

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 61



Photo: St Andrews Church Glen Forrest viewed from the S.E.
 Date: August 1995
 Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		St. Andrews Anglican Church		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	38	Street Name	McGlew Road	
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1903 (F.S.) 5th November		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Foundation Stone, Elliot I, ibid p. 181.		
Site Type		1103		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Church	Present	Church	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				
Architect/Designer (2)				
Other Associated Persons		McGlew, Shepherd, Carmichael, Davies, Frost families		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Construction Materials :	
Walls	brick
Roof	painted corrugated iron
Other	
Modifications	Porch added 1986; Stained glass window added in 1990.
Condition	very good
Integrity	
very high	
Description:	
<p>The Glen Forrest St Andrews Anglican Church is a small, simply designed brick building located on a rising site on the west side of McGlew Road. The plan is rectangular with tall, rendered parapet, brick gable end walls with narrow arched windows. The brickwork is in 'garden wall' or 'colonial' bond, with the side walls supporting the steep roof of red painted corrugated iron running between the two end parapet walls. A modestly detailed, timber framed porch, sitting on low brick walls, has been built to protect the entry on the south and is of a scale and design to compliment the church.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: Although Anglican Church services began in Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) in c. 1890, it was 1903 before a dedicated church was constructed. It was the first Anglican church built in the hills, and remains the Shire's oldest church. Local orchardist, gravel merchant, prominent landowner and Greenmount Road Board inaugural Chairman W.H. McGlew donated the land. Bishop Riley officiated at the laying of the foundation stone on 5th November 1903. The building was consecrated on 25th February 1904, some 12 months before the nearby Baptist (later Methodist) church was completed. Various additions have been made to the church, including a porch in 1986; a stained glass window designed in 1987 by Judy Kotai to commemorate the daughters of Ellen and Arthur Shepherd, and, in 1990, a memorial garden.</p> <p>Decommissioned in 2006. Subsequently a private residence has been constructed adjacent to the church building.</p>	
SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2
Statement of Significance	
<p>The St Andrews Anglican Church is of <i>very high social and historic significance</i> to the people of Glen Forrest and to the Mundaring Shire as the oldest church and parish in the Shire, and for its associations with prominent Glen Forrest personalities at the turn of the century.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The St Andrews Anglican Church Glen Forrest requires the <i>highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.</i> Any future alterations or additions need to be sensitively integrated with the original.</p>	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 181. MHHS file 'Religious History'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	1690



*Left corner elevation of church (date unknown)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 62

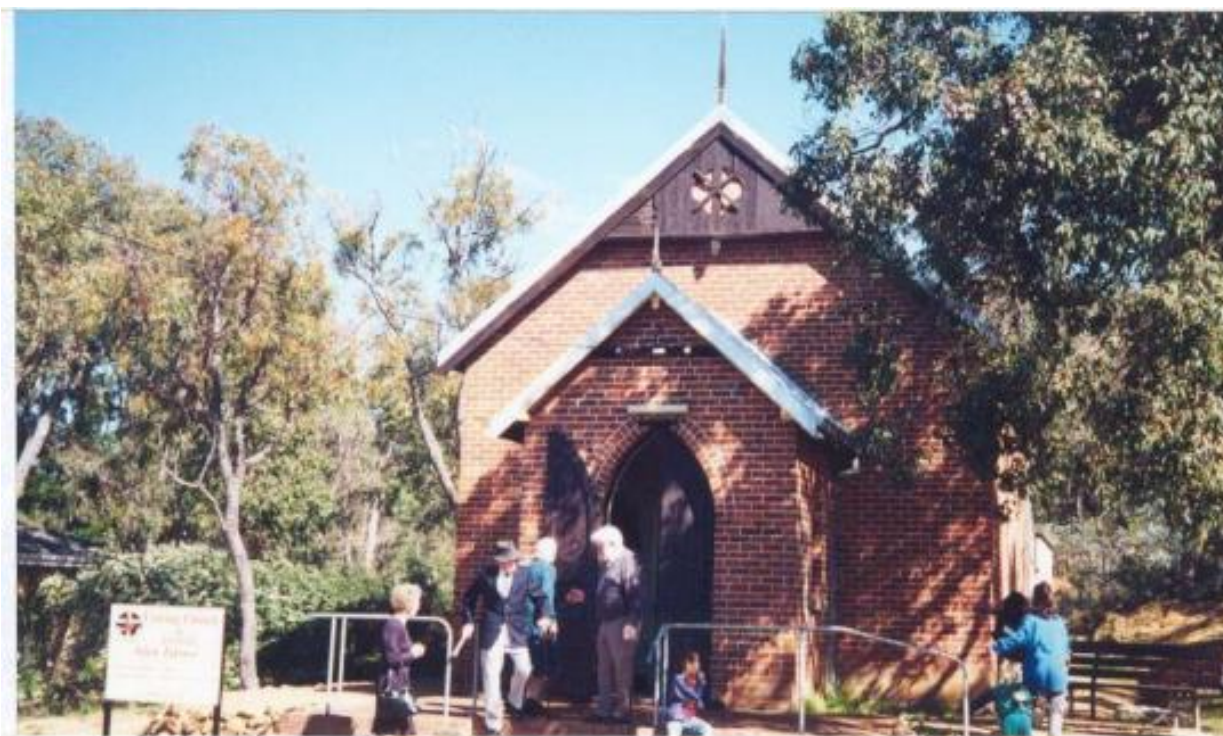


Photo: Glen Forrest Uniting Church from the front (east).
 Date: August 1995
 Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Uniting Church		
Other Name (1)		Methodist Church		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	56	Street Name	McGlew Road	
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1905 (Foundation Stone)		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Foundation Stone, Elliot I. ibid. p. 181		
Site Type		1103		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Church	Present	Church	Other

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (1)		
Architect/Designer (2)		
Other Associated Persons		
Construction Materials :		
Walls	Brick	
Roof	corrugated iron	
Other	decorative timber	
Modifications		
Condition	good	
Integrity		
High		
Description:		
<p>The Glen Forrest Uniting Church is located on the high side of McGlew Road just down from the Post Office, Octagonal Hall and the Anglican Church. These buildings form a secondary core away from the precinct around the railway reserve.</p> <p>The small district church is rectangular in plan form with a corrugated iron roof running east west between tall, brick, gable end walls. The side walls are moderately high brickwork with Gothic arch (pointed) windows. The front (eastern), gable end wall of the church features a triangular panel of decorative timber tracery at its apex topped with a finial. Below this is a small, enclosed, brick porch with tall timber entry doors set into a Gothic arch.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: The brick and iron church at Glen Forrest was originally built as a Baptist church. Its foundation stone was laid on 30th January 1905, by Mesdames A. Schneider and H. Pittersen. The opening was attended by 150 people including the then Speaker of the Legislative Assembly M.H. Jacoby, brother of Fred Jacoby. In 1910, the church was bought by the Methodists and they held regular services until 1929. Later the Minister came from either Mundaring or Midland and from the 1960s, a multi-denominational Sunday School operated. From 1983, the church was used by Rev. Terry Tero and in c. 1984, a building was added at the rear.</p>		
SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category		2
Statement of Significance		
The Glen Forrest Uniting Church has <i>very high social significance</i> as a focal point for community activity over the years and <i>aesthetic significance</i> for the contribution the building makes to the townsite.		
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy		
The Glen Forrest Uniting Church should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric, photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.		
OTHER INFORMATION		
Bibliography:		
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 181; MHHS file "Religious History"		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	1689



*Right side elevation of the church
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 63



Photo: Front, eastern elevation
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Glen Forrest Post Office (fmr)		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.	50	Street Name	McGlew Road	
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest		
Other Locational descriptor		-----		
GPS	Latitude	-31.909570	Longitude	116.099820
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	200	DP300942	1221/91	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1901		
Construction Date (2)		1922; 1963; 1994		
Source/Details		Elliot I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 171.		
Site Type		Individual Building or Group		
Architectural Style		Federation Bungalow		
Use(s) of Place:				
Original	Post Office and quarters	Present	Private residence	Other

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (1)	Public Works Department of WA		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Edith Lamb, Postmistress		
Construction Materials			
Walls	Rendered brick		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
Modifications	Bricks rendered, enclosed verandah and roof tiles replaced with corrugated metal sheeting		
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
Low		Moderate	
Description:			

Physical Evidence:

This simple brick building has a square plan form featuring a pitched roof and clad with corrugated metal sheeting that extends over the verandah to protect the front entrance.

It is apparent that portion of the verandah has been enclosed creating a small porch which is enclosed with a balustrade of simple pickets.

The brick walls and foundation have been rendered. A small addition with a skillion roof is located on the north elevation and features a triple pane casement window.

There is a low brick wall on the front property boundary and a driveway provides access to the rear of the property.

History of Place / Site:

Mail for the locality of Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) came by train on the Eastern Railway, and was handled by the local Station Master. In August 1900, after this arrangement had operated for 16 years, tenders were called for a purpose built, brick and iron post office and quarters. This was built by Mr. J.H. Brown, on land resumed from W.H. McGlew. It was opened on 1st March 1901, and in July 1902, after pressure from the locals, a savings bank facility was opened in the Post Office.

The first Postmistress was Edith Lamb. This post office was the first purpose built one in the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring.

Since c.1963, it has been privately owned. The back of the house was enclosed in October 1922, and about 1963, alterations to the house included the enclosure of the front veranda with timber and fibro; the removal of an external wall and window; a wall dividing the Post Office and main bedroom was added; the bathroom shifted and a main bedroom added.

Since then, the external walls were cement rendered because the brickwork had deteriorated. Recently the fibro has been covered with Hardiflex and a textured finish. In 1994, both verandahs were enclosed and a textured finish applied to the external walls.

The building is now a private residence as the post office was relocated to Railway Parade in 2001.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Statement of Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining evidence of the form and detail of a Federation Bungalow style executed in brick. The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the townsite of Glen Forrest which had grown sufficiently to establish a Post Office in the early 1900s. The place has historic value for its association with the sequence of Post Office managers and their families who lived at this property until the 1960s. 	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 176-177. Information from Islay Kelly. Letter from owners, n.d. (c. June) 1996. National Archives of Australia.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Glen Forrest post office 1903 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



National Archives of Australia

NAA: K1131, W689A

Glen Forrest Post Office, 1942, Courtesy NAA K1131, W689A

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



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

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 64



Photo: Sporting Club, south elevation across bowling green
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Glen Forrest Sporting Club	
Other Name (1)		Glen Forrest Bowling and Croquet Club	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	47a	Street Name	Marnie Road
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Other Locational descriptor		Corner of McGlew Road	
GPS	Latitude	-31.906441,	Longitude 116.100454
Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
14042	143	DP222506	LR3147/976
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		c.1933	
Construction Date (2)		1960s; 1990s	
Source/Details		Elliot, <i>ibid.</i> p. 186-7	
Site Type		Individual Building or Group	
Architectural Style		Inter War California Bungalow	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Bowls /Croquet Club	Present	Sporting Club	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Other Associated Persons		Morgan John Morgan George Burkinshaw Ted Ingram Arthur Rapley William Leighton Joe Sanderson Hal Murray Charlie Woods			
Construction Materials:					
Walls	Granite				
Roof	Terracotta tile				
Other	Brick				
Modifications	Enclosure of verandah, Addition				
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		
Description:					
Physical Evidence:					
<p>This single storey building is comprised of two portions as demonstrated by the different roof forms of the sections. Overall the building is a rectangular plan form with a pitched tiled roof with the portion to the west featuring a high pitched roof with gables on the east and west ends.</p> <p>The building has a verandah on the southern elevation which has been enclosed with a combination of weatherboards, panels and windows. This elevation has a timbered gable over the main entrance which overlooks the greens.</p> <p>A large chimney is located on the south elevation and another to the rear of the building.</p> <p>There are a range of building materials evident in the building which suggests several programs of work that have not always been sympathetic to the original design.</p> <p>The remainder of the site includes the greens, facilities for the members, well maintained landscaping and gravel areas for carparking.</p>					
History of Place / Site:					
<p>The Glen Forrest Sporting Club, originally conceived as a bowling and croquet club, is built on the site of the Harris Brick and Pottery works. In 1912, the land was reserved as an alternative show ground for the Darling Range Horticultural Society when they were in dispute with the Mundaring Horticultural Society.</p> <p>In 1930, following the suggestion of Glen Forrest Stationmaster Morgan John Morgan, and using community effort, the area was cleared for a bowling and croquet club. Two large Marri trees off about a metre in diameter were 'grubbed' out by Charlie Woods.</p> <p>An item in the local press in 1933 described how the clubrooms was built.</p>					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

About seven years ago Mr. Clark in conversation with Mr E A Evans, had advocated the building of a pavilion. Mr Clarke had been requested to supply plans, and these were placed on the notice board. Mr Evans drew the attention of the members to the plans and, at the close of a rallying speech, started a subscription list with a donation of £10. Quickly £65 was realised. The cost of the material for the pavilion was £100, and the building was erected by volunteer labour.

The granite pavilion was erected, with the stonework completed by Jack Wise and Ted Ingram. One of the main benefactors of the club was George Burkinshaw. It is not known if there was an architect responsible for the design of the clubrooms.

Other people who contributed to the club's development included Arthur Rapley, William Leighton, Joe Sanderson and Hal Murray.

The clubrooms was originally a simple rectangular building that was added to in the late 1960s which created the larger roofed portion to the west. In the early 1990s a new addition was constructed on the north elevation of the original portion of the building. Since then, the form and extent of the clubrooms have not changed significantly.

The building continues in 2024 to be used for sports groups and social functions.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of an Inter War California Bungalow style executed in granite and tile.
- The place has historic value for its association with the community effort involved in establishing the Glen Forrest Sports Club.
- The place has social value for the many people who have attended the venue since the 1930s for sports or social events.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* p. 186-7;
Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 30th May 1996.
Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.
Landgate Aerial photographs
The Swan Express, 28 Feb 1930, p.4; 2 Nov 1933, p.5; 23 Dec 1937, p. 4.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

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



*Sporting Club, south elevation across bowling green, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*



*View of the original portion of the clubrooms, 1960.
(Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 65



Photo: Front, south-west elevation
 Date: September 2023
 Source: Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Leithdale		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	5-7 ,Lot 21	Street Name	Lukin Avenue	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1896		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		MHHS File 'Darlington'		
Site Type		0101		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Residence	Present	Residence
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	John Allpike, Mollie Skinner, D.H. Lawrence.		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	Stone (local granite)	brick quoins and render	weatherboard enclosures
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other	lathe and plaster ceilings		
Modifications	Rear of house modified to provide additional accommodation in the roof space.		
Condition	very good, but requiring constant upkeep		
Integrity			
Very high - with most of the original fabric intact; some confusion may exist with introduced fabric.			
Description:			
<p><i>Leithdale</i> sits high on the steep hillside of the escarpment, overlooking Helena Valley, Darlington, and looking west towards the city and the coastal plain. The site has been largely obscured by trees and vegetation until recently when pruning and new landscaping has re-opened vistas to and from the property. Unfortunately, the busy vehicular use of Lukin Avenue, which curves very closely around the southern side of the house, intrudes on the original ambience of the site and the house. The surrounding grounds and gardens have been quite extensive at different times in the life of the house and remnants of stone retaining walls, ponds and other landscape elements variously remain. A fenced swimming pool, off to one side at the front of the house, was an intrusive element in the front gardens but has now been removed.</p> <p>The house is high out of the natural ground level at the front (west) and side (south) requiring large flights of steps to give access up to the front entry and verandas that surround the house. The north side and rear are at ground level or cutting into the hill. Out from the rear veranda there is a small octagonal brick and stone outbuilding thought to have been the dairy or 'cool' room for storing milk etc. The wide timber boarded verandas have a shallow concave curved roof, supported on timber posts with cast iron lacework to the beams and brackets and timber cross pattern balustrades at the front.</p>			

The house is basically symmetrical in plan but the external appearance has achieved a typical asymmetrical element of the *Federation period* with the projection of a bay window to the large living room on the north side of the entry. The half octagon bay window forces the veranda to radiate around the projecting bay, breaking up what would otherwise be a straight facade and, at the same time, giving definition to the entry. Generally the external walls are of local granite laid in random courses with brick quoins at corners and surrounds to openings with the exception of the bay window that is rendered and painted white. This gives further expression to the asymmetry and definition of the entry and appears to be an original feature as evidenced by the earliest photos in the collection of the current owners. There is a veranda enclosure of weatherboard and glass on the south side creating a conservatory effect which appears to be a fairly old, possibly original, feature. A similar enclosure on the north side appears to be a recent addition to provide attached laundry facilities (off the kitchen and scullery) which originally would have been in an external wash-house.

The entry into the house is through a large single timber panelled door with stained glass side and highlights and into the end of a wide, central hall running the length of the house. The entry end of the hall is defined by projecting piers with moulded corbels supporting an arch with label moulds and voussoir at the top. The piers either side have moulded capitals giving a belted column effect and have been painted to simulate marble (this appears to be original). The ceilings to the hall are tall and have deep cornices and large centre roses which are new and, one assumes, replace similar originals. Some of the cornices are cracked and coming away and several sections of the lathe and plaster ceilings have been badly water damaged by overflows from the central box gutter in the 'M' shaped roof above. These ceilings require urgent repairs or stabilization before they are beyond saving. (Conservation techniques are available that should allow the ceilings to be restored and not necessarily replaced).

Rooms open off either side of the hallway. Although some of the rooms are quite small by comparison to others in the house, all are similarly detailed with high ceilings, cornices, ceiling roses and fireplaces with timber surrounds to virtually every room. The front living room on the north, with bay window, has a marble fireplace surround with detailing similar to the archway supports in the hall. The separate windows of the bay have raised sills whereas the other front room, and several others on the south side, have tall 'step through' double hung windows or French doors opening onto, and protected by, the wide verandas. Further down the hall a large kitchen and scullery opens off to the north.

The hall terminates with a second, plainly detailed arch at what has been described as a "ballroom" and is now used as a very large, informal, family living room. Externally the stone work to the walls at the rear of the house indicate that it has been rebuilt or was a later addition. During its convalescent home period it is thought the ballroom, which had fallen into disrepair, was subdivided into smaller spaces. Subsequently, this section of the house underwent alterations in the early 1980's to provide additional bedroom accommodation in the roof space. This approach was taken to avoid imposing a second storey into the original single storey fabric and external appearance of the house. However, it has been at the expense of creating an intrusion of a stair at the entry into the ballroom from the hall and a very low section of ceiling and vertical bulkhead that extends across about one third of the room.

Overall, the extensive 1980 alterations and restorations have been carried out sensitively, using sympathetic and sometimes recycled materials from other sources. However, there is generally little indication or definition between original and introduced fabric to guide future conservation work and this may lead to confusion with interpretation.

History of Place / Site:

In 1896, John Allpike, manager of Padbury, Loton and Company's stores in Terrace Road, Guildford, built 'Leithdale' on part of the 19 acres of Lot 32. It was designed by a young architect, Edwin James Halpin. John Allpike wasn't to enjoy this wonderful property for very long, passing away in 1899. The house, said to cover 66 squares, and similar in design to Holmesdale, was reputed to have been built from stone quarried at nearby Smiths Mill. There were separate cellars, a manager's house known originally as 'Leithdale Cottage' and more recently, as 'Flagstaff' c.1909. In addition, the property had at one time contained an extensive vineyard (established c.1890) and orchard, and a tennis court. As with all the area's original homes, periodic subdivisions have substantially reduced the size of the property.

As well as being a family home, Leithdale has served the community in many ways. Until it moved to its present site in Glen Road, Darlington Primary School's 10 students were taught at Leithdale from May 1912 to October 1913. At sometime after 1907, when Vickery K. Jones rented the property and before there was a dedicated building, monthly church services were held at Leithdale.

During the period 1920-36, Mollie Skinner and Ellen Beakbane opened Leithdale as a guest house. In May 1922, on their short visit to Australia, D.H. Lawrence and his wife Freda stayed at Leithdale for two weeks. In 1924, D.H. Lawrence published his re-worked version of Mollie Skinner's manuscript "The Boy in the Bush" under their joint names. In common with other large homes in the hills, such as Ballindown, Leithdale operated as a convalescent home. Between 1936 and 1955, this was operated by Matron Myra Wills. During the 1940s, the French Club from the University of Western Australia held weekends there. After Mollie Skinner died in 1955, the property was owned until 1980 by Dr. And Mrs. Chester. In 1980, extensive renovation and restoration, under the supervision of National Trust architect John Pigeon, were carried out by the Templeman family. In 1996, the property changed hands and the present owners have removed the swimming pool.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	1
Statement of Significance	

'Leithdale' has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the people of Western Australia. Its *aesthetic significance* is contained in the *authenticity* of its style materials and setting. The *social and historic significance* is found in the association 'Leithdale' had with Allpike, Skinner and D.H. Lawrence and the example the house provides of an early hills residence/lifestyle, and various other social uses benefiting the community such as school, church and convalescent home.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

'Leithdale' requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is strongly recommended that a Conservation Plan be carried out to guide future conservation and restoration work and to identify original from introduced fabric. Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Future alterations, additions or adaptations are possible provided they are sympathetically integrated and minimize interference with original fabric. The Shire of Mundaring should endeavour to minimize the impact of any future traffic increase or road works on the significance of the site.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 196-97, 201; Banner, Nicola, *Leithdale: A History*, March 1993; MHHS file 'Darlington' ; Tuckfield, Trevor, *Darlington from the Beginning* ,1962; Information from Islay Kelly of Glen Forrest.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	8554



*Front, south-west elevation, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 66



Photo: North-west elevation of house
 Date: November 1995
 Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Holmesdale		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	78	Street Name	Darlington Road	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c. 1886-1890's		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 194.		
Site Type		0102?		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				
Architect/Designer (2)				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Other Associated Persons	Jos Amherst; William Allnut Saw		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	stone – local granite and dolerite	some weatherboard	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	additions and veranda enclosures to rear (east)		
Condition	good-some rising damp affecting stonework; eaves and quoins damaged in 1969 Meckering earthquake		
Integrity			
very high, still used as a private residence.			
Description:			
<p><i>Holmesdale</i> is located on a large residential lot just off the low (west) side of Darlington Road, Darlington. Whilst the original land holding was subdivided into smaller lots, the residence still has the feeling of spacious grounds. The house would have originally been approached from the low side, or south-west, but the point of arrival is now from the east off Darlington Road. However the outlook to the west remains much as it would have although the trees obscure some of the view to the west and the city beyond.</p> <p>The house is built of a local granite and dolerite stone laid in rough coursing but with a joint struck in the cement mortar to give an impression of more regular joints. The 'M' roof is of corrugated iron with a wide veranda attached below the eaves on the south-west and north-east sides. The natural ground level drops away sufficiently on the west to facilitate the construction of a cellar below the house and is accessed via a stair from the south-west, "front" veranda. The cellar is of stone construction, however additional basement area under the house has been infilled with weather-boards. An entry portico on the south-east is a later addition but is in keeping with the timber detailing of the veranda. However, a slight variance in the proportions of the portico, compared with the original elements of the house, serves to distinguish between the old and the more recent fabric. Adjacent to the entry, and set into the hill just below Darlington Road, is a stone garage with red brick quoins which contrast rather unsympathetically with the other stonework of the house.</p>			

Holmesdale has been built in two main stages which are evident from an inspection of the fabric internally and externally in the variation in stone. The original 'Amherst' residence comprises the rooms to the front (south-west) of the house. During the time of the Saw's, major alterations occurred on the rear (north-east), in the form of added rooms. These included an internal kitchen and a veranda across the back which have been further altered and enclosed over the years. The original rooms are simply finished and not highly decorative. They still have complete authenticity and integrity with their timber floors, plastered walls and 'mini-orb' corrugated iron ceilings. The newer section of the house to the rear is identified by a change in floor level (one step up) and plasterboard ceilings. The veranda at the rear has been enclosed to provide additional informal living space and bedrooms.

History of Place / Site: In c1890 (or late 1880's), 'Holmesdale' was built for the Hon. Josceline Amherst, who came to Western Australia in 1885, as Governor Broome's private secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council. Amherst was drawn to the hills after Surgeon Alfred Waylen's March 1886 offer of shares in the Darlington Vineyard he'd established in 1884. Before building Holmesdale, Amherst may have lived in the vineyard's existing 3 roomed cottage. Holmesdale was built on part of Lot 71, an Eastern Railway allotment purchased by Waylen in October 1886. The "blue" granite for the house was said to have been laid by the same Italian stonemasons (Source: MHHS) supposed to be responsible for the Darlington Vineyard Cellars, now part of the Darlington Hall. Amherst is said to have been responsible for some of the carpentry work in both his house and the cellars. Holmesdale was named after his family's estate in Kent, England.

Amherst took an active interest in the vine and fruit growing associations in the hills. He also encouraged his gardener, Mauritian Francois Arekion in his tea planting experiments. Arekion came to Holmesdale in 1889, when frost and financial difficulties forced him to abandon his Chittawarra Brook nursery at Smiths Mill. Amherst headed the committee which was responsible for the building of Smiths Mill Agricultural Hall in 1897. The name "Amherst" was officially given to the Government townsite at Smiths Mill locality for a brief period in 1902, before it reverted to the better known local name. Smiths Mill became Glen Forrest in October 1915. Amherst took an active role in local government, being a member of the Swan Road Board and, in 1898, the inaugural Chairman of Darling Range Road Board.

After Amherst died in February 1900, Holmesdale was purchased by former publican of the Mundaring Hotel, John C. Chipper, grandson of the John Chipper who is associated with Chippers Leap. After Chipper's death in 1906, the property was purchased by William Allnut Saw, of the Department of Lands and Surveys. Between 1924 and 1934, a golf course operated on the western section of Holmesdale, then known as the Saw Estate. After the golf course was no longer used, the Saw family donated the land to the University of Western Australia which sub-divided the land for housing in the early 1970's.

Except for changes to the rear of the house c1950, few alterations to Holmesdale have been made. An assessment and report by the National Trust was completed in 1980.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.
Significance category	1
Statement of Significance	
<p>'Holmesdale' has <i>very high social and historic significance</i> for its associations with Amherst, who was a very important State and local figure, especially in the development of the Darlington community. To a lesser extent, it is also important for its associations with Saw who later donated the adjacent land to the University. The house has strong social significance for the people of Darlington and has <i>aesthetic significance</i> as an excellent example of the early stone houses which characterise the 'village'. This significance is strengthened by its high <i>authenticity and integrity</i> which give the house added qualities of <i>representativeness and rarity</i>.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>'Holmesdale' requires the <i>highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place</i>. Care should be taken to ensure the high authenticity and integrity of the place are protected and that any future alterations and additions are integrated with care but with a view to identifying new fabric.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 162, 180, 194-7, 277; MHHS file- 'Darlington'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	1688

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 67



Photo: Darlington Oval and surrounds
 Date: June 2024
 Source: Nearmap (Shire's GIS)

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Waylen's Darlington Vineyards (fmr)		
Other Name (1)		Darlington Oval		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.	Lot 3149	Street Name	Pine Terrace	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor		Portion where vineyards existed		
GPS		Latitude	-31.916963	Longitude 116.074033
Area (ha)	3.2112ha			
Land Description				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
18731	3149	P4121		
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1884		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot. p. 192-3.		
Site Type		Historic Site		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Vineyard	Present	Residences / Oval	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Dr Alfred Waylen, Joseph Amherst	
Construction Materials:			
Walls	N/A		
Roof	N/A		
Other			
Modifications	Removal of vineyards 1920s		
Condition	N/A		
Integrity		Authenticity	
None		None	
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
There is no evidence of the former vineyard apart from the remaining open space which is accessible to the public.			
History of Place / Site:			
In 1884, Guildford resident Dr Alfred Waylen of 'Garden Hill', selected land for a vineyard in an area adjacent to the Eastern Railway. The locality later became known as Darlington after the vineyard.			
After 1886, when Jos Amherst became involved in the vineyard, the extra capital for the 150 acre (61ha) property was used to construct a manager's residence and a double story stone cellar which later became the Darlington Hall. After both Amherst and Waylen died in 1900 and 1901, the main vineyards were managed for Perth wine merchants Richard Holmes and Company.			
By the early 1920s, the vineyards ceased operating and the land was sub divided for orchards and housing. A Reserve was designated for recreation in 1924 and the sports ground developed into Darlington Oval.			
The Darlington Oval is only a portion of the grounds that were originally part of the vineyards. This central part of the Darlington alongside the former railway line has many sites associated with the establishment and growth of the district.			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport	
Significance category		Category 4 Some significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.	
Statement of Significance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Darlington district. The site has historic value for its association with early settlers Dr Alfred Waylen and Jos Amherst, and Perth Wine Merchants Richard Holmes and Company. 			
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy			
Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
	Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 44-45, 192-196.
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	



View of Darlington Oval, Shire of Mundaring, November 2023.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Darlington Vineyard 1908 (Source: Received from the Darlington History Group)



*Darlington Vineyard 1918, view from "Amherst property"
(Source: Received from the Darlington History Group)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Plan 1890-95 showing the lots 951, 952 and 953 owned by Alfred Waylen. Source SROWA Cons 5698 Item 0745 Greenmount.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 68



Photo: Front elevation
 Date: 2020
 Source: The Agency, Real Estate.

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Fischer Residence (fmr)		
Other Name (1)		Kirkaldy		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.	7-9	Street Name	Stone Crescent	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor				
GPS	Latitude	-31.911370	Longitude	116.080580
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	10	Diagram 42305	1328/84	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c. 1920		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		MHHS File-'Darlington'		
Site Type		Individual Building or Group		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architectural Style		Inter War Californian Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Residential: One and a half storey Residence	Present	Residential: One and a half storey Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		George Bishop			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Hugo Fischer			
Construction Materials					
Walls	Stone	Lathe and Plaster			
Roof	Terracotta tile				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This striking residence is constructed of iron stone on the lower level and the upper level is recorded as being in lathe and plaster. A 2004 description states that the residence demonstrates original detail internally and externally. It has a large roof form with a prominent projecting bay over the main entrance which creates an upper level balcony. The roof is steeply pitched with a number of half timbered gables on the different elevations.

Several Large rendered and tapered chimneys are a feature of the design.

The door and window openings on the ground level have stone quoining and the timber windows and doors feature multi panes.

The residence is set within generous grounds that features an expanse of grass and mature plantings which contribute to the setting.

History of Place / Site:

Hugo Fischer (1875- 1963) was born in South Australia, where his father operated a saddlery and hardware business. Hugo established a successful business in the same trade under his name in Western Australia.

In 1904, he purchased 17 acres in Darlington. In 1914, he moved to a small cottage near the present-day Mayhew Road. This was burnt down in the early 1900's. He also lived in a cottage at 42 Lionel Road.

In 1920, the house in Stone Crescent was built by George Bishop, a builder and wood turner who was responsible for St Cuthberts Anglican Church, and many Darlington homes. The house is now approached from what was previously the rear. The architect of the residence has not been determined.

Hugo Fischer was a prime mover in the conversion of Dr. Waylen's former Darlington Vineyard Cellars into a Community Hall. He was also involved in setting up the Golf Course which operated from c. 1924 on part of the area later known as the Saw Estate, at the western end of Darlington and adjacent to Greenmount National Park.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

During World War I, he suffered some of the anti-German feeling then prevalent. He and his brother were responsible for the opening of the first Lutheran church in Aberdeen Street Perth in 1936.

The place continues to be used as a private residence and aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed since the mid-20th century. A photo from 1924 indicates that there have been few changes to the exterior of the residence.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Hugo Fischer and his family who demonstrate the experience of many migrants to Western Australia who established a new life and contributed to the community.
- The place has historic value for its association with professional men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. p. 201;
MHHS files "Pioneers, Fischer", "Darlington"; Brown, Judith A, *Darlington Days: A Short History of Darlington and The Fischers Thereof*; Molyneux, I. *Looking Around Perth*, (RAIA, Perth 1981) p. 60, 61.
Darlington and Surrounds Historic Structures and Buildings of Darlington 1829-1925, Researched and Compiled by Cliff Burns and Arlene Collings, Special Assistance by Lyn Myles, Darlington History Group, 2013.

Listing:

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

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 69



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

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Name of Place	Old Bakery			
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	4	Street Name	Montrose Avenue	
Suburb/Town	Darlington			
Other Locational descriptor (text)				

Land Description :

Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:

Construction Date (1)	c 1935			
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details	Elliot, I. p. 202.			
Site Type	0508			
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Bakery	Present	Retail-art and craft	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				
Architect/Designer (2)				
Other Associated Persons	Jack Gilks			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Construction Materials :			
Walls	brick		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
Low			

Description:

The old Darlington Bakery is a simple single storey building with narrow veranda across the front still has the original bakery ovens built into the back rooms. In recent years the building has been adapted as a garden centre after remaining vacant or without a particular use for a long time. This has been a useful transition which has seen time and effort spent in maintaining the fabric and character of the place and which will allow further adaptation and uses into the future.

History of Place / Site: The Darlington Bakery began as a brick built storage shed in 1920 for Montrose Store owner John Mitchell. Later in 1930 Morrie Owen now the store owner added an extra brick room onto the shed that would accommodate a large oven and leased it in 1931 to the first Baker Charles Edwards until 1934. Over the seventeen years the Bakery operated there was a succession of eight Bakers, one of whom added their name to the building over the name of C. Edwards which has remained to present day. This was Jack Gilks who came to WA in 1927 as an English migrant and operated the Bakery from 1938-40. The last Baker was George Jones who named the business “The Golden Crust Bakery” and when the lease expired in 1948 the oven was removed and the premises never operated as a Bakery again and reverted back to a grocery storeroom. In recent times the old bakery building has been used as a venue for wine tasting from the nearby liquor store, a retail nursery and, since September 1997, an art and craft shop. Currently it hosts wine tasting and meetings for the Dipstick Club.

The following is a summary of past bakers at Darlington Bakery:

NAME OF BAKER	OCCUPANCY FROM	OCCUPANCY TO
Charles Edwards	1931	1933
Richard Thomas Pugh	1934	1934
George Lottin	1935	1938
Jack Gilks	1938	1940
Trevellyn Alexander Wholagan	1942	1945
Alfred Arthur Cole	1943	1946
Matthew Herbert Brown	1946	1947
George Phillip Jones	1947	1948

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance	
The old Darlington Bakery has <i>high historic, social and aesthetic significance</i> for the Darlington community for the sense of place and character that it contributes to the Darlington village precinct.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
The Darlington Bakery should be should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 199-200, 201-2.; <i>West Australian, Eastern Suburban Section</i> , 6th April 1977, p. 12	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	8555



*Grocery store circa 1950's
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 70



Photo: St Cuthbert's viewed from the south east.
 Date: 2023
 Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		St. Cuthbert's Anglican Church		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 24	Street Name	Darlington Road	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1924 (Foundation Stone)		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Foundation Stone, MHHS File- ' Religious History'		
Site Type		1103		
Use(s) of Place :				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Original	Church	Present	Church	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)	George Herbert Parry, Architect.				
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons	Mr George Bishop, Builder., Archbishop Charles Riley.				
Construction Materials :					
Walls	Stone	brick quoins			
Roof	terra-cotta tiles				
Other					
Modifications	Lychgate and fence added in 1955 and wall in 1957 to honour the first Minister Walter Scott Clarke by his wife.				
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
very high					
Description:					
<p>St Cuthbert's Church in Darlington is one of the key, landmark buildings defining the village precinct. The shady wooded site, with low, stone boundary walls, lych gate and the stone church itself, make a significant contribution to the 'village' ambience that characteristically identifies Darlington and which engenders the affection locals have for the place.</p> <p>The tall, well proportioned walls of the church are of local granite of earthy tones (not the blue/grey type) with darker stone on the lower half of the wall and lighter stone on the upper section. The stonework is punctuated with red brick quoins, buttresses, steps and surrounds to pointed Gothic arched windows and doors. The long side walls are broken into four structural bays separated by brick buttresses reaching only two thirds of the way up the wall and which have rendered cappings. The southern stone gable end wall of the church has a projecting, half octagon shaped sanctuary of matching stone and brick quoins capped with a tiled roof below the eaves of the main roof. The roof is of moderately steep pitched 'Marseilles' pattern terra-cotta tiles.</p> <p>The low front boundary wall and brick lych gate compliment the church building and defines the site; however, the stone wall, which has a rendered capping, is unfortunately of a greyer colour than the Church walls. A recently constructed outbuilding at the rear of the church is of framed construction and sits uncomfortably alongside the Church building although it was located and modified with Council approval.</p>					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

History of Place / Site: Before the church was built, Darlington people worshiped at Smiths Mill (now Glen Forrest), or private houses including Leithdale. In early 1924, lot 24 of the Hillsden Estate was donated for a church by Mrs J.F. Stone and her daughters. The foundation stone for St Cuthbert's Church was laid on Sunday 13th September 1924, by Archbishop Charles Riley. The architect was George Herbert Parry and the builder Mr. E. Bishop. A glass jar with a description of the event was placed in the foundation stone's cavity. The building, which cost about £900, was consecrated on 1st March 1925.

