

PROPOSED INCLUSION IN THE LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

PLACE BY SUBURB AND PLACE NUMBER

PLACE NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	LOCALITY	RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Shops, 507-513 Beaufort Street	507	Beaufort St	Highgate	Category 4
Presbytery, 64-66 Mary St	64-66	Mary St	Highgate	Category 3
Castellorizian House	160	Anzac Rd	Mount Hawthorn	Category 2
Mount Hawthorn Community Centre	197	Scarborough Beach Rd	Mount Hawthorn	Category 2
Rosemount Theatre (fmr)	464	Fitzgerald St	North Perth	Category 2
North Perth Chapel	117	Angove St	North Perth	Category 3
Wesley Mission Hall (fmr)	60	Angove St	North Perth	Category 2
Interwar Shops, 18-44 Angove St	22-28	Angove St	North Perth	Category 3
Kyilla Primary School	4	Selkirk St	North Perth	Category 2
Lacey Street Precinct		Lacey St, Brewer St and Brisbane St	Perth	Heritage Area
Cheriton St Group	60-62 & 64	Cheriton St	Perth	Category 3
Rialto Terrace	34	Palmerston St	Perth	Category 3
Houses, 344-356 Bulwer St	344-354	Bulwer St	West Perth	Category 3
Methodist Manse (fmr)	482-484	Newcastle St	West Perth	Category 2

PLACE RECORD FORMS OF NOMINATED PLACES



SHOPS, 507-513 BEAUFORT STREET, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Shops, 507-513 Beaufort Street
Other names	Scurlock's Chemist Mary St Bakery el Publico
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18071
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory 21 Nov 2006 (348 Bulwer St)

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	507-513 Beaufort St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 26 D/P: 672 LOT: 25 D/P: 672
Vol/folio	1346/536 1346/535
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Management category	Category 4 Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.
Statement of significance	This place which originally comprised four individual shops has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of its construction in the Federation Free Classical style in 1904, most clearly evident in the parapet on the Beaufort Street elevation.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of Mount Lawley in the early 20th century and the role of Beaufort Street as a key shopping precinct throughout the 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its demonstration of the change of shopping practices from clusters of shops within walking distance from homes to the growth of shopping centres for everyday items.
	This place has historic value for its association with Scurlock's Chemist fro 1913 to 1919 which was a well known professional service in Mount Lawley.
	The shops have social value for their ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

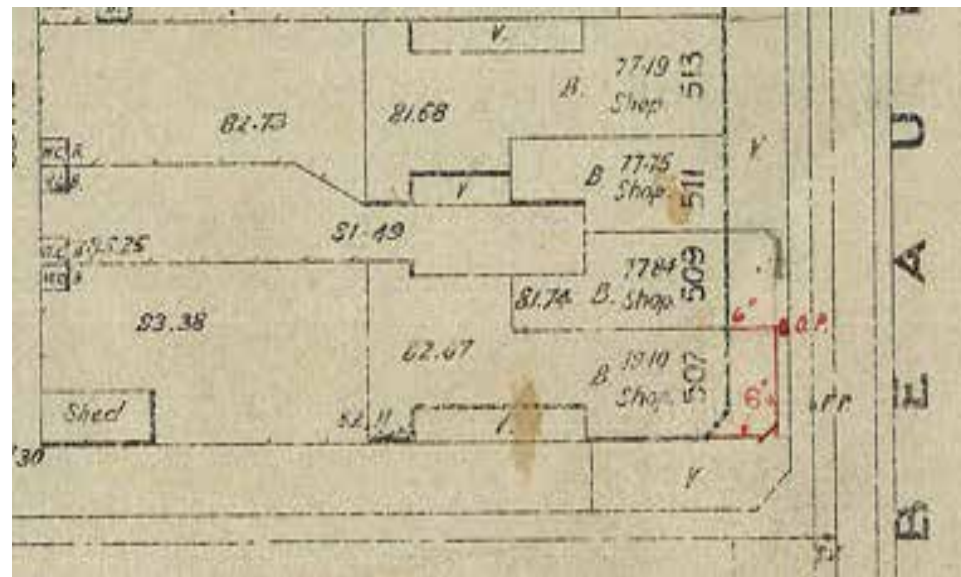
PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/retail store
Current use	Commercial: Restaurant
Other use	Commercial: Other

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1904; 1980s
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical
Physical description	This place was originally four individual premises and there is little evidence of this arrangement. The place now reads as two commercial premises with the shop fronts displaying contemporary styling and finishes. The main entrance to 513, does reflect an earlier style of entrance with the single located within an angled alcove. The location of the front door to 507 Beaufort Street on the truncated corner is consistent with the original location.
	The parapet is rendered brick with some moulded detail, the most obvious is a triangle pediment across the junction of the two premises.
	The elevation facing Mary Street is painted rendered brick and the rear elevation is a cluster of openings and services. The rear half of the lots are predominantly paved and dedicated to parking.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
This shop was one of four built in 1904 for the owner Ethel Winifred Johnston, wife of Estate Agent James Robert Johnston. This couple lived in Bagot Road Subiaco and built these premises as an investment. In November 1903, architects Porter and Thomas called for tenders for the construction of four shops at the corner of Beaufort and Mary Streets. It is therefore assumed that the places were completed in 1904. The first occupants as designated in the City of Perth Rates Books were; 437 (507-509) two shops Phillipe Rodden, grocer; Mrs Edwards, confectioner; and 439 (511-513) Mrs Cave, Bookseller; Herman Sharp, Fruiterer. The occupancy of these four shops changed frequently in the first decades of the 20th century with the rear of the buildings used for accommodation for the shop proprietors and their families. The shop on the corner of Mary Street and Beaufort Street was designated as 507 Beaufort Street and occupied by Scurlock's Chemist from 1913 to 1919. The rear of the shop was designated as 2 Mary Street and was occupied by the Scurlock family. Welsh born John Scurlock (1859-1952) and his wife Jane Hilder Hood (1881-1965) and their four children migrated to Western Australia c1908 and first settled in Coolgardie before establishing Scurlock's Chemist in Mount Lawley. In 1920, the family and the shop relocated to larger premises at 508 Beaufort Street across the road from the original shop. Scurlock's Chemist was well known in Mount Lawley for its provision of services until the early 1950s, sometimes referred to as the 'poor man's doctor' as a visit to the chemist was cheaper than the doctor in this era. A collection of items from Scurlock's chemist was donated to the WA Museum and demonstrates the type of items associated with a local chemists store in the first half of the 20th century. The other shops in this group demonstrate the changing demographics and shopping behaviours. The original shops provided the everyday needs for residents who lived within walking distance, including groceries, drapers, confectioners and newsagents. With the advent of shopping centres and the growth in the use of private cars in the second half of the 20th century, small local retailers were no longer competitive and shops in Beaufort Street gradually changed to offer more boutique offerings, and many became restaurants and cafés.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Considering the sewerage plan of the site which was prepared in 1912 and aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show that the verandah extended around the corner into Mary Street. The roof lines of the building was originally more complex allowing each shop to have access to the rear of the lots. In the 1980s the roof of the building was changed created a single flat roof extending from the parapet. The four shops in this group were modified to create two premises through the removal of internal walls; 507 and 509 now [2024] occupied by Mary Street Bakery, and 511 and 513 combined to form bar, el Publico. The creation of two retail premises from the four has lead to significant changes in the shop fronts and finishes. It appears that the main entrance to el Publico may be the only original door which was the entrance to 513 Beaufort Street. The Mary Street Bakery has occupied 507-509 since 2013 and has been a significant factor in the development of a restaurant precinct in Beaufort Street.		
Historic theme	Demographic Settlement and Mobility - Settlements Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Ethel and James Johnston John Scurlock, Scurlock's Chemist Mary Street Bakery Porter and Thomas	Original owners Occupant of 507 Beaufort St 1913-1919 Occupant of 507 Beaufort St 1913-1919 Architects
Sources	Wises Post Office Directory Australian Electoral Rolls Metropolitan Water & Sewerage Maps https://museum.wa.gov.au/online-collections/search/site/Scurlock	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1912. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0095.

PRESBYTERY, 64-66 MARY ST, HIGHGATE



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Presbytery, 64-66 Mary St
Other names	Sacred Heart Presbytery Phillips Residence (fmr)
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17307
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Catholic Church Inventory Adopted 01 Jul 1998

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	64-66 Mary St
Locality	Highgate
Survey	LOT: 10 D/P: 73094
Vol/folio	2791/96
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style executed in brick with the main elevation retaining original detail.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape as a large and imposing residence in Mary Street where the residences are largely smaller scale.
	The place reflects the expansion and development of residential and commercial buildings on the city fringes during the rapid population increase of the 1890's gold boom and the early years of the twentieth century.
	The place is a good demonstration of generous housing for professionals and their families in the early 20th century.
	This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Religious: Housing or Quarters
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1900
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This single storey brick former residence has an asymmetric floor plan with a projecting wing featuring a bay with three timber sash windows. The composition and remaining detail demonstrate the Federation Queen Anne style.
	Verandahs are located either side of the projecting wing which are roofed with bullnose roof supported with chamfered posts. A balustrade of equally spaced timber uprights defines the verandah.
	The roof is hipped and gabled and clad with corrugated metal sheeting and two brick chimneys pierce the roof. The gables feature simple timber detail and rough rendered plaster.
	The doors and windows in the original portion of the building appear to be timber framed although obscured by security grilles, it is difficult to determine if any leadlight or stained glass work remains.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The building is constructed on limestone foundation and is elevated above the street level. The property boundary is defined by a metal railing fence with plantings. The remainder of the property is largely grass. At the rear of the building the new addition is open to the adjacent church buildings.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1892, land in Highgate Hill was acquired by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney, Catholic Bishop of Perth. It was subdivided as the Mount Heart Estate, with a two-acre site in its centre for a school and a church (Alacoque Square), surrounded 79 residential lots. Mary Street was part of this subdivision.

This parcel of land originally comprising two lots (15 and 16) was acquired by contractor William Phillips (c1854-1935). In c1900, a new residence was built across the two lots, presumably by Phillips. It is not known if an architect was engaged for the design.

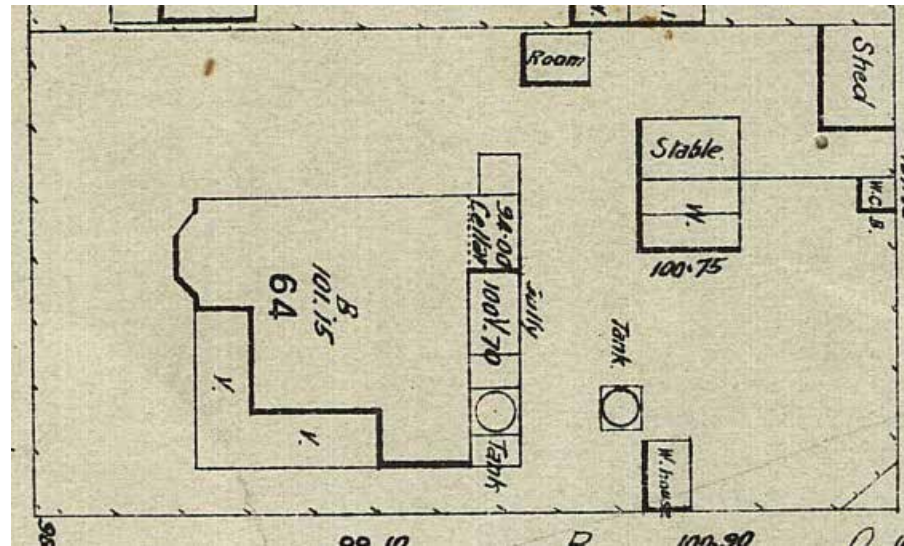
William Phillips and his wife Ellen Louisa Phillips (c1854-1942) lived at the house until their deaths, William Phillips in 1935 and Ellen in 1942. Following their deaths the house remained in the ownership of the executors and was leased to tenants. Information from the Rates Books and Post Office Directories indicate that the place was converted to accommodate two flats by 1946.

