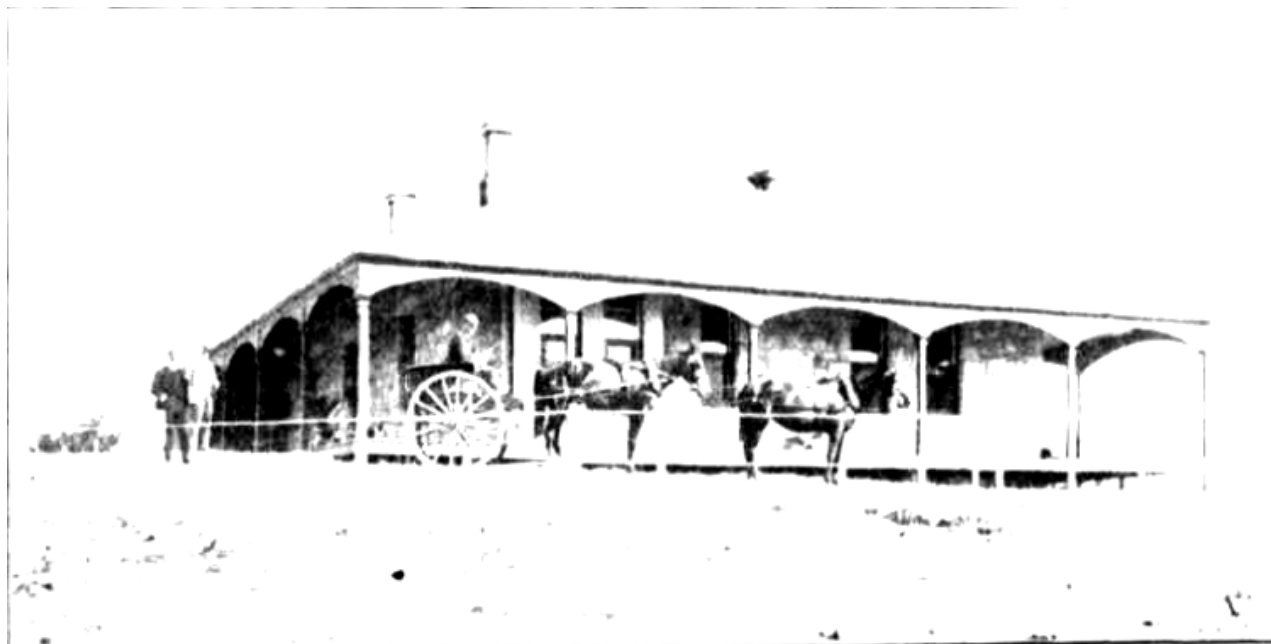


Photo by

MR. A. F. CROSSMAN'S HOME AT COOGEE. (See "Farm.")

City of Cockburn

'Mr Crossman's Home at Coogee' Western Mail, Saturday 28 April 1906, page 10)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

R 517666

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Officers.
INTERNED MILITARY. Date of Arrival 3rd October 1918. Para 11.

SURNAME AND INITIALS	RANK	REGIMENT	Regimental number	Camp where last receiv- ing parcels.	Date and Place of Capture.
1. Crossman, A.F.	Captain.	1/C.M.R.	-	Schneidnitz.	2-6-16

[Prisoner of War Record \(National Archives of Australia\)](#)

42 Trees – Council Site

T Heritage Tree(s)



LGI #	121
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	9 Coleville Crescent, Spearwood
LOCATION	
OTHER NAME(S)	
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	c.1905

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

See individual Place Records

Summary: Overall the 42 'Significant Trees' are significant for their exceptional size, age and prominent canopies, and for their contribution as collection to the setting and landscape character of the City of Cockburn Administration site.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The City of Cockburn administration site contains a vast number of trees, and 42 trees have been identified as meeting the criteria for inclusion the 'Significant Tree' list.

The trees are primarily:

- Eucalyptus cladocalyx (Sugar Gum);
- Ficus microcarpa var. 'Hillii' (Hills Fig);
- Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart).

There is also a Eucalyptus rudis (Flooded Gum); Eucalyptus albopurpurea (Port Lincoln Gum); and a Ficus carica (Edible Fig).

The following are of particular note:

Rockingham Road Sugar Gums

There are seven Eucalyptus cladocalyx (Sugar Gum) along Rockingham Road that make a major contribution to the landscape character and setting of the Administration building.

These mature trees are estimated to be approximately 60 years old tree and appear in good health and condition with a broad canopy of healthy foliage. They occupy a prominent, somewhat elevated position at the corner of Coleville Crescent, providing a local landmark.

