

Under the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 – Schedule 2 Deemed Provisions, a local government must establish and maintain a Heritage List to identify places within the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation. The City of Nedlands Heritage List comprises of the places listed below.

Name of Place	Address	Suburb	Date of Inclusion
Gallop House	22 Birdwood Pde	DALKEITH	18-Dec-17
Sunset Hospital	Birdwood Pde	DALKEITH	18-Dec-17
War Memorial	Birdwood Pde / Waratah Ave	DALKEITH	18-Dec-17
Chisolm House	32 Genesta Cres	DALKEITH	18-Dec-17
St Lawrence's Church	56 Viking Rd	DALKEITH	18-Dec-17
Irwin Barracks Magazine	Stubbs Tce	KARRAKATTA	18-Dec-17
Graylands Hospital	1 Brockway Rd	MT CLAREMONT	18-Dec-17
Director's House	1 Grainger Dr	MT CLAREMONT	18-Dec-17
Director's Gardens	Grainger Dr	MT CLAREMONT	18-Dec-17
Swanbourne Hospital	1 Heritage La	MT CLAREMONT	18-Dec-17
David Foulkes-Taylor Showroom	33 Broadway	NEDLANDS	18-Dec-17
Nedlands Tennis Club	121 Bruce St	NEDLANDS	18-Dec-17
Old Post Office	35 Stirling Hwy	NEDLANDS	18-Dec-17
The Maisonettes	67 Stirling Hwy	NEDLANDS	18-Dec-17
Captain Stirling Hotel	80 Stirling Hwy	NEDLANDS	18-Dec-17
Peace Memorial Rose Gardens	Stirling Hwy	NEDLANDS	18-Dec-17
St Margaret's Church	52 Tyrell St	NEDLANDS	18-Dec-17
Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital	6 Selby St	SHENTON PARK	18-Dec-17
Lemnos Hospital	Stubbs Tce	SHENTON PARK	18-Dec-17
Tom Collins House	Kirkwood Rd	SWANBOURNE	18-Dec-17
Mattie Furphy House	Kirkwood Rd	SWANBOURNE	18-Dec-17



PLACE NAME	Gallop House
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	Reserve 27111 Lot 252 on Deposited Plan 92126 Vol/Folio LR3121/566
ADDRESS	22 Birdwood Pde, Dalkeith
WARD	Dalkeith
HCWA DATABASE No.	1834

CONSTRUCTION DATE	1872-1877
PERIOD/ STYLE	Victorian Georgian
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Stone, Metal
PLACE TYPE	Individual Building
PRESENT USE	RESIDENTIAL: Two-storey residence
HISTORICAL USE	EDUCATIONAL: Museum
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Settlements SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education & Science PEOPLE: Early settlers
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Gallop, James: Architect City of Nedlands: Previous Owner

HISTORICAL NOTES

Gallop House, a two-storey residential building constructed c.1872-1877 by James Gallop Snr, is reputed to be the oldest house in the City of Nedlands.

Gallop initially leased Dalkeith Farm (established by Adam Armstrong in 1831) and acquired property in the area. He became a highly profitable market gardener, orchardist and wine maker supplying fresh produce to Perth and Fremantle. Eventually he would own land that would comprise most of the present day suburb of Dalkeith.

It is thought James Gallop Snr built the present two-storey house for his eldest son James who married Emma Wood of Fremantle in December 1877. The construction commenced about 1872. After James Gallop Snr death in 1897, James Gallop Jnr subdivided the land and sold off land parcels. In 1911, John Scaddan's Labour Government bought the balance of Location 85 and the house for £11,000. In the 1920s and 30s, amid the extensive clearing of bushland in Nedlands and Dalkeith for residential development, the fate of the now dilapidated Gallop House became doubtful. The Nedlands City Council resolved that the place be condemned as unfit for human habitation and a demolition notice was issued on 21 January 1963. Despite this, action was taken by the WA Historical Society to organise its restoration. After much negotiation, an agreement was reached whereby the City Council agreed to offer the house on a 21-year rent-free lease, in exchange for its occupation, its proper repair and effective maintenance. Gallop House was subsequently leased to Mr and Mrs Anderson and the restoration completed. A memorial erected at the front of Gallop House in 1971 by the Royal Western Australian Historical Society, commemorates the contributions made to the early settlement of Dalkeith by Adam Armstrong and James Gallop.

The house was further restored after the 21-year lease ended in the mid-1980s. In 1985, Gallop House was opened to the public as a 'Historical Museum and Old Colonial Home'. In 2009, ownership of Gallop House was transferred from the City of Nedlands to the National Trust of Australia (WA). The current tenants (2012) have been in residence for the past ten years. The house is not open to the public.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Gallop House, a two-storey limestone and iron dwelling displaying characteristics of Victorian Georgian style, is located on the top of a high bank overlooking the Swan River in Dalkeith. The house is the only building on the eastern side of Birdwood Parade, and a set of stone steps lead down to The Esplanade. Gallop House is paved on three sides, and set within a landscaped garden. A plaque commemorating the early settlers of the site is set into a large stone at the base of the stairs.

The dwelling is constructed of limestone, rendered to resemble stone blocks, with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Tall brick chimneys are located in each side of the roof at the gutter line, two on the north and one on the south. A verandah under the main roof extends across the front of Gallop House, supported on simple timber posts with decorative metal valance on the ground floor and balustrading on the first floor. A verandah with separate roof extends across the rear of the dwelling.

The ground floor central entry is flanked by tall windows, and a door and windows are located directly above on the first floor. The timber-framed windows are twelve paned double hung sashes, with stone lintels on the front façade and timber lintels on the rear.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Gallop House has aesthetic value as a fine example of a Victorian Georgian dwelling.

Gallop House has aesthetic value for its landmark qualities as a prominent dwelling on the riverbank in Dalkeith.

Gallop House has historic value as the earliest surviving private residence in the City of Nedlands; and for its association with the Gallop family, early settlers and farmers.

Gallop House contributes to the community's sense of place as well known and regarded landmark.

Gallop House has rarity value as a surviving colonial residence overlooking Melville Water.



Old Mens' Home, 1915. LISWA online image 000541D. Access to inspect not granted.

PLACE NAME	Sunset Hospital
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	Reserve 1667 Lot 9547 on Deposited Plan 182112 Vol/Folio LR3121/734
ADDRESS	Birdwood Pde, Dalkeith
WARD	Dalkeith
HCWA DATABASE No.	3374
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1904-06
PERIOD/ STYLE	Federation Arts and Crafts
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Stone, Timber, Metal
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	VACANT UNUSED: Vacant Unused
HISTORICAL USE	RESIDENTIAL: Institutional Housing HEALTH: Hospital
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register, Permanent Classified by National Trust (WA) {Lscope}, Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	OCCUPATIONS: Commercial & Service industries SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community service & Utilities OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World Wars & other wars
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Albert Rust: Master of the home Hillson Beasley: Architect Mr Samuel Speed: Previous Occupant War Veterans rehabilitation Homeless & Vagrant men Crown Dept Land Administration DOLA: Previous owner

HISTORICAL NOTES

Sunset Hospital, previously known as the Old Men's Home, is located on a rise overlooking the Swan River at Freshwater Bay, Dalkeith. The twenty-two acre (8.9 hectare) site was designated by Parliament in 1890 as a 'A' class reserve, for the express purpose of building an institution to house the poor and to be called the 'Old Men's Home'. At the time the men were housed at the overcrowded asylum for male paupers at the foot of Mount Eliza. The asylum had been a former convict depot.

Building commenced in 1904 and by 1906 the first men were admitted. The buildings were designed for 400 inmates by the government architect Hillson Beasley following the military style of the day. The buildings were constructed from sandstone quarried from the cliff-face at Point Resolution and hauled by horse and jigger to the site.

The Home filled rapidly and additional buildings were added for accommodation. One was a timber-framed building from the Mount Eliza Depot. It is believed to have been a former Portable Post Office (one of six) constructed in the 1890s for the goldfields. The building is significant as the only known survivor of a group of Portable Post Offices, and is the only fabric believed to have survived from the former Old Men's Depot [ref: D Kelsall personal research]. In 1927 the two-storey hospital block was built to house the increasing number of old men needing nursing care. The place was officially renamed Sunset Home in 1943.

During the 1950s and 1960s facilities and services were upgraded and modernised. Women were first admitted to Sunset in 1965 and the Home officially became a hospital under the newly formed Health Department of WA in 1966.

For a number of reasons, including the cost of maintaining an old complex, the government decided to close Sunset Hospital. In July 1994 the Minister for Health, Peter Foss, declared the facilities were outdated and did not meet required standards. The place was officially closed on 22 December 1995. Since that time there have been numerous government proposals about what to do with the heritage listed site and its buildings. During 2009/10 it was used as a film set for the television adaptation of Tim Winton's award winning novel 'Cloudstreet'. The television series 'Shark Ne't by WA author Robert Drewe was also filmed there.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Sunset Hospital is a complex of hospital related buildings located on Jutland Parade, overlooking the Swan River. The buildings are located closer to the road, surrounded by roads, parking, lawn and trees, whilst the area closer to the river is much more heavily vegetated with native trees. The complex comprises a range of building types, including residential wards, administrative offices, a chapel and service buildings including a laundry and mortuary.

As most of the buildings were built contemporaneously, there is a consistency of style and materials, with extensive use of local limestone and corrugated iron roofing. Buildings are substantial in size, most with wide verandahs with separate skillion roofs. Half-timbered gables are common. The three residential wards were built with internal courtyards, also with verandahs. Although the place has not been extensively maintained in recent years, its original design intent is still clearly read, and it forms a cohesive precinct.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Sunset Hospital, a complex of Federation Arts and Crafts, Inter-War Arts and Crafts and other style buildings, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

it is one of the largest intact early twentieth century public health facilities in the State and, through its site planning and building design, represents the health care policies and practices of the time and throughout its development and operation;

it is a unique example of the type of government sponsored housing for homeless and vagrant men in the State in the early twentieth century;

the buildings generally display a high degree of homogeneity and, united by the landscaped open spaces, collectively form an historic precinct;

it is a recognised and important landmark which can easily be identified from the river and other areas around Melville Water; and,

its association with prominent architect Hillson Beasley who, as Chief Architect at the Public Works Department, was ultimately responsible for the original site planning and building design.