The building now serves as the Presbytery for the Sacred Heart Church on the adjacent site.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that an addition was constructed at the rear of the place c1980. This was removed in 2012 and a new larger two storey addition was constructed across the rear of the house which is a similar footprint size to the original house.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Religion	
Associations	William Phillips	Original owner and builder
Sources	P2181 Sacred Heart Catholic Group, Highgate Assessment Documentation, DPLH, 2001. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. City of Perth Rates Books Wise's Post Office Directories	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1912. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 095

CASTELLORIZIAN HOUSE, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Castellorizian House
Other names	Fairview House Mount Hawthorn Lodge Cazzie House
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	160 Anzac Rd
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 901 D/P: 54210
Vol/folio	2053/4
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of its construction in 1913 in the Federation Bungalow style.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape as one of the few homes of this style in the vicinity and for its location on a prominent corner.
	The place has historic value for its association with prominent community member and businessman John Henry Beveridge who was an advocate for the Mount Hawthorn community and the AIF servicemen and women.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the Castellorizian Association who have been providing a valued service to the migrants from Castellorizo and the wider Greek community since 1912.
	The place has social value as it has been the venue for many community events since the early 20th century, the majority of which have been for the wider community benefit. In recent decades it has been the venue for members of the Greek community to gather and share support and services.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Social/Recreational:Community Centre
Other use	Commercial: Restaurant
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1913
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical description	This place still reflects its original function as a residence although now used as a community event space. The single storey building is located on the corner of Anzac Road and Kalgoorlie Street. The hipped roof clad with corrugated sheet metal has a large gable on the east elevation and a verandah wrapping the south and east elevation. The roof of the verandah is an extension of the main roof form and supported on slender metal poles.
	The gable addressing Kalgoorlie Street is rough rendered with timber detail, and the smaller gablet facing Anzac Road has similar detail. The roof is punctuated by a brick chimney with rendered detail.
	The doors and windows visible from the street are timber framed and if not original are consistent with the Federation Bungalow style. A decorative port hole style window is present on the south elevation and three panel windows wrap the south east corner, under the verandah.
	Later additions to the west elevation have been undertaken in similar materials although the form and detail of these additions differs to the original.
Physical description	The lot boundary is defined with a timber picket fence and the majority of the grounds are paved with bricks, although there is some planting adjacent to the building and alongside the fence.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
This former residence was built c1913 for John Henry Beveridge (1879-1948) and he named his home 'Fairview'. No details of the architect or builder of the place have been determined. John Beveridge was a draper and was an active member of the Mt Hawthorn community. He was secretary of the Mt Hawthorn Progress Association, served as an elected member and the returning officer for the Municipality of North Perth, and was a fund raiser for many causes, most prominently for the men and women serving during World War One. Fairview and its adjoining tennis courts were regularly used as the venue for fund raising events. John Beveridge was particularly proactive in relation to the fundraising and organising for the construction of ANZAC cottage in 1916 by the Mount Hawthorn community. John Beveridge retained ownership of the house until the 1940s although living elsewhere. Aerial photographs show that the tennis courts associated with the original residence were still in evidence in 1961, however the large parcel of land adjacent to 'Fairview' was slowly developed. By 1965, new residences were built on the site of the tennis courts and 'Fairview' had been extended on the western elevation. Further additions have occurred to the original house in subsequent decades. In the 1970s the place was operating as a reception centre under the name 'Mount Hawthorn Lodge'. It was purchased in November 1981 by the Castellorizian Association of W.A. for \$109,000. This organisation, originally known as the Brotherhood,was established in 1912. It was the first Greek association established in Western Australia and was the first Greek regional fraternity to have been formed anywhere in Australia. In W.A. only the Chinese Chung Wah Association, founded in 1909, is an older ethnic organization.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
As the first Greek association in the state, and indeed Australia, it not only catered for the social and cultural well-being of its Castellorizian members, it also acted as a pan-Hellenic organization. It sought to provide Greeks with some avenues of cultural and spiritual fulfilling in the hope of reducing the problems of transition experienced by Greek migrants who came to Western Australia. Of the 139 Greeks residing in Perth at this time, approximately 100 were Castellorizian. Its objective was to keep Castellorizian culture and heritage alive, strong and relevant for the Greek diaspora in Western Australia. Initially, the association was a loose gathering of interested individuals wanting to socialize and to exchange news about the island, friends and family. Today it is a strong and vibrant organization that continues the customs, heritage and traditions of its forbears, performing an important function for its members and the state's Greek community, The building has been adapted and extended to provide meeting spaces and venues for social events. The grounds of the premises are now largely paved to provide additional space for gatherings.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Social Services: General Social Services International Links	
	John Henry Beveridge	Original owner and occupier
Associations	The Castellorizian Association	Owners and occupiers
	Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. SROWA Sewerage Plans con 4156 Westralian Worker, 5 January 1917, p. 3 The Castellorizian Association of WA website https://www.cazziwa.org.au/ . Accessed October 2024 City of Vincent Local History Collection.	

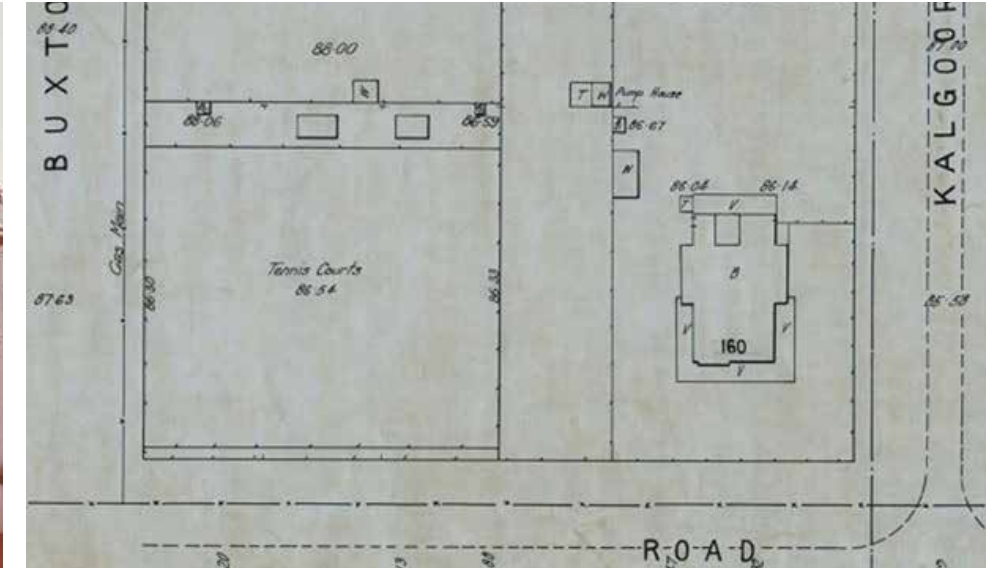
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Castellorizian House, 10 December 1981. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 1053051.



Sewerage plan showing the extent of the original house and adjacent tennis courts, 1937. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 273.

MOUNT HAWTHORN COMMUNITY CENTRE, MOUNT HAWTHORN



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Mount Hawthorn Community Centre
Other names	Mount Hawthorn Main Hall Mount Hawthorn Lesser Hall Braithewaite Community Centre
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	197 Scarborough Beach Rd
Locality	Mount Hawthorn
Survey	LOT: 273 D/P: 3642
Vol/folio	679/58
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the Post War International Style applied to a Community facility and a landmark in the streetscape.
	This place and its setting within mature and expansive gardens provide a marked contrast to the adjacent built up urban environment and Scarborough Beach Road.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Mt Hawthorn community in the period following World War Two as the land north west of the city of Perth was subdivided and developed.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Braithwaite family who made a significant contribution to the management and design of the parks and gardens in the area now overseen by the City of Vincent.
	The place has historic value for its association with architects Ean McDonald & Whittaker who were prominent architects in the post war period.
	The place has social value for many members of the community as it has been the venue for a wide range of community and private events since its construction.
	The hall has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Current use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1961; 1990s
Walls	Painted Brick Concrete Block
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Post War International
Physical description	The Mount Hawthorn Community Centre is a two storey brick construction featuring a shallow pitched roof clad with corrugated sheet metal. The building presents with a strong horizontal elements and blocks of contrasting coloured bricks and glass walling. It is consistent with the typical features of the Post War International style. A later addition on the north east corner is reflective of the original colour palette but uses concrete block rather than bricks. The building is set within the well established Braithwaite Park Gardens that features many mature trees around the perimeter of the building.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land on which the Mount Hawthorn Community Centre is located was acquired by the City of Perth in 1928 and 1929. It comprises two lots which are designated separately to the remainder of the site which is reserved for public recreation. Braithwaite Park in which the centre is located was named to recognise the City of Perth Gardener George John (Jack) Braithwaite (c1865-1936) from 1896 to 1936, and his son Henry Norman (John) Braithwaite (1899-1959) who took over from his father as head gardener for the City of Perth. John Braithwaite, and his wife Bessie lived in Fairfield Street Mount Hawthorn and his death in 1959 may have been the impetus to name the park in honour of the Braithwaite family.

The City of Perth recognised the degree of development in the region in the post war period and in 1958 secured a loan to build a community centre.

Architects Ean McDonald & Whitaker were engaged in 1958 to prepare plans for the community centre, and its design is similar to other community centres constructed in this period. On 21st November 1960, the tender of W.H. Ralph and Son for £45,444 was accepted and construction occurred throughout 1961 with structural engineers Leon Halpern part of the consultancy team.

In 1961, the Mount Hawthorn Community Centre was opened and the building was used regularly since then for a diverse range of community and civic events, and private functions.

In the 1990s, the community centre was refurbished to bring the building up to contemporary standards, and add a library for the community.

Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that there have been additions to the north of the building to accommodate new functions and services offered to the community.

The building continues to be used for a wide range of regular events and activities as well as providing a function space for hire.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Associations	Jack Braithwaite Henry Norman Braithwaite Ean McDonald & Whittaker W.H.Ralph and Son Leon Halpern	City of Perth Head Gardener City of Perth Gardener and Mt Hawthorn resident Architects Builder Structural Engineer
Sources	Landgate aerial photographs City of Vincent Local History Collection Mount Hawthorn Community Centre, pamphlet for opening ceremony, 1961. City of Vincent Local History Collection	

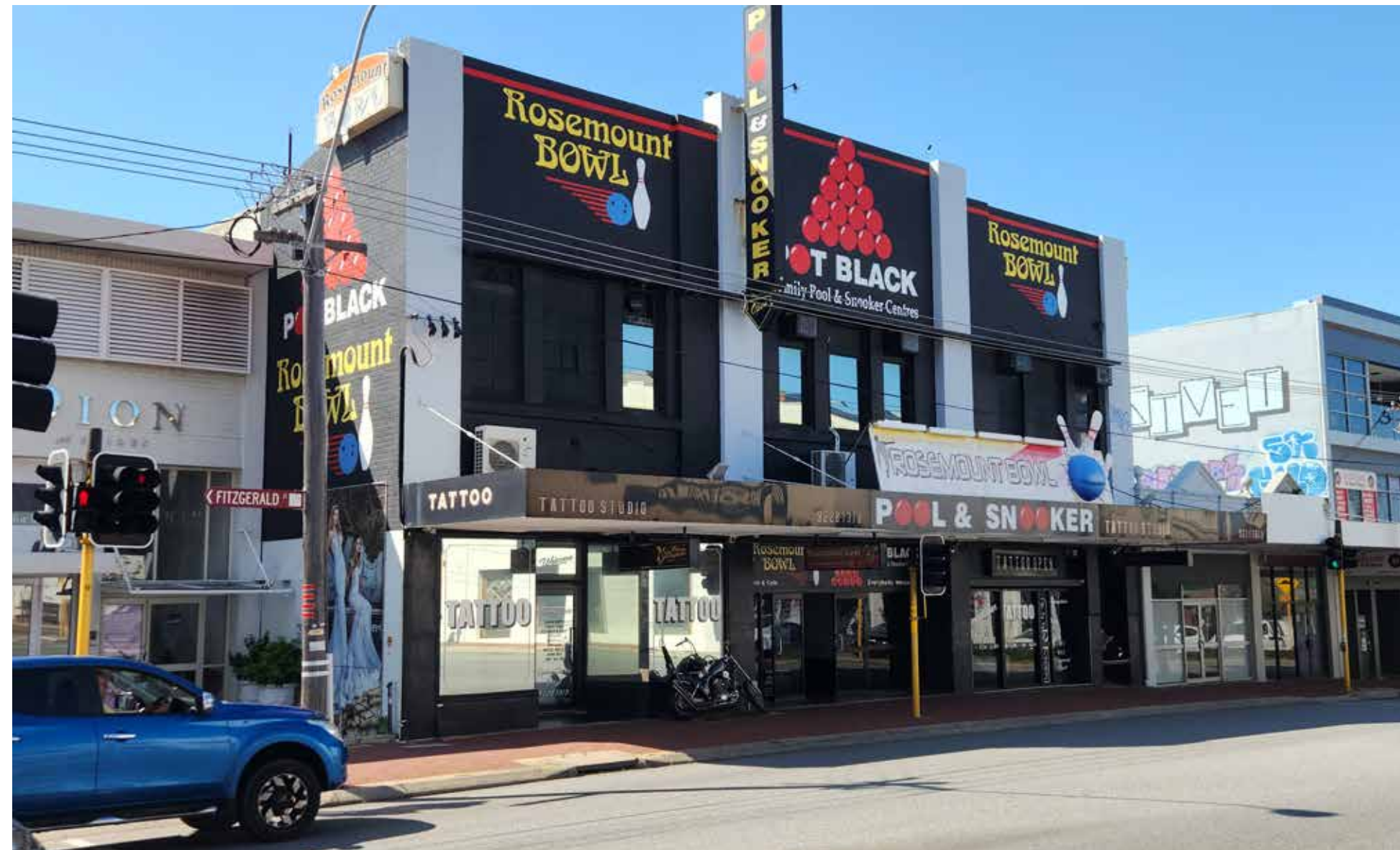
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





City of Vincent Local History Centre, image 1031331 Community centre 1968.