Ficus Corridor

There are 12 Ficus microcarpa var. 'Hillii' (Hills Fig) forming a distinctive avenue over the vehicle entry to the City Administration offices and thereby contributing significantly to the sense of place of the City offices and associated community facilities. These mature trees are estimated to be approximately 50 years old and appears in good health and condition with a broad canopy of healthy foliage.

Various Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart)

There are a number of Eucalyptus gomphocephala (Tuart) across the site. Of particular note, there is a mature Tuart Tree (No. 26) estimated to be approximately 70 year's old tree and is in good health and condition with a broad canopy of healthy foliage. Tuarts of this size displaying good form without damage from pruning are rare in urban developments. Trees such as will be used in future as potential nesting sites for local fauna.

Eucalyptus albopurpurea (Port Lincoln Gum)

This specimen displays excellent form for the species, as many specimens in the area and around Perth do not attain such heights. It has an estimated age class of approximately 50-60 years old age class and form.

Ficus carica (Edible Fig) - Tree No. 42 (refer map)

This Ficus carica is estimated to be approximately 50 years old, and was on this site prior to the City of Cockburn Administration centre. The tree was previous larger than this by way of multiple stems and this section of the tree is the last remaining, and reflects part of the history of the area.

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No.	-----
Register National Estate	-----
National Trust WA	-----



LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVENTORY

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

Arborist Report

City of Cockburn and Paperbark Technologies

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

October 2016

LISTING HISTORY

Adopted for inclusion on Significant Tree list 13 October 2016

Fmr Hamilton Hill Post Office

C Significant



LGI #	122
PIN No.	
LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM	
LOCATION	5 Dodd Street, Hamilton Hill
OTHER NAME(S)	----
CONSTRUCTION DATE(S)	1969

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Fmr Hamilton Hill Post Office* has some historic value as a reminder of Hamilton Hill's growth during the 1960s and 1970s.

The *Fmr Hamilton Hill Post Office* has historic value as part of extensive WA Post Office telecommunications expansion and building works during the 1960s in response to increased demand for postal services.

The *Fmr Hamilton Hill Post Office* has some landmark value located on a corner site within the Simms Road neighbourhood centre.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The former Hamilton Hill Post Office is a two-storey brown brick and concrete building constructed in

1969 by the WA Post Office.

A physical assessment of the former Post Office, and reference to Apperley, Irving and Reynolds' *Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present, (1989)* determines that the building demonstrates more characteristics of the Late Twentieth-Century International style.

These include a cubiform shape; the structural frame expressed; large sheets of glass; plain, smooth wall surfaces; a precision and sharpness, whether free standing or to the façade; and contrasting textures (concrete and brick).¹ Some of these characteristics are also demonstrated in Brutalism, but the latter is much more focused on the use of concrete, and the expression of large, aggressive, blocky forms.

Although setback from the street and disjointed from the commercial buildings on Simms Road, the building does have some landmark value sited on the corner of Dodd Street and Straughair Street. Early photographs (see figures 2 and 3) demonstrate this more successfully, as there were no mature trees to soften the streetscape.

The exterior of the building remains in original condition.

The building is sited on the corner of Dodd Street and Straughair Street, and although setback from the street it does have some landmark value.

There is a large mature tree within the adjacent road reserve that appears likely to have been planted at the time the post office was built.

HISTORY

The former Hamilton Hill Post Office was built in 1969, and was used as a Post Office for approximately 30 years. It was built at a time when this part of Hamilton Hill was experiencing substantial population growth, and there was a need for additional services for the growing population.

In the 1960s commercial uses had begun to appear near the corner of Carrington Street and Winterfold Road, and on the eastern side of Simms Road.

The need for a post office for area was recognised by the WA Post Office, during a year which included an extensive and widespread building program which was part of \$30,640,000 spent in carrying out its 1968/69 works programme.²

During the 1960s there was extensive WA Post Office telecommunications expansion and building works throughout WA in response to increased demand for postal services. This included new post offices, extension of existing post offices and replacement of some of the older, original post offices.³

The construction of the post office cost \$69,000 and was completed during the 1968/69 works year.⁴ The building was a project of the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department and the federal Department of Finance, which managed non-Defence Commonwealth property in Australia at the time of construction in 1968/69.

By 1974 there was a row of shops adjacent to the Post Office, and additional commercial uses on the eastern side of Simms Road.