PLACE NAME	War Memorial
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Waratah Ave & Birdwood Parade, Nedlands
WARD	Dalkeith
HCWA DATABASE No.	13617
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1940
PERIOD/ STYLE	Inter-War Art Deco
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Stone, Glass, Metal
PLACE TYPE	Other Built Type
PRESENT USE	MONUMENT CEMETERY: Monument
HISTORICAL USE	MONUMENT CEMETERY: Monument
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register, Permanent
HISTORIC THEMES	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World Wars & other wars
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	World War I, World War II, Victory in the Pacific Day Korea, Borneo, Malaya, Vietnam conflicts Returned Services League Dawson Family

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Nedlands War Memorial on the corner of Waratah Ave and Birdwood Parade was constructed in 1940. Negotiations between the Sub Branch of the RSL and the Nedlands Road Board led to the choice of the site and agreements on the monetary outlay. The treasurer of the Nedlands Sub Branch of the RSL, Alfred Dent, submitted a drawing that was approved by the Road Board and work commenced in March 1940. The Memorial was finished in time for Anzac Day 1940 when a dedication ceremony took place. An article in the West Australian reported approximately 300 to 400 people attended the unveiling ceremony. The bronze plaque was unveiled by Mr W C Brown (ex-chairman of the Nedlands Road Board). Metal plaques mounted on the memorial are dedicated to the memory of those who died in World War II, Korea, Malaya, Borneo and Vietnam. On Anzac Day morning a service and wreath laying ceremony is held at the Memorial. For many years the flags that flank the memorial have been raised and lowered each day by members of the Dawson family who live opposite. They have continued to perform this dedicated community service seven days a week up to the present (2012).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Nedlands War Memorial is located on a small grassed piece of land on the north-west corner of Waratah Avenue and Birdwood Parade, a commanding position overlooking the river. The memorial is a simple six sided stone column, mounted on a six sided plinth, and is topped with a light. Plaques honouring major campaigns are fixed to the memorial. The memorial stands on a small paved area enclosed with a low rosemary hedge, flanked by two flag poles just outside the hedge. A paved path leads to the Memorial.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.) Nedlands War Memorial has considerable aesthetic value as a simple, well designed war memorial in the Inter-War Free Classical style.

Nedlands War Memorial, comprising a five-metre high war memorial constructed of Donnybrook stone in the Inter-War Art Deco style, an octagonal glass and iron light, four brass plaques, two flagpoles, in a landscaped setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is rare as the only war memorial constructed with a light in Western Australia, demonstrating a unique means to symbolise the eternal struggle of the fallen;

the place is rare as a war memorial constructed during World War Two;

the place commemorates the fallen from conflicts in World War One, World War Two, Korea, Borneo, Malaya, and Vietnam and is one of the few remaining sites used to commemorate Victory over the Pacific Day.



PLACE NAME	Chisholm House
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	32 Genesta Cres, Dalkeith
WARD	Dalkeith
HCWA DATABASE No.	4651
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1939-1940
PERIOD/ STYLE	Inter-War Functionalist
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Tile
PLACE TYPE	Individual Building
PRESENT USE	RESIDENTIAL: Two-storey residence
HISTORICAL USE	RESIDENTIAL: Two-storey residence
HERITAGE LISTINGS	Classified by National Trust (WA) (Permanent)
HISTORIC THEMES	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation & subdivision
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Oswald Chisholm, of Cameron, Chisholm & Nicol & later Powell, Cameron & Chisholm: Architect Oswald Chisholm: Previous Occupant Lawe-Davies, David Phillips & Rosalind Margaret: Previous Owner David Elfick's film 'Love in Limbo'

HISTORICAL NOTES

The plans for 32 Genesta Crescent were submitted in 1939 by the owner/architect Oswald V Chisholm (of Cameron, Chisholm and Nichols, Architects). Chisholm moved in with his family early in 1941 and stayed until 1960/61 when Mrs Chisholm died. After this the house was owned by a series of investors.

Owners Bail and Eileen Telfer enclosed the rear verandah and replaced some light fittings.

In 1988 the house was purchased by Philip and Rosalind Lawe-Davies who built an extension in sympathy to the original style of the house. Apparently there had been few changes over the years to the place which they found to be highly functional and comfortable to live in. Chisholm believed he was one of the first architects to design an internal bathroom that included a lavatory. He said that his wife, Melva, was appalled that he should wish to do so as it was the norm at that time for the lavatory to be at the rear of the house off the back verandah. Upstairs is a plaster wall plaque of 'galloping gazelles', which was one of the decorative design features made popular by the 1925 Paris Exposition of Decorative Arts. An art deco harvest moon dressing table was made by Chisholm copying a French design. In the early 1990s Chisholm donated to the owners a set of four black and white photographs of the interior spaces taken before Chisholm moved away from the house in 1960/61.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Chisholm House (fmr), 32 Genesta Crescent, is a two-storey brick and tile dwelling, with limestone base, displaying characteristics of Inter-War Functionalist style. The dwelling is set well back from the street in an unfenced garden comprising lawn and flower beds along the side fence line. A path leads along the western side of the garden to an off centre entry located in a circular porch.

The dwelling has asymmetrical planning, with two projecting circular bays and a circular porch on the ground floor, a central, two-storey flat roofed tower, and a more orthogonal planning behind. The projecting bays and tower have flat roofs behind parapet walls, with a hipped tiled roof over the remaining dwelling. The lower storey features bands of render running around the projecting bays, flat roofed concrete sun shades over windows, and a balcony with metal balustrading over the entry porch. The tower features a narrow, vertical window extending most of length. Beyond the projecting bays and tower the remaining portion of the house is more orthogonal. There is extensive timber-framed glazing across the street facades, comprising large, fixed circular panes flanked by double hung sashes in the circular bays; glass blocks in the tower, and banks of double hung and casement windows in various configurations.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Chisholm House (fmr) is a fine example of the Inter-War Functionalist style, exhibiting many of the key features of the style including asymmetric massing of geometric forms and stream-lined detailing.

Chisholm House (fmr) contributes to the aesthetic qualities of the landscape. The curved forms complement the crescent setting created by the subdivision of land, which was based on garden city principles.

Chisholm House (fmr) was constructed during the short building boom of the late 1930s, and is an example of the modern movement in architecture and design that prevailed at the time.

Chisholm House (fmr) has historic value for its association with architect Oscar Chisholm, and the practice Cameron, Chisholm and Nicol.

Chisholm House (fmr) is a fine, intact representative example of an Inter-War Functionalist dwelling.

St Lawrence's Anglican Church and Rectory, Dalkeith



PLACE NAME	St Lawrence's Anglican Church and Rectory
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Viking Rd (cnr Alexander Rd), Dalkeith
WARD	Dalkeith
HCWA DATABASE No.	4576
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1957
PERIOD/ STYLE	Post-War Ecclesiastical
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Tile, Brick, Stone, Render
PLACE TYPE	Individual Building
PRESENT USE	RELIGIOUS: Housing & Quarters, RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
HISTORICAL USE	RELIGIOUS: Housing & Quarters, RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register
HISTORIC THEMES	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY: Land allocation & subdivision
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Anthony Solarski (architect in the firm Hawkins & Sands): Architect Modernist influence of post-war immigrant architects Picturesque Garden City layout of suburb Sloan Constructions: Builder

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Parish of Dalkeith evolved from the Parish of East Claremont in May 1955. The former Rector of East Claremont, Reverend A F J Blain, was appointed and took services in a house on the south-west corner of Waratah Avenue and Adelma Road, some distance from the present site. The new Vestry, which included Mr Charles Court (later to be Premier of WA), Mr Lloyd Fethers, Mr Oliver Hynes and Mr Reg North, decided to demolish the old house and build a new hall on the site. The design and construction of the Rectory in Alexander Road was commenced by 1956, followed by the commissioning of the design and later, the construction of the church.

The foundation stone was laid by the Governor Sir Charles Gairdner on 28 April 1957 and the church's consecration took place on 15 September 1957. In 1968 the hall was sold to the Bridge Club and a new hall, called the Blain Room, was built adjoining the church in Alexander Road. Reverend Blain served as Rector until 30 June 1967.

In 1962 the St Lawrence Church Tower was used to enhance the television coverage of the Empire Games. Fixed high in the tower was a beam bender, part of Channel 7's equipment for a direct telecast of the Lawn Bowls events at Dalkeith. Channel 7 engineers found they could not beam signals direct from the Dalkeith Bowling Club to the Tuart Hill Studio for transmission - St Lawrence's Tower saved the day.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

St Lawrence's Anglican Church is a complex of church buildings comprising a church and church hall. The church is a striking brick, concrete and tile building displaying characteristics of Post-War Ecclesiastical style. The church is located on the corner of Alexander and Viking roads, with the principal entry off Viking Road. The church is set in a landscape of lawn and mature native trees.

The church is rectangular in plan, with a low pitched tiled roof of terracotta pantiles, and a rough cast concrete ring beam encircling the building. Entry to the church is through a stylised brick and rough cast concrete bell tower with curved top. The principal elevation (Viking Road) comprises the entry, a concrete sunscreen located in front of a large recessed window extending the height of the building, which protects the window of the Sanctuary; and several narrow leadlight windows comprised of two long windows with a narrow window between. The Alexander Road elevation is composed of brick piers with precast cement bricks laid to create a semi-open screen. A secondary entry to the church is via a small set of concrete stairs leading to an opening in this elevation, shaded by a cantilevered concrete shade. A small brick and concrete hall is located behind the church, in the north-east corner of the block.

STATEMENT

St Lawrence's Church has exceptional aesthetic value as a finely designed Modernist church located on a prominent corner lot.

St Lawrence's Church has landmark qualities which contribute to the general streetscape.

St Lawrence's Church has considerable historic value for its association with the Modernist architectural movement.

St Lawrence's Church has considerable historic value for its role in the development of the Anglican community in Dalkeith.

St Lawrence's Church is highly valued by the Anglican community of Dalkeith, and by the community as a landmark building which contributes to the community's sense of place.



PLACE NAME	Irwin Barracks
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Stubbs Tce, Karrakatta
WARD	Hollywood
HCWA DATABASE No.	1836

CONSTRUCTION DATE	1896-1898
PERIOD/ STYLE	Victorian Georgian
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Stone, Brick, Render
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	MILITARY: Barracks
HISTORICAL USE	MILITARY: Magazine or Store
HERITAGE LISTINGS	Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World Wars & Other wars
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Sir John Forrest (State Minister of Defence (1890's)) Sir Joseph JT Hobbs (Citizen Soldier) W Fairweather: Builder Athol Joseph Hobbs (1938 building): Architect Hobbs Artillery Park, 3rd Field Artillery Brigade: Previous Occupant Regular & Reserve Army unit: Previous Occupants Boer War in South Africa

HISTORICAL NOTES

The barracks site was acquired some time in the 1880s by the Colonial Government for a military training camp. In 1896, an extensive rifle range was opened on the northern side of the camp but in c.1911 was declared unsafe and closed when the present Swanbourne rifle range was ready for use in 1913.