ROSEMOUNT THEATRE (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Rosemount Theatre (fmr)
Other names	Rosemount Bowl
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	462-466 Fitzgerald St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 87 D/P: 2355
Vol/folio	1597/699
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the Inter War Stripped Classical style on the upper floor of the main façade.
	The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its bulk and scale on this prominent street junction and its position on the front of the lot.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of North Perth in the Inter War period.
	The place has historic value for its association with leading architectural firms of the mid 20th century, Rosenthal and Rosenthal, and Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown who undertook design work on the building.
	The place has social value for its provision of an entertainment venue for the community since 1923. The changes of use have always included opportunities for groups to gather and has therefore been a place visited by a wide cross section of the community.
	The theatre has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Social/Recreational: Theatre or Cinema
Current use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Other use	Commercial: Shop/Retail

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1922; 1928; 1950s; 1967
Walls	Painted Brick
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Inter War Free Classical
Physical description	This two storey building is located on the busy junction of Fitzgerald Street and Angove Street and truncates the view to the south east down Angove Street. It is part of a commercial hub at this junction, with the Rosemount Hotel across the road.
	The building is positioned on the front property boundary and has an awning across the full width of the façade. The ground floor comprises three premises with the central portion providing access to the main building, including the upper levels. The two shop fronts either side are stand alone premises and are largely later fit-outs with aluminium framed windows and doors. The shop premises on the northern side does demonstrate an angled entry that may be from an earlier arrangement. At the southern end of the façade is a double timber door with leadlight fanlight above that features multiple panels. This door is no longer accessible but is likely to have provided alternative access to the upper levels.
	The façade above the awning is rendered brick, divided into three sections, consistent with the ground floor divisions. Within each sections are windows that have been arranged in groups of three. The panes have differing treatments including mirrored glass, horizontal mullions and inserted air-conditioning units. Dividing the thirds of the façade are masonry pillars, forward of the main façade and painted in a contrasting colour that emphasises these vertical elements. Bold signage is present across all faces of the façade.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The rear and sides of the building were not accessed however glimpse of the side elevations show that the brickwork is not rendered, but painted.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Rosemount Picture Gardens first operated from 1919 to 1922 in grounds behind the Rosemount Hotel. In 1923, the Regent Theatre (later renamed the Rosemount Theatre) opened at 484 Fitzgerald Street across from the hotel. The opening ceremony was performed by the Mayor of Perth Sir William Lathlain and an article in the Sunday Times described the many features of the design.	
<i>Huge sliding doors convert the auditorium in to a semi-open air theatre, ensuring a maximum of comfort to patron on the hottest of nights. The seating accommodation is for approximately 1499, and consists of modern tip-up and comfortable deck chairs. This, with music by an excellent orchestra and projection of a very high standard, should make the proprietors, Messrs During and Parker feel proud of their new enterprise. This new theatre which was opened by the Mayor recently is a decided acquisition to this growing suburb.</i>	
The theatre seated a further 450 in the dress circle and upstairs was a lesser hall with access to a viewing balcony, which could be hired for parties and other social events. Cinema Treasures website states that the theatre was designed by architect Samuel Rosenthal however no primary source evidence was found to support this statement. The State Records Office hold a Plan of the Electrical Installation for the building prepared in 1922 by electrician Neil Miller. No architectural drawings were found for the theatre.	
In 1928, architects Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown were engaged by During and Parker to remodel the theatre, this did not include interior decoration or lighting. Contractors A. N. Hill were engaged for the works for a fee of £1500. The extent of these works is not known.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic depression of the early 1930s lead to a decline in attendance at entertainment venues however new owners invested in refurbishments and reopened sometime between 1934 and 1935.

In the 1950s, the lease for the Rosemount Picture Gardens operating on the site of the Rosemount Hotel expired and a new Rosemount Picture Gardens opened at 360 Fitzgerald Street, remnants of the structure are still evident on this site. Potentially as a result of this alternative venue opening, the owners of the Rosemount Theatres, Goldfield Pictures Ltd, engaged architects Rosenthal and Rosenthal in 1954 to design alterations for the theatre, comprising new toilets on the ground floor and upper floor.

The Rosemount Theatre and associated Picture Gardens both closed in 1967 as a result of the popularity of television in the home. The theatre was remodelled, with the upstairs gallery turned into a bowling alley and the lower part into a hall for the Police and Citizens Club. It has not been determined when the façade was altered to the current arrangement which removed the detailed parapet which was still evident in the 1940s.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century provide no conclusive evidence of changes to the building form or detail and the extent has remained the same.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport	
Associations	Oldham Boas and Ednie Brown During and Parker Samuel Rosenthal Rosenthal and Rosenthal	Architect of 1928 additions Owners Architect Architect
Sources	The Daily News, 31 May 1928, p. 2. The Sunday Times, 28 January 1923, p. 5. The Western Mail, 25 January 1923, p. 25. Cinema Treasures https://cinematreasures.org/theatres/49524 accessed Oct 2024. Landgate aerial photographs City of Vincent Local History Collection Rosemount Bowl website https://www.rosemountbowl.com.au/about-us	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



A FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ATTENDANCE AT THE ROSEMOUNT PICTURE THEATRE. Which was officially opened by the Mayor (Sir Wm. Lathlain), last Saturday night. The proceeds of the opening night were devoted to the North Perth Branch of the Silver Chain Nursing League.

Opening night of the Rosemount Theatre. Western Mail, 25 January 1923, p. 25.



View of Fitzgerald Street, 1940s. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 1016941.



View to Rosemount Theatre, 1924. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection, image 1033671.

NORTH PERTH CHAPEL NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	North Perth Chapel
Other names	North Perth Brethren Hall The Chapel Space Studio
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	117 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 503 D/P: 41138
Vol/folio	2053/4 2583/568
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The former church has aesthetic value as it demonstrates a simple, intact and late example of the Inter War Romanesque style executed in brick and tile.
	The place is a landmark on this prominent corner on this main arterial road.
	The place has historic value for its demonstration of the growth of this area of North Perth in the period following World War Two.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Brethren Christian community who have made a contribution to the Western Australian community since the 19th century.
	The place has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.
Statement of significance	The place has been the venue of social and spiritual events since c1956 which have been attended by wide sections of the community.
	The recent use of the place as a private residence demonstrates a change in approach to the reuse of religious buildings.

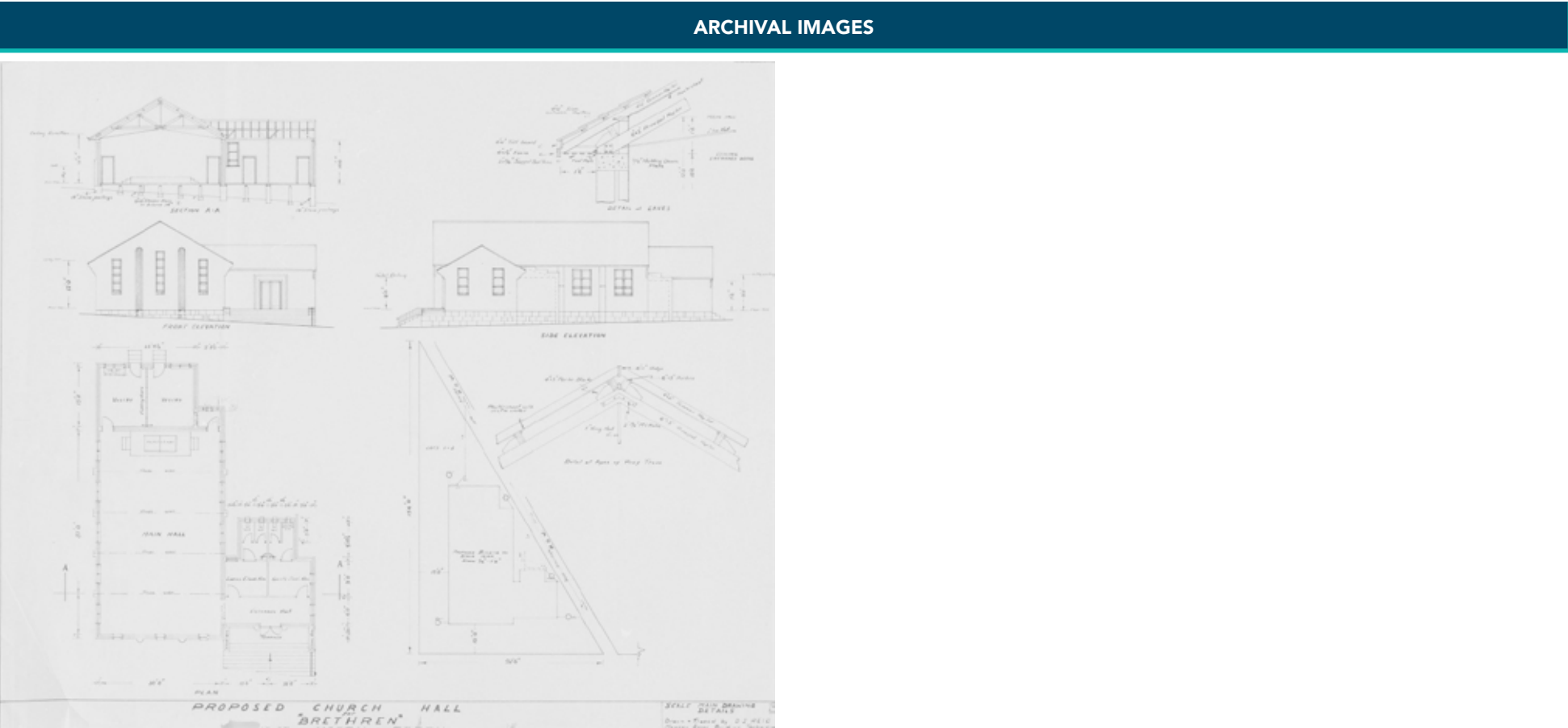
PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1956
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Romanesque
Physical description	This single storey brick and tile building with a simple gable roofs, has an 'L' shaped plan form with the rectangular brick hall slightly proud of the entry wing to the west.
	The main façade of the hall features 3 slender timber sash windows, divided by two fluted cement rendered elements. A stepped brick detail is located on the corners, at the junction with the roof and wall. Contrasting bricks have been used in the angled sills.
	The long facades of the hall are divided by evenly spaced brick buttresses and timber sash windows. The entrance to the hall is via the adjoining wing where the entry door is framed by contrasting brick borders.
	The building is located on a sloping site and a terrace has been constructed across the front of the building and it is separated from the street level by a limestone retaining wall. Slender metal railings form a balustrade on top of the retaining wall.
Physical description	The western side of the building is raised by limestone foundations, and stone steps are located on this side of the terrace.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
This portion of North Perth was subdivided for residential settlement in 1896 however it was not significantly developed until the Inter War period as the population settled to the north of Perth.	
This site was undeveloped until transferred to the Brethren Christian Group and plans prepared for the construction of a church hall. These plans were prepared by D. J. Reid, a member of the Association of Building Technicians, and dated 8 October 1956. It is likely this was Donald James Reid, a building supervisor work in Perth at this time. The date of construction is not confirmed however aerial photographs indicate that the church hall was built by 1961.	
Brethren assemblies have existed in Australia since the 1850s. Holding congregational autonomy as a core principle, they long resisted forming any kind of central organization, preferring to operate as a network bound together by relationships rather than organized bodies. A number of organizations aiming to support the Brethren movement did arise, however, and gained widespread acceptance among the assemblies. These included the Stewards Foundation (established 16 July 1965). A national committee was established in 2006, which was subsequently incorporated as the Christian Community Churches of Australia. Not all Brethren assemblies affiliated to it immediately; the Western Australian Brethren did not join it until 2013.	
It is not known when the place ceased to function for religious purposes. In recent years, the hall has been used for hire as a dance and function space. It is now used as a private residence. No changes to the form or extent of the building can be seen in the aerial photographs of the place since 1961.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Donald James Reid	Building Designer
Sources	Christian Community Churches of Australia, Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Community_Churches_of_Australia State Records Office of WA Archives, Public Health Plans. Cons 5094 item 1312, North Perth Church for Brethren - Angove Street - Plans	



Proposed Church Hall for "Brethren", 5 Oct 1956. Courtesy SROWA Cons 5094 item 1312.

