

# Heritage List 2017

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## Management Category

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## Category Description

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## Desirable Outcome

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### **Category 1**

Exceptional significance to the locality

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

Inclusion on Heritage List.

These places are often included in the State Register of Heritage Places and will be afforded the highest level of protection both through the provisions of the Heritage Act and the Scheme.

Note: All development applications for properties on the State Register must be referred to HCWA.

### **Category 2**

Considerable significance to the locality

Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.

Inclusion on Heritage List.

These places are of local significance in their own right and will be afforded a high level of protection through the provisions of Scheme.

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
9	Benara Road	55	100	Caversham	Weighbridge Arts, Crafts & Cuppas	Valencia Winery	The Valencia Winery site contains a number of buildings including the three storey brick distillery from the 1920s and a number of other industrial buildings. Some of the buildings have been destroyed by fire but a small brick office building with an art deco facade and the facade of a warehouse also with art deco details remain intact. These date from the 1940s.	The place reflects the development of the wine industry in the Swan Valley since at least the 1920s. The distillery building and buildings from the 1940s have aesthetic significance. One of the significant wineries in the Swan Valley throughout the history of the area.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
15	Caversham Avenue	47	66	Caversham	Saint Winnol's Homestead		Large homestead built of handmade moulded bricks, corrugated iron roof, front door with leadlight, two bay windows to the front, turned verandah posts and decorated valance. Tessellated floor inside the hallway.	The place is an example of an early homestead in the Swan Valley relating to the settlement of the area.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
19	Chittering Road	1104	36	Bullsbrook	Chittering Park Homestead		Chittering Park Homestead is a single-storey residence, set in an aesthetic landscape consisting of native bush, with prominent blue gum trees. The walls are constructed of pug about 450mm thick. Stamped on one of the rear walls are impressions which could be the builder's trademark (a 'W' is clear) and other markings that may be cattle brands. The steeply sloping hipped roof extends over the main building and is projected over to form verandahs. The original roof cover was of jarrah shingles. In the early 1920s the roof was recovered with corrugated iron. The original house did not have ceilings and these were added in later years.	The place has the ability to yield information about the method of constructing cob walling, a distinctive earth building technique with strong vernacular traditions.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
20	Clayton Street	62	3	Bellevue	Child's Play Childcare Centre	Bellevue Primary School (fmr)	Federation Free style, government school buildings set in landscape grounds. The place is of brick, with corrugated iron roof. A large tree opposite the basketball courts is estimated to be between 300-400 years old.	The place is significant for its association with the development of education in the City of Swan. The place has social value for former pupils and staff of the school. The place is a good example of a government school building in the Federation Free style.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
21	Clayton Street	74	15	Bellevue	Melita House		Unusually large residence for Bellevue on a larger than usual block (1,813 sqm). Brick construction with corrugated iron roof and verandah on two sides. 2017 - has recently undergone some conservation works	The place is a rare grand residence in the locality. The building is intact and has strong associations with Edward Robinson, a prominent early settler to the area.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
22	Clayton Street	86	6	Bellevue	Church of the Good Shepherd		A single-storey brick building with a custom orb Colourbond roof in the Federation Gothic style. Church of the Good Shepherd is a small, simply designed building, with a use of embellishments such as rendered mouldings in the external walls and the timber tracery inserts to the window.	The place is a good example of a simply designed, competently constructed church in the Federation Gothic style. The place demonstrates creativity in design through the restrained application of a range of Gothic revival and arts and crafts devices, including the auditory plan, the Gothic revival proportions and the use of decorative motifs; While there are other churches in Western Australia of similar age, scale and construction materials, there are no direct comparisons with Church of the Good Shepherd in terms of its architectural detailing; The place is associated with pastoralist, explorer and politician, Edward Robinson who donated the land and made significant contributions toward the construction of the church and with his wife, Sophia, in whose memory the Church was built; The place is representative of the establishment of churches in newly subdivided areas such as Bellevue on the outskirts of Midland Junction in the early 1900s; and the place is highly valued by the Anglican community of Bellevue for its continued role as a place of worship from 1909 to 1999, which has contributed to the community's sense of place. The toilet block to the south of the church and the parish centre west of the church are considered to have low significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
26	Corona Way	30	106	Belhus	Henry Bull's Cottage, Ellen's Brook Estate - Homestead Toilets, Kiln and Workers Quarters, Mill Race, Mill Stream & Water Mill	Cruse's Mill, Belhus Estate, Ellen Brooks Estate Homestead	<p>The curtilage of this place contains four individual places of exceptional significance: Henry Bull's Cottage, Ellen's Brook Estate Homestead Toilets, Ellen's Brook Estate Homestead Kiln, and Ellen's Brook Estate Homestead Workers Quarters. Ellen's Brook Estate - Mill Race, Mill Stream &amp; Water Mill was fully reconstructed in the 1980's but make a considerable contribution to the overall significance of the place. Ellen's Brook Estate Homestead Machinery Shed is also included on the site but dates from the 1980's. The homestead has a two-storey core with a single-storey lean-to at the east and north sides and a two-storied verandah (reconstructed in 1988) along the west (front) elevation. The south elevation has a brick chimney serving fireplaces at ground and first floor levels. The footings are of granite and brick. The walls are of brick burnt on site, Flemish bond to the front, and English bond elsewhere. (The brickwork to the north side lean-to was reconstructed in 1988.) The roof of sheoak shingles, replaced corrugated iron in 1988. The front door leads to a hall with a steep staircase. On each floor there are two small rooms each side of the hall. The ground floor rooms have lath and plaster ceilings, replaced as such in 1987 and the first floor rooms have ripple iron ceilings. Windows are either double casements or pivoted sashes. The lean-to at the east side has a kitchen at the north end and a bathroom at the south end (both fitted out in 1988) and a vestibule between. A toilet building is situated 50 metres or so from the homestead and half way down the slope of the hillock on which the homestead stands. The building is of brick construction with a timber-shingled roof. The toilets were of the removable-pan type and the building still contains two wooden toilet seats side by side. The brickwork of the walls and the toilet seats appear to be original. The shingles of the roof are a modern reconstruction. The workers' quarters is situated adjacent to the old Ellen's Brook Homestead and consists of two main buildings. The first is either the foreman's hut or a kitchen for the complex of workers' huts. The other building is a row of sleeping huts, each separated from its neighbours by about a metre, and having its own roof, but all the huts are united by a common floor and a common but independent roof structure supported by timber posts and struts. A large Cape Lilac Tree once situated about twenty metres from the north-eastern side of the Ellen's Brook homestead and was long a prominent feature of the place. Following a site visit in 2016, the tree has been removed.</p>	<p>Henry Bull's Cottage, comprising a two-storey, brick and shingle house, the mill race and mill pond, the grape pickers' quarters, and the lime kiln, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: The place demonstrates the early nineteenth century European settlement of the Swan River Colony for agricultural purposes; The place is a representative remnant of the system of land grants and land tenure instituted by the first European inhabitants of the Swan River Colony; the mill race, mill pond and lime kiln are examples of technical achievement at a time of economic struggle during the nineteenth century; The valley containing the house, mill race, mill pond, grape pickers' quarters and lime kiln, together with the bridge over Ellen Brook in the adjacent Public Open Space, constitutes a landscape with aesthetic qualities valued by the community; The mill race, mill pond and lime kiln are important for their potential to reveal information contributing to the methods of milling flour and the burning of lime in the colony during the nineteenth century; The place is important for its association with the Leake and Barrett-Lennard families; and, The place contributes to the community's sense of place by providing a link with the colonial development of the area. The large farm shed to the north-east of the house and the reconstructed mill which were built in 1984-88 are not part of the historic precinct, even though the mill with its faithfully re-constructed wheel is of interest and with the mill race and pond contributes to the overall setting. The mill dam on the adjoining Lot 4 is not included in this assessment; nor is the bridge over Ellen Brook situated in Public Open Space to the south.</p>	<p><b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality</p>
27	Dale Road	148	103	Middle Swan	Houghton Winery - Homestead, Timber House, Stable and Workers Cottage		<p>Single-storey timber framed jarrah weatherboard house with corrugated iron roof and verandah. Windows with pressed metal awnings, French doors to front verandah; front door with side light. Part of complex of buildings connected with Houghton Winery. The design of Houghton Homestead is derived from that of the traditional Scottish crofter's farmhouse of that time and it was constructed from materials available on the site - bricks made from local clay, sheoak roofing shingles spilt on the property and pit sawn jarrah floor boards. The original building was a stable or barn, as was apparent when it was being converted to its present use. According to the Heritage Council assessment, it also contained a large kitchen with open fire and baking oven. Over the years the outer walls of the stable were bricked in, and apparently most of the building was converted to staff quarters. In the 1980s the Houghton Wine Co converted the building as part of its administration block, drastically altering the internal arrangement but preserving the overall character and external form. The roof has been reclad with shingles of western red cedar.</p>	<p>The place demonstrates the mid nineteenth century European settlement of the Swan Valley; The place has a close association with the establishment and development of the Western Australian wine industry; The place demonstrates the aesthetic characteristics of colonial vernacular architecture; and, The place is recognised by the community for its contribution to the sense of place and historical identity of the community.</p>	<p><b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality</p>

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
28	Dudley Street	3	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 & 41	Midland	St Brigid's Church	St Brigid's Convent School, St Brigid's Precinct, Midland Convent of Mercy, House of the Immaculate 'Stella Maris',	There are four major buildings on site: Church (former) – now used as the Parish Hall. Convent (former Convent of Mercy) – now occupied by the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate. School (former) – now used for Parish activities, Parish Office and Presbytery. Church. The buildings provide insight into the history and development of the site over time and each of the buildings make a contribution to its significance. St Brigid's Catholic Church Group, Midland, comprises a simple Federation Free Style Church (fmr) (1902), a two storey Federation Free Style Convent (fmr) (1906), a Federation Free Style School (fmr) (1919), and a double volume Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical Style Church (1967), and is located adjacent to the major intersection of Morrison Road and Great Northern Highway, Midland. The Church (1902) is a two-storey building with a steeply pitched roof. The facade to Morrison Road is symmetrical, with substantial gables and a central pediment and twin octagonal chimneys. Gothic detailing is used throughout with decoratively painted windows. The Convent (fmr 1906) is a face brick symmetrical building with a steeply pitched pre-painted corrugated steel gable roof. The building is designed in the Federation Free Style. The school (1919) is single storey with painted stretcher bond brick walls. The floor is timber framed with either a carpet or vinyl finish. The timber framed awning windows have arched window heads with two sashes per window with eight panes to each sash. Each room is accessed by timber French doors with glazing to the top panel and an eight-pane awning window above. The Church (1967) is located in the centre of the site. The formal entrance to the Church is from St Brigid's Terrace to the east. There are entry doors to the Church on the east, as well as the north and south. The Church has an irregular plan form and a distinctive architectural style through its dominant roof form and material selection. The Church's architectural style is Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical. The building has a large single pitch roof that extends over the nave and incorporates a rectangular glazed clerestory facing south. There are lower gable roofs to the south, east and west elevations as well as a butterfly roof to the east elevation. The roof is clad with a 'Swiss' style terracotta tile. The walls are constructed of an off white rectangular concrete block with a coarse aggregate finish. The windows and doors are anodised aluminium framed with red coloured obscure glass at mid rail height.	The Convent (fmr) is a well-proportioned, finely detailed and elaborate two storey Federation Free style building with striking red brick and white render contrasting elements, and as such is a significant landmark on Great Northern Highway; The place is indicative of the expansion of the Sisters of Mercy during the mid-nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, when they spread throughout the state and established a number of branch houses at significant population centres; The place is significant as one of the longest operating Sisters of Mercy establishments in the State; The development of St Brigid's Catholic Church Group, Midland illustrates the growth in importance and population of the town of Midland from the early twentieth century; and; The place has social value for the community as a place of Catholic worship and education, which has functioned continuously in this role since 1902.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
32	East Street	38	21	Guildford		Ivanhoe Scaddan House	A small brick and iron cottage built early 1900s with a dropped pitched verandah. Original details include tuck-pointed brickwork. Lot extends over site of clay pit at rear.	The place is associated with John Scaddan, Premier of Western Australia, 1907-1912. The place forms part of the remnant stock which make up the historic town's fabric.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
33	East Street	50	123	Guildford	Woodbridge Hotel	Woodbridge Tavern	The Woodbridge Inn is a two-storey brick and render building built c.1910. The building has a partial front verandah with fine wrought iron balustrades and a small gabled front entrance. Internal adaptations have been undertaken but many of the original elements remain.	The place reflects the growth of Guildford as an important town centre and continues to serve the community. The place represents the provision of hospitality services in the area at the turn of the 20th century and its significance for serving American servicemen during WWII.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
36	East Street	62	3	Guildford			Large tuck-pointed brick & iron house with bullnose verandah and some original iron lacework. Other features include double hung sash windows and two chimneys with rendered corbelling. Restoration works commenced in early 2016 to repair the mortar and tuck-pointing to the brickwork. The restoration works also includes the original wrought iron balustrade to the verandah. Internally, the house has been painted and remains in a warm white colour with detailed ceiling roses. Storage has been installed into rooms while maintaining the original layout. Restoration works have taken place to restore the house to its original form.	The building is on a prominent corner location and forms part of the remnant stock which make up the historic town's fabric. The authenticity and intactness of the building are high and the therefore is a good example of a federation worker cottage.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
38	East Street	65	241	Guildford			A single-storey Flemish bond brick and iron cottage. Features include a hipped roof and split pane double hung sash windows.	The building forms part of the remnant building stock which make up the historic town's fabric.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
52	Ford Street	Lot 520	520	Woodbridge	Woodbridge		Two-storey brick Victorian Filigree style house with an underground tank and a brick coach house. The central tower of four storeys is flanked by two gables with decorated wooden vents. The main entrance is through a portico projecting from the tower. The verandahs are supported by hollow cast iron columns and are decorated at the upper level with cast iron lace. External features which contribute to its aesthetic character include: the mellow-coloured, softly textured brickwork, with moulded brick detailing to the chimneys and door and window openings; decorative features, such as the cast iron columns, brackets, and balustrades (both the original and existing panels); and the use of elaborate cement mouldings to give emphasis to the entry porch and tower. The building has been altered and adapted over time and most of the interior has been restored by the National Trust. Internal features which contribute to the aesthetic character include: plaster mouldings and ceiling roses; polished jarrah and parquet flooring; ceramic flooring in the porch and billiard room; main timber and cast-iron staircase and elaborate moulded timber joinery.	The place demonstrates the diversity of important functions and activities since the earliest phase of colonial settlement - the site originally formed part of Sir James Stirling's country estate, it was the home of the Harper family and the centre of Charles Harper's farming and experimental activities, it was associated with the early development of private school education in Western Australia and the evolution of state secondary education in the metropolitan area, it was associated with State care of the elderly during World War Two and the early post war period, and, in the recent past, has been associated with the development of the heritage conservation movement and the National Trust; The place is an important landmark on the Swan River; Its design; the imposing appearance derived from the massing of the main physical elements and strong vertical emphasis imparted by the tower, the steeply pitched roof and double storied verandahs; and the architecture detailing and embellishments internally and externally. The mature local flooded gums associated with the site contribute to the aesthetic appeal and local identity of the place; Its association with a number of notable individuals in various fields of endeavour; It is a fine example in Western Australia of the late Victorian style of domestic architecture; and The house is notable for innovative features, i.e. tongue and groove timber flooring; imported cast iron columns, brackets and lace work, and the use of the columns for rainwater disposal; and a highly advanced plumbing system by the standards of the day. The Warden's Cottage, the jetty, the trellises in the grounds and recent plantings are considered to be of little significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

