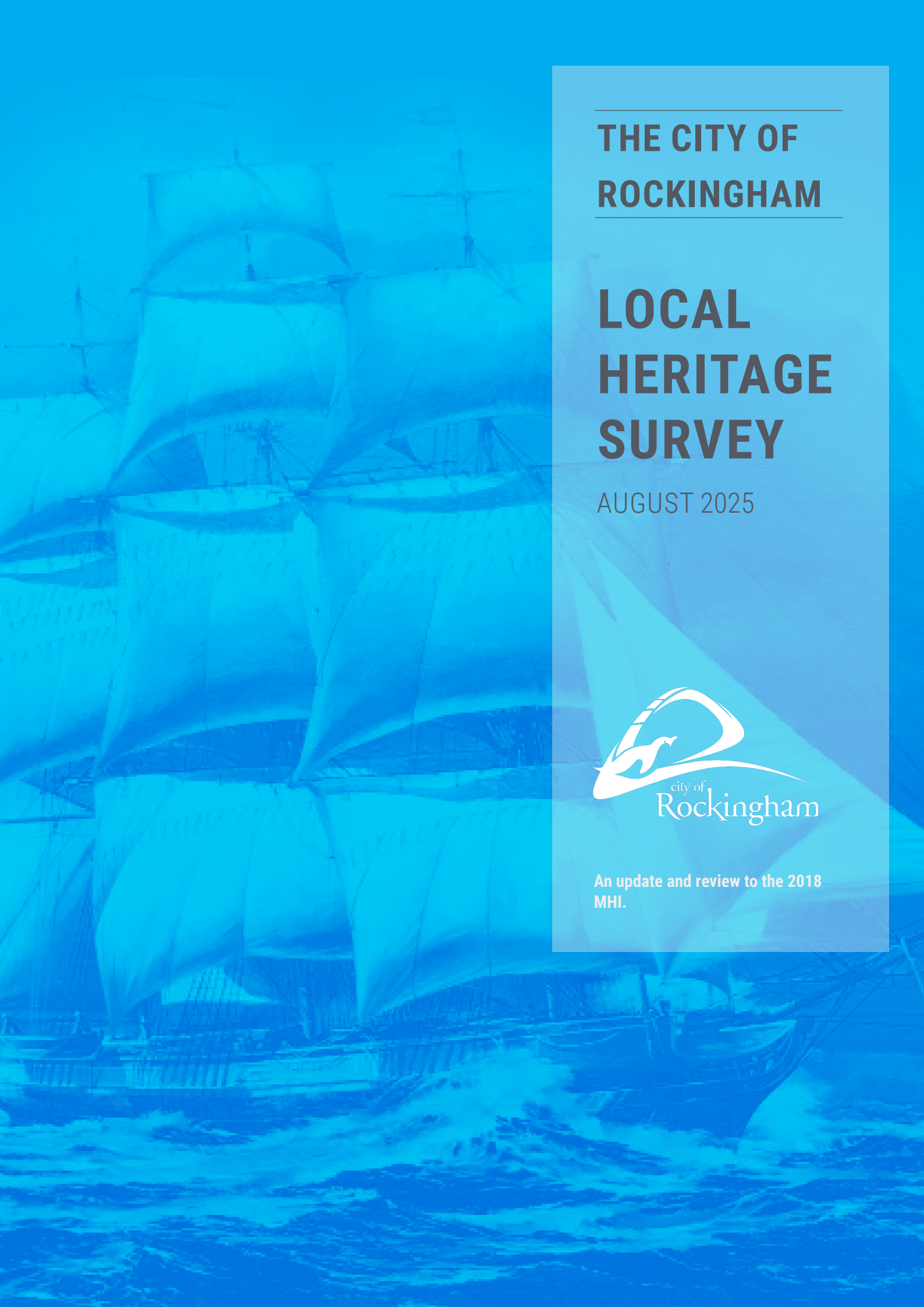




**THE CITY OF
ROCKINGHAM**

**LOCAL
HERITAGE
SURVEY**

AUGUST 2025



An update and review to the 2018
MHI.

This Local Heritage Survey (LHS) has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services described in the contract or agreement between Stephen Carrick Architects and the City of Rockingham. The document relies upon data collected upon site visits, referenced documents and photographs taken at or under the particular times and conditions specified herein. Any findings, conclusions or recommendations only apply to the aforementioned circumstances and no greater reliance should be assumed or drawn by the Client. Furthermore, the report has been prepared solely for use by the Client and Stephen Carrick Architects accepts no responsibility for its use by other parties.

All unreferenced photographs were taken by Stephen Carrick Architects as part of the visual inspections within this LHS. All photographs are Intellectual property of Stephen Carrick Architects unless stated.