WESLEY MISSION HALL (FMR), NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Wesley Mission Hall (fmr)
Other names	St Nikola Macedonian Orthodox Church Methodist Church Hall
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	69 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 55 D/P: 1823
Vol/folio	2053/4
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The former Wesley Mission Church has aesthetic value as a simple example of the Federation Gothic style.
	The recently constructed church in a traditional style is a landmark in the streetscape for its scale and location in a prominent position.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of North Perth in the early 20th century and the provision of spiritual and social services to the community by the Wesleyan and later Methodist Church.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Macedonian Community who have been active in providing a wide range of services and facilities to their own, and the wider community.
Statement of significance	The place has historic value for its association with the wave of migration of Macedonian peoples in the 1960s and 1970s which lead to the dynamic growth of the Macedonian Community facilities and services, particularly in North Perth.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who attended the former Methodist Church until the 1960s and the subsequent members of the Macedonian Orthodox Church who have attended this church and contributed to the construction of the new church alongside it.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1903, 2014-2024
Walls	Painted brick
Roof	Corrugated sheet metal
Architectural Style	Federation Gothic Late 20th Century Immigrants' Nostalgic
Physical description	The original single storey church building is rectangular plan form with a steep pitched gabled roof. A small entry porch with a shallower roof pitch adjoins the front of the building. Evidence of the original Federation Gothic style can be seen in the gothic arch window treatment on the main elevation and the gothic arched windows on the side elevations.
	The front entry porch has been adapted with the central door and rounded arched windows on either side defined in bricks detail. All of the external brickwork is painted and the ground treatments are typically brick paved,
	The new church under construction is built from concrete blocks with red brick used to define the outlines of windows, doors and decorative elements. The roof includes several domes clad in lead and the flat planes of the roof clad in terracotta tile.
	The boundary of the block is marked with a brick pier and metal palisade fence.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The building which is now the location of the Macedonian Orthodox Church was built c1900 as the Wesley Mission Hall. The architect or builder of this church have not been determined. Information from the Wise's Post Office Directory records that the Wesley Mission Hall was recorded in Angove Street from 1900.
By the 1930s, it was referred to as the Methodist Church and it was served the local Methodist community. The North Perth region was well served with churches as can be seen in the 1924 Sewerage Plan of the area which shows Churches in Woodville Street, two in View Street and the Charles Street Church not too far away.
In 1949, the church was still providing to the community under the name of Methodist Church. In the late 1950s, a church hall was constructed on the triangular shaped portion of the lot, with the main entrance facing the junction of Angove and Albert Streets.
This property was acquired by the Macedonian Community probably in the early 1960s although further research is needed to determine the date of acquisition.
The Macedonian Community of W.A. (Inc) has its origins linked to the periods of emigration following World Wars I and II. The first Macedonian migrants came to Australia in the 1920's after World War I. Initially these pioneers were “pecalbari” meaning fortune seekers who came to Australia to better themselves economically and to return to their families in Macedonia. These plans were soon changed with the beginning of World War II and the Civil War in Aegean Macedonia with most of these pioneering Macedonians seeking refuge in Australia. Once these wars had concluded the process of family reunions began and tens of thousands have since made Western Australia their new home and have made significant contributions to

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
the economic, social, cultural and sporting fabric of Australia and Western Australia in particular.
The first formal Macedonian organization of “Edinstvo” or “Unity” was formed in 1941. Edinstvo served as a precursor to the Macedonian Australian Community of Perth , Western Australia which was formally registered in October 1964 and is now called the Macedonian Community of W.A. (Inc.).
By far the most significant influx of Macedonian migrants to Western Australia occurred from 1950 through till 1965 with the arrival of the “Deca Begalci from Aegean Macedonia” from 1955 till 1965, being the Macedonian Child Refugees who had fled the Civil War in Aegean Macedonia between 1946 and 1949 to adjacent eastern bloc countries like Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Russia.
These younger Macedonians marked the dawn of a new era for the Macedonian Community in Western Australia and together with the older pioneering Macedonians they set upon a path of establishing the Macedonian Community of Western Australia as the most progressive Macedonian organization in the Macedonian diaspora . In the late 1960's and 1970's a new wave of Macedonian migrants began arriving from the Republic of Macedonia and they soon became involved and have also contributed significantly to the continuing development of the Macedonian Community of W.A. (Inc) and all its subsidiary components.
In 1969, the Macedonian Community Centre, located at the corner of Macedonia Place and Albert Street was opened. In the same year the Macedonian Orthodox Church of St Nikola was officially opened in the former Methodist Church. The adaptations to accommodate the new church was undertaken largely through volunteer work and donations from the community.
In c1994, a new church was built adjacent to the Community Centre in Macedonia Place reducing demand on this church in Angove Street.
In c2014, the Angove Street church hall was demolished and work began on the construction of a new St Nikola Church. The new church is still under construction in 2024 and demonstrates traditional styles and details, predominantly the domed roof structures.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
The front entry porch to the Macedonian Orthodox Church on Angove Street has been adapted to include arched window and door details.		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development International Links	
Associations		
Sources	Landgate aerial photographs City of Vincent Local History Collection Wises Post Office Directories Macedonian Community of WA website https://macedoniawa.com.au/index.php	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



INTERWAR SHOPS, 18-44 ANGOVE ST NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Interwar Shops, 18-44 Angove St
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17962
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	18-44 Angove St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The group of shops have aesthetic value as good and largely intact examples of shops built in the first decades of the 20th century with minimal detail but consistent form.
	The group of shops are a landmark in the streetscape that contribute to this precinct.
	The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of North Perth in the early 20th century and the provision of services for the growing community.
Statement of significance	The place has social value for its ongoing presence in the streetscape and therefore contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Other use	Residential: Conjoined residences

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1913
Walls	Rendered Brick Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Inter War Stripped Classical
Physical description	This group of single storey shops are located on the north side of Angove Street and comprise those premises numbered 18 to 44 Angove Street, on the east side of the junction with Woodville Street. A contemporary premises at 18 Angove Street is not included in the group.
	The shop premises demonstrate minor differences in detail. These changes are consistent with the phased construction typically of groups of shops. Those grouped together are 20, 22-24, 26-28, 30-34 and 36-44.
	The premises at 22-24 Angove is the only shop front set back from the property line and suggests this was a shop front with a private residence adjoining that was accessed from the street. All the other shops would have likely been built to accommodate a shop at the front with a residence at the rear.
Physical description	Each shop front is predominantly glass with main entry doors that are typically glass. Some of the shop fronts demonstrate contemporary aluminium framed windows, whilst others such as 26-28 Angove demonstrate an original arrangement.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The parapets are all rendered masonry and demonstrate simple forms and details. The corner premises at 44 Angove Street has a moulded plaster detail that is the most ornate detail of the group.
	Awnings are present down the length of the shops, those at 36-44 are bull nose style supported on metal posts. The remainder are suspended box style awnings. The recessed premises at 22-24 has a cantilevered awning.
	The shop fronts are typically painted rendered brick with tiles used on the lower portions of the walls in some instances.
	An alleyway separates the shops 28 and 30 and a face brick wall of 30 Angove Street shows evidence of a former advertising sign for Castrol.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Angove Street and the surrounding area, were part of the residential subdivision in North Perth developed on Swan Locations 647 and 653 by Solomon Hermann and Thomas Whitton Williams in the 1890's. The releases were known variously as the Woodville, Percy, Toorak and Christmas Hill estates. The northern side of Angove Street is the high side and features larger houses, many with bay windows. There were no houses on this section of Angove Street on the 1900 PWD sewerage plans, but development accelerated after the introduction of trams. The first line from Perth in 1900 - the No. 22 tram - ran up Beaufort Street, left into Bulwer, right into Fitzgerald Street and up as far as Forrest Street. In 1906, this line was extended further along Fitzgerald to Angove Street. Commercial properties were soon established to support the growing number of residents in this area.

The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that the first shops of this group to be built were those now designated as 36-44. These were built in 1913 for the owner Richard Stanley Sampson (1877-1944). Richard Sampson was an MLA was an Australian politician who was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia from 1921 until his death, representing the seat of Swan. He was a minister in the first government of Sir James Mitchell.

Sampson was born in Hurtle Vale, South Australia, and after been apprenticed to a printer in South Australia, he moved to Perth, Western Australia, in 1894, where he initially worked on The Inquirer & Commercial News. In 1896, Sampson founded his own printing company, which printed newspapers, magazines, and books (some of which Sampson wrote). He later also became the managing director of United Press Ltd (later Country Newspapers Pty Ltd), which owned various country newspapers. A prominent member of the community, Sampson served for periods on the Leederville and North Perth Municipal Councils, and was later elected to the Darling Range Road Board, serving as chairman from 1909 to 1928.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The City of Perth Rates Books indicate that Richard Sampson secured all the lots in this group and progressively built the shops and premises during the 1920s. No evidence has been found to determine the architect or builder of these shops.

Since their construction the shops have been adapted for a range of uses and occupants.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that the awnings over 36-44 were removed prior to 1953, and reinstated in the early 2000s. The aerial photographs also demonstrate additions and alterations to the rear elevations of the properties.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Richard Stanley Sampson	Original owner
Sources	City of Perth Rates Books, 1900-1944. Wise's Post Office Directories, 1897-1949. Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. Richard Stanley Sampson, Biographical Register of MPs, https://parliament.wa.gov.au	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



44 Angove St 1920s. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH03292, image 102353



26 Angove St 1970. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH06158, image 104743.



Angove St 2002. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH03292, image 101633



Angove St 1960. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH01403, image 103156.

ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Angove St 1981. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH05609, image 100140



44 Angove St 1960. Courtesy City of Vincent Acc PH01403, image 10315.

KYILLA PRIMARY SCHOOL, NORTH PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Kyilla Primary School
Other names	Selkirk Street Infants School
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25720
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	4 Selkirk St
Locality	North Perth
Survey	LOT: 10426 D/P: 188980
Vol/folio	LR3048/856
Reserve	RES: 38268

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is representative of the pattern of linear expansion typical of many schools, which expanded to reflect the development and population growth of the local area.
	The original portions of the school are a late representative example of a primary school in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style located in the Metropolitan region.
	The place has historic value for its association with the development of North Perth in the Inter War and post war period when population growth lead to demands for services.
Statement of significance	The existence of both Boys' and Girls' Shelter Sheds that date from the early years of the establishment of the school is likely to be rare.
	The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the place as students, teachers or the family and friends of those who have attended the school for a range of purposes.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Educational: Primary School
Current use	Educational: Primary School
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1944; 1946; 1948; 1972; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2010; 2021
Walls	Brick
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War Georgian Revival
Physical description	The school is located on a triangular 1.37ha site, well below the ideal of 3.5 to 4ha per school, and it is therefore a compact complex of school buildings constructed between 1945 and 2015. There is a long and ongoing history of additions, alterations, relocations and reuse of the schools’ buildings to meet its contemporary needs. There are a number of mature trees (mostly Queensland Box (Lophostemon confertus) on the site, particularly around the perimeter, and in front of the main entrance. There is a small oval in the eastern corner of the site. The larger open space of Kyilla Park lies adjacent further south and is utilised by the school.
	Main Block 1945 (with later extensions in a matching style): a rectangular brick building, rendered above a high face brick plinth, with a tile roof. The central entry is recessed in a projecting bay with a rectangular pediment. The multi-paned double hung windows either side of the entry are slightly forward of the classroom windows that are arranged symmetrically along the rest of the facade.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Small Shelter Shed Type E (c.1946): currently used as a bicycle shed, this is a timber framed building clad in painted weatherboard with a clay tile roof and concrete floor. Original seating remains around the internal perimeter. Mounting points for central seating have been removed (mounting points on concrete floor are still evident) and there is some termite damage.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Land was resumed on Selkirk St, North Perth for a ‘West Mount Lawley School’ in 1928. Adjoining residential lots were soon being marketed as being in a desirable location close to the proposed new school site. However it appears that no buildings were erected on the site for nearly 20 years, despite the growing population of the area.	
The advent of WWII in 1939 resulted in material and labour shortages, and had a significant effect on building programs in the state. To address the need for a school in the area, in November 1941 a ‘jarrah school room (30ft by 20ft) was proposed to be relocated from Herne Hill’ to the site, with enrolments due to open after Christmas . However, it appears that Perth City Council, residents and the Education Department objected to this proposal as the area had been designated ‘brick only’, meaning no timber buildings could be erected. As a result, local children were still being bussed to schools in adjoining districts in 1943. Later that year, residents met with the Minister for Education to lobby for a new school for the area.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Plans were drawn up the following year (1944) for a new brick school and are initialled J. H. These show a school designed to be constructed incrementally. Although the initial proposal was for only two classrooms, these were envisaged to ultimately be part of a much larger complex based on a central block of six classrooms facing Selkirk St arranged either side of a central entry flanked by staff rooms. Future expansion was indicated with two wings of classrooms angled north at either end of the central block. The central block is shown as having Open Air Teaching Space to the rear, consistent with the Montessori-based teaching philosophy. The angled wings were to have narrower verandahs. Boys and girls ‘latrines’ were to be built at the far side of the site along Ford St, with a gravel play area immediately behind the two new classrooms. Space on the site was also allocated for a future assembly hall.	
Detailed plans from later in 1944 show the first two classrooms each with three large south-facing sash windows, corner fire places and blackboards. The place opened as ‘Selkirk-street Infants’ School’ in February 1945.	
In 1946, plans were drawn up to expand the school following the original design. Two new classrooms were to be constructed to the east of a new entry and administration centre, which contained a head teacher’s room, teachers’ common room, stores and pantry. Again the new classrooms opened onto open air teaching space. These plans show that by this time the boys and girls ‘latrines’ had been constructed, as well as a type E shelter shed.	
The newly expanded school was opened by the Director of Education in November 1946, with the Western Mail commenting that it made ‘an architectural addition’ to the slowly expanding suburb. The school was referred to as Kyilla School in the press, although PWD plans continued to refer to it as Selkirk Street School through to about 1950.	
No documentation has been found to explain why the school changed its name, but it was probably linked to the idea that kyilla was an Aboriginal word meaning ‘north’. The term was well known during the 30s and 40s through its association with the ‘giant 21-seater inter-capital airliner’ Kyilla. Touted as the largest and fastest plane in Australia, the plane was regularly in the news. Further research would be necessary to confirm if kyilla is an Aboriginal word, and if the school was one of the first in Western Australia to have an Aboriginal name.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
A second shelter shed (type H) was constructed in about 1948 close to the Boys’ Latrines/ Toilets, and therefore probably functioned as the Boys’ Shelter Shed. The original Shelter Shed would therefore have become the Girls’ Shelter Shed. Plans were also proposed for a Bristol Classroom to be constructed at this time, but instead the eastern portion of the existing open air teaching space was enclosed to create a new classroom. Subsequent plans show this area was later used as a library.	
During the 1950s or 60s, the 1945 shelter shed was enclosed. Enclosure of shelter sheds was typical in this era as their use as a lunch area declined.	
In 1972, toilets were added to the western end of the Main Block in a matching architectural style, and it is likely that the original ‘latrines’/toilets were decommissioned at this time. They have subsequently been used for storage. In 1974, a new classroom was added to the eastern end of the Main Block, again in a matching style.	
At some point between 1974 and 1998, the open air teaching area behind the Main Block was enclosed to create a canteen, and library and teaching area.	
In 1997, the school built an undercover assembly area on the location of the 1945 shelter shed, which was moved to its current (2016) location adjacent to what had been the Girls’ Latrine/Toilet. It now functions as a sports equipment storage room. Plans from this period show other temporary accommodation was added to the site to address increasing demand.	
In 1998, the Main Block underwent extensive alterations to the entrance and staff rooms to create a more open-plan reception area, resulting in the removal of original internal walls and fixtures such as fire places.	
A Library Resource Centre was built in 1999 on the site of a previous transportable. The Building the Education Revolution (BER) program in 2010 resulted in the removal of several transportables and trees, and the construction of a block of four new classrooms. At least one transportable was relocated elsewhere on the site.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 2015, a further transportable was required and was proposed to be located on the site of the small shelter shed. An alternative location was found, however in 2016, another transportable is required and is again proposed for the site of the small shelter shed.