The introduction of universal military training in 1911 (involving all males between the ages of 12 and 26) made Karrakatta an important initial training camp, especially with its reasonable access to the Swanbourne Rifle Range. However, during World War I most of the soldiers in WA appear to have been trained at the Blackboy Hill Camp in Greenmount.

With the expansion of the defence of Australia from the mid 1930s works such as the erection of a complex of brick artillery barracks to house the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade were carried out. These were designed by architect Athol Joseph Hobbs, who was the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Field Brigade from 1937 to 1939, and the 2/3rd Field Regiment 1939-40. The Hobbs Artillery Park was named after his father, Lieutenant General Sir Joseph John Talbot Hobbs who, from 1887 had served with the Perth Artillery Volunteers. As a Colonel, J J T Hobbs commanded the Australian Artillery on Gallipoli in 1915.

During 1945-1946, the facilities at Karrakatta became an inter-service Combined Discharge Centre. Historian Lindsay Peet recalls there was a Prisoner of War camp there in 1946 as well as a salvage yard. In 1948 the barracks were named 'Irwin Training Centre' in memory of Colonel F. C. Irwin, the first military commandant in Western Australia (1829-1833). Since the mid 1970s the place has been officially known as Irwin Barracks Karrakatta.

According to the Irwin Barracks Karrakatta website, it remains one of the largest dedicated Army Reserve bases in Australia. 'Irwin Barracks, along with Campbell Barracks (Swanbourne) a few km's to the West, provide a large and often underestimated military presence in the Western Suburbs area of Perth. Soldiers under 13 Brigade and other Irwin based units continue to train and deploy on operations to locations such as the Solomon Islands, Malaysia, East Timor and the Middle East. Similarly, the base provides a significant package of land for other contingency support tasks.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Army complex comprises:

1. Colonial period buildings - 1898 Magazines
2. Pre World War II Artillery Barracks - Hobbs Artillery Park, 1938
3. World War II buildings
4. Post World War II buildings

The Magazine buildings comprise two slightly separated structures of differing size. The smaller building has a shifting room and fuse room, the larger being a powder and ammunition room. The buildings are set in a bitumen paved area and are part of an extensive complex. The buildings cannot be seen from the road. They are constructed from coursed ashlar limestone with two pitched roof clad with fibre reinforced shingle roof and timber floor. Internally, the magazine is fitted out with jarrah shelving and the doors are framed, ledged and braced with a set of double doors between the buildings.

Hobbs Artillery Park is a single-storey rendered masonry building with its long elevation addressing Stubbs Terrace, set behind a chain link fence in grounds comprising lawn, some mature trees and large guns flanking either side of a semi-circular driveway. The building displays characteristics of Inter-War functionalist styling. The building has a pitched metal roof with a central parapet wall with a decorative moulding extending across the top, and small bays, with lower parapet walls, extending either side of the raised parapet. These bays have simpler banding extending across the top. Timber-framed windows with six pane frames are set symmetrically across the entire front elevation.

STATEMENT

Hobbs Artillery Park has some aesthetic value as a modest but well proportioned and designed Inter-War Functionalist building.

Irwin Barracks has considerable historic significance for its ongoing role as a defence facility since the 1890.

The place has some historic value for its association with the well known architect and soldier J.J. Talbot Hobbs and his son A.J. Hobbs.



(Image: LISWA online images slwa_b3663032_4)

PLACE NAME	Graylands Hospital
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Brockway Rd
WARD	Coastal
HCWA DATABASE No.	13630
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1908
PERIOD/ STYLE	Federation Free Style
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Metal, Render, Tile, Timber
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	HEALTH: Asylum
HISTORICAL USE	HEALTH: Asylum
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register
HISTORIC THEMES	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & Utilities SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Institutions OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World Wars & other wars
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	A. E. Clare, Gascoyne house: Architect Australian Army during World War II for use as a military Hospital Claremont Hospital for the Insane Davies Road Service (Military Block) Hillson Beasley: Architect Oldham Boas & Ednie-Brown (1991 Franklin Centre): Architect Charles Oldham, Harold Boas & Ednie-Brown (1991 Ashburton House): Architect Public Works Department: Architect Swanbourne Hospital William Hardwick: Architect

HISTORICAL NOTES

Graylands Hospital is part of the former Claremont Hospital. The first building to be completed on the site was the Stores building (1901) constructed by a party of about 20 inmates from the Fremantle Asylum under supervision of asylum warders and trades foremen. This building was the first ward before it became the Stores building. The Administration building followed, Montgomery Hall and others that are now part of the Swanbourne Hospital Conservation Area. The Claremont Hospital buildings had been built in the traditional Victorian asylum style with the trademark tower.

In September 1972, Claremont was split into two hospitals, each named after the then adjoining suburbs, Swanbourne and Graylands. Coincidentally, all of the suburb of Graylands as well as the adjoining portion of suburban Swanbourne became Mount Claremont in the early 1990s. Hence Graylands Hospital is now in Mount Claremont.

Graylands Hospital site has a long history of development that reflects changes in mental health care and research. Today (2012) Graylands operates as a teaching hospital with 120 adult patients. The broader Graylands Campus houses 40 Statewide Forensic and 42 Slow Stream Rehabilitation Psychiatric beds. There are also 8 Psychiatric-Medical beds at nearby Selby Lodge administered by Graylands Hospital as part of the Hospital's 120 beds.

(Graylands Hospital website) The hospital is a centre for research and education and houses the UWA affiliated Centre for Clinical Research in Neuropsychiatry. The hospital only treats inpatients and provides a limited outreach psychiatric service to inpatients on trial leave.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Graylands Hospital is a complex of hospital and related buildings located on a large site bounded by Brockway Road, John XXIII Avenue and Moor Drive. The buildings that comprise Graylands Hospital are to the north of the lot, and include buildings constructed from 1908 until the Late-Twentieth Century.

The main building is Fortescue House, a two-storey brick and tile building with horizontal rendered string courses, painted white. The building has tall brick chimneys with mouldings around the top and stucco rendering for approximately six courses. These are capped with two chimney pots per chimney. The windows are timber vertical sash, nine panes per sash. The entry doors are a pair of timber doors with similar side panels, 24 panes each. The building is divided into wings. The wings are symmetrical with a gable in the centre with timber projecting corbelling and timber detailing, with small louvres at the apex. At either end there are similar gables. The next unit is built at an angle to Fortescue House. The adjacent unit has a corner joining block with the same detailing, but with smaller windows and a lower roof line.

Other buildings on the site are from a variety of periods - 1960s with low long flat-roof buildings, and 1970s and 1980s workshops, garages and other medical units in brick and metal deck. A large portion of the site is grassed scattered with trees (Eucalyptus and firs) with red brick paths, two metres wide, connecting the carpark areas to the central building. There are smaller buildings of similar brick and tile design (1940s/1950s) and plant and storage areas serving the main hospital. (Description from 1999 MHI, slightly modified, as inspection not possible 2012)

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Graylands Hospital, comprising Fortescue House (1910/11 and 1990), a two-storey brick and tile structure in the Federation Free style, the adjacent Pastoral Centre (former kitchen), Anderson Hall (former dining room) and the kitchen (1952); Gascoyne House (1939) a single-storey rendered brick and tile building in the Inter-War Functionalist style, together with numerous other buildings constructed from the 1960s to the 1990s, set in a park like landscape setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place contains a range of health care buildings which provide a representative spectrum of the changes in attitudes to, and the treatment of, mental illness in the State since 1904;

the place comprises a remnant portion of the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane, the main State institution for the treatment of mental illness from 1904 until 3 September 1972;

the place is of social significance for its role in the care and treatment of mental health patients, both as part of the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane, and subsequently as Graylands Hospital;

Fortescue House group comprising the former X Block wards, the former kitchen (Pastoral Centre) and former dining hall (Anderson Hall), has been a key component of the State's primary mental health care facility from its construction in 1910/1911 to the present;

Fortescue House is a fine example of a government designed institutional building dating from the early twentieth century which has been adapted to complement the original design and allows for ongoing practical use;

the core Fortescue House group; including the former ward blocks, the Pastoral Centre, Anderson Hall, and the original Rotunda, and gardens, provide a well resolved example of buildings and landscape which have developed over time but have retained an essential aesthetic cohesion through various stages of development;

Gascoyne House is an innovative example of a hospital building designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style and provides integration of indoor and outdoor areas through its unusual floor plan;

Gascoyne House is significant for its role during World War II for use as a military hospital;

the place is significant for associations with Public Works Department Architects including Hillson Beasley, William Hardwick and A. E. Clare; and,

the integration of buildings into a park-like landscape including mature Sugar Gums, Flooded Gums, Peppermint and pine trees gives a sense of cohesion to an otherwise diverse site and reflects the development of the place over more than eighty years.



PLACE NAME	Director's House (fmr)
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	1 Grainger Dve, Mt Claremont
WARD	Coastal
HCWA DATABASE No.	13594
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1904
PERIOD/ STYLE	Federation Bungalow
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Tile
PLACE TYPE	Individual Building
PRESENT USE	RESIDENTIAL: Single-storey residence
HISTORICAL USE	RESIDENTIAL: Single-storey residence
HERITAGE LISTINGS	Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & utilities SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Institutions
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Dr Montgomery, Residence for First Inspector General of the Insane: Previous Owner John Grainger, Public Works Architect, Designer of Residence & Swanbourne Hospital: Architect

Director's House (Fmr), Mt Claremont

HISTORICAL NOTES

The residence for the Inspector General of the Insane was designed in 1904 by John H Grainger. Grainger, under the direction of Dr S Montgomery, was the Public Works Department architect responsible for the architectural design of the whole original Claremont Hospital (now Swanbourne). The residence was set on an acre of ground within the hospital property. Dr Montgomery and his wife moved into the residence in 1910. It is a large house with generous sized rooms. Separated from the back of the house was a large coach house (garage) with a loft formerly occupied by a coachman or chauffeur. The coach house was later relocated on the property.

Six of the seven directors (formerly Inspector Generals) are known to have lived in the house - Dr Montgomery (1904 -1916), who died on the tennis court that was later converted to a rose garden, Dr Anderson (1916-1926), Dr Bentley (1926 - 1940), Dr Thompson (1910 - 1959), Dr Digby Moynagh (1959 -1962), Dr Ellis (1963-1977), Dr Bell (1977-).