Image 1: The Rockingham

Image Source: Oil Painting in Council Chambers "The Rockingham", Arrived Cockburn Sound, 14th May 1830,

Ross Shardlow

Acknowledgement of Country

Rockingham, ngala kaaditj moondang-ak kaaradjiny nidja boodja, Binjareb wer Whadjuk Nyoongar moort, wer baalabang kalyogool dandjoo boodja, kep wer moort. The City of Rockingham acknowledges this land's Traditional Owners and Custodians, the Binjareb and Whadjuk, Nyoongar* peoples and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to all members of Aboriginal communities, their cultures, and Elders. *While Nyoongar is identified as a single, spoken language, there are up to 14 different dialects and variations in pronunciations and the spelling of many words such as Nyoongar, Whadjuk and Binjareb. Additionally, where the City uses the term Aboriginal, it is intended to encompass all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The City has utilised the services of the Nyoongar Boodjar Language Cultural Aboriginal Corporation for the translations present in this document.¹

¹ Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023, City of Rockingham Website. Sourced 11 April 2024



Image 2: Scar Tree, Hillman

Image Source: 'Scar Tree, Hillman', SCA, 2024.

Contents

Acknowledgement of Country	3
Contents	4
Figures	9
Executive Summary	11
1 Introduction	20
1.0 Brief and Overview of Rockingham	20
1.0.1 City of Rockingham Brief	20
1.0.2 Study Area	20
1.0.3 City Localities and Suburbs	22
1.1 Relevant Documents and Policies	23
1.1.1 Policies in consideration for the Review	23
1.1.2 Heritage Act 2018	23
1.1.3 Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys	23
1.1.4 Places listed on the State Register (6)	24
1.1.5 Conservation Management Plans	24
1.1.6 Places Owned and Managed by the City of Rockingham	25
1.1.7 Aboriginal Heritage	25
1.1.8 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Registered Sites	26
1.1.9 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic Sites	26
1.1.10 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged Sites	26
1.2 Consultant Team	27
1.2.1 2025 Local Heritage Survey Consultant Team	27
1.2.2 2018 Municipal Heritage Inventory Consultant Team	27
2 Terminology	31
2.0 Definitions	31
2.0.1 What is Heritage?	31
2.0.2 What is a Local Heritage Survey?	32
2.0.3 Definition of Place	33
2.0.4 Definition of Cultural Values of the Place	34
2.0.5 Definition of Common Heritage Terms	35
2.0.6 Use of Common Material Terms	36
2.0.7 Abbreviations	36
3 Management Categories	38
3.0 Management Categories	38
3.0.1 Management Category Overview	38
3.0.2 Management Category Description	39
3.0.3 Criteria for Management Category Changes	40

4 Brief and Scope of Works	44
4.0 Brief	44
4.0.1 Brief Overview	44
4.0.2 Relevant City of Rockingham Documents	44
4.0.3 Heritage Strategy Themes	45
4.1 Scope of Works	45
4.1.1 Existing Places	45
4.1.2 Nominations	45
4.1.3 Internals	45
4.1.4 Management Categories	46
4.1.5 Incorporation of Conservation Management Plans	46
4.1.6 Place Record Forms	46
4.1.7 Inclusion and Exclusion of Places	46
4.1.8 Update to the Thematic Framework	46
4.1.9 Creation of a Heritage List	46
4.2 Tasks	47
4.2.1 Inception meeting	47
4.2.2 Public Nominations	47
4.2.3 LHS and Heritage List	47
4.2.4 Council Meeting	48
4.2.5 Public Advertising	48
4.2.6 Review of Public Submissions	48
4.2.7 Council Adoption	48
4.3 Previous Reviews	49
4.3.1 2018 LHS Review	49
5 Methodology	51
5.0 Place Record Forms	51
5.0.1 Place Record Forms	51
5.0.2 Overview of Updates on the Place Record Forms	51
5.0.3 Structure and Method of the Place Record Forms	52
5.1 Thematic	54
5.2 2025 LHS Findings	54
5.2.1 Places Included On The Local Heritage Survey	54
5.2.2 Management Category 3 Places Recommended for the Heritage List	55
5.2.3 Places Recommended For Removal From The Heritage List	55
5.2.5 Places added to the Heritage List	55
5.3 Limitations	56
5.4 Opportunities for Future Research	56
5.4.1 Research into Historic Themes	56
5.4.2 Research into Potential Places	57