Additional transportable classrooms have been relocated to the site in the 2010s, and in 2021 a major new two storey teaching block was constructed in the south west corner of the site.

Historic theme	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
Associations	Public Works Department of WA	Architect and builder
Sources	P25720 Kyilla Primary School inHerit database entry, DPLH.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Kyilla Primary School, 1953. Courtesy City of Vincent Local History Collection image 1013681

LACEY STREET PRECINCT, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Lacey Street Precinct
Other names	
Place type	Precinct or Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	08728
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Adopted 13 Nov 1995 MRA Inventory

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	5-26 Lacey St; 28, 30, 32, Lacey St; 72, 84 Brewer St; 25, 26, 33 Brisbane St
Locality	Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Heritage Area A group of properties which are recognised to collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.
Management category	Heritage Area
Statement of significance	Lacey Street has a distinctive intact and coherent urban character in the public realm that is confined by the roads truncating this short street. Within this setting the heritage character is derived from the modest, single storey suburban houses dating from the Federation era (c.1900-1915). The defined period and nature of development has resulted in a complimentary palette of materials and design idioms. The subdivision of this area was undertaken by Edmund Gilyard Lacey, a prominent businessman and property owner in the late 19th century. This subdivision represents the relatively common practice where private owners subdivided land parcels close to the Perth CBD. The collection of houses in the study area helps to demonstrate the scale and standard of houses built and occupied by people such as small business owners, clerks and tradesmen in the early twentieth century. The study area includes a good representative collection of modest early twentieth century brick houses developed near the Beaufort Street tramway and the Guildford Railway line.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residential Religious: Church
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residential Religious: Church Commercial: Office
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1900-c1915
Walls	Rendered Brick Painted Brick Face Brick
Roof	Corrugated Sheet metal Coloured corrugated sheet metal Concrete tile
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow Federation Queen Anne Inter War Californian Bungalow
Physical description	The Lacey Street buildings and streetscape demonstrate the following key features/elements. - Consistent block widths; - Generally consistent front setbacks - varying between about 3 to 5m; - Small, well maintained front gardens; - Low front fences (with the exception of #5, 10 and 13); - Modest suburban houses dating from c.1900 to c1915; - Small hipped and gabled roof forms; - Corrugated metal roof cladding; - A mixture of tuck-pointed, rendered and painted brick walls; - Restrained architectural detailing;

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	- Raked or bull-nosed verandahs to the main facades; - Vertical proportions to windows; and a low proportion of openings to wall area; - Consistent block depths in the order of 24.5m (approx. 80ft) Whilst the street trees in the public realm are not consistent in their type or location, there are examples of mature trees that make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
Condition	Variation across the building stock but generally good.
Integrity	Generally high as the original building form, details and materials are largely intact although additions to the rear can demonstrate alternate styles and materials.
Authenticity	High – The places continue to be used as residences.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lacey Street and its immediate surrounds were formally approved for subdivision as residential lots in 1898. The parcel of land was owned by Edmund Gilyard Lacey (1843-1901) from where the name of the street originates. Lacey was a successful timber merchant who diversified his business interests into real estate amongst other investments.
The subdivision of land around the City of Perth was undertaken at a rapid rate in the late 1890s and early 1900s as the colony experienced rapid growth with the discoveries of gold. The growth in the population lead to demands of housing and many wealthy individuals invested in property at this time.
The relatively generous size of the lots in Lacey Street indicates these lots were intended for skilled and semi-skilled tradespeople and their families. This was not a subdivision for working people who were typically accommodated in terrace housing or weatherboard cottages.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The lots were slowly developed, with the Post Office Directories recording 2 homes in the street in 1900, 8 in 1901 and 10 in 1902. An advertisement in The West Australian in 1901 describes one of the homes for sale.
<i>HIGHGATE – New brick villa, four rooms, bath, W.H. [washhouse], £425; Lacey St. ... J. H. Smith. 413 Beaufort St.</i>
By 1904, many of the homes had been built in the street with information from the City of Perth Rates Books recording the occupations of those living there; clerk, civil servant, contractor, carpenter, squatter, carrier, contractor, salesman, local employee, farmer, miner, draper and bricklayer.
Most of the homes were owned by individuals who leased the homes to others, some were owner occupiers. There were some owners who owned multiple properties, one of these was Patrick McCafferty who owned six homes in the street in the early 20th century.
The lots were all developed by 1920 and continue to be used for residential accommodation. The occupation of this area of Perth does demonstrate the change in the demographics of the suburb.
In 1916, the predominantly coal fired East Perth Power Station opened on Summers Street providing electricity for homes, factories and for Perth’s growing tram network. The East Perth Power Station and the East Perth Depot attracted a large workforce who bought or rented homes in the area.
After WWII, the areas to the east and north of the Perth CBD became a popular residential area for migrants from Southern and Eastern Europe who often lived with other family members in shared, cheap rental accommodation in close proximity to the factories and industrial workplaces where they were employed.
In the 1990s, the Graham Farmer Freeway was constructed to allow for an east-west bypass of the Perth CBD. It officially opened in April 2000 and comprised of the freeway itself, the Northbridge Tunnel and the Windan Bridge. It was named after high profile football star of the 1950s - 1970s Graham ‘Polly’ Farmer, who began his career with the East Perth Football Club. It cut the East Perth area in half, the northern part which came under the jurisdiction of Vincent, formed after the de-merger of Perth City Council in 1994.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Lacey Street continues to be used predominantly for residential occupancy and in recent years many of the properties have been extended to the rear and undergone renovations. The main elevations of the buildings have been maintained and in general they are visible to the street. Exceptions are HN 5, 10 and 13 which have large structures on the front property boundary.
It is acknowledged that there may be some places which retain their residential presentation but have a mixed use, where a business premises is operating from the premises. As far as can be determined these include HN 6, 17and 28.
Those places which have had a different use from their construction include, the church on the eastern junction of Lacey and Brewer Streets which was built c1926, and the small shop and premises at 26 Brisbane Street which truncates Lacey Street on the north built c1902. These two places demonstrate how in the early 20th century goods and services were typically in walking distance to residents. Local ‘mixed business’ shops were established on many suburban streets.
Since the preparation of the Sewerage Plan in 1955, several places have been demolished. Houses at 25 and 27 Lacey Street, 23, 25 and 27 Brisbane Street have been replaced with commercial buildings constructed in the 1960s; and the house at 84 Brewer Street has been replaced with a commercial property. The loss off these places has not significantly impacted on the heritage values of Lacey Street.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	Cultural Life: Religion	
	Edmund Gilyard Lacey	Landowner and developer
Sources	Wise's Post Office Directories, 1894-1949, SLWA Post office directories State Library of Western Australia (slwa.wa.gov.au)	
	Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983. City of Perth Rates Books 1915-1954. Landgate Aerial photographs, 1953-2024. City of Vincent Local History Centre, Suburb Histories, East Perth https://library.vincent.wa.gov.au/local-history-centre/suburb-histories/east-perth-history.aspx Perth Retro Maps, SROWA, SROWA Perth Metro Maps	



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Plan of Lacey Street, 1955. Courtesy SROWA Sheet 99 series 634 cons4156 item 0099.

CHERITON ST GROUP, PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Cheriton Street Group
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	0863, 6097
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Perth Draft Inventory 99-01 YES 31 Dec 1999

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	60, 62, 64 Cheriton St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOT: 888 D/P: 405871 LOT: 41 D/P: 28
Vol/folio	2960/268 1156/295
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	These two buildings have aesthetic value as good intact examples of the Federation Free Classical and Federation Queen Anne styles executed in brick and render. The duplex at 60-62 Cheriton Street exhibits considerable design skill and detail in the front elevation which is rare for the location. The group are a landmark in the streetscape as rare and intact examples of former residences which are contrasted with the contemporary commercial character of the built form in the street. The group reflects the expansion and development of residential buildings on the city of Perth fringes during the rapid population growth in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The duplex at 60-62 Cheriton Street demonstrates the common practice of small scale property developers in the late 19th century who constructed residential investment properties on the city fringes. The group has historic value for its demonstration of the changing use and development of East Perth from a residential suburb to a commercial precinct. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Conjoined residence Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Commercial: Hostel
Other use	Residential: Conjoined residences
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	c1898; 1911
Walls	Rendered brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Free Classical Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The building at 60-62 Cheriton Street comprises a pair of symmetrical single storey former residences with hipped corrugated roof and gables to the front in the Federation Free Classical style.
	The façade has freshly rendered brickwork with quoin detailing on the corners. Under the gables are bay window with three arched windows on either side of the bay. Return verandahs are centralised at the front under the roof, supported by rendered brick partition between the two dwellings and face brick chimneys with stuccoed cornices. The properties are defined by two low hedge lined paths towards the central verandah.
Physical description	Each villa entry is approached by a set of low steps, and comprises a timber-framed panelled door with sidelights and arched fanlight. Windows to the original portions of the buildings are timber-framed single pane vertically sliding windows, with soldier course lintels and concrete moulded sills externally.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The former residence at 64 Cheriton Street demonstrates the Federation Queen Anne style. It is single storey brick construction with a grey corrugated iron hipped roof. The roof has a prominent gable on the right side towards the street with a half-timbered effect and roughcast at the gable opening. Below the gable is a window covered with an awning. The deep return verandah covers the south and western sides of the building and is supported with white turned timber posts and white painted iron detailing on the underside of the bull nose verandah roof. The property has white painted facing brick at the base of the wall continued with red facing brick separated by contrasting white horizontal stucco detailing.
	Both properties have access driveways to the rear of the lots for additional parking which indicates the places are now used for commercial purposes although still demonstrating a residential form and detail in their presentation to the street.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The construction of the Perth-Guildford railway meant that regular transport was now available from East Perth (later renamed Claisebrook) Station, which opened in 1881. This encouraged some limited settlement in the surrounding area. East Perth remained substantially undeveloped until the population growth that accompanied the gold rush.
In 1884, a population of 600 people resided in a total of 112 dwellings concentrated along Adelaide Terrace, Howick (later Hay) Street, and Wellington Street, while the northern portion of East Perth was used for fruit and vegetable gardens. In 1894, the population had risen to 1,300, and by 1904, the suburb had increased to more than 5,500, with houses, shops, villas and shanties spread over 66 streets.
The demand for housing led to the subdivision of large blocks of land along the railway line. Homes built in Perth in the 1890s and early 1900s were generally larger and more elaborately detailed than the earlier simple cottages. Houses were generally single storey brick with corrugated iron roofs. Some more prestigious homes had slate or tiled roofs. Stucco decoration was popular as was wrought iron lace and timber fretwork. 60-62 Cheriton Street was constructed during this period reflecting the grander architectural style of the time.
Cheriton Street began to develop in response to the increasing population during the 1890s. At this time, Cheriton Street ran from Claisebrook Road to Jewell Street. It seems likely that several of the first properties on the street, c.1896, were used as boarding houses.
The City of Perth Rates Books the parcel of land adjacent to the railway was owned in 1896 by farmer George Anthony Lefroy (1860-1928). The lot for the site of the future duplex 60/62 Cheriton Street was transferred to Coombe Wood & Co in 1897. This firm had premises in Lord Street and appear to be merchants selling a wide range of goods for building and had connections to the mining industry. The name originates with Thomas Wood and James Wood.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1898, the duplex was first recorded in the Rates Books as owned by Coombe Wood & Co, and occupied by ironmonger Edward Gore living in 60 Cheriton Street, and railway employee G.R. Blundell in 62 Cheriton Street. At this time the houses were number 52 (HN60) and 54 (HN62), by 1910 the current numbering was in use.
Although not confirmed that one of the duplex halves was the subject of an advertisement placed by Coombe Wood & Co in the West Australian in November 1897, it is likely to have been a similar residence.
<i>To Let, Cheriton-st., off Claisebrook-rd. Handsome Villa, five large, lofty rooms, hall, bathroom, pantry, wash-room, large yard, lovely view, low rent. Coombe, Wood & Co., Lord-st.</i>
The following year the two halves of the duplex were transferred to separate owners. These owners were both women and in the following years women were often the owners, of these tenanted properties. On occasion the owners were the wives of the occupants. For example, Jane Key owned 60 Cheriton Street which was occupied by french polisher William Key in the early 1900s. No information has been found to determine the architect or builder of this duplex.
The site of the house at 64 Cheriton Street was owned by investor and MLA George Throssell who served in the parliament of John Forrest 1890-1904. He owned the property until 1910 when it was transferred to Elizabeth Bradbury in 1910. By 1912, the house was built and occupied by engineer Richard Bradbury and his wife Elizabeth Anne Bradbury who owned the house. The architect or builder of the house have not been determined. The Bradburys occupied the property for only a few years, and be 1919 it was owned and occupied by farmer and grazier Peter William Charleston and his wife Anne, nee Powell.
The duplex at 60/62 Cheriton Street was an investment property for the majority of the 20th century, whilst the adjacent house at 64 Cheriton Street appears to have been occupied by the owners. The scale and detail of the properties indicate that these residences were occupied by skilled tradesmen or professionals and their families. They are generous and finely detailed homes which suggests they were not homes for working families.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Until the 1950s Cheriton Street appears to have been primarily, if not exclusively, residential. In common with other areas of East Perth, its relatively intact streetscape underwent dramatic changes from the late 1950s when some residences were converted to commercial premises including bakehouse’s, warehouses, offices, factories, showrooms and commercial laundries.