The first bell at St Cuthberts was given by Constance Gaze in honour of her husband Frederick Owen Gaze in 1934. This wooden bell tower and bell survived at St Cuthberts until around 2000 (although it was not used when the second bell and tower was placed at the church in 1968 as it was unsafe) when it fell from the tower, its whereabouts is currently unknown but is presumed disposed of to fund the new building in 2004. The wooden bell tower was then removed. A second bell and tower originally from Blackboy Hill was moved to St Georges Church to Greenmount in 1940's. When that church was demolished in 1968 this bell and tower was moved to St Cuthberts. This bell was stolen in 1973 then replaced by a bell made at Whitechapel Foundry, London in 1974 using the insurance money. This is the current bell at St Cuthberts which is tuned to note B.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

St Cuthbert's Church, Darlington has *very high aesthetic and social significance* for the Darlington community in its contribution to the sense of place that residents feel for the place and the building's landmark value in the 'village' precinct.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

St Cuthbert's Church requires *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place*. Care needs to be taken to ensure the Church environs retain their village character, and modifications are needed to better integrate the outbuilding behind the Church more sensitively.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. ch. 11; MHHS file "Religious History, Churches"; Letter from the Anglican Church of Australia, Diocese of Perth, 10th June 1996, including historical evidence compiled from Parish Records by Patricia Pearce.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	1685

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*St Cuthbert's viewed from the south west, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*



*The church 2011
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karen Jackson)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 71



Photo: Darlington Hall: Front (north-east) elevation.
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Darlington Hall		
Other Name (1)		Darlington Vineyard Cellars		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 37	Street Name	Pine Terrace	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor <i>(text)</i>				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1890		
Construction Date (2)		1965/1979		
Source/Details		Elliot, p 195, 290.		
Site Type		0614 / 0208		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Vineyard Cellar	Present	Hall
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Jos. Amherst		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	stone and brick	rendered brick	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other	Pine tree plantings		
Modifications	Hall extensions and veranda enclosures.		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			
<p>The Darlington Hall is one of the key buildings in the 'village' precinct and contributes significantly to the Darlington ambience. It sits prominently at the edge of the road which has encroached too closely over the years. Fortunately, Pine Terrace, which originally ran past the front of the hall has been deviated behind allowing the hall site to merge with the adjoining park and oval site, creating a village green effect. This is further enhanced by the significant plantings of pine trees around the oval area and village precinct, although some of these are now suffering from age and are progressively dying.</p> <p>The Hall comprises two main sections, the old original stone cellar of the former Darlington Vineyard, on the south-east side now performing a 'lesser hall' type role, and the main hall which is a brick addition built in the 1960's. The new hall was an unsympathetic red brick box until it was rendered in the late eighties following fund raising and voluntary contributions of labour and materials from Darlington residents concerned about the aesthetics of the "village" centre. Verandas were also added across the front to soften the scale and mass, particularly of the new hall and also serve to visually integrate the two buildings. The projecting entry porch defines the separation of the old and new and has been fitted with a stained glass window designed by local Artist David Gregson and made by Corella Glass (Bobbie and Debbie Hyde).</p> <p>The original cellar building is built from local granite and features rendered quoining at the corners and rendered surrounds to its narrow arched windows. The roof is a relatively shallow, pitched, corrugated iron hipped roof. The proportions of the building are tall, being a double volume but single storey (a result of its original wine making function - see history notes). There are still some aspects of the two structures that sit uncomfortably alongside each other; however, overall the hall is a good example of the protection and integration of heritage and less sensitive buildings.</p>			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

History of Place / Site: The eastern section of the Darlington Hall was tendered in July 1888 by Architect/Engineer James William Wright, originally as a wine vault (cellar) for Darlington Vineyard which had been established in 1884, by Alfred Robert Waylen. James William Wright was also an Engineer and constructed Stage 2 of the Eastern Railway in 1884-85.

When he began this venture, Waylen was 51 years old and in his professional career as a medical practitioner, held senior positions within the Colonial Government, including Chief Medical Officer. From his permanent home at “Garden Hill” Guildford (now part of the St Charles Seminary), Waylen commuted to his Darlington Estate on the newly established Eastern Railway. Waylen owned 150 acres at Darlington, comprising Swan Location 951 north of the railway line and 952 and 953 on the south.

In March 1886, in order to expand his operation, Waylen advertised 10 shares of £150 in the Estate. In the two years since work on the vineyard had begun, the improvements included a three roomed cottage, 24 acres of vines, 3 wells and a stables. The offer was taken up by the Hon. Jos. Amherst, who had arrived in Western Australia in 1885, as Governor Broome’s private secretary. Unlike Waylen, Amherst lived on the property, and in circa 1890, built his residence “Holmesdale”. He also helped make improvements to the vineyards.

The Darlington Vineyards wine store was an imposing double storey granite building which used the principles of gravity feed to facilitate the wine making process. Rather than harnessing the natural ground slope, as at the Glen Hardey Vineyard at Smith’s Mill, Amherst used the building’s double volume. He is also credited with some of the carpentry work in the cellar’s partitioned office section at the rear of the building. After both Waylen and Amherst died in the early 1900s, within twelve months of each other, the vineyard was run by managers, including Charles Mumme. According to former residents, by the early 1920s the vines were in a state of neglect and the area was being subdivided. They recall the old cellars and particularly the vats, as still having the smell of fermenting wine.

In 1965, and later in 1979, additions and alterations to the hall on its western side substantially altered the character of the original building. In the late 1980s, a committee of locals worked hard to improve the integration between the three elements of the building. Another recent change has been the re-routing of Pine Terrace to the rear (south) of the Hall. It remains a well used community asset and for many years has been the core of the annual Darlington Arts Festival, and from 1956, the home of the Darlington Theatre Players until the late 1980s when they moved to the Marloo Theatre, site of the former Greenmount Primary School.

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

Statement of Significance

The Darlington Hall, together with surrounding park, oval and pine tree plantings, has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the people of Darlington and the Shire of Mundaring for its origins with Dr Waylen and early wine making in the district; as the long serving centre for social activities and the for the visual focus and landmark qualities the building, oval and pine trees give the community.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The original stone cellar section of the Darlington Hall requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places* (because of its significance and integrity) *and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration. Efforts should continue to modify the impact of the later hall on the original stone building. The surrounding park, oval and pine tree plantings need attention to ensure their contribution to the sense of place in the centre of Darlington is not diminished as the mature trees die and need replacing.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 44,45,192,193,194,195,196,290.; Bourke M.J *On the Swan; a history of the Swan District of Western Australia*, (Perth: UWA Press 1987) p. 265.; Oral interview with Betty Wylie of Claremont, 10th July, 1995.; MHHS File -'Greenmount'.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	8556



*Darlington Hall: Front (north-east) elevation, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 72



Photo: Darlington railway platform
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Darlington Railway Platform		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 338	Street Name	Brook Road	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1903		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot p. 159. Watson, <i>Railway History of Midland Junction</i> p. 8.		
Site Type		0702		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Railway Platform	Present	Ruin
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials :			
Walls			
Roof			
Other	concrete platform		
Modifications			
Condition	ruins		
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			
<p>All that remains of the Darlington Railway Station site is the concrete platform and wall together with a date palm identifying the site at the edge of the railway reserve walk/bridle trail system through the centre of Darlington. The open flat area around the old platform has potential for some community park/recreation use as part of the village centre and forms a small precinct with the adjacent old post office and tea rooms building.</p>			
<p>History of Place / Site: The first railway platform in Darlington was completed in 1889, and followed sub division of Greenmount Suburban lots near the Eastern Railway and Dr Alfred Waylen's Darlington Vineyard. The stop was known as Darlington Vineyard, and was located 100 metres west of what remains of the later Darlington railway platform. In c 1892, a shelter shed and 30 foot platform, with 20 foot ramps at each end was built on the southern side of the railway line opposite Montrose Avenue. In 1903, plans were drawn up but not implemented until 1906 for a 240 foot (later extended to 300 feet) platform was completed north of the main railway line and opposite the one built in c 1892. A ladies waiting room opened on the long (north) platform on 5th May 1914. On the 1st December 1919, a station-master office was opened and an awning extension was added to this in May 1924. Darlington retained its booking office from 1919, until the station-master was withdrawn in May 1939. This section of the Eastern railway closed in 1954.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations.	
Significance category		3	
Statement of Significance			
The Darlington Railway Platform has high historic and social significance for the Darlington community.			
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy			
The Darlington Railway Platform should be recorded as historic site without built features that should be recognised with a plaque or interpretive material to identify its significance. It is recommended that the site be preserved as a potential site for future community use within the village precinct.			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 195; Watson, Lindsay. <i>The Railway History of Midland Junction</i> , (L and S Drafting, Perth) 1995. p. 8.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8557



*Darlington Railway Station (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P07252)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Darlington Railway Station (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P17567)*



*Looking towards the south facing platform, with Date Palm, January 1996
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 73



Photo: West facing wall of Mountain Quarry, Boya
 Date: November 1995
 Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Quarries		
Other Name (1)		Boya, Darlington, Glen Forrest, Greenmount, Mahogany Creek Parkerville.		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	170	Street Name	Strettle Road	
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest		
Street Number	Lot 219 and 2823	Street Name	Hudman Road	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		from 1870s		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 206.		
Site Type		1499		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Quarries	Present	Reserves	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials :					
Walls	not applicable				
Roof	not applicable				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	variable				
Integrity					
Low					
Description:					
<p>The physical description of these quarries varies considerably and today several of them no longer exist as they have been filled in or revegetated. The most significant physically and visually are the quarries at Boya and Greenmount, in particular Mountain Quarry at Boya which has sheer rock faces used recreationally today for rock climbing, abseiling and as examples for geological studies.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: For almost 100 years, quarries in the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring were important contributors to the transport and building activities of Perth and other parts of the state. The most significant of these quarries were at Greenmount, Boya, Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest), Parkerville and Mahogany Creek. The quarries supplied crushed granite for road making and rail ballast, rocks for harbour works and granite blocks or slabs for buildings. In other cases gravel (laterite) was mined and used principally for road making.</p> <p>Greenmount Quarries: As far as can be established, the first substantial quarry in the district was established by the Government in the 1870s on the western slopes of Greenmount Hill, near to what became the Greenmount railway siding. The quarries were worked by the convicts from the nearby depot; probably the one at Stirling Road Greenmount, at the western end of what is now Pittersen Road. By 1880, quarters were built near the site, possibly for the supervisor Henry Passmore. Blue grey granite was blasted from the rock face and a steam powered crusher reduced it to blue metal suitable for road base. Prior to this, oyster shells were used. In 1882, when work began on the second section of the Eastern Railway from Guildford to Chidlow's Well, Adelaide contractor James W. Wright set up his main construction camp near the Greenmount quarry. By September 1882, the camp held 234 men, and it is likely that blue metal from the nearby quarry was used as rail ballast. When the contract was completed in 1884, the quarry seems to have closed until 1893, when it was taken over by Alexander Forrest's Greenmount Quarrying Company Ltd. Company director and site manager William Burton also had interests in quarries at Parkerville and later, with Thomas Statham at Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest). The quarrymen's children were educated firstly at Clayton Farm, and later at Smiths Mill School. In 1920, the company went into liquidation and leased the quarries to Greenmount Quarries Ltd, who bought it in 1923. In 1926, they subdivided land between the quarry and Scott Street (formerly Wilkie Road). The quarry closed during the depression.</p>					

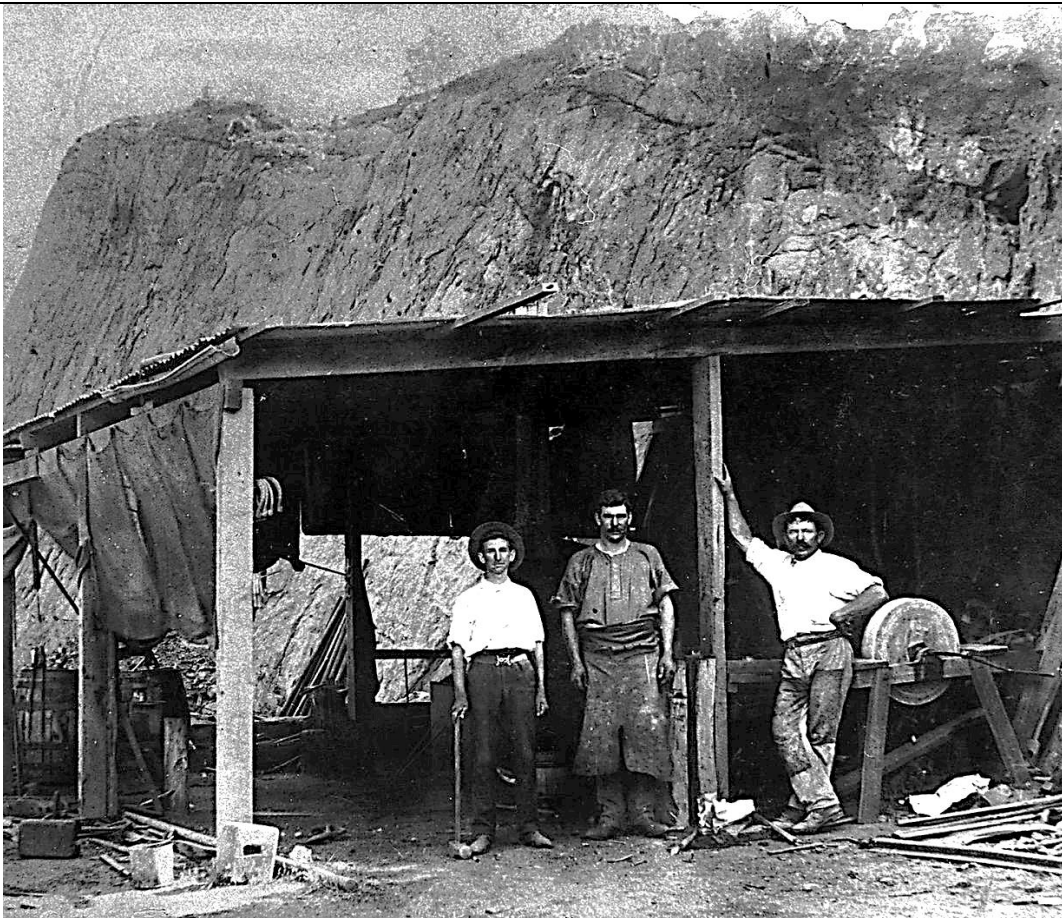


Greenmount Quarry (August 2022). (Source: Photo taken by Adam Olivari)

Lacey's quarry: In 1897, clay and granite were extracted from the hill south of the York Road (Great Eastern Highway) west of Scott Street, and close to what is now Wortley Road. This was operated by E.G. Lacey until 1907, and then by Hoffman Steam Pressed Brick Quarry until 1924. The quarry has been filled and since 1995, to assist in controlling run away vehicles, part of the site fronting Great Eastern Highway has been used as a vehicle arrester bed.

Boya Quarry: Situated about 2-3kms south-east of the Greenmount Quarry site are the remnants of two quarries which were important sources of granite. Eventually both quarries provided blue metal for road base and rail ballast; however, in 1892, when work began on the Fremantle Harbour Scheme, rocks from Boya Quarry were used to strengthen the limestone north and south moles. The Boya quarry was south-east of the railway line at the eastern end of what is now Hudman Road. By July 1901, there were about 150 workers living in the area in hessian and iron huts. Their children travelled on the Eastern Railway to school at Smiths Mill. When the Fremantle Harbour works were completed in 1897, the quarry was leased to a Mr Doyle of the Boya Quarry and Gravel Company Limited. The name 'Boya' was given to the railway siding and is said to be the local aboriginal word for 'rock'. Despite Doyle's company going into liquidation in 1910, the Boya Quarry operated intermittently until 1948. In February 1988, the quarry was the setting for several performances of the 9 hour Hindu epic "The Mahabharata", directed by Peter Brook.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Boya Quarry 1905 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Mountain Quarry: The second quarry in this vicinity was located north of the railway line and the Boya siding. It was opened in 1902, by the Railway Department to produce blue metal for rail ballast on the state's rail system. In 1928 it was leased to Mountain Quarries and despite the closure of the Mundaring loop of the Eastern Railway in 1954, the quarry used the rail system to transport blue metal to Midland until c 1963. The quarry is now popular as a site for recreation activities such as abseiling and in an educational role for geology students.



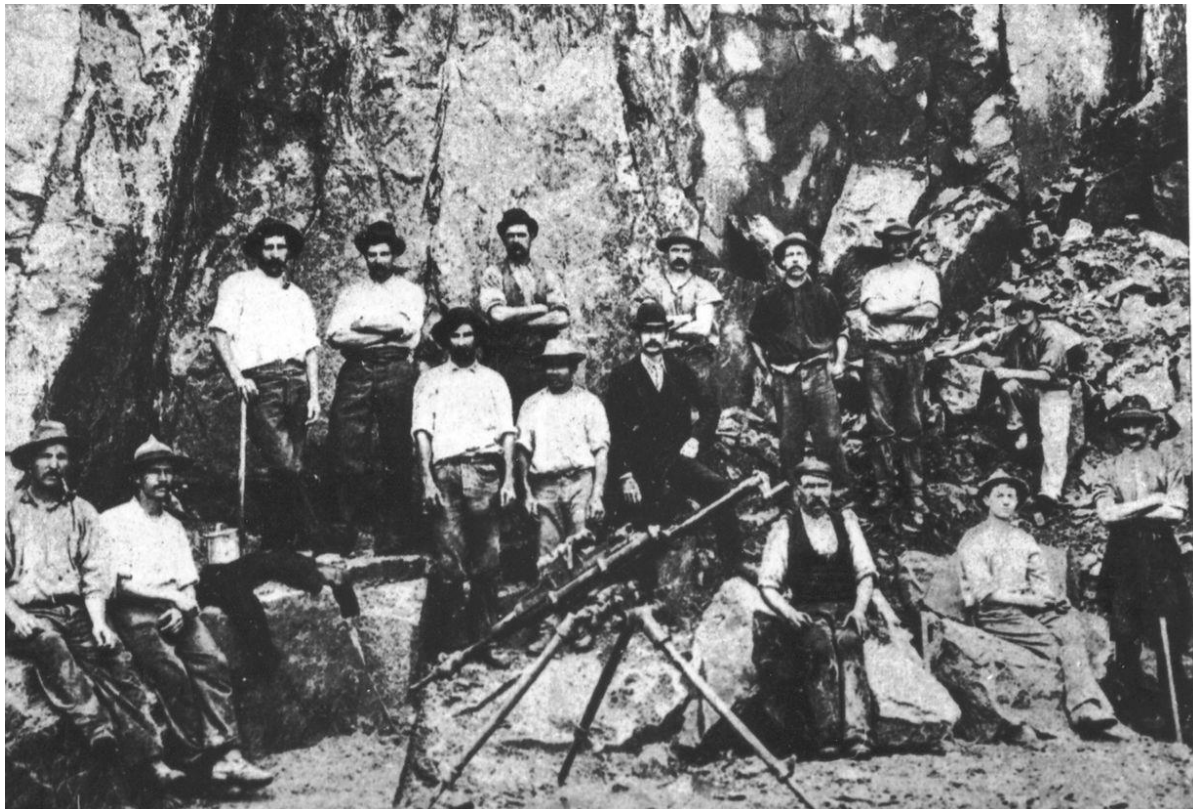
Mountain Quarry (date unknown). (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Glen Forrest: From c 1883, laterite or gravel for use in road building was extracted from the area around Smiths Mill (the name for Glen Forrest until 1915). It was used as a road base instead of crushed shells or jarrah blocks. William and George Burkinshaw operated gravel quarries in the vicinity of what is now Burkinshaw Drive. Some ten years later, orchardist W.H. McGlew operated gravel pits from the area adjacent to the railway reserve and McGlew Road. The importance of the gravel trade to Smiths Mill can be gauged from the fact that 7154 tonnes left the station between October and November 1893. In the late 1890s, east of what is now Hardey Road and adjacent to the Eastern Railway, the W.A. Gravel Company, headed by Thomas Statham and William Burton operated another gravel pit. This was taken over by the Darling Range Road Board in March 1902, and operated until 1907. The gravel pit was close to Statham and Burton's Darling Range Quarries, Fire Brick and Gravel Company clay pit which operated until the late 1960s. A granite quarry called 'Spanney's' was also located 300m of the east side/end of what is now Glen Forrest Drive and stone from here was said to have been turned for columns on the front of the former "Shell House" (demolished) in St George's Tce, Perth (Source: E.H.Leighton).

Parkerville Quarries: In the late 1890s, at the same time as he was managing the Greenmount quarries and had an interest in the Smiths Mill area, William Burton also owned a gravel pit in Parkerville. Another land owner in the area to have interests in the gravel industry was T.G.A. Molloy. Thomas Molloy began with a bakery in Goderich Street Perth and bought and sold property in West Perth, so that by the 1890s, he was one of Perth's largest landowners. He was also involved in Government, being a member of the Perth City Council for a period from 1884, and Mayor in 1908-9, and 1911-12. Early in the 1890s he was the member for Perth in the Legislative Council. In 1904, he contracted builder Frederick

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Liebe to construct the £46 000 His Majesty's Theatre on the corner of Hay and King Street Perth. In April 1897, the Perth City Council requested the vesting of Parkerville lots 27 and 28, for blue metal quarries to complete road making commitments. A spur line from the Eastern Railway "Mahogany Creek Deviation" was completed in June 1897, and in 10 months, a steam powered crushing plant produced 11 000 cubic metres of blue metal. In 1902, a Yates crusher was installed and the redesigned plant opened. Despite its seasonal closure, it employed up to 175 men and had its own branch of the Australian Workers Union (AWU). At its peak, the quarry produced enough blue metal to fill 60 railway trucks per day. Like many other quarries, it closed during the depression, and only operated intermittently after that.



Parkerville Quarries 1902 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Mahogany Creek: In 1966, the last major granite quarry in the district to close was the one operated by the Mucciarone Brothers in Coppin Road, north of Great Eastern Highway. It was not granite but gravel which first attracted the quarrymen to Mahogany Creek. In c 1885, pioneer Mundaring wine merchant Peter Gugerl had suggested to the Perth City Council that the hills contained good supplies of gravel. The first quarry near Mahogany Creek was operated from c 1900 by William Phillips and his manager Edward Ingram. Gravel was extracted from the area south, east and west of the old Mahogany Creek railway siding. From 1904, granite was taken from the nearby Flat Rock Quarry, and between 1914 and 1923, some was used on the colonnades of the east facade of the GPO building in Forrest Place Perth. This quarry operated until 1933. South-east from Flat Rock Quarry and near Bourkes Gully was another quarry. It was located near where Gill and Company had abandoned their mill site in 1900. Granite from this quarry was used to build the Mundaring Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in 1933, and for extension in the 1950s. The quarries in Coppin Road north of Great Eastern Highway included one operated by Peters and Gillies of the Karrakatta

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Monumental Works. Granite from here and later the Mucciarone Brothers quarry was used for many buildings including the Hugo Throssell Memorial, the Kings Park War Memorial, the Commonwealth Bank building cnr Forrest Place and Murray Street (1930-33), and the 1962 award winning Council House in St Georges Terrace Perth.



Casotti Granite Quarry in Coppin Road, Mahogany Creek, 1960s
 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Outside influences.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The quarry sites in the Shire of Mundaring have varying degrees of significance; however, several have *very high social, historic and scientific significance* for their role in the development of important, landmark projects in the State including the Fremantle Harbour project, ballast for State railway lines, Kings Park War Memorial, Perth GPO, Commonwealth Bank (Forrest Place) and Council House. Over the years, the quarries were important local industries for the region generally and a significant source of employment of convict and immigrant labour.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The quarry sites in the Shire of Mundaring warrant further assessment to determine the most appropriate sites to be considered for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. Compatible uses, such as abseiling and other recreational, or tourism activities need to be found so that the sites are properly managed (for example, the provision of proper picnic and toilet facilities). Consideration should be given to rehabilitating some sites, even reconstructing them to a degree, which together with interpretive material will provide a proper understanding of the significance of the places.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 153-4, 163, 168, 174-5, 177, 198-9, 206-7, 247-9, 254; Stannage, C.T. <i>People of Perth</i> <i>ibid.</i> pp. 129-30, 224-5; Molyneux, I. <i>Looking Around Perth.</i> pp. 48-9, 56; Britton, D. "Message of Hope in 9 Hour Epic Play", <i>West Australian</i>, 8th February, 1988. p. 48; Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 30th May 1996.</p>
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	16788

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 74



Photo: Former dairy/orchard site
 Date: 27 May 2024
 Source: Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Lemmey's Dairy/Orchard		
Other Name (1)		Everbloom Nursery		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.	795	Street Name	Railway Terrace	
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley		
Other Locational descriptor		NW corner of the junction of Lee Rd and Railway Tce		
GPS	Latitude	-31.900411	Longitude	116.189465
Area (ha)				
Land Description:				
Reserve	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	52	Plan 223098	1428/700	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c 1914		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details		MHHS	
Site Type		Individual Building or Group	
Architectural Style		Federation Bungalow	
Use(s) of Place::			
Original	Residence	Present	Other
Architect/Designer (1)		Albert Lemmey	
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Albert Lemmey, Katie Lemmey (nee Ball)	
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Weatherboard		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
Moderate		High	
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
<p>This timber framed and weatherboard clad cottage is located on a steep slope which creates an elevated verandah across the rear of the cottage. Portions of the cottage are obscured by invasive planting.</p> <p>From the available information the simple rectangular plan form of the cottage has a hipped roof with encircling verandahs. Some of the verandahs have been enclosed. Overall the place appears to be in poor condition.</p> <p>The setting of the place in the landscape of mature trees contributes to the aesthetic value of the cottage.</p>			
History of Place / Site:			
<p>Albert Lemmey came from South Australia, in the late 1890s, and worked with the Jacoby brothers on the Mundaring Vineyard.</p> <p>In 1912, he married Katie Marion Isobel Ball, and in c 1914, built this weatherboard and iron roofed house on land which now includes the Everbloom Nursery. The Dairy supplied the local area and they also ran a piggery and orchard.</p> <p>Aerial photographs show that in the mid 20th century the lot was predominantly clear of trees. Throughout the second half of the 20th century new buildings were constructed around the original cottage and fencing separated the cottage from the remainder of the lot.</p> <p>In the late 1990s, the first stage of the nursery was constructed to the north of the cottage.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Significance category	Category 4 – Some Significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining form and some detail of the Federation Bungalow style cottage executed in timber and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner. • The place has historic value for its association with the Lemmey family who were early settlers in the district and established a dairy, piggery and orchard. • The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied. 	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> ; MHHS, Maureen Tie Landgate Aerial Photographs	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Additional photographs of the cottage and former orchard 27 May 2024. MHHS.



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 75



Photo: Front elevation
 Date: November 2023
 Source: Mr Alan Barker

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Name of Place	Glencairns		
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	30	Street Name	Throssell Street
Suburb/Town	Sawyers Valley		
Other Locational descriptor	Junction of Forrest Street and Throssell Street		
GPS	Latitude	-31.900450	Longitude 116.196360

Land Description:

Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	29	Plan 223097	1444/762

DESCRIPTION:

Construction Date (1)	c 1931-1935
Construction Date (2)	1990s

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Source/Details	MHHS, Maureen Tie		
Site Type	Individual Building or Group		
Architectural Style	Inter War California Bungaglow		
Use(s) of Place:			
Original Residence	Present	residence	Other
Architect/Designer (1)	John Aldous Grant		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Hillman Family		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	Rendered brick		
Roof	Corrugated Metal sheet		
Other			
Modifications	Additions in the late 1980s and in c2007		
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The original portion of this residence was a simple pitched roof structure with verandahs on three sides. It has been significantly altered and extended changing the approach and setting of the residence.

Those visible external elements include the half timbered gable and the deep covered porch entry which are consistent with the Inter War California Bungalow style.

The available images indicate the exterior of the building has been rendered.

On the grounds of the property is the relocated Parkerville Telegraph Office.

History of Place / Site:

In early November 1926, William George Hillman, his wife and children Len, Frank, George and Phyllis arrived at their Sawyers Valley property to live in the existing jarrah weatherboard and iron roofed house. They had left England on the *Esperance Bay* on 21st September 1926, arriving in Fremantle a month later, and spent their first two weeks in Perth.

Mr Hillman worked at the Forestry Department at Portagabra, near Mundaring Weir. There he met Scots stonemason John Aldous Grant, who came to live with the family in the early 1930s. Working with the family, John Grant quarried stone from the property, using hammers, chisels and ropes to build around the existing house. Materials such as timber and cement were difficult to obtain because of the prevailing economic depression.

By December 1935, the "Big Room" of the house was sufficiently finished for Phyllis's wedding to Alex Colquhoun, son of early residents of Sawyers Valley. Alex Colquhoun was killed in World War Two and his name, and that of his brother appear on the Mundaring War Memorial. Before the construction of a Methodist Church in Sawyers Valley, the "Big Room" was used for both services and Guild meetings. Later, Mr Hillman travelled to Perth by train to work for a new job in the Water Supply.

The isolation, lack of facilities, constant delays on the train, combined with their daughter's move to Bayswater, finally prompted the Hillmans to swap houses and moved

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

to Leederville in c1948. In the post-war period, the swapping of houses was often used as a means of overcoming the problems of selling, especially in an area such as Sawyers Valley. Mrs Hillman died in 1967, at the age of 78, and her husband in 1971, aged 88. John Grant moved with the family to Leederville but soon afterwards, returned to Scotland, where he died in c1966.

Glencairns has been extensively renovated, with the painting of the original stonework, and the enclosure of verandas to form a games room and study. The "Big Room" remains much as built, and there are several old pine trees and shrubs in the grounds which may date back to the 1930s. It has not been established as to whether the name Glencairns predates the Hillmans.

Aerial photographs show that a large addition was constructed on the north side of the residence in the 1980s. Since that time another addition was built on the eastern side of the original cottage.

It is not known when the Parkerville Telegraph Office was relocated to this property from its original location, however aerial photographs suggest it was in the 1970s. The original location of the Parkerville Telegraph Office has not been determined in this research.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

- Although adapted the place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements from the Inter War period of construction which demonstrate some of the California Bungalow style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Hillman family who demonstrated the experience of migrant family who settled in WA and contributed to the community.
- The place demonstrates the adaptability of the settlers in the early 20th century who used their skills such as those held by John Grant to build an addition to the home using the available materials.
- The place has historic value for its association with professional men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I ibid Chapter 6 (general background on Sawyers Valley) and p. 106; MHHS Maureen Tie, information form Mrs Phyllis Colquhoun (nee Hillman) Landgate Aerial photographs	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	



Aerial photograph, 1965, showing the form and extent of the original residence. Courtesy Landgate.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Rear elevation (November 2023) showing the original portion of the residence at right.
(Source: Mr Alan Barker)*



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Original portion of the residence covered in vines. April 2024. (Source Jeff Murray, MHHS)



Original Parkerville Telegraph Office on the grounds of the property. April 2024. (Source Jeff Murray, MHHS)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 76



Photo: The 'King' Jarrah tree
 Date: June 2019
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Jarrah Tree, Sawmills and Sawpit		
Other Name (1)		Chidlow, Glen Forrest, Mahogany Creek, Mt Helena, Mundaring, Parkerville, Sawyers Valley, Woorloo sawmills and sawpits.		
Other Name (2)		King Jarrah		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 3040	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road and State Forest	
Suburb/Town		Mundaring and Sawyers Valley		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
47880				
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		from 1840s		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Source/Details		Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 36. (see also Bibliography)		
Site Type		1303 / 1304		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Sawpit / Sawmill	Present	Reserve	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				
Other Associated Persons		E.G. Lacey, A and T Smith, Sexton Bros, J. McDowell, J. Byfield, A. Forrest.		
Construction Materials :				
Walls				
Roof				
Other				
Modifications				
Condition	good			
Integrity				
High				
Description:				
<p>The large Jarrah tree is located some 500 metres south off the Great Eastern Highway on the western outskirts of the Sawyers Valley townsite. Access is gained by following the pipeline track and turning in behind the power sub-station located (about 100 metres of the highway) and following a bush track south into the forest. Most of the surrounding forest has been heavily cut and the reason this tree has been spared is that the grain is twisted on a 45° angle and therefore affected the tree's commercial viability. The ground around the tree was becoming compacted and so CALM officers constructed a viewing platform up off the ground and around the base of the tree to protect it. The saw pit is just to the east of the 'King' jarrah and is straddled by a large log.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: In the 1840s, the two principle exports from the struggling Swan River Colony were horses and timber. In the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring, pit sawyers responded to the demand for the hardwood <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> by setting up camps in the bush off the York Road, near what is now Sawyers Valley. After April 1875, when work began on the overland telegraph from Adelaide to Perth, the demand for the termite resistant jarrah pushed the value of timber exports to be second only to wool. In the years 1895-1907, 1908, and 1910-15, the value of timber exports exceeded that of wool. In the 1890s, gold discoveries and associated capital works increased the demand for jarrah to be used as building materials, firewood, mine props, road paving, railway sleepers, telephone poles and jetties.</p>				

Supply of timber was increased by the amalgamation of smaller firms and then mechanization of production through the injection of English capital investment. The large scale and intense cutting meant that by the early 1900s very few of the mechanized plants remained. Generally they were shifted to the south-west, primarily around Collie. A brief examination of the activity in some localities serves to illustrate the transitory nature but important long term impact of the timber industry.

Sawyers Valley : Although timber tracks off the York Road were evident by the 1840s, the first scattered settlements of pit sawyers and shingle splitters were located in the Sawyers Valley area. The men tended to live in 'V' huts, a timber framed dirt floored shelter covered with either blackboy spines, reeds or paper bark, and with a mud fireplace or chimney. These huts and sawpits were located in the compacted gravel soils of the valleys. The large jarrah trees on the slopes above were felled and then moved down by jacks, wedges and manpower to rest on bearers above the pit. With one sawyer on top and one or two below, the logs were cut into lengths using hand held two metre saws. Amongst the group of sawyers in this area were ex-convicts Henry Howe, Henry Coles, and Lot Leather. They remained in the area as charcoal burners, providers of firewood for the Eastern Railway, and in Lot Leather's case, food and drink at his Sawyers Valley store and hotel.

For a 20 year period from the 1880s, the small scale sawyers were replaced by steam sawmills, and the first of these was E.G. Lacey's Enterprise Steam Sawmill. From 1st October 1882, he obtained a 14 year lease on 2,880 acres (1,166ha) north of Sawyers Valley, and spent £ 4,000 on equipment.

The mill employed up to 25 men cutting sawn timber, firewood, and timber piles for the Fremantle jetty. Between 1884, and 1888, Lacey licensed sawyers to cut timber from designated Special Timber Areas. In 1888, following Lacey's bankruptcy, the mill was taken over by Alexander Forrest's Gill and Company. Under F.D. Good's management from the mid 1890s, until 1895, it employed up to 70 men cutting up to 180 loads of timber a week. After Alexander Forrest and Joe McDowell amalgamated their interests to form the Gill McDowell Jarrah Company Ltd, they operated the Sawyer's Valley mill until 1899.