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54	Frederic Street	27	170	Midland			Symmetrical weatherboard and iron residence with bullnose verandah. Front weatherboards rusticated. Front windows have a narrow side light on either side separated from the main window by turning posts. Verandah posts stop-chamfered with decorative brackets.	The place is a fine example of a weatherboard residence from the turn of the 20th century.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
66	Great Eastern Highway	Lot 1740	1740	Midland	Midland Town Hall		The building consists of a two-storey block of offices with a large public hall attached. The circular tower above the main entrance is surmounted by a hemispherical dome, on top of which is a large square clock tower.	The place is a landmark at the junction of Great Eastern and Great Northern Highways, and it impacts on important vistas which contribute to the cultural environs and identity of Midland; The place possesses social value as the former centre of local government and the venue for community functions, meetings and social gatherings; the construction of the clock tower above the dome is believed to be unique in Western Australia; The place has historic value as an integral component of the former civic heart of Midland, comprising Midland Town Hall (1906-1907, 1923-1924), Midland Post Office (1913), and Midland Courthouse; (1907) as the centre of local government and community events, it illustrates the expansion and development of Midland; The dominant location, unusual form and scale of the place contributes to the community's sense of place, it is easily recognisable and visible from various locations in Midland; The place has a close association with the Midland Junction Town Council, and the architects R. M. Hamilton and F. W. Upton; The place is representative of a public building built at the beginning of the twentieth century and its stylistic qualities and design identify it as being characteristic of its class; The place has scientific value for the potential of its design, fabric and contents to contribute to the understanding of similar building types; and, The general intactness and integrity of the place is rare.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
72	Great Northern Highway	741	633	Herne Hill	Fairlawn	Fair Lawn Estate	Located in a rural setting, Fair Lawn Estate comprises a homestead, the south stables, three foaling boxes, the coach house, the main stable, and a pigeon cote. Many of the outbuildings are clad in corrugated iron. There are several groups of mature trees on the property, notably a group of Norfolk Island Pine trees near the main residence, a row of seven large carob trees along Great Northern Highway, and the peppermint trees that line the former driveway. There are other boundary plantings between some of the paddocks.	The place represents a significant and intact settlement in the Swan Valley estate.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
78	Great Northern Highway	1177	502	Upper Swan	Belvoir Estate		Group comprising single-storey residence in the Victorian Regency style, outhouses, dairy, workers' quarters, implement shed, calf shed, stables and barns, together with landscape elements.	The place, with its rich layering of historic fabric, exhibits characteristics of a substantial purpose built farm building group of the late nineteenth century to pre World War II, and of the evolution of farming and farming practices from 1830 through until 1988; The farm buildings are simply and elegantly planned and executed, while the main homestead is a fine example of a Victorian Regency style house, rendered all the more aesthetically pleasing by its staged development within a unified visual treatment; The elements of the place collectively form a significant culturally modified landscape; The place has been associated with the European settlement of Western Australia, and of the Swan district in particular from 1830, being in the ownership of the Shaw family from 1830 to 1876, and the Loton family from 1876 to 1962, both of which families have played significant parts in the history and development of Western Australia and with the development of agriculture and farming in the State from 1830 to 1962; The place demonstrates, in the quality of the buildings and the subsequent changes to the fabric, the functions of each building and structure, and the social and economic status of the occupiers of the accommodation through time; The place demonstrates the characteristics of farming practised by well capitalized farm owners, and a property organised around the workings of the farm in a practical sense, as well as demonstrating a consciousness of the aesthetic possibilities of shaping the landscape and the buildings, and the individual elements, structures and buildings are fine examples of their respective classes; and The place, due to the intact nature of much of the fabric, has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design and functions of late nineteenth century homesteads, workers' accommodation, farm buildings and structures in Western Australia, and of agriculture in the nineteenth and through the twentieth century in this State, demonstrating its growth and change. The Reception Centre constructed recently, together with fencing and landscaping dating from the present decade, have no cultural heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

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79	Great Northern Highway	2585	9004	Bullsbrook	Raaf Base Pearce	Pearce Air Force Station	The RAAF Base Pearce at Bullsbrook has an area of almost 1,000 hectares and is located approximately 35 kilometres north northeast of Perth along Great Northern Highway. The majority of the buildings and associated infrastructure and support services are located in the eastern portion of the property. Runways occupy the central and south-eastern portion of the property. The control tower is located to the south west of the main hangers and maintenance workshops. The original entry to the RAAF Base Pearce at Bullsbrook comprises an Inter-war Functionalist style entrance gatehouse, which is sited slightly north of Brearley Street. It is no longer used as an entry point to the facility. The gatehouse building has a hipped tile roof and is constructed in red bricks laid in stretcher bond. The façade has a central vehicle entrance bay with two lower administration wings either side. A regular rhythm of white timber sash windows with horizontal mullions adorn the façade, some with a flat concrete awning above. The entrance gates, within the central bay, are constructed from iron in a geometric pattern. The base contains a number of other Air Force related structures, including accommodation facilities. The facilities dating from the original building campaign are distinguished through the use of red brick and white painted timber sash windows.	The red brick buildings dating from the 1930/40s represent the form and aesthetic that is associated with the significant history of World War II associations in the district. The former red brick entry gates are a landmark feature along Great Northern Highway; The place was established in the Inter-War period, in order to train Army and Air Force personnel, and provide security against any future seaborne attacks on Western Australia; and The place remains the primary facility for the training of RAAF personnel in Western Australia.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
81	Guildford Road			Guildford	Bassendean - Guildford Road Bridge		Timber bridge of jarrah piles with whole tree trunks supporting the roadway. Transverse members and braces are also of jarrah. The width of the bridge has been increased by the insertion of steel joists and struts to support pipes and the footpath above on both sides of the two-lane roadway. The existing bridge probably dates from the 1940s or early 1950s.	Guildford Road Bridge is a landmark western entrance statement to the heritage precinct of Guildford that harmonises with the remnant vegetation of the Swan River precinct and the Federation style architecture of nearby buildings; Guildford Road Bridge is a good example of a work designed by E.W. Godfrey.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
82	Hamersley Road	130	9332	Caversham	Riverbank Detention Centre (fmr)	Riverbank Reformatory for Boys Riverbank Secure Treatment Centre for Boys	Riverbank Detention Centre is a former youth detention facility comprising a secure walled compound with a central court yard containing a single-storey masonry, concrete and fibrous cement roofed building designed around a quadrangle; three former residences comprising one detached house and one duplex in the vernacular style typical of the 1960s and 70s; in a riparian setting with an orchard of mature olive trees, open paddocks and areas of indigenous vegetation.	The place tangibly shows the development and implementation of child welfare practices by the Western Australian Government, particularly in the secure care and treatment of thirteen to eighteen year old male offenders from 1960 to 1997; The place is significant to the many male offenders and staff who stayed there during its time of operation as a secure facility for teenagers from 1960 to 1997 and for vulnerable adults from 1998 to c.2001. One of these juvenile offenders was the future lead singer of AC/DC, Bon Scott (1946-80); The buildings are a representative example of utilitarian architectural design by the Public Works Department of Western Australia in the 1960s, exhibiting some elements of the Post War International Style; The series of decorative wrought iron security door and window grilles that are located strategically throughout the complex exhibit aesthetic design qualities that are in contrast with the overall utilitarian nature of the site. The place was one of the earliest 'ribbon' land grants to be issued in the Swan district and was developed by the prominent Hamersley family who owned the land from 1837 to c.1940s, as a large agricultural landholding known as 'Pyrton'; The setting on the north-western banks of the Swan River provides a tranquil rural environment that includes cultural landscape elements that date from the earliest period of settlement of the Swan Valley in the early to mid 19th century; The place has potential to yield important information through archaeological investigation of the former use and development of the site from the 1830s to the 1950s; and, The cabin/cell accommodation at Riverbank Detention Centre (fmr) Caversham is a rare extant example of this form of accommodation used for juveniles at this period.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
83	Harper Street	1	1	Woodbridge			Prominent Federation era workers cottage with twin front gables, a bullnose verandah, turned verandah posts and decorative timber brackets and valance. Painted short sheet roof surmounted with corbeled chimneys. The face brick construction with cement stucco banding and detailing remains unpainted and in good condition. Highly intact with original form and function clearly apparent to the street.	The place has historic and architectural value associated with the expansion of Midland into the adjoining estates, including Woodbridge.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
85	Harris Road	10	10	Caversham	Sandalford Homestead		Now forming part of Mandoon Estate Winery the homestead is on the banks of the river surrounded by mature plantings and rural landscape, Sandalford Homestead is a single-storey brick residence with a wrap around verandah to the front and side elevations. The brick walls have been rendered. The roof is corrugated iron hipped roof with at least two brick chimneys remaining. Internally the building has been adapted into a small gallery. The verandah has been reconstructed.	The place is a good example of a federation era home which retains some original features. The place was constructed on land granted to John Septimus Roe in 1829 and lived in by his descendants.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
93	Helen Street	10	3349	Bellevue	1st Midland Scout Group	Bellevue Mechanics' Institute	Rectangular public hall building of brick construction now rendered with cement, with a corrugated iron roof. The front facade has ornamental mouldings in cement along the parapet and a triangular pediment at the centre. There is a curved pediment over the front door. The surrounds of the two front windows are ornamental with stucco work on all sides. The plain side walls are buttressed with roof height piers between the door and window openings. The original front door/s have/has been replaced. The front facade has the addition of a flat roofed porch in 1960s style, somewhat out of keeping with the rest of the building. A Shire of Swan crest is painted on the left hand side of the facade, which is worth preserving. The date of construction of the building is recorded in relief in the curved pediment over the front door.	The place represents an indication of the importance of Bellevue as a suburb of Midland Junction with its own educational and cultural purposes in the early years of the 20th century.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality

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96	Helena Street	16	15	Guildford		Turner's House	Large Federation style brick and iron house. The corrugated iron roof is half gabled (timber) with decorative panel. House has a small entry gable and a large decoratively corbelled chimney. A verandah extends around the north and west sides of the house. It has turned verandah posts and arches of timber fretwork. Tuck-pointed brickwork has been painted. The property has a significant traditional garden of mature trees and shrubs and croquet lawn.	The building makes a considerable contribution to the town as a very good example of a grand Federation Era house. It has strong connections with notable individuals in the town's history.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
109	Helena Street	49	250	Guildford	Jecks' Cottage		A colonial style brick and iron cottage built c.1850. House has a hipped roof over verandah while brickwork is English Garden Bond. (Three courses stretch then one bond). The 'cross and bible' front door is flanked by two rare panes and half sash windows. There are two brick chimneys - one original. The verandah is replaced with concrete and lacework has been added together with fibro additions. The original cottage consisted of two rooms.	The place is a representative of the earliest cottages remaining in Guildford. It contains very early architectural features such as cross and bible front door and rare half sash windows with original glass (pane and a half).	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
111	Helena Street	52	503	Midland	Midland Emporium		Imposing two-storey commercial building with a detailed stucco parapet and arched pediment.	Building forms part of the remnant building stock which make up the historic town's fabric.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
112	Helena Street	53	83	Guildford			Comprises a single-storey former cottage dating from the 1870s and an addition from 1940. The original northern section comprises the initial four-room cottage built with thick masonry walls, rendered and painted externally. It has a high pitched hipped roof, clad in galvanised iron sheeting. There are two tall red face brick chimneys on the western wall. The 1940s addition is built in cavity load bearing brickwork, rendered and painted in part onto the enclosed verandahs at the south-west and south-east corners and incorporates a passage, kitchen and laundry. There are three timber clad outbuildings in the southwest corner of the garden.	The place is associated with John Reilly, a Military Pensioner and is important as one of the few surviving cottages in the State initially occupied by a member of the small Pensioner Guard Force, composed of retired soldiers who were engaged as convict guards in the Swan River Colony between 1850 and 1868; The place is associated with early subdivision patterns in Guildford and the residential development in Helena Street; and The place and its setting contribute positively to the streetscape in Helena Street. The later additions at the rear of the house, verandah enclosures and alterations to details of the original cottage, are of relevance to demonstrate the process of refurbishment of early houses up to the present day in 2006, but have little cultural heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
115	Helena Street	63	123	Guildford		Strathalbythe	A large two-storey Federation style brick and iron house built 1903. The iron roof has a front gable and brick corbelled chimneys. The interior of the house retains many original features such as use of Australian motifs on ceiling and fireplace. The house overlooks the Helena River. House is set on a large property with early plantings including rose bushes, olive trees and an orange tree. This house is built on the site of an earlier cottage dating from the 1860s.	The building is located on Town Lot 85 which was created by the first subdivision in Guildford. The Place makes a positive contribution to the town's historic environment as a good example of Federation Arts and Crafts building.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
127	Helena Street	Lot 144	144	Guildford	Spring Reserve		Spring Reserve is a government reserve containing a defunct soak, well and trough, and artesian bore.	The place illustrates both the importance of access to a water supply for early European occupation of a district, and the changing water supply needs of a developing town; The place is unusual as the site of a succession of town water supplies of various kinds; spring soakage, well and artesian bore, all in close proximity to one another, the place is important for the innovation and technical achievement of the public water supply system developed in 1897, with the sinking of the artesian bore; The place is highly valued by the local community, demonstrated by their efforts, over a number of years, to have the place appropriately conserved and its integrity retained; and The place is characteristic of a land function both as a spring and as a recreational reserve. Toilets, a tennis pavilion, two tennis courts and playground equipment on the site are considered to have little heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
128	Helena Street	Lot 1575	1575	Midland	Midland Court House	Midland Uniting Church	Midland Courthouse is a simple, single-storey, rectangular-shaped building built in the Federation Academic Classical style <sup>6</sup> which is symmetrical about a well proportioned portico. The central portico dominates the front elevation in size and detail and contains an elevated, recessed porch and has a large, wide semi-circular archway, flanked by two smaller archways that are supported on rectangular columns. The columns and outer corners of the porch are faced with Donnybrook stone. Above the arches, the walls are carried up in brickwork and are capped with a stone entablature and triangular pediment featuring classical mouldings. The pediment contains a painted cement Royal coat-of-arms and triangular-shaped decoration on each side. The coat-of-arms is set against a stone background that projects slightly forward of the pediment wall.	The place has historic value as an integral component of a precinct of civic buildings exhibiting a similar architectural style and coloration, comprising Midland Town Hall (1906-1907, 1923-1924), Midland Courthouse (1907), Mechanics Institute (1907) and Midland Post Office (1913), which define the historical civic precinct in Midland; The place is a fine example of Federation Academic Classical architecture, which is enhanced by a dynamic exterior featuring a central portico and classical mouldings; The place is a landmark at the junction of Helena Street and Great Northern Highways, and it impacts on important vistas which contribute to the cultural environs and identity of Midland; and, The place is a reminder of the development that took place in Midland Junction, in the early twentieth century, as a result of the establishment of the railway workshops. The former Mechanics Institute (1907) at the rear of the place has significance as part of the historic precinct mentioned above. The toilets at the rear of the place have low cultural heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
130	Helena Street	125	244	Guildford	Guildford Primary School		A Government Primary School consisting of three sections. The earliest section is believed to have been constructed in around 1867. New additions are in keeping with the original. The early two toned Flemish bond brickwork is still visible. The School Masters residence forms the earliest section of the building. It was partly demolished around 1900 and a new section was added. Two other buildings were located west of the school; an early mud brick building (demolished) and a new headmasters residence opposite Ethel Street (built 1920s and demolished in 1960s). More recent additions of the pre-primary school have been made in 1993 along the Helena Street frontage.	The place is the oldest continuously operating, purpose built government school in Western Australia. It has operated on its current site since 1870 and although substantially modified, portions of the original building are still in use; The place is highly valued for the role it has played in the community and the activities it has supported; The buildings dating from 1870 to 1919 and the mature landscape of the place is a positive contribution to the presentation of the site and to the aesthetic character of the historic town of Guildford. In particular, those surviving remnants of Richard Roach Jewell's 1870 building have a reasonable level of integrity and present tangible reminders of the longevity of the school; The place is highly valued as an integral part of the historic village of Guildford for its location, setting and design. The growth and change of the village are reflected in the fabric of the school grounds and buildings; The progressive development of the fabric of the place illustrates the types of facilities considered appropriate during distinct periods of development in Western Australia. The portions of the main building, dating from 1899 to 1919, were designed and built by the Public Works Department; The 1899-1919 additions to the place represent a major growth period of the school, the town and Western Australia in general and are highly valued by the school community for their scale and form and for the quality of the environment they provide; and The former latrines and shelter sheds are also of standard designs implemented by the Public Works and Education departments and reflect the development of school grounds in the 1940s. The former boys' shelter (bicycle shed) is the most intact example of this type of facility at the place. The prefabricated Bristol classrooms have little significance although they demonstrate how the Education Department coped with increased school populations in the post-war period. The recent additions to the place, including the pre-primary and toilet/entry block have little significance although they demonstrate the character of development sought by the school community, in response to community-based education policy.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
131	Helena Street	Lot 5867	5867	Midland	Lotteries House	Midland Post Office	Midland Post Office is a two-storey brick building constructed in 1913, in a Federation Free Style. The building is sited on the street boundary making a strong public statement. It is built of plain red brick, using a struck joint in a stretcher bond pattern. The external walls are a combination of incised bands of brickwork and rendered/stucco mouldings and panels. The roof is tiled, with dark red Swiss tiles that replaced red Marseilles tiles. The roof features a lantern, three dormer shaped vents, and two (originally four) brick and rendered moulded chimneys. The tall, 6 and 9 paned double hung windows, with painted moulded render surrounds, complete the street facades. Internally the building is dominated by a large postal hall. The hall runs the full depth of the building, and its scale is not evident from the exterior appearance of the building. The central volume of the hall is dominated by four large square columns with a plaster panelled ceiling. Both the columns and the ceiling are decorated with plaster mouldings. Renovations to the postal hall in 1991, included the removal of the front counter and low partitioning (c.1950-60). Further conservation works have been undertaken subsequently.	Midland Post Office has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: It is a fine and rare example of civic government buildings constructed for large regional centres; It is aesthetically linked with civic buildings within the historic civic precinct of Midland; It is a fine example of the civic architecture of Hillson Beasley, Principal Government Architect, 1897-1905; it is an important part of the streetscape of the town centre; The building represents the development of telecommunication services in the State and particularly, to the growth of railway and industrial centres in the early 1900s; and, The attached residence is a demonstration of a particular way of life of the postmaster in society at the time. Outbuildings associated with the Post Office are assessed as having little cultural heritage significance at this time.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
133	Helena Street	Lot 8691	8691	Midland	Geer-Lyons Memorial Fountain (Dolphin Fountain)		When unveiled, the memorial had a tri-level plinth as its base. At the top of the plinth, an unusual carved motif of Freestone carried a marble slab. Above this was a block of Freestone, triangular in plan with bevelled edges, having taps projecting on one side of the block. A marble tablet carried the inscription: 'Erected to the memory of Driver G Geer and Fireman W Lyons who were killed in the Poison Gully railway accident August 1, 1904'. The upper part of the monument, above the triangular block, was of Donnybrook stone carved into the shape of three dolphins with sea shells located between them. On top of the monument was an electric light globe.	The place represents social significance as a memorial to a tragedy early in the State's railway history and maintains high aesthetic value.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
136	Henry Street	30	38	Henley Brook	All Saints Church & Graveyard		All Saints Anglican Church is constructed from local clay bricks, pit sawn timber and now roofed with corrugated metal (originally sheoak shingles), comprising original building fabric of 1841 and 1938 additions, restoration in 1988, with new gates 1991 and the roof was restored in 2016. The grounds of the church display original features including original roof timbers and pews which add to the historical interest.	The place contains elements of one of the oldest church buildings in Western Australia; The place is associated with European settlers of the Swan Valley; The place is closely associated with James Stirling's first exploration of the Swan River; The place is a fine example of the Old Colonial Gothic Picturesque style; The place is important as an example of structures that were typical of the local architecture built by European settlers between 1829 and 1849 that replicated their way of life in Britain. The adjacent residence and cloister have been assessed as having little significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
151	James Street	10	300	Guildford		Devenish Inn Liverpool Arms Royal Hotel The First Guildford Hotel	Original mud brick structure built c.1830. Present brick building c.1850. The house is a two storey building of Georgian design and brick construction with a symmetrical floor plan - bricks hand made, floor boards all hand sawn. The house was originally built with a shingled roof that currently remains intact, however a corrugated roof has since been installed over the original roof. Extensive renovations were made in 1916 at which time a new staircase was installed and verandahs added on two sides by builder Clarke. Restoration works were later made to the foundation and paving around the verandah, including the brickwork around the swimming pool which were replaced with marble tile.	The place is a substantial building demonstrating the continual evolution of the site since c.1930. The place has a considerable historic value as the first hotel in Guildford.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
158	James Street	91	46	Guildford	Wesley Chapel & Manse		Wesley Chapel and Manse, a single storey brick rendered church with an iron roof in the Victorian Academic style, and a single storey brick and iron manse in the Victorian Georgian style. The chapel is a simple rectangular building of load bearing brick construction with tall lancet windows. The brickwork has been rendered and painted. A flat roofed vestry and meeting room has been added at the rear. The front gable was originally surmounted by a bellcote which has been removed. The Manse is designed in the tradition of Australian colonial domestic architecture with hipped roof, and verandahs on three sides. The brickwork is of handmade bricks in Flemish bond but the colours of the bricks are the reverse of the usual pattern, the headers in this case being of lighter colour than the stretchers.	The place has served the Methodist and Uniting Church communities of Guildford and the region since its construction in 1883 and 1886, as has the Manse since its construction in 1892; The Manse is a fine example of Victorian Georgian domestic architecture, and of particular significance is the waratah design motif ceiling and cornice to the main bedroom using Australian flora, which is notable for its fine execution; The place is an important component of the historic fabric of Guildford, a town with a particularly high density of historic places which reflect the early to late nineteenth century development of the Swan River Colony; and The place exhibits characteristics that contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the streetscape. The olive trees to the east of the site are important, but it remains unclear as to the title upon which the trees are located. The 1988-89 additions to the south of the 1886 Sunday School are considered to be intrusive. The majority of plantings on the site are of little significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
161	James Street	143	1	Guildford		Brockman House	A single-storey brick and iron house built c.1860. Features include original Flemish bond brickwork made from local clay bricks. Part of the brickwork has been painted. There are numerous additions including a faceted bay window. There are four different architectural styles in the house representing four stages in extensions. The original home appears to have been a four room structure. The house is located along James Street in the heart of the traditional commercial centre, opposite Stirling Square.	The buildings form part of the remnant building stock which make up the historic town's fabric. The building is also a component of the historic commercial centre along James Street. The place has associations with Grace Brockman (nee. Bussell), a prominent historic figure in the state.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
173	James Street	14A	WP33	Guildford			House features include a broken pitch roof, front and side gable, eight pane full length sash windows with decorative window skirting, stone quoining to corners and verandah. Internally the building is highly intact with original fireplaces, timber floors, doors and windows. Lath and plaster ceilings are present. There are two single storey timber clad out buildings which do not impact on the original building.	The building forms part of the remnant building stock which make up the historic town's fabric.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