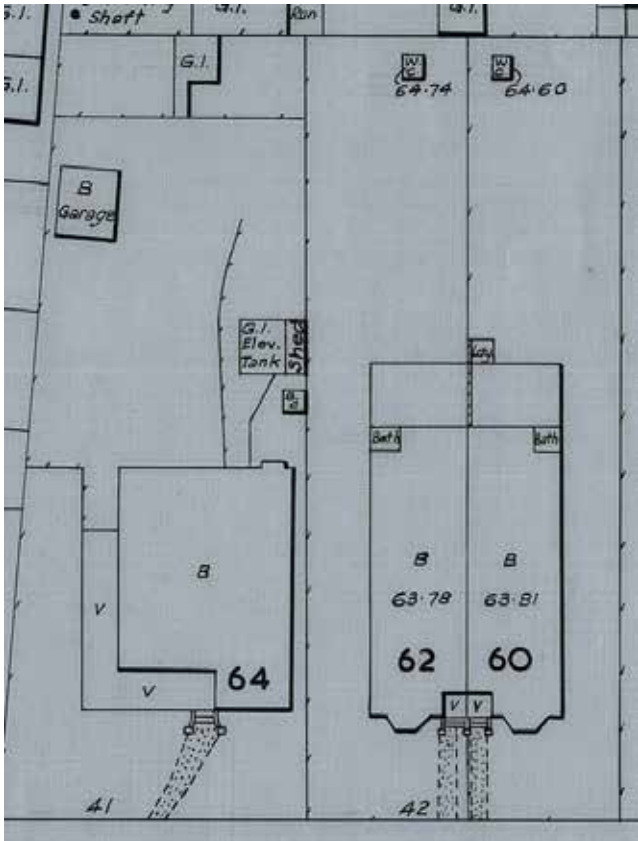
An assessment of 60/62 Cheriton Street in 2014 described how the place had undergone some internal changes with the removal of walls and in c2009 a small self contained unit was added to the rear of 60 Cheriton Street and an additional room, bathroom and storage was added to the rear of 62 Cheriton Street. In 2014, the place was being used as a multiple occupancy dwelling.

Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show the transition of this area from residential and some small scale industry to an area of light industry with minimal residential occupation.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Coombe Wood & Co Peter William Charleston Elizabeth and Richard Bradbury	Original owner Owner and occupant Original owner and occupant
Sources	City of Perth Rates Books Landgate aerial photographs The West Australian, 9 November 1897, p. 2; 14 December 1897, p. 4. 60 & 62 Cheriton Street, East Perth Heritage Assessment, Palassis Architects for City of Vincent 7 May 2014.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





Sewerage Plan 1957. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 107

GOODE DURRANT & MURRAY CLOTHING FACTORY (FMR), PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Goode Durrant & Murray Clothing Factory (fmr)
Other names	Allied and Leisure Warehouse Rialto Terrace Goode, Durant and Co. Factory Federal Clothing Factory
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	11741
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	34 Palmerston St
Locality	Perth
Survey	LOTS: 1 – 56 STR: 37049
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The place is a good example of robust Federation Warehouse style adapted for contemporary residential development.
	This place is a landmark in the streetscape for its bulk, scale, prominent façade and location on the front property boundary.
	The former factory has historic value for its association with the Goode Durrant and Murray Co who was a significant employer in the district, and a leading Australian company in the 20th century.
	The place has historic value as a demonstration of manufacturing which was common north of the city centre. Its adaptation to residential use provides an understanding of the change of uses in the district. This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residence: Conjoined residence Residence: Single storey residence
Current use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store Commercial: Hostel
Other use	Residential: Conjoined residences
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1905; 1923; 1925; 1997
Walls	Rendered brick Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Warehouse
Physical description	A two-storey brick building addressing most of Palmerston Street. A rhythmic building with an even array of windows recessed and separated by strong emphasised facing brick piers.
	On the left side of the Large central access way the building is painted up until the windowsill height of the second floor. Paint colour changes depending on being applied to the pier or recessed main façade.
	The right side the piers are facing brick with some banding. Above the main entrance is a large painted logo with a decorative ‘RT’ and right below is a cantilevered awning sheltering the laneway.
Condition	The roof is concealed by a decorative rendered parapet wall with rendered profiles spanning across the building at the base of the parapet. Zero street set back and building obscured by mature trees lining the streetscape.
	Good
	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
Palmerston Street was named in 1858 after Lord Palmerston (1784-1807), Prime Minister of England. He was an exponent of liberal politics and gunboat diplomacy and was variously nicknamed, 'Lord Cupid' and 'Lord Pumicestone'. At the beginning of the 1890s there were few houses around as much of Perth was still scrubland. The 1890s gold rush brought a huge influx of prospectors to the State, many of whom became permanent settlers. This area's proximity to the City made it attractive to settlers but the excessive demand caused a tent city to develop in nearby Hyde Park. Continuing demand for housing led to several new subdivisions. This site appears to have been undeveloped prior to its acquisition by the Adelaide based firm, Goode Durrant & Co. This firm was founded in 1882 as ‘Goode, Durrant, Tite and Co’ as a softgoods importer, becoming ‘Goode, Durrant & Co’ in 1894 when William Henry Tite retired. In 1887 an office was opened in Perth. From around 1899 a factory for manufacturing menswear under the ‘Federal Clothing’ brand started, extending to ladies wear and footwear. To improve profitability, the company merged in 1934 with the South Australian, West Australian and Broken Hill branches of the firm of D. & W. Murray Ltd to form Goode, Durrant and Murray Ltd. This building in Palmerston Street was the factory for clothing manufacture. It was built in stages to designs by architects, Hobbs, Smith & Forbes. The first stage constructed in 1906 comprised the two storey brick factory on the southern side of the lot. The second stage which replicated the façade of the original was constructed in 1925 for £12,000. Other additions and alterations were made during the lifetime of the building. The company Goode Durrant and Murray was a significant employer in the district and in the 1920s was visited by the Premier who spoke enthusiastically of the ability of the firm to export goods to the eastern states. At that time the factory employed, 300-400 men and women, and produced clothing and boots. The company also had premises in William Street Perth. Goode Durrant and Murray operated at these premises until at least the late 1950s. It was subsequently occupied by Allied and Leisure Warehouse until its conversion to residential apartments in 1999. The original open factory space is no longer apparent with the construction of the apartments.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development	
	Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary Industry	
Associations	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Hobbs, Smith and Forbes Goode Durrant and Murray	Architects Owners and business managers
Sources	The West Australian, 16 January 1906, p. 3. Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024.	



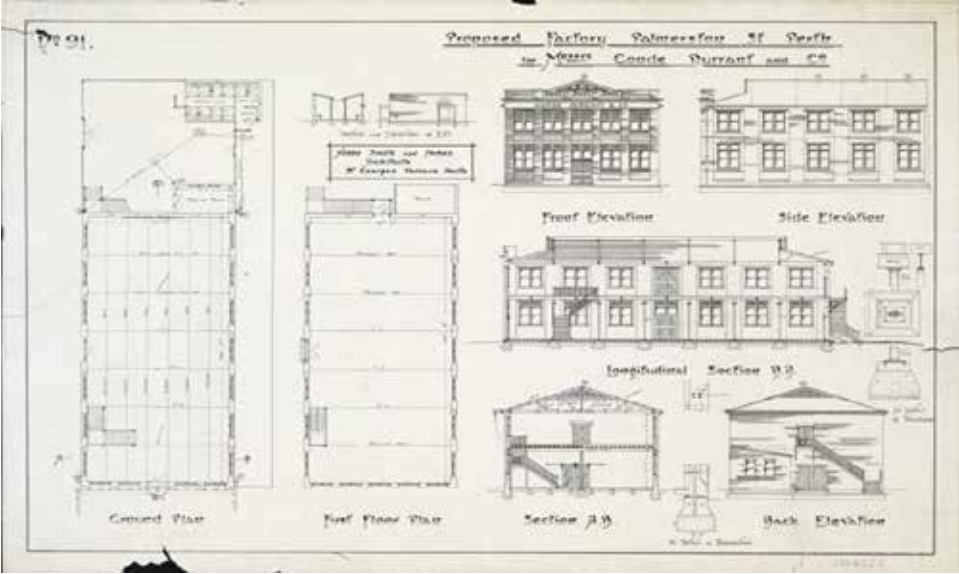
Goode Durrant 1907 SLWA image b5968932_4

Goode Durrant 1907 SLWA image b5968932_4

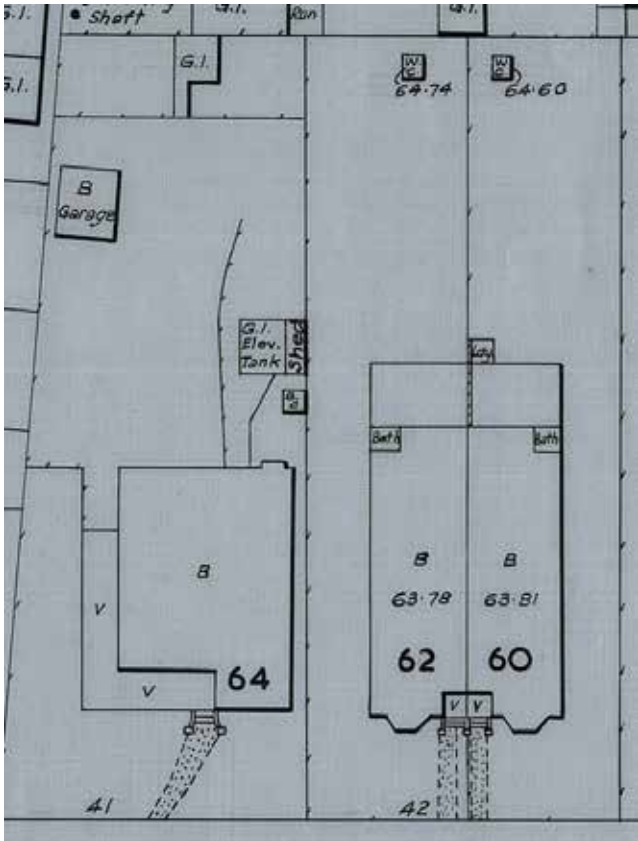


WORKROOM AT GOODE, DURRANT'S CLOTHING FACTORY, PALMERSTON STREET, PERTH.

Daily News, 1 October 1921, p. 21.