The Directors House (fmr) is now a private residence. It was sold when the rest of Swanbourne Hospital was subdivided for residential development in 1984/85. Over the years a number of changes were made to the grounds adjoining the Director's house. In 1984 after the hospital closed, the gardens were excised and vested with the City of Nedlands as a public park.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Director's House (fmr) is a substantial single-storey brick and tile dwelling displaying characteristics of Federation Bungalow style, located at the end of Grainger Drive cul de sac. The dwelling is set well back from the street behind a limestone wall, in a symmetrically landscaped garden comprising a central entry path with formal garden beds to either side.

The dwelling has a dominant hipped and gabled tiled roof with two small half-timbered gables facing the street, and a number of tall brick chimneys with decorative render bands and terracotta chimney pots. The symmetrically composed front elevation has a verandah returning around both sides of the house, with a solid curved timber valance, supported on turned timber posts. The central entry is recessed between two projecting bays with several pairs of timber-framed lead-light windows. The dwelling is a fine example of Federation Bungalow architecture.

STATEMENT

Director's House (fmr) has exceptional aesthetic value as a fine example of a substantial Federation Bungalow dwelling in a large, landscaped garden.

Director's House (fmr) has considerable historic value for its association with Swanbourne Hospital as the dwelling of its director.

Director's House (fmr) has considerable rarity value as the only Federation era dwelling in the area.



PLACE NAME	Director's Gardens (fmr)
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Grainger Dve, Mt Claremont
WARD	Coastal
HCWA DATABASE No.	13592
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1910
PERIOD/ STYLE	Garden
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	N/A
PLACE TYPE	Park
PRESENT USE	PARK RESERVE: Park Reserve
HISTORICAL USE	RESIDENTIAL:Other
HERITAGE LISTINGS	-
HISTORIC THEMES	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & utilities SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Institutions
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Dr Montgomery, Residence for First Inspector General of the Insane: Previous Owner John Grainger, Public Works Architect, Designer of Residence & Swanbourne Hospital: Architect

Director's Gardens (Fmr), Mt Claremont

HISTORICAL NOTES

The residence for the Inspector General of the Insane was designed in 1904 by John H Grainger. Grainger, under the direction of Dr S Montgomery, was the Public Works Department architect responsible for the architectural design of the whole original Claremont Hospital (now Swanbourne). The residence was set on an acre of ground within the hospital property. Dr Montgomery and his wife moved into the residence in 1910. It is a large house with generous sized rooms. Separated from the back of the house was a large coach house (garage) with a loft formerly occupied by a coachman or chauffeur. The coach house was later relocated on the property.

Six of the seven directors (formerly Inspector Generals) are known to have lived in the house - Dr Montgomery (1904 -1916), who died on the tennis court that was later converted to a rose garden, Dr Anderson (1916-1926), Dr Bentley (1926 - 1940), Dr Thompson (1910 - 1959), Dr Digby Moynagh (1959 -1962), Dr Ellis (1963-1977), Dr Bell (1977-).

The Directors House is now a private residence. It was sold when the rest of Swanbourne Hospital was subdivided for residential development in 1984/85. Over the years a number of changes were made to the grounds adjoining the Director's house. In 1984 after the hospital closed, the gardens were excised and vested with the City of Nedlands as a public park.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Director's Gardens is a small park located between Grainger Drive and Lovegrove Close, immediately adjacent to the former Director's House. The garden comprises lawn, a paved path winding from one street to the next, and mature trees. Remnants of the original limestone garden wall remain.

STATEMENT

Director's Gardens has considerable aesthetic value as a well maintained open park.

Director's Gardens has considerable historic value as the former garden of the adjacent Director's House.



PLACE NAME	Swanbourne Hospital Conservation Area
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot 171 on D75983 CoT Volume 1877 Folio 260
ADDRESS	Heritage Lane, Mt Claremont
WARD	Coastal
HCWA DATABASE No.	3228 (2667) (2666)
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1904
PERIOD/ STYLE	Victorian Georgian
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Stone
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	HEALTH: Hospital
HISTORICAL USE	HEALTH: Asylum
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register, Permanent Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	OCCUPATIONS: Commercial & service industries SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & utilities
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Minister of Works: Previous Owner Claremont Hospital for the Insane Dr S.H.R. Montgomery involved with site selection, planning & establishment of the hospital on the Claremont site J.H. Grainger, P.W.D - design of early buildings: Architect Hillson Beasley - after 1905: Architect Mentally III

HISTORICAL NOTES

The few remaining buildings of the Swanbourne Hospital at one time formed the core of a much larger complex. Of the original 160 hectares of buildings and grounds set aside for the Hospital, those that have survived are the Administration, Stores, Covered Arcade, Male Attendants and Nurses Quarters, Kitchens and Montgomery Hall. Their close proximity and common original use make them a precinct that demands careful consideration for the future. Montgomery Hall and the Administration Building have been classified by the National Trust.

When first built, Claremont Hospital for the Insane represented the latest architectural planning for the treatment of the mentally ill. The scale and facilities provided were a huge advance over the previous asylum at Fremantle, and were indicative of a State undergoing a gold-driven economic boom. The hospital resembled a self-contained town with its own power and water, farm, orchard, playing fields, housing and administrative centre. In 1901 Dr S Montgomery was appointed Superintendent of the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum. Montgomery, considered the father of modern mental health in WA, was intimately involved in the design of the Hospital complex, working with the government's principal architect John H Grainger, and his successor Hillson Beasley.

Construction commenced in 1903 and by August that year temporary buildings had been erected to house 20 patients. The asylum complex was completed by 1910 and provided accommodation for 678 patients and associated staff. In 1972, after expanding over a large area, the hospital was divided and renamed according to locality. Hence Swanbourne and Graylands Mental Hospitals developed their own autonomy. Swanbourne Hospital accommodated patients with mental deficiency and organic brain syndrome. In 1984 Swanbourne Hospital patients began to be relocated either to community orientated accommodation or Graylands Hospital. The hospital closed in 1987.

The land was subdivided with low density zoning for residential use. The Director of Mental Health's residence, the Administration building and Montgomery Hall, along with a few minor buildings, were retained for their heritage value. Montgomery Hall had been a multi-function building with a huge dining hall that was also used as a venue for dances, concerts, plays, films and other entertainments, such as indoor sports and meetings. The hall had one of the largest proscenium arches in Perth.

There have been ongoing issues regarding appropriate uses for the former Swanbourne Hospital buildings. Conservation costs are high and much of the complex remains unused.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Swanbourne Hospital (fmr) is a complex comprising the remaining buildings of the former Swanbourne Hospital, located on a high point of Heritage Lane, with extensive views to the west. The place comprises the Administration Building, Stores Building, Male Attendants and Nurses Quarters Building, Kitchen and the Dining and Recreation Hall Building (Montgomery Hall).

The Administration Building is two-storeys, with a brick and limestone external leaf, a Donnybrook stone portico to the central gable roof entrance and faceted, hipped roof bays to either end. At either end of the building there are flat roofed small wings with stone embattlements.

The Stores Building is constructed of limestone and brick. The roof consists of queen post trusses supporting a corrugated iron roof with a timber tongue and groove ceiling. The building is in original condition with what appears to be original colour schemes still intact.

The Male Attendants and Nurses Quarters Buildings are similarly designed brick and stone two-storey buildings running east-west and enclosing the kitchen and courtyard formed by the Stores Building and the Hall. The two major rooms of the kitchen building consist of a kitchen and scullery. These are rectangular, high ceiling rooms with queen post trusses, continuous roof lanterns and clerestory windows. Both rooms are of exceptional architectural quality. The Dining and Recreation Hall (Montgomery Hall) is a large brick and limestone structure with a clay tile roof, which was used as a dining and recreation hall as well as a centre where visitors could combine with patients in social activities. The hall has a large free span roof with decorative plaster ceilings, a sprung timber floor and a large sloping stage.

The buildings are sited on 2.43 hectares of land. The buildings are structurally sound but have suffered considerable damage to finishes, glazing, doors, skirtings, architraves, stairs and mechanical and electrical services. Most of the damage is the result of theft and vandalism since 1987 when the buildings were vacated. (Description from 1999 MHI, slightly modified, as internal inspection unavailable).

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Swanbourne Hospital, comprising the remaining buildings of the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane, including Administration Block, Montgomery Hall, Male Attendants Block, Female Attendants Block, Kitchen and Store, has cultural significance for the following reasons:

the buildings remaining on the Swanbourne Hospital site are the remnant core of the original Claremont Hospital for the Insane, constructed in 1904;

the buildings are associated with Western Australia's largest institution for the care of the mentally ill throughout most of the twentieth century;

the buildings, occupying a prominent site, are a landmark;

the building displays a high degree of aesthetic quality, in particular the formal grandeur of the Administrative Block, on the eastern side of the site, with its limestone and brick facade and Donnybrook stone portico; and

the site contains the following elements of considerable significance;

the Administration Block (1904), Montgomery Hall (1904), Male Attendants Block (1904), Female Attendants Block (1904 and 1912), Kitchen (1904), Store (1904), Covered Way between the Administration Block and the Store (1906), and the formal space to the east of the Administration Block, including the driveway, circular planted bed and the Eucalyptus Clodocalyx on the northern side of the site.



PLACE NAME	David Foulkes-Taylor Showroom (fmr)
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	Lot 2 on Strata Plan 15078, CoT Vol.1772 Folio 606
ADDRESS	33 Broadway, Nedlands
WARD	Melvista
HCWA DATABASE No.	13655
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1964
PERIOD/ STYLE	Late-Twentieth Century International
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick
PLACE TYPE	Individual Building
PRESENT USE	COMMERCIAL: Office or Administration Building
HISTORICAL USE	EDUCATIONAL: Museum COMMERCIAL: Shop Retail {single}
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register, Permanent
HISTORIC THEMES	OCCUPATIONS: Intellectual activities, arts & Craft SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Cultural activities
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	David Foulkes-Taylor: First Owner Jim Brant: Previous Occupant Julius Elischer: Architect Richard Charles Evans: Previous Owner Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA): Previous Occupant Wersman Nominees Pty Ltd: Previous Owner

HISTORICAL NOTES

The David Foulkes-Taylor Showroom, constructed in the mid 1960s, is important not just for its innovative design by architect Julius Elischer, but also for its association with craftsman-designer, David Foulkes-Taylor.

Foulkes-Taylor was born in Perth in 1929 and educated at Geelong Grammar in Victoria. After leaving school he attended the School of Architecture at Perth Technical School for a year before travelling overseas to study industrial design in England. On his return home he worked in furniture design. After further travels and marriage, he settled in Perth and became highly influential in both the visual arts and interior furniture design (particularly works made with jarrah). On the event of his death in a car accident in 1966, an obituary in the West Australian commented, 'he will probably be remembered best for his gift of being a catalyst for new ideas, enthusiasms and ambitions . Many of the ideas that stirred WA's young artists and sculptors were first expressed at parties held at David Foulkes-Taylor's home in Crawley. Mr Foulkes-Taylor encouraged young artists by helping them display their own work or accepting it for his own studio (in Broadway) which is said to be unique in Australia.'