174	James Street	159-161	18	Guildford	Guildford Hotel	Kinsella's Tavern	The Guildford Hotel is a two storey building constructed of load bearing bricks and stucco ornamentation in the Italianate Renaissance style or Federation Free Classical style. The eight sided tower belvedere (or cupola) mounted on the building's north eastern corner accentuates the landmark quality of the hotel. The first hotel on-site was built in 1885-86. A two storey extension to the north and south east wing was added in 1899 and extensive remodelling of the façade occurred in 1915. The building was restored to its former glory in the 1990s. In 2008, the first floor of the Guildford Hotel was substantially destroyed by the fire, and was partly restored in 2016. The roof and portions of the first floor were left open to interpret the fire and expose floor structure. The external alterations included a new two storey retail fronting onto Johnston Street comprising vertical steel cladding and render with vertical fenestration to ground level, a new two storey retail fronting onto Johnston Street, access via south elevation to ground floor tenancy, access from Johnston Street to access new commercial tenancy, and a transformer at north west corner of site located fronting onto James Street. Alterations to the ground floor included accessible corridor from Johnston Street with stairs leading to first floor of new building, a new commercial tenancy, a new transformer located onto James Street, new stairs and dual access lift well. The first floor has now been altered and retains evidence of the fire which leaves areas of missing floor and open double height void spaces. Additional works include the removal of paint to reveal selected areas of brickwork and the reinstatement of decorative detail to the Johnson Street verandah, and a new commercial tenancy, new water closets and incorporated office, bar and function room. The roof form now incorporates an operable roof over the front section of the Hotel, which largely aligns with the 1914/15 Hotel additions and runs parallel to James Street. Alterations to the western elevation to facilitate increased access to and integration with the outdoor beer garden. The original belvedere has been replicated.	The building is a fine example of Federation Free Classical architecture, demonstrating the prosperity and development of the Guildford area at the turn-of-the-century;The building occupies a strategic position at the intersection of James and Johnson Streets, making a major contribution to the streetscape and providing a prominent landmark in the Guildford area; andFor more than a century the hotel has been an important focus of social activity of the Guildford community, a role it continues to play.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
177	James Street	Lot 188	188	Guildford	Guildford Town Hall & Library	Guildford Municipal Council Chambers	The first purpose built Town Hall in Guildford. The modern styled precinct dating from 1937, demonstrates the importance of the interwar period to the town. It is a fine example of an Art Deco styled civic building. The building is an essay in absolute symmetry. The building demonstrates a dominant verticality which in turn is balanced by horizontally. The prominent entry is defined by a raised portico with a curved parapet set on Tuscan Columns. The parapet bears the distinctive bold Art Deco lettering 'Guildford Town Hall'. The Chambers were constructed in 1900 and altered to match the town hall in about 1920.	Guildford Town Hall and Library, incorporating the Guildford Town Hall, a brick, rendered brick and tile building constructed in 1937 in the Inter-War Art Deco style, and the Guildford Library (former Council Chambers) a brick, rendered brick and zincalume-roofed building built in 1900 and remodelled in 1937 to complement the Town Hall, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: The place contains particularly well resolved examples of civic buildings designed or remodelled in the Inter-War Art Deco style. The Guildford Town Hall is a fine example of a town hall designed in this style in the 1930s in Western Australia; The place is a significant example of the work of Eales, Cohen and Fitzhardinge Architects, and in particular of John Fitzhardinge who is credited with the Interwar design and redesign of the two buildings; The place is a visual landmark in its prominent location in the centre of the historic Town of Guildford; The place is representative of the development of local government in the City of Swan region and incorporates civic buildings which represent the growth of local government in the early and mid twentieth century in the State generally. The place forms an integral component of community life in the local government area; and, The car park has the potential through archaeological excavation to provide information on the former convict depot use of the site. The more recent southern end of the outbuilding, eastern entry and covered walkway to the Library, kitchen and other recent fittings to the Town Hall and electrical fittings to the Library are of little cultural heritage significance. The brick wall in the female toilets of the Town Hall and lobby inside the original northern entrance of the Library are intrusive. Plantings of little or no significance are noted in the Conservation Plan.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
185	Johnson Street	32	201	Guildford	Johnson's Complex		An early single-storey brick and iron cottage from the colonial period. Original details include two tone Flemish bond brickwork, concave verandah and decorative timber valance. Cottage is symmetrical in design.	The building forms part of the remnant building stock which make up the historic town's fabric. The place forms part of the setting for No. 34 Johnson Street and the history of the lot including connection with the Johnson and Whiteman families.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
186	Johnson Street	34	200	Guildford	Whitemans Abroad Restaurant		The premises consisted of a flour mill and main house. The flour mill was a three storey structure built c.1850s (now demolished). A two-storey carriage house and store with loft above remains. An elaborate villa was later built in 1890s. The villa has extensive verandahs along the western and northern sides, and are decorated with finely cast iron lace. The main roof is of clay pantiles (an unusual material as shingles were used in most houses). Other original details include numerous gables, coloured tessellated floor tiles in the entrance hall. The house is set in a traditional cottage garden with mature trees and recessed street hedge. The house is believed to contain tiles from Turton's Brickworks. The current house has a cellar where the flour mill engine room was located. Unfortunately the stables are all that remains of the earlier mill.	The place exhibits characteristics of a fine 1850s Victorian Georgian stables, whilst the remnant brick wall is the site of the sole known archaeological evidence of Johnson's Mill (1855-56), and the cottage and house exhibit characteristics of an 1860s Victorian Georgian style residence and an 1890s Federation Queen Anne style residence respectively; Each of the built elements is a fine example of its style, enhanced by its setting in a cultivated landscape, featuring a number of fine mature trees; The place is an important component of the historic fabric of Guildford, a town with a particularly high density of historic places which reflect the early to late nineteenth century development of the Swan River Colony; The place has been closely associated with the development of Guildford and the Swan district from the 1850s, and in particular, from 1855 to 1925, with the Johnson family after whom Johnson Street was named; and The place demonstrates in the nature of the fabric and the quality of the accommodation the social and economic status of the occupiers. The metal outbuildings and perimeter fences, other than the new timber picket fence, are somewhat intrusive and have no heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
187	Kalamunda Road	Lot 502	501 and 502	South Guildford	Guildford Cemetery		Guildford Cemetery, a cemetery reserve divided into denominational sections. Catholic, Jewish, Macedonian, Muslim, Aboriginal, Coptic Orthodox and General areas are located on the northern side of the road, and Anglican, Greek Orthodox, and General burial areas on the southern side. The oldest sections of the Cemetery are located along both sides of Kalamunda Road. Even though the monuments dominate the cemetery landscape, the cemetery remains rather barren in appearance, with heavy sand between the grave sites. Metal markers identify each section of the cemetery.	The place is a significant visual reminder of people's contribution to the development of Western Australia, and more specifically to Guildford town and Swan district; The place has significant associations with early settlers, convicts, Guildford identities, government administrators and people involved in the development of the Colony; The place shows a range of monument types and a variety of symbolism which reflects the traditions and trends of different religious denominations and time periods; The place serves to reveal the creative skills of monumental masons and the changes to their craft over time ; and The place contributes to the State and Guildford community's sense of place, as a reminder of loved ones, early settlement and the development of the State.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
197	Lefroy Avenue	90	114	Herne Hill	Strelley Brook Cottage		House of adobe construction (mud brick). Verandahs all round. The property also consists of stables.	The place relates to the settlement of the Swan Valley. The Place is a very good and intact example of a very rare building construction type in the state which reflects early colonisation of the Swan Valley. The Place is a rare example of early mud brick construction in the state that is still inhabited. The place is a good example of conservation and restoration work.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
199	Loder Way	12	1000	South Guildford	Olive Farm Cellars		Olive Farm Cellars comprises an underground stone and render-lined cellar with timber roof supports and a well in its floor, all situated beneath a modern metal clad building. The cellar's current internal dimensions are approximately 17.3 x 3.8 metres. However, it is understood that the original cellar was a large pit dug out of the ground and comprised of dirt walls, a dirt floor and dirt steps supported by timber beams. The original part of the cellar is believed to correspond to the section currently exhibiting rendered walls and it is in this area where seven original timber beams have been retained. The cellar comprises two 'sections' with some different physical characteristics. At its western end the cellar comprises random rubble coffee rock and limestone lined walls, while at the eastern end the walls are covered with thick render. There is a circular well with a square transparent plastic cover set into the concrete floor approximately 9 metres west of the westernmost edge of the concrete cellar entry steps. The well is lined with red brick and has a diameter of approximately 1-1.2 metres. A large housing estate now exists around the site. It is unknown whether the cellar still exists.	Olive Farm Cellars, South Guildford, comprising a c.1830 underground stone and render-lined cellar with timber roof supports (incl. some of the original c.1830 timbers), a brick lined well in the floor, and in situ archaeological deposits, situated between the south east bank of the Swan River and Great Eastern Highway in South Guildford, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: The place is rare as the earliest surviving physical fabric associated with the first successful wine production in the Swan River Colony, an industry which continues to be an important part of Western Australia's economy and identity, and the site of the first market garden; The intact well, and original dirt floor surface beneath the current concrete floor, are likely to contain in situ archaeological deposits dating to the early nineteenth-century with the potential to provide important information about one of the earliest settlement phases in the State; The place provides valuable information about the material conditions of early settlers and their attempts to establish profitable industries in the newly established colony; The place is associated with botanist Thomas Waters, an early settler and businessman, who was responsible for growing some of the colony's earliest grape vines, producing the first wines, and for establishing the first market garden in the Swan River Colony; and, The place is associated with three generations of the Yurisch family who owned and operated the place as a successful winery since the 1930s. The metal clad shed situated above the cellar, and the function centre adjacent, are of little significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
200	Lord Street	Lot 99	99	Whiteman	Whiteman Park		Whiteman Park is situated 20 kilometres north-east of Perth and consists of approximately 4,000 hectares of natural bush and pasture. It is a passive recreation area with many natural and man made elements. Entry to the Park is provided from both Lord Street and Beechboro Road. Approximately 650 metres south of the Lord Street entry there are timber stockyards, built by Wally De Burg. These yards date from Lew Whiteman's time of ownership, however they are no longer used. The yards are made from wandoo timber, which was recycled from the Middle Swan Bridge. They mark the original point of access to Lew Whiteman's picnic area and the early entry to Whiteman Park. At the heart of the park is Mussel Pool, a permanent water body that is the surface expression of groundwater from the Gnangara Mound. The pool was extended and deepened by Lew Whiteman in the early 1962/63 and his landscape design remains largely unchanged though access and facilities have been added to come with increased use. The pool remains surrounded by bush, retaining its original context as a bush oasis. Two roads (Mussel Pool Road and Harrow Street) provide access to the Pool, passing through natural bush on route. Surrounding the pool are manicured lawns with machinery displays and other items dating from Lew Whiteman's time of ownership. The surrounding bush acts as a buffer from the other park activities. This bush buffer is part of the special quality of Mussel Pool 'oasis' experience and is worthy of conscious protection. Across Mussel Pool there is Log Bridge that was made from a single log. The single log was sawn in half to provide the frame for a substantial structure with log rails. There is also a jetty projecting into Mussel Pool with concrete piers, which originally supported a searchlight engine with a water pump on it. A distinctive timber log Stockman's Hut, built by Fred Whitney is located on the southern side of Mussel Pool. It was built circa 1968 in an area slightly away from the picnic area so it could be used to tie up horses. Behind the Hut is a timber sink carved from a timber slab. A toilet structure of similar construction to the Stockman's Hut is also extant, being the first log cabin structure built. On the Island in the middle of Mussel Pool there is an octagonal gazebo structure supported by a central pole that is held in place by a cable drum, which serves as a picnic table. Curved timber lintels over the doorways are carefully executed features. There are a number of items of bush furniture which remains around Mussel Pool including log seats and a slab table from which meat was cut for picnics. Over time more modern buildings and facilities have been added to the park as it has grown in popularity, these are largely focused to the north of Mussel Pool in an area called the Village, which was deliberately developed to be a separate activity area from Mussel Pool. Railway heritage was introduced to Whiteman Park in the early 1980s and has developed into a strong part of the place's identity. With many relocated pieces of infrastructure dotted around the park including, the Nungarin Station building (relocated 1989), Cottesloe Signal Cabin, Wagin Lever Frame, Collie Signal Cabin, Parkers Siding, Rocky Bay Cabin Staff Shed and both the old Claisebrook and Subiaco Station buildings that now make up the Village Junction Station. The Perth Electric Tramway Society provides a tram service over 4 kilometres of standard gauge track through picnic areas and farmland, operating between Mussel Pool and the Village.	Whiteman Park has aesthetic value as a natural setting of Swan Coastal Plain flora, which contrasts with Mussel Pool a permanent body of water, embellished with islands and low-key 1960s parkland architecture, surrounded by verdant lawn shaded by a blend of mature exotic and local trees; Buffered by bushland, Mussel Pool and its surrounds represents a continuum of community value for places that accommodate community gatherings large and small, especially for the purpose of picnicing and informal celebrations. This is a continuum of use that has been virtually unchanged since Lew Whiteman opened his gates for this purpose in 1960s. The place has historic value through its association with Lew Whiteman, a prominent local identity in the Swan Valley who was instrumental in the development and public promotion of the park; The purchase of Whiteman Park in the 1970s-80s from Lew Whiteman and others (over 30 separate title holders) demonstrates the Western Australian Government's endeavour to secure open space for community uses and for the protection of the environment as Perth's north-eastern corridor expanded; The water level of Mussel Pool is a visible point of connection with the Gnangara Mound, a major component of the regional water supply and an important reference site; and Whiteman Park has social value as a place of recreation for Western Australians, where the community can amongst other activities, picnic at Mussel Pool, experience transport heritage and bush walk through the Park's bushland and wetland areas.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
201	Maralla Road	458	1452	Bullsbrook	Remnant Bushland & Wetland		A block of dense remnant bush and wetland in intact condition, with a small modified area accommodating a dwelling and its curtilage.	The remnant bush and wetlands support a diversity of flora and fauna and create an aesthetically rich landscape.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
204	Market Street	21	101	Guildford	Fermoy House		Single-storey painted brick and slate house built in the 1890s with full length bullnose verandah. Original details include slate roof, lathe plaster ceilings, jarrah picket fence dividing No. 25. The slate roof was restored in 1979 and remains in a good condition. In 1994, the bullnose veranda being replaced with a new bullnose of a similar design to the original, and a tennis court was removed in 1998. The original front door was also removed, and has been replaced with a design similar to the original. The house had stained glass at the front door but had been removed. Various internal renovations have been carried out in the last forty years. Lath and plaster ceilings in the corridor and front bedroom were removed due to deterioration, however are still intact in the front lounge, the main lounge and the dining room. The original ceiling rose in the front bedroom and the lounge room remain intact, however the ceiling rose in the front bedroom has deteriorated and has been replaced with the original design. The only remains of the original orchard is the currant grape growing on the pergola to the rear of the house. The vine is of a poor condition with only a circle of bark remaining. Property originally had orchard at rear of house.	The building forms part of the remnant building stock which makes up the historic town's fabric.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