6 Historical Overview	59
6.0 Historical Overview	59
6.0.1 Origins of the Historical Overview	59
6.0.2 Eras within the Historical Overview	59
6.0.3 Key areas Identified for review	60
6.1 Timeline Summary	60
6.1.1 Timelines Overview	60
6.1.2 Condensed timeline	60
6.2 Pictorial Timelines	61
6.2.1 Pictorial Timeline: Pre-history and Before Settlement	61
6.2.2 Pictorial Timeline: Early Settler	62
6.2.3 Pictorial Timeline: Late Colonial	63
6.2.4 Pictorial Timeline: Gold Boom	64
6.2.5 Pictorial Timeline: Inter War	65
6.2.6 Pictorial Timeline: Post-War and Modern	66
6.2.7 Pictorial Timeline: Contemporary	67
6.3 Timeline Table	69
6.3.1 1800s Timeline	69
6.3.2 1900s Timeline	70
6.3.3 2000s Timeline	71
7 Thematic Framework	73
7.0 What is a Thematic History?	73
7.0.1 Thematic History Definition	73
7.1 Thematic History Methodology	73
7.1.1 Methodology Overview	73
7.1.2 Thematic Categories	74
7.2 Historical Themes	75
7.2.1 Introduction to Historical Themes	75
7.2.2 Most and Least Common Themes in the 2018 MHI	75
7.3 Themes for the 2025 LHS	76
7.4 Pre-History and Early Civilisations (Prior to 50,000 BCE - 1803)	78
7.4.1 Geography	78
7.4.2 Prehistory (Geological Development Prior to 50,000 BCE)	78
7.5 Aboriginal Histories (50,000 BCE - Present)	82
7.5.1 Nyoongar Groups	83
7.5.2 Nyoongar Cultural Practices	83
7.5.3 Impacts of Settlement	84
7.5.4 Aboriginal labour	84
7.5.5 Reserves	84
7.5.6 Contemporary Nyoongar People	86
7.5.7 A Guide to Aboriginal Histories	87

7.6 Early Settler (1803-1848)	89
7.6.1 Digging of the Well at Garden Island	89
7.6.2 Initial Settlement of Rockingham	90
7.6.3 Mangles Bay selected as the port	91
7.6.4 A Guide to Early Settlement	92
7.7 The Late Settler (1849-1886)	94
7.7.1 Established East Rockingham and other districts	94
7.7.2 Establishing the Jetties	95
7.7.3 Timber Export	96
7.7.4 Employment in the Peel Estate	96
7.7.5 Rockingham Townsite Established	96
7.7.6 The Escape of the Fenian Prisoners	96
7.7.7 Snapshot: Italian Immigration, The Rockingham Fishing Company	98
7.7.8 A Guide to the Late Settler Period	100
7.8 The Gold Boom (1887- 1914)	102
7.8.1 Discovery of Gold at Kalgoorlie	102
7.8.2 Decline in Timber export	102
7.8.3 Expansion of Rockingham	103
7.8.4 Rockingham Port operations cease	103
7.8.5 Decline of Rockingham	103
7.8.6 Garden Island becomes a Military Base	104
7.8.7 A Guide to the Gold Boom	104
7.9 The Inter-War Years (1915-1949)	106
7.9.1 Government Group Settlers Scheme	106
7.9.2 Impact of Motor Transport	108
7.9.3 Depression	108
7.9.4 Construction of Rockingham Beach School	108
7.9.5 Seaforth Mackenzie and Penguin Island	109
7.9.6 Safety Bay Area	110
7.9.7 Use of Rockingham for Wartime efforts	110
7.9.8 Z Force Unit	111
7.9.9 Light Horse Training Camp	111
7.9.10 Snapshot : Lucy Saw	112
7.9.11 Guide to the Inter War Years	113
7.10 Post War (1950-1971)	115
7.10.1 Rockingham as a Holiday Destination	115
7.10.2 Transformation of Rockingham Townsite	115
7.10.3 Building the Refinery at Kwinana	116
7.10.4 Population increases	117
7.10.5 Development of Kwinana	117
7.10.6 Rockingham Park and large Major Works	118
7.10.7 Broader Immigration Occurs	118
7.11 Contemporary (1972- 1994)	121

7.11.1 Kwinana Grain Terminal	121
7.11.2 Garden Island	121
7.11.3 Healthcare	122
7.11.4 Snapshot: The Preservation of Natural Environments	123
7.11.5 Snapshot: The Preservation of Architectural and Cultural History	123
7.11.6 A Guide to Contemporary Period	124
7.12 Recent History (1995-2025)	126
7.12.1 Creation of Reserves	126
7.12.2 Boom	126
7.12.3 Creation of Reserves	126
7.12.4 Rockingham Station	126
7.12.5 Growth in Baldivis	127
7.12.6 City of Rockingham 2015 Masterplan	127
7.12.7 Snapshot Civic Administration	127
7.12.8 City of Rockingham Mayor	128
7.12.9 Alteration of the Rockingham CBD	128
7.12.10 Snapshot: Penguin Island	128
7.12.11 A Guide to Recent History	129
7.13 Bibliography	130
8 Place Index	134
8.0 Place Index Summary	135
8.0.1 Places to be Reduced in Management Category	135
8.0.2 Places Increased in Management Category	136
8.1 Place by Management Category	137
8.1.1 Management Category 1 Places	137
8.1.2 Management Category 2 Places	139
8.1.3 Management Category 3 Places	141
8.2 Places By Number	143
9 Place Record Forms	148