In the area, another 30 men were employed in the Gem Saw Mill and the Federation Saw Mill. With the withdrawal of the larger companies the area reverted to small scale sleeper hewing and firewood cutting. From 1919, to 1922, the Perth Firewood Company operated a tramway south-east from Sawyers Valley using mainly Italian and Yugoslav woodcutters. Between 1949, and 1961, using a workforce with some European post war refugees ('displaced persons'), Robert Malcolm-Smith operated a saw mill in an area west of Sawyers Valley. The men and their families originally from the migrant camp at Northam were housed on the site, in small two roomed timber cottages.



*Enterprise Steam Sawmill, Sawyers Valley (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)*

Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) : The first saw mill in what is now the Shire of Mundaring was set up in 1877, by 40 year old farmer Alfred Charles Smith, son of Richard and Mary Smith of Clayton Farm. It was located on Swan Location 754, near Nyaania Creek, and employed 6 or 7 men who cut up to 10 loads per week. Officially called the York Greenmount Sawmill, it was known as Smiths Mill, and the locality took this name until 1915. Before the advent of the Eastern Railway, the logs were cut, seasoned, and taken to Guildford by wagon, and then by river to Perth or Fremantle. When the second section of the Eastern Railway began in March 1882, the contractor James Wright did not use the existing sawmills, such as this one but set up his own at what is now Mt Helena. When Alfred returned to farming in c 1883, his son Thomas built a mud brick house, and operated the mill until the scarcity of local timber led to its closure in c 1900.

Mahogany Creek : The district's second saw mill was E.G. Lacey's Enterprise Sawmill. Set up in early 1881, on Old Mill Gully, near what is now O'Connor Road, it employed 20 men who cut 8 dray loads of 7 inch x 1 inch boards per day. In 1882, when the Eastern Railway by-passed the saw mill, Lacey shifted the equipment to Sawyers Valley, and set up the Enterprise Steam Sawmill. In the mid 1890s, Lacey's mills were taken over by Alexander Forrest's Gill and Company, and under manager F.D. Good, they established a new steam saw mill on Bourkes Gully, near what is now Martin Road. In a day, up to 45 men cut 10 loads of sawn timber. Around 1899, production in the mill eased off and it was abandoned in 1900.

Mt Helena : In April 1882, James Wright, the successful tenderer for the second section of the Eastern Railway, established a sawmill in an area containing large stands of untouched jarrah, on the north side of the proposed route and 3 km north-west of Sawyers Valley. In August 1882, he obtained a 12 month license for the mill which was operated by his partner Edward Keane. Keane's father-in-law Abraham White and later his son Lionel White were mill managers. In 1883, Keane and White purchased the mill, and obtained a 14 year lease from which they cut timber for sleepers and also for Charles Harper's Guildford residence 'Woodbridge'. Timber from this mill was also used in the interior of St Georges Anglican Cathedral, Perth. Residual timber was sold for firewood.

In May 1888, after Lionel White had left for the Yilgarn Goldfields, and Edward Keane was in London trying to raise finance for his troubled Midland Railway, the mill closed and was taken over by the Union Bank. In 1889, Adelaide timber merchant Richard Honey purchased the site, and his manager James Port constructed the new Lion Jarrah Mill. The mill produced dressed floorboards, including some tongue and groove which did not need nails. When Honey died in 1892, the mill was purchased by F.W.C. Forsyth and Richard Hummerston. The mill employed up to 80 men, and when Forsyth moved to Chidlow's Well in April 1896, his share was purchased by Oscar Bernard.

The mill produced jarrah blocks for roads, and before it closed in 1898, and was moved to Collie, it was producing more loads than its closest rival at Sawyers Valley. Before his operation closed in late 1904, Richard Hummerston operated a small mill initially employing four men. At the same time, 3 local contractors were employed cutting firewood for the Perth Iceworks.

In 1905, when Midland Railway land was opened for cutting, two mills opened. They were the Dalgarp Mill employing 27 men, and Dykes Mill, 7 km north-west of Lion Mill. In December 1905, Bunning Brothers, operating as the Perth Jarrah Sawmills, purchased both Hummerston's and Dykes Mills and in June 1906, when they acquired the Dalgarp Mill, they controlled 30,000 acres (912,140 ha) of land. Their mill employed 50 men, and an additional 20 operated as bush fellers. In the post World War One period, the mill mainly supplied sawn timber and firewood. Bunnings closed its Mt Helena operations in 1924, and moved to Collie. This impacted strongly on local employment, and this was reinforced in 1929, when a bushfire destroyed all the remaining timber stacks.

Chidlow : Pit sawyer and ex-convict Henry Howe, who in 1873, worked in the vicinity of Chauncy Spring, is credited with having 1,920 acres (777 ha) set aside for pit sawyers on the northern boundary of Chidlow's Well. Following the opening up of the country by the building of the Eastern railway, this was part of the move in October 1883, to create a Special Timber Area which covered almost the entire area of what is now the Shire of Mundaring. Besides Howe, and fellow sawyer James Markwell, those operating in the Chidlow area included John Symonds of the Oxford Inn, and George and William Sexton who, between 1886 and 1896, operated near Chauncy Gully. During the 1890s, the Sexton Brothers were also associated with timber cutting or mills at Mundaring, Greenmount National Park (John Forrest National Park), and Parkerville. In 1896, when the Millars lease which the Sextons had worked expired, it was taken over by Dunton and Company. From February 1897, upstream from Dunton's mill, McCoy and Oudaille operated the Chidlow's Well Saw Mill to fulfil a Government sleeper contract. The 17 men who worked there felled an average of 25 trees a day

In September 1896, W.C. Forsyth, who had operated at Lion Mill (Mt Helena) from 1893 to April 1896, set up the Helena Saw Mill on Helena Brook, near the junction of what is now Great Eastern Highway and Gorrie Road. This Mill employed 18 men, and until 1899, was run in partnership with John Dunton. The mill became unprofitable and ceased operation around 1903, after which time it was purchased by the Perth Jarrah Timber Company. It was later resumed by the Crown for water catchment. From 1903-6, E.D. Forsyth, nephew of F.W.C. Forsyth, and later secretary of the Greenmount Road Board from 1906-1933, operated the Avonholme Mill. This mill was the last to operate close to Chidlow, and by 1910 all the tall timber except for that on road verges had gone. The timber industry was left to the individual charcoal burners and sleeper and firewood cutters.

Mundaring : In August 1883, Smith and Company, who had won contracts to build the Eastern Railway platforms and some rolling stock, and whose directors included Alexander Forrest and Stephen Henry Parker (after whom Parkerville was named), obtained the rights to 1,920 acres (777 ha) near Guger's Vineyard. For approximately 3 years, the stipulated rent free period, timber was removed from here and cut at their city mill. The first saw mill in the area was that operated by William Sexton, who from c 1890 to 1894, employed 24 men and shipped the timber from the newly created Guger siding. In December 1894, George Shepherdson of the Adelaide Timber Company leased Sexton's mill, and to Sexton's dismay was granted conditional purchase of the land in 1899. On the land, Shepherdson created an orchard and slaughterhouse to supply the nearby Mundaring Weir construction workforce. In the 1930s, Mundaring Sawmills, known locally as Underwoods, was located in town on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), and until the 1950s produced jarrah scantling and orchardist's fruit cases. In the later stages of its operation it was run by Robert Malcolm-Smith, the owner of a saw mill in Sawyers Valley.

Wooroloo : From 1891 to c 1901, close to what became the Wooroloo siding, and on the west bank of White Gum Gully, James Byfield operated a sawmill which was managed by his eldest brother Edward. They employed 16 men and 14 horses to produce 10 loads of sawn timber daily for use in York and Northam.

Parkerville : In c 1895, on crown leases north of the Eastern Railway, James McDowell established a steam sawmill close to the Parkerville railway station. Before it closed in 1897, the daily output of the 30 men and 24 horses was up to 10 loads. Soon afterwards, McDowell's concession was worked by Adams and Dowie, who had no mill, but supplied sleepers and firewood for Perth. The other original timber concession around Parkerville was first obtained by Alexander Forrest's Gill and Company, and was purchased by William Sexton in August 1895. It was located on the left bank of a tributary of the Jane Brook, about 1km north of the Parkerville station, and employed 33 men with an average daily output of 7 loads. It closed about 1900, and in 1903, the area was purchased by the Anglican Order of the Sisters of the Church for what became Parkerville Children's Home. Individual timber cutters such as Charles Hebb, who married widow Alice Ottey of the Railway Tavern (later the Parkerville Hotel), still operated in the area. They provided firewood and telegraph poles.

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

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance

The large jarrah tree and saw pit are *important historically as a monument* to the forest/timber industry that established the hills communities and the early days of the colony. It has *very high social, historic and aesthetic significance* for the Shire and the State as an illustration close to the city of what the early timber industry demanded of its workers. The size and scale of the tree has *landscape significance* and the potential to raise community awareness of the importance of our native forests environmentally and historically, illustrating the magnitude of what both the trees and the original forest must have been.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The 'King' Jarrah and saw pit require the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place*. The Department of Environment and Conservation should continue its present policy to allow public accessible in a sensitive way, without threatening the life of the tree. Interpretive material about the forest, jarrah trees and the timber industry could be displayed nearby to assist in an understanding of the significance of what the tree represents.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 36-45, 60-66, 77-95, 99-108, 112-115, 126, 129, 138, 151-60, 225, 239, 245-6, 268, 282.; Watson, Lindsay. *The Railway History of Midland Junction*, pp. 104-8.; Crowley, F. *Australia's Western Third*. pp. 21, 62-3, 73, 139, 173. MHHS Files- on localities mentioned above, and Hebb, Patrick. 'Parkerville History, 1896-1919', as told to Norman Ross, Falls Rd Parkerville, 1950; CALM Mundaring, information and pamphlets.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	26283, 16616 and 4374

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*View of base of the 'King' Jarrah tree with saw pit beyond (October 1995)
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 77



Photo: Old School House Sawyers Valley - looking from east.
 Date: August 2023
 Source: Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Sawyers Valley School		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	235	Street Name	Sawyers Road	
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1897		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 105		
Site Type		0302 / 0303		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :					
Original	School Quarters	Present	Pre Primary	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials :					
Walls	painting weatherboard				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other	timber veranda				
Modifications	alterations to convert from headmaster's house to pre-school centre.				
Condition	very good				
Integrity					
High - however, alterations to pre-school have modified its form although these would be reversible.					
Description:					
<p>The old weatherboard headmaster's house at Sawyers Valley School appears to have been built in two stages with a presumably older two room cottage with rear leanto at the back to which another two rooms and veranda have been added to the front (south). The two adjoining structures are expressed in the parallel pitched corrugated iron roof ridges running across the rooms (east west) and which results in two gable ends on each side and a box gutter between the two. There is a brick chimney on the centre of the east end gable of the rear element. The timber windows are tall, double hung, with four or eight pane configuration and a panelled front door opening onto the verandah. The veranda is an extension of the main roof with timber floor set up on stumps half a metre or so above ground level and surrounded by a "criss-cross" balustrade.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: In the 1880s, with the advent of the Eastern Railway and Edmund Lacey's Enterprise Steam Sawmill, population increases in the Sawyers Valley area, warranted a school for local children. In 1884, Lacey erected a timber building on 4 acres of land halfway between his mill and White's Mill. White's Mill was later Lion Mill, and then from March 1924, became Mt. Helena. By 1887, there were 29 fee paying students at Sawyers Valley School. In 1890, the school operated part-time, sharing a teacher with Lion Mill. This situation continued until May 1893, when, following numerous complaints from teacher Miss Alice Dewar about the state of the room and equipment, the Sawyers Valley School closed and children from there attended Lion Mill School.</p> <p>In 1895, the Sawyers Valley School resumed in temporary accommodation. By November 1897, when Surveyor J.T.H. Goodwin completed his survey of the Sawyers Valley townsite, Lot 43 was shown to contain a timber weatherboard and iron-roofed schoolroom, 29ft x 35ft, and nearby, a similarly constructed teacher's house, 37ft x 39ft. The first headmaster to occupy the house was Alfred Hatfield. As was often the case, school teachers took an active role in the local community. A.C. Armstrong, Headmaster 1904-1913, was involved with the local Progress Association, sporting groups and the Horticultural and Industrial Society.</p> <p>Today, the only original building at the Sawyer's Valley Primary School site is the former Headmaster's house, now used as a pre-school, and which is thought to be one of the oldest surviving school buildings in the Shire.</p>					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	2
Statement of Significance	
<p>The Sawyer's Valley Headmaster's house has <i>very high social and historic significance</i> as possibly one of the oldest school quarters remaining in the Shire and as a typical example of a headmaster's house at the turn of the century.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The Sawyer's Valley Headmaster's house requires the <i>highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place</i> for future generations. Care should be taken to ensure that modifications are reversible and do not take away the original residential character of the place. A display of interpretive material and or plaque identifying the significance of the place is also recommended.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 83, 105-7; MHHS File 'Sawyers Valley'	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8559

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Sawyers Valley School 1920s
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)*



*Old School House Sawyers Valley - looking from east, July 1995.
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 78



Photo: North elevation of main house
 Date: 21 April 2024
 Source: Jeff Murray, MHHS.

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Phillips House	
Other Name (1)		Ingram House	
Other Name (2)		Mahogany Creek Post Office	
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	3600	Street Name	Phillips Road
Suburb/Town		Mahogany Creek	
Other Locational descriptor			
GPS		Latitude	-31.906768 Longitude 116.138681
Land Description:			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	2	Diagram 69004	1711/976
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		early 1900s	
Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details		Elliot I. ibid. p. 153.	
Site Type		Individual Building or Group	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Residence	Present	Residence
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		William Phillips, Ingram Family	
Construction Materials:			
Walls	Granite		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
Modifications	New roof dormer 1980s		
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
<p>The place is not clearly visible from the street so it is not possible to provide a detailed description or determine the condition of the place.</p> <p>From the available information the residence is a square plan form with encircling verandahs on a sloping site creating an elevated verandah overlooking the view to Phillips Road. The verandah roofs are broken pitch extensions of the symmetrical hipped main roof supported on decorative posts with a simple timber balustrade. The foundations are random rubble stone, likely granite.</p> <p>The place is a well-built cottage constructed from random rubble stone (granite) with brick quoins to door openings and the corners of the cottage. Doorways are pairs of french windows.</p> <p>The corrugated sheet metal roof features a shallow pitched dormer insert on one face that is clad in fibre cement sheeting.</p> <p>The mature plantings around the residence contribute to the aesthetic value of the setting.</p>			
History of Place / Site:			
<p>William Phillips, a Perth contractor was the first operator of granite quarries in the Mahogany Creek area. William and his wife Ellen lived in Mary Street Perth but at least from the early 1920s the couple owned this lot and ones adjacent. The ownership of this property is likely the reason for the name of the residence and the road name on which it is located. It is not clear when the residence was built as the Rates Books do not clearly identify a dwelling on the site.</p> <p>From c.1900, Phillips' quarries extended for a large area east, west and south of the old Mahogany Creek siding. Granite from the nearby "Flat Rock" quarry, was used for the G.P.O. which was built in Forrest Place, Perth between 1914 and 1923.</p>			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Phillips' quarry manager, Edward Walter George Ingram (1875-1955) and his wife Lillian Leah Coppin (1878-1968) and their two children were living in Mahogany Creek from at least 1910. It is not known if they were living in these premises at that time however they lived at this residence for the majority of their married life. Lillian operated the post office from the premises. This was continued for another 14 years by her daughter-in-law Peg Ingram until the postal facilities were moved to the local store. From c1935, the property was transferred from the ownership of William Phillips to Edward Ingram.

Edward's son George is thought to have operated a blacksmith from the building closest to the road. This building is no longer part of this property and has been extensively modified.

Aerial photographs indicate that the dormer in the roof was installed in the late 1980s. Since that time the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a Federation Bungalow style executed in granite and corrugated metal sheeting and added to in a sympathetic manner.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Ingram family who lived in the house and William Phillips who the operator of the first granite quarry in the district.
- The place has historic value as the post office for the district managed by members of the Ingram family.
- The place has historic value for its association with Professional men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* p. 153;
MHHS file "Mahogany Creek, *Sunday Times Homes Guide*, 12th July 1992;
The West Australian, 10th February 1993, p. 83, and Maureen Tie;
Molyneux, I. *Looking around Perth: a guide to the architecture of Perth and the surrounding towns*, (Perth: RAlA 1981) pp. 48-49.
Dr Fiona Bush MHHS additional research, 2024.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

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

Additional view from the public realm. April 2024 (Source MHHS)



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 79



Photo: North elevation
 Date: April 2024
 Source: Mundaring & Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		John Byfield's House (fmr)	
Other Name (1)		Residence, 220 O'Connor Road	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	220	Street Name	O'Connor Road
Suburb/Town		Mahogany Creek	
Other Locational descriptor			
GPS	Latitude	-31.912523	Longitude 116.134475
Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	3	Diagram 72158	1779/53
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		c 1885-1890	
Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details		Current owner	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Site Type		Individual Building or Group	
Architectural Style		Victorian Georgian	
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Residence	Present	Residence Other
Architect/Designer (1)		Edward Byfield	
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		John and Mary Byfield	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	Mud brick	Brick	
Roof	CGI		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
Moderate		High	
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
<p>The original portion of this residence consists of a simple rectangular plan form cottage with a verandah across the front elevation. The roof is pitched and continues as the verandah roof supported on simple square timber posts.</p> <p>As far as can be determined the windows are 2 over 2 casement style placed at regular intervals.</p> <p>A timber picket fence is located on the front property boundary, enclosing a landscaped garden including mature trees.</p>			
History of Place / Site:			
<p>According to the owner in 1995, the original two room mud brick house was built by Edward Byfield for his brother John between 1885 and 1890.</p> <p>This house for John and Mary Byfield, was built after brothers John, William, James and Thomas Byfield sold their interests in Mahogany Inn to Northam identity George Throssell.</p> <p>In the late 1870s, John was also involved in the Wooroloo area, in a vineyard called 'Rahine' and later 'Brooklyn'.</p> <p>Aerial photographs from the mid 20th century indicate that a large addition was constructed to the southern elevation in the early 1990s, and another large addition to the western elevation in the late 1990s. Since that time there has no major changes to the form or extent of the residence.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Peopling WA: Demographic Development. Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life	
Significance category		Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance

- The original portion of this residence has aesthetic value as a good example of a Victorian Georgian style executed in mud brick and corrugated metal sheeting.
- The place has historic value for its association with the Byfield family who were early settlers in the Mahogany Creek region.
- The place has historic value for its association with working men and their families who settled in the district and demonstrates the typical scale and form of homes they occupied.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* p. 150, 267-8.
Letter from owner, May 1995.
MHHS Files- Byfield Family.

Listing:

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



North elevation of house, August 1995. (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 80



Photo: View of the front of the House
 Date: 15 April 2024
 Source: Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Draper's Cottage (fmr)			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street No.	355	Street Name	Devon Place		
Suburb/Town		Parkerville			
Other Locational descriptor					
GPS	Latitude	-31.898450	Longitude	116.135930	
Land Description					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio		
-----	14	Diagram 45914	1367/974		
DESCRIPTION:					
Construction Date (1)		1885-1900			
Construction Date (2)					
Source/Details		MHHS, Dr Fiona Bush			
Site Type		Individual Building or Group			
Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Coach House	Present	Residence	Other	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Stephen Henry Parker Mabel and Thomas Draper	
Construction Materials			
Walls	Timber weatherboard		
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other	Brick chimneys		
Modifications			
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
Description:			

Physical Evidence:

This simple timber framed cottage has a rectangular plan form with a hipped roof and verandahs encircling the majority of the building. The verandah roof is formed from the extension of the roof which is supported on simple timber posts and the balustrade between these posts are regularly spaced vertical timber balusters.

The walls are clad with painted weatherboard and the roof is corrugated metal sheeting with two brick chimneys perforating the roof.

Access to the cottage is via steps to the verandah. The doors and windows appear to be timber framed and demonstrate a range of styles.

The lot is heavily wooded with natural bushland and some areas of cleared gravel.

History of Place / Site:

From the readily available research this place has a close relationship with Mahogany Inn located almost immediately south on the other side of Great Eastern Highway.

The Mahogany Inn (Prince of Wales Inn) was acquired by Supreme Court Judge Stephen Parker in 1884. Stephen Parker married Amey Leake in 1872 and they had fourteen children, and the family apparently used the place as a holiday residence. Parker owned a large parcel of land across both sides of the current Great Eastern Highway as seen by the 1913 Real Estate Plan for Mahogany Creek.

Stephen and Amey's second daughter, Mabel Constance (1875 - 1931) married Thomas Percy Draper, a lawyer, politician and judge on 15 July 1894. He and Mabel had 6 children and lived at 8 King's Park Road, Perth.

Stephen and Amey's fourth daughter Hilda Amey (1879 - 1966) married Lawrence Barrington Amberton Craven in 1901. He is listed in the postal directories as a judge's associate.

Stephen Parker apparently gifted the Mahogany Inn to Lawrence and Hilda in 1901. They are constantly listed in the postal directories as living in Mahogany Creek and Lawrence's occupation is given as an orchardist. When Hilda appears in the newspapers' social news it always states that she is from Mahogany Creek.

It is probable that the land with the subject property was given by Stephen Parker to his daughter Mable and the Drapers built a holiday house there after their marriage in 1894, just across the road from her sister Hilda's home at the Mahogany Inn.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

The Drapers were using the place until c1920 but it is unknown if Thomas Draper retained the property after Mabel's death in 1931.

Information from the current residents and supported by the aerial photographs was that the place has servants quarters and stables close to the cottage which is consistent with the requirements of an affluent family.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Significance category	Category 2 – Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality

Statement of Significance

- The Draper House (fmr) and the associated Maid's Cottage have aesthetic value as a demonstration of the type of holiday home built for affluent families in the late 19th and early 20th century. The place has generous proportions and includes quarters for servants.
- The Maid's Cottage is a rare surviving example of servant's quarters from the late 19th or early 20th century, in proximity to the main residence.
- The Draper House (fmr) has historic value for its association with the development of Parkerville, and the greater hills district, as a place for holiday homes for the Perth elite.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 152.; MHHS, Maureen Tie. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Dr Fiona Bush, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Additional photographs of the residence, 15 April 2024. (Source Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.)



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Site of the former stables, April 2024.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Maids Cottage.

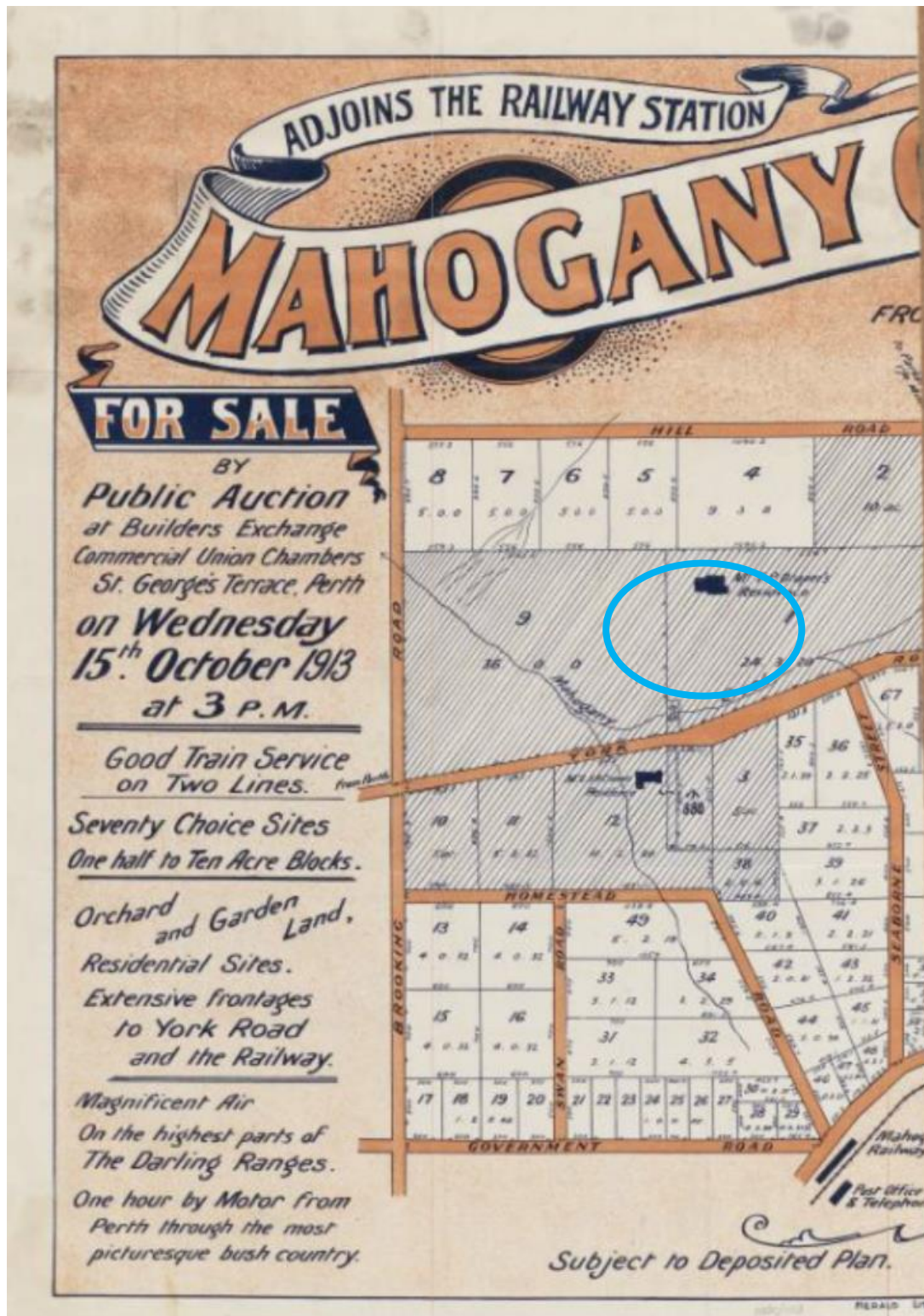


Maid's Cottage.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Aerial photograph showing the property 1965 (Source: Landgate)



Real Estate Plan 1913 showing Mr T.P. Draper's Residence (subject property).
Source Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 81



Photo: Front (north) elevation
 Date: 2010
 Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karen Jackson

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Old Mahogany Inn		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	4260	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town		Mahogany Creek		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		from 1839		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 147-148	
Site Type		0506	
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Inn	Present	Inn / Restaurant Other
Architect/Designer (1)			
Other Associated Persons		Habgoods, Edward and Jane Byfield, John Symonds, G. Throssell, S.H.Parker, Craven Smith-Milne, Tuckfields, Barnacles, Conway	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	rendered stone	rendered brick	
Roof	corrugated iron	shingles	
Other			
Modifications	Various alterations and additions including recent reception and accommodation units		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
high - although the additions at the rear obscure the original fabric which is still largely intact.			
Description:			
<p>The Mahogany Inn sits on the south side of the Great Eastern Highway in spacious, simply laid out gardens. Some of the large trees on the site feature in early paintings and photographs of the property and therefore add to its setting and probably its significance.</p> <p>The original barracks, and later the inn, are still visible and identifiable from the front of the property. The building's <i>Colonial Georgian</i> character is reflected in the low, red painted corrugated iron, hipped roof and the 'whitewashed' rendered stone walls with narrow, vertical windows. Across the front the long veranda (supported on backward leaning timber columns) terminates at each end against parapet walls on the leanto wings down the sides of the old inn. All the recent buildings have been incorporated at the rear so that on the whole the appearance of the front of the building is much as it has been for over a hundred and fifty years.</p> <p>The new buildings provide restaurant, function and reception room facilities catering for up to 120 guests attached across the rear of the original building and twelve accommodation units further up the sloping site to the east. Whilst the additions are of unmistakably recent origins, they do confuse the transition internally between the old and new elements. More clearly defined separation would identify the significance of the original fabric. The additions were well intentioned for their time (in the 1970's) in trying to create "old world charm"; however, today they have the urbane, white render and heavy timber appearance of 'Spanish' and 'Swiss' style project housing of the period. The dark interiors of the new reception and function rooms are decorated with a collection of early farming implements and lifestyle artefacts that provide useful interpretive information but not in any apparent specific context.</p>			

The old Mahogany Inn building itself is in sound but susceptible condition and construction of the new reception facilities has taken away the pressure of constant use. This has added considerably to the survival of the original fabric which is largely intact. The original rooms on the ground floor are now only used for small private functions in either the dining room or bar. The low, leanto eastern wing, is set up for display and viewing with old furniture and artefacts of earlier periods. Upstairs the two attic rooms are closed from public access because of their deteriorating condition particularly to the very low ceilings and walls of wattle or tea tree lathing with mud/horse hair plaster. Previously these rooms were also available for viewing and old furniture and memorabilia is still in place.

History of Place / Site:

The first permanent building to be established at the site known as Mahogany Inn, was a granite barracks, with separate kitchen and store, to house patrols for the protection of travellers on the Guildford to York road. The site was also convenient to a road which branched off to Northam. Established in 1839, the Mahogany Creek Barracks were abandoned in September 1841, and in November 1842, Perth merchants William and Robert Habgood purchased 320 acres (100 ha) of land surrounding the former barracks, setting up a "Road-side House".

In July 1843, Edward Byfield obtained a license to cut timber on 640 acres (259 ha) on land 2.4 kms west of Habgoods. After his 12 month lease expired, Edward and his wife Jane (nee Coates), leased Habgood's property instead and in January 1845, they were granted a public house license for the "Prince of Wales". Improvements and additions followed, and eventually Byfield purchased the property. In 1845, he operated a toll gate at the Inn to provide funds for the maintenance of the York Road. Under different operators, this system persisted until 1851, when the convict labour-force arrived in Western Australia. As well as operating the Inn, Byfield supplemented his income with timber cutting and in 1860, a road maintenance contract. In 1863, the Inn was the scene of the escape of convict murderer John Thomas. After Byfield died in 1863, his widow Jane married James Gregory and he held the license until Jane's death in 1871, when her sons removed him.

In 1872, the Inn became unlicensed. Later, in 1873, Jane Byfield's brother William Coates, who had run an Inn on the Northam road, re-licensed the Mahogany Creek Inn. Ben and Ada Kenworthy leased it from 1875 to 1877 when Henry Coppin took over until December 1880, when he did not re-new the license. It was about this time that the Byfield boys sold out to Northam identity George Throssell (later Premier of Western Australia from February to May of 1901). In the early 1880's, Throssell unsuccessfully attempted to auction the Inn. The failure to sell was probably because of an anticipated down turn in York Road patronage with the building of the Eastern Railway.

In April 1881, following Coppin's departure, the Inn was re-opened as the "Oxford Inn", by John Symonds from "Tipperary", York. He operated at Mahogany Creek until December 1883, when he re-located to the newly developed townsite of Chidlow's Well, taking the name Oxford Inn to his new premise there. During Symond's time at Mahogany Creek, the Inn benefited from settlement in the area associated with Charles Byfield's orchard, E.G. Lacey's Enterprise Sawmills, and ironically, the patronage of men engaged on the construction of the Eastern Railway. The latter proved to be a mixed blessing for Symonds when in August 1882, he needed help from the Guildford Police to control a near riot.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Following Symond's departure, the Mahogany Inn was never re-licensed and George Throssell sold it to fellow parliamentarian, responsible government advocate, property speculator and Perth barrister Stephen Henry Parker, whose family had farming interests at York. Parker, after whom Parkerville is named, had an illustrious public career as Mayor of the Perth City Council, Member of the Legislative Council, QC and Chief Justice (1906-13). Following his defeat in 1901, by Sir John Forrest for the position of Premier, he became Colonial Secretary in Forrest's government.

The house at Mahogany Creek was used as a weekender by Parker and his family. After her marriage in 1900, S.H. Parker gave the house to his daughter, Mrs. Craven Smith-Milnes. The Cravens are said to have organized dances for soldiers during World War I and operated a chapel in the premises. They left in 1929, and the house was empty during the depression.

From c. 1936 until at least World War II, it operated as a guest house and tearooms; however, by the 1960's it was in a decrepit state. Restoration was undertaken by the Tuckfields and by November 1962, it was opened as a museum. The museum concept was continued by the subsequent owners Robert and Isabelle Barnacle. In the early 1970's, an attempt to obtain a tavern license was rejected, and by June 1974, the Shire of Mundaring was reported as having ensured the preservation of the historic Inn.