206	Market Street	27	4	Guildford			Two-storey home constructed with jarrah floors, pressed tin under stairs and laundry, oak doors and skirtings, fine leadlights in stairwell, oak folding doors to dining room, old bread box between kitchen and outside wall. Garden has stable and coach house with loft. Old camphor tree, spruce and liquid amber at rear. House has second-storey bullnosed verandah. The overall aesthetic of the building is largely in keeping with the original intent. Recent conservation works have been undertaken to a high standard.	The building is a grand Federation era residence which is largely intact. It is a rare example of a two storey residence of this period in Guildford. It contributes greatly to the town's historic building stock.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
209	Market Street	39	42	Guildford	Fairholme Hostels	Fairholme	Fairholme (c.1901-1912) is a much larger single storey brick and tile dwelling constructed in the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture. The front façade is symmetrical with its front door flanked by corner bay windows set at 45-degree angles to the façade. The various wings behind are arranged in an asymmetrical manner. The tuck-pointed red clay bricks are embellished with stucco swags under the windowsills and rusticated quoins. There is a verandah, which surrounds the front half of the building on three sides. Double casement windows are used throughout with the exception of the casements in the bay windows.	Fairholme is a fine example of a mansion designed in the Federation Queen Anne architectural style incorporating fine examples of Art Nouveau decoration in the stained glass windows and the carved fireplace surround in the ballroom; Fairholme is associated with wealthy pastoralist Charles Smith, who built it in the early 1900s, and with renowned philanthropist Nathaniel Harper, who purchased Fairholme and adjacent Earlsferry in 1950 for the purpose of establishing the Nathaniel Harper Homes; Fairholme contributes to the group of highly significant historic buildings and to the historic environment of the Guildford town site.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
210	Market Street	39	42	Guildford	Fairholme Hostels	Old Fairholme	Old Fairholme (c.1860 or 1890) is located along the western boundary of the property. It is a long, rectangular structure that appears to have been constructed in several stages in the Colonial Georgian style. The main elevation faces south-east towards Fairholme. The painted brick building consists of a single row of four rooms that are entered from a verandah, which extends the length of the building. The end room is larger and has a higher roof suggesting it may have been constructed earlier	One of the early Colonial homes remaining in Guildford. Association with the old house with early history of the property's development is large part of its significance. Its use as servants quarters is evidence of prosperity of part residents of area. The Building has connections with the Monger family who were a prominent early family in Perth during the early years of the colony.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
212	Market Street	43	11	Guildford	Fairholme Hostels	Welbourne House	Early brick and iron colonial cottage c.1840. Brick walls have been painted. Roof originally shingled but now covered in corrugated iron. Verandah faces the street which is very close to front of house. Main windows are 12 paned vertical sliding sashes. Small cellar beneath house.	Welbourne is one of the oldest houses in the area and contributes greatly to the harmonious streetscape and the historic significance of the Market Street Precinct. It represents the simple colonial cottage with handmade bricks, original joinery, remaining parts of shingled roof and the overall solid construction which is still very much intact. The house is better known as the home of John Welbourne who was an active man in Guildford in 1833-1890.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
214	Market Street	39-43	11, 12, 13, 14 & 42	Guildford	Fairholme Group	Fairholme, Old Fairholme and Wellbourne House	Fairholme Group, comprising Fairholme, Old Fairholme, Welbourne House, mature trees, masonry and stone fences in front of Welbourne House, the entrance driveway to Fairholme, the landscaped area to the north-west of Welbourne House and the area of floodplain between the site and the river, are of significance to the community of Guildford and Western Australia as a component of the historic town and representative of the settlement patterns of the area. Each building is described in detail under its specific listing.	Fairholme Group, consisting of Fairholme, a homestead in the Federation Queen Anne style; Old Fairholme, a single storey brick structure with a corrugated iron roof reminiscent of the vernacular agrarian buildings that developed out of the Victorian Georgian style; Welbourne House, a single storey classically composed cottage with some elements of the Victorian Georgian style; and, contextual landscape and garden, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: The place is part of the original subdivision of the Guildford town site, one of the three original towns established and settled in the Swan River colony in 1829. The place, including the area of the floodplain between the site and the river, form an integral component of the historic town of Guildford; Welbourne House has associations with John Welbourne, responsible for the construction of a number of early buildings in Guildford, with the monks of New Norcia who took refuge in Guildford in the 1850s and with Stephen Gardiner, head teacher at the Government Boys' School at the beginning of the 1900s; Fairholme and Old Fairholme together with the associated driveway, service court and associated areas demonstrate a way of life rarely practised, characterised by a main household served by servants occupying adjacent servants quarters; Fairholme is a fine example of a mansion designed in the Federation Queen Anne architectural style incorporating fine examples of Art-Nouveau decoration in the stained glass windows and the carved fireplace surround in the ballroom; Fairholme is associated with wealthy pastoralist Charles Smith, who built it in the early 1900s, and with renowned philanthropist Nathaniel Harper, who purchased Fairholme and adjacent Earlsferry in 1950 for the purpose of establishing the Nathaniel Harper Homes; The site and buildings have landmark value when viewed from the street, from the river and from the railway. Together with Earlsferry on the western bank, Fairholme marks the western entry to Guildford when viewed from the river; The buildings and site features together with the mature street trees of the adjacent Market Street, contribute to the sheltered, mature quality of the streetscape; The site has potential to yield through archaeological excavation information on colonial elite domestic material culture, the material culture associated with servants and the master-servant relationship and changing gardening activities through time; and The site and buildings are valued by the Guildford community, by the descendants of the families who created them and by the staff and clients of the Disability Services Commission and their families for whom the place is and has been home. The site includes elements that are considered to be of little significance or intrusive. Elements considered to be of little significance include: the classroom and laundry block to the east of Fairholme and the boundary link mesh fencing. Intrusive elements are identified as: the residential units (1982) and associated site works, the car park to the west of Welbourne House, the entry drive to the south of Welbourne House, the toilet and the former classroom blocks to the south west of Welbourne House.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
216	Meadow Street	2	200	Guildford	Guildford Fire Station & House		Guildford Fire Station & Quarters is a single-storey brick render and tiled roof single appliance station designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style, and associated exercise tower, together with single-storey quarters designed in the Inter-War California Bungalow style, constructed in brick, render and tile.	The place is the only fire station and quarters built for and owned by a local government authority after 1924, and is believed to be the only extant example of such a place occupied and operated by a Volunteer Fire Brigade in this State; The place is one of the earliest examples of the standard plan single bay fire station designed by K. C. Duncan, a design which was widely used by the Fire Brigades Board in the Inter-War and post World War Two periods throughout Western Australia; The place is a rare surviving example of a fire station and family residential quarters on the same site; It is highly valued by present and past members of the Guildford Volunteer Fire Brigade and their families, by the community of Guildford and by the wider community of the City of Swan; and The fire station is a fine example of a single appliance station designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style. It has a high degree of integrity and authenticity for a fire station from the period. The metal sheds, internal dividing, and boundary fences have little significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
219	Meadow Street	8	0	Guildford	St Matthew's Church & Parish Hall		Current church is orange brick building with tall lancet windows and steeply pitched roof with brick gables. Painted render applied up to sill height. Church is cruciform in plan with porticos to nave and southern transept. Nave is oriented east-west. Church and hall stand at centre of Stirling Square which contains numerous sugar gums planted in 1874 in avenues.	The place demonstrates the town's prosperity and importance within the colony in the 1870s; The siting of the building is closely associated with the setting aside of Stirling Square for public purposes; It is an important landmark set within Stirling Square; and It is a fine example of Victorian ecclesiastical parish architecture.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
220	Meadow Street	11	145	Guildford	Kings House & Shop	Kings Cottage Mannings House	Property contains cottage, small attached shop & stables at rear of brick construction. Cottage has dual toned Flemish bond brickwork and shingle roof, later covered in zincalume. Only the verandah shingle is exposed. Original features include wooden valance, timber posts, paved 12' sq. terracotta tiles. Front windows of double casement type with 8 panes each. Brick stables once had floors of blackboy stumps. Mature grape walk is to rear. Believed to be only remaining grape walk garden in Guildford. Well and hand pump on property are in working order.	King's House and Shop, comprising the single-storey c.1860s cottage and shop extension, combining the Old Colonial Georgian and Victorian Georgian styles of architecture, both brick constructions with shingle roofs overlaid with corrugated iron, together with a two-storey c.1870s brick and corrugated iron roofed stables with outhouses, have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: The place demonstrates significant associations with early settlers, convicts and identities during the early years of Guildford's development, in particular the King family; The cottage is an authentic example of 1860s colonial architecture; The place is an integral part of the Meadow Street historic precinct and contributes to the townscape and character of Guildford; and The street front setting of King's House and Shop, with its mature lilac tree, contributes to the community's sense of place. The 1983 extension is not included in the assessment.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
221	Meadow Street	14	20	Guildford	Lieutenant Du Cane's House		Residence built c.1852 for Lt. Du Cane by convict labour. Originally had double roof of shingle. Interior/exterior walls of three courses of brick. Original parts of house still intact but facade has been altered. House associated with adjacent convict depot (now Garrick Theatre). The original parts of the house have been largely hidden by recent additions. The roof has been replaced and clad with cement tiles; additions have been made to the east, south and west sides of the original core and a carport with a sloping shingle clad fascia has been added, joining the house to the stables. There are corrugated iron roofed verandahs to the north side and part of the east elevation.	Lieutenant Du Cane's House, a single-storey brick and cement tile house, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the place is significant for its association with the administration of public works and convict activity for Guildford in the first years of the colony; the place has historic value for its association with Lieutenant Du Cane, an important figure in the history of Western Australia and later, in the United Kingdom; and the place is a rare example of a residential building with detached stables within the metropolitan area.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
223	Meadow Street	16	206	Guildford	Garrick Theatre	Convict Commissariat Store & Quarters	Commissariat Store and Quarters constructed in 1853 from local clay bricks. Present roof is iron over timber boards. Original building was 'L' shaped, the front being Commissariat Quarters and rear convict store. Windows, doors and verandah to street are original. Commissariat Quarters are only part of depot remaining apart from Lt Du Cane's house (14 Meadow St), adjacent to the building.	Garrick Theatre, a single-storey brick walled, corrugated iron roofed Colonial Georgian style building, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: Its association with the establishment of the convict depot in Guildford which introduced a major change in the way the affairs of the colony were conducted; It demonstrates the transition from an impoverished economy to the more affluent period following the arrival of the convicts bringing an influx of capital and cheap labour; Its aesthetic characteristics imparted by the simplicity of the Colonial Georgian architecture and the pleasant texture and warmth of colouring of the mellow brickwork; Its contribution to the scale and quality of the streetscape of the Meadow Street precinct; and, Its association with Lieutenant Du Cane.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
224	Meadow Street	20	193	Guildford	Guildford Mechanics Institute	Swan Mechanics Institute	Mechanics' Institute, Guildford, is a Free Gothic brick building with a high pitched corrugated iron gable roof, a single-storey gable frontage and a two-storey section behind the hall constructed from local clay bricks of two and one tone Flemish bond. Roof is iron, windows tall and arched with fan light at top of each window. Building consists of small hall and stage. Two storey section and small residence at rear. Front porch forms entry. Original floor, windows, doors and fireplace remain.	The place is a fine example of Richard Roach Jewell's vernacular Free Gothic architectural style, and exhibits his distinctive polychrome brickwork. The place is a significant element in the Meadow Street streetscape and contributes to the character of Guildford; The place was the first public hall built in Guildford and is valued for its various roles as meeting place, public library and museum and for its continuing social associations as a venue for community based activities; The place is a physical reminder of the Mechanics' Institute ethos, which was to promote the educational and cultural development of communities throughout Western Australia and elsewhere. Once prolific, the majority of Mechanics' Institutes have been replaced by the public library and adult education systems and their social function has all but disappeared; and The place is associated with persons prominent in the historical development of the Guildford district and the State, such as Governor Hampton, W. L. Brockman, and Doctors Waylen and Viveash.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
225	Meadow Street	22	230	Guildford	Old Police Quarters	Guildford Village Potters	Single-storey brick and iron villa c.1910. Features include corrugated short sheets, decorative half timbered rough cast gable with timber battens, timber verandah with valance and posts and casement type windows.	The Old Police Quarters is situated adjacent to the Guildford Gaol and Court House and contributes to the setting of these buildings and an understanding of the history of law enforcement in this precinct. It has a social value for its long association with the Guildford Village Pottery, a community organisation.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
227	Meadow Street	24	231	Guildford	Guildford Courthouse and Gaol (fmr)		Guildford Court House is symmetrical in design with central recessed verandah and well proportioned vertical sash windows with 12 panes. Local clay brickworks is in Flemish bond in near original condition while roof is sheeted in iron. Court House was probably originally shingled. Low brick wall defines perimeter of the property. In 1878 former Perth public office clock was moved to Guildford and placed centrally on Court House roof. Court House forms part of finest row of colonial buildings in the town. Guildford Gaol consists of two moderately sized rooms, passage and four cells with loft above, constructed from local clay bricks, some two feet thick in parts. Brickwork has since been painted white and original shingled roof replaced with iron. Original section of the gaol was built in 1841 and is flanked on both sides by additions made in 1866. More cells and a police station once were in front but were demolished. Situated adjacent to Court House and forms part of finest row of colonial buildings in the town. Gaol was used as lock-up until Court House closed in 1960s.	The buildings are fine examples of colonial architecture largely built by convict labour; the place forms an important part of the streetscape of Meadow Street; the place is aesthetically linked to a civic precinct which dates from the early colonial period; the place is integral to an understanding of the early settlement and development of Guildford; and the buildings are closely associated with Richard Roach Jewell, the Colonial Clerk of Works.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
228	Meadow Street	25	300	Guildford			A single-storey brick residence with the front of the house being symmetrical in plan, two matching front rooms with a central passage. It has a shallowly pitched corrugated iron roof reflecting the semi-octagonal ends of the front rooms. A narrow timber framed bullnosed verandah reflects the profile of the front of the house. Both the roof and verandah are richly decorated with cast iron ornament. Internally the moulded cornices, timber mantelpieces. Window and door frames seem to be largely intact in all the major spaces of the original house. The extension on the southern side is a good example of a carefully considered addition closely reflecting the character of the original. Extensions to the rear are generally sympathetic to the character of the house and have replaced the original service areas.	The place has associations with early settlers and people identified with the development of Guildford and the Swan River Colony; The place is an integral part of the Meadow Street historic precinct; The place is a good example of the Victorian Regency style of architecture; and The place demonstrates a way of life for a certain strata of society in Guildford around the turn of the century, of which few examples remain with this degree of integrity and authenticity. The detached garage has little heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