Factory Plans, c1905. Hobbs Smith and Forbes. SLWA image b4778154_1



Sewerage Plan 1957. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 item 107

BULWER STREET GROUP, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Bulwer Street Group
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	18071
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory 21 Nov 2006 (348 Bulwer St)

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	344, 348, 350, 354 Bulwer St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	Various
Vol/folio	Various
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Management category	Category 3 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.
Statement of significance	The group of houses are a good, largely intact demonstration of brick homes of the Federation Bungalow and Inter War Californian Bungalow style residences executed in brick.
	As a group the residences make a contribution to the streetscape for their demonstration of the settlement of the area.
	The group of houses demonstrate the development of this portion of West Perth in the early 20th century for skilled and professional workers and their families.
Statement of significance	The scale and form of the houses demonstrate typical houses that were built in the early 20th and late 19th century for skilled and professional workers and their families.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Current use	Residential: Flats/Apartment Block
Other use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1938
Walls	Painted Brick Brick
Roof	Terracotta tiles Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	This group of four houses on the north side of Bulwer Street are located on the west side of Eden Street. Beyond the four houses to the west are additional original residences with variation of scale and setback.
	No 344 is a single storey tuck pointed brick and rendered corrugated steel roofed residence. It is designed in the Federation Bungalow style. The place has a gabled roof thrust bay and bull nosed roof verandah supported on square posts. The gabled roof is decoratively treated with timbering, rough cast render and timber corbels. It has single pane double hung sash windows and its original door and hopper light. The walls are tuck-pointed brick and render.
	No 348 is a single storey, tuck pointed brick, rendered brick and tiled roofed house. It is designed in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. It has a skillion-roofed verandah on rendered brick piers. The verandah is supported on twin timber posts set on piers. It has a tiled gable roof with rough cast rendered chimneys and terracotta chimney pots.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	No 350 is a single storey, tuck pointed brick, rendered brick and tiled roof house roofed house. It is designed in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. It has a skillion-roofed verandah which is supported on twin timber posts on rendered brick piers. The verandah extends along the front and east sides of the house, and the western side has been filled in. It has a symmetrical front elevation with a small pane double hung sash window in the centre. It has tuck-pointed brickwork and roughcast rendered bands. The entrance is off the east verandah.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

This group of houses demonstrate the development of this portion of West Perth in the late 19th and early 20th century. The people who settled here were generally skilled tradespeople or professionals and their families.

No 344 Bulwer Street was built on the centre of three lots, part of Y20, on the corner of Eden (Bailey) Street. City of Perth Health Inspector, Cornelius Begley (c1855-1930) is recorded as the occupier in 1898 and remained there until at least 1925.

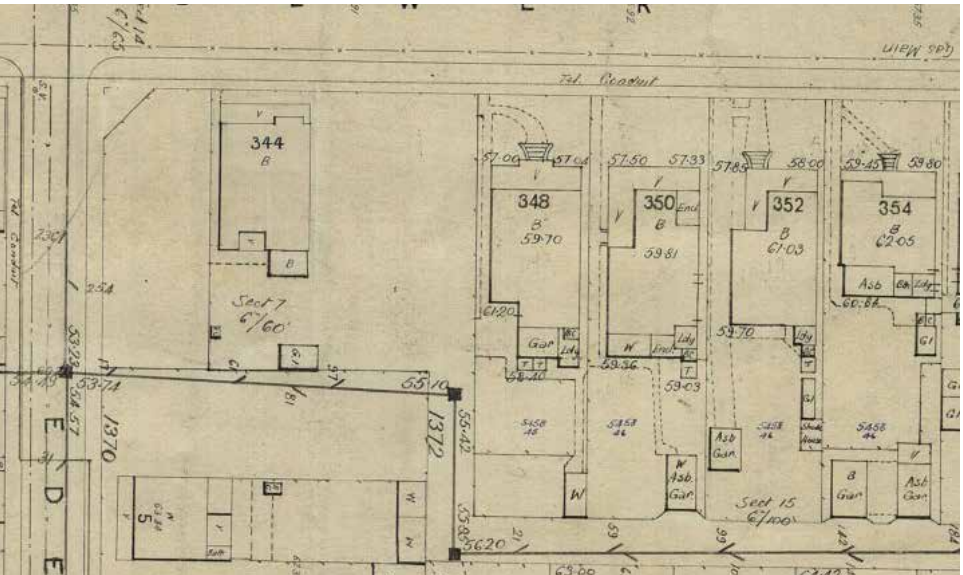
No's 348, 350, 354 and 356 are four of six houses built on the Bulwer Street frontage of Lot Y278. They have a deeper front setback than 344 and were built in the Inter-War period in 1919 and 1920. 348 Bulwer Street was built in 1919 and the first occupant was railway worker Rueben Colley. 350, 354 and 356 Bulwer Street were all built in 1920. 350 was occupied by civil servant John Alexander Williamson (c1887-1971); 354 by Edward Middleton (c1862-1927) and his wife Catherine; and 356 by Amos Adams (1894-1964).

In 1948, part of the verandah to No 350 was filled in on the western side of the house.

Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that there have been additions and alteration to the rear of the houses and new walls on the front property boundaries. Roof cladding of some of the houses have been changed and updated.

Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations		
Sources	The Daily News, 1 Feb 1930, p. 2. Landgate Aerial photographs Australian Electoral Rolls. Wises Post Office Directories Municipal Heritage Inventory 2014.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan, 1952. Courtesy SROWA series 634 cons 4156 item 0087-0087A.

METHODIST MANSE (FMR), WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Methodist Manse (fmr)
Other names	Wesleyan Manse Dr J. M. Guildfoyle Surgery and Residence
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25216
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	482-484 Newcastle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 114 D/P: 779
Vol/folio	1830/303
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place is a good and largely intact example of a generous residence built in the Federation Queen Anne style. The exterior features considerable original detail in the timber and masonry.
	The place is an imposing structure of significant proportions and is a landmark in the streetscape.
	The place has historic importance as it demonstrates the pattern of suburban evolution of the metropolitan area following the Gold Rush.
	The place has historic value for its association with the Wesleyan/ Methodist Church in Western Australia and their provision of services to the community.
	The place has historic value for its association with the provision of medical services from this site from the 1920s until the 21st century, and demonstrates the type of small scale GP practice that was common throughout the metropolitan area in the 20th century.
This place is valued by the community for the continuity of its presence in the streetscape which contributes to the community sense of place.	
The place had an important social value to the community as it has been the venue of health services to the community since the 1920s and would have been visited by many members of the community.	

PLACE USE	
Original use	Religious: Quarters
Current use	Vacant
Other use	Health: Office
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1898
Walls	Painted Brick Weatherboard
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	This former residence is constructed in brick and the hipped and gabled roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal. The gables in the roof feature complex design details and the five brick chimneys include a cross motif that reflects the original association with the Wesleyan Church.
	The building originally had a symmetrical presentation to Newcastle Street with a central door with fan lights and side lights. Pairs of timber sash windows are located either side of the front door and the upper panes are multi pane with coloured glass. A separate verandah wraps the front and the majority of the sides of the building although later enclosures in brick and glass have blocked portions of the verandah. The verandah roof is supported on pairs of turned timber posts and a lattice frieze is located between the uprights. Centrally placed stairs provide access to the verandah and a small gable is located above these stairs.
	On the east elevation is a three sided projecting bay with timber sash window in each bay. The upper panels of these windows are similarly treated as the main elevation windows, with coloured glass panels.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	Later additions and modifications to the north and western include a range of materials including weatherboard.
	The exterior of the building is painted and includes many insertions of services and utilities.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The first Methodist or Wesleyan Methodist services in Western Australia were held by Joseph Hardey under a large jarrah tree in what is now central Hay Street, Perth. Hardey was one group of Methodists who had arrived in Western Australia on board the 'Tranby' in 1830. Their first church building was erected on a block of land donated by J. Inkpen on the corner of William and Murray Streets in Perth.
The Charles Street Methodist Mission Chapel and Methodist Church are situated on land which was first reserved in 1873 for a Wesleyan Church and Glebe. The first church on the site was a weatherboard Methodist Mission Chapel, built in 1890. This section of West Perth was a suburban fringe area, but rapidly growing. Following an increase in congregation numbers in 1896, the limestone Methodist Church was built. The foundation stone for the Church was laid on 27 October 1896, by Sir George Shenton, Mr Walter Simpson, and Mrs H. Cowell Ashton, wife of William Henry Cowell Ashton the architect and builder. The first service was held on 7 February 1897. The chapel was used for Sunday School and rented for public use.

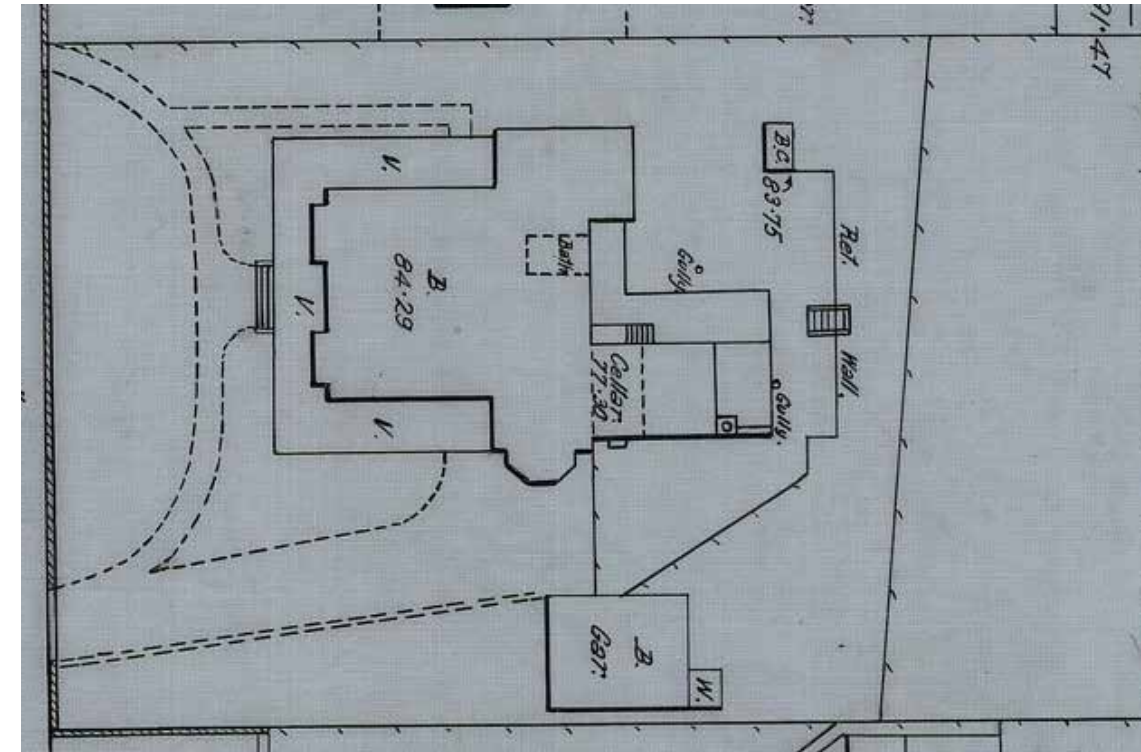
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
As part of the facilities for the growing population in West Perth, the Trustees of the Charles St Church engaged architect James Hine to design a manse, or residence, for the Reverend serving at the church. The selection of the site around the corner from the church on Charles Street, provided some physical separation from the church although being quite physically close. Tenders were called in February 1898 but it is not known who the contractor was for the project. An item in the West Australian, stated that Rev Arthur Bray was to take up residence in the new Manse in June 1898. On 8th October 1898, the son of Rev Bray and his wife was born at the house. Architect James Hine undertook several projects for the Wesleyan or Methodist Ministry.
Subsequent Reverends who occupied the generous residence were Reverends; H. Wilkinson; C.A. Jenkins; Thomas Allen and Gilbert McLaren.
By 1923, the property was occupied by Dr John Michael Guilfoyle (1888-1964) and his wife Alice Agnes (Olive) Violet, nee Prendergast and their son. The place was also used as Dr Guilfoyle's medical rooms. The place was well suited to this function as there are two separate entrances to the building and Dr Guilfoyle remained at the premises until at least the mid 1940s.
In the second half of the 20th century the place continued to be associated with health services. Information from a site visit by the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage in 2017 determined that it was used as a physiotherapy clinic and extensive alterations had been made to the property. The internal spaces were altered to accommodate its new use although some original fixtures such as skirting, ceiling roses and vents were intact. An extension to the rear of the property included an exercise room featuring two pools. Aerial photographs indicate this was undertaken in the late 1990s. The original cellar was still accessible at that time.
Aerial photographs since 2017 indicate that a separate building was constructed across the rear of the lot in 2019 and the front garden has been levelled, removing all evidence of any former planting or hard landscaping.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Associations	James Hine Rev Arthur W Bray Dr John M. Guilfoyle	Architect First occupant Owner and occupant
Sources	The Western Mail, 7 October 1898, p. 26. The West Australian, 12 February 1898, p.2; 18 June 1898, p. 5. P25216 Methodist Manse (fmr) inherit database entry	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Sewerage Plan 1953. Courtesy SROWA Cons 4156 Item 073

SWAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL (FMR), WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Swan Maternity Hospital (fmr)
Other names	
Place type	Individual building or group

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	17281
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	Municipal Inventory Removed from MI 28 Feb 2012