In June 1975, Noel and Willy Conway purchased the property and made substantial alterations to the back of the house and the original kitchens. Since then, the Mahogany Inn has operated as a reception centre and several buildings have been added to the site, in close proximity to the original Inn.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

The Old Mahogany Inn has *very high aesthetic, social and historic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the State. The location and setting have identifiable *landmark qualities* which add to its aesthetic significance. The role the inn has played, along the route leading to the early agricultural and development areas of the State, has important social and historic significance together with high *authenticity* and *representativeness* of the place. Associations with local identities such as the Byfields, and important State figures of the day, such as the Chief Justice S.H. Parker, further adds to the significance of the place.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

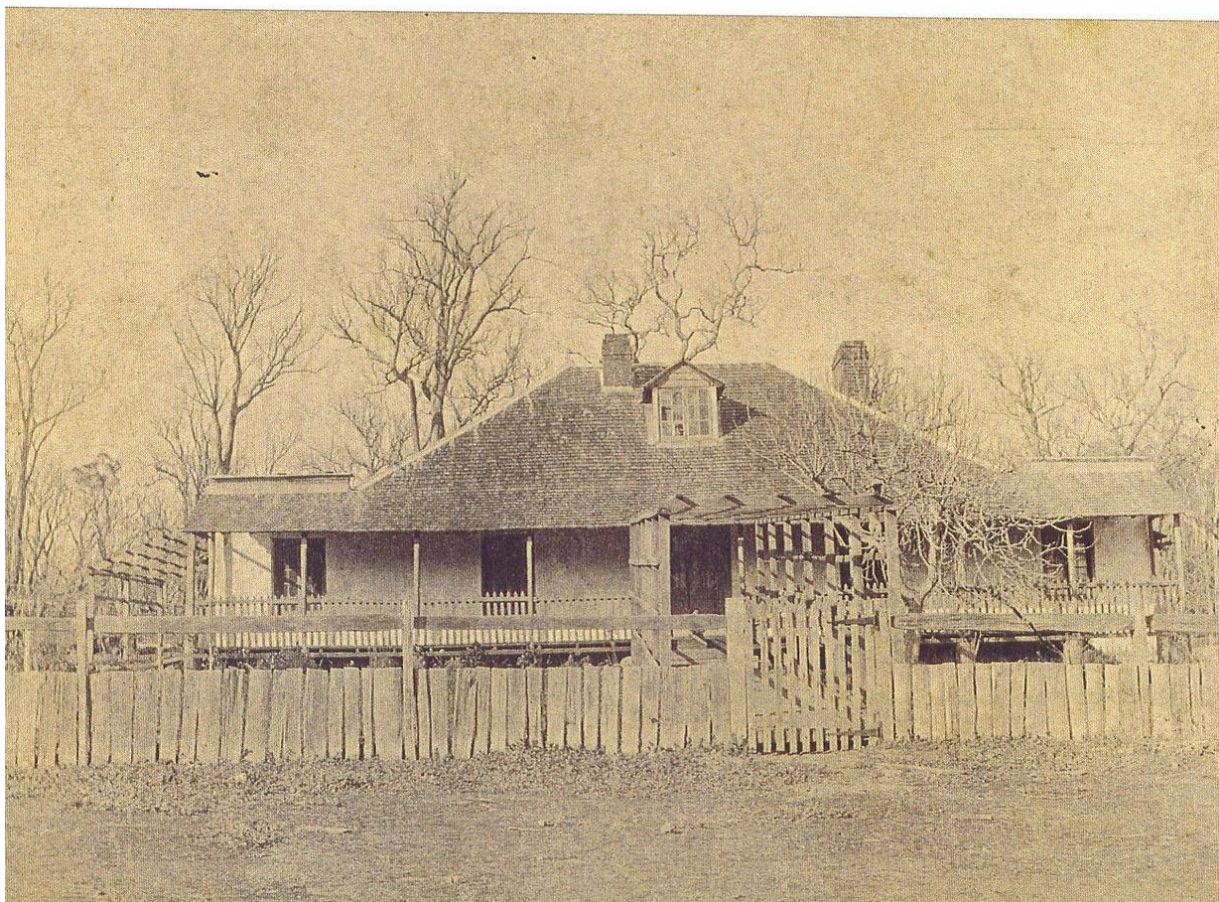
The Old Mahogany Inn requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Investigation should be made to identify mechanisms under the Heritage Act and other funding bodies that will ensure the original fabric of the building is conserved for future generations. To this end it is recommended that Conservation and Management Plans are undertaken which also assess the significance of the surrounding landscape elements. Listing of the place may assist in qualifying it for grants or assistance to carry out Conservation Plans, urgent works or restoration.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

At an appropriate time, the owners should be encouraged to establish more clearly defined separation between the original building and the later additions. Interpretive material and existing memorabilia should be displayed in a more informative manner that demonstrates the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
	Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 22-26, 29-36, 39-41, 44-45, 148-152, 245; Baker, H.W., <i>The Early Days of Mahogany Creek</i> ; Conway, Noel and Willy, <i>The Old Mahogany Inn Museum and Tearooms</i> , Stannage, C.T., <i>The People of Perth (PCC Perth 1979)</i> ; pp. 222-224., MHHS files "Mahogany Creek", "Old York Road".
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	1693



Mahogany Inn 1902 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*View of front of the Old Mahogany Inn facing Highway, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 82



Photo: Residence
 Date: December 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Tamblyn Homestead		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	2475	Street Name	Stoneville Road	
Suburb/Town		Stoneville		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		before 1927		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		<i>Swan Express, 23rd December 1927.</i>		
Site Type		0101		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Residence	Present	Residence
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		James Dowie, Edwin Tamblyn	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	laterite stone		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	good		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			
<p>Tamblyn House is well located back off the road amongst large pine trees and eucalypts. The substantial, <i>Federation/Art nouveau</i> period house, has high laterite stone walls with a gable end to the front that terminates the front veranda that wraps around from the south side.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: Before it was purchased by Cornish born mining engineer Edwin Tamblyn, this property was owned by the Dowie brothers, who, from c 1896, operated a timber business in the area. The Dowies had taken over the timber concessions and private siding of James McDowell. Later the siding became known as Dowies siding and from July 1905, as Stoneville, after the Chief Justice Edward Albert Stone. The Dowie brothers lived in a weatherboard cottage they had transported from Kalgoorlie and which has recently been demolished. James Esson Dowie was an inaugural member of the Greenmount Road Board, serving from 1903-1908.</p> <p>The first house which Edwin Tamblyn built on the property was a small cottage which he used as a weekend retreat for the family who lived in Bassendean. All that remains of this house is the chimney and fireplace. The present house was built by the Bassendean builder Hyde, using a stonemason named Bailey who was brought from England to work on the 1913 William Tanner designed Guildford Grammar School Chapel. Tamblyn's house, built of local stone, took 3 years to complete, and features leadlight which originally cost 1shilling 3pence a foot. In December 1927, Tamblyn's daughter Mary is mentioned in the local paper as having a prize winning essay in the end of year Arts and Crafts exhibition. Fruit from the extensive orchard was sent by train in wooden cases to the Eastern Goldfields. Although Edwin died soon after the house was completed, the family continued to live there until the early 1960s. During the depression Mrs Tamblyn was considered a 'soft touch' for the unemployed who came looking for work.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; People and Events.	
Significance category		2	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance	
Tamblyn House has <i>high aesthetic, social and historic significance</i> for the Stoneville community and the Shire of Mundaring.	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Tamblyn House should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 255, 256, 281.; <i>Swan Express</i> , 23rd December 1927. Letter from current owner 17th May 1995, containing information from Jessie and Mary Tamblyn.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8560



Front, east elevation (January 1996) (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 83



Photo: John Forrest National Park (view west from Hovea Falls)
 Date: June 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		John Forrest National Park		
Other Name (1)		Greenmount National Park		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 11664	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town		Greenmount		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1898		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot. p. 239.		
Site Type		16		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Forestry / Grazing	Present	National Park
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Mc Glew, Sexton, Priest, John Forrest, Surveyor Gen. Johnston	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	stone	weather-board	
Roof	corrugated iron where applicable		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	good		
Integrity			
very high			
Description:			

Physical Description:

The John Forrest National Park is located on the escarpment to the north of Greenmount Hill and the Great Eastern Highway. The Jane Brook flows through the heavily treed park providing a focus for the public areas and picnic activities of the park. Whilst being set aside as a National Park to protect the natural beauty of the area, the man made features are also a focus for attention. These include the railway reserves which now provide an accessible and easy grade walk trail / bridle trail through the park. Major elements of the rail reserves include the Swan View Tunnel to the west and the concrete and steel bridge over the Jane Brook at the main picnic area. Three timber trestle bridges remain but were buried to stabilise them. Other man made features include elements remaining from the work carried out by the labour camps of the depression years. These comprise stone and timber structures such as car-parks, paths and terraces with stone retaining walls, built up garden beds, picnic and shade shelters (originally with blackboy thatched roofs), bridges and a weir damming the Jane brook to provide a swimming pool. The use of local materials has resulted in sensitively integrated work that impacts very sympathetically on their surroundings and has mellowed very well with the natural environment over the years. There is however a need for considerable maintenance on many of the structures. Other substantial buildings are located off the main car-park at the picnic area and consist of the painted weather-board and corrugated iron tea rooms, and brick tavern. In addition, there are some staff houses. Some buildings have had various alterations and additions carried out over the years and would benefit by modifications to better integrate the various elements.

History of Place / Site:

The first owner of Swan Location 15, part of which forms the area now known as John Forrest National Park, was absentee landlord Sir James Hume. Neither he nor subsequent owner Richard Lewis had improved the area enough by the 1840s to prevent it reverting to the Crown. Except for bush camps of sawyers and ex-convicts, the area remained relatively unknown until the early 1890s, when two events, both connected to the Chief Engineer's office, opened up the area.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

The first event related to attempts by the Chief Engineer, C.Y. O'Connor to reduce the cost and lessen the steep, dangerous grades of the original Eastern Railway via Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest). In 1893, the new route was chosen and it followed the course of the Jane Brook. Because of a misunderstanding about the names of the watercourses, it was known as the Mahogany Creek Deviation. In June 1896, soon after the line opened for passenger trains, a man and eight horses died when a train left the rails in the Park after a coupling fracture at the Lion Mill (Mt Helena) Station.

The second event which affected the area was related to water supply. One of the contractors on the deviation, William Hedges, alerted the Premier John Forrest and O'Connor to the possible use for water catchment of the steeper sections of Swan Location 1160 he had purchased from Sam Viveash.

At the time O'Connor was looking for a reservoir site for the Coolgardie Water Supply Scheme. Hedges site proved too small for what was required, but it was set aside for water conservation and in March 1896, Surveyor General H.F. Johnston prohibited further sale of crown land in the area.

From 1885 to 1895, Crown land in the area south of the Jane Brook was leased to George Smith of Clayton Farm, and his nephew Thomas of Smiths Mill. They grazed their horses and bullocks in a paddock known as 'The Glen'. Thomas may have used timber illegally cut from the nearby forest in his mill. When W.H. McGlew took over the lease in 1896, he cleared the area and sank and stone lined the 'Dream Well' for his dairy herd. Despite these grazing rights being cancelled in c 1900, McGlew continued to use 'The Glen' up to c 1920. In 1896, about the same time as McGlew leased 'The Glen', Smiths Mill carpenter William Priest managed to obtain a 10 acre (4 ha) orchard block 1.5 kms south-east of the Swan View Tunnel. Freehold title was granted to Priest in 1900, by which time he had cleared the block, built a house and planted fruit trees. His house and orchard were destroyed by fire soon after their resumption in 1928. In 1895, Crown land north of the Jane Brook was granted to William Sexton, and by 1900 he had removed the prime timber to his Parkerville sawmill.

The first serious protection for the area came in December 1898. Instead of allowing it to be sub divided, Surveyor General Johnston set aside 3 200 acres (1 295 ha) of Crown land (excluding Priest's land) for a temporary parkland. This temporary reservation was made permanent on 30th November 1900, when it was declared an "A" Class reserve. In reality, the park was still used for grazing, timber cutting and game shooting, and the absence of a park railway station discouraged visits from those without a vehicle. The appointment of William Priest as caretaker was an attempt to protect the park's flora and fauna. Before it assumed control of the National Park in 1915, Greenmount Road Board lobbied unsuccessfully to allow the sub division of the York road frontage. The Greenmount Road Board had carried out very little in the way of 'improvements' to the park, and in 1928, the management of the park passed to the two man State Gardens Board. In 1929, the Greenmount National Park by-laws came into being.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Greenmount National Park took on many aspects of its present appearance as a result of the Depression of 1929-1933. It was the State Gardens Board and the labour force available from the unemployed in camps at Blackboy Hill and Hovea which transformed the Park's appearance and increased its popularity. The works included the construction of a scenic road through the Park, the damming of the Jane Brook to create a swimming pool and weir, car parking, terracing paths bridges and the distinctive timber and blackboy thatched picnic shelters. In addition, the 560 or so men at Hovea were employed cutting firewood which was distributed free to the unemployed. The Park was opened to the general public in 1932, and by 1939, 800 trees and shrubs had been planted. In the 1930s in response to increased usage of the Park, Caisley's Darlington Bus Service dropped bush walkers off at the National Park entrance opposite Darlington Road. In 1936, a shelter shed for people on the weekend train services was built at the newly created National Park stop on the Eastern Railway.

The post war period saw further development with the completion of a tearooms whose stone foundations were quarried from 'The Glen'. In 1947, to honour the state's first premier and supporter of the park, it was renamed John Forrest National Park. To augment the Park's water supply, two additional dams were built, one of which was on Glen Brook, south of the swimming pool. In 1951, the Mahogany Creek Dam briefly held the state's first introduced platypus and in 1962, it flooded, inundating McGlew's former cow paddocks. In 1978, a tavern / restaurant was built near the main car park area. Today, the 2 500 ha site, which includes the Swan View Tunnel, is administered by the Department of Environment and Conservation (formerly known as CALM).

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

The John Forrest National Park has *very high historic, aesthetic, social and scientific significance* for the State and the Shire of Mundaring.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The John Forrest National Park and many of its built structures require the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place*. It is strongly recommended that a conservation plan, in consultation with the John Forrest Park Management Plan, be carried out on the built environment in the park to guide management and maintenance of the facilities. A display of interpretive material would assist in an understanding of the heritage significance of the place for visitors.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 201, 231, 233-242.; MHHS; Department of Conservation and Land Management *John Forrest National Park Management Plan, 1994-2004* (Perth: the department 1994); Letter from Eric Leighton of Greenmount 18th July 1996.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	8561



*National Park stop on the Eastern Railway (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00564)*



*Looking east to pool and dam near main picnic area, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 84



Photo: Western entrance of tunnel
 Date: 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Swan View Tunnel		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 10159	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway (Eastern Railway Reserve)	
Suburb/Town		Hovea		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1895		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 225		
Site Type		0719		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Railway Tunnel	Present	Reserve /Heritage Trail	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Charles Yelverton O'Connor			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials :					
Walls	stone (granite) and brick				
Roof	brick vault				
Other					
Modifications	railway lines removed				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
very high					
Description:					
<p>The Swan View Tunnel is set into the side of the hill in John Forrest National Park and is easily accessed along the old rail reserve approximately one kilometre in from Pechey Road. It can also be reached along the rail reserve from the park side. The tunnel was hewn out of the granite rock forming the hill and lined with granite stone to a height of approximately two metres supporting a brick barrel vault above. The external entrances of the tunnel are faced with stone and a voussoir at the top is inscribed with the date 1895. Railway lines and sleepers along the floor of the tunnel, and cables clipped to the walls have been removed, although some indicative fixings remain. Although able to be walked through, to imagine the experience of train travellers of the day, the tunnel is somewhat hazardous due to old debris strewn about and rubbish thrown in by vandals.</p>					
<p>History of Place / Site: The 340 metre long Swan View Tunnel was built as part of Adelaide firm Smeaton and Hedges' £47 608/19/- contract to construct the so-called 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' to the original Eastern Railway route. After the Eastern Railway to York opened in June 1885, problems with gradients of 1 in 30, sharp curves and a series of accidents on the route via Mundaring, prompted a search for an alternative. Another motivating factor was Chief Engineer Charles Yelverton O'Connor's desire to reduce the cost of the State Railway Service. After a comparative study of the Avon and Helena Valleys, and Jane Brook, the latter was chosen and tenders called in 1893. The name 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' arose from confusion between the exact location of the Jane Brook and its tributary, the Mahogany Creek.</p>					
<p>Construction work, with the main camp situated below the proposed tunnel, began in February 1894; however, as with the original Mundaring route, problems of rock instability and clay seams delayed work schedules. Rock falls and instability also occurred in the construction of the tunnel, and the interior walls had to be lined with masonry and an arched ceiling made of brick. To form the tunnel, shafts were simultaneously drilled from both sides and met exactly on 18th April 1895. The eastern end has the date 1895 on the masonry, but the official opening of the line was on the 22nd February 1896.</p>					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

The tunnel is a unique construction in the Western Australian Railway system, but its design without ventilation, caused problems for train crews on the eastern or uphill journey. Despite a series of serious accidents in 1903 and 1914, and pressure from train crews and the *Swan Express* newspaper, it took a death in November 1942, before an open cutting for east-bound traffic was finished in November 1945. In the interests of safety, a 16 strand electrified fence was constructed on some of the cuttings near the Tunnel, to warn of any rock falls. The alarm would sound in the Swan View Station, and it was the Station-master's responsibility to respond.

The Swan View tunnel continued to be used for west-bound trains until this final section of the Eastern Railway closed in February 1966. After the railway was no longer used for trains, the tunnel was used as a seismic survey station (1970s) and to house the standard surveyor's chain previously located in the basement of the former Treasury buildings in Perth. Now part of the Railway Reserve's Heritage Trail, the Swan View Tunnel, though partially bricked in at both entrances, is still accessible by foot.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

The Swan View railway tunnel has very high aesthetic, social, historic and scientific significance for the State and the Shire of Mundaring. As the only tunnel in the rail network of Western Australia it is significant for its rarity.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Swan View railway tunnel requires the highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. It is also recommended that in consultation with the John Forrest National Park Management Plan, the place be better maintained by the State, and as part of the railway reserves system throughout the Shire of Mundaring.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 50, 225-7, 235, 242; Le Page, J.S.H., *Building a State: The Story of the Public Works Department of WA 1829-1985*, pp. 125, 148, 214-217, 222, 225; MHHS, Briony and Ron Waterhouse (former Superintendent of JFNP) and MHHS File "Swan View" and photographic collection ; Merrin, Gary, 'Premier Parkland', *Road Patrol*, Feb-Mar 1995; Watson, Lindsay. *The Railway History of Midland Junction* (L andS Drafting, Shire of Swan, Swan View 1995) pp. 120-131.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	2660



Western side of the Swan View Tunnel, presumably after the tunnel's completion (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P10927)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Swan View Tunnel. Train enroute to Perth (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P10567)*



*Western entrance of tunnel, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 85



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

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Mt Helena Hotel		
Other Name (1)		Mt Helena Tavern		
Other Name (2)		Lion Mill Hotel		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	900	Street Name	Keane Street	
Suburb/Town		Mt Helena		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1902 original weatherboard hotel		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, ibid. p. 86		
Site Type		0506		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Hotel	Present	Hotel / Tavern
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	E.D. Forsyth		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	weatherboard	asbestos	brick
Roof	painted corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	various		
Condition	poor-fair		
Integrity			
high			
Description:			
<p>The Mt Helena Tavern is a single storey, rambling, weatherboard building adjacent to the railway reserve. It has a large hipped, green painted corrugated iron roof, which much like the weatherboard walls etc., is in need of maintenance repairs. The building has been added to at various times along with enclosures of verandas and porches etc. Whilst this adds to a certain confusion with the original fabric, the Tavern retains a charm and expression of the turn of the Century period when it was originally built. Internally the tavern has been modified and several walls removed however much of the original fabric remains. Over the years, various decorative styles have been applied internally and which have diminish the original character.</p>			
<p>History of Place / Site: The original weatherboard Mt Helena (Lion Mill) Hotel, featuring verandas and French casements, was completed in September 1902. Soon after this, Perth publican Fred Foweracre purchased the licence from Ernest D. Forsyth. The land and the finance for the hotel came from Ernest's uncle William C. Forsyth's timber mill partner, Richard Hummerston.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility. Transport and Communication; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.	
Significance category		2	
Statement of Significance			
<p>The Mt Helena Tavern has <i>very high aesthetic, social and historic significance</i> for the Mt Helena community and the Shire of Mundaring.</p>			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mt Helena Tavern requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* At an appropriate time in the future, the owners should be encouraged with whatever incentives are available under the Heritage Act and the Shire Town Planning Scheme to restore the place back more closely to its original character. Future alterations and additions should be sympathetic to the original fabric wherever possible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 65, 86.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8562



Mount Helena Hotel 1935 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



South-east elevation, July 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 86



Photo: Front (south) elevation
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Chidlow Tavern		
Other Name (1)		Oxford Inn		
Other Name (2)		Chidlow Inn Tavern		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	4575	Street Name	Thomas Street	
Suburb/Town		Chidlow		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1908		
Construction Date (2)		1984		
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. pp. 56-57.		
Site Type		0506		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Inn	Present	Tavern	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				
Architect/Designer (2)				
Other Associated Persons		John Symonds		
Construction Materials :				
Walls	brick			
Roof	corrugated iron			
Other				
Modifications	alterations and additions side and rear			
Condition	good			
Integrity				
High				
Description:				
<p>The Chidlow Tavern sits right on the footpath in Thomas Street Chidlow, opposite the railway reserve and where the Chidlow's Wells Station once stood. The brick, single storey building has been painted white and the simple timber detailing to the front veranda, doors and windows painted dark green. The 'L' shaped veranda wraps around the front south and east sides of the former hotel and terminates at the projecting entry to the public bar. The roof is of corrugated iron with a hipped form that continues down to form the veranda without any break in pitch. Projecting rooms to the front and side also have hipped roofs extending out from the main roof structure. The main 'residential' entry into the former hotel is from a door on the veranda with stained glass panels and sidelights. The entry in to the bar is protected by a small awning supported on decorative timber brackets.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: In November 1908, W.H. Bramwell opened an eight bedroom brick hotel on Lot 4 Thomas Street in Chidlow's Well. It replaced the timber one burnt down in March that year which had been built opposite on leased railway land. Both places were called the Oxford Inn, the name the original owner John Symonds had transferred from his Mahogany Creek premises (now the Old Mahogany Inn), in 1884.</p> <p>Over time, the re-routing of both the Great Eastern Highway and the railway have impacted upon the Inn. In 1973, the hotel changed its name to the Chidlow Inn Tavern and in 1984, extensive renovations involved the removal of public bedrooms, filling in of the original cellar and the creation of a large bar and eating area from what was the passage, office and ladies lounge.</p>				
SIGNIFICANCE				
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.		
Significance category		2		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance

The early twentieth century Chidlow Tavern building has *very high historical and social significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the Chidlow community as a reminder of the importance of the town in the development of the Eastern Railway and primary industry of the surrounding district.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Chidlow Tavern requires the highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. In addition, interpretive material displayed on the site would provide an understanding of the significance of the place and the important role the town played in the development of the Shire.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 44,56,57,59,62,70,152,264; MHHS file "Chidlow".

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	8563



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

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 87



Photo: View of Church
 Date: May 2023
 Source: Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Name of Place	St Mark's Anglican Church
Other Name (1)	St Mark's Lion Mill
Other Name (2)	St Mark's Church of England

Location/Site/Address:

Street No	695	Street Name	Keane Street
Suburb/Town	Mt. Helena		
Other Locational descriptor	Corner of Ealy Street		
GPS	Latitude	-31.878675	Longitude 116.206106

Land Description

Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
20680	54	DP222831	LR3139/138

DESCRIPTION:

Construction Date (1)	1907
Construction Date (2)	1915 Porch added
Construction Date (2)	1930 Relocated

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Construction Date (4)	1980s Repairs		
Source/Details			
Site Type	1103		
Architectural Style	Federation Carpenter Gothic		
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Church	Present	Vacant
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials			
Walls	Timber		
Roof	Corrugated Galvanised Iron		
Other			
Modifications	Relocated 1930.		
Condition	Fair		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	

Description:

Physical Evidence:

This simple timber framed building is clad with weatherboard and has a pitched roof with red corrugated iron. The windows are regularly spaced sash windows on the long elevation and smaller sash windows flanking the main entrance on the short elevations. The entry is accessed by a ramp to a small, enclosed porch.

The building is located in a lot with predominantly native trees and shrubs with a small area cleared adjacent to the building.

History of Place / Site:

This church was constructed in Chidlow Street near where Mt Helena Oval is located and at that time this area was known as Lion Mill in recognition of the timber mill which led to the establishment of the settlement.

The building was consecrated on 26th April 1907, by the then Bishop of Perth, the Right Reverend Charles Riley.

The porch area was added in 1915, the same year that the first resident priest, Revd. Rowland Taylor was appointed.

In 1924, the area was renamed Mount Helena as it was indicative of the terrain and because the suburb was situated centrally in the Helena River district.

In May 1930, the church was relocated to its current site and an item in the local press stated that 'Some few months ago it was resolved to remove St. Mark's Church of England to a more central site. The contractor is now busy transferring the church to Gill street.'

Extensive repairs and modifications were made to the church in the mid to late 1980s. The church was deconsecrated in 2012 by Rev. Tom Wilmot, Assistant Bishop of Perth.

There appears to be no regular use of the building [2024]..

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Cultural Life: Religion
Significance category	Category 3 - Moderate significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This place has aesthetic value as a simple example of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Anglican Church in the Mount Helena community, first at Lion Mill and then relocated to this site. • The place has social value for the members of the community and their families who have attended this church since 1907. 	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Conservation of the place is desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> Landgate Aerial Photographs. Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum. <i>The West Australian</i>, 31 May 1930, p. 7. Australian Christian Heritage Website, https://www.churchesaustralia.org/list-of-churches/locations/western-australia/l-m-towns/directory/3870-st-markand%2339%3Bs-anglican-church-former accessed June 2024.</p>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	1695

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



St Mark's Church of England, 1951. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.



St Mark's Church of England, 1951. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Front elevation of the church (date 1981)

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



View of Church and entrance, July 1995

(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



View of Church and entrance, October 2015.

Source Australia's Christian Heritage website <https://www.churchesaustralia.org/>

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 88



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

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		St. Francis Anglican Church		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	3875, Lot 36	Street Name	Werribee Road	
Suburb/Town		Wooroloo		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1940		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Foundation Stone, 8th December 1940		
Site Type		1103		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Church	Present	Church
Architect/Designer (1)	F. G. B. Hawkins		
Architect/Designer (2)	R. J. Davies (Builder)		
Other Associated Persons	L. Thorn MLA		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	Granite, Laterite	Weather-board	
Roof	Concrete Tiles		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	good		
Integrity			
high			
Description:			
<p>The St Francis Anglican Church, Wooroloo is a small stone church with arched windows and entry doors. The overall appearance is <i>Inter War Romanesque</i> but on a very simple scale. The terra-cotta tiled roof with weatherboard gable ends and lower hipped roof over the entry adds an <i>Arts and Crafts</i> character as well and overall the building adds significantly to an otherwise unexceptional townscape. The Church was not inspected internally.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: According to the foundation stone which was laid on 12th December 1940 by the Hon. L. Thorn MLA, this church was designed by architect F.G.B. Hawkins, and built by R.J. Davies.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		People and Events	
Significance category		2	
Statement of Significance			
The St Francis Anglican Church has <i>aesthetic significance</i> for its contribution to the Wooroloo townscape.			
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy			
The St Francis Anglican Church should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.			
OTHER INFORMATION			
Bibliography:			
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> : Foundation stone of the church,			
Listing:			
State Register of Heritage Places:		No	
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate		No	
Shire Heritage List		Yes	
inHerit database no.		8564	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Front elevation, showing entry porch, October 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 89



Photo: Bicentenary sign
 Date: Unknown
 Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Chauncy's Spring		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number		Street Name	Fagan Street	
Suburb/Town		Chidlow/State Forest		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Map References:				
Map Name	Perth BG34		Map scale	1 : 20 000
Rectangle	71 63	Latitude	Longitude	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
6203				
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c 1846		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 26.		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Site Type	18?		
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Spring	Present	Spring
Other			
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Philip Chauncy, Henry Coles, Henry Howe, Lot Leather.		
Construction Materials :			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
Modifications			
Condition			
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			
<p>Chauncy Spring is overgrown with vegetation and lies just off to the south of the gravel road of Fagan Street in Chidlow. Its location, at about the transition between rural farmland and the State Forest is not clearly identified.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: In February 1847, while undertaking a survey of the road from York to Guildford, Chauncy Spring was named and located by Philip Chauncy. Its aboriginal name 'Jardemin' appears in his field book, but the plan of his survey names it as 'Chauncy Spring', and describes it as "a fine spring of good water, always running and shaded with black wattle". At the time of Chauncy's survey, there was a 9 foot reservoir downstream from the spring and evidence of prior habitation. Currently, 25 - 30m from the spring, there is a timber-lined 30cm trench which the horses used so the water was not muddied.</p> <p>Sometime after 1854, one of a number of convict work stations was build near the Spring. Like the Bilgoman Well station, it consisted of "vee" huts and accommodated an overseer's house and men working on the maintenance of York Road. In his annual report c. 1856, Lieut. DuCane mentioned that the Spring was cleared out and the approaches repaired. By 1873, the site was used by ex-convicts Henry Howe and Henry Coles for their pit sawing operations. In October 1875, a ten-acre reserve to protect the Spring, was gazetted, and surveyed by A.J. Lewis in 1878. The reserve was cancelled in November 1975, and is now part of State forest and WAWA (now known as the Water Corporation) land.</p> <p>Another ex-convict associated with Chauncy Spring was Lot Leather, who established an orchard on two blocks he'd bought in 1878. Leather went on to operate a hotel on the site of the present-day Sawyers Valley Hotel, and rose to the position of Forest Dept. Inspector of Hewn Sleepers.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; People and Events.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	
<p>Chauncy Spring has <i>high historic significance</i> for the Shire of Mundaring for its associations with Chauncy and the old route for settlers travelling between Perth/Guildford and York.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Chauncy Spring should be retained and conserved if possible, failing which photograph and draw the place to record its significance prior to any major redevelopment. It is recommended that the Shire and the Department of Environment and Conservation arrange for some clearing of vegetation to identify the site and possibly create a picnic area (similar to Forsyth's Mill a little further to the east) with some interpretive information to provide an understanding of the significance of the place.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 26, 101-2, 206, 262; MHHS file "Old York Road"	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	4614

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 90



Photo: Chauncy's Cairn with Mt Dale to the south (background).
 Date: 20 January 1996
 Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:					
Name of Place		Chauncy's Cairn			
Other Name (1)					
Other Name (2)					
Location/Site/Address:					
Street Number	Lot 1796	Street Name	Great Southern Highway (north of Cobb Road)		
Suburb/Town		The Lakes/State Forest			
Other Locational descriptor (text)					
Map References:					
Map Name	Perth BG34	Cairn-located approx. 200m south of GPS ref. below		Map scale	1 : 20 000
Rectangle		Latitude	6 470 969 N	Longitude	440 441 E
		latitude	31°53'43"	longitude	116°22'13"
Land Description :					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)	1846		
Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details	MHHS see Biblio.		
Site Type	18		
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Cairn	Present	Reserve
		Other	
Architect/Designer (1)			
Other Associated Persons	Philip Chauncy		
Construction Materials :			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
Modifications			
Condition			
Integrity			
very high			
Description:			

Physical Description:

Chauncy's Cairn is situated on top of a flat sheet granite outcrop/ridge located at the south end of an ironstone ridge overlooking Wariin Brook valley and Cobb Road (Chauncy's former York Road route). Mount Dale can be seen in the distance approximately 25 kilometres to the south.

The cairn comprises 150mm diameter trunk or branch of wandoo, approximately 1.5m high overall and protruding about half a metre from, and supported by, granite stones mounded around the branch to a height of nearly a metre and some 800mm in diameter at the base.

History of Place / Site: In 1846, as part of his York Road survey, Philip Chauncy placed a 2 metre high, 150mm diameter *Eucalyptus wandoo* trunk supported by granite rocks forming a cairn near the summit of Ngangaguringguring Hill. The cairn simply served to take a bearing on Mt. Dale, some 30 miles to the south, and confirm the location of the position of the York Road he was surveying in the valley below. The photograph on page one of this entry, taken in January 1996, shows the Cairn on a granite outcrop where it has largely escaped the fires which have altered the surrounding landscape.

The cairn is thought to be one of the oldest surviving survey marks in the State and was rediscovered in the early 1970s, when historian Ian Elliot followed descriptions in Chauncy's original survey field books to locate the cairn. When located it was, and still is, virtually in its original state, as described and sketched by Chauncy in his field book although the wandoo branch is possibly shorter now. The cairn has survived as the large sheet granite outcrop on which the cairn stands has protected it from damage by white ants and bushfires. Ironically, it has also survived because it was not actually a survey trig point that would have needed to be permanently marked and replaced with a brass identifying plate. Later, with the advent of aerial photography, trig points had to be further recognisable from the air in the form of a large surrounding circle of white paint or rocks, a process which saw the demise of many survey cairns when they were often dismantled to provide the stones for the necessary circle.

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

Chauncy's Cairn has *very high historic significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and Western Australia as one of the oldest surviving survey marks in the State and for its associations with the development of locating a suitable route to the important agricultural areas of York and surrounding districts.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Chauncy's Cairn requires the highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.*; Chauncy's Field Book Nos 5,6,and7 (WAA and DOLA); MHHS file 'Old York Road'.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8565

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Wooroloo Prison / Sanatorium - see description of photographs on the following page.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Description of photographs on previous page.				
Photo:	<p>Top left: Formal entry to Admin Building (access generally from side today). Top right: Recreation Hall built 1922, has curved ceiling internally. Mid. left: Typical dormitory wing with central half octagonal 'service' core. Mid. right: Dormitory wing showing French doors and ventilation arches. Lower left: Mitchell House (now education centre) Lower right: Matron's House original walls unpainted and ventilation arches.</p>			
Date:	October 1995.			
Source:	Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd			
LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place	Wooroloo Prison Farm			
Other Name (1)	Wooroloo Sanatorium			
Other Name (2)	Wooroloo Hospital and also Wooroloo Lazaret			
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 17969	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town	Wooroloo			
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)	c 1912			
Construction Date (2)	Recreation Hall 1922			
Source/Details	Elliot, I. ibid. p. 271; Recreation Hall foundation stone.			
Site Type	1003? / 0809			
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Sanatorium	Present	Prison and Hospital	Other Leprosarium
Architect/Designer (1)	Hillson Beasley, Architect, PWD			
Architect/Designer (2)				
Other Associated Persons	Dr R.M. Mitchell.			
Construction Materials :				
Walls	reinforced concrete	brick	timber framed	
Roof	corrugated iron			
Other				
Modifications	Various adaptations to suit changing needs of different uses but generally unobtrusive.			
Condition	Good			
Integrity				
Very high - despite adaptation from sanatorium to hospital and now prison.				

Description:

The buildings of the Wooroloo Prison/Sanatorium are set out along curved tiers on the contours of the site sloping down to the oval and the valley to the east. The extent and integrity of the site is impressive as the dormitories radiate either side from the central core of buildings in the complex which form a backbone to the planning of the place. As the core buildings step down the hill they provide dining rooms, stores (former power-house ?), laundry, boiler-house, administration and recreation facilities. The hospital extends as a wing to the north and, separated at the ends of various wings, there are other individual buildings for such necessities as staff accommodation and, in an isolated location to the north, a mortuary. Further east down the valley, and some 500 metres or more away, are several concrete floor slabs and trees which are all that remains to mark the site of the former leprosarium.

The light coloured walls and green painted corrugated iron roofs provide a unity that compliments the setting and form of the site. Generally the walls of the buildings are reinforced concrete with an external exposed laterite aggregate, giving a stucco like appearance, whilst internally the walls are rendered smooth for health reasons. It appears only the Matron's House, north of the hospital, has retained its original 'off-form' natural colour where most other buildings have been painted externally in various pastel shades or white. Whilst the architectural style is simple, especially for the turn of the century '*Federation*' period, the design is interesting for construction detailing which focuses on capturing breezes and keeping the buildings airy and cool. Verandas and large overhangs, supported on 'gallows' brackets, protect walls from the sun and arched openings at ground level around the perimeter of the buildings and verandas allow breezes to circulate under the buildings and cool them. The long runs of dormitories, housing up to 300 beds overall, follow a linear plan form, one room wide and strung out along access verandas. Originally the rooms had sections of openable timber framed walls to allow the full extent of the cooling and health giving breezes to pass through and give plenty of invigorating fresh air to patients. These walls have now been built in with windows and timber framing, clad with vertical TandG boarding and asbestos sheeting. Several dormitory wings have been modified in pragmatic ways over the years such as the replacement of timber windows with aluminium. Several free standing red brick, flat roofed toilet blocks have also been constructed just off the verandas and these could have been better integrated with rendering and pitched roofs. The centre of each dormitory wing is punctuated by a projecting half octagon room that were nursing station to service that wing of the sanatorium.

The hospital is located in a central wing running to the north beyond which are the separate Superintendent's and Matron's houses, and further on, the old mortuary. Also to the north, and higher up the hill, is a derelict timber framed, weatherboard and asbestos building, built c 1950's and probably providing nurses quarters or the like. The eight bed hospital still provides services to the surrounding district as well as the prison and is administered by the Board of the Swan Districts Hospital. The building housing the hospital was built later (late 1930's?) than the rest of the complex and may have replaced an earlier building or took over from a smaller building in the central core. Its external brick appearance and weatherboard/asbestos veranda enclosures contrast with the concrete material of the original complex. Internally it is very plain and austere, probably having been 'updated' over the years. The nearby 'Matron's House' is a large 'L' shaped residence with a front veranda terminating against a projecting room. The external appearance of the house retains the original earthy tones of the unpainted laterite aggregate concrete walls. Elsewhere, walls have generally been painted and the original colourings have been lost. It is important that the walls of the 'Matron's House' remain unpainted to illustrate the original materials and colouring of the complex. The house also demonstrates the arched ventilation openings at the base of the walls around the perimeter of the house to cool the underfloor of the building. Internally the front rooms of the house are relatively decorative with high ceilings featuring timber fireplace surrounds, picture rails, deep cornices and ceiling roses.

The nearby Superintendent's House, with painted pastel yellow walls, was not inspected but appears to be in similar style but somewhat larger. Further to the north the mortuary is located on a site isolated from the rest of the complex. It is a small two roomed building with very tall walls and highlight windows (originally glazed with obscure blue glass of which only fragments remain).

The upper tiers of core buildings, forming the backbone to the layout, have several large, tall structures, (not inspected internally). One is now used as a staff "club" from which recreation, dining, and localised administration may have previously functioned. The middle tier is dominated by the laundry, boiler-house and maintenance buildings which are tall, open, utilitarian buildings with exposed roof trusses and skylights. Behind the laundry is the 'Stores' building set into the side of the hill and backed with a laterite retaining wall at the rear and weatherboard infill at the front. Several pairs of large double access doors have also been infilled and internally there is a relatively close grid of timber columns supporting the roof. There are machinery service pits in the floor, and it is thought that the building was previously a garage. The age of the complex would suggest they could have been stables originally. Alternatively, as electrical transformers are today located behind (and above) the retaining wall of the 'Stores', the building may have been the former power-house. It is in a central location which is ideal for the distribution of power.