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229	Meadow Street	27	126	Guildford	Moulton's House	Moulton's Rose Cottage	Single-storey brick and iron cottage. Built with local clay bricks with iron over original shingle roof. Verandahs around house with those to rear being filled in with brick. Small paned French doors. Six-pane casement windows and one window at southern end has original iron bars.	The place is rare, believed to be one of the earliest examples of a settler's cottage in Guildford; The place is associated with the early establishment and importance of Guildford as an inland port; The place is closely associated with (James) Abraham Matthews Moulton, an early Guildford merchant and settler; The place, as part of the early remnant building stock, contributes to the community's sense of place as a reminder of the early settlement of Guildford; The place has aesthetic interest in its Victorian Georgian style of architecture which contributes positively to the Meadow Street streetscape; and The place represents an early European settler's cottage built prior to the evolution of the building industry in the Swan River Colony.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
231	Meadow Street	30	501 and 502	Guildford	St Charles Seminary, Grounds	Garden Hill	Two storey grand bungalow style house with a Marseille terracotta tiled roof and includes verandahs on three sides, detached servants wing with ballroom and billiard room combined, garage or stables and addition built for the Seminary. House loosely planned with long corridor down centre. Walls constructed of limestone and brick quoins and window reveals 'the concrete balustrading in the garden is impressed with a circular motif'. House has impressive setting overlooking two reaches of Swan River. Includes Padbury House and Aquin House (formerly 'Dunhelm'), Servants quarters and ballroom.	The associations of the site with the inland port on the Swan River; The place is important for the aesthetic characteristics imparted by the appearance and structure of Padbury House, and its river side setting; Its association with Dr Waylen and William Padbury; and The place's long standing use as a Catholic Seminary and its high social value for the Catholic Church in Western Australia.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
232	Meadow Street	Lot 191	191	Guildford	Stirling Square	Church Square	Stirling Square is a rectangular area of public parkland surrounding a church property. Stirling Square has been the main civic open space and an important focus of the sporting, social and cultural activities of the Guildford community throughout the period of European habitation. It is a landmark as the symbolic centre of the town.	Stirling Square has been the main civic open space and an important focus of the sporting, social and cultural activities of the Guildford community throughout the period of European habitation. It is a landmark as the symbolic centre of the town; The place, modelled on an English village green with the parish church at its centre, is one of the first three city squares planned in Western Australia; and Stirling Square is a recognised meeting place for Aboriginal people, currently those from communities of the Guildford area and Aboriginal visitors to the Swan Valley. It is also associated with the beginnings of the Swan Valley Fringe Dwellers movement and is a registered Aboriginal site.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
235	Memorial Avenue	130	70	Baskerville	Baskerville Homestead		The homestead originally consisted of a central block with wings to the north and south with a gabled roof. The building was extended and extensively altered in 1974. The extensions and modifications are unsympathetic with the remaining original fabric.	Significant for associations with the original Baskerville Estate of William Tanner and subsequently Walter Padbury and Henry Hardwick. Historically and socially significant as one of the earliest estates settled in the Swan Valley and subsequently for associations with the further subdivision of the Valley in the early 1900s.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
236	Memorial Avenue	Various	Lots 500; 305; 60 and 5	Baskerville	Boundary Tree, Swan Locations 4 and 5, Baskerville	Stirling Tree	The Boundary Tree consists of a single Flooded Gum (Eucalyptus rudis), growing on the south side of the Swan River where it flows along an east-west axis through Baskerville. The tree itself is approximately 20 metres high with a diameter of 2.0 metres to 2.5 metres. The Boundary Tree is living but has sustained a great deal of damage including burn scars, termite holes and is now missing a number of the uppermost limbs. In particular, a section of the bark on the southern face of the tree is no longer extant, and is considered to have been burnt off in a lightning strike. The tree surface is also covered in numerous nodules. Despite this, the tree is putting forth fresh green branches. No signs of artificial modification such as deliberate scarring or the carving of symbols are apparent. If such marks existed, they may have been obscured or removed by burning.	The place is a rare remnant of the early British exploration and survey of the Swan River Valley, marking the boundary of Swan Locations 4 and 5 which were amongst the earliest land grants in the Swan River Colony; The place was used to establish land boundaries by James Stirling, who explored the Swan River in 1827 and returned in 1829 as the first Governor of Western Australia; and by Surveyor General John Septimus Roe, who was responsible for surveying many of the earliest land grants in the colony; The place is rare as a known extant example of a tree used as a boundary marker that still serves its original purpose; the place demonstrates the early methods of surveying boundaries used by the British settlers; and The place continues to perform the function as a boundary tree, marking the extent of current lots in the area.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
283	Sawpit Road	35	8247	Bullsbrook	The Barnard Springs Trough & Wetland		The site consists of an historic dam and stock watering trough carved from two sections of trees and includes a feeder pipe between the dam and the trough. A permanent natural spring feeds the dam which feeds the natural wetland after passing through the pipe and trough. There are also other small springs in the wetland. The flooded gum forest is also a significant vegetation complex which is rare.	Barnard Springs Trough and wetland are of scientific and educational importance. The place represents a diversity of species, plant communities and presence of endangered species. The wetland and remnant vegetation support an array of aquatic life including long-necked tortoises. The place is of aesthetic and recreational significance. The trough and dam are of historical significance and are rare and fragile. The place is associated with Barnard Drummond Clarkson, a pastoralist, farmer and explorer who was the property owner in 1896.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
287	Scott Street	4	133	Guildford			Brick and iron cottage with hipped roof which extends across the front verandah. The original Flemish Bond brickwork has been rendered. Original 12 pane sash windows. Internally the cottage has basic floor plan of four interconnecting rooms with fireplace in each and original 7 inch boards. Additions to rear of the cottage have taken place but these do not intrude visually.	The place is an important individual visual component of a group of heritage places in the historic town of Guildford; The place is a comparatively rare and relatively intact example of a late nineteenth century workers cottage in Guildford, demonstrating the nature and quality of worker and investment housing and the standard of living possible for working class families of this time; The place was part of the residential subdivision and development of Guildford in the 1870s and 1880s, with Scott Street, created in 1880, being one of the first three streets to expand Guildford from the original 1829 gazettal; the place is a surviving example of a working class residence within Guildford, illustrating the character of the development of the town which coincided with the opening of the Eastern Railway in 1881, marking a change in the nature and structure of the heart of Guildford, both by physically dividing the town and by facilitating the efficient movement of goods and passengers to Fremantle and regional areas; The place retains many of its original characteristics including those of simplicity and symmetry which were evident in residential development of the late nineteenth century; and The place formed part of a subdivision closely associated with noteworthy Guildford citizens and developers of the day, including the Wellman family, who built the house in 1887, and the Hyde family, who occupied the house from 1903 to 1975.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

