



LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME NO. 24 – HERITAGE LIST

InHerit Place No.	PLACE NAME	ADDRESS	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
BECKENHAM				
P13804	Montrose	1554 (Lot 78) Albany Highway	2	This house has aesthetic significance as an example of a substantial Inter-War Bungalow and is associated with local identities Arthur Skinner and Arthur Castles.
P13800	Adelaide	1575 (Lot 10) Albany Highway	2	This house has aesthetic significance as an intact example of the Inter-War Arts and Crafts style of architecture.
P03169	Yule Brook Homestead (fmr)	1 (Lot 1) Horley Road	1	The Yule Brook Homestead has historical significance as an example of colonial and residential development in the Canning District. It is an early, intact homestead in an open park riverside setting.
P13807	Owston House (fmr)	8 (Lot 91) Rapids Court	2	Owston House is an example of Federation Bungalow style of architecture.
P25949	House, 41 Streatham Street	41 (Lot 90) Streatham Street	2	This Federation Bungalow has historic significance for its association with development of the area in the early Twentieth Century as a rural subdivision.
P13801	Beckenham Primary School	386 Railway Parade	2	Beckenham Primary School (originally East Cannington Primary School) is a representative example of a primary school built to a Public Works Department standard design.



GOSNELLS				
P13810	Basham House (fmr)	2103 (Lot 2) Albany Highway	2	Basham House is an example of a Federation Bungalow with historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Gosnells area for orchards and market gardening.
P23943	Gosnells Civic Group • Board Room and Table • Centennial Pioneer Park • Gosnells War Memorial • Weeping Mulberry Tree • Banyan Tree	2120 (Lot 0) Albany Highway	2	This place incorporates civic buildings which represent the growth of local government in the later part of the mid-Twentieth Century in the State generally.
13837	Albany Highway Bridge	Albany Highway	2	The Albany Highway Bridge, Gosnells has historical significance as the location of the first bridge on the highway built across the Canning River in 1868.
P01126	Gosnells Hotel	1 (Lot 4) Fremantle Road	1	Gosnells Hotel is a significant landmark on Albany Highway, Gosnells. It is a fine example of Federation Filigree architecture and has been used socially since 1908.
P01127	Wilkinson Homestead	Lots 101, 3346 and 4145 - 4148 Homestead Road	1	The homestead, in the Federation Bungalow style, has cultural and historical significance as the home of one of the first fruit growers in the district.



P03950	Shangri-La	64 (Lot 551) Homestead Road	2	Shangri-La is an early timber homestead built in vernacular style when the district was a remote rural settlement.
P13818	Lewis House (fmr) and Memorial Wall	64 (Lot 31) Lissiman Street	2	This house has historical significance for its association with Edward Thomas Lewis. The Lewis family were specialists in citrus production. The house is an example of the Federation Queen Anne style of architecture built in 1910.
P13829	Swingler House (fmr)	13 (Lot 69) Wheatley Street	2	Swingler House has aesthetic significance as a Federation Queen Anne house with historic significance for its association with the Swingler family and the development of Gosnells in the early Twentieth Century.
P13814	Germon House (fmr) and Kurrajong tree	27 (Lot 211) Wheatley Street	2	Germon House has aesthetic significance as a good example of the Federation Bungalow style of architecture.
P13814	Sutherland's Shop and House (fmr)	79 (Lot 185) Wheatley Street	2	This place has aesthetic significance as a simple Inter-War period shop and attached house, built in 1926.
P13816	Gosnells Primary School	173 Hick Street	2	Gosnells Primary School is a representative example of a primary school built to a Public Works Department standard design. It has historic significance as Model School for training teaching methods.
KENWICK				
P03248	Kenwick Pioneer Cemetery	1762 (Lot 2558) Albany Highway	1	The Cemetery has historic significance as the first cemetery established in the Canning district and provides evidence of the many families associated with its early development.