In approximately 2000 the western side of Simms Road was developed with commercial tenancies, and around this time the Post Office moved into one of these tenancies at the southern end where it

¹ Apperley, R, R. Irving and P. Reynolds. (1989) *Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, pp. 232-235.

² *Beverly Times*, 'W.A. Post office budget is \$30.6million' Friday 27 September 1968, pp. 4

³ *Beverly Times*, 'Post Office Achievements' Friday 15 January 1965, pp. 4

⁴ *Beverly Times*, 'W.A. Post office budget is \$30.6million' Friday 27 September 1968, pp. 4

remains today.

In 2005 the commercial units to the east of the former Post Office building on Dodd Street were redeveloped for residential uses, isolating the former Post Office building from the commercial uses of Simms Road, although it is still within the 'Local Centre' zone, and is considered to form part of the Simms Road neighbourhood centre.

Since 2000 the former Hamilton Hill Post Office building been used for office space and various other uses, or remained vacant.

CONDITION

Good

ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

Nil known.

OTHER LISTINGS

HCWA No. -----

Register National Estate -----

National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Beverley Times, 'W.A. Post office budget is \$30.6million' Friday 27 September 1968, p 4

Beverley Times, 'Post Office Achievements' Friday 15 January 1965, p4

Apperley, R, R. Irving and P. Reynolds. (1989) Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, pp. 232-235.

ASSESSOR(S) NAME

City of Cockburn and Element

ADDITIONAL NOTES

DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT

19 February 2020

LISTING HISTORY

Included 9 July 2020



Figure 4. View of former post office from Straughair Street



State Library of Western Australia



State Library of Western Australia

Figures 5 and 3. Hamilton Hill Post Office 1969

State Library of Western Australia 1969 photographs, 341182PD & 341183PD.

<https://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/images/pd341/341183PD.jpg>

<https://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/images/pd341/341182PD.jpg>

Fig Tree, Roe Highway reserve

T Heritage Tree(s)



LGI # 123

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Roe Highway Reserve, Hamilton Hill, north-west of Starling Street, south-west Dixon Park (Figure 1)

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The fig tree (*figus carica*) is significant for its social significance and importance to the Hamilton Hill community given its age, unusual growth pattern and its healthy condition, which bears fruit on a yearly basis that is enjoyed by the locals and beyond.

The fig tree is significant in that its wild growth forms a relatively untouched canopy, which has been permitted to grow in a unique sprawling way that lends interest to visitors.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The fig tree (*figus carica*) is significant in size and has, over time, grown wildly in an unkempt dystopian fashion, suggesting old age and relatively undisturbed unique growth. Research of the City's aerial mapping suggests that the tree was potentially planted in the 1950s. The fig tree has several trunks, growing in an outward direction and a height of approximately 4 metres. Its growth circumference is approximately 59m² and appears to be generally in good condition.

The fig tree currently sits on the edge of a stand of castor oil plants. Locals claim that the nearby and broader community visit the tree annually to pick fruit⁵, which is abundant during summer.

HISTORY

The Roe Highway reservation was first gazetted in 1959 as part of the Stephenson & Hepburn plan for the Perth Metropolitan area. The length of reserve has been historically been used for market gardens, farming and other rural uses. The fig tree is likely to have been planted on the original property, which has since been subdivided by Main Roads WA, who is the current landowner. Aerial photography depicts the likely age of the fig tree as early 1950s (Figure 2) and it appears to have been planted along the fence line of the original property (now 54 Rockingham Road, Hamilton Hill).

The fig tree may have been part of Sunnyside Farm. Sunnyside Farm was owned and farmed by a number of non-English immigrants, including the Stelis, Gerovich and the Ricci families. The farm house and outbuildings at different times housed many new immigrants, working as farm labourers, while seeking Australian residency (Dom Ricci). The farm was noted as a significant wine-producing property, but also grew and marketed other produce.

CONDITION	Good
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Nil known.
OTHER LISTINGS	<div>HCWA No. -----</div> <div>Register National Estate -----</div> <div>National Trust WA -----</div>
SUPPORTING INFORMATION	Fremantle Herald, 'Locals Give a Fig', February 21, 2020
ASSESSOR(S) NAME	City of Cockburn
ADDITIONAL NOTES	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	November 2020
LISTING HISTORY	Included on Significant Tree List 12 November 2020

⁵ Fremantle Herald, 'Locals Give a Fig', February 21, 2020



Figure 1: 2020 Aerial Photo Location Plan



Figure 2: 1953 Aerial Photo

Banksia, Fairview Street, Coogee

T

Heritage Tree(s)



LGI # 124

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Corner of Beach Road and Fairview Street, Coogee (road reserve)

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The *Banksia, Fairview Street, Coogee* is important to the Coogee Community given its age, unusual growth pattern and its healthy condition.