The administration building is on the second lowest tier and has a formal entry from the lower east side with a flight of steps sweeping up to an entry portico. A decorative pediment is supported each side of the entry by four timber posts with simple brackets and detailing. The entry portico leads to a half octagonal reception area projecting from the centre of the administration wing much like the form of the dormitory wings but on a larger scale. Externally the entry provides one of the few elements on the site that outwardly establishes the *'federation free style'* character of the period in which the complex was built. Below the Administration building on the lowest tier and overlooking the oval is the Recreation Hall. According to the foundation stone, it was built in 1922, by a benevolent society of the day "The Ugly Men's Voluntary Workers Association of WA Incorp'd". The Hall varies from the

other buildings in having been constructed later and appearing to have been designed independently. It is of brick construction with panels of stucco rendered walls at each end and with continuous double hung, six paned windows between roof support columns down each side. The entry and small projection room form an attachment on the west end. The internal space of the hall has an unusual form created by a ceiling vault following the curved line on the underside of the timber roof trusses. The ceiling material is a painted flat sheet material, possibly not original, and the curved form is carried through to the arched proscenium over the raised stage at the east end of the hall.

The only other significant building on the site is what is now the Education Centre or Mitchell House, named after the first Chief Residential Medical Officer. It is separated from the rest of the buildings and is located off the end of the south-west wing. The spacious house rises above the ground level at the front and has a sweeping set of steps leading to the entry on the veranda. It has verandas on the east and north under a large corrugated iron, hipped roof with a series of gambrel ends. The front of the roof is dominated by a projecting, semi-enclosed attic type sun room or look-out with timber posts and shutters. Access is gained from the entry hall via a large jarrah staircase of a scale indicating that it provides access to more significant first floor accommodation than just a look-out.

The detailing of the stair balusters incorporates an unusual motive possibly of *art nouveau* origins. The walls of the house are painted reinforced concrete with textured aggregate and the window openings have a decorative rendered surround. Internally the front rooms are very large with provision to open up two of the rooms through folding timber doors. The front rooms have picture rails, high ceilings and decorative cornices and ceiling roses. Large fireplaces with detailed timber surrounds dominate the formal rooms.

The less formal rooms are to the rear and, whilst still comparatively large, are more simply finished and detailed. The back of the house is virtually at ground level giving direct access to what originally would have been a separate external kitchen pavilion.

A bushfire in January 1997, burnt out various buildings but there has been no further assessment by the consultants.

History of Place / Site:

A sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis ("T.B."), or consumption as it was also known, was built in the relative isolation of Wooroloo and, officially opened on 1st May 1915. The place was also referred to as the Wooroloo Lazaret. Prior to the sanatorium's completion at Wooroloo, a site had been temporarily reserved in c. 1904, at Mahogany Creek. In 1910, an attempt was made to set aside land for a sanatorium at Chidlow's Wells, on part of the Government Railway's water supply reserve, part of which was later Lake Leschenaultia. The negative response that; "it may be the means of spreading disease to the public through the water supply", reflected general disquiet about the disease and probably accounts for why, along with the perceived restorative qualities of the hills air, it was finally located in Wooroloo. The presence of a small number of leprosy patients (some 6 in 1936), isolated from each other and the "T.B." patients, was possibly a source of concern to the local population. Objections to the presence of lepers in the sanatorium is evidenced in letters to the 'West Australian' in September and October 1936, claiming it was ruining the district, and reducing property values. The local Undertaker, Mr. Bullen, was said to consider burying the dead patients a health hazard, warranting extra payment.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

In c.1912, the sanatorium buildings were designed under the auspices of the Public Works Department Chief Architect Hillson Beasley. He worked in conjunction with various District Medical Officers, including Wooroloo's first Chief Residential Medical Officer, Dr. R.M. Mitchell, formerly of the Coolgardie Sanatorium. Work began in mid 1913. Locally quarried and crushed stone was used to make the reinforced concrete buildings, whose smooth finished interior walls and floors allowed effective disinfection procedures.

Patients were segregated according to gender, and the severity of their case. The open fronted 10 bed wards, orientated north and east, were designed to maximize patient fresh air and sunlight. As well as providing for male and female staff, there were buildings to house administration, a laboratory, operating room, kitchen, dining room, billiard room, and a school for younger patients. In addition, the sanatorium had its own laundry, bakery, and powerhouse, making it a relatively self-contained operation. Building materials not produced on site arrived from the Wooroloo siding, via a temporary tramway.

Built to house 300 patients (200 male and 100 female), there were initially only 80 patients, many of them ex-miners from the Eastern Goldfields. From the late 1930's, Wooroloo was used as a preliminary 6-8 week training school for both male and female trainee nurses. Until the 1944 discovery of Streptomycin, rest, fresh air and good food were the only hope for T.B. patients. Many of them ended up in the nearby Wooroloo Cemetery. With improved treatment, compulsory diagnostic chest x-rays and development in the late 1950's, of the Perth Chest Hospital, Wooroloo became a District Hospital, with a maternity section from 1962. Patients with multiple sclerosis, stroke and paraplegic victims and alcoholics were also referred there until its controversial closure in 1970. From then until the present day, the buildings house minimum security prisoners.

Newspaper reports, following bushfires in January 1997, recorded that several buildings had been damaged but the extent has not been further investigated by the consultants.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1
Statement of Significance	

The Wooroloo Prison/Sanatorium has *very high aesthetic, social, historic and scientific cultural significance* for the Shire of Mundaring and the State of Western Australia. Its setting, layout and design together with its *very good condition* and *authenticity* give it *very high aesthetic significance*. The sanatorium's role in the treatment of tuberculosis, and later its use as a prison all contribute to its *very high social, historic and scientific significance*. In addition, the extent and integrity of the site contributes to its *rarity* and *representativeness* as an example of a sanatorium/hospital and an illustration of the tuberculosis health care philosophy from the earlier part of the 20th Century.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Wooroloo Sanatorium / Prison requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is strongly recommended that a Conservation and Management Plan be carried out as soon as possible to guide decisions affecting maintenance, adaptation, restoration and future development of the site and its buildings. Interpretive material should be displayed to provide a better understanding of the place and the important role it has played in the health and justice systems in the State. Whilst use as a minimum security seems to be an eminently compatible use for the place care should be taken to ensure modifications and adaptation of buildings is sympathetic and does not obscure the significant elements of the original use. It is also recommended that the 'Matron's House' remains unpainted in its natural laterite aggregate colour to illustrate the original character of the buildings on the site. Other buildings should be painted a more uniform colour and one that more closely relates to the original wall toning. Variations in wall tone could be used to identify buildings from different periods.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. Ibid. pp. 271-272, ref. p. 275; MHHS files 'Wooroloo', 'Chidlow' ; Hobbs, Victoria, *But Westward Look: Nursing in Western Australia 1829-1979*, U.W.A. Press Perth 1980.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8566



Wooroloo Sanatorium c.1915 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 92



Photo: South-east Elevation
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Glen Forrest Hall	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	Lot 342	Street Name	Marnie Road
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Other Locational descriptor		Within Burkinshaw Park and the corner of Statham St	
GPS	Latitude	-31.906752	Longitude 116.101525
Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
25004	342	DP165274	LR3147/981
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		1960	
Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details		MHHS	
Site Type		Individual Building or Group	
Architectural Style		Post War International	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Community Hall	Present	Community Hall	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Metal deck				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		
Description:					
Physical Evidence:					
<p>The brick hall has a simple rectangular form with a porch entry of brick and smaller brick additions to the rear. The brick is laid in stretcher bond style throughout the building.</p> <p>Windows are located high on the walls under the eaves and are divided into panels.</p> <p>The hall is located within a wooded site apart from the area in the front of the building which is cleared for parking.</p>					
History of Place / Site:					
<p>Glen Forrest Hall was built in 1958 and opened in 1960. This hall was considered necessary since the original agricultural hall was too small for the growing population of the area.</p> <p>The hall continues to be used regularly for community and social events.</p>					
SIGNIFICANCE					
Historic theme(s)			Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment.		
Significance category			Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.		
Statement of Significance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This place is a simple expression of the Post War International Style executed in brick and metal decking. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Glen Forrest community in the period following World War Two. • The place has social value for the members of the Glen Forrest and wider community who attended the hall for a range of events and gatherings. 					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
<p>Bibliography: Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> Shire of Mundaring website https://www.mundaring.wa.gov.au/community/venues-and-facilities-for-hire/glen-forrest-hall.aspx</p>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	



South-east Elevation, August 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Views of the interior of the hall and the southwest (Source: Shire of Mundaring)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 93



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

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Buckland's Residence		
Other Name (1)		Former Greenmount Road Board office.		
Other Name (2)		Former Raitt's General Store		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	25	Street Name	McVicar Place (fmrly Keane St)	
Suburb/Town		Mt Helena		
Other Locational descriptor (text)		north-west corner		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1906 (Greenmount Roads Board - 1st meeting 8th January 1907.)		
Construction Date (2)		Sold to John Raitt 1925; Ernie Buckland lived there 1958-95.		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Source/Details	(1) 1906 Foundation Stone (removed but in Shire's procession)		
Site Type	0801 / 0101		
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Roads Board Office	Present	Residence
		Other	General Store
Architect/Designer (1)	unknown		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons	Greenmount Road Board, John Raitt, Ernie Buckland.		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	painted brick	weatherboard	
Roof	corr. iron		
Other			
Modifications	Verandas added, weatherboard residence and store added to original single room brick GRB Office, and internal partitioning removed, new fireplace added and original fireplace across corner sealed.		
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
	Moderate - various alterations and additions have dominated original elements.		
Description:			
	<p>The original single room, brick Roads Board office is still apparent at the corner of the site, although the substantial veranda and weatherboard additions to form a general store and residence overwhelm the structure. The foundation stone on the front elevation was recovered from an old shed on the property by the Buckland family and handed over to the Shire. Some time before 1959, internal partitioning of the original office was removed to form a large living space for the residence. A new fireplace has been built backing onto one constructed with the kitchen of the residence. The former fireplace across one corner has been sealed off. The ceiling of the original Road Board office has been lowered by 45-60mm. The main house front door appears to be the original one, and the bedroom door with letterbox opening, is the former shop front door. The various weatherboard additions are identifiable by their placing and individual pitched roofs connected with box gutters. They are not very sophisticated and only partially lined inside. Much of the original weatherboard shop additions have been replaced by Hardiflex.</p>		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

History of Place / Site: In 1903, the Greenmount Road Board (forerunner of the Mundaring Road Board and the Shire of Mundaring) was created from within the boundary of the Darling Range Road Board. Its first members included prominent citizens W.H. McGlew(Chairman), Ben Pittersen, Joseph Hesketh, Thomas Wilkins, James Dowie, Andrew Janeczek, Charles Cook and Thomas Ilbery. On 4th June 1903, it held its first meeting at Hesketh’s Hall in Bellevue, with subsequent venues including private residences and the Octagonal Hall at Smiths Mill. Land for a permanent office was set aside at Smiths Mill, but by a ratepayers vote of 75 to 69, Lion Mill, later Mt Helena, was selected. At that time Lion Mill was benefiting from both the reopening of the timber industry by Bunning Bros and its location as the junction of the original 1884 Eastern Railway and the 1896 “Mahogany Creek Deviation” via the Swan View Tunnel and Parkerville. In September 1906, approval was given for a meeting room 24 feet x 18 feet (7.3m x 5.4m), with provision for a leanto for tools to be constructed later. After the land had been cleared by local farmer E Bartholomew, the building, said to be the first brick structure in Lion Mill, was completed by community effort. On 30th November 1906, the foundation stone, complete with coins and a copy of the *Swan Express*, was laid by the State Minister for Works. A veranda and notice board were added to the front in time for the first meeting on 8th January 1907. Until June 1925, meetings were held at Lion Mill, renamed Mt Helena in 1924. The move to the more centrally located Mundaring townsite came against local wishes, but was hastened by the decline of the Bunning Bros’ Mt Helena timber mill and the diminishing use of rail transport.

To finance the new Greenmount Road Board office at the corner of York Road (now Great Eastern Highway) and Mann Street Mundaring, the Mt Helena building was sold to storekeeper John Raitt. In July 1925, he obtained permission to build a butcher’s shop and general store on the west, and a residence to the rear. Subsequent owners have carried out extensive alterations to the building. The original foundation stone was recovered and returned to the shire by the late Ernie Buckland, former Mundaring Shire Councillor, 1969-72 and 1974-82.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic Activity
Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	

The former Roads Board Office has *low aesthetic significance* because of the substantial additions and modifications that have occurred to the building. It has *moderate-high social and historic significance* for its origins of the Shire of Mundaring and as an example of the varied adaptive uses of buildings.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The former Greenmount Roads Board Office should be *retained and conserved if possible* and the owners encouraged to identify and preserve the original brick office building and facade elements facing the street. This recommendation should not inhibit the owners having the flexibility to carry out modifications to the building or even redevelop the site as interference with the original "Roads Board" building has already considerably diminished its significance. However encouragement should be given to re-establish and increase the significance of these elements to make them more sympathetic. If appropriate, future alterations and additions should endeavour to respect the original fabric of the brick office, and retention of the front of the weatherboard store and residential elements that address the street. Behind these facade elements further modification of the buildings interior would not be significant because of the lack of continuity that has seen the place modified and adapted over the years.

At the front of the site in the adjacent verge, the *Shire* should provide a commemorative cairn or appropriate structure (such as a low wall or seat) incorporating the original foundation stone and a commemorative plaque to identify the cultural significance of the site. In the event that the building should ever be demolished or the site redeveloped this will identify the significance of the site and would remain as interpretive information.

OTHER INFORMATION

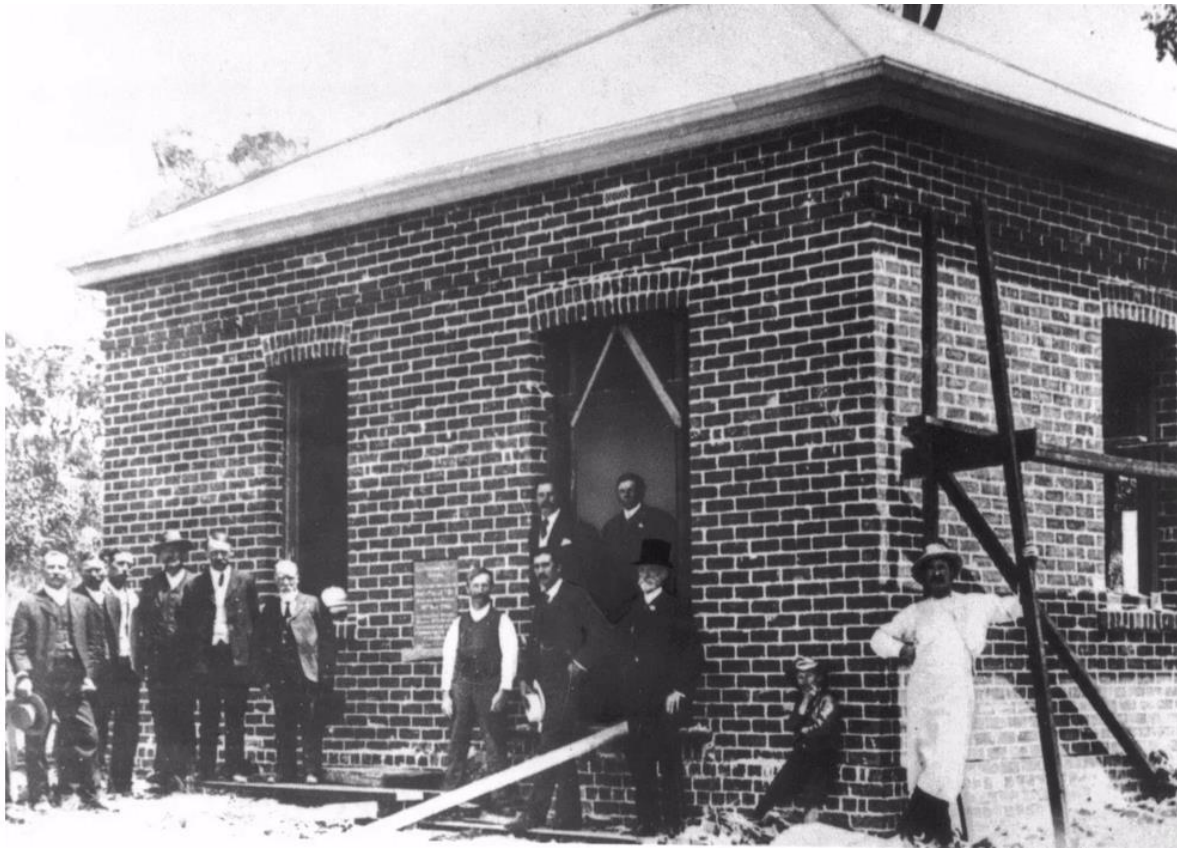
Bibliography:

Elliot, I *ibid*, pp. 281-289; *Swan Express*, 19th May, 1st September, 8th December 1906, and 10th July 1925; Max Williams, Shire of Mundaring, letter 8th December 1994; Letter from Lyn Spark (nee Buckland) 11 June 1996.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8567

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Greenmount Road Board Building Mount Helena (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)*



*Eastern elevation with original building, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 94



Photo: Lake Leschenaultia
 Date: 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Lake Leschenaultia		
Other Name (1)		Chidlow Dam or Chidlow Water Supply		
Other Name (2)		Lake Leschenault		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	2135	Street Name	Rosedale Road	
Suburb/Town		Chidlow		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1898		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 58.		
Site Type		0812		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Railway Water Supply	Present	Recreation	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials :					
Walls					
Roof					
Other					
Modifications					
Condition					
Integrity					
Description:					
<p>Lake Leschenaultia is located in timbered bushland several kilometres north-west of the Chidlow townsite and provides a very pleasant, picturesque and "cooling" picnic/recreational facility particularly on hot summer's days away from the coast. Grassed areas with laterite stone retaining walls, picnic tables and shelters are located between the kiosk and lake's edge to the east. Otherwise, the edges of the lake have been left very much in their original naturally landscaped form with large trees coming down close to the waters edge providing extensive shaded areas. The earth dam wall is integrated into a walk trail around the edge of the lake and otherwise, there are few indications of the site's railway heritage. The brick tea room/kiosk building, with ranger's house/office behind, were built in the late 1950s, early 60s. Other than a timber jetty jutting out into the lake, the brick building is one of the few built structures that interrupts the landscape. The kiosk has been designed with little sympathetic acknowledgement of its surroundings and is typical of its period of construction.</p>					
<p>History of Place / Site: Over the period 1897-8, the area now known as Lake Leschenaultia was built as a railway reservoir to supply water for the steam locomotives stopping on the Eastern Railway at Chidlow's Well Station. At a cost of £8,803, the Public Works Department cleared a creek bed north-west of the townsite and constructed an earth embankment to form a 118 million gallon (536,000 cubic metre) reservoir. Two overhead storage tanks at the railway station were supplied by mains from a lakeside steam powered pump, with a full time attendant, who lived in a cottage at the reservoir. As need arose, other railway centres, such as Midland, used tankers to access the water at Chidlow. By 1907, the reservoir's stock of Redfin Perch had become popular with anglers. Initially, 600 pine trees were planted because it was believed they improved the water quality. However, clearing in the catchment area increased the water's salinity and by 1930 (or earlier), it was considered unsuitable for railway use. The Greenmount Road Board acquired the lake in c. 1933, and except for the period 1941-1947, when the reservoir was resumed for possible wartime use, began to develop it as a picnic and resort area. The name "Lake Leschenaultia" was one used locally because the colour of the lake was said to resemble the blue Lechenaultia flower. Throughout the 1950's, the entrance tickets and references in the Mundaring Road Board minutes named the lake as 'Lake Leschenault'. The correct spelling, with "ia" on the end, was restored in 1960.</p>					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

From the 1950's, a small kiosk operated from the lake and sold sweets, cool drinks and local orchard produce. Changes over the last 40 years include the building of a caravan park (now removed), tea room extensions to the kiosk, and a ranger's house. The lake continues to operate as a recreation area for the local shire and the Perth region.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

Lake Leschenaultia has very high social and historic significance to the people of the Shire and the State of Western Australia for its long established recreational role and its origins with railway heritage.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Lake Leschenaultia requires the highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. Future development around the lake needs to be integrated sympathetically with its environment and, at an appropriate time, the existing buildings modified accordingly. A display of interpretive material illustrating the lake's connection with the Eastern Railway should be erected for an understanding of the cultural heritage of the place. A simple, shelter type display, similar to those along the railway reserve would be appropriate

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 58, 59, 60, 71, 73; MHHS file- 'Chidlow'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inherit database no.	8568

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Lake Leschenaultia 1948 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 95



Photo: Aerial image of subject site
 Date: 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring GIS

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Lakes Road-house		
Other Name (1)		Travellers Arms/Inn		
Other Name (2)		Horton's Half-Way House		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	13724	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town		The Lakes		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1855		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 28		
Site Type		0506		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Inn	Present	Ruin	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Robert Doncon, Henry Horton	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	stone		
Roof			
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	ruins		
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			
<p>Physical Description: The stone wall ruins of the former <i>Travellers Arms</i> (Inn) / Half-Way House are located just off the Great Southern Highway behind the Lakes Roadhouse, at the junction with Great Eastern Highway. The low walls, located amongst large trees, varying in height from ground level up to about one metre are all that remains of the former inn. The remnants of the stone walls are deteriorating and need to be stabilised before an appreciation of the significance of the place is lost forever.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: The ruins of the former <i>Travellers Arms</i> (Inn) are located near the present day Lakes Road-house, at the junction of the Great Eastern and Southern Highways. The inn was built in c. 1855, on land purchased by Robert Doncon near Manaring Lake. Doncon had previously operated Halfway House, an Inn on Ensign Dale's original route to York, surveyed by Philip Chauncy in 1846. However, in 1849, Chauncy's route and Doncon's Halfway House Inn were by-passed by the newly surveyed "King Dick's Road" to York, a route paid for by discontented York settlers. It was on this new York Road that Doncon built and operated the Travellers Rest Inn. However, in January 1857, probably as a result of simultaneously operating the Travellers Rest and the Kings Head in York, Doncon advertised the former for sale or lease. Lessee Henry Horton purchased the inn outright in 1858. After some refurbishment, it became known as Horton's Halfway House. In November 1860, the Inn was the location for the capture of escaped bushranger, James Lilly. As she passed through in 1863, visiting Parson's wife Mrs. Edward Millet, described Halfway House as; "a primitive sort of house, and in the sitting room to which I was shown were great sofas, suggesting the idea that they often served for beds". Between 1876 and January 1880, Horton was responsible for carrying the mail to and from York.</p> <p>The advent of the Eastern Railway, which reached Chidlow's Well in March 1884 and York in June 1885, heralded the end of the importance of Halfway House and other York Road inns which supplied travellers' needs. J.M. Barnes made an attempt to revive the Inn in 1918, but it finally closed after it was partially destroyed by bushfires in the later 1920's and early 30's. A 1939 sketch by D.L. Cummings, shows the Inn in a dilapidated, though retrievable, condition. At present, the site is a ruin.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.	
Significance category		2	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance	
<p>The stone ruins of the old <i>Travellers Arms</i> (Inn) / Half-Way House have <i>high social and historic significance</i> to the shire of Mundaring and the State of Western Australia for their associations with early travel, communication and settler's movement through the district with the opening up of the agricultural land to the east of Perth.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The <i>Travellers Arms</i> (Inn) / Half-Way House stone ruins require the <i>highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.</i> The availability of funding and assistance through the Heritage Act, National Estate Grants, Shire Town Planning Scheme and other sources should be investigated to allow for archaeological work and the stone walls to be stabilised. The full extent of the site needs to be defined and cleared of intrusive vegetation which, together with the placing of descriptive and interpretive material on the site, will facilitate in an understanding of the place.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 25, 28, 29, 36, 261; MHHS files 'Old York Road' and 'Chidlow'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	1684

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Travellers Arms/Inn, September 1972 (Source: National Trust WA)



*Remains of the walls of the former Inn, January 1996
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 96



Photo: Front (south) and side (east) elevations
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Chidlow Post Office and Quarters		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	4405	Street Name	Thomas Street	
Suburb/Town		Chidlow		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1896		
Construction Date (2)		1910		
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 59-60.		
Site Type		0780 / 0781		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Post Office	Present	Residence
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials :			
Walls	weather-board		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	good		
Integrity			
high			
Description:			
<p>The Chidlow Post Office is located opposite the railway reserve and is set back off the footpath behind a small garden and low 'cyclone' wire fence. It is a simple rectangular weather-board building with a corrugated iron roof extending down across the front to form a full width veranda. The roof also features a large brick chimney.</p>			
<p>History of Place / Site: Until 1896, in common with many other localities, Chidlow's postal services were handled by the local station-master. In 1896, a post office was built south of the Eastern Railway line, but when the town's activities moved to Thomas Street it was dismantled and moved in July 1910, to its present site. There are references to the building no longer operating as a post office and that it has undergone substantial alterations; however, as the existing post office is a relatively old building, it is thought this reference may refer to the former quarters.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations.	
Significance category		3	
Statement of Significance			
The Chidlow Post Office has <i>high social significance</i> for the Chidlow community.			
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy			
The Chidlow Post Office should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.			
OTHER INFORMATION			
Bibliography:			
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 59, 69.			
Listing:			
State Register of Heritage Places:		No	
Classified by the National Trust		No	
Register of the National Estate		No	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	1687



*Right corner elevation of the building (date unknown)
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photographer unknown)*



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

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 97



Photo: Steel girder railway bridge in John Forrest National Park
 Date: 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Eastern Railway		
Other Name (1)		Bridle / Walk Trail		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 10159	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway (Railway Reserve)	
Suburb/Town		Mundaring Shire		
Other Locational descriptor <i>(text)</i>				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1882		
Construction Date (2)		1894		
Source/Details		Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> (see bibliography)		
Site Type		0719		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Railway	Present	Heritage Trail	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (2)	C.Y. O'Connor		
Other Associated Persons	James Wright, Edward Keane, Smeaton and Hedges		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	not applicable		
Roof	not applicable		
Other			
Modifications	Most original structures have been demolished		
Condition	variable, from non existent and in ruins to good/fair for the Wooroloo stone culvert		
Integrity			
Overall the reserves integrity is low in terms of functional use but high for recreation and heritage.			
Description:			

Physical Description:

The rails and sleepers have long since been removed from most of the extensive network of railway reserves throughout the Shire. The most significant legacy that remains is the low gradient bridle and walk trails that now follow the paths left by the original railway lines together with several major structures and associated buildings. The walk trail system along the reserves was a programme undertaken for the 1988 Bi-centennial celebrations, at which time the areas around the original township railway stations were rehabilitated. A series of information shelters were also installed to provide a modicum of protection and house interpretive material relevant to the railway history and flora and fauna in that location. Many of these shelters have fallen into disrepair or have been vandalised. In the late 1980's, some sections of the reserves were also used as the route for the telecommunications optic fibre link to the Eastern States, the installation of which assisted with the rehabilitation of many sections of the trail network.

The trail along the reserves provides an informative historical record in itself as the engineering involved with its construction is illustrated by the extent and size of cuttings and embankments necessary to navigate through inhospitably hilly railway terrain. Good examples of this can be seen either side of the Darlington townsite with a deep cutting on the west along the edge of the Darlington Oval and a high embankment across the Nyaania Brook as the line moves east on its way to Glen Forrest. Remaining built structures along the reserves are few but fall into several categories. Firstly, the remains of old platforms which generally identifies some of the locations of stations in the townsites.

Secondly, there are engineering structures which remain as a monument to the technology of the day required to construct the railway. In many cases the structures or bridges have been removed however a few examples exist such as the significant construction of the Swan View Tunnel in the John Forrest National Park as described in Site No. 85. Three trestle bridges in the park remain but are buried in earth embankments used to stabilise them at a later time. A concrete bridge across the Jane Brook in the main picnic area of the park is a more prominent reminder but was not part of the original installation. The aesthetically pleasing arched stone culvert over the Wooroloo Brook, in Werribee Road, Wooroloo is one of the few remaining structures that captures some of the former romance of the railways. It has been well crafted and engineered and is still in exceptionally good condition.

The third category of structures are just off the actual lines and comprise the former railway houses of which only a few remain. These include the weatherboard Station-master's House in Glen Forrest; the brick Station-master's House in Jacoby Street, Mundaring and the Wooroloo Station-masters House on the corner of Werribee and Government Roads. Glen Forrest and Mundaring are owned by the Shire and the Wooroloo house is now in private hands. They are all in reasonable condition but need to be maintained, particularly the weatherboard house at Glen Forrest which is under going restoration to become the base for the Mundaring Historical Society and the Glen Forrest Residents and Ratepayers Association.

History of Place / Site:

The Eastern Railway had an enormous impact on the area now covered by the Shire of Mundaring. Initially its construction created both direct and indirect employment. In most cases the settlements which arose as service centres remain as today's local communities. The railway provided the means of relatively rapid and large scale transport for the important timber, quarrying, viticulture and agricultural industries. It allowed the movement of people for employment, recreation and education. By transporting mail, communications were facilitated between localities. For a period between the mid 1880s and the 1930s, the Eastern Railway replaced the York Road as the area's principal lifeline. On a state wide basis, it provided a link between Fremantle, Perth and the inland agricultural, pastoral and gold mining areas.

The first section of the Eastern Railway was constructed from Fremantle to Guildford and was officially opened on 1st March, 1881. The successful tenderer John Robb, in common with the subsequent builders of the Eastern Railway, James Wright, Edward Keane, and Smeaton and Hedges, came from South Australia. This is most likely because by the early 1880s, the South Australian economy, which had shown substantial growth from c 1875, was on the decline. The experienced contractors bought men and equipment by sea from Adelaide to Fremantle. After much debate and political lobbying during the first phase of construction, the Legislative Council decided that York should be the terminus of the Eastern Railway. In September 1881, the £53, 043/ 10/9 contract for the second section from Guildford to Chidlow's Well was let to James Wright of Adelaide. He brought with him 610 tonnes of stores and equipment and 28 draught horses. His brother Arthur was in charge of the main construction camp located near the Government quarry at Greenmount.

The main camp held up to 200 men and contained a workshop and forge. Further along the line were six smaller camps for the men blasting the cuttings with dynamite. After clearing 40 metres either side of the track, embankments were formed using the draught horses, heavy ploughs and barrow men. The timber for the railway sleepers was supplied by the steam mill Wright had installed at what is now Mt Helena. The 30 men employed at the mill could produce 300 sleepers a day and by March 1883, they had provided 17,300. Ballast in the form of blue metal was taken from the Greenmount Quarry near the main construction camp. The earthworks took 2 years to complete and several delays were experienced. Problems with clay at 'Devils Terror' cutting near what is now the eastern end of Dalry Road, Darlington necessitated a diversion south-east and an extra 3 months of work at a cost of approximately £ 6,634.

This took the line closer to Nyaania Creek, resulting in its permanent re-routing. Once the earthworks were completed, the rails were ballasted at the rate of 500 metres per day. Four stations were built at Greenmount, Smiths Mill, Sawyers Valley and Chidlow's Well. The presence of the railway terminus was a boon to Chidlow's Well, which in November 1883,

became the first gazetted townsite in what is now the Shire of Mundaring. The line was officially opened on 11th March 1884.



Chidlow's Well train station, 1898 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

On 22nd October 1883, the £ 105, 312/16/- contract for the final section from Chidlow's Well to York was let to 39 year old South Australian Edward Keane. Keane had worked with Wright on the second section and used both Wright's mill at Mt Helena and the expertise of his manager Thomas Riseley to complete the work. A workforce of over 600 men and 122 horses worked on the line, which did not encounter the same problems as the section from Guildford to Chidlow's Well. The Eastern Railway to York was officially opened by Governor Broome on 29th June 1885. Keane went on to build the privately owned Midland Railway from Midland Junction to Walkaway and the Upper Darling Range Railway from Canning Mills to Midland Junction.



Large crowd gathered to witness the turning of the first sod of the Chidlow's Well to York Railway (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P00546)

With the construction of the Eastern Railway came the extension of saw milling activities on leased Crown land and improved accessibility for those already operating. These included Alfred and Thomas Smith at the York Greenmount Sawmill at Smiths Mill, Edmund Lacey who moved from Mahogany Creek to Sawyers Valley, and Alexander Forrest's Smith and Company. In addition it provided support for vigneron and orchardists such as Alfred Waylen at Darlington Vineyard, Richard Hardey at Smiths Mill, Charles Byfield at Mahogany Creek, and Peter Gugerl at Mundaring.

Soon after it was opened various problems began to surface. Within months of its completion, an accident at 'Cape Horn' near Boya, highlighted difficulties with the railway's sharp curves and steep grades of 1 in 30. In addition, problems arose with providing a reliable clean water supply. This was eventually solved with the building of a reservoir near Chidlow's Well which is now Lake Leschenaultia. Another problem for the Eastern Railway occurred when the opening up of the Eastern Goldfields escalated operating costs, and showed the original design to be inadequate for the increased volume and heavier traffic. As a result of these factors, Chief Engineer C.Y. O'Connor, who came to Western Australia for the Fremantle Harbour project, was instructed to find an alternative route through the Darling Range.

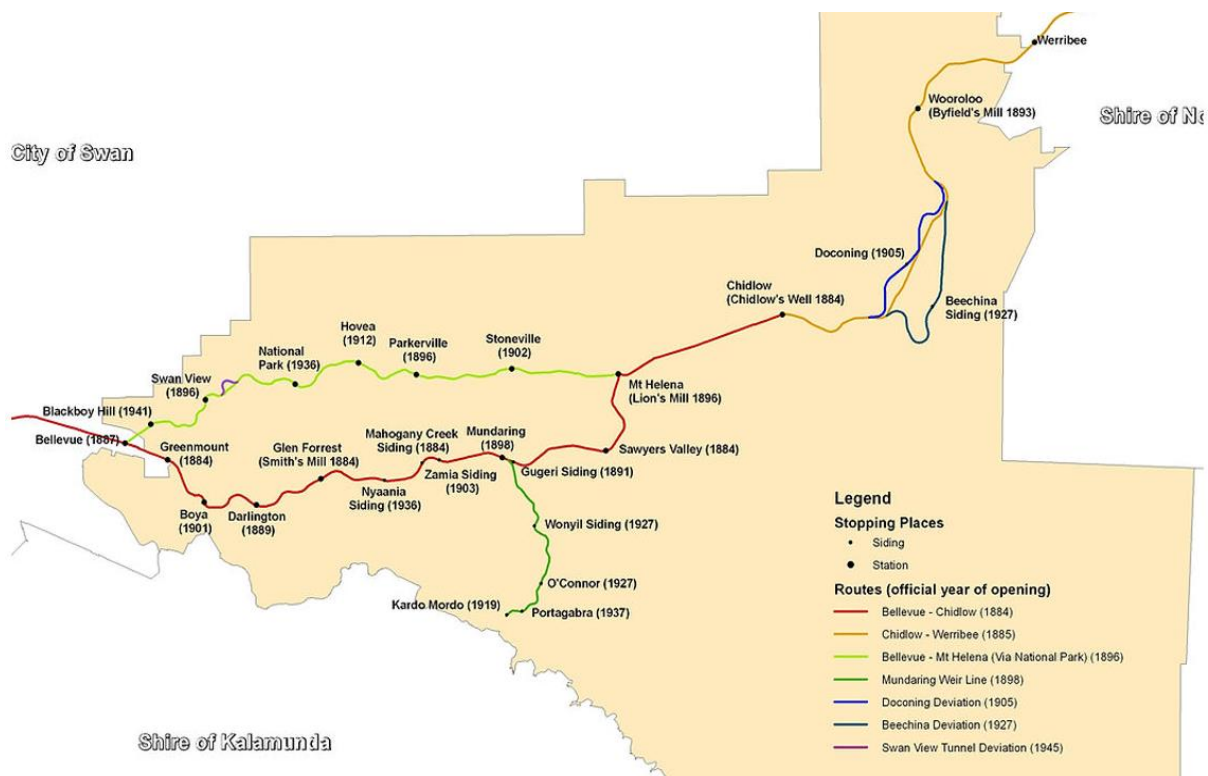
In March 1892, railway engineer John Muir gave a report to O'Connor which indicated that the best route was along Jane Brook. In November 1893, Adelaide firm Smeaton and Hedges were awarded the £ 47, 608/19/- contract to build the misnamed 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' from Bellevue to Lion Mill (Mt Helena) via a tunnel to be built through the rock at Swan View. In February 1894, the main construction camp was set up at the site of the tunnel and men with picks, shovels and horses built 58 culverts and 6 jarrah trestle bridges. In the 1920s and

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

30s, these bridges were eventually replaced by steel, except for the 114 metre long one in John Forrest National Park which was covered by gravel and an earth embankment. Similar problems to those encountered on the second section of the original Eastern Railway occurred here. As a result of rock slides, construction delays were experienced. Cuttings had to be widened and the Swan View Tunnel lined with bricks. The official opening of the line occurred on 22nd February 1896, and the first passenger train ran on 2nd March 1896. The original stations on this route were at Swan View and Parkerville.