P12411	Brixton Street Conservation Area	Various properties – Brixton Street	2	The Brixton Street Conservation Area has scientific significance as it hosts many plant communities and species that are rare and endangered.
P11000	Liddelow Homestead (fmr) and Fig Trees	7-9 (Lot 11) Cooper Avenue	2	The Homestead and fig trees represent the earliest farms of the Swan River Colony. The place has historical significance for its association with Samuel Bickley and John Liddelow.
MADDINGTON				
P13846	Alcock House (fmr)	13 (Lot 37) Kelvin Road	2	This 1905 Federation Bungalow has historic significance for its association with Walter Alcock, the first Chairman of the Gosnells Road Board.
P13858	Butler House	226 (Lot 15) Maddington Road	2	This house has aesthetic significance as an Inter-war Arts and Crafts style of building with historic significance for its association with architect Richard Butler who designed this home for his family, as well as other Maddington buildings.
P01132	Maddington Park Homestead	2 (Lot 309) McLaughlin Boulevard	1	The Homestead has historical significance as the oldest extant residence in the district and is associated with the earliest phases of rural development along the Canning River.
P13856	Tarling House (fmr)	24 (Lot 159) Phillip Street	2	Tarling House has aesthetic significance as a Federation era timber house that remains from the earliest land development in Maddington.
P20063	Lankester House (fmr)	74 (Lot 9001) River Avenue	2	Lankester House is representative of the development of Maddington for orcharding and agriculture in the early



				Twentieth Century. It has a long association with the Lankester family.
MARTIN				
P13862	Seaforth Park (fmr)	2510 (Lot 5034) Albany Highway	2	Seaforth Park has historic significance for its associations with James Ross MacKenzie and his family who developed and cleared the landholding for agriculture in the early 1900s.
P13861	Hillside Farm	125 (Lot 800) Hayward Road	2	The original homestead at Hillside Farm has historic significance for its association with Stephen Gibbs who made a significant contribution to the development of the district.
ORANGE GROVE				
P23496	Bickley Brook Reservoir Group	Lots 4768 and 4769 Hardinge Road	2	Bickley Brook Reservoir, built in 1921, has historic significance as it provided an important water source for Perth residents before Churchman's Brook was activated.
P13871	Jabez White House (fmr)	26 (Lot 331) White Road	1	This house has aesthetic significance as a simple Victorian Georgian house. It has historic significance for its association with the development of the Orange Grove district for farming.
THORNIE				
P17518	Crestwood Estate	Regency Drive, Coronet Court, Princeton Court and Grenadier Drive	2	Crestwood Estate has historic significance as a successful example of a Radburn design subdivision and for its association with Ron Sloan, the visionary landowner, and



				Paul Ritter, the architect planner. The area's design was a great contrast to surrounding suburbs with their grid street pattern and became a significant influence on suburban planning in new developments.
VARIOUS				
P26624	Mason and Bird Tramway (site of)	Orange Grove, Maddington and Beckenham	2	The Mason and Bird Tramway (site) has significance for marking the location of the timber tramway built by Benjamin Mason and Francis Bird which was important in the development of the timber industry in the Swan River Colony.



Beckenham Primary School

Place No. (inHerit): P13801



CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	Beckenham Primary School has historic significance as the first purpose-built school in Beckenham, then East Cannington. It has aesthetic significance for the Federation era architectural style. It is a representative example of a primary school built to a PWD standard plan in response to the gold boom demand for government services. The place has social significance to the thousands of students, teachers and families associated with the place since 1912.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Social
Classification of Significance	Level of Significance: Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the City of Gosnells. A place worthy of recognition and protection through entry in the City of Gosnells Heritage List. Desired Outcome: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. If a Historic Site, may be included in heritage initiatives such as interpretive signage, heritage/walk trails, and education projects. Potential of archaeological evidence could be investigated.

PLACE DETAILS

Former and other names	East Cannington State School		
Street No.	386	Street Name	Railway Parade
Locality	Beckenham		
GIS coordinates	-32.02407259, 115.95731475		
Reserve No.	14897	Diagram/Plan No.	414995
Lot No.	330	Vol/Fol	LR3171/1000
Place Type	Group of buildings		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Surveys	N/A		