Figures

Image 1: The Rockingham	2	Image 36-38: Rockingham Station, Rockingham Beach Foreshore Development and Penguin Island protests	68
Image 2: Scar Tree, Hillman	3	Table 10: Timeline by Date of key historical moments within the Rockingham LHS.	69
Image 3: Paterson Road, 1970	19	Image 39: Rockingham Shire Offices, 1971.	71
Figure 1: Borders and Lakes of the City of Rockingham	21	Image 40: Kwinana Grain Terminal Construction	72
Table 1: List of City of Rockingham localities	22	Image 41: Lucy Saw House	74
Figure 2: Suburbs within the City of Rockingham	22	Image 42: Kwinana Grain Terminal Jetty	75
Image 4: Collie Head, Garden Island Batteries	24	Table 11: Themes and Sub-themes	76
Image 5: State Listed Place, Bell Cottage	29	Image 43: Scar Tree	77
Image 6: State Listed Place, Day Cottage	30	Image 44: Thrombolites at Lake Richmond.	78
Image 7: State Listed Place, Lake Richmond	32	Image 45: Historical Watercolor depicting Aboriginal people during European Settlement.	79
Table 2: Cultural significance values criteria	34	Image 46: Scar Tree	81
Table 3: Description of place values used within the LHS	35	Image 47: Geological Sketch Map of Australia	82
Table 4: Common Terminology in Local Heritage Surveys	35	Image 48: Indigenous Language Groups of the Swan and Canning Rivers as described by Yagan.	83
Table 5: Abbreviations used in the 2025 LHS	36	Image 49: Map showing distribution of tree species reflecting the Indigenous division of the land by plant and soil type.	85
Image 8: Abattoir, drone photo	37	Table 12: Summary Table of Aboriginal Histories (pre and post Colonial)	87
Image 9: State Listed Place, Cape Peron K Battery Complex	38	Image 50: Drawing of Koondarmimy Dreaming produced by a cultural mapping project.	87
Table 6: Heritage Significance and Inclusion in the Heritage List	39	Image 51: Historic Plan of Cockburn Sound	88
Image 10: State Listed Place, Bell Cottage.	39	Image 52: Engraving of Careening Bay depicting HMAS Sulphur and tents.	89
Image 11: State Listed Place, Day Cottage.	40	Image 53: Thomas Peels Original Grant	90
Table 7: Criteria for Cultural Heritage Significance, Definition of terms	41	Image 54: Thomas Peels Original Grant	91
Image 12: Historic Photograph, Penguin Island	43	Table 13: Summary Table of Early Settlement	92
Image 13: State Listed Place, Hymus House	49	Image 55: Camp at Sulfur Bay	92
Image 14: Historic Photograph, Trocadero Arcade	50	Image 56: 'Bell Family'	93
Table 8: Contents and description of data in place record forms	52	Image 57: Bell Family in front of Bell Cottage	94
Image 15: Camping Ground near Christmas, Rockingham	58	Image 58: East Rockingham School	95
Table 9: Timeline of Defined Historical Sections for the 2025 LHS	60	Image 59: Timber Jetty at Rockingham Beach	96
Image 16-19: Gondwana, thrombolites, archaeological finds and geological map	61	Image 60: Timber Jetty at Rockingham Beach	97
Image 20-22: Swan River Voyage, Settlement of Cockburn Region and survey of Mangles Bay.	62	Image 61: Rockingham Fishing Company	98
Image 23-25: East Rockingham district, Rockingham Timber Port, Townsite of Rockingham	63	Image 62: The Fenian Prisoners	99
Image 26-27: Kalgoorlie gold mine, Rockingham Roads Board	64	Table 14: Summary Table of Late Settler Period	100
Image 28-30: Rockingham Hotel Car park, Safety Bay and Military Camp	65	Image 63: The Port Hotel	100
Image 31-33: Rockingham Caravan Park, Construction in Kwinana and the building of the Causeway	66	Image 64: Opening of Rockingham Roads Board	101
Image 34-35: Declaration of Rockingham City, Shoalwater Islands Marine Park.	67	Image 65: Gold mine in Kalgoorlie.	102
		Image 66: Boards Office	103
		Table 15: Summary Table of the Gold Boom	104
		Image 67: Garden Island Historical Aerial.	104