Within 4 months of the line's opening, there was a serious accident when in June 1896, a man and 8 horses were killed when part of a train became uncoupled at Lion Mill and crashed in the Greenmount National Park just above the Swan View Tunnel. The lack of ventilation in the tunnel caused serious problems with train crews experiencing blackouts on the up hill journey.

The most serious accident occurred in November 1942 when driver Thomas Beer was killed in a derailment caused by a number of factors including the presence of chaff on the line, the train's heavy load and the lack of ventilation in the Tunnel. The problem was addressed with the opening on 25th November 1945 of an open cutting for uphill traffic. The Eastern Railway 'Mahogany Creek Deviation' remained the rail link to the eastern states until the dual gauge route via the Avon Valley was opened on 15th February 1966. Before that time, the line through Glen Forrest closed gradually over the period from 1952 to the early 1960s. Since the closure of the railway, the reserves have been set aside as heritage walk trails with interpretive material located near the former stations.

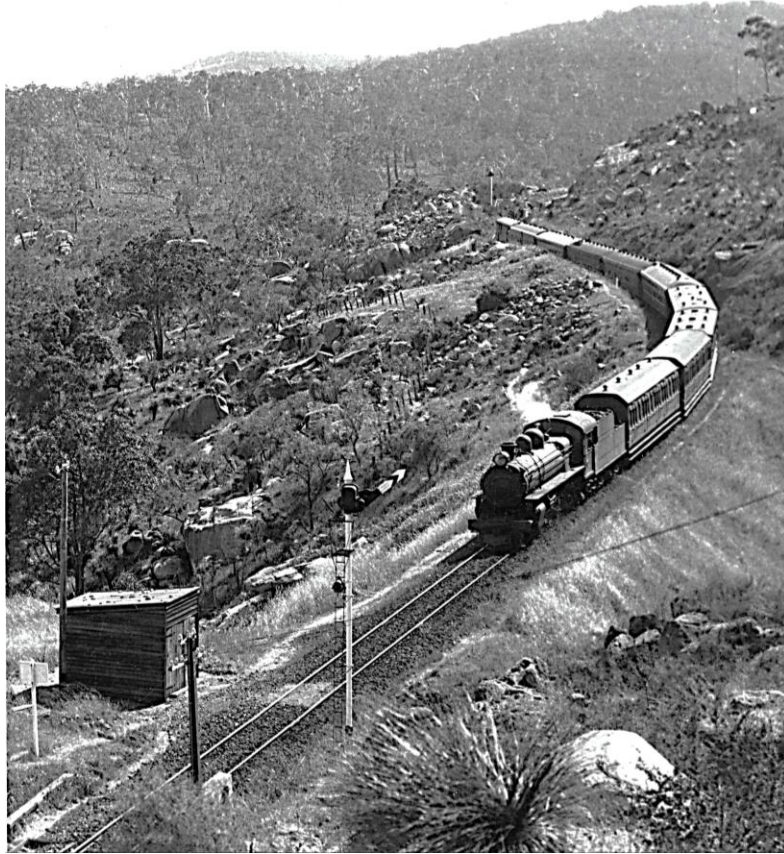


The Eastern Railway Network (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	1
Statement of Significance	
<p>The Eastern Railway reserves have very high significance to the State of Western Australia and in particular to the residents of the Shire of Mundaring. They have aesthetic and landscape significance for the areas they pass through and the pedestrian access they provide for the public. The Wooroloo Culvert and the Swan View Tunnel have particular aesthetic appeal for provoking a sense of romance with the rail era. The reserves have historic and social significance for the impact on the development of the State and the impact on peoples lives. The walk trails today have <i>high social significance</i> for the recreation facility they provide for the community. The Eastern Railway reserves have <i>scientific significance</i> as an illustration of the engineering required in their construction as evidenced by the Swan View Tunnel, Wooroloo Culvert, trestle bridges and the numerous cuttings and embankments that still remain.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The Eastern Railway Reserve requires the highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place. If not in whole then in part, the Swan View Tunnel, Wooroloo Culvert, trestle bridges and various cuttings and embankments require assessment for inclusion onto the Register of Heritage Places. The balance of the reserves must enjoy the highest level of protection and be maintained to ensure continuing access by the public. It is specifically recommended that the Shire develop a maintenance programme for the reserves and that vandalised and damage information shelters along the reserves be repaired as soon as possible.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> ch. 3, and pp. 55, 57, 77-79, 81, 102, 104, 111-113, 117, 136, 163, 177, 233-238.; Watson, Lindsay. <i>The Railway History of Midland Junction</i> , pp. 109, 120-131.
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	2663

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Locomotive train on Kalgoorlie to Perth express, Eastern Railway in the John Forrest National Park (date unknown).

(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P19462)



Construction of a steel girder bridge on the Eastern Railway through the John Forrest National Park (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, P01431)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Steel girder bridge in John Forrest National Park, October / November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*



*Stone railway culvert at Wooroloo, October / November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Railway Heritage Trail west of Swan View Tunnel, June 2024
(Source: Shire of Mundaring)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 98



Photo: Front, south elevation facing highway
 Date: January 1996
 Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Old Police Station		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 7	Street Name	Great Southern Highway (York Road)	
Suburb/Town		The Lakes		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1868		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I ibid. p. 263.		
Site Type		0808		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Police Station	Present	Residence	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				
Architect/Designer (2)				
Other Associated Persons				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Construction Materials :			
Walls	rendered stone		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	various adaptations		
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
Low			
Description:			
<p>Physical description:</p> <p>The old Police Station at the Lakes sits on the north side of the Great Southern Highway, opposite Lake Manaring and several hundred metres east of the junction with Great eastern Highway at the Lakes Roadhouse. The building consists of white painted, rendered, stone walls with two gables at each end of a veranda across the front. The tops of the gables have a half timbered appearance and the plan of the building (which was not inspected) appears to be 'U' shaped around a rear courtyard or quadrangle and built in several stages. It has not been possible to determine, without a detailed examination, the extent of original fabric and the various stages and adaptations that the building has undergone through out its periods of use.</p> <p>History of Place / Site:</p> <p>By the early 1860's, travellers on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway) from Guildford to York demanded police protection from the increasing menace of escaped convicts. As a result of pressure from the politically influential York Agricultural Society (formed 1840), the Lakes Police Station was established by 1864. It was located near to Henry Horton's Halfway House on the north shore of Manaring Lake. Because the one resident constable was expected to patrol the entire York Road, it meant the Station was often unattended.</p> <p>In July 1869, new quarters were built to replace the previous miserable and unfit ones. Relations between Horton and the constables at the Police Station were poor, with petty behaviour shown by Horton in regard to the delivery of police mail. In 1878, the Police Station closed down. It re-opened in 1884 and was used until 1887, when it permanently closed operations. After this and despite being in a neglected state, Robert Brimson leased and lived in it from 1894 to 1902. In 1918, an adjoining landowner Mr. J.M. Barnes purchased the neglected abandoned building. After restoration and extensions, the building served as a RAC road-house. In the late 1970's and early 1980s, Phil Harwood further restored the building. At present the site is a residence which has some of the doors and windows of the former Travellers Inn.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.	
Significance category		2	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance	
<p>The old Lakes Police Station has <i>high social and historic significance</i> to the Shire and the State for its associations with the early settlement of the district and the opening up of agricultural lands to the east.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The old Lakes Police Station requires the <i>highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place</i>. The availability of funding and assistance through the Heritage Act, National Estate Grants, Shire Town Planning Scheme and other sources should be investigated to determine what provisions are available to ensure the protection and restoration of the place. Any future alteration and or additions should be carefully integrated with, and sympathetic to, the original fabric and significance of the place.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 261- 63.</p>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>Yes</i>
inHerit database no.	8569

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*The former police station at The Lakes c.1918
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 99



Photo: Front (north-western) elevation
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Chidlow Hall		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 385	Street Name	Old Northam Road	
Suburb/Town		Chidlow		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1905		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot p. 70.		
Site Type		0208		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Hall	Present	Hall
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Charles Cook	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	weather-board		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Modifications	front (flat roofed) porch added		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			
<p>The Chidlow Hall sits just off the 'Old Northam Road', adjacent to the local oval /sports ground and opposite the rail reserve. The tall, rectangular, oiled weather-board hall has gable ends to the east and west joined by a continuous roof ridge. At the rear a leanto houses 'back of stage' facilities. At the front the double ledged and braced entry doors have been protected by the addition of a flat roofed porch or veranda supported on steel pipe columns and running across the full width of the hall. It is unnecessarily unsympathetic and should be replaced with a simple but more complementary structure. Both the long, side walls of the hall are punctuated with tall double hung windows and a side door. Internally the hall is simply finished with a timber floor, and a vertical T and G boarded dado with battened flat sheeting above. At the east end a raised timber stage provides the main focus for the hall.</p>			
<p>History of Place / Site: The Chidlow Hall was opened on 26th January 1905, on land set aside by the Chidlow Progress Association. It was built by local effort under the direction of Charles Cook, Chairman of the building committee, member of the Greenmount Road Board (1903-8), and its Chairman (1907-8). It was used for community events such as elections, church services, choir practice, card nights and even as a shooting gallery. It also served as a venue to farewell and welcome home those on war service. A new sports pavilion, built in 1995 on the adjacent oval, has relieved the pressure of providing the only public social/function space for the district away from the old hall.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.	
Significance category		3	
Statement of Significance			
The old Chidlow Hall has <i>high social significance</i> for the Chidlow community.			
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy			
The old Chidlow Hall should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition. It is strongly recommended that the flat roofed porch/veranda across the front of the building be replaced by a more sympathetic structure.			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 69-72.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8570



*North and western elevations, October 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 100



Photo: Wooroloo Cemetery entrance
 Date: June 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Wooroloo Cemetery		
Other Name (1)		Wooroloo Sanatorium Cemetery		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 29364	Street Name	Linley Valley Road	
Suburb/Town		Wooroloo		
Other Locational descriptor <i>(text)</i>				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		13th July 1906, gazetted		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Government Gazette, W.A. 13th July 1906, p. 2143		
Site Type		12		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Cemetery	Present	Cemetery
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Frank Wishart, Ernest Wilson, Edward Stephens, Bob Mitchell	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	not applicable		
Roof	not applicable		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			
<p>The Wooroloo Cemetery is nestled in gently sloping, timbered country east of Wooroloo off Linley Valley Road. It has an attractive white timber entry fence and beyond the entry an old timber gazebo provides shelter for mourners. The centre of the gazebo has an unusual feature, in the form of a small, partitioned, priest's robing room. The gazebo, which is the focus for the main axis road down through the cemetery, has become neglected and in need of restoration or replacement to stave off the ravages of time and termites. The cemetery itself has a slightly neglected feel. Being further from Mundaring and serving a small community, especially now that the tuberculosis sanatorium and hospital have ceased to exist, it suffers from lack of regular use and maintenance. In many respects it is much more attractive than the Mundaring Cemetery and the Shire's efforts to keep it operating are to be commended.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: Although the Wooroloo Cemetery was originally surveyed by W.H. Shields on 15th September 1902, it was not gazetted until 13th July 1906. The first Board to control the cemetery appears to have been appointed by the Under Secretary for Lands, Cecil Clifton on 25th June 1916. It consisted of Edward. B. Stephens, William. H.G. Howard, Frank C. Wishart and Ernest Wilson. At least three of the men were prominent in the Wooroloo community.</p> <p>Edward Stephens, a partner with Fred Jones in a grocery and gallon licence at Wooroloo, was also Chairman of the Greenmount Road Board 1909-1913, and a member 1907-13, and 1921-23. It was through his property that a temporary tramway was constructed in 1913 for transporting building materials for the construction of the Wooroloo Sanatorium. Frank Wishart had come from Angaston, a fruit growing area in South Australia to Wooroloo in 1898, and was secretary of the Wooroloo Repatriation Sub-Committee. He was a friend and partner of Ernest Wilson, who is best remembered for the 'Buffalo Handle Factory'. This factory which operated until the early 1940s, produced Karri axe and other tool handles for local, interstate and overseas markets. Wilson was also secretary of the Primary Producer's Association, and established the 'Wilson Patent Coolers Company'.</p>			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

On 5th July 1918, following the resignation of the original Board, four new members were appointed to what was described as the 'Wooroloo Sanatorium Cemetery'. The new members included Robert 'Bob' Macfarlane Mitchell, the Chief Residential Medical Officer of the nearby Wooroloo Sanatorium, and its secretary Ernest Chapman Lovely. In the following year, the original four Board members were reappointed as what appears to be additional members, and subsequently the cemetery is only ever referred to as Wooroloo Cemetery. Between 1920 and 1957, resignations and deaths of Board members necessitated appointments on a regular basis. Of the original members, Ernest Wilson was associated with the Board until his death in the early 1940s. Frank Wishart died in 1925, W.H.G. Howard left the district in 1926, and Edward Stephens did likewise in 1934.

In March 1945, a critical report from Mr O Bowyer of the Auditor General's office cited problems with the Board and the cemetery, including non payment of undertaker's fees (including by a company associated with one of the Board members), inadequate record keeping and no Board meeting held since December 1942. The difficulty of recruiting and retaining Board members finally came to a head in October 1957, when the then secretary, Wooroloo postmaster W. Thomas resigned, leaving the Board inoperable. On the 29th November 1957, the control and management of the Wooroloo Cemetery was vested with the Mundaring Road Board. At present the Shire of Mundaring retains that responsibility.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

The Wooroloo Cemetery has *high social significance* for the Shire, surrounding district and the State for its associations as the burial place for early families in the district and the tuberculosis sanatorium in the early half of the century.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Wooroloo Cemetery and Gazebo requires the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place*. The gazebo should be restored or re-built if it has deteriorated too badly. Efforts should be made to maintain and beautify the place so that it continues to be used.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 269, 271, 272, 273. Government Gazette, W.A. 13th July 1906, p. 2143; 23rd June 1916, p. 1160; 5th July 1918, p. 923; 18th July 1919, p. 1297; 13th March 1925, p. 476; 9th April 1925, p. 657; 12th June 1925, p. 1092; 23rd July 1926, p. 1486; 11th August 1933, p. 1169; 2nd March 1934, p. 277; 20th November 1936, p. 1911; 24th February 1939, p. 331; 2nd March 1945, p. 253; July 1945, p. 658; 5th January 1951, p. 16; 29th November 1957, p. 3459; Shire of Mundaring records relating to Wooroloo Cemetery; Lands Department records held by the Dept. of Local Government, report and letter, 2nd March 1945, audit 18/76 of Wooroloo Cemetery accounts.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8571



*The gazebo at Wooroloo Cemetery, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 101



Photo: View across the coastal plain from Greenmount Hill to west
 Date: January 1996
 Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Greenmount Hill		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 12831	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town		Greenmount		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		From 1829		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 205-206.		
Site Type		16		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Landmark	Present	Landmark	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				
Architect/Designer (2)				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Other Associated Persons	James Stirling, Robert Dale, Philip Chauncy, James Wright.		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	n/a		
Roof	n/a		
Other	n/a		
Modifications	n/a		
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			
<p>Physical Description: Greenmount Hill dominates the landscape to the south of Great Eastern Highway as it climbs the escarpment on its way east to the hinterland and ultimately as the major road link to the Eastern States. Travelling west along the Highway the hill provides the first, and a most spectacular view for the traveller, day or night, across the broad coastal plain and airport, to the city, Swan River and ocean beyond. Flashing navigation beacons on the hill identify it at night. Other than for Mundaring Weir and the Helena River, Greenmount Hill is the major physical feature of the Shire of Mundaring that has State significance. Much of the hill has been cleared over the years and the scars of quarries are still apparent. However, there are still many trees on the upper sections of the hill which has been incorporated into a National Park which protects it and provides a balance to the John Forrest National Park on the northern side of the Highway. The two parks either side of the Highway play an important part in providing vital, contiguous habitats for remaining pockets of native flora and fauna unique to the Darling Range. One of the greatest threats to the hill's environment, and its flora in particular, is the invasion in recent years of exotic weeds such as 'Watsonia'.</p> <p>The historic hill, which has provided survey, navigation and orientation references for the metropolitan area since the time of the first explorers, also had significance for the original inhabitants of the region as evidenced by several recorded aboriginal sites of significance.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: When Lieutenant Governor James Stirling assigned himself the 4000 acres of Swan Location 16, its eastern most boundary was located near the summit of Greenmount Hill. When, why or from whom the name Greenmount originates has not been firmly established. The first known map to use the name Green Mount was published in 1833.</p> <p>Although Ensign Robert Dale reached the 209 metre summit of Greenmount on 18th October 1829, and Stirling had been in the vicinity a few weeks before that, they are not officially credited with using the name. Surveyor General John Septimus Roe's eye sketch of the Swan River in November 1829 does not use the name Greenmount. However, on 5th September 1831, when J.S. Roe instructed Dale about the route to York, he referred to Green Mount as a well known landmark. Even today, the Great Eastern Highway, at present the main route to the Eastern States, is said to travel 'up Greenmount', even though the road runs north of the actual hill.</p>			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

In the early part of the colony’s history the name ‘Greenmount’ covered a broad area. In the 1840s, the road to York was referred to as ‘York Greenmount’ and the road to Toodyay as ‘Toodyay Greenmount’. In 1846, a survey of the York Road carried out by surveyor Philip Chauncy, mapped the area and noted the Green Mount hill. In 1854, Lieutenant Edward Du Cane from Guildford supervised the building of a convict depot near Greenmount Hill. Originally the barracks housed between 70 and 85 ticket of leave men. There was a cook-house, oven and fireplace and separate houses for the staff and stores. The men were employed clearing, forming and surfacing the York Road. In addition they dug roadside wells and cut timber for the Guildford Bridge and shingles for roofing.

By the mid 1860s, when many ticket of leave men had moved to private employment, the depot housed work release prisoners from Fremantle Gaol. From the 1870s, some men from the depot worked in the nearby Government bluestone quarry. In 1877, when Alfred Smith established his sawmill at Smiths Mill (Glen Forrest) it was officially called York Greenmount Sawmill. In 1882, when contractor James Wright began work on the Eastern Railway the main construction camp was located west of Greenmount Hill. Greenmount was an original stopping point on the Eastern Railway and in 1891, a public picnic area called ‘The Range’ was created on land brought from Henry Brockman, the purchaser of Stirling’s Swan Location 16. When the Greenmount Suburban Area was created between 1889 and 1890, it extended as far east as Mahogany Creek. In the late 1890s, sawmill operator Edmund Lacey quarried for granite and clay near Greenmount Hill, and ‘Undercliffe’, the residence of his daughter Clara and son-in-law Percy Robinson and its gardens attracted visitors by train.

In 1906, part of ‘The Range’ was excavated for a reservoir, and it exists in an enlarged and covered form at the corner of Coulston and Scott Streets. Like many areas in the 1920s, orchards in the area were eventually replaced by housing so that by 1937, a third of the Mundaring Roads Board population lived in Greenmount and Darlington. Post World War Two saw the former picnic reserve subdivision for housing. It had lost its bushland appeal as a result of training exercises for troops in both wars, and for many years it was a squatters camp. Greenmount Hill remains a state wide reference point with its air navigation beacon and the steep grades of Great Eastern Highway where it passes to the north of the actual hill.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; Outside influences; People and Events.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

Greenmount Hill has *very high aesthetic, social, historic and scientific significance* for the State and the Shire of Mundaring because of its physical presence and landmark qualities. Its is of historic significance for Aboriginal sites, European settlement and scientific importance for the exploration and navigation of the region.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Greenmount Hill requires <i>highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.</i> It is strongly recommended that environmental management programmes are put in place to rehabilitate the natural environment and control invasive weeds threatening the remaining flora and fauna in the National Park and its surrounds.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 4, 5, 11, 12, 15, 36, 40, 113, 126, 191, 205, 206. ; MHHS File 'Greenmount'; Bourke, Michael. <i>On the Swan.</i>, pp. 184, 209, 252, 293, 299, 302. Hasluck, Alexandra. <i>Unwilling Immigrants</i>, p 85.</p>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	8572

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 102



Photo: 'Belle View'
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Belle View House		
Other Name (1)		Bellevue Holding Paddocks		
Other Name (2)		Helena Farm		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	10	Street Name	Library Way	
Suburb/Town		Bellevue		
Other Locational descriptor		Deposited Plan 418159		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1887		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 221.		
Site Type (see HCWA Type' List)		1501		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other
Architect/Designer (1)				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Edward Robinson, Jack Goodchild	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	brick		
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	rear veranda removed to make it safe		
Condition	poor		
Integrity			
high, although much of its original joinery and floorboards removed in June 1997 in preparation for demolition. Structural fabric mostly intact but badly deteriorating.			
Description:			
<p>Physical description:</p> <p><i>Belle View</i> sits on a high embankment overlooking the Helena River flood plain in the western extremity of the Shire of Mundaring where it borders with the Shire of Swan. The house or homestead is in a very open position and faces the north from which it is approached. The rear of the house faces south across the river and some former outbuildings at the edge of the embankment have taken advantage of the fall in land to incorporate a cellar below them.</p> <p>To the north of the house, adjacent to the driveway, is an old weatherboard stable building which is thought to pre-date the house and originally was next to a small mud brick cottage. The stables still contain their original stalls and compartments and have very high authenticity and integrity.</p> <p><i>Belle View</i> is a large but simply decorated <i>Federation</i> period, red brick, single storey homestead, having a wide frontage and being only two rooms deep. The front room on the east end projects forward and has a parapet gable end which gives the elevation an asymmetric appearance. The gable has a small rendered panel inscribed "Belle View A.D. 1887". The projecting room also defines the entry point on the full width veranda which also surrounds the house. The veranda is in a bad state of repair with the original timber posts, which supported the concave corrugated iron roof sheeting, having been replaced with pipe columns. The front north-east corner is unroofed and the deterioration of the veranda across the back has resulted in its complete removal except for some floor boards.</p> <p>Over recent years the land surrounding the homestead has been subdivided in accordance with structure plan 74. Heritage Precinct Design Guidelines exist for the locality to ensure that surrounding residences are compatible.</p> <p>The "Belle View" homestead forms a visual focus from the main entry from Wilkins Street.</p>			

History of Place / Site:

In the late 1870's, and prior to his purchase of the area later to be known as 'Belle View', Edward Robinson had pastoral interests in Croyden Station, a sheep run near Roebourne in Western Australia's north-west. 'Belle View' was part of James Stirling's original 4,000 acre Woodbridge Grant, which Henry Brockman purchased in 1883, and subsequently sub-divided. Robinson, uncle of Percy Robinson of Undercliffe bought 750 acres (304ha) and built the single-storey 'Belle View' home. It was constructed of local clay bricks, made on the property and provided a more substantial residence than the mud brick house dating from the 1840's, which was demolished in c. 1973/4. 'Belle View' also featured servants quarters, kitchen, baker's oven and a smoke room for curing meats, attached to the rear of the main building by a wide veranda.

The weatherboard and iron roofed stables, located north-west of the house are thought to predate 'Belle View' and include the remnants of a 'blackboy' / grass tree trunk floor. This flooring material, of which few example are thought to remain so close to Perth, was installed to protect horses hooves. The farm which began as a dairy, was considered a model of its era. Edward Robinson was extensively involved in the community, serving as a Justice of the Peace, member of the Greenmount Road Board (1908-1913) and financing the building of the Anglican Church in Clayton Street, Bellevue in memory of his wife. Following her death in 1909 he built a new house called 'Melita' which is of considerable significance and still exists nearby in Clayton Street. After Robinson's death in 1913, the property, minus the northern areas he had already sub-divided and sold, was purchased in 1921, by the pastoral company, Elder Smith. Until his death in 1959, the 'Belle View' property was occupied and managed by Jack Goodchild, Robinson's former coachman and resident stockman for Elder Smith. Nearby Goodchild Oval is named after him.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; People and Events.
Significance category	1

Statement of Significance

Belle View House and Stables, Bellevue, a single-storey, brick and metal, Victorian Regency style residence and timber and metal stables, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is a fine demonstration of the Victorian Regency architectural style, in a mid to late 19th Century farm and residence;
- the place is comparatively rare and retains a moderate degree of authenticity and integrity;
- the stables are a relatively rare, surviving example of rural architecture of the period, and have the potential to add to the knowledge of transport, farming and husbandry practices no longer used;
- the place has strong associations with Edward Robinson, pastoralist, farmer, politician and developer who was part of the socially influential group known as the 'Nor'Westers';
- the residence is an excellent representative example of a substantial residence built by an influential Western Australian who acquired prosperity prior to the gold rush period;

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

- the place has associations with Governor Stirling's Woodbridge land grant, later purchased by Henry Brockman, and was formerly part of the last of several original large rural land holdings left in the district; and,
- the place has given its name to the suburb of Bellevue which is an example of an early planned suburb compared to the adjacent town of Midland which just grew around 'The Junction'.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

'Belle View' requires the *highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and*, in accordance with its statement of significance, *the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* It is strongly recommended that investigations be carried out to ascertain whether there are any provisions under the Heritage Act, Town Planning Act and the Shire's Town Planning Schemes that can be utilised to encourage and/or finance the conservation of 'Belle View' and its stables. Any proposals allowing future subdivision must ensure that the homestead and stables are retained on a sufficiently large site area so as to protect the significance of its setting. It is also recommended that a Conservation Plan be carried out to identify significant fabric and guide any future restoration, alterations and adaptations.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* p. 221; MHHS file "Bellevue"; Callow Bruce and Assoc. *Belle View Heritage Assessment*, HCWA May 1997.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	No
inherit database no.	Yes
	3836

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Belle View c.1935 (Source: City of Swan Local History Collection)



— *The Homestead Elder's Paddocks, Bellevue* —

The Homestead. Elders' Paddocks, "Belle View". Early 1950s
(Source: City of Swan Local History Collection)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*'Belle View' from the north east, November 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 103



Photo: Dalry Road, Darlington
 Date: November 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Dalry Road Precinct		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number		Street Name	Dalry Road	
Suburb/Town		Darlington		
Other Locational descriptor <i>(text)</i>				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c. 1900's, 1930's		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		MHHS		
Site Type		0101		
Use(s) of Place :				

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Neilson family, Hal Missingham.			
Construction Materials :					
Walls	various				
Roof	various				
Other					
Modifications	various				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					
<p>Dalry Road, Darlington typifies the essence that made up the original character of Darlington. Many of the original houses displaying the variety of materials that gives Darlington a diversify rather than a sameness; the coming together of bush settings and domestic gardens; the winding road that follows the landform requiring residents to drive around huge boulders in the road rather than push nature aside, are all factors that contribute to character of the village that residents so fervently defend.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: The area around Dalry Road, Darlington contains various residences which contribute to an understanding of the evolutionary history of the Darlington area. One of the oldest residences is a granite, turn-of-the-century house on the corner of Lionel and Dalry Road. It was formerly the home of J.O. Neilson, an optician, thought to be one of the first owners of a motor car in Darlington. In the 1920's, like "Leithdale", Dalry House became a guest house, offering visitors recreation at the nearby golf course, tennis courts and adjacent bush. Further down Dalry Road, closer to Hillsden (formerly Government Road), Dalry Lodge operated as a guest house from after World War I up to the early 1950's. When she worked at Dalry Lodge, Joan Digby described the kitchen as having a 10ft wood stove. Her accommodation was a 9ft x 5ft hut.</p> <p>The first owner of Dalry Lodge is thought to have been Mr. Barker, who was friendly with the Neilsons at Dalry House. Near Dalry Lodge and on the northern side of the road, is Blackwood (c. 1906) built by the founder of the WA Rose Society. Blackwood is typical of the jarrah/weatherboard and iron-roofed residences of the time and also included a gardener's cottage which in more recent times was the home of artist, teacher and gallery director, the late Hal Missingham. There are a series of smaller timber and stone cottages, and also of note are the dry stone walls leading up to the Montrose Steps, and large granite boulder in the path of Dalry Road east.</p>					
SIGNIFICANCE					
Historic theme(s)			Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.		
Significance category			3		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance

The Dalry Road area of Darlington has *very high aesthetic, historic and social significance* for the community of Darlington and the Shire of Mundaring in helping to identify an intrinsic character that defines a hills lifestyle and ambience that is not otherwise easily understood or appreciated.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Dalry Road, area should become *a precinct* within the overall village precinct plan for Darlington in the Shires Town Planning scheme and all existing properties should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric and surrounding environment; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.

The extent of the precinct should be defined by including the full width and depth of properties along Dalry Road from Darlington Road through to the Railway reserve. This should not be seen as a limiting factor on the development or alteration of existing properties but more one of sensitive and sympathetic treatment of the existing and future built and natural environment.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* ch. 11, p. 201; MHHS file 'Darlington'.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8573

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Front, south elevation of Dalry House, cnr Lionel Road (January 1996)
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 104



Photo: Front elevation of the former house
 Date: 15 April 2024
 Source: Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Lion Mill Headmaster's House (fmr)		
Other Name (1)		Mt Helena Playgroup		
Other Name (2)		Milperra House		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.	14	Street Name	Chidlow Street	
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena		
Other Locational descriptor				
GPS	Latitude	-31.875330	Longitude	116.215520
Land Description				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
045012	378	DP192851	LR3107/786	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c. 1897		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 84, Mt Helena Playgroup.		
Site Type		Individual Building or Group		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architectural Style		Victorian Georgian	
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	School Quarters	Present	Other
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials :			
Walls	Timber weatherboard		
Roof	Corrugated metal sheeting		
Other			
Modifications	Adapted for range of uses		
Condition	Good		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		Moderate	
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
<p>This simple timber framed rectangular building has a pitched roof extending over the front elevation to create the verandah roof which is supported on simple timber posts. The verandah has a timber balustrade and approached by stairs which provides a view over the elevated site.</p> <p>The walls are clad with weatherboard and a fibre cement contemporary product on some elevations. The windows which can be seen are timber framed sash windows. The centrally placed main entrance is a double door with 2 over 2 panes in the upper portions.</p> <p>The building is located within a landscaped garden. The site is currently fenced to prevent access [2024].</p>			
History of Place / Site:			
<p>The building now vacant was originally the headmaster's residence for the Lion Mill (Mt. Helena) School. In 1884, land for a school at Lion Mill had been reserved south-west of Abraham White's Mill. The school was not built then and instead in 1890, the 50 or so children used the newly-built timber hall as a part-time school.</p> <p>In c 1893, the school became full-time and Teacher Charles Rooney began fighting for a proper schoolroom. A one-roomed, timber, weatherboard and iron-roofed schoolroom opened in February 1897. Whether the headmaster's quarters were built then or later has not been established, but it bears a strong resemblance to the 1896 Sawyers Valley School quarters.</p> <p>The chimney evident in the 1995 photograph of the building has been removed.</p> <p>The name Milperra which is apparent in signage on the building may originate with the NSW town of that name.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Significance category	Category 3 – Some Moderate Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.
Statement of Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value as a good largely intact example of a Victorian Georgian style building executed in timber and corrugated metal sheeting. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Lion Mill settlement in the late 19th century. • The place has historic value for its provision of education to the children of Lion Mill. 	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 83-5, 89, 105; Mt. Helena Playgroup Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.</p>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Additional images 15 April 2024 by Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society



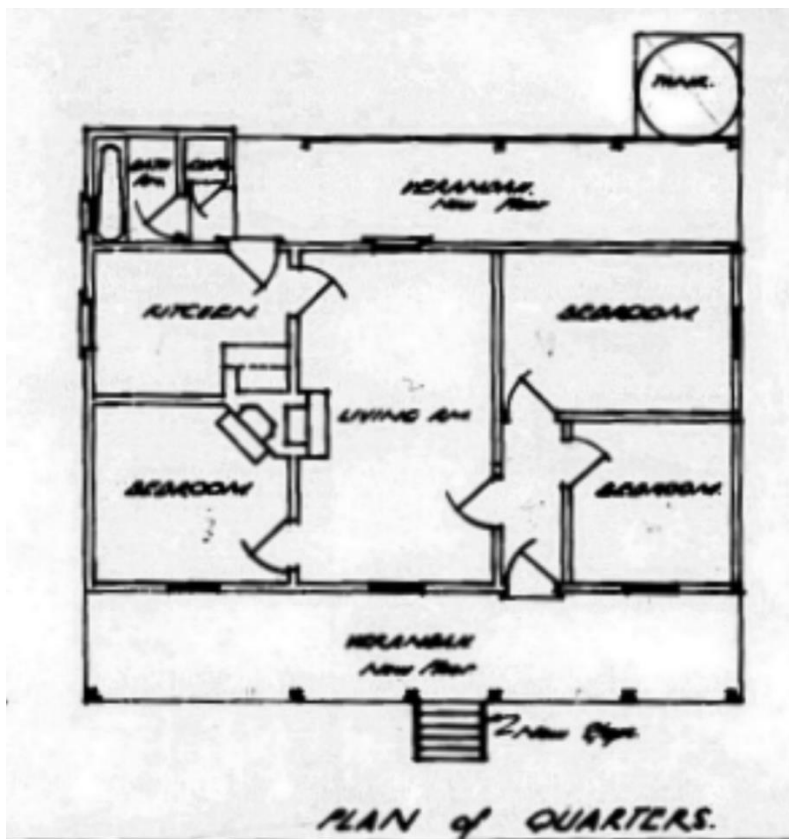
Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Front elevation, July 1995 (Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)



Plan of the Mount Helena Headmasters Quarters, no date
(Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 105



Photo: Front, south and east facing elevations
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Last Gangers Cottage		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	3	Street Name	McVicar Place	
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c. 1896		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 83; Jenny Mackintosh		
Site Type		0101		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original		Present		Other

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials :			
Walls	corrugated iron	asbestos sheeting	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other			
Modifications	additions and enclosures to rear		
Condition	poor		
Integrity			
fair			
Description:			
<p>The old ganger's house in Mt Helena sits above the road on a gently sloping block. The corrugated iron cottage has had a typical two room plan with front veranda and rear leanto accommodation which has now been added to on several occasions. The roof form is simple with a long ridge running between two gable ends on the east and west with a slight change in pitch as the roof extends out over the veranda. The front veranda is supported up off the ground on timber stumps and has a picket balustrade running between roof support columns. There is a substantial brick chimney on the east gable end wall and virtually no decoration externally on the house.</p> <p>History of Place / Site: The last ganger's cottage in Mt. Helena. Built of corrugated iron. Near Pioneer Park. The neighbouring house was demolished on 29th March 1995. One of the few remaining examples of the typical housing of the men and their families who worked on the Eastern Railway.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility.	
Significance category		3	
Statement of Significance			
<p>The Mt Helena ganger's cottage has high social and historic significance for the Shire as it is one of few remaining examples and demonstrates a way of life.</p>			
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy			
<p>The Mt Helena ganger's cottage should be retained and conserved if possible and the owners encouraged to sympathetically integrate any alterations and additions with the significant fabric; photograph and draw to record prior to any redevelopment or demolition.</p>			
OTHER INFORMATION			
Bibliography:			
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 83.			
Listing:			
State Register of Heritage Places:		No	
Classified by the National Trust		No	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8574



*Front, south and east facing elevations, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 106



Photo: Front elevation
 Date: 27 May 2024
 Source: Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place	Gianni Residence and Cash Shop (fmr)		
Other Name (1)	Community Pantry		
Other Name (2)	Costume Hire Shop		
Other Name (3)	Lion Mill Pottery Store		
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	1355	Street Name	Keane Street East
Suburb/Town	Mt. Helena		
Other Locational descriptor	Corner of Coyne Street		
GPS	Latitude	-31.877490	Longitude 116.211750
Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	24	P5229	1861/804
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)	c1930		
Construction Date (2)	1950s		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Source/Details			
Site Type			
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Residence	Present	Other Shop
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials			
Walls	Stone		
Roof	Terracotta tiles	CGI	
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Fair		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
<p>This place is comprised of two structures; the portion to the rear of the lot is the oldest and demonstrates elements of the Inter War California Bungalow style in stone and casement windows with quoining. The corrugated metal roof is pitched and extends over the front verandah, an enclosed section features double doors with multiple panes in the upper section.</p> <p>Some elevations of the older portion of the building are rendered and there is a cellar accessed from the Coyne Street side.</p> <p>Adjoining this residence is a stone and tile former residence that has partially rendered walls, a verandah across the front elevation with the verandah roof of tiles supported on simple timber posts. The front elevation has a centrally placed front entrance flanked by casement windows.</p> <p>The building is located on a sloped site which has enabled the construction of the cellar on the lower (Coyne Street) side. The triangular shaped lot is largely cleared although there are some mature trees on the boundary and close to the oldest portion of the house.</p>			
History of Place / Site:			
<p>The oldest section of this building was constructed c1930 for Luigi (Lou) Gianni (1889-1964) as a home for himself and his wife Rosa (1884-1959). The Italian born couple had lived in regional WA in previous years and are first recorded in the electoral rolls living in Mount Helena in 1931.</p> <p>The later smaller addition with the tile roof was probably built in the late 1940s and was first used as a store known as the 'Cash Shop'. This portion of the building has also been a private residence, costume shop and a pottery and gift shop.</p> <p>The Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum have notes from a conversation with Dan Gianni on 6 August 2002 by Brian Marshall.</p> <p><i>"Dan came to Mount Helena in the 1940s as a 17 year old and lived in the area until 1967/68. He worked as a builder and renovator. Dan's uncle, Lou (Luigi) Gianni built</i></p>			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

a stone house in Keane Street (1355 Keane St East) during the Depression. He later added a room on the front where he opened a 'Cash Shop'. The building was later leased by other people and once used as a Costume Hire Shop. Dan's uncle, Louis [Luigi] Gianni built the stone house (now the Costume Hire Shop) during the Depression and leased it to Bill and Mary Wright. The front room was the shop."

Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum also supplied notes from a conversation with Tom and Rosemary Ball July 2002 by Brian Marshall

"Louis (Luigi) Gianni owned the building located near the corner of Evans Street and Keane Street, where the Lion Mill Costume Hire shop is now. He built a house on the site and the shop was added later. He ran it as a 'Cash Store'."

During World War II, the building was the headquarters of the Mount Helena Troop of the 10th Light Horse Regiment. This regiment was established by Mr Cameron in 1939 just prior to the start of WWII. The Troop had members from around the Shire including Chidlow and Sawyers Valley.

It is possible that Luigi Gianni was interred during this period which enabled the place to be used by the 10th Light Hors.

The Mount Helena Troop did their training on the old community oval on Bernard Street, near the Kennedy's Fuel Depot.

The Troop would sometimes ride on their horses to the Claremont Showgrounds from Mount Helena (where they would stay the night), before heading to Naval Base and then back again to Mount Helena.

The WA 10th Light Horse Regiment was the last one in Australia and was disbanded in April 1944.

From the available evidence, Luigi and Rosa returned to the house after World War II and after Rosa's death in 1959, Lou stayed on for a few years before his death in 1964.

The building is currently [2024] used as a Community Pantry.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Commerce Governing: Law, Order and Defence International Links.
Significance category	Category 2 – Considerable High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality
Statement of Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This place demonstrates elements of the Post War international style and the Inter war California Bungalow Style. • The place has historic value for its connection with the settlement of the district in the Inter war period by Italian migrant Luigi Gianni and his family. 	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

- The place has historic value for its association with the Mount Helena Troop of the 10th Light Horse Regiment who used the building as its headquarters during World War Two.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.*
Mundaring and Hills Historical Society
Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

View of the (1940s) portion of building. Source Shire of Mundaring, December 2023.



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Additional photographs of the oldest portion of the building by Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 8 April 2024.

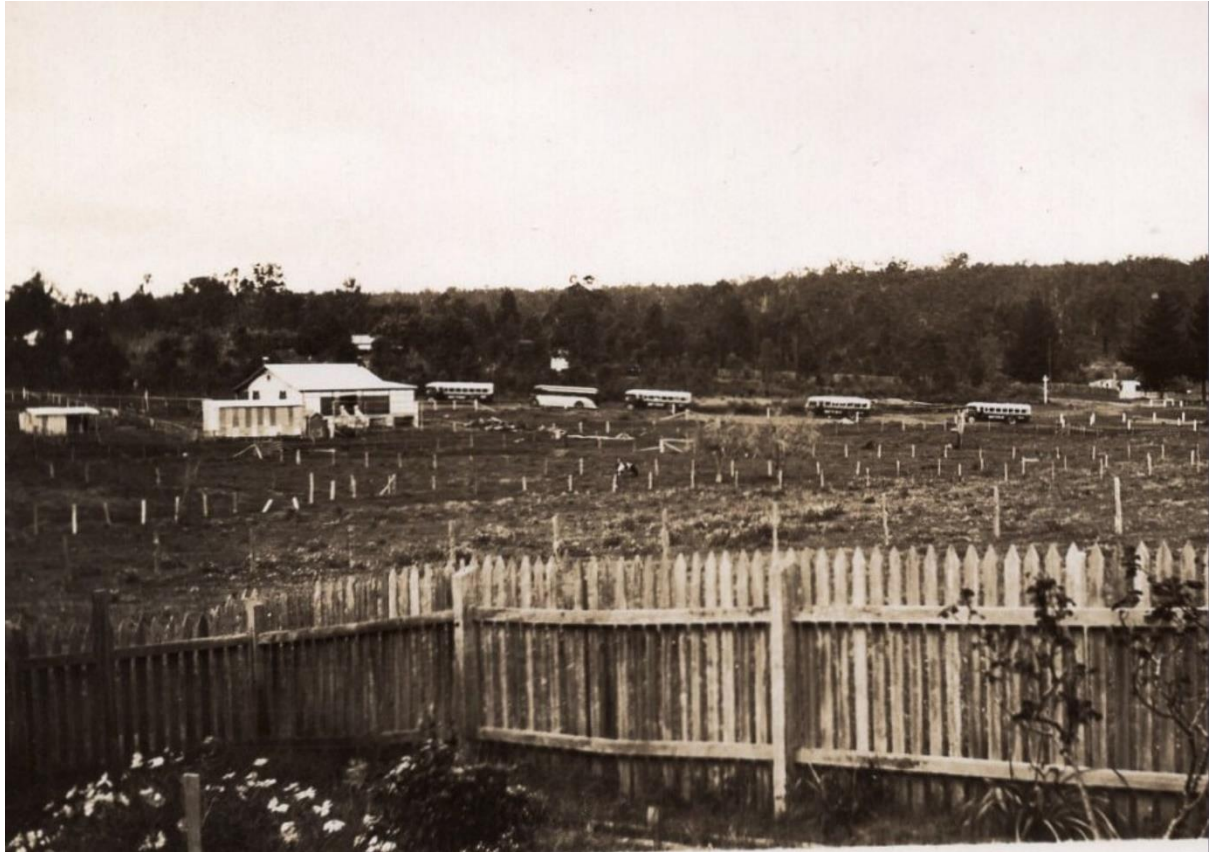


Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*View showing older section to rear, right of photo, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*View of the first portion of the building c1922 at left. Looking toward Keane Street. (This date is doubtful given the information that the house was built during the Depression, suggest it is more likely to be during War Time)
(Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 107



Photo: View of the remnant well/soak lining boards
 Date: 8 April 2024
 Source: Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Sandalwood Distillery Well (fmr)	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	1750	Street Name	Alice Road
Suburb/Town		Mt. Helena	
Other Locational descriptor			
GPS	Lat	-31.862930	Long 116.200840
Land Description:			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	Lot 129	DP222834	354/167A
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		C1915	
Construction Date (2)			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Source/Details		<i>Truth</i> , 6 July 1918, p. 1. Army 1 mile series map			
Site Type					
Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Sandalwood Distillery	Present	Vacant	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Leo Braddock			
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials:					
Walls	N/A				
Roof	N/A				
Other	Jarrah lining boards				
Modifications					
Condition	Poor				
Integrity:			Authenticity		
Low			Low		
Description:					
Physical Evidence: There remaining evidence of this former well/soak are some vertical timber lining boards at the base of a valley within a wooded site, east of Alice Road.					
History of Place / Site: This feature is likely to date from the enterprise begun in the 1910s, probably during World War I by Leo Braddock. In an article in the <i>Truth</i> newspaper in 1918, Leo Braddock, a Lands Department officer, is celebrated for his enterprise in establishing this factory to manufacture Sandalwood Oil from the plentiful supplies in Western Australia. One of the motivations for establishing the factory was the increase in demand for the product to treat syphilis. The process was relatively straightforward, the wood was crushed to a fine powder and left in vats with some undisclosed chemicals to activate the oil to rise to the surface to be skimmed off. Initially the plan was to erect the factory in Bayswater, however the water was not of the quality needed. The business found it difficult to export the product in subsequent years because of various limits on exports to other countries. It is not known when the factory closed.					
SIGNIFICANCE					
Historic theme(s)		Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Economy: Commerce Economy: Rural Occupations			
Significance category		Category 4 – Some Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.			
Statement of Significance					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
Retain elements of the place where feasible. Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 93. Landgate Aerial Photographs <i>The Westralian Worker</i> , 10 October 1919, p. 4.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Additional photograph, Source Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 27 May 2024.

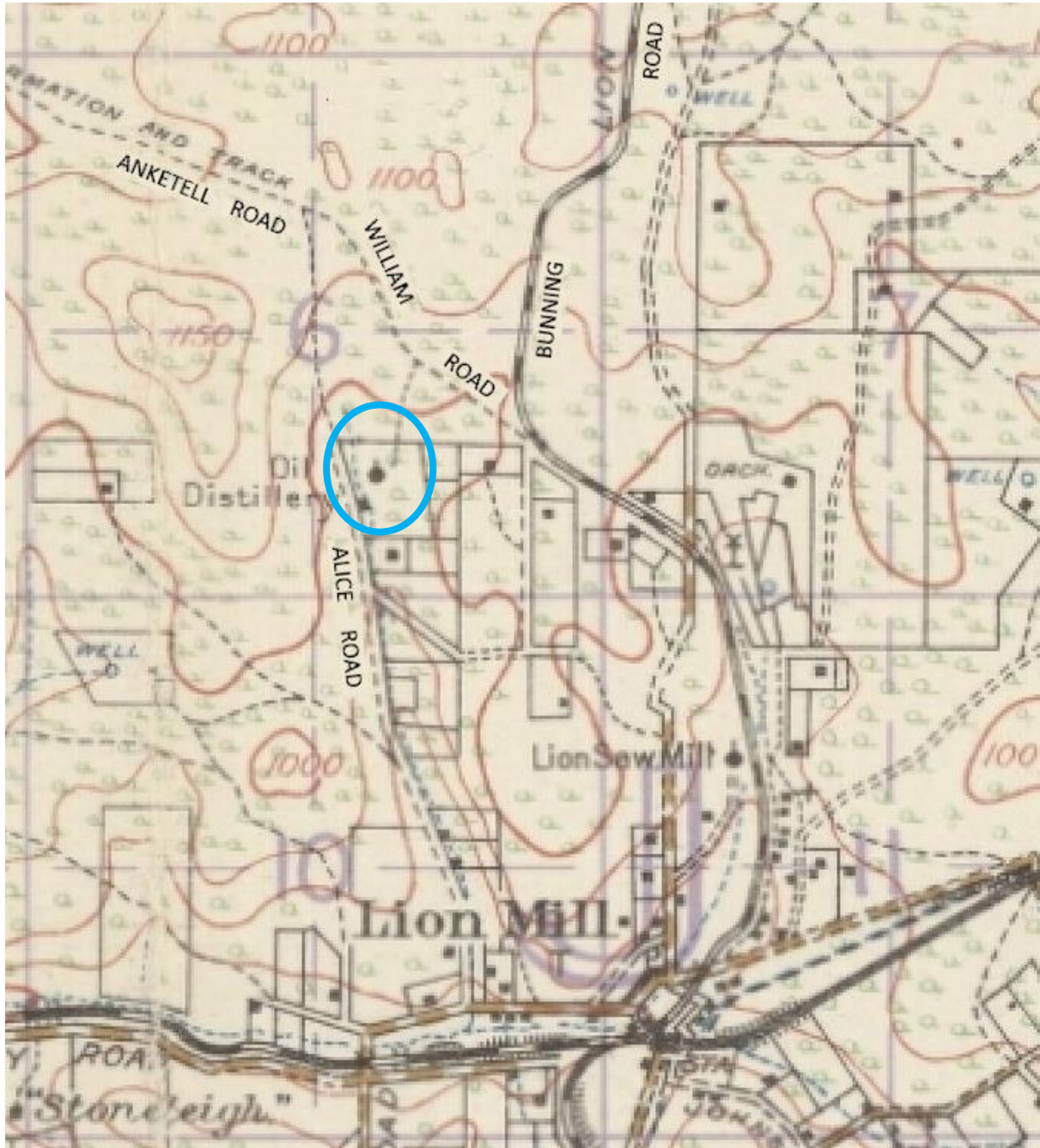


Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

*Annotated aerial view of the site showing the location in relation to Alice Road, Mount Helena.
Source Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 27 May 2024.*



Shire of Munding Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Portion of Army 1 mile series map showing the location of the well/soak. Source Munding and Hills Historical Society.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 108



Photo: Westward view
 Date: November 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Mundaring Recreation Ground		
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Sports Ground		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	50	Street Name	Mundaring Weir Road	
Suburb/Town		Mundaring		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1901		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, ibid. p. 118.		
Site Type		0299		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Recreation Ground	Present	Recreation Ground	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Mathieson Jacoby, Charles Byfield			
Construction Materials :					
Walls	various				
Roof	corrugated iron				
Other					
Modifications	various				
Condition	good				
Integrity					
High					
Description:					
<p>The Mundaring Recreation Ground comprises a full-size, grassed football oval, c1989 brick club rooms, corrugated iron former agricultural pavilion come change rooms, four bitumen basketball courts and extensive gravel carparks. Other than the old change rooms, few reminders of the former activities of the site remain.</p>					
<p>History of Place / Site: In the 1880's, this area had been the original camp-site and well for Mundaring before the townsite was gazetted in 1898. For obvious reasons, it was known locally as "Cold Alley Settlement". At that time the well was known as Byfield's Well. In July 1901, M.H. Jacoby, Chairman of Mundaring's first Progress Committee and later local M.L.A., succeeded in having the area now known as the Mundaring Recreation Ground cleared. His initial suggestions in August 1897, had been rejected by those responsible for the Coolgardie Water Supply Scheme because of the possibility that the Helena Reservoir would be polluted. To avoid this problem, the recreation area now known as Harry Riseborough Oval, on the north side of Great Eastern Highway, was reserved, but work did not begin here until July 1927. Initially then, Jacoby had his way and the Mundaring Showground in Mundaring Weir Road was built and used for sports meetings, log chops and in the 1920s and 30s for brumby races. In February 1937, the Mundaring Road Board called tenders for the erection of 60 x 40 foot hall at the showgrounds. In September 1940, permission was given for horses from the Tenth Light Horse Regiment to use the ground for grazing.</p>					
SIGNIFICANCE					
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.				
Significance category	3				
Statement of Significance					
<p>The Mundaring Recreation Ground has <i>high social and historic significance</i> to the Shire and the Mundaring community for its past and present activities.</p>					

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Mundaring Recreation Ground should be retained and conserved if possible failing which photograph and record its significance prior to any major redevelopment or demolition. Overall the site should be retained for uses that associate it with the past activities. Interpretive material describing the history and associations of the site should be displayed in a suitable location to provide an understanding of the significance of the place.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 117-8, 120. MHHS File -'Mundaring', and *Swan Express*, 22 Jul 1927, 12Sept 1940.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8575



*North-east elevation, looking west to ground and score-board (January 1996)
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Mundaring Recreation Ground (November 2023)
(Photograph taken by Shire of Mundaring)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 109



Photo: Front (north) elevation to Great Eastern Highway
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Sawyers Valley Tavern		
Other Name (1)		Sawyers Valley Hotel		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	10860	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town		Sawyers Valley		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1930s		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, I. ibid. p. 107.		
Site Type		0506		
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Hotel	Present	Tavern	Other

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (1)	W.G. (Bill) Bennett		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials :			
Walls	brick	rendered plaster	
Roof	terra-cotta tiles		
Other			
Modifications	minor alterations and enclosures		
Condition	good		
Integrity			
High			
Description:			

Physical Description:

The single storey, Sawyers Valley Tavern is one of the few *Art Deco* style buildings in the Shire other than some minor elements on several residences. The scale of the former hotel is quite modest compared to other *Art Deco* hotels of the period. The front elevation (facing the road and the north) retains much of its original form although it has unfortunately been adorned with advertising hoardings around the roof-line; lattice work to define a 'drive-in' bottle shop and vertical pipe balustrading to the wrap around veranda on the north and west sides. The overall character of the building is quite simply detailed and the principal focus of *Art Deco* decoration is the projection through the tiled roof at the main entry of a tall, stepped, rounded and 'streamlined' rendered parapet element. Several stepped, rendered chimneys complete the hipped, mottled terra-cotta tiled roof-scape. The front walls of the former hotel feature a face red brick dado which has rough render, perhaps over the original smooth render, above up to the underside of the roof.

History of Place / Site:

In 1874, the land on which the present Sawyers Valley Tavern is built was owned by ex-convict Lot Leather. Leather began pit sawing at Sawyers Valley soon after he arrived on the convict ship "Clyde" in 1863. In the mid 1880's, next to his homestead on the York Road (Great Eastern Highway), he built a store to serve the Eastern Railway construction workforce and the local sawyers. A few years later, he replaced the store with a hotel. Even when the railway was finished, the Sawyers Valley Hotel attracted locals from the nearby sawmills. In the mid 1890's, E.G. Lacey's Enterprise Sawmill employed up to 70 men and 30 found work in the Gem and Federation sawmills.

The recreation ground on the west side of the hotel was the venue for sports meetings promoted by subsequent publicans, including J.H. Kendall who was licensee for 21 years.

The core of the present tavern was built in the 1930's, when the Kellys held the licence. It is believed to have been designed by W.G. (Bill) Bennett, in the "Art Deco" style. Although in recent years the building has been modified, it remains the only Art Deco hotel and one of few prominent buildings from that period in the Shire of Mundaring. It has been listed by the Art Deco Society.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility; Occupations; Social and Civic activities; People and Events.
Significance category	2
Statement of Significance	
<p>The Sawyers Valley Tavern has <i>high aesthetic and social significance</i> for the local community and the Shire of Mundaring. The <i>aesthetic significance</i> is highlighted by the building's <i>Art Deco</i> character that is unique in the Shire. The site also has <i>historic significance</i> as the location of Lot Leather's former store and hotel.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The Sawyers Valley Tavern requires the <i>highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place</i>. It is also strongly recommended that, at an appropriate time in the future, modifications are carried out to either remove or better integrate the advertising hoardings, bottle shop and lattice and veranda balustrades on the front elevations of the tavern. All elements of the original <i>Art Deco</i> decoration should be protected and restored wherever possible whilst maintaining a clear definition between original and new fabric.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 102, 105, 106, 107.; MHHS File, 'Sawyers Valley'.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8576

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Sawyers Valley Hotel 1920s (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



*Front (north) elevation to Great Eastern Highway, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 110



Photo: Front elevation
 Date: 13 May 2024
 Source: Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Name of Place	Alice Robert's House
Other Name (1)	Station Master's House
Other Name (2)	

Location/Site/Address:

Street No.	165	Street Name	Martin Road	
Suburb/Town	Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor				
GPS	Lat	-31.905930	Long	116.164660

Land Description

Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	9	D2816	1521/934

DESCRIPTION:

Construction Date (1)	1920's
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	MHHS, Maureen Tie.
Site Type	Individual Building or Group
Use(s) of Place :	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		Alice Roberts			
Construction Materials :					
Walls	Timber Weatherboard				
Roof	Zincalume				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		
Description:					
Physical Evidence:					
<p>This timber framed and weatherboard clad residence has an 'H' plan form with projecting bays that feature timbered gables and casement windows. The roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting and a chimney is located in the centre of the roof.</p> <p>An awning is located between the two projecting wings which creates a verandah accessed by stairs. The front entry is located on this verandah as is a pair of casement windows.</p> <p>A carport is located on the front property boundary and a timber picket fence with a lych gate enclose the formally planted front yard.</p>					
History of Place / Site:					
<p>This residence originally constructed to house the local Mundaring Station-master, Mr. Frank Roberts (c1872-1925), and his family comprising Alice Eliza Hunt (c1888-1990) and their three children. Frank Roberts had been working as Station master around WA for some years including Midland. In 1917, the Roberts family were living in Mundaring and previous research has determined that this place was built c1920.</p> <p>Sadly Frank Roberts died in 1925 aged 53 and Alice lived on until the great age of 102. She lived at this house until at least 1977.</p> <p>Aerial photographs indicate that the place has undergone several programs of additions and alterations, including the addition of the projecting wing on the northern elevation in 2003.</p>					
SIGNIFICANCE					
Historic theme(s)			Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Cultural Life: Domestic Life		
Significance category			Category 3 Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance

- The place has aesthetic value as a simple expression of the Inter War California Bungalow style demonstrated in timber.
- The place has historic value for its association with the provision of the railways with the Shire of Mundaring which were very important in the development of industry and the community.
- The place has historic value for its connection with Station Master Mr Roberts and his family who lived at the house for many decades and were active in the community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.*;
 MHHS, Maureen Tie, 'Mundaring File'.
 Landgate Aerial Photographs.
The Swan Express, 15 May 1925, p. 4.

Listing:

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



Robert's house, Martin Road, Mundaring (date unknown)
 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 111



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

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Hampton	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	2775	Street Name	Jacoby Street
Suburb/Town		Mundaring	
Other Locational descriptor		-----	
Rectangle	61 60	Latitude	Longitude
Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	2	DP222865	1698/853
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		1933	
Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details		MHHS File ' Mundaring', and Maureen Tie.	
Site Type		Individual Building or Group	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architectural Style		Inter War California Bungalow			
Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)					
Architect/Designer (2)					
Other Associated Persons		James Wells			
Construction Materials :					
Walls	Timber	Timber frame			
Roof	Terracotta tile				
Other					
Modifications					
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		
Description:					
Physical Evidence:					
<p>This single storey rendered brick residence with a terracotta tile roof has an asymmetric plan form with projecting bay that has a timbered gable and centrally placed casement windows with a tiled awning.</p> <p>The awning protects the entrance to the residence on one side and on the other side of the projecting bay is a garage with double timber doors with small panes of glass in the upper portion.</p> <p>A wire mesh fence is located on the front property boundary and many mature shrubs obscure views of the residence.</p>					
History of Place / Site:					
<p>This house was built in 1933, by local storekeepers James Murray Wells (1876-1953) and his wife Elizabeth Catherine, nee Armstrong (1878-1943).</p> <p>At the time, James Wells owned Mundaring's first store in Jacoby Street, west of the Hall, which had been built in c 1898 by John Frank.</p> <p>In April 1929, the <i>Swan Express</i> reported that following his training at Point Cook in Victoria, James Wells junior was off to England to train with the Royal Air Force.</p> <p>Aerial photographs indicate that the place has not changed significantly in form or extent since the mid 20th century.</p>					
SIGNIFICANCE					
Historic theme(s)			Economy: Commerce Cultural Life: Domestic Life Peopling WA: Demographic Development		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Significance category	Category 3 Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Statement of Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the Inter War California Bungalow style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Mundaring townsite and community in the 1930s. • The place has historic value for its connection with James and Elizabeth Wells who were active in the Mundaring community. 	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> pp. 118, 127, 129. MHHS File 'Mundaring, and Maureen Tie; <i>Swan Express</i>, 12th April 1929. Landgate Aerial Photographs</p>	
Listing :	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Additional photographs by Jeff Murray, Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, 8 April 2024.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 112

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Photo: Front elevation
 Date: 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Monte Verdi		
Other Name (1)		Fettuccia Residence		
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.	16	Street Name	Old York Road	
Suburb/Town		Greenmount		
Other Locational descriptor				
GPS	Lat	-31.900350	Long	116.055190
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
-----	305	DP32594	1249/228	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1977		
Construction Date (2)		1994/5 - 3rd floor		
Source/Details		MHHS		
Site Type		Individual Building or Group		
Architectural Style		Post War International		
Use(s) of Place				
Original	Residence	Present	Residence	Other
Architect/Designer (1)		Giovanni Fettuccia		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials :			
Walls	Rendered Brick	Concrete	
Roof	Terracotta Tile		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition			
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
Local landmark clearly visible from Great Eastern Highway. Three storey, mainly concrete house with a tile roof of a distinctive profile.			
History of Place / Site:			
Giovanni (Jack) Fettuccia (c1920-2011) arrived in Fremantle, Western Australia from Naples, Italy as a 31 year old on board the ship, <i>Roma</i> on 1 st October 1951. Jack first gained employment with the Sabrook family in York, working as a farmer where he settled and established a home.			
In 1955, Jack's daughter Iolanda joined him in York, and in 1957 he was granted Australian citizenship. In 1958, Jack's wife, Assunta (c1921-2012) and their son Angelo joined the family.			
The family relocated to Perth where Jack and Angelo established a successful concrete materials business, Midland Cement Products (in 2024 known as Midland Cement Materials) in Bellevue. The business is still operating under the management of the Fettuccia family.			
It is believed this house was built c1977 for the Fettuccia family and over the years since then there have been several programs of additions and alterations, all featuring concrete construction. The name Monte Verdi is translated as 'Green Mountain' and is appropriate for the elevated site of the residence.			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Manufacturing and Secondary industry Economy: Workers and working Cultural Life: Domestic life	
Significance category		Category 4 Some significance Lower degree of integrity/authenticity but contributes to the heritage of the locality.	
Statement of Significance			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

- This prominent place with its eclectic style is a landmark in the district.
- The place has historic value for its association with the story of migration following World War II by Europeans who contributed to the Western Australian community.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Retain elements of the place where feasible.
Photographically record prior to major development or demolition.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:

Elliot, I. *ibid.*;
MHHS.
Landgate Aerial Photographs and Land information
Australian Electoral Rolls.
Midland and Districts Historical Society
Metropolitan Cemeteries Board
National Archives of Australia

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 113



Photo: North elevation
 Date: 2020
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Name of Place	Shire of Mundaring Administrative Centre			
Other Name (1)	Mundaring Road Board			
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	7000	Street Name	Great Eastern Highway	
Suburb/Town	Mundaring			
Other Locational descriptor (text)				

Land Description :

Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:

Construction Date (1)	February 1926, 1935 (alterations), December 1965 (extensions) opened by Premier David Brand			
Construction Date (2)	Current Shire offices February 1983			
Source/Details	<i>Swan Express</i> February 1926; Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 289: Shire of Mundaring Information Office, opening plaque			
Site Type	0801			
Use(s) of Place :				
Original	Office Administration	Present	Office Administration	Other

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)	Current offices (1983) - R.J. Ferguson and Associates		
Other Associated Persons	David Brand, Sir Richard Trowbridge		
Construction Materials :			
Walls	brick		
Roof	tiled (old offices)	asbestos slates (new office)	
Other			
Modifications	various extensions to old office		
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
Very high			
Description:			

Physical Description:

The original Mann Street Shire Offices on the site fronting Great Eastern Highway, had been added to several times and the verandas enclosed before being demolished in 1982, to make way for the new offices. The old Shire Secretary's house, built 1947, remains and exhibits minor elements of *art deco* which were common in the post war period. The old house is now an annexe to the new building, providing office accommodation for community and recreation staff.



*North elevation of 'Old' Shire Secretary's House, 1982/1983
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

The new Shire offices, built in 1982 and officially opened in February 1983. are a good example of the *Late Twentieth Century Perth Regional* or "*WA School*" style of R.J. Ferguson and Associates: Architects. The extensive single storey building has a strong horizontal profile with a large roof encompassing wide verandas. It uses natural looking materials to acknowledge the local environment and climate which is indicative of the philosophy of the "*WA School*" which sought to identify a vernacular style.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

History of Place / Site: Between 1906 and 1925, the original Greenmount Road Board administrative building was located in Mt Helena, then known as Lion Mill. In February 1926, with the emergence of Mundaring as the main centre of the district, a new building was opened in what was then Mann Street. The *Swan Express* described its exterior as having a veranda, and the interior as being painted white. The interior space, which seems to have served as both office and boardroom, had a strong room located in one corner. The room had two doors, two windows, wall ventilators and a fire place. Soon after the Greenmount Road District changed to the Mundaring Road District on 29th March 1934, work began on improvements and alterations to the administrative building. The improvements, which may have included demolishing the older room, were officially opened on 7th February 1935, by Mr R. Rattray. A post Second World War civic rose garden was planted on the Great Eastern Highway frontage. The last substantial alterations to this building took place in 1965, and were opened by the then Premier David Brand on 14th December 1965.



*Mundaring Road Board Offices (date unknown)
(Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)*

In January 1961, the Mundaring Road District became the Shire of Mundaring. By the late 1970s, it became obvious that the ad hoc additions to the shire's administrative building were inadequate to meet the needs of an expanding population base. The third and current building was designed by architects R. J. Ferguson and Associates and was opened on 12th February 1983, by the State Governor Sir Richard Trowbridge KCVO. KSTJ. Those present included the Shire President Tom Broz and the Shire Clerk Max Williams.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Front elevation of administration building (June 1981)
 (Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by F.A. Sharr)

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Population settlement and mobility;; Social and Civic activities.
Significance category	3

Statement of Significance

The Council Offices of the Shire of Mundaring at Great Eastern Highway, Mundaring have *high aesthetic, historic and social significance* for the people of the Shire as the centre of Local Government since 1926. *Aesthetically* they provide a very good example of late twentieth century architecture from the "WA School".

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Offices of the Shire of Mundaring require the *highest level of protection under the Municipal Inventory and the owners be provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.* Interpretive material and photographs of the earlier premises and the development of the Shire should be displayed in a prominent location to provide an understanding of the significance of the place (see also Site 198).

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 289-291.; <i>Swan Express</i> February 1926; Mundaring Shire Information Services Dept.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

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



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

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 114



Photo: Mundaring Community Sculpture Park
 Date: 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Mundaring Sculpture Park		
Other Name (1)		Mundaring Community Park		
Other Name (2)		Mundaring Railway Station and Railway Reserve		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	Lot 332	Street Name	Jacoby Street	
Suburb/Town		Mundaring		
Other Locational descriptor (text)				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1898 (railway platform)		
Construction Date (2)		1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1995. sculpture park		
Source/Details		Elliot I. p. 117: Lyn Harkins, Mundaring Arts Centre		
Site Type		16		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Railway Reserve	Present	Sculpture Park
Architect/Designer (1)		Ross Donaldson, Phil Palmer, Trevor Woodward, Andra Kins etc	
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		see history notes below	
Construction Materials :			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	very good		
Integrity			
very high			
Description:			
Physical Description:			
<p>The Mundaring Sculpture Park is located amongst trees on the railway reserve at the southern boundary of the town centre. Numerous sculptures from prominent State and local artists are strategically placed throughout the reserve in the naturally landscaped park setting complimented by a performance amphitheatre space centred on the old railway platform, and several grassed, small picnic/recreation spaces. The route of the old railway line itself is now part of a continuous walk/bridle trail throughout the Shire and forms a linear axis for the Sculpture Park.</p>			
<p>History of Place / Site: This linear sculpture park, which occupies a small section along the route of the original Eastern Railway Reserve in Mundaring, is an ongoing project which was officially opened as part of Bicentennial celebrations on 11th September 1988. The main conceptual design for the park arose from a report prepared in 1984, for the Mundaring Park Committee, by architect Ross Donaldson and landscape architect Phil Palmer, with the assistance of artist Trevor Woodward. The Committee, now headed by Ross Donaldson, included various Community Arts Officers, members of the Mundaring Arts Board, Shire of Mundaring, Mundaring Ratepayers Association and Andra Kins, who later became Executive Director of the Crafts Council of WA. Initially the artists represented in the park were Hans Arkeveld, Ron Gomboc, Richard Fry, Peter Dailey, Jon Tarry, and Stuart Elliot, whose vandalised tourist figures were restored on site in June 1990. In 1989, on the embankment opposite the former Mundaring Railway platform, work began on the amphitheatre. Nearby, a signal sculpture acknowledging the site's railway heritage and designed by Alan Clark, was opened in 1990. Since then, two sound sculptures, one by Ron Sims (1992), and one by Nola Farman (1995) have been added to the park. Since its opening in late 1988, the park has gained Australia wide recognition for its community arts focus. The importance of the sculptures has been recognised in the renaming of the park to Mundaring Sculpture Park.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)		Population settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications; Social and Civic activities.	
Significance category		1	

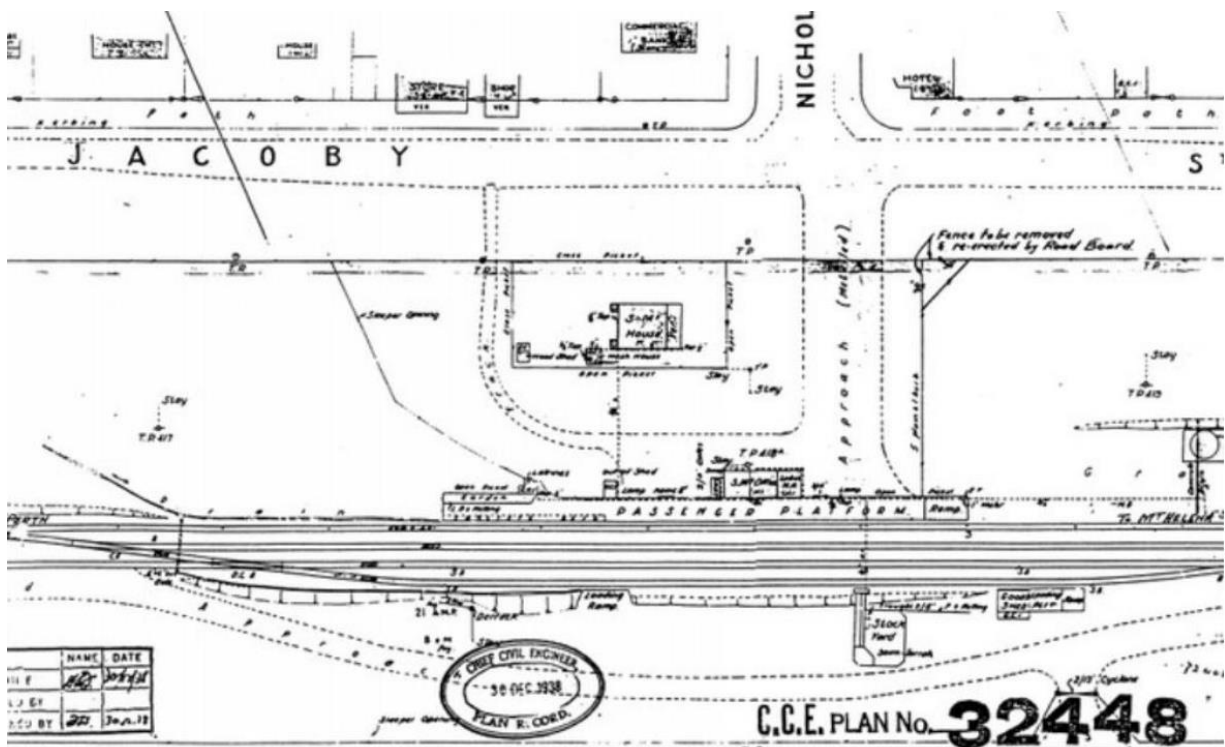
Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Statement of Significance	
<p>The Mundaring Sculpture Park has <i>very high aesthetic, social and historic significance</i> for the State and the Shire of Mundaring for its unique arts concept, associations with prominent Local, State and Nationally recognised artists; and with the history of the railways.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The Mundaring Sculpture Park requires the <i>highest level of protection and warrants assessment for Entry onto the State Register of Heritage Places and the owners provided with the maximum encouragement to conserve the significance of the place.</i></p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p. 117. ; 'A seat in the park' <i>Echo</i> 17th July 1988; 'A Day in the Park' <i>Echo</i> 28th August 1988, p. 12; 'Unique Park' <i>Echo</i> 4th September 188, p. 3.; 'Take a fresh look-they're unreal' <i>West Australian</i> 8th September 1988, p. 34.; 'Art for the people' <i>West Australian</i> Weekend Section, 10th September 1988, p. viii.; 'Vandals: a personal attack' <i>Echo</i> 30th September 1988, p. 1.; Donaldson Smith Architects and Urban Designers, 'Mundaring Park: the Art of Good Community' (n.d, c 1984); Mundaring Arts Centre Community Arts Officer - Lyn Harkins, January 1996.</p>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	Yes
Classified by the National Trust	Yes
Register of the National Estate	Yes
Shire Heritage List	Yes
inHerit database no.	8577

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Mundaring train station 1898 (Source: Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)



Mundaring railway station, 1938
(Source: Signalling Interest Group of Western Australia)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Mundaring train station (date unknown). (Source: Rail Heritage WA, T03669)



*Signal Sculpture and Mundaring railway station platform, August 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Approximate location of Mundaring train station site, 2011
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karen Jackson)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 115



Photo: Original Administration building
 Date: May 2023
 Source: Google street view

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Eastern Hills Senior High School		
Other Name (1)		Eastern Hills High School (1962-1975)		
Other Name (2)		Mount Helena Junior High School (1954-1961)		
Other Name (3)		Mount Helena School (1953)		
Location/Site/Address:				
Street No.	Lot 380	Street Name	Keane East Street	
Suburb/Town		Mount Helena		
Other Locational descriptor				
GPS	Lat	-31.874524	Long	116.220278
Land Description				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	
22809	380	DP193261	LR3158/737	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		1953		
Construction Date (2)		1962		
Source/Details		Elliot, I. p 95. Briffa, O. (2023) Over a Century of Education - The Built and Social History of Mount Helena's Schools.		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Site Type		Individual Building or Group			
		Post War International			
Use(s) of Place :					
Original	Educational: Primary School	Present	Educational: Secondary School	Other	
Architect/Designer (1)		Public Works Department of WA			
Architect/Designer (2)		Various architectural firms 1974-2006			
Other Associated Persons					
Construction Materials					
Walls	Brick				
Roof	Terracotta Tile				
Other					
Modifications	Many programs of additions and alterations 2011/12 Recladding of roof in corrugated metal sheeting				
Condition	Good				
Integrity			Authenticity		
High			High		
Description:					

Physical Evidence:

Eastern Hills Senior High School, a predominantly single-storey linear plan brick high school complex in a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with elements of the Post War International style, in a rural residential setting, principally developed between 1951—1960 in three main stages with numerous additions and contrasting styles.