Julius Elischer, the architect who designed the showroom for Foulkes-Taylor, has been involved in a number of projects throughout the City of Nedlands including the City of Nedlands Council extensions and Melvista Lodge.

Julius Elischer was an émigré architect whose buildings played an important role in the adoption of international Modernism in WA's post-war architecture. Another of his notable early buildings in Perth, built at the same time as this building, is the Wollaston Anglican Chapel in Mt Claremont. He was also responsible for the extensions to the City of Nedlands Council building and Melvista Lodge.

Elischer was born in Budapest in 1918 and immigrated to Australia in 1951. He came to Perth in 1957 and commenced his architectural practice in the early 1960s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Strongly cubiform brick and iron former furniture showroom constructed in the Late 20th Century Brutalist style. The building presents as a rectilinear box in a brick paved landscape, with vertical accent palm plantings. Irregularly positioned rectilinear openings, cut deeply into the unusually thick walls, on the north and east facades, form deep reveals that lend a distinctive sculptural quality. External walls have a bagged finish and have been painted white, whilst window reveals are painted in bright primary colours. In 2012 the place is being used as administrative offices for the WA Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

David Foulkes-Taylor Showroom (fmr), a double volume smooth-rendered painted cubic form brick building with deeply recessed windows and a sheet metal roof with characteristics of the Late-Twentieth Century Brutalist architectural style, and palm trees in the northeast corner of the site, remnants from the original Paul Robinson tropical garden design, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was designed and built for David Foulkes-Taylor, a highly influential Perth furniture designer who encouraged and supported emerging artists and assisted the development of a Western Australian artistic community;

the place demonstrates unique artistic design and technical skill, including its overall white cubic form, deeply recessed windows arranged in an irregular grid pattern to provide natural light without direct sunlight which are enhanced by landscaping with palm trees demonstrating tropical and Mediterranean influences, structural components entirely hidden within deep cavity walls, innovative use of interior space, lack of central columns and use of suspended mezzanines;

the place is widely recognised as an important example of twentieth century Australian architectural design incorporating influences from modernism during the 1960s; and,

the place is associated with Jim Brant and his subsequent operation of the place as a home furnishings showroom, and a venue for promoting design and gathering together artists and designers until 1985.

Palm trees to the northeast corner of the site are remnants from the original Paul Robinson tropical garden design.



PLACE NAME	Melvista Park Group comprises Nedlands Tennis Club, Nedlands Bridge Club, Nedlands Child Health Clinic, Avenue of Date Palms and Nedlands Golf Club. (Nedlands Tennis Club on SRHP)
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Melvista Ave, Nedlands
WARD	Dalkeith
HCWA DATABASE No.	TC: 3964 MP: 18540
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1930-c.2000
PERIOD/ STYLE	NTC: Inter-War Functionalist BC: Post-War Modern CHC: Inter-War GC: Inter-War
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Masonry, Brick, Tile, Metal
PLACE TYPE	Precinct
PRESENT USE	VARIOUS: SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL; Other sports building; HEALTH: Other
HISTORICAL USE	VARIOUS: SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL; Other sports building; HEALTH: Other
HERITAGE LISTINGS	Tennis Club: SRHP, Interim
HISTORIC THEMES	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & utilities; Sport, recreation and entertainment
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	-

HISTORICAL NOTES

Nedlands Child Health Centre: Child health care became a concern to the WA Government during the early 1900s due to the high infant mortality rate. In 1913 nurses were appointed to visit homes, follow up children with 'detected abnormalities' and to direct new mothers in the care of themselves and their children. A formal Infant Welfare Service (Motto: "keep well babies well") was established in 1921-22, however, specialised infant health training for nurses was not available in WA until 1927/28.

Date Palms: It is thought these Canary Island Date Palms were planted during the 1930s by land developers trying to beautify Melvista Reserve. Today these trees are admired for their uniformity and landscape/streetscape value. Unfortunately half of the palm fronds were severely pruned to allow clearance from power lines, a situation that was gradually rectified with the programme for undergrounding power in the City that started in 1998-1999.

Nedlands Bridge Club: The Nedlands Bridge Club, a private not for profit club, was originally called the Rosendorff Bridge Studio which was established in 1972 by Nigel Rosendorff in premises in Broadway, Nedlands. When membership increased to 300 the name was changed to the Nedlands Bridge Club Incorporated, owned by its members. New premises were soon needed. When the Nedlands Bowling Club (established in 1930) amalgamated with the Dalkeith Bowling Club, it abandoned its old clubhouse. In January 1989, after negotiations with the City of Nedlands, the Nedlands Bridge Club moved into the old clubhouse building.

The WA Bridge Association had its headquarters there before relocating in c.2006 to Allen Park where a new building had been constructed on the former Swanbourne Bowling Club site.

Nedlands Golf Club: The foundation of the Nedlands Golf Club is attributed to the dedication and energy of Cyril Dudley who was passionate about setting up a golf club within Melvista Reserve. He joined the Nedlands Road Board in 1932, apparently to ensure the smooth transition of the golf club from a wooded reserve to manicured greens. Land totalling 17.2 hectares was transferred to the Nedlands Golf Club on a 99 year lease. Land was cleared to create a nine-hole course, and fencing erected to keep out straying stock. The Clubhouse was designed by architects Eales, Cohen and Bennett and built by R A Gamble at a cost of £2,500. It was officially opened in October 1933.

Cyril Dudley was elected the first President, a position he held from 1932 to 1950 and again from 1955 to 1962. He was made a Life Member in 1933. His wife Pansy was made a life member in 1970 in recognition of her services to the Club. Patron of the Club was Sir Norbert Keenan, a State Member of Parliament for Nedlands.

Unusual features include the nine-hole design, the swimming pool that was created from a concrete water tank and the residence that protrudes onto the course at the 8th Fairway. The limitations of a nine-hole golf course did not prevent the setting up of the Nedlands Masters tournament in 1947. After a lapse it was reintroduced in 1961 and over the years has attracted world-class golfers. Today (2012) the Club and golf course are set amidst a beautiful 43 acre landscape with remnant Tuarts, Red gum, and banksias, with a number of trees believed to be over 300 years of age.

Nedlands Tennis Club: Nedlands Tennis Club was formed in 1925 with a public meeting at the old Nedlands Picture Theatre in Broadway. The club initially had its courts on the Esplanade, however the site proved too windy.

In 1930 when Melvista Park Reserve became available for development as a sports reserve, members chose to move the tennis club. The new courts were first used in 1932. The initial clubhouse was a shelter made from bush boughs, which was replaced in 1938 when a new clubhouse pavilion was opened by Governor Sir James Mitchell. History was made on the occasion with the opening being broadcast on radio. The architects were Neil Perkins and Harold Krantz, both members of the club. Harold Krantz's approach to architecture was functionalist. His work was characterised by stark, clean lines and a total lack of ornamentation.

During World War II patriotic meetings were held at the clubhouse. Other events included bridge meetings and picture nights. By 1962 the number of courts had expanded to 16 and in 1964 there were 148 members.

According to the club's website, today (2012) it has 20 grass courts, four synthetic grass and two hard courts. There are over 400 members, including 89 juniors. The club is involved with State League and Tennis League competitions, and had a record number of teams competing in the 2006/2007 summer season.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION



Melvista Park Group comprises Nedlands Golf Club, Nedlands Tennis Club, Nedlands Bridge Club, Nedlands Croquet Club, Nedlands Child Health Clinic and an avenue of Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) which is planted along the western side of Bruce Street. Melvista Park Group is bounded by Melvista Avenue, Vix Street, Gallop Road and Bruce Street. The precinct is largely landscaped sporting facilities with a range of sporting club houses. Along Bruce Street are the Tennis, Bridge and Croquet clubs, along with the Child Health Clinic. The Golf Club is to the west, on Melvista Avenue, and in between is a football oval and club room, the J.C. Smith Pavilion.

Nedlands Golf Club: Nedlands Golf Club is a two-storey brick and tile building displaying characteristics of Inter-War Georgian Revival styling. The original building was designed by Eales, Cohen & Bennett in a domestic style. The place has been extensively added to and altered, to incorporate viewing rooms, a swimming pool and various services.

Nedlands Tennis Club: Nedlands Tennis Club is a single-storey masonry building displaying characteristics of Inter-War Functionalist style. It is located on a slight rise at the southern end of Melvista Park, overlooking the tennis courts along Bruce Street.

The Clubhouse has a symmetrical façade, with a central entry flanked by banks of timber-framed windows with horizontal glazing bars. The horizontal emphasis is repeated in the flat roof, the incised lines in the central stepped pediment, the low guard rail on the roof, and the band just below the roof which has the raised letters 'Nedlands Tennis Club' in an Art Deco influenced font. There is a low brick set of stairs leading to a verandah which extends the length of the façade. A portion of the verandah, at the southern end, has been infilled.

Nedlands Bridge Club: Nedlands Bridge Club is a single-storey brick and iron pavilion with 1960s stylistic influences. It sits on a low rise, overlooking the grassed sport fields along Bruce Street. The building comprises two portions, the front a salmon brick, flat roofed building built on a brick plinth. A parapet wall with returns rises behind a front room, with the words 'Nedlands Bridge Club' in raised letters across the front. Behind this is a pitched roof brick and tile extension which extends to the rear and side (north) of the original Clubhouse. The roof is supported on metal trusses, which are visible on the north and south. There appear to have been alterations to the building over time, not all sympathetic with the original building.

Nedlands Croquet Club: Nedlands Croquet Club is a single-storey brick and iron building built in the Late-Twentieth Century. It is located on a slight rise, overlooking the croquet courts on Bruce Street. The building is rectangular, with a gabled roof, and the long axis addressing Bruce Street. Steps set into the grass lead to a central entry, which is an element of an expanse of timber glazed doors with fanlights.

Nedlands Child Health Clinic: Nedlands Child Health Clinic is a small, domestically scaled building displaying characteristics of Inter-War Mediterranean style, set in a parkland setting amongst mature native trees at the northern end of Melvista Park. The single-storey brick and tile building comprises two gabled portions set at right angles, with a prominent entry portico comprising a brick pediment set over substantial brick columns, with the original openings appearing to have been infilled with brick balustrading and aluminium framed windows. 'Child Health Clinic & Playgroup' is painted on the pediment. The place has eight-paned timber-framed casement windows in various configurations, including a bank of five overlooking the park. A secondary entrance porch is located on the western side of the building.