Image 68: Rockingham during the war	105	Image 85: Baldivis Reserve	123
Image 69: Rockingham Hotel and gardens	106	Table 17: Summary of the Contemporary Period	124
Image 70: Group Settlers Camp	107	Image 86: Murals by Paul Ritter, Rockingham Park Underpass.	124
Image 71: Rockingham Hotel Car park	108	Image 87: Catalpa Memorial	125
Image 72: Rockingham Beach School	109	Image 88: Catalpa Memorial	126
Image 73: Image of Warships from Safety Bay	110	Image 89: New Council Offices in 1994.	127
Image 74: Field Artillery	111	Image 90: Penguin Island, 1940	128
Image 75: Lucy Saw	112	Table 18: Summary of Recent History	129
Image 76: Saw Family Home	112	Image 91: Penguin Island	129
Table 16: Summary Inter War Years	113	Image 92: Lucy Saw House	133
Image 77: Kwinana Grain Terminal	114	Table 19: Places to be Reduced in Category	135
Image 78: Caravan Park, Rockingham	115	Table 20: Places to be Increased in Category	136
Image 79: Construction of the Kwinana Grain Terminal	116	Table 21: Category 1 Places	137
Image 80: Kwinana Grain Terminal Jetty	117	Table 22: Category 2 Places with Management Category Changes	139
Image 81: Murals by Paul Ritter	118	Table 23: Category 3 Places with Management Category Changes	141
Table 17: Post War Years Summary	119	Image 93: Day Cottage	147
Image 82: Underpasses	120		
Image 83: Construction of the Causeway	121		
Image 84: Construction of the District Hospital	122		



Executive Summary

In 2023, Stephen Carrick Architects was commissioned for the Update and Review of the 2018 Municipal Heritage Inventory (now referred to as the Local Heritage Survey). In accordance with the required guidelines, the assessment process consisted of:

- a site visit to photograph the place and to record the condition of the physical fabric with reference to the surrounding streetscape and environment.
- the accuracy of the land information and historical information for each place was checked and added to where necessary.
- new nominations were assessed with a short history of each place, prepared in addition to the physical evidence relating to the place.
- Management Categories and descriptions were adapted to meet Guidelines prepared by Heritage Council of Western Australia.
- Management Categories were all reassessed for each place.
- internal inspections were conducted to record significant internal features of 8 places on the LHS.
- the thematic history was reviewed and updated to include additional historical information (1960-present), visual timelines and additional stories of women and immigrants. Additional historical information was included on the time prior to British settlement to reflect current research on Aboriginal presence in Western Australia.
- additional built fabric descriptions and photography was added to places on Garden Island and Rockingham Park Underpasses.

A summary of the review and update the City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey includes:

- 102 Places assessed consisting of:
 - 95 Places from the existing MHI.
 - 6 New Places.
 - 1 Place split to become two separate place record forms.
- 1 Place relocated:
 - 1 Place relocated as recorded on the Founder's Memorial Place Record Form.
- 3 Places were demolished (or approved for demolition) but retained on the LHS as sites:
 - Rockingham Fire Station - Site
 - Rockingham Hotel - Site
 - 118 Arcadia Drive - Site

This Local Heritage Survey was adopted by the Council at its Ordinary meeting held on 26 August 2025.

The following places have been recommended for inclusion on the Local Heritage Survey 2025 due to their cultural heritage values. The place record forms in Chapter 9 describe the significance and strength of these values in 2025.

Legend

New place added to the LHS: ***italic bold***

Change in Management Categories in 2025: *

Table 1: Places on the LHS presented by Number

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
1	Baldivis Primary School (fmr)	342 Baldivis Road	Baldivis	1
2	Baldivis Reserve	342 Baldivis Road	Baldivis	3
3	Group Settler's Home	118 Fifty Road	Baldivis	3
4	East Rockingham Limestone Quarry	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	3*
5	Chesterfield Inn (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1
6	Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	2*
7	Day Cottage (fmr)	Day Road	East Rockingham	1
8	Chalwell House - Site	2 Lodge Drive	East Rockingham	4
9	East Rockingham Heritage Precinct	Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
10	East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery	231 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
11	Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)	303 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
12	Bell Cottage (ruin)	371 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
13	Roads Boards Office - Site	90 Office Road	East Rockingham	4
14	'Rockingham' Cairn	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2
15	Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2
16	<i>Corry Lynne House - Site</i>	<i>Lot 379 Rockingham Beach Road (former lot)</i>	<i>Rockingham (fmr)</i>	<i>4</i>
17	Dato Shipwreck	Careening Bay	Garden Island	4
18	Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'	Dampier Road	Garden Island	2
19	Garden Island Batteries	Garden Island	Garden Island	1
20	J. F. Mills Residence - Site and Tree	Hamelin Road	Garden Island	4
21	Star Shipwreck	Murray Reef	Garden Island	4
22	Cliff Point Historic Site	Sulphur Bay	Garden Island	1
23	Peelhurst (ruins)	178 Dampier Drive	Golden Bay	1
24	Abattoir and Stables (fmr)	Cnr. Dixon Road and Darlie Street	Hillman	1