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Walls: Brick - Face

 CITY of GOSNELLS			
Construction Materials	Roof: Metal - Zincalume		
	Other:		
Architectural Period	Federation (c.1890-c.1915)	Architectural Style	
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	Beckenham Primary School is located on the northeastern side of Railway Parade, to the southeast of the railway junction. The street facing classroom block has red face brick walls, and an expansive Zincalume hipped roof with a central gable feature above three tall windows. Each window is a multi-pane pane timber framed sash with hopper fanlight positioned directly under the eaves. Tall brick chimneys project from the roof at intervals. The windows are regularly spaced along the remainder of the façade creating a distinctive rhythm to the elevation. There are differences in style, indicating the stages of development. The south wing is made of red brick, but of later construction. Other buildings in the school complex are not visible from the road. Aerial photos show the buildings create a quad plan form with centrally located netball courts. A grassed oval extends to the southeast of the school. The Railway Parade boundary is enclosed by a modern, high steel picket fence.		
Condition	Good. Assessed from street view only.		
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION			
Heritage Themes	Peopling WA - Demographic Development Social Services - Education		
Construction Date	1912		
Original Use	Educational	Primary School	
Current Use	Educational	Primary School	
Historical Notes	Beckenham Primary School was originally known as East Cannington State School. In 1910, the residents of East Cannington petitioned to the Minister for Education for a local school. The decision was made to proceed with construction in 1911. The Public Works Department's design generally following a standard plan, for which the Assistant, and later Chief Architect, Hillson Beasley is particularly noted. This model allowed for new classrooms to be added easily and arose out of the sudden demand for large numbers of schools to provide facilities for the expanding population at the end of the 1800s due to the gold boom. Designed to take into account factors of materials and location and considerations of climatic responsiveness, the standardised plan was just one of the initiatives of the relatively new Education Department which had been established in 1893, taking over from decentralised district boards. The school was ready for opening in March 1912 with twenty one pupils and by the end of that year the number had increased to 56. As with all PWD schools at this time, the campus included a house for the head teacher. Aerial photos suggest it could have been located at the south end of the original classroom block, which runs parallel to Railway Parade. For an image of what the earliest section of the school would have looked like, refer to Place Record P03457 Maddington Primary School which was built two years later to the same standard plan. Enrolments steadily grew, particularly during the 1950s and 1960s due to an increase in birth rates and migration in the post WWII period. The south wing was added by 1965. The headmaster's house was demolished in the mid-1960s. There have been two notable long serving headmasters, or Principals, at Beckenham Primary School: Fred Wittber, from 1922 to 1932 and Alan Bagley from 1972 to 1980. East Cannington Primary School was renamed Beckenham Primary School in 1970. The changing population of the district led to several changes in the school with classrooms and teaching facilities being constantly upgraded, with the north wing added by 1974. In 2023 the original school building can still be determined from the later programs of work, notable for its chimneys, a reminder that these early schools were built with fireplaces in the classrooms. This wing forms one side of a square of buildings.		
Associations	Architect:	Public Works Department	
	Builder:		



	Previous owners or occupants:	Education Department
	Other:	Fred Wittber, Alan Bagley
REFERENCES		
Date of assessment	July 2023. Photographs by element	
Sources	Beckenham Primary School website https://beckenhamps.wa.edu.au/school-history/	
	McDonald G., & W. S. Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i> , City of Gosnells, 1988, p. 159. Western Australian Land Information Authority , Reserve Information. R 14897.	
ADDITIONAL CURRENT PHOTOS		





Gosnells Primary School Place No. (inHerit): P13816



CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance	Gosnells Primary School has historic significance as the first purpose-built school in Gosnells. It has aesthetic significance for its architectural style and form as a representative example of a primary school built to a PWD standard plan in response to the gold boom demand for government services. The place has historic significance for its establishment as a Model School for training teachers for small schools, highlighting the rural beginnings of the area. It is associated with innovative teaching methods embraced and taught by Robert Murdoch and Mary Carroll. The place has social significance to the thousands of students, teachers and families associated with the place since 1907.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Social, Representativeness
Classification of Significance	Level of Significance: Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the City of Gosnells. A place worthy of recognition and protection through entry in the City of Gosnells Heritage List. Desired Outcome: Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place. If a Historic Site, may be included in heritage initiatives such as interpretive signage, heritage/walk trails, and education projects. Potential of archaeological evidence could be investigated.

PLACE DETAILS

Former and other names	Gosnells State School		
Street No.	173	Street Name	Hicks Street
Locality	Gosnells		
GIS coordinates	-32.07773213, 116.00353688		
Reserve No.	24998	Diagram/Plan No.	410364
Lot No.	555	Vol/Fol	LR3169/530
Place Type	Group of buildings		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Surveys	N/A		



PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction Materials	Walls: Brick - Rendered		
	Roof: Metal - Zincalume		
	Other:		
Architectural Period	Federation (c.1890-c.1915)	Architectural Style	
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	The Gosnells Primary School is a combination of different building styles and varying construction materials. Most buildings are red brick with rendered bands or upper sections, and Zincalume or Colorbond roofs. Mature trees line the boundary except for along the playing fields on the south.		
Condition	Good. Assessed from street view only.		