Eastern Hills Senior High School is set in an attractive bushland environment. The original block which is now shared with Mount Helena Primary School is approximately 19 Hectares (50 acres). Nearly one-third of the land remains as untouched bushland which is an asset used by science classes to study the local environment.

History of Place / Site:

With the population growth in Western Australia in the period following World War Two the state government committed to building new infrastructure for the community. The hills were becoming more densely settled and the demand for additional education facilities was keenly presented by members of the community. In particular, Mr Colin Cameron, a former president of the P&C is acknowledged for his vision and foresight which led to the establishment of the new school at Keane Street.

The construction on a single-story brick school at the top Keane Street East began in 1951, with three phases overseen by the Public Works Department. The first phase completed in 1953, featured a linear design to maximize cross-ventilation and light. It consisted of five classrooms, a library, staff room, office, undercroft, and toilets.

Opened on June 20, 1953, by Hon. A. F. Watts M.L.A., the school had an initial enrolment of 263, including 62 high school students. The architectural style echoes California Bungalow and other Perth metropolitan schools from the era, like Kent Street Senior High School and Bentley Senior High School (now Canning College).

The school initially catered for years 8-10, with year 11-12 students completing their education at Governor Stirling Senior High School in Midland.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

The school abuts the Lake Leschenaultia nature reserve which the school utilises for both environmental education, orienteering and outdoor recreation classes.

In 2011/12, aerial photographs indicate that the roof tiles on the original portion of the school was replaced with red corrugated metal sheeting.

Since its construction the school has continued to undergo programs of alterations and additions in response to changing expectations and standards as well as changes in the population of the district.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Social Services: Education
Significance category	Category 3 Moderate Significance May have some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance; contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Statement of Significance

- A predominantly single-storey linear plan brick high school complex in a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with elements of the Post War International style, in a rural residential setting, principally developed between 1951—1960 in three main stages with numerous additions and contrasting styles.
- Eastern Hills Senior High School has associations with the settlement of the Mount Helena at the turn of the twentieth century and its rapid development in the post World War Two period.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Conservation of the place is desirable.
Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and retain original fabric where feasible.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> Eastern Hills High School website Our History - Eastern Hills SHS (ehshs.wa.edu.au) Briffa, O. (2023) <i>Over a Century of Education - The Built and Social History of Mount Helena's Schools.</i>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust	No
Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	9011

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Mount Helena Junior High School, 1956. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.



Mount Helena Junior High School, 1958. Source: Lost Mundaring and Surroundings Local History Museum.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Original Administration building, July 1995
(Source: Bruce Callow and Associates Pty Ltd)*



*Exterior of classrooms 2010, prior to change in roof cladding.
(Source: Heritage Council of Western Australia, photo taken by Karmen Grzetic)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 116



Photo: North-east elevation
 Date: January 2024
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Name of Place	Parkerville Sports Pavilion
Other Name (1)	Parkerville Oval Shelter
Other Name (2)	

Location/Site/Address:

Street Number	580	Street Name	Seaborne Street
Suburb/Town	Parkerville		
Other Locational descriptor (text)	south-west side of, and facing onto the Parkerville Oval		

Land Description :

Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No

DESCRIPTION:

Construction Date (1)	1951
Construction Date (2)	
Source/Details	
Site Type	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	sports pavilion	Present	sports pavilion
Architect/Designer (1)		unknown	
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials :			
Walls	partly open, timber framed	corr. iron	
Roof	corrugated iron		
Other	concrete floor		
Modifications	small kitchen enclosed in back (East) corner.		
Condition	fair		
Integrity			
High			

Description:

The open pavilion has tall "bush" poles with struts off the sides supporting a timber framed roof structure and with corr. iron cladding on timber wall framing at the rear. An asbestos "super-six" roof replaces what would originally have been corrugated iron. The front is open for outlook across the oval. A small kitchen is enclosed in the back corner for serving afternoon teas etc., although the basic nature of its construction is intrusive. The overall feel of the pavilion is one of spaciousness, with a definite 'vernacular'/agricultural character. Whilst it no longer serves its original purpose as an agricultural show pavilion, and is inadequate for sporting functions, a compatible use or adaptation of significant elements of the structure is warranted. For example it could retain use as an outdoor function space or under redevelopment the original strutted bush poles could be reused to create a useful pergola or shaded spectator structure.

To the west of the timber pavilion, white brick change rooms with concrete tiled roof were built in 1973. The change rooms are no longer adequate and in need of alterations and additions together with new function spaces. As the two buildings are visually incompatible, redevelopment of the change rooms and or the old timber pavilion should endeavour to integrate the buildings on the site.

In 1997 a new function room was built between the sports pavilion and the change rooms together with a brick paved barbecue area and stone retaining wall. The pavilion was renovated with new, horizontal 'Colorbond' corrugated iron sheeting as wall cladding and the rotting timbers and tea room enclosure in the eastern most bay removed.

History of Place / Site:

The following information on the history of the Parkerville Pavilion was received by the Shire from Mrs M Campbell of Schoch Rd, Parkerville, in August 1994:

"My father Fred A Schoch, the local school headmaster of the day, was secretary to the Parkerville Agricultural Society (during) construction of the building which was built under the supervision of my father-in-law Colin Campbell.

The Annual Agricultural display typified the culture of the day depicting the fruit growing, poultry farming and agricultural background of the district in the post war period."

Brick change rooms were built on the oval to the west of the pavilion in 1973.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities.
Significance category	3
Statement of Significance	
<p>The pavilion has <i>moderate local social significance</i> for its original agricultural pavilion community use, and involvement in the Parkerville Agricultural Society and construction by local people. The building has strong rural origins in its style and is one of few remaining 'vernacular' timber buildings in current and public use in the Shire.</p>	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>The Parkerville Pavilion should be should be retained and conserved if possible failing which photograph and draw the place to record its significance prior to any major redevelopment or demolition because of its significance to the local community. Its condition, and simplicity of construction, is such that it can provide a useful outdoor function facility into the future and its preservation is recommended. Should removal be necessary, draw and photographically record. To maintain a link with the past some of the strutted "bush" poles could be re-used for a pergola, shade structure, as veranda posts or similar elements in any new facilities if redevelopment is to occur. In such circumstances a plaque should be placed recording the origins of the re-used elements.</p> <p>At an appropriate time in the future the existing changerooms on the site and any redevelopment should endeavour to visually integrate the buildings with each other and the site.</p>	
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid</i> p. 290; Letter from Mrs M Campbell of Parkerville August 1994.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	8578

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



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



North-east elevation, 2020 (Source: Shire of Mundaring)

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 117



Photo: View from Hardey Road
 Date: 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:				
Name of Place		Helena River Nursery		
Other Name (1)				
Other Name (2)				
Location/Site/Address:				
Street Number	158-166	Street Name	Hardey Road	
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest		
Other Locational descriptor (text)		Helena River		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No.
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		from 1887		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Elliot, ibid. p. 163-164.		
Site Type		1599 ?		

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Plant Nursery	Present	Tourism
Architect/Designer (1)			
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Joseph Hawter, Charles Lauffer	
Construction Materials :			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
Modifications			
Condition			
Integrity			
Description:			

History of Place / Site: Hill's author, Edward Quicke has suggested that this property may be part of the 2,900 acre Helena Location 17, selected by colonial botanist James Drummond in the early days of the Swan River settlement, and originally containing a shack built by him. This has not yet been authenticated.

What is known is that early in 1887, on both sides of Chittawarra Brook, and adjacent to the Glen Hardey Vineyards, two Swiss immigrants, 24-year-old Jacob Hawter and his partner Charles Lauffer were granted the lease on 100 acres (40 hectares) at an annual rent of £50. They also had a right to purchase in 5 years if sufficient improvement were made.

On 19th January 1888, the first progress report indicated substantial improvements. These included a house, stables, sheds, wells, dry stone walls along Chittawarra Brook, roads, 3 bridges and fences around most of the property. In addition they had cleared 18 acres (7.3 hectares) of which 2 acres (8,094 square metres) was planted with potatoes. The orchard already had 136 fruit trees, and 10,000 items of nursery stock. It is highly likely that at this time, the Helena River Nursery was the largest fruit tree nursery in the State. By 1890, they had trebled the nursery area and added 4 acres (1.6 hectares) of vines and 3 acres (1.2 hectares) of hay.

In 1893, when the land was finally transferred to a syndicate including Lauffer, Hawter had left to establish the Darling Range Nurseries. These were located north of the railway line on Swan Location 903, formerly owned by George Smith of Clayton Farm, and brother of Alfred Smith who established Smiths Mill in 1877. Hawter's Nursery was a great success and he expanded his interest to include property at Sawyers Valley and later in the south-west of the state at Harvey and Mullalyup. A community-minded citizen, Hawter was one of the guarantors for the Smiths Mill Agricultural Hall, when it was built in 1896. Both he and Lauffer, who began to concentrate more on wine making, contributed greatly to the State's stock of fruit trees and knowledge of nursery operations.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Unfortunately, the Helena River Nursery ran into difficulties when in February 1903, Charles Lauffer was shot dead by one of a party of 6 drunken intruders who demanded a bottle of wine. Soon after this Mrs. Lauffer and the children returned to Switzerland and the nursery was managed by Jacob Hawter. Mrs. Lauffer returned to difficulties which by 1908, meant the company running the nursery had folded, and by 1910, she was destitute and accepted local people's gift of re-settlement in Swan View.

SIGNIFICANCE

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

Statement of Significance

The Helena River Nursery site has *high historic significance* for the Shire and the Glen Forrest community as part of an historic precinct associated with the Glen Hardey Vineyard site, terraced hillsides, dry stone walls, stone bridges and vineyard house along the valley and the public 'footpath' along the unmade section of Hardey Road south to the Helena River.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

The Helena River Nursery site should be retained and conserved if possible, failing which photograph, record its significance prior to any major redevelopment or demolition and identify the site with a plaque or interpretive material to recognise its significance. It is strongly recommended that together with the Glen Hardey Vineyard, associated terraced hillsides, dry stone walls, stone bridges and vineyard house along the valley and the public 'footpath' along the unmade section of Hardey Road south to the Helena River the south end of Hardey Road be made an *historic precinct* under the Shire's Town Planning Scheme.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bibliography:
Elliot, I. *ibid.* pp. 161, 163-7, 183, 185; Quicke, E., *The Helena Story*, pp. 56-7, 100.

Listing:

State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	No
inHerit database no.	8580

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



THE VINEYARD WHERE THE TRAGEDY TOOK PLACE.

Lauffer Helena River Nursery

(Source: Western mail newspaper 14th Feb 1903, received from Darlington History Group)

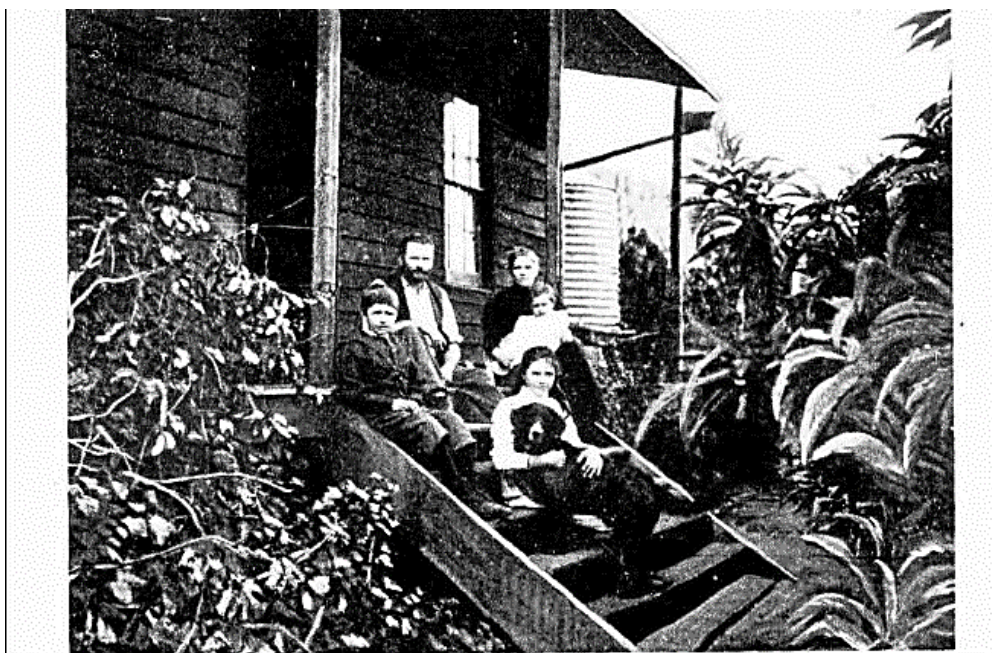


Photo by
THE SMITH'S MILL TRAGEDY—MR. LAUFFER, THE VICTIM, MRS. LAUFFER, AND THREE OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Charles Lauffer and his family

(Source: Western mail newspaper 14th Feb 1903, received from Darlington History Group)

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 118



Photo: Rear elevation of Mill Manager's Residence
 Date: November 2023
 Source: Ms Sharon Kuipers-Chan

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place		Mary Dell	
Other Name (1)			
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	8	Street Name	Statham Street
Suburb/Town		Glen Forrest	
Other Locational descriptor			
GPS	Lat	-31.903650	Long 116.101190
Land Description:			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
-----	500	D95880	2151/142

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		c 1890s Mill Manager's Office	
Construction Date (2)		c 1900 Mill Manager's Residence	
Source/Details		Rolf and Michelle Pery of Glen Forrest	
Site Type		Individual Building or Group	
Architectural Style		Victorian Georgian Vernacular	
Use(s) of Place			
Original	Office / Residence	Present	Residence
Architect/Designer (1)		Other	
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons		Sir Claude Hotchin; Stanley Thompson	
Construction Materials :			
Walls	Weatherboard	Fibre cement sheeting	
Roof	Corrugated		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition	Fair		
Integrity		Authenticity	
High		High	

Description:

Physical Evidence:

The two buildings on this site are constructed with timber frames and clad with a range of materials. They are symmetrical buildings with pitched roofs clad with corrugated metal sheeting. Each features a simple verandah with a brick chimney.

The two buildings are located on a lot that is heavily wooded with mature trees that overhang the roofs.

History of Place / Site:

The older of the two buildings is said to date from the 1890s, and to have been the office for a timber company manager. The more substantial building on the west was built later, c 1900s, and is said to have been the mill manager's residence. To date [2024], the connection between this property and the timber industry in the locality has not been firmly established.

The only timber mill in the Glen Forrest area was the York Greenmount Sawmill (Smiths Mill), operated from 1877 by Alfred and then his son Thomas Smith. This was located some distance away from this property, south of the Eastern Railway and close to Nyaania Creek. In *Wises Post Office Directory* of 1897, the only timber merchant mentioned other than Thomas Smith is an Albert Petterson (or Patterson?). Smith's sawmill closed down permanently before 1900. In the context of the time, it is unlikely that a mill manager would have lived or had an office so far away from his work, and indeed, off the property owned by the Smith family. Mill houses for Smith's employees were built in what is now Tillbrook Street.

Until the mid-1920s, when the property was given freehold title, it had been under lease.

On 20th February 1926, it was sold for £12 to Olive Kelly of 195 Hamersley Rd Subiaco. After 1928, the property changed hands several times between various owners including Grace, Noel and Alan Roydhouse, and Clara and Eileen Weir. On 23rd July 1959, the

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

property was purchased by well known art patron Sir Claude Hotchin, who was described on the title as a company director and grazier of Ventnor Avenue West Perth. Sir Claude never lived permanently in Glen Forrest, but it was used by the family as an occasional weekender or retreat, especially after his retirement to Albany. The property was called 'Mary Dell', although the significance of that name has not been established.

From 1966 and prior to their final move to Albany, the Hotchins had owned and lived in a property called 'Chartwell' at Mahogany Creek. It was originally named 'Zamia House' after the local palms and the nearby siding. Sir Claude renamed the property 'Chartwell' after British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's country home in England.)

The Glen Forrest house was previously lived in by Sir Claude's life-long friend and assistant Stanley Thompson. Stan, or 'Unc' as he was known to Sir Claude's daughter Margaret, originally worked for him at Clarkson's Hardware stores. Between 1925 and the 1950s, these stores were managed for his father-in-law and then owned by Sir Claude.

Between c1948 and 1975, Stan helped with all aspects of the purchase and distribution of the Claude Hotchin donations, which were used to establish many public institutions and local government collections throughout the state. The largest group of paintings included about 500 works for Royal Perth Hospital.

After Sir Claude died on 3rd June 1977, the Glen Forrest property was left to the Art Gallery of Western Australia, with the proviso that it could not be sold until Stanley Thompson's death. This occurred in April 1996, whilst Stanley was a resident of the Yallabee Village in Mundaring.

Since that time the two residences have not significantly changed. The red corrugated iron roof cladding of the larger residence to the east was replaced in the late 1980s.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment.
Significance category	Category 2 Considerable Significance High degree of integrity/ authenticity; very important to the heritage of the locality
Statement of Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two buildings have aesthetic value for their demonstration of the simple utilitarian buildings constructed in the Victorian Georgian style executed in timber and weatherboard. The place has historic value for the association with arts patron Sir Claude Hotchin. 	
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy	
<p>Conservation of the place is highly desirable.</p> <p>Any alterations or extensions should minimise impacts on the original site or building and reinforce the significance of the place.</p>	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	
<p>Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> ch 10, and pp. 62,63,80,88,89,105, 157-160; Hobcroft, Paula "Claude Hotchin, artists' champion" <i>Fremantle Arts Review</i> Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1987, pp. 6-7; DOLA Certificates of Title <i>Vol. 914 Folio 28</i> (cancelled) and <i>Vol. 1220 Folio</i> No. 046; <i>Wise's W.A. Postal Directory 1897.</i> Telephone Interview with Margaret MacPherson (nee Hotchin) of Roleystone 8th May and 7th June 1996: Telephone conversation with Alison Brown of Glen Forrest 9th May 1996. Information from Mary Richmond of Glen Forrest, May 1996.</p>	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	



*North elevation of Mill Manager's Residence (November 2023)
 (Source: Ms Sharon Kuipers-Chan)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*Mill Manager's Office
(November 2023)*

*(Source: Ms Sharon
Kuipers-Chan)*



*Mill Manager's Office
(November 2023)*

*(Source: Ms Sharon
Kuipers-Chan)*

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 119



Photo: View of remnant floor slab
 Date: February 2020
 Source: Hocking Heritage and Architecture

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Name of Place		Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4	
Other Name (1)		Camp 4	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street Number	Lot 351	Street Name	Betty Street
Suburb/Town		Chidlow	
Other Locational descriptor		Area bounded by Old Northam Road, Thornwick Crs, the lot boundary of Lot 351 Reserve 34766, Ash Rd, Betty St and Northcote Street	

Land Description :

Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	Item No
	267, 268, 269	DP222250	1271/162, 1641/799, 1348/167	
	289, 290, 291, 293	DP143671	279/82A, 11/173A, 1449/379	
34766	351	DP91148	LR3148/316	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

	383	DP409927	2923/677	
	384	DP412252	2945/837	
DESCRIPTION:				
Construction Date (1)		c.1942		
Construction Date (2)				
Source/Details		Australian Army Records		
Site Type		Other		
Use(s) of Place:				
Original	Army Camp	Present	Vacant	Other
Architect/Designer (1)		Australian Army		
Architect/Designer (2)				
Other Associated Persons		Lieutenant General Gordon Bennett, Commanding Officer of III Corps WA; Francis Michael Forde, Minister for the Army (1941-1945) and Acting Prime Minister in John Curtin's absence.		
Construction Materials :				
Walls				
Roof				
Other	Concrete floor slab			
Modifications	Building structure removed			
Condition	Poor			
Integrity				
Low – the remaining slabs from the former structures on the site				
Description:				
<p>The remaining evidence of Camp 4 lies in a number of concrete pads scattered across the Reserve and on adjacent private property. The pads are mainly in the bush of the Reserve and obscured by trees and other vegetation.</p> <p>Scarring on some of the pads is visible in places indicating the location of walls however none of the walls remain extant and the pads do not provide much indication of former use.</p> <p>The pads are raised off the ground approx. 200-1000mm. Rusted fixings remain evident in some of the pads. One of the larger pads, measuring approx. 35m x 8m also has two sets of concrete steps extant.</p> <p>Another of the pads has a smashed slab which shows the footings to be smooth concrete on the external side and corrugated on the internal side. There appears to be a void under the slab. Remnant broken asbestos cladding was found over one of the pads, likely to be wall cladding and not roof cladding.</p>				

The pads are scattered over an area totalling approx. 9ha with some of them grouped together in twos and threes whilst others appear to be just a single slab.

History of Place / Site:

The Mundaring area, including Chidlow, covers the traditional lands of the Whadjuk Noongar people who lived a nomadic hunter-gather lifestyle. The name Mundaring is believed to come from an Aboriginal word meaning 'a high place on a high place' or 'a place of the grass tree leaves'.

European settlement of the Mundaring area, which began in the 1840s with timber-cutting, quarries, orchards and small-scale farms, began to disrupt this way of life, which continued as settlement expanded into the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century. The locality of Chidlow was established in 1883 around a well which had been sunk as early as the 1830s when the Northam Road was surveyed.

Chidlow's development continued throughout the nineteenth century and in the mid twentieth century was chosen as a military camp location during WW2. With Japan's entry into the war in December 1941 the strategic picture of the Indian and Pacific Oceans changed. The fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942, the bombing of Darwin, and the attack on Broome in February and March that same year resulted in the perception that the threat of attack by the Japanese was imminent. This led to additional troops being deployed in Western Australia, many of which came from the eastern states.

Historical plans indicate that Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4 was one of at least seven camps established in Chidlow to accommodate these troops, though there may have been as many as eleven camps in this location. The camps were used to house and train troops between 1942 and 1944.

The first troops arrived at Chidlow in March/April 1942 setting up a basic camp but shortly after were moved to Geraldton, whilst other troop arrivals were sent to Melville, Moora, and Bellevue. Further battalion sized camps were also established at Gingin, Dandaragan, Mingenew, Mullewa and Morowa.

The construction of the Chidlow camp continued though it is unclear whether any troops were permanently stationed there at that time. It was chosen for a number of reasons, including its inland location, proximity to a railway line, forested environment, and because it was still close to Perth. Various troops moved through the camp during 1942 and the information from local residents seems to indicate that Chidlow acted as a staging post for troops to be given training prior to being deployed elsewhere.

Some more permanent occupation of the Chidlow camp appears to have occurred in 1943, and the last group to occupy the camp was an artillery unit, 1st Armed Brigade Group, in July 1944. Although it appears a number of groups passed through the camp, it is understood that Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4 housed approximately 500 men.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

The camps at Chidlow were built by the Commonwealth Department of Interior. Progress of construction was delayed because of poor weather and changes in design. The camp structures at Chidlow were typically timber framed and clad with corrugated iron. Dependent on the use some buildings such as kitchens, showers and administration buildings had concrete floor slab. The site had an established drainage system. Other buildings such as the barracks had wooden or earth floors. Also at the campsites were prepared grounds for the erection of tents. This type of construction was typical for army camps during World War II.

At the close of WW2, Chidlow became a source of materials for Army units which removed many of the structures to utilise elsewhere. By 1950 the land had been identified as surplus and, along with the other army camps, was identified for disposal.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Outside Influences; Demographic settlement and mobility; Transport and Communications
Significance category	2

Statement of Significance

The concrete pads of Chidlow Camp 4 have some aesthetic value as remnant structures in the relatively undisturbed bushland.

The place provides an example of Western Australia's change in strategic importance due to the entry of Japan into World War 2.

The remains have historic value for their association with World War 2 and the intense period of training by the AIF in preparation for overseas service. The number of troops in Chidlow and the density of construction in the bushland would have affected the small Chidlow community.

The remains and their surrounds have scientific value for the potential to provide valuable information about the lives of soldiers deployed to train and protect Western Australia during the latter part of WW2.

The place provides the potential to identify and confirm the layout of such camps and whether they deviated from plans initially drawn by the Department of Defence.

The place has social value as members of the Mundaring community have undertaken their own archaeological investigations and lobbied state and local government to ensure the history of the place is recorded.

Recommendation/Conservation Strategy

Category 2 - Considerable Significance
 Very important to the heritage of the locality.
 Conservation of the place is highly desirable.
 Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography:	<p>Hogarth, T and McKenzie-Smith, G (2011) 'Chidlow Army Camps WWII Report', prepared for the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society (Inc) in June 2011, Funded by the Department of Veterans Affairs.</p> <p>State Heritage Office, Preliminary Review P26306 Chidlow WW2 Army Battalion Camp 4, 7 November 2019.</p> <p>Chidlows Army Camp WA, in Australia During WWII, document from Ozatwar website, https://www.ozatwar.com/index.htm</p>
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	No
Classified by the National Trust Register of the National Estate	No
Shire Heritage List	Yes
InHerit Database Number	26306

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Selected images from the Australian War Memorial showing Chidlow Camps July 1943 and photographs of extant fabric taken February 2020.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 054780



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 054779



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 054823



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 054470



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 054828



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL 054826

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

The following photos were taken in February 2020 showing the extant fabric of Camp 4. The site numbering is based on the plan that was created by Andrew Arnold, FESA Unexploded Ordnance Liaison Officer included in the Chidlow Army Camps WWII Report prepared for the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society 2011. Site 4 was not identified during the 2020 site inspection.



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Site 6



Site 7



Site 8



Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Site 9



Site 10

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Location plan showing sites 1 to 10

Local Heritage Survey – Site No. 120



Photo: Former Hovea railway station location looking east
 Date: 2023
 Source: Shire of Mundaring

LOCATION INFORMATION:			
Name of Place			
Other Name (1)		Park View Railway Station	
Other Name (2)			
Location/Site/Address:			
Street No.	Lot 504	Street Name	Victoria Road
Suburb/Town		Hovea	
Other Locational descriptor (text)		Within the portion of Reserve 7537 to the north of 2475 Victoria Road, Hovea. (Adjacent to Victoria Road)	
GPS		Lat	-31.876257
		Long	116.108679
Land Description			
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio
7537	504	DP57125	LR3163/525
DESCRIPTION:			
Construction Date (1)		1912	
Construction Date (2)			
Source/Details		Elliot, I, ibid. p. 240.	
Site Type		Historic Site	
Use(s) of Place :			
Original	Railway Platform	Present	Historic site
		Other	

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

Architect/Designer (1)	Public Works Department of WA		
Architect/Designer (2)			
Other Associated Persons			
Construction Materials			
Walls	N/A		
Roof	N/A		
Other			
Modifications			
Condition			
Integrity			
Description:			
Physical Evidence:			
<p>No evidence of the platform exists although the site is recognised by eight palm trees lining the northern side of the gravel bridle trail.</p> <p>An interpretation panel is located adjacent to the palm trees.</p>			
History of Place / Site:			
<p>The railway stopping point on the 1896 'Mahogany Creek' deviation of the Eastern Railway known as Hovea opened in July 1912. It was first called Park View and was used as the access for John Forrest National Park until the National Park stop was completed in c1936.</p> <p>It was renamed Hovea because the original name was considered too similar sounding to Swan View and Bellevue. It was named for the holly-leaved <i>Hovea</i>, with its clusters of pea-like purple flowers, which is common in the Darling Range. Until 1936, Hovea was the nearest stop on the Eastern Railway for picnickers wanting to access the Greenmount National Park, as Western Australia's first national park was then known.</p> <p>In 1941, the local community requested the relocation of the Hovea station further east but this request was refused.</p> <p>The railway line from Bellevue to Woorooloo closed on 13 February 1966 and the physical evidence of the track was gone by 1970.</p>			
SIGNIFICANCE			
Historic theme(s)	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications		
Significance category	Category 5 Historic Site		
Statement of Significance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site has historic value for its association with the former Hovea Railway Station on the Eastern Railway and as the access entry for John Forrest National Park. 			
Recommendation/Conservation Strategy			
Interpretation is recommended to tell the history of the site.			

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)

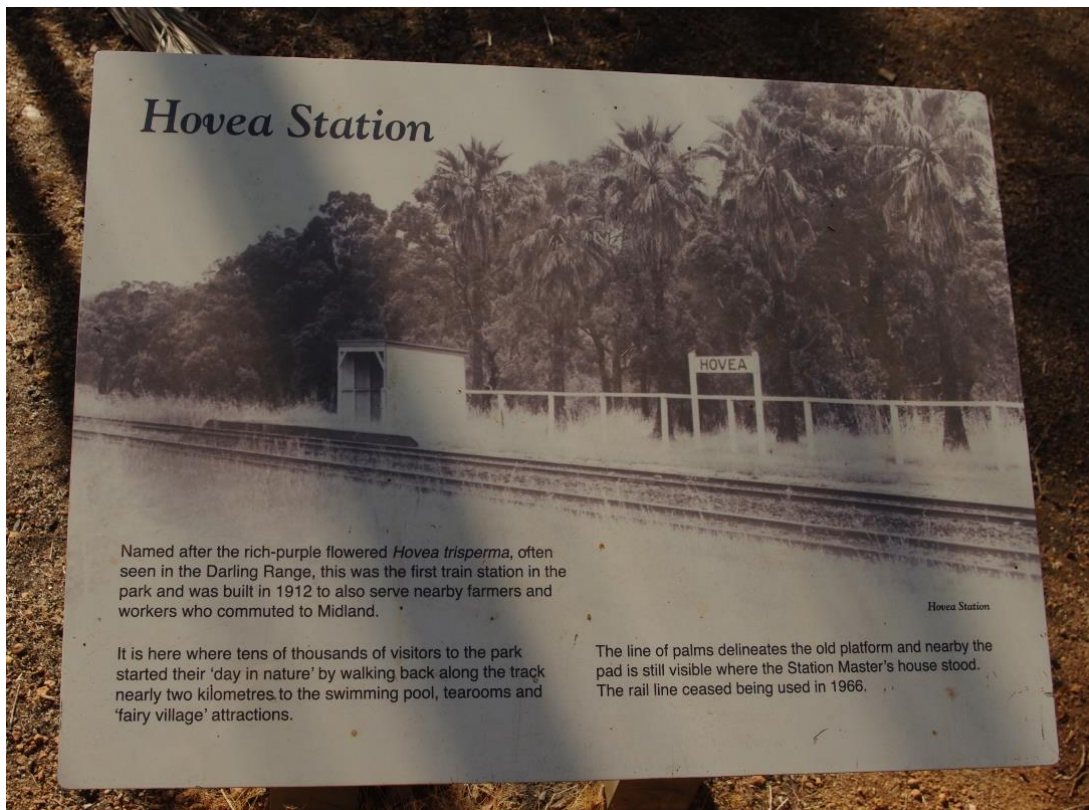
OTHER INFORMATION	
Bibliography: <i>(cite sources used below)</i>	
Elliot, I. <i>ibid.</i> p, 240.;	
Gardner, C.A. <i>Wildflowers of Western Australia</i> , (West Australian Newspapers Ltd, 12th edition, 1975) p. 56.	
Rail Heritage WA website.	
<i>The Swan Express</i> , 13 November 1941, p. 1.	
Listing:	
State Register of Heritage Places:	<i>No</i>
Classified by the National Trust	<i>No</i>
Register of the National Estate	<i>No</i>
Shire Heritage List	<i>No</i>
inHerit database no.	

Additional Photographs, 15 April 2024, Jeff Murray Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.



Palm trees identifying the location of the former station

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



Interpretation panel at the site of the former station.



*Hovea Railway Station with palm trees adjacent to platform, looking east (date unknown)
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P15746)*

Shire of Mundaring Local Heritage Survey (2025)



*The "Westland" on the Eastern Railway in Hovea (date unknown).
(Source: Rail Heritage WA, P03151)*



Hovea Railway Station, no date. (Source Mundaring and Hills Historical Society)