A simple brick and tiled building with low pitched roof accommodating the Nedlands Park Early Learning Centre is located behind the Child Health Clinic, in the same enclosed area. The building is domestic in scale and was probably constructed c.1950/1960s.

Date Palms: An avenue of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) extends along the western verge of Bruce Street for the entire block of Melvista Park, with a number of trees planted along Melvista Road. As the Palm trees are the only trees in this portion of Bruce Street they have a significant streetscape presence. A number of Palm trees have been removed, with one close to the corner of Bruce Street and Gallop Road having being replaced with a tree of another species.

J.C. Smith Pavilion: J.C. Smith Pavilion is a single-storey brick and iron building addressing the football field. It is rectangular in plan, with a mono pitch roof which slopes up to the front of the building. The roof extends over the building at the front to form a verandah, supported on metal trusses and posts. Concrete steps extend across the front of the pavilion, forming a small stand for seating. Three banks of timber-framed doors with fanlights and side lights are set into the centre of the front façade.

STATEMENT

Melvista Park has considerable aesthetic value as a well maintained expanse of open parkland in an urban setting.

Within the park are a number of buildings, some with their own aesthetic value.

Melvista Park has considerable social significance as the site of social and recreational pursuits for many Western Australians.

Melvista Park has considerable historic significance for its association with the development of social, sporting and recreational pursuits in Nedlands.

Nedlands Tennis Club is on the State Register, the State Heritage Office's Statement of significance is reproduced below: Nedlands Tennis Club, a flat roofed masonry building with an ashlar ruled render finish, built in the Inter War Functionalist style and surrounded by 18 tennis courts in a landscaped setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the Clubhouse is a rare example of the Inter War Functionalist style applied to a sporting facility, and for its early, extensive use of reinforced concrete and self-coloured render designed to resemble Donnybrook stone;

the Clubhouse is an early example of a building associated with Harold Krantz, a prolific and well-known architect of the Inter and Post War periods in Western Australia, and demonstrates his favoured Inter-War Functionalist style;

the place is an aesthetically and historically important element of the Melvista Park Reserve, as one of the oldest and continuously used sporting facilities within this substantial recreation reserve.



PLACE NAME	Nedlands Post Office (fmr)
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	35 Stirling Hwy, Nedlands
WARD	Hollywood
HCWA DATABASE No.	4620
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1934
PERIOD/ STYLE	Inter-War Mediterranean
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Tile
PLACE TYPE	Individual Building
PRESENT USE	COMMERCIAL: Other
HISTORICAL USE	TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS: Comms: Post or Telegraph Office
HERITAGE LISTINGS	SRHP
HISTORIC THEMES	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS: Mail Service
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	-
HISTORICAL NOTES	

Tenders for the construction of the Nedlands Post Office were called by the Commonwealth Works Department and on 17 September 1934 the new premises were opened. This improved the postal facilities of the Nedlands, Dalkeith and Hollywood localities. Prior to 1934, the approximately 8,000 residents of the district travelled to Subiaco or Claremont for their postal needs. (Building & Construction 11/5/1934 & 7/9/1934) At the time when Perth was still recovering from the depression, the funds to build a Post Office of this architectural merit would have been difficult to find. It is thought that a lot of foresight went into the design and planning for the post office. The Nedlands Post Office served the district continuously from 1934 until 1998 when the post Office was moved to a more central location on Stirling Highway. The post office was refurbished for commercial use.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Nedlands Post Office is a single-storey rendered masonry and tile building displaying characteristics of Inter-War Art Deco style. The building is rectangular in plan, supported on limestone foundations which accommodate the slope of the land. The building has a hipped roof, with a central projecting entry bay with parapet wall on Stirling Highway, and a blank projecting bay with parapet wall on the eastern elevation. Traces of an infilled round arch entry can be seen on this wall. The entry bay has a decorative frieze extending around the top of the walls, and three glazed round headed arches on the street elevation, with the entry to the building through the middle arch. Windows are evenly located across all elevations, and comprise deep set, narrow, fixed windows with incised moulding; and smaller timber-framed double hung windows with concrete sills.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Nedlands Post Office (fmr), a single-storey Inter-War Mediterranean style rendered brick building with Art-Deco detailing and a hipped tiled roof, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:
the place is a good, restrained example of an Inter-War Mediterranean style building, and is rare as a post office designed in this style in Western Australia; and,
the place is rare as one of the few purpose-built post offices constructed in the metropolitan area during the Inter-War period.



PLACE NAME	The Maisonettes, 67 Stirling Hwy
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	67 Stirling Hwy, Nedlands
WARD	Hollywood
HCWA DATABASE No.	3227

CONSTRUCTION DATE	C.1934
PERIOD/ STYLE	Inter-War Old English
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Tile
PLACE TYPE	Individual Building
PRESENT USE	RESIDENTIAL: Flats Apartment Block
HISTORICAL USE	RESIDENTIAL: Flats Apartment Block
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register, Permanent Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENTS & MOBILITY: Land allocation & subdivision
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Horace Costello: Builder, Architect
HISTORICAL NOTES	

The Maisonettes was designed and constructed in c.1934 by Horace Costello, a prominent designer/builder who was responsible for a number of houses and buildings in the City of Nedlands. The first entry for The Maisonettes in the post office directory occurs in 1936, suggesting construction took place c.1935-6. Nearby Shelbourne Flats (No.59) and Grosvenor Flats (No. 62) are also listed for the first time in this year. Nearby Stirling Court Flats (No.48) and Kumara Flats (No.101 Smyth Road) are listed in the 1935 directory. As flats had not been listed before these dates, this sudden increase in their numbers along and near Stirling Highway suggests flats had rapidly gained in popularity as a form of housing when post-Depression building began to resume around 1934.

In 1991 The Maisonettes, which are owned by the City of Nedlands, was proposed for demolition to allow for the expansion of the City's Council Offices. However public support to retain the building and nomination to the newly formed Heritage Council of WA saw the building given interim listing on the State Register in January 1992, and permanent listing in 1993. In 2011 the refurbishment of The Maisonettes by the City of Nedlands was completed.

The Maisonettes, Nedlands

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Maisonettes is a two-storeyed block of four flats constructed of red clay bricks with concrete tiled roof. It was designed and constructed in about 1934 by Horace Costello in an idiosyncratic style derivative of the Arts and Crafts movement and Art Deco style, partially obscured behind a high brick wall. The place is rectangular in plan, with projecting bays at either side accommodating balconies at both level, and a central hipped and gabled bay. The gables have a half timbered finish, above face brick facades. Balconies on the first floor have an arched opening in the brick wall, with header course lintels and decorative concrete balustrades, whilst the ground floor verandahs have pairs of arched openings. A central arched entry to the complex has a rendered and painted corbelled architrave. Doors and windows are timber-framed, with diamond shaped leadlight glazing.

STATEMENT

The Maisonettes, 67 Stirling Highway, have considerable aesthetic significance as a fine example of an Inter-War Old English influenced apartment complex.

The place has a distinctive and idiosyncratic quality, with its broken tiled roofs; half timbered gables; decorative brick detailing; concrete balustrading and architraves; and leadlight glazing.

The Maisonettes, 67 Stirling Highway, has considerable aesthetic significance for its contribution to the streetscape.

The Maisonettes, 67 Stirling Highway, has some historic significance for its association with well know local architect W.G. Bennett; and with the City of Nedlands, the current owners.

The Maisonettes, 67 Stirling Highway, is representative of the trend to build apartment blocks in Nedlands in the late Inter-War and Post-War periods.

Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop, Nedlands



PLACE NAME	Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	80 Stirling Hwy, Nedlands
WARD	Melvista
HCWA DATABASE No.	1832

CONSTRUCTION DATE	1935, 1958
PERIOD/ STYLE	Inter-War Spanish Mission
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Tile
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	COMMERCIAL: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
HISTORICAL USE	COMMERCIAL: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
HERITAGE LISTINGS	Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	OCCUPATIONS: Hospitality industry & tourism PEOPLE: Famous & infamous people
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	George Herbert Parry: Architect H E Allwood: Builder Marshall Clifton: Architect Overman & Zuideveld: Architect Senator B Johnson: Previous Owner

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Captain Stirling Hotel was designed by the partnership of George Herbert Parry and Marshall Clifton, both prominent architects in the Nedlands/Dalkeith district. The Mediterranean style of the hotel, an eclectic mix of Spanish Mission and Cape Dutch in the treatment of the gable and main entrance of the hotel, had been gaining in popularity at that time as a suitable style for Perth's climate and ambience.

The hotel was built in 1935 for Senator Bertie Johnston by H E Allwood. Over the years it has had various lessees and owners, including the Johnston family who owned a chain of hotels.

During the 1950s, the eastern end of the building was extended with an office, associated entrance area, manager's quarters and a staircase. In 1958 the owners opened the state's first drive-in bottle shop with access from Stirling Highway. It was designed with a modern butterfly roof by Marshall Clifton, and executed by Clifton and Bill Evans. This innovative way of shopping was advertised in a full-page advertisement in *The West Australian*.

'A new era of motorised shopping commences Friday September 19. For the first time ever in WA you can "Drive-in" for your liquor requirements. There is no parking worries and no delay. Ladies particularly, will appreciate this new idea.'

During the 1980s the Captain Stirling Hotel was taken over by new owner, Marie Louise Wordsworth, daughter of Senator Johnston. She had been advised by her hotel broker to demolish the hotel and start again. However she chose to restore its exterior and had the interior redesigned by architectural firm Overman & Zuideveld.

Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop, Nedlands

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop comprises a two-storey rendered masonry and tile hotel and single-storey rendered masonry and asbestos bottle shop, adjacent to the hotel. The hotel is located close to Stirling Highway, with a courtyard below footpath level at the front of the building. The bottle shop is located in the car park, and accessed from Stirling Highway and Stanley Street. A carpark behind both buildings is accessed via Florence Road and Stanley Street. The hotel displays characteristics of Inter-War Mediterranean style, with arched openings, supported on twisted columns, to the first floor balconies, curved gable, and arched entry supported on masonry columns. A balcony in the gable has a round arched opening with concrete moulding, and a Juliet balcony with wrought iron tracery between the concrete balustrades.

The bottle shop has rendered and painted masonry walls, with a distinctive asbestos clad butterfly roof. Windows are steel framed.

STATEMENT

Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop has considerable aesthetic significance as a fine example of Inter-War Spanish Mission architecture. The Drive Through Bottle Shop has some aesthetic significance as a modest but well designed example of modernist architecture.

Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop has considerable historic significance as a continuously operating hotel since 1935. It has some significance for its association with Senator Bertie Johnson, its original owner; and the well known Perth architects Marshall Clifton, George Parry and, in the 1990s, Overman and Zuideveld.

Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop has considerable social significance as a place of entertainment and recreation since 1937.

Captain Stirling Hotel & Drive Through Bottle Shop has some rarity value as the first drive through bottle shop in Western Australia.

NOTE

The Drive Through Bottle Shop is not included on the City of Nedlands Heritage List, however this Place Record describes both the Hotel and Bottle Shop as both exist on the site as of the Assessment Date.

The inclusion of the Hotel only is consistent with the entry on the State Heritage Register.



PLACE NAME	Peace Memorial Rose Garden
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Stirling Hwy, Nedlands
WARD	Melvista
HCWA DATABASE No.	13668
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1948
PERIOD/ STYLE	N/A
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Timber
PLACE TYPE	Garden
PRESENT USE	PARK RESERVE, MONUMENT CEMETERY: Monument
HISTORICAL USE	PARK RESERVE, MONUMENT CEMETERY: Monument
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register, Permanent
HISTORIC THEMES	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & utilities OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World Wars & other wars
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Charles Frost (President of the National Rose Society) John Charles Smith (Mayor of Nedlands) National Rose Society Salvation Army's Prison Gate Home (which later became the Aged Men's Retreat): Previous Occupant WG Bennett and Associates: Architect, World War II

HISTORICAL NOTES

The idea of a Peace Memorial Rose Garden was conceived in late 1943 by the immediate past President of the National Rose Society of WA, Mr Charles Frost. In 1944 The Society established a Trust Fund and Trustees were appointed. Approximately £1,000 was raised.

Various sites were considered before the Society became aware the Nedlands Road Board had purchased land on Stirling Highway from the Salvation Army for the purpose of establishing playgrounds and a park. In February 1948, plans for the rose garden were drawn up by the Board's architects W G Bennett and Associates, and the first 400 rose bushes were planted in July 1948. The aim of Charles Frost was to have a memorial that would have 'national character, a truly State memorial, that the people of the whole State could subscribe to - a national rose shrine which would be outstandingly beautiful and dignified and a symbol of culture and refinement'.

A dedication ceremony was held on 22 October 1950 with speeches by J C Smith, Chairman of the Nedlands Road Board, Fred Jackson and Charles Frost, Secretary and President of the National Rose Society of WA. The Governor Sir James Mitchell unveiled the memorial bronze plaque dedicated to the memory of those who had died in active service during the war.

In 1962 the Nedlands Rotary Club built a wishing well in the north-west corner of the gardens to raise money for charity. Two memorial seats (one since stolen), situated at the front of the rose garden, held plaques to commemorate long service to Nedlands by Mr and Mrs Charles and Florence Smith. Charles Smith dedicated 43 years to local government in Nedlands and had two long terms as Mayor. He acknowledged the devoted help of his wife. They were both made Freeman of the City of Nedlands in 1979. Mrs Smith was the first woman in WA to be made a Freeman without having served on the Council. The couple were nicknamed Mr and Mrs Nedlands.

Today there are several thousand rose bushes with over 40 different varieties in the Peace Memorial Gardens. They are tended by a team of City of Nedlands Park and Gardens employees. Between the beds are a number of mature trees but a planting programme of renewal and change is in constant progress.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Peace Memorial Rose Garden is a large, landscaped memorial park bounded by Stirling Highway, Louise and Vincent streets, and housing to the rear. The park's main frontage is to Stirling Highway, with a formal entry comprising a low, wide set of stone steps with a simple timber pergola. The landscaping comprises largely lawn, with formal rose beds and large mature trees.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Peace Memorial Rose Garden, a commemorative rose garden comprising formal rose plantings, hard and soft landscape elements, that was built over a period of years from 1948 to the early 1960s to the design of architect W.G. Bennett, and later modified in the 1970s and 1980s, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is rare as one of the earliest, and the largest and best known commemorative rose garden in Western Australia, dedicated to those who died in World War II and to peace;

the rose garden was intended as a State Memorial, and commemorates service-people from throughout the State;

the place is highly valued by the community for social, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic reasons, as a landmark visible reminder and commemoration of the sacrifice made by those who fought in World War II, and for its contribution to the community's sense of place; and,

it has associations with the National Rose Society, in particular past president, Charles Frost, who initiated the idea; with architect, W.G. Bennett who undertook the original design; and with John Charles Smith, Mayor of Nedlands (1954-64, 1967-79).



PLACE NAME	St Margaret's Anglican Church Group, comprises St Margaret's Church and Parish Hall
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	58 Tyrell St, Nedlands
WARD	Melvista
HCWA DATABASE No.	C: 1830 PH: 18792
CONSTRUCTION DATE	C: 1937 to c.1970s PH: c1960s (tbc)
PERIOD/ STYLE	C: Inter-War Art Deco PH: Vernacular
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Tile
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel RELIGIOUS: Church Hall
HISTORICAL USE	RELIGIOUS: Church, Cathedral or Chapel RELIGIOUS: Church Hall
HERITAGE LISTINGS	C: Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion PH: SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & utilities SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Religion"
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	A N Hill: Builder Rev H G Barnacle, Rev Jacquet W G Bennett: Architect PH: William G Bennett & Associates: Architect Nancy Allen, Architect

HISTORICAL NOTES

The history of the Anglican Church in the Nedlands district is linked to the development of both Subiaco and Claremont. Over time services were held in various places, including private homes and Mission Halls. In 1922 it was decided to sell the Mission Hall to raise funds for a church. Five blocks of land were purchased at the Corner of Tyrell and Elizabeth Streets and a small church called St Mary's was built in 1923. The foundation stone was laid by Archbishop C Riley. With an expanding population the St Mary's Church was extended, and a hall built next door.

In 1930 Nedlands was made into a separate parish. A building fund was set up and in 1938 the new church was consecrated and dedicated to St Margaret. This was to avoid confusion with other churches in the diocese dedicated to St Mary. The foundation stone had been laid by Archdeacon C L Riley. The architect was Mr W G Bennett and the building contractor was A N Hill.

A new organ was installed 1965 by J W Walker and Sons of London who were at the time installing the organ in Winthrop Hall at the University of Western Australia. In 1975 a stained glass window donated by Reverend Jaquet's family was installed to commemorate his services to the Nedlands parish.

The church is noted for its excellent acoustics and today (2012) community groups use the church for musical presentations. The community is also welcome to use the St Margaret Centre with its facilities of the hall, kitchen and meeting rooms. Integral to the Centre is the courtyard which offers a sense of peace, and is used as an area for worship and fellowship.

In 2014 St Margaret's Church was listed on the State Register of Heritage Places.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

St Margaret's Anglican Church Group, comprising St Margaret's Church and Parish Hall, is located on the corner of Tyrell and Elizabeth streets, with the church oriented east-west along Elizabeth Street and addressing Tyrell Street. The hall, a later addition, is located to the south of the church, to which it is connected.

The face brick church building displays characteristics of Inter-War Gothic style, with a pitched tile roof with stepped parapet wall into which is set, on Tyrell Street, a rendered concrete cross towards the apex of the wall, and a narrow window with concrete tracery and stained glass. A five sided entry, with narrow stained glass windows in each wall, projects towards Tyrell Street. The street facing elevation has projecting bays with fin walls, suggestive of buttresses, and narrow stone windows with tracery and stained glass.

The church hall is a single-storey brick and metal building with a low pitched roof, flat roofed portion projecting towards the street, and a covered breezeway with concrete block walls connecting it to the church.

STATEMENT

St Margaret's Anglican Church Group has some aesthetic significance as a well designed and detailed Inter-War Gothic church building.

The place has some aesthetic significance as a local landmark, and for its contribution to the streetscape.

St Margaret's Anglican Church Group has some historic significance for its role in the development of the Anglican church in Nedlands; and for its association with W.G Bennett, a well known local architect.

St Margaret's Anglican Church Group is valued by the Anglican community, and by the community in general, for contributing to a sense of place.



PLACE NAME	Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	6 Selby St, Shenton Park
WARD	Hollywood
HCWA DATABASE No.	2971
CONSTRUCTION DATE	1938-1963
PERIOD/ STYLE	Various
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Stone, Timber
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	HEALTH: Hospital
HISTORICAL USE	HEALTH: Hospital
HERITAGE LISTINGS	Classified by National Trust (WA)
HISTORIC THEMES	OCCUPATIONS: Technology & technological change SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & Utilities SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Education & Science PEOPLE: Innovators
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Colin Rule: Architect FJ Power: Builder Hawkins & Sands: Architect Peter Parkinson & Ron Bodycoat: Architect PWD A W Clare: Architect Sir George Bedbrook

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital has its origins in the early 1890s when a hospital to treat infectious diseases was established in what was then west Subiaco. The hospital was meant to be a temporary facility but continued well into the 1930s. In 1938 a new Infectious Diseases Hospital was opened. The Government Architect, A E Clare was responsible for the final design of the 90-bed facility.

An epidemic of poliomyelitis between 1948 and 1956 resulted in the hospital commencing its role as a major rehabilitation hospital. Polio victims required long-term treatment and rehabilitation owing to severe paralysis. As a result the Infectious Diseases Hospital controlling body began to look at other chronic medical conditions. These included cardiac disease, arthritic conditions and hemiplegia. The hospital facilities expanded accordingly.

The paraplegic unit, which was established in 1954, was the first of its kind in Australia. In 1956 the hospital was named the Royal Perth Hospital Annexe.

Another name change came in 1966 when the hospital was renamed Royal Perth (Rehabilitation) Hospital. Additional buildings and facilities followed. In May 2003 a therapeutic garden was opened featuring a path designed to assist patients learning to walk again. It includes a water feature designed and built by acclaimed Western Australian artist Robert Juniper.

Today 2013 RPRH is a 262 bed teaching hospital, recognised nationally and internationally for its high standards of patient care. Its Neurological Rehabilitation Unit is the only specialist neurological rehabilitation facility in WA.

The State Heritage Office is currently (2013) considering whether some original elements of the place meet the criteria for inclusion on the State Heritage Register.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital is a complex of buildings on a large parcel of land bounded by Selby Street, Lemnos Street, Bedbrook Place, and Paraquod Industries to the north. Buildings sprawl across the lot, with the perimeter lined with native trees. Car parking lots are located along the street perimeter. The place was constructed over a period of time from 1937, and represents a range of architectural styles, including Inter-War and Post-War International. The architecture represents both changes in medical treatment and architectural design.

In 2012 a new rehabilitation facility is being constructed as part of the Fiona Stanley Hospital in Murdoch.

STATEMENT

Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital has some aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities.

Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital has considerable historical significance for its role in the development of medical treatment in Western Australia since 1893, and the changes in architecture that accompanied this.

Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital has considerable social significance for the role it has played in the health treatment of generations of Western Australians.

Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital has rarity value as the only rehabilitation facility in the City of Nedlands.

NOTE

Refer to the State Heritage Register documentation for detailed descriptions of the significant places and associated curtilage.

Lemnos Hospital (fmr) & Pine Tree, Shenton Park



PLACE NAME	Lemnos Hospital (fmr) & Pine Tree
OTHER NAMES	-
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Stubbs Tce, Karrakatta
WARD	Hollywood
HCWA DATABASE No.	1833
CONSTRUCTION DATE	c.1926
PERIOD/ STYLE	Inter-War Mediterranean
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	Brick, Tile
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	HEALTH: Hospital
HISTORICAL USE	HEALTH: Hospital, Asylum
HERITAGE LISTINGS	State Register, Permanent
HISTORIC THEMES	SOCIAL & CIVIC ACTIVITIES: Community services & utilities OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: World Wars & other wars
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS	Dr J Bentley: Inspector General for the Insane Dr J T Anderso: Inspector General for the Insane Returned Servicemen's League's Selby-Lemnos Complex Sir William Campion (Governor of WA) opened Lemnos Hospital W B Hardwick (Chief Architect of the Public Works Department): Architect World War I Minister for Health: Previous Owner

HISTORICAL NOTES

Lemnos Hospital was opened on 12 July 1926 to provide treatment and care for ex-service men suffering from mental illness. The hospital was named after the island in the Aegean Sea that has been used as a hospital during World War I. Aleppo pine trees (*Pinus halepensis*) planted in the grounds of the hospital are believed to have grown from seeds taken from the trees on Lemnos Island. Only one has survived in good condition.

The hospital was designed with the intention of providing a home rather than an institution for returned service men, and in this respect reflected the contemporary attitude towards hospital design in the 1920s. The final design was domestic in scale and detail with the intention to give it Australian character. The scale contrasted with the grander but more forbidding institutional buildings and open landscape characteristic of Claremont Hospital (Swanbourne and Graylands Hospitals).

Lemnos was officially opened by Governor Sir William Campion on the 12 July 1926 in the presence of Colonel Semmens (Commonwealth Repatriation Commission), S W Munsie, MLA (Minister for Health) and Premier Collins.

Following World War II the number of patients at the hospital increased, resulting in the construction of a new closed ward in 1955; and an additional ward block in the 1960s. Other mental health facilities were established on the land around Lemnos Hospital. In 1965 the Shenton Park Day Centre opened. This was renamed the Selby Community Clinic in 1967.

In 1983 Administration Offices for Mental Health Services were constructed and in 1987 Selby Community Clinic was extended and the Head Injured Unit and the Child Psychiatric Unit were relocated to the site. In November 1995 a commemoration plaque was unveiled to recognise the naming of the Selby-Lemnos Hospital. The heritage buildings on the site are now used by Shenton College for classrooms and a fitness centre.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The State Heritage Office listing comprises the Aleppo Pine Tree, Admin Block, Services Block, Crete House, Borneo House, Alamein House, Patient Shelter & Pavilion + site features, landscape areas and elements, and does not include: Flanders House & Gallipolli House.

The buildings which comprised the former Lemnos Hospital are a complex of red brick and tile buildings in an Inter-War domestic style, ranged along a driveway flanked by mature trees.

The various buildings are constructed of face red brick, with hipped tile roofs, some with small tiled timber ventilators.

The reception building is two-storey, with a small projecting entry porch supported on substantial brick columns; broken tile roof with a verandah under the main roof, supported on timber columns at the first floor, and brick columns on the ground floor. The first floor balustrade is a simple timber cross pattern.

The ward buildings are large single-storey, with hipped tile roofs, and verandahs with separate metal roofs supported on timber posts. Windows and doors are timber-framed, the windows predominantly double-hung.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Lemnos Hospital, comprising a group of brick and tile buildings, including the Administration Block, Services Block, Crete House, Borneo House, Alamein House, Patient Shelter, and Pavilion, together with a number of site features, landscape areas and elements, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was the main hospital constructed in Western Australia to provide care for returned servicemen suffering from mental illness, shell shock, as a result of World War I;

the place is historically important in the context of other mental institutions in the State and, more importantly, in the context of other hospitals which were built to provide care for the long term needs of the men who served in World War I;

the place provides a visual representation of the Returned Servicemen's League's (R.S.L.) efforts in lobbying for a facility for returned servicemen suffering from mental illness;

the place is associated with the R.S.L., the Board of Visitors of the hospital, Mr W.B. Hardwick, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, Dr J.T. Anderson, Inspector General for the Insane at the time of the inception of the hospital, and Dr James Bentley, subsequent Inspector General for the Insane;

the place is valued for the high quality of the design of the buildings, interior spaces and external landscaped areas. The informal design is typical of the inter-war period in Australia, which was influenced by the tradition of English domestic architecture and landscape design;

the components of the hospital, including the original buildings, landscape areas and boundary plantings, form an integrated whole;

the Aleppo pine tree (*Pinus halepensis*), believed to have been grown from a seed from the trees on the island of Lemnos, is a particularly poignant reminder of the origins of the place; and,

the place is also important to patients and their families, hospital staff and members of the community who have been associated with the place throughout its history.



PLACE NAME	Tom Collins Group, Allen Park
OTHER NAMES	Tom Collins House; Mattie Furphy's House; Tom Fricker House; Mayo House; Friends of Allen Park Cottage
PIN No.	-
LAND DESCRIPTION	-
ADDRESS	Kirkwood Rd, Swanbourne
WARD	Coastal
HCWA DATABASE No.	TC: 2368 MF: 13705

CONSTRUCTION DATE	TC: 1907 MF: 1907-09
PERIOD/ STYLE	Federation Bungalow
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	TC: Brick, Timber, Metal MF: Timber, Metal
PLACE TYPE	Group
PRESENT USE	RESIDENTIAL: Single-storey residence
HISTORICAL USE	SOCIAL RECREATIONAL
HERITAGE LISTINGS	TC: State Register, Classified by National Trust (WA) MFH: State Register
HISTORIC THEMES	TC:PEOPLE: Famous & infamous people MF: OCCUPATIONS: Intellectual activities, art & craft OCCUPATIONS: Domestic activities PEOPLE: Famous & infamous people

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS TC: Fellowship of Australian Writers
Joseph Furphy (pen name Tom Collins): Builder
Mattie Furphy
MF: Art Department at the Perth Technical School
Arts and Crafts Movement
Australian Art
James W.R. Linton
Joseph Furphy (Tom Collins): Builder
Sam & Mattie Furphy, original owners: Builder
Sheila Regan & John Carrigg & Paul Carrigg: Previous owner
Women's role in the Arts and Crafts Movement

HISTORICAL NOTES

Mattie Furphy's House: The house was built for Samuel and Mattie Furphy and was originally located on the corner of Clement Street and Pine Close. Sam and his brother Felix left Victoria in c.1903 to establish a foundry in Grey Street, Fremantle. Their parents Joseph and Leonie joined them, and in c.1905 the family purchased four lots along Clement Street overlooking what is now Allen Park. Around 1906 Sam bought the other lots and began erecting a substantial timber and iron home with assistance from his father. Joseph also helped Mattie who was a pupil of influential artist JWR Linton at the Perth Technical School. She designed and created artistic copper panels, and various furnishings to decorate the house. In 1939 Sam and Mattie sold the house and moved to the parents' home in Servetus Street. A number of furnishings were removed from the Clement Street house and installed in what would become known as Tom Collins House, the headquarters of the Fellowship of Australian Writers (WA). Around 2002 the owners of the house in Clement Street wanted to develop the land and gifted the house to the Fellowship on condition they undertook the cost of relocation. In 2003 the house was moved into the Allen Park Heritage Precinct and named the Mattie Furphy House. It now functions as a place for writers-in-residence.

Tom Collins House: Tom Collins House (1907) was originally situated on the west side of Servetus Street. Due to the proposed widening of the street as an extension of the West Coast Highway the house was relocated in 1996 to Allen Park thus forming the nucleus of a heritage precinct. Joseph Furphy, who built the house, achieved national fame with his novel *Such is Life* (1903) written under the pen name Tom Collins.

Joseph and his wife Leonie moved to Western Australia in 1905 to join their sons Felix and Sam and their families. The sons had arrived in c.1903 to establish the Furphy Foundry in Grey Street, Fremantle. Because of the high rents in Fremantle, the family bought four lots in Clement Street, Swanbourne. Joseph cleared the land and built temporary homes for his family. Felix and Joseph would build their permanent homes in Servetus Street, while Sam and wife Mattie remained in Clement Street. They would move into Joseph's house in 1939 taking many of the art furnishings created by Mattie with them. Following Mattie's death in 1948 Sam gifted Tom Collins House to the WA Chapter of the Fellowship of Australia Writers, providing a permanent home and headquarters for the Fellowship.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Tom Collins House: Tom Collins House is a single-storey weatherboard and iron Federation Bungalow. The house is now located in a shady, heavily treed corner of the park. The dwelling is modest, with a hipped and gabled roof, and small verandah under a broken roof extending half the width of the front facade. A gabled roof projects to the side of the verandah, which has timber steps and floors, and a simple timber valance along one side. The dwelling has timber-framed doors and windows, largely single paned double hung windows, some of which have metal clad sunshades. The house was restored and conserved when it was relocated and is in good condition.

Mattie Furphy's House: Mattie Furphy's House is a single-storey unpainted weatherboard and iron Federation Cottage, located in the northern corner of Allen Park. The dwelling has dominant, hipped roof, and verandah under the main roof returning around three sides of house, which has a projecting front room. The house has timber-framed doors and windows, many of which feature stained glass with native motifs created by Mattie Furphy. The place was restored and conserved when it was relocated to Allen Park, and is in good condition.

Tom Fricker House is a small, single-storey weatherboard and iron workers cottage, located close to the entry of the precinct. The Mayo House consists of the timber floorboards and verandah, the remainder of the building have burnt down. The cottage used by the Friends of Allen Park is a small cottage with compressed fibre cement walls and an iron roof.

STATEMENT

(State Heritage Office Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation has a full statement of significance and values. The statement is reproduced below.)

Tom Collins Group has aesthetic value for its collection of attractive early twentieth century cottages located in a bush setting.

Mattie Furphy's House has aesthetic value as a fine example of a Federation Bungalow, including its custom designed and made leadlighting, which features local flora and fauna, and woodwork.

Tom Collins Group has historic value for its associations with Tom Collins, Matty Furphy, and the Friends of Allen Park.

Tom Collins Group has social value as a venue for cultural endeavours, particularly the Fellowship of Australian Writers.