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Heritage Themes	Peopling WA - Demographic Development Social Services - Education		
Construction Date	1907		
Original Use	Educational	Primary School	
Current Use	Educational	Primary School	
Historical Notes	In 1904 a petition was sent to the Education Department requesting a school in Gosnells and in 1905 a provisional school started in the Methodist Church with 16 pupils. The first teacher was Arthur Hemeleers. The school soon outgrew the Church facilities, and in August 1906 the Public Works Department called for tenders from contractors for the construction of a school on land provided by the Gosnells Estate Company. The Public Works Department's design generally followed a standard plan, for which the Assistant, and later Chief Architect, Hillson Beasley is particularly noted. This model allowed for new classrooms to be added easily and arose out of the sudden demand for large numbers of schools to provide facilities for the expanding population at the end of the 1800s due to the gold boom. Designed to take into account factors of materials and location and considerations of climatic responsiveness, the standardised plan was just one of the initiatives of the relatively new Education Department which had been established in 1893, taking over from decentralised district boards. The design for Gosnells was one of the standard designs. The successful contractor was J. W. Pearson with a tender of £774 0s 8d. Gosnells Primary School opened in 1907. It was a 'model school'. Student teachers were sent to the school so they could study methods and become acquainted with the management of a small school. Teacher Robert Murdoch provided the example, and received high praise from the Department. During the first year, 38 applicants and teachers spent time at the school, mostly for approximately one week of study. As the school grew to approximately 50 students during the first year it was no longer suitable as a model school for the 'one person' regional school. The success of the school was apparent in the decision to call for tenders for the construction of an additional classroom in March 1909. In May 1910 it was reported that 'The model State school has recently been enlarged to accommodate 120 children, and residence for the teacher is now in course of erection.' The successful contractor for the addition to the quarters was R. Ward with a price of £120. Aerial imagery shows that the quarters was possibly located facing Clara Street, and was demolished in the late 1960s. Teacher Robert Murdoch was influenced by the Nature Study Movement and inspired his pupils to establish a garden and orchard, experimental agricultural plots, a coral fountain and a tennis court. The main showpiece was a landscape dominated by a working model of a volcano, ingeniously constructed to teach geographical terms through practical observation. People flocked to the school on Arbor Day in 1908, because as the <i>Western Mail</i> reported: 'The people of Gosnells are very proud of their school, the institution in every detail being regarded as a credit to the Head Teacher, Mr Murdoch'. A photo of the Model School was produced in the <i>Western Mail</i> in 1910. It shows the typical standard plan classroom block with two chimneys, with two sets of three, multipaned sash windows. The block in the north of the site near Hicks Street has an original chimney evident;		



	further research would determine if this chimney is the 1910 portion. It has been extended and altered and is no longer easily identifiable. Extra classrooms were provided during the 1947-53 post WWII period and in the 1960s a new canteen was supplied, while the active Parents & Citizens Association contributed to the constant improvement of the school facilities. The school continued to expand during the 1970s and 1980s with new classrooms and demountable buildings. An impression of consistency has been maintained throughout the complex with most newer buildings being red face brick or block to sill height, with render above, or rendered bands. In 1985 a historical booklet was produced including anecdotes from ex-students such as the difficulties of getting to school over flooded rivers and streams, and through the bush during heat waves. One teacher who had a long association with the school was Mrs Mary Carroll who started teaching in 1923 and retired in 1956. (Refer to Place Record P13820 Mary Carroll Park Wetlands, Gosnells) In September 2005, to celebrate the 100 years of the school opening, the City of Gosnells Historical Society donated a fountain, to replace the 'Coral Fountain' that had long since disappeared. Cutting the ribbon was Norma Handmer (nee Brown) a past pupil of the school. The fountain was dedicated to the memory of Miss Grace Michel who attended the school in c. 1912.								
Associations	<table> <tr> <td>Architect:</td><td>Public Works Department</td></tr> <tr> <td>Builder:</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Previous owners or occupants:</td><td>Education Department</td></tr> <tr> <td>Other:</td><td>Robert Murdoch Mary Carroll</td></tr> </table>	Architect:	Public Works Department	Builder:		Previous owners or occupants:	Education Department	Other:	Robert Murdoch Mary Carroll
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Sources	McDonald G., & W. S. Cooper, <i>The Gosnells Story</i>, City of Gosnells, 1988, pp. 154 (images), 162. Hunter, L. R. M. & Milligan, Ray, <i>Some notes on the history of Gosnells Primary School</i>, 1905-1995. <i>Government Gazette</i>, 1906, pp. 2729, 2955. <i>The West Australian</i>, 29 July 1908: 8. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28847560 <i>The Daily News</i>, 17 March 1909, p. 8. <i>Western Mail</i>, 7 May 1910: 43. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article37404964 <i>Western Mail</i>, 7 May 1910: 24. http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article37405077 <i>The Sunday Times</i>, 27 November 1910, p. 4. <i>The West Australian</i>, 8 December 1910, p. 6. Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information. R 24998.								
ADDITIONAL CURRENT PHOTOS									