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290	Septimus View	99	12	Middle Swan	Oakover Winery - Stable, barn, Homestead and Shed		Stable constructed of random rubble with timber roof structure and compacted iron cladding. The original timber stable partitions have been removed. Mud brick walls, random rubble gables, original roof replaced by zincalume. Verandahs on bush poles have been added and provide protection for the walls. Two-storey corrugated iron shed with timber frame door and steps on southern end. Steeply pitched roof with loft. The homestead consists of two sections. The earlier section probably dates from the 1870s with additions c.1890s. The earlier part is constructed of hand made bricks in Flemish bond, with twelve pane windows. The later section is rendered.	The place is highly significant as part of a group of farm buildings dating from the 19th century, part of a very significant complex of buildings on one of the earliest land grants in the Swan Valley, one of the original Swan Valley estates. The place is associated with the family of Samuel Moore. The Oakover precinct (homestead, gardens, vineyards, barns, stable, etc) is very significant to the history of the Swan River colony and Western Australia's early settlement and development.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
291	Spring Park Road	8	14	Midland	Anglican Church of the Ascension		The place is a single-storey red brick church building in the Victorian Tudor Revival style. Features include painted stucco mouldings and Tudor influenced window designs, door ways and stepped buttresses. The end walls of the building are gabled. It has a terracotta tile roof which appears in the form of one continuous pitch each side of the central ridge. The place is a single-storey red brick church building in the Victorian Tudor Revival style. Features include painted stucco mouldings and Tudor influenced window designs, door ways and stepped buttresses. The end walls of the building are gabled. It has a terracotta tile roof which appears in the form of one continuous pitch each side of the central ridge.	The place is the oldest church extant in Midland and is one of the few remaining that can be connected to Midland's growth at the turn of the century.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
292	Spring Park Road	23	6	Midland	Scanlan Surveys	Masonic Hall	The hall consists of a small rectangular brick building with an attached weatherboard section at the rear. An asbestos extension was added around 1960. The east (Spring Park Road) elevation has decorative stucco pilasters to its lower half which are connected to arches. Above the arches, a moulded stucco string course runs horizontally across the facade at plate height and above this is a gable end on the apex of the gable. The two side elevations have three paired semi-circular hopper windows to their upper halves. The corrugated iron roof of the brick portion which retains early (probably original) air vents, is formed as a gable at the east elevation and is hipped at the west end where the weatherboard section is attached. Access to the hall is via the weatherboard section.	The place has high social value as a Masonic Hall which was used for a long period of time.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
305	Stirling Street	24	194	Guildford	Guildford Post Office	Post and Telegraph Office	Guildford Post Office is a two-storey building of loadbearing brick construction. Window heads, string courses and parapets are of stucco. Clock tower extension were made in 1901 on the building's south west corner and is the most important and prominent landmark in Guildford. Building is late example of Victorian Italianate style. Post Office is located with the Stirling Square Precinct comprising the convict built court house, commissariat store and mechanics institute. Building is located in visually prominent location at the main railway crossing which in its heyday defined the central focus of civic activity.	The place strongly contributes to the sense of identity of Guildford. The impressive design of the building is an important reminder of the former prosperity and stature of Guildford as a colonial (19thC) regional centre; The building defines the southern boundary of the Guildford's turn of the century civic precinct, and is valued by the community as a local landmark; The building is a fine example of the Victorian Italianate style, of which there are relatively few examples in Western Australia; and, The building has significance as an early example of the architectural design of J.H. Grainger in his capacity as the Chief Government Architect (1897-1905).	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
308	Swan Street	49	37	Guildford		Independent Chapel	Building is simple brick structure, rectangular in plan with high roof pitch, same as a contemporary house. Front door has a semi-circular arch which once contrived an arch. Rectangular windows on side walls. Chapel exhibits no trace of Gothic revival style then prevalent on public buildings. Small colonial cottage was constructed in front of the chapel. Bulk of lot is occupied by old fashioned dirt and plant garden.	The place was the first Independent chapel built outside the Perth town site, and then later converted to residential use with additions; The place is associated with the establishment of the Independent (Congregational) Church in Guildford; The place is associated with the Welsh community in Guildford in the 1850s; and The place is associated with the Jones family of Guildford.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
318	Swan Street	105	481	Guildford	Rose & Crown Hotel and Cellars	Rose & Crown Inn	Site consists of two-storey building c.1850s. East wing and stables built in 1880s. Single-storey sections at rear are believed to be parts of original 1840s buildings built by Thomas Jecks. Two storey building is colonial - Georgian with original detail intact. Features include fanlight over main entrance, panelled window reveals and extensive cellars below. The cellars are below ground-level, underneath the 1860s section of the Rose & Crown Hotel. They were probably built for storage of beer and wine, and other provisions for the hotel. The external and internal walls are of brick, the thick internal walls having round-arched doorways to allow access from one part of the cellars to another. There is a well set into the floor of one section, the water of which was reputedly used for beer making when the hotel did its own brewing in the 19th century.	The place is important as the site of various businesses which served the transport link between the agricultural areas to the east and Perth. This link was centred on the near-by river port at the north end of Meadow Street where produce from the hinterlands was loaded for transport to Perth and Fremantle; The place with its surviving hotel buildings, including the cellars containing the well and the stables at the rear, demonstrates a way of life no longer practised; The place has landmark qualities and forms an important part of the streetscape; and The place is important as being highly valued by the community for cultural and social associations. The former 'Hall Museum' buildings, the motel units and car parks have no cultural heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
319	Swan Street	119	232	Guildford	Judy Hammersley House	Old Police Quarters, Swan Guildford Historical Society	Single-storey brick and iron police house built 1912. House features a straight pitched hipped roof with small gabled ends. Front gable is vented. Low front fence was constructed before the house and is significant. House is situated adjacent to the Courthouse and gaol complex in Meadow Street.	Building forms part of remnant building stock which makes up historic town's fabric. It has historical value attributed to being the police quarters in the town and the associations with adjacent Courthouse and Gaol complex. It has a high social value due to its long association with the Swan Guildford Historical Society and has been renamed after their founder Judy Hammersley.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
320	Swan Street	124	450	Guildford		Baker & Gull Warehouse & Compound	Two-storey brick and iron warehouse with stone cellar built 1854. Referred to as Baker & Gull's Warehouse, it is the only remaining building of a store, warehouse and house complex that once stood on this site. Building had a loading hoist above an upper door facing Meadow Street. The single storey blonde brick building to the rear is a relatively recent construction and does not contribute to the overall significance.	The place forms part of remnant building stock which makes up historic town's fabric. Centre for passing and receiving goods during colonial period of the town.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
322	Swan Street	132	600	Guildford	Riversleigh	Crosslands	Large mansion influenced by Art Nouveau movement. House has extensive verandahs. The decorative squat turret on southwest corner has internal flooring and window looking to the northwest over the river. Former servants quarters and cellar are located below rear of house. Block extended to the river's edge at one stage. House is larger than it appears with its wide frontage to the street. Decorative valance.	The place has considerable aesthetic value as a high status Federation Era manor house. It forms part of remnant building stock which makes up Guildford's historic fabric.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
330	Swan Street West	224	800	Guildford	Bebo Moro		The Residence (fmr) is a detached single storey masonry and iron dwelling (1890 with possible earlier sections dating from c.1845 and adapted c.1957 as an aged care facility) in the Federation Queen Anne style. The place contains many typical features of this style including a projecting bay window on a side elevation, bull-nosed verandahs to the front and side elevation (possibly a recent addition) that feature decorative wooden fretwork. Internally, the place exhibits traditional late 19th decorative elements including decorative arches and plasterwork however no decorative ceilings remain evident in the dwelling. The site also contains a Store and Cellar, (c.1837, c.1940), a vernacular brick and iron building comprising two rooms, with a single-roomed stone cellar below. The place is currently used as an aged care facility.	The place includes a rare example of a freestanding intact cellar with an associated Store dating from the early colonial period in Western Australia; The Residence is a good representative example of a substantial house in the Federation Queen Anne style that retains some of its original river setting; The place is an example of a residence designed by prominent Perth architect J J Talbot Hobbs for the elite colonial merchant class; The place is associated with the early development of Guildford, having been first acquired in the 1830s as part of the original subdivision of the town site; The place has potential to yield through archaeological excavation information on the domestic material culture of the colonial elite; and The place is associated with three generations of the Pratt family, an important pioneering family in Guildford and the Toodyay district who resided at Bebo Moro, Guildford from 1837 to 1936.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
343	Terrace Road	112-118	94	Guildford	Padbury Colonial Stores	Padbury Building	Padbury building consists of large two storey store and house. Store had two large rooms on ground floor with extensive brick vaulted cellars below. Upper floor has several rooms. House at s/western was built as Walter Padbury's Guildford residence. Verandah extends along part of the facade. Eastern end has colonial/Georgian facade with elegant detailing. The extent of original and early fabric is extremely high. The shingle roof has been replaced, some lath and plaster ceilings removed, and finishes refreshed in the areas conserved by the present owners. The plan form, elevation treatment, basic construction, fabric, and finishes are of a high order of authenticity. Overall the place retains a high level of authenticity.	The place exhibits characteristics of a nineteenth and early twentieth century purpose built complex of stores, adjacent gravel yard, and substantial owner's residence of superior standard, adjoining the stores; The place is significant for its aesthetic characteristics, being a fine example of a contiguous group of buildings in the Victorian Regency, and Federation Free Classical styles, located at the bifurcation of Terrace Road and Swan Street where it contributes significantly to the aesthetic qualities of the historic town of Guildford. The aesthetic value is enhanced by the complexity and richness of the successive stages of construction, their individual design excellence, and visual harmony as a whole; Due to the intact and original nature of much of the fabric, the place has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design of nineteenth and early twentieth century stores and residence, and the construction techniques employed in the period in Western Australia; The place is exceptionally significant as an extant example of the substantial commercial buildings and adjoining substantial residences constructed in Guildford in the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; The place demonstrates in the quality of the buildings and of the accommodation and subsequent changes to the fabric the economic and social status of the owners and occupiers through time; The place is an integral part of the cultural heritage and the cultural environment of the town of Guildford; The place is significant for its close association with its original owners, Walter Padbury and William Thorley Loton, and subsequent owner, William Padbury, who were significant figures in the development of Western Australia; The place has significant cultural heritage value for the community of Guildford, and the wider communities of the district, the region, and Western Australia; and, The place has been a landmark since its construction in 1869-1870.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
345	Terrace Road	Lot 57	57	Guildford	Chapel of St Mary & St George	Guildford Grammar School Chapel	The Chapel of St Mary & St George was built on land adjoining the town site of Guildford. Chapel was built in 1912, of English Gothic style. Bricks on external walls are faced with Donnybrook stone. Slim buttresses on side walls accentuate building height.	The place is a fine example of the Gothic Perpendicular revival in Australia, and is the most prominent example of all the school chapels in the State; The place is a powerful and enduring icon of the school and its educational ethos for all who have been associated with the school, particularly during their formative years; The proportions of the design have been masterfully scaled by the prominent English architect, Sir Walter Tapper into the adjoining complex of school buildings and the 'village green' setting, establishing a Guildford landmark; The technical skills and traditional craft evident in the construction of this building established a benchmark from which future generations of artisans can learn, and Associated with the philanthropic generosity of Cecil Oliverson, the determination of the headmaster Reverend Henn, and the architectural skills of prominent English architect Sir Walter Tapper, the place is a demonstration of human faith and culmination of achievement, dedication and persistence.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
350	Toodyay Road	15	8	Middle Swan	Elsinore		The subject place is located on the north-east corner of the Toodyay and Viveash Road intersection. The dwelling fronts Toodyay Road from which it has a 19 metre setback. The dwelling is constructed from red brick, which has been tuck-pointed along the front elevation. The building features two white/cream brick horizontal bands and white/cream brick quoining to the front entry and building corners. The norm for a house of its period would have been for the strings and quoining to be stucco, and the treatment in white/cream bricks is uncommon. Windows are timber sash. The front door has both fan and side lights which have been reconstructed to reflect the original detailing as recalled by a long-standing resident who is a next door neighbour. It has a Colorbond hipped roof with small gables along both side elevations. Two prominent chimneys with terracotta pots project above the roof. A bullnose verandah wraps around the side and front elevations and is supported by timber square posts. A timber verandah floor has been reinstated as the original had at some point been replaced with concrete. The south-west corner of the verandah has been extended to form a gazebo type structure. This was reportedly undertaken c1990 to provide a place for people to sit and watch tennis games in the front garden. However, approval was never granted for the tennis court. The original well is located along the northern (rear) property boundary. Internally the place retains much of its original rich detailing including ceiling roses, fire places, cornices, skirtings and four panel timber doors. Where the original detailing has been removed or damaged the replacement fabric has sought to respond in a like-for-like manner.	The place is a good example of a Federation Bungalow style residence in Middle Swan. The place has considerable aesthetic value.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
355	Turner Road	22	11666	Bullsbrook	West Bullsbrook Hall		The Hall is located within the West Bullsbrook town site and is accessible from Turner Road. There is a small, graded car park, children's playground and an external toilet block at the site. The Hall is a single storey brick and iron building with a gable roof form. A lower scale entry portico protrudes the northern elevation. Both the entry portico and main gable end have an unpainted cement render finish, which has been scored to resemble coursed stone. The northern gable end has fixed louvers at its apex and has the lettering BULLSBROOK HALL. The entry gable has a circle metal sign attached at the apex with the CWA insignia and the words FOR HOME AND COUNTRY. The side elevations are exposed brick and are divided into five bays with buttresses. The eastern side has four timber casement windows with security screening and a double door, where as the western elevation features five windows only. There is a skillion roofed kitchen addition at the southern end of the Hall.	The place has considerable historic and social value reflecting the optimism and community spirit of the early twentieth century, and its subsequent additions and change of use indicate changing patterns of community life; The place represents the practice in regional areas of adapting civic buildings for various uses over time, having originally been built as an Agricultural Hall, serving as a temporary school (1924), an RSL Hall (1940s), a CWA Hall (1963-2003) and for regular religious services; The building is an example of the trend for local communities, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, to construct public halls for community use with the assistance of the State Government 'Grant in Aid' Scheme; It has historical associations with the early development of Bullsbrook and with early pioneers of the district; and The hall contributes to the community's sense of place, as it has remained in use as a community based facility associated with the working, social and recreational life of the local community since 1904.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
357	Turton Street	1	18	Guildford			Single-storey Flemish bond brick and iron house built in 1897 for the Le Cornu family. An attractive double bay fronted house situated on the banks of the Helena River.	The place is a good example of a federation bungalow which retains a high level of integrity and authenticity. The garden remains largely in its original layout. The place has association with the Le Cornu family who were prominent local residents. Flora Landell (nee Le Cornu) was a distinguished ceramics artist and teacher who lived at this property until 1905.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
358	Turton Street	2	1	Guildford		Cora Lynn	The subject place is located on a 1609 square metre lot along the eastern end of Turton Street, Guildford. The original grounds ran down to the Helena River to the east, however 1026 square metres of land fronting the river was compulsorily acquired by the Government. The single-storey brick and iron bungalow was built circa 1900 with a 3-metre setback to its front Turton Street boundary. The façade has been painted however; originally it would have been tuck-pointed brick. The dwelling has full-length timber sash windows and a front door with leadlight side and fanlights. In the fanlight the name of the place 'Cora Lynn' is displayed in leadlights. The skillion verandah, which wraps around three elevations features decorative lacework and brackets; and turned timber posts. To the rear of the property there is the carriage stable and two wells. The garden contains mature plantings many dating from Grasby's ownership including: Mature oaks, Cherry Plums, Olive Trees, Grapevines, Wisteria and Illawarra Flame.	Cora Lynn has aesthetic value as it exhibits the characteristics of a fine Federation Queen Anne style residence. It retains many fine details, including decorative lacework and brackets; and turned timber posts. It is located on a large landscaped block that dates from the early period of the area's development and it positively contributes to the historic character of Guildford; and Cora Lynn is associated with well-known and influential agricultural journalist and educationist Mr William Catton Grasby, who lived in the house from 1908 until his death in 1930.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality
369	Victoria Street	12	350	Guildford		The Pines	Single-storey brick and iron cottage c.1860. A colonial style house characterised by its simplicity in form. House has concave verandah, central front door with fanlight and sidelights, steep roof pitch, timber fretwork and two tall chimneys, with cellar below main house.	The place is a rare, pre gold boom, colonial style building in Guildford which makes a highly significant contribution to the historic environment.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
370	Victoria Street	18	888	Guildford	Guppy's House	Foothills School House	Guppy's House, comprising the original two-storey house constructed in 1897 in brick, with an iron roof in the Federation Queen Anne style, with later additions associated with the Foothills School 1982-2000. The main level originally consisted of six rooms arranged around a central passage. The major rooms were oriented to the street and complemented by extensive timber verandahs which follow the semi-octagonal bay windows. The bullnose verandah roof gives way to doubly curved roofing around the bay windows the whole is surmounted by a relatively steeply pitched corrugated iron roof with elaborately and exuberantly detailed gables. The house has been extensively altered at the rear. The enclosed western verandah and decoration to the front verandah could be readily restored, on the evidence of old photographs. The northern and eastern alterations and additions, to provide accommodation for the school, have changed the pattern, form and character of the northern end of the original house.	The place is a fine and unusual example of a two-storey residence in the Federation Queen Anne style in its external presentation, featuring decorative devices such as a high verandah plinth wall, distinctive roofscape and imposing ogee roofed verandahs, and it retains its spatial qualities internally;The place makes a strong visual contribution to the immediate streetscape and is part of a substantial collection of nineteenth century buildings that give Guildford its distinctive historic town environment; andThe place was built for William Francis Guppy, successful son of an expirée, well known saddler, saw miller and timber merchant, Councillor of the Guildford Municipality, Chairman of the Darling Range Board, and President of the Justices Association of Western Australia.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
411	West Swan Road	9010	100	Henley Brook	Hadrill's House & Garden	Albion Town	Earliest part is of brick and consists of three interconnected rooms, none of which were ceiled. Roof originally thatched, now corrugated iron. It has an attractive garden setting (recently improved) and has the advantage of being sited away from unsympathetic modern structures. Also contains graves of Hadrill children, next to Susannah Smithers' grave.	The place is a rare example of a house constructed in the first six years of the Swan River Colony. The setting of the place is enhanced by the retention of most of the original garden; The place demonstrates aspects of the European settlement of the Swan District for agricultural purposes, and has potential to yield information regarding the way of life of colonists in the Swan River Colony; and The place has a close association with the Hadrill family, who lived there from 1835 to 1975.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
412	West Swan Road	9370	300	Henley Brook	Spring Park Stable	Susannah Smithers' Grave	Single-storey brick and iron stable building with timber horse stalls and internal floor and partitions intact. Floor at one end has been concreted. Building has been cement rendered to dado height externally.	Spring Park, comprising archaeological sites (from 1830s), Susannah Smithers' grave (1839, c.1910), a five-stall stable and tack room (mid 1850s) constructed in brickwork, with an iron roof, together with a timber and iron construction fruit drying shed (pre 1920), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: The place was part of one of the first rural land grants in 1829, and has been associated with every significant phase of agricultural development in the Swan district since that period into the late 20th century; Archaeological sites at the place have a capacity to contribute to a wider understanding of the cultural history of the Swan district and of the State as a research site, a possible teaching site and benchmark site that includes material from the earliest years of European settlement in the Swan River Colony; The stables building is very fine example of a simple Victorian Georgian style farm building, and contains a rare example of timber cheese block flooring; The grave stone is among the earliest rural memorials in the State, of which few remain in their original locations and the drying shed is a good example of a simple vernacular farm structure and one of a diminishing number of places of its type in Western Australia; and For more than a century the place was associated with the Minchin family, who were among the earliest European settlers in the Swan district. A house built in the 1970s, and the metal framed and clad sheds from the post World War II period were not assessed in detail and are considered to have little significance. The timber framed and metal-clad Laundry and brick Water Closet are of little significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
413	West Swan Road	9810	26	Henley Brook	Richard Edward's House		Edwards House is a single-storey adobe and corrugated iron roof building, in the vernacular with elements of Victorian Georgian style, together with archaeological sites dating from the 1830s in a landscaped riverside garden setting. The residence has steeply pitched roof. There have been numerous alterations including fibro infill to verandahs, concrete to verandah, floor, replacement of doors and windows. Internal room layout largely intact.	The Archaeological Sites provide physical evidence of the earliest period of European agricultural development in Western Australia, as it is part of a portion of Swan Location E1, one of the first rural grants made in the Swan River Colony; The house is a simply designed, well proportioned single storey adobe and corrugated iron roof construction in the Victorian Georgian vernacular style set in a culturally modified riverside setting; and The place was owned by what were regarded as, in the nineteenth century, a labouring family, who became successful landowners in the Swan District. The modern 1970s residence located to the north of the c.1850 house, sheds located to the south of it, fences, miniature bridge, paving surfaces, arbors, and recent plantings, have little cultural heritage significance.	<b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality
415	West Swan Road	Lot 7847	7847	Caversham	Caversham School Classroom and Teacher's House	Beechboro School Classroom	Caversham School is a site of the first primary school in the area and has two remaining original buildings. The brick and corrugated iron classroom building with a brick corbelled chimney. The verandah at the rear has been enclosed. The Original teacher's residence associated with Caversham School. Constructed of stretcher bond brick work with a corrugated iron roof. The roof has been replaced with custom orb zincalume. There is a brick corbelled chimney and front verandah with timber posts. Doors and windows are original and there is a small weatherboard extension at the rear.	Example of an early school building dating from the early 1900s. The place as high social value from those in the community who have been taught at the school.	<b>Category 2</b> Considerable significance to the locality