The banksia has survived vigorous uneven pruning, due to overhead powerlines, notwithstanding it is a fine example of a rare species in a developed residential area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The banksia is located on the verge of Fairview Street, within the suburb of Coogee. It is located adjacent to a currently vacant, undeveloped, private residential lot. It is pruned to avoid interference with overhead powerlines and as a result most of the flowering canopy extends over into the privately owned lot. The banksia appears to have a distinctive 'scar' however it cannot currently be confirmed whether this was produced by Indigenous modification or whether it was created naturally.

HISTORY

The banksia attenuata is an example of a plant surviving development expansion of the Swan Coastal Plain, which was once abundant with Banksia Woodlands. The Banksia Woodlands community is protected by Federal Legislation, given it has shrunk by 60% of its original size. The banksia itself is not listed as Endangered, rather it is the community 'Banksia Woodlands', characterised by pockets of banksia, other native species, insects and animals, forming a unique habitat. In this case, the banksia is fragmented and isolated in its location and is an extremely rare example within the suburb of Coogee.

CONDITION	Good
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Nil known.
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. -----
	Register National Estate -----
	National Trust WA -----

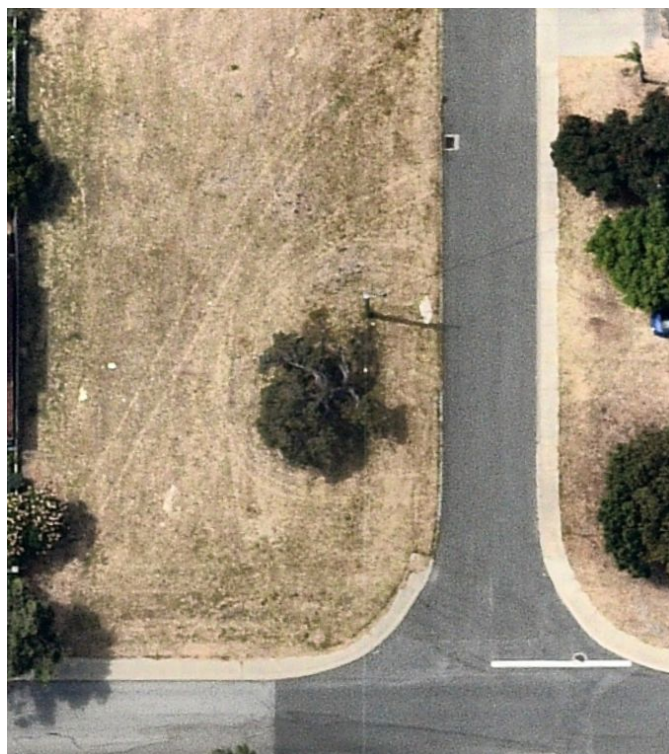
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME	City of Cockburn
ADDITIONAL NOTES	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	6 July 2021
LISTING HISTORY	Included 8 July 2021

1953 Aerial Photography



2021 Aerial Photography



Marri, Botany Parade, Hammond Park

T

Heritage Tree(s)



LGI # 125

PIN No.

LOT/PLAN DIAGRAM

LOCATION Central median, Botany Parade, Hammond Park

OTHER NAME(S) -----

CONSTRUCTION DATE(S) -----

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Marri is important to the Hammond Park Community given its age, visually stunning growth and its healthy condition. The tree is one of the last remaining naturally occurring marri trees in the whole of the City of Cockburn. The Marri is an exceptional example of tree retention being designed into a new community.