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
25	Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks	Lot 502 Dixon Road	Hillman	AHA
26	Tramway Reserve	Baldivis Road	Karnup	3
27	Paganoni Swamp	Paganoni Road	Karnup	4*
28	Seaside Camp for Children	1 Hymus Street	Peron	2
29	AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site	Peron Road	Peron	4
30	Cape Peron K Battery Complex	Point Peron Road	Peron	1
31	Turtle Factory - Site	Point Peron Road	Peron	4
32	Point Peron Recreation Camp	Point Peron Road	Peron	2*
33	Chalmer's Shipwreck	Long Point	Port Kennedy	4
34	Hero of the Nile Shipwreck	Long Point	Port Kennedy	4
35	Port Kennedy Scientific Park	Port Kennedy Drive	Port Kennedy	2*
36	Rockingham Beach Primary School	30 Bay View Street	Rockingham	2
37	Rockingham Park Underpasses	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	2*
38	Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	2*
39	Residence, 3 Chalwell Street	3 Chalwell Street	Rockingham	3
40	Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site	Cnr Emma Street and Flinders Lane	Rockingham	4
41	Rockingham Z-Force Memorial	Esplanade	Rockingham	2
42	Iluka	13 Esplanade	Rockingham	2
43	Carinya Court	153 Esplanade	Rockingham	2
44	Racecourse - Site	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	4
45	Rockingham Oval	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3
46	Rockingham War Memorial	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3
47	Flinder's Hall and Rosegarden -Site	24 Flinders Lane	Rockingham	4
48	Uniting Church	11 Florence Street	Rockingham	2
49	Rockingham Fire Station-Site	4 Hefron Street	Rockingham	4*
50	Rockingham Theatres - Site	Kent Street	Rockingham	4
51	Rockingham Beach School - Site	1-3 Kent Street	Rockingham	4
52	Rockingham Police Station - Site	19 Kent Street	Rockingham	4
53	Rockingham Hotel, Trees and Walls	26-40 Kent Street	Rockingham	3
54	Rockingham Hotel - Site	26-40 Kent Street	Rockingham	3*
55	Roads Boards Office (fmr)	41 Kent Street	Rockingham	1
56	Anglican Church (fmr)	65 Kent Street	Rockingham	2
57	Frank Churcher's Residence - Site	176-178 Kent Street	Rockingham	4

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
58	Lake Richmond	Lake Street	Rockingham	1
59	Palm Beach Jetty - Site	Palm Beach	Rockingham	4
60	Lakeside	Strata Lot 2 (No. 65) Parkin Street	Rockingham	1*
61	Millars Cottages - Site	165 Parkin Street	Rockingham	4
62	Fishers Bakery - Site	175 Parkin Street	Rockingham	4
63	Golf Course - Site	Corner of Patterson Road and Read Street	Rockingham	4
64	Three Timber Jetties - Site	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	4
65	Founder's Memorial	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	2
66	Timber Railway - Site	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	4
67	1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)	1 Hymus Road to CBH corner	Rockingham	3
68	Rockingham Beach Post Office - Site	15 Railway Terrace	Rockingham	4
69	Amur Shipwreck	Rockingham Beach	Rockingham	4
70	Bell and Churchill Parks	Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	2
71	Trocadero Dance Hall - Site	21 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	4
72	Elanora - Site	49 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	4
73	Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site	61 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	4
74	Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)	67 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	3
75	Cruising Yacht Club - Site	2 Val Street	Rockingham	4
76	Masonic Hall	13 Wanliss Street	Rockingham	3*
77	Sutton Residence (fmr)	30 Rae Road	Safety Bay	2
78	Safety Bay Butcher Shop (fmr)	44 Penguin Road	Safety Bay	2
79	Residence, 72A Penguin Road	72A Penguin Road	Safety Bay	3
80	Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road	188 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3
81	Sorrento Guest House (fmr)	211 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2
82	Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road	218 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4
83	A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)	229 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2
84	Safety Bay Yacht Club - Site	243 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4
85	Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road	250 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3
86	Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road	274 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3*
87	Waikiki Hotel- Site	434 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4
88	St George's Anglican Church	1-3 Thomas Street	Safety Bay	3
89	Residence, 21 Waimea Road	21 Waimea Road	Safety Bay	3

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
90	Arcadia House - Site	216 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	4
91	118 Arcadia Drive- Site	118 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	4*
92	Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive	124 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3
93	Mersey Point	153 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3
94	Aloha and Oahu	166-168 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3*
95	Penguin Island	Penguin Island	Shoalwater	1
96	Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well	Penguin Island	Shoalwater	1*
97	Monkhouse Residence - Site	54 Penguin Road	Shoalwater	4
98	CWA Centre	12 Watts Road	Shoalwater	2
99	Residence, 623 Safety Bay Road	623 Safety Bay Road	Waikiki	4
100	Residence, 5 Martell Street	5 Martell Street	Warnbro	3*

The Heritage List consists of places compiled under the City's Town Planning Scheme No.2 (TPZ2) which is reviewed periodically under Local Planning Policy No.3.3.26. The Heritage list defines Places for which development approval will be required for demolition, alterations or other development.