LGI #	Street Name	Street / Lot #	Lot	Suburb	Name of Place	Other Name/s	Description	Statement of Significance	Management Category
419	Yule Avenue	58	110	Middle Swan	Swanleigh - Precinct		<p>Precinct of buildings: playing fields &amp; open areas which comprise Swanleigh Hostel. Cornwell House is a simple example of the Victorian Georgian style used for a small institutional residence, with Federation period additions; Chaplain's Cottage is an existing three-roomed building dates from since 1850 and has been altered; Brown House is a two storey brick and iron residential building built in 1874 to house the boys of the Swanleigh Anglican Orphanage. The building has Gothic influences; Waylen House is a well proportioned building of the Federation period; Birch Memorial Workshops are of brick and iron; Lee Steere House is a two-storey brick and tile residential building; Alfred Guy Memorial Hall is a simple example of the Inter-War Georgian Revival style; Freeman House are brick and tile residential buildings; Hamilton House is a single-storey brick and tile residential building; Stanton House is a two-storey brick and tile building; Mary Peterkin House is a single-storey brick and tile building.</p>	<p>The site is rare for its continued use as residential facilities for children from 1836 to the present (2005), including 84 years continual use as an orphanage (1876-1960), The place is rare in Western Australia as a surviving nineteenth century institution for the care of destitute and orphaned children, one of only a small number to have been constructed in Western Australia prior to the Gold Boom; The place is the site of the earliest recorded facilities in the State providing institutional care for indigenous children, having been developed from an 1836 Mission Grant; The buildings and associated landscape elements, including mature plantings, remnant natural bushland, watercourses, paddocks and wetlands, form an attractive, cohesive precinct; The place is valued by former residents and staff, their families and the wider community, for its role in the provision of care for children, and its long survival as a partly charity-funded institution provides evidence of its social value; The place was part of a network of institutions across Australia to accommodate, care for and train British child migrants from the late 1940s until the program ceased in the 1960s.</p>	<p><b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality</p>
420	Yule Avenue	65	1	Middle Swan	St Mary's Church & Churchyard		<p>St Mary's Church, comprising a red brick, timber and corrugated iron church (1869, 1903), associated graveyard (1838+), mature trees, and brick and timber lych gate (1959). The building is constructed of two tone Flemish bond brick - transepts not patterned. Buttresses have been constructed on the corners. Some windows contain stained glass. Graveyard contains graves of early settlers.</p>	<p>The place is historically and scientifically important as an example of a nineteenth century Anglican Parish Church dating from the 1860s, set in a graveyard dating from the 1830s, and for the evidence of a continuous development of burial practice from the first decade of settlement of the colony; The place has a close association with European settlers of the Swan Valley, some of whom are buried in the graveyard; The place is an example of a simple, colonial church adapted and enlarged in the Victorian Academic Gothic revival style, and is typical of the local architecture built by settlers to replicate their way of life in Britain; The place contributes to the community's sense of place for the role played by religion in the early years of the settlement of the area and as a reminder of the colonial development of the Swan Valley; and The place is of social value as an active church and as a burial ground for parishioners.</p>	<p><b>Category 1</b> Exceptional significance to the locality</p>