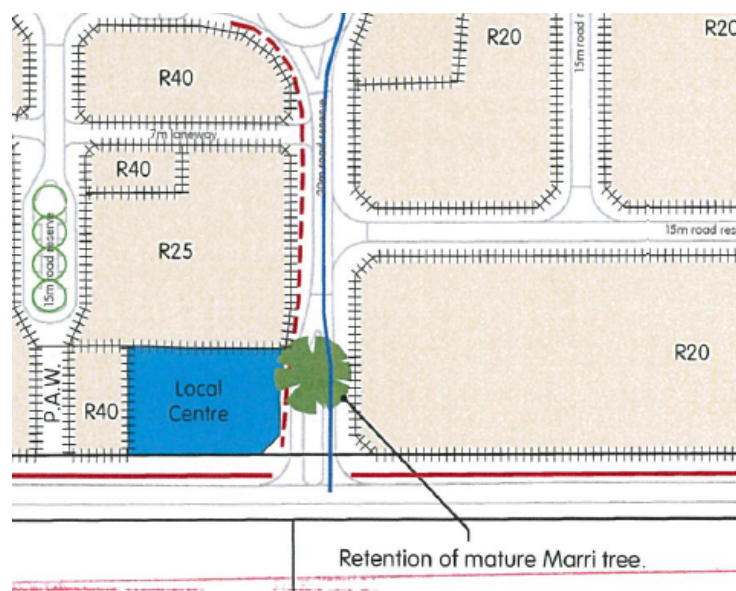
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The *Marri* is considered to be one of the largest trees within the City of Cockburn, currently measuring 23.6m in height, 16m in width and 4.10m circumference (1.31m diameter). The tree presents an impressive canopy, which is rare within new residential areas, and its form contributes positively to the surrounding landscape.

HISTORY

The *Marri* is estimated to be at least 100 years old, and survives as being one of the last remaining naturally occurring *marri* trees in the whole of the City of Cockburn.

The *marri* was carefully considered for retention at the early design phase and structure planning for Hammond Park, as seen in the below figure (Hammond Park Local Structure Plan):



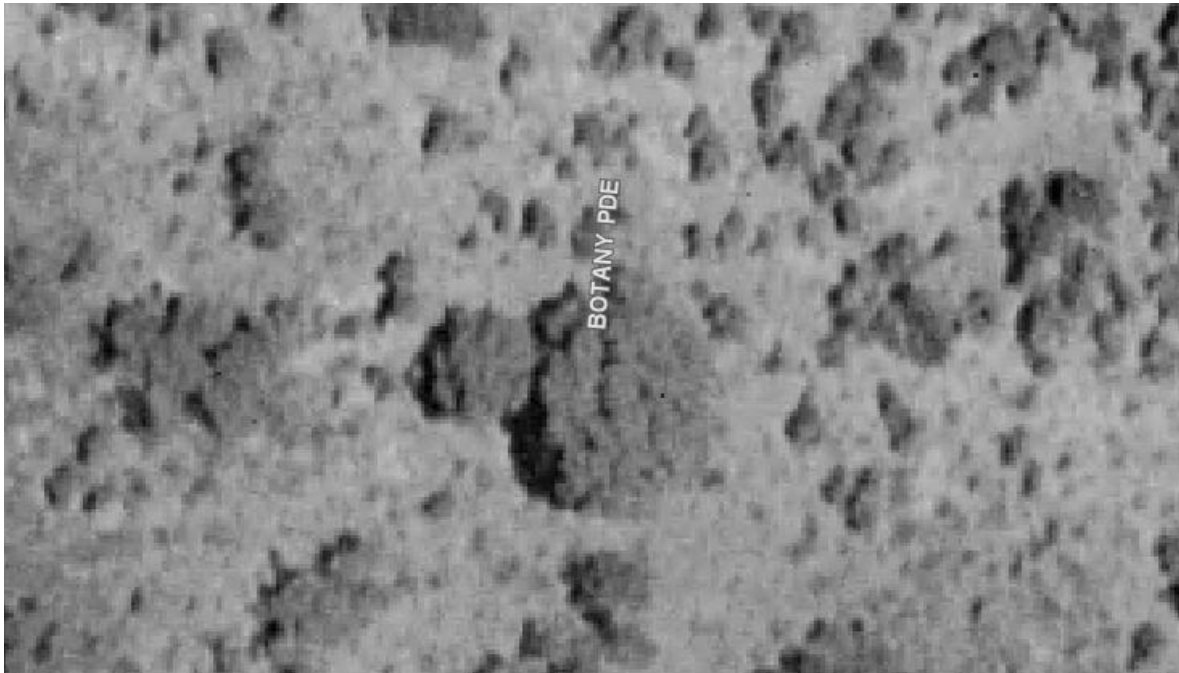
Its retention has provided a valuable contribution to local character and sense of place, and its location is a landmark feature upon entry north into Hammond Park.

CONDITION	Good
ASSOCIATED PEOPLE	Nil known.
OTHER LISTINGS	HCWA No. -----
	Register National Estate -----
	National Trust WA -----

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

ASSESSOR(S) NAME	City of Cockburn
ADDITIONAL NOTES	
DATE OF LAST ASSESSMENT	6 July 2021
LISTING HISTORY	Included 8 July 2021

1965 Aerial Photography



2021 Aerial Photography