Of the 100 Places, 51 are recommended for the Scheme Heritage list,

The Heritage List is to be in accordance with the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015. The Local Heritage Survey (LHS) must align with the Heritage List but the Heritage List does not necessarily include all places in the LHS. The City includes all places on the LHS with a Management Category of "2" or higher on the Heritage List, but excludes historic sites (where the structure is gone – Category 4) and places outside of the jurisdiction of the City's Town Planning Scheme (such as Garden Island and Penguin Island). Some Category 3 places may be included if the City considers that place worthy of built heritage conservation, in consultation with the property owner.

The list below is a summary and does not adhere to the Heritage List Template defined by Local Planning Policy No.3.3.26. This table is supplied as an annex to the LHS titled: '*The City of Rockingham Heritage List 2025*'.

Legend

New place added to the LHS : ***italic bold***

Change in Management Categories in 2025: *

Table 2: Places Recommended for the Heritage List

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC
1	Baldivis Primary School (fmr)	342 Baldivis Road	Baldivis	1
3	Group Settler's Home	118 Fifty Road	Baldivis	3
5	Chesterfield Inn (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1
6	Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	2*
7	Day Cottage (fmr)	Day Road	East Rockingham	1
9	East Rockingham Heritage Precinct	Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
10	East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery	231 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
11	Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)	303 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
12	Bell Cottage (ruin)	371 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
14	'Rockingham' Cairn	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2
15	Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2
23	Peelhurst (ruins)	178 Dampier Drive	Golden Bay	1
24	Abattoir and Stables (fmr)	Cnr. Dixon Road and Darlie Street	Hillman	1

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC
28	Seaside Camp for Children	1 Hymus Street	Peron	2
30	Cape Peron K Battery Complex	Point Peron Road	Peron	1
32	Point Peron Recreation Camp	Point Peron Road	Peron	2*
35	Port Kennedy Scientific Park	Port Kennedy Drive	Port Kennedy	2*
36	Rockingham Beach Primary School	30 Bay View Street	Rockingham	2
37	Rockingham Park Underpasses	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	2*
38	Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	2*
39	Residence, 3 Chalwell Street	3 Chalwell Street	Rockingham	3
41	Rockingham 'Z-Force Memorial'	Esplanade	Rockingham	2
42	Iluka	13 Esplanade	Rockingham	2
43	Carinya Court	153 Esplanade	Rockingham	2
45	Rockingham Oval	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3
46	Rockingham War Memorial	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3
48	Uniting Church	11 Florence Street	Rockingham	2
53	Rockingham Hotel, Trees and Walls	26-40 Kent Street	Rockingham	3
55	Roads Boards Office (fmr)	41 Kent Street	Rockingham	1
56	Anglican Church (fmr)	65 Kent Street	Rockingham	2
58	Lake Richmond	Lake Street	Rockingham	1
60	Lakeside	Strata Lot 2 (No. 65) Parkin Street	Rockingham	1*
65	Founder's Memorial	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	2
70	Bell and Churchill Parks	Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	2
74	Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)	67 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	3
76	Masonic Hall	13 Wanliss Street	Rockingham	3*
77	Sutton Residence (fmr)	65 Parkin Street	Safety Bay	2
78	Safety Bay Butcher Shop (fmr)	44 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3
79	Residence, 72A Penguin Road	72A Penguin Road	Safety Bay	3
80	Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road	188 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3
81	Sorrento Guest House (fmr)	211 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2
83	A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)	229 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2
85	Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road	250 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3
86	Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road	274 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3*
88	St. Georges Anglican Church	1-3 Thomas Street	Safety Bay	3
89	Residence, 21 Waimea Road	21 Waimea Road	Safety Bay	3
92	Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive	124 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3
93	Mersey Point	153 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Location	MC
94	Aloha and Oahu	166-168 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3*
98	CWA Centre	12 Watts Road	Shoalwater	2
100	Residence, 5 Martell Street	5 Martell Street	Warnbro	3*



An aerial photograph of Paterson Road in Rockingham, Western Australia, taken in June 1970. The image shows a wide, multi-lane road curving through a landscape with some vegetation and a few buildings. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

1

INTRODUCTION

Image 3: Paterson Road, 1970

Source: 'Patterson Road, Rockingham, June 1970', 348047PD, State Library of Western Australia, 1970.

1

INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction

Chapter 1 provides the background to the 2025 Local Heritage Survey. This is a broad summary of the locality, brief, key documents, personnel and places that form the LHS.

1.0 Brief and Overview of Rockingham

1.0.1 City of Rockingham Brief

In August 2023, the City of Rockingham engaged Stephen Carrick Architects to complete a review of the 2018 Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) and prepare an updated Local Heritage Survey (LHS). The scope of works also included an update to the Historical and Thematic sections of this document.

The update is in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.¹

The compilation of the LHS is a dynamic process designed to accommodate future ongoing reviews and updates. Stephen Carrick Architects has documented the personnel, places considered and provided accurate GPS locations to aid in future updates.