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	590 Newcastle St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	LOT: 12 D/P: 27710
Vol/folio	2704/974
Reserve	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Considerable Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.
Management category	Category 2 Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
Statement of significance	The place has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of its original function as a simple maternity hospital demonstrating the Federation Queen Anne style.
	The place has historic value for its association with the many small maternity hospitals that operated in the suburbs of Perth in the first half of the 20th century.
	The place has historic value for its association with Nurse Alice Maud Mary Stockley who was recognised by her peers and the community for the work she did as a midwife.
	The place has social value for the members of the community who have attended the place for medical services for a variety of reasons since its establishment in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Health: Hospital
Current use	Health: Administration
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1913; 1968
Walls	Brick Weatherboard
Roof	Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne
Physical description	The main original portion of the subject place has a two-room street frontage and a main hipped tiled roof form with broad simple roof planes and a gable over the central front entrance featuring a white painted barge board and white painted battens. The verandah forms part of a continuation of the main hipped roof form with an extended shallower pitch and originally extended the periphery of the building featuring timber posts and decorative valance and ornamental brackets typical of the Federation Queen Anne style. Much of the verandah has since been enclosed and the decorative detail removed.
	Internally the front entrance of the building opens into a long central hallway with the rooms projecting to the east and west of the central hallway forming part of the original portion of the maternity hospital. The rooms to the eastern portion of the original building form part of the extensions made to the building in the 1960s.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Condition	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
The Gold Rushes of the late 1890s and early 1900s resulted in an increase in the population and placed enormous pressure on existing maternity resources and facilities. As training opportunities improved, more trained midwives opened larger homes and provided services which the smaller homes could not compete with. The Swan Maternity Hospital, at No. 590 Newcastle Street, was built to facilitate the demand of maternity and obstetrics services in the local area in 1913. The hospital was advertised as having the privilege of “Each patient has a separate room” as well as the premises having their own cow. It is not known who was the architect or builder of the premises. The Wise’s Post Office Directories show that no occupier was listed at the subject lot at No. 590 Newcastle Street before 1914, indicating that the lot had not been developed before this time. In 1914, a private hospital is listed as occupying the subject place with Mrs Alice Maud Mary Stockley in residence. Alice Stockley (1866-1945) was born in Devon, England and settled in Western Australia in the early 1900s with her husband Joe and six children. She undertook her midwifery training at Fremantle Hospital and established this hospital with the assistance of medical practitioners. It was stated in her obituary that this hospital was a place of refuge for any woman needing assistance. She retired in 1945 at the age of 78. The establishment of the hospital under name was one of the factors that lead to she and Joe Stockley divorcing in 1919. In 1937, Nurse Stockley continued to work at the Swan Hospital although under the management of Mrs. A. F. Bell until 1945.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
In 1945, the government adopted a new policy which provided maternity wards in all main hospitals. Many private maternity hospitals closed or were taken over by the government. The Swan Maternity Hospital changed its ownership to nurses Menzies and Jackson in 1944 and renamed to Blaich Appin Maternity Hospital in 1946. The State Record Office information confirms that the Department of Health purchased the Blaich Appin Maternity Hospital in 1949. The property remains under the ownership of the Department of Health to the present day. A Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage & Drainage Department (MWSSD) Plan shows the outline of the property in 1952. The original layout of the subject place remains relatively intact nowadays. In 1968, alterations and additions were undertaken by a Principal Architect Leonard J.Walters from the Public Works Department of Western Australia for the Perth Child Guidance Clinic, Blaich Appin, Leederville. Most of the verandah was enclosed and an eight-room office was built on the original lawn and garden as a new addition. Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century show these extensions and since then the form and extent of the structure have changed little.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Social Services: Health Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services	
Associations	Alice Maud Mary Stockley	Founder and Manager
Sources	Municipal Heritage Inventory 2006 Landgate Aerial photographs 1953-2024. The West Australian, 8 august 1945, p. 3. The Truth, 15 March 1919, p. 3. Sunday Times, 16 Nov 1913, p. 5. Information from the City of Vincent Local History Centre	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



JANET STREET HERITAGE AREA, WEST PERTH



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place name	Janet Street Heritage Area
Other names	Houses, 1-15 Janet Street
Place type	Precinct or streetscape

HERITAGE LISTING	
inHerit ID:	25927
State Heritage Register:	
Other Listing:	City of Vincent Heritage Area Adopted 12 Dec 2017.

SITE LOCATION	
Street address	1 - 15 Janet St
Locality	West Perth
Survey	
Vol/folio	
Reserve	—

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of significance	Heritage Area A group of properties which are recognised to collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.
Management category	Heritage Area
Statement of significance	The southern side of Janet Street contains a development of fine examples of modest Inter War California Bungalow styled dwellings constructed on narrow lots. As a whole, the southern side of the street presents a strongly cohesive streetscape of simple and robust examples of 1920s architecture;
	The overall form, style, height, setback and selection of materials of the historic dwellings contribute to the uniformity of the streetscape, providing a coherent character with varied levels of intactness
	The development of the southern side of the street brought about a discussion on the development of dwellings on narrow lots, preferred over the development of semi-detached dwellings.
	The group is associated with builder Frederick Sedgely who purchased the majority of the lots and built the houses as investment properties.
	The group of houses have social value for their demonstration of a simple workers home built in the Inter War period.
	The group of dwellings are valued by the community for their continuity in the streetscape since the 1920s which contributes to the community sense of place.

PLACE USE	
Original use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other use	
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction date	1921-1922; 1924
Walls	Brick Painted Brick Rendered Brick
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting Terracotta Tile
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne Federation Bungalow Inter War California Bungalow
Physical description	Janet Street is a short narrow street flanked by Charles Street to the east and Sheridan Lane to the west. It runs parallel to and to the south of Hammond Street. The 15 properties included in the heritage area are those to the west of Oak Lane.
	There are 7 lots on the south side of Janet Street, and 7 on the north. Number 15 Janet Street truncates the western end of the street, facing Sheridan Lane.
	The houses on the southern side of the street are all simple Inter War California Bungalow styled dwellings with the same rectangular footprint and deep front verandah, although one has been enclosed. The roof forms are hipped and gabled and clad in a variety of roof tile and corrugated metal sheeting. As a whole the southern side of the street presents a strongly cohesive streetscape of simple and robust examples of Inter war form and detail.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Physical description	The houses on the northern side of the street are modest examples of late Federation and Inter War periods of design. There is one contemporary residence (HN12) which is inappropriate in bulk, size and form with regards to the surrounding streetscape. However, a cohesive streetscape remains evident due to the intactness of bulk, scale and detailing of the southern streetscape, and the numerous late Federation Queen Anne dwellings on the northern side, designed to a similar modest scale and form.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Contextual History

In the 1890s, suburban Perth spread northwards to Vincent Street and beyond due to the large increases in population and rising affluence as a result of the West Australian gold rushes. An increase in West Perth’s population occurred after the subdivision of the No. 1 Leederville Estate. The lots in this subdivision (Location Ax) in the area south of Vincent Street and east of Oxford Street, including Carr Street, were half or full acre lots. Smaller blocks were developed in the Bulwer/Florence Street area during this time and there were 10 houses in Cleaver Street by 1910.

There were also several business premises erected in the area during this period including several bakeries and flour milling business in Cleaver Street. The Perth City Council took on responsibility for the naming and surfacing of streets in the 1890s.

A tramway system was installed in Perth after 1897 and two of the routes passed through West Perth, and in 1900 an extension from Loftus Street along Newcastle Street to Oxford Street was completed.

During the economic depression beginning in 1929, many West Perth residents were out of work and rent payments were difficult to meet. This led to evictions and constant shifting for some families. Others doubled up, sharing accommodation to offset costs and there was severe overcrowding and little development.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Overcrowding was experienced in West Perth again in the post- World War II period due to a population boom and waves of immigrants and refugees from Europe. In one case a family of four was living in one room which had previously been a single bedroom. The pressure of numbers forced the division of residences into flats, and makeshift renovations were made such as balconies being enclosed and stairwells being turned into rooms. Later, as the migrants settled into their own homes, the façades and interiors were considerably altered as they renovated them in a manner reminiscent of their countries of origin. In this period there was also a shortage of business premises and in Newcastle Street, in particular, businesses began to encroach on the residences.	
The construction of the Mitchell Freeway in the 1960s affected the area because the lower end of Charles Street became an on/ off ramp for Freeway traffic. While the Freeway itself formed a physical barrier at the south-western end of the suburb, this new link gave West Perth residents easy access to the Narrows Bridge and the southern suburbs. The subsequent construction of the Graham Farmer Freeway and tunnel in 2000 and its links with the Mitchell Freeway also led to the widening and upgrading of Loftus Street. Some of West Perth’s homes and businesses were demolished to make way for this and access to and from Loftus for both Carr and Kingston street was limited as a result.	
Janet Street History	
The subdivision for the north side of Janet Street was formally approved in 1896, and it is assumed that the south side of Janet Street was similar in its subdivision for residential development.	
On 28 February 1903, The West Australian advertised lots in Janet Street for sale.	
<i>Monday, March 16 At eight P.M. At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PERTH, James Gardiner has received instructions from the owner (Mr Fred Mosey), who is leaving for Europe, on account of ill health .. Magnificently-Situated PROPERTIES - PERTH. Charles and Janet Streets. Y273, quarter interest in 10 blocks, with r.o.w. to each.</i>	
Fred Mosey was an agent who lived in Outram Street West Perth who likely secured this land parcel as an investment. It has not been established if the Janet Street properties were sold at this time.	

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Nevertheless, work began on the street including the construction of the actual road in 1911 for £2031, and 105ft of ‘reticulation sewers constructed of 9-inch and 6-inch stoneware pipes, with manholes and all other apparatus connected there with’ from Charles Street in 1912.	
The City of Perth Rates Books record that by 1920, the majority of the land was owned by building contractor Frederick Edward Sedgley. In August 1920, the City of Perth Council meeting considered the approval of a plan for the erection of six cottages in Janet Street. This proposal lead to discussion by the councillors on the small side of the lots and the potential that lots of this size lead to creation of slums. Whilst there was points raised on both sides, the south side of Janet Street was developed in 1921 with seven identical houses, all presumably built by Sedgley. He remained the owner of all these properties, and the majority of the north side of the street until 1946 when the available records cease. Fred Sedgley (1878-1958) was active in the construction industry in Perth and was at one time President of the Master Builders and Contractors association, and was also a significant property owner.	
On completion, the first occupants of the south side properties were; No. 1 Geoffrey Lafley; No. 3 Percy Heason; No. 5 John Smith; No.7 Norm Lunt; No. 9 Richard Birch; No. 11 Mrs E. Birch; and, No. 13 John Perkin. The following year the larger properties on the north side were completed and the first occupants were designated in the Post Office Directories as follows; No. 2 Vacant: No. 4 Arthur Kollman: No. 6 George D Jenkinson: No. 8 Arthur Ramsbottom; No. 10 B. James; No. 12 Frank Etherington; No. 14 John Wibberley.	
The house at 15 Janet Street was built in 1924 and first owned by Nelson Winter Brandt, but soon transferred to Frederick Sedgely.	
This group of houses have been adapted and added to since their original construction, most commonly to the rear and the most significant change has been the demolition of No.12 and the construction of a new two storey premises.	

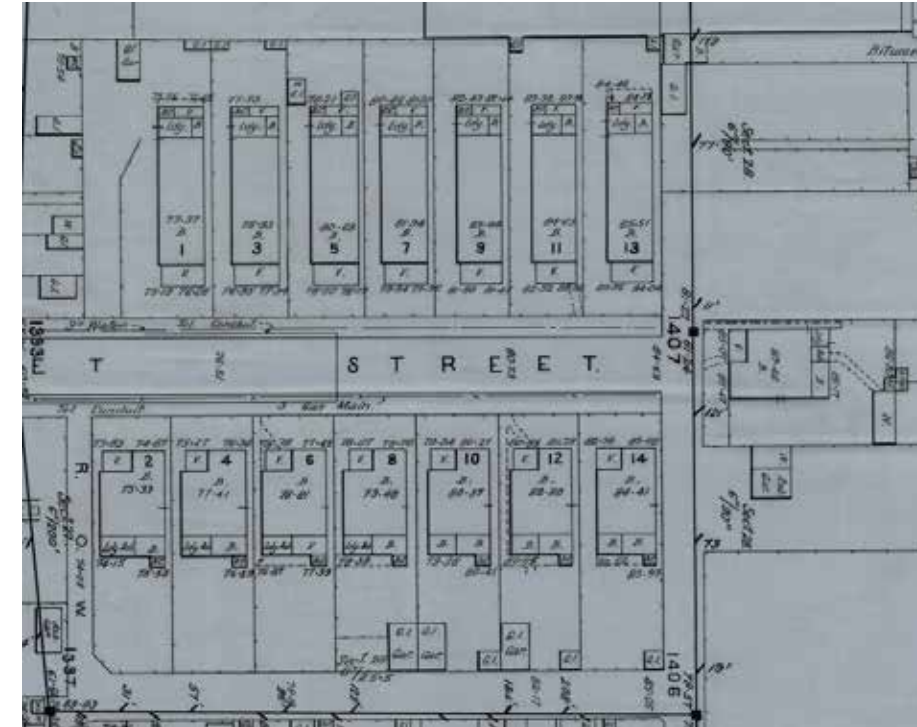
HISTORICAL INFORMATION		
Historic theme	Peopling WA: Demographic development	
	Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
	Economy: Commerce	
Associations	Frederick Edward Sedgley	Owner and builder
Sources	City of Vincent, Book 1 Revised Draft Heritage Area Eligibility Assessment, March 2014, Now Then Architects.	
	City of Vincent Heritage Area Guidelines https://www.vincent.wa.gov.au/documents/2177/local-planning-policy-heritage-area-guidelines	
	The West Australian, 26 September 1922, p. 8	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Janet Street 1954. Courtesy SROWA cons 4156 item 084.