1.0.2 Study Area

The City of Rockingham is situated just 40km South West of the Perth Central Business District and stretches from the banks of the beautiful Swan River to the edge of the Indian Ocean. A population of more than 140,000 lives in the suburbs of Baldivis, Cooloongup, East Rockingham, Garden Island, Golden Bay, Hillman, Karnup, Peron, Port Kennedy, Rockingham, Safety Bay, Secret Harbour, Shoalwater, Singleton, Waikiki and Warnbro.²

¹ Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, Heritage Council of Western Australia, August 2022.

² City of Rockingham Website. Sourced 11 April 2024.

The City of Rockingham is located adjacent to Cockburn Sound to the north of Point Peron and Warnbro Sound to the south, comprises residential and commercial areas, with some rural landholdings in the south east. The City of Rockingham is bounded by the City of Kwinana in the north, the Serpentine-Jarrahdale Shire in the east, the Shire of Murray and the City of Mandurah in the south, and the Indian Ocean in the west.

Historically, the City of Rockingham was linked to areas outside the current boundary, in particular, Garden Island and the City of Kwinana. Garden Island was within the authority of the Rockingham local government until resumed by the Commonwealth in 1911 for the establishment of a naval base in Cockburn Sound. Heritage places on the island are included in the Heritage Survey. The Town of Kwinana was formed by the transfer of land to the north of the present City of Rockingham in 1962. The history of Kwinana is included, where relevant, in the Thematic History.

It contains a large area of environmentally significant lands, comprising coastal, wetland and woodland ecosystems. The Rockingham Regional Park, which was established in 1997, encompasses Cape Peron, Lake Richmond, Lake Cooloongup, Lake Walyungup, Port Kennedy Scientific Park, Lark Hill, Tamworth Hill, Tamworth Hill Swamp, Anstey Swamp and Paganoni Swamp. Some places of cultural heritage significance are located within the regional park and are therefore included in the Heritage Inventory.

For information regarding heritage places in the City of Kwinana refer to the City of Kwinana Local Heritage Survey.

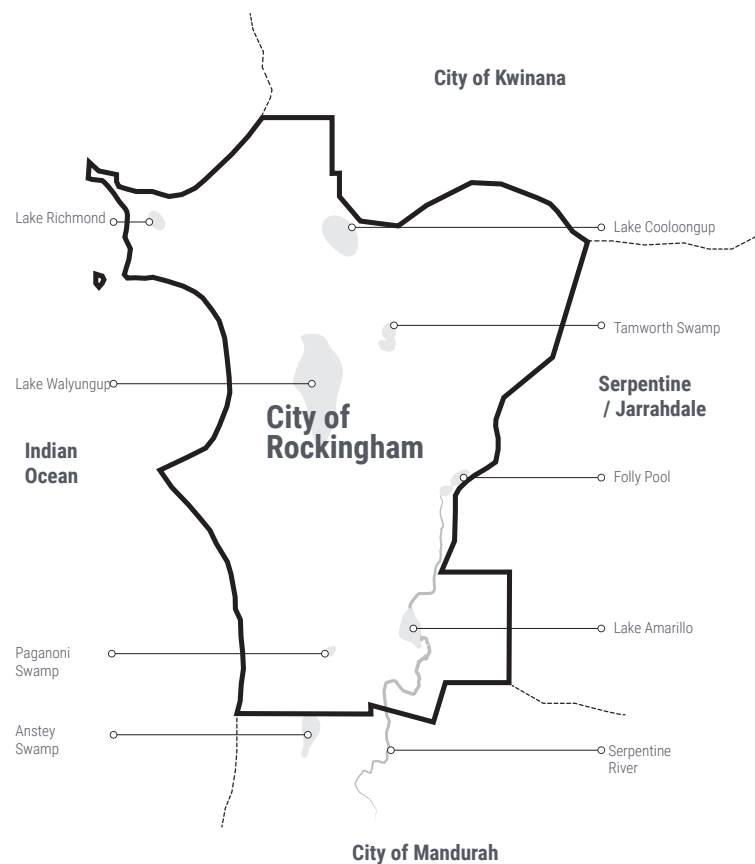


Figure 1: Borders and Lakes of the City of Rockingham

Image Source: MNG Maps (2024), with annotations, SCA, accessed 2024.

1.0.3 City Localities and Suburbs

The City of Rockingham localities include:

Table 1: List of City of Rockingham localities

Baldivis	Cooloongup	East Rockingham	Shoalwater
Garden Island	Golden Bay	Hillman	Singleton
Karnup	Peron	Port Kennedy	Waikiki
Rockingham	Safety Bay	Secret Harbour	Warnbro

The map provided below (Figure 2) indicates the location of each locality.



Figure 2: Suburbs within the City of Rockingham

Image Source: MNG Maps (2024) with annotations, SCA, accessed 2024.

1.1 Relevant Documents and Policies

1.1.1 Policies in consideration for the Review

The review of the City of Rockingham's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, as well as guidance from within the City of Rockingham. Key documents which assisted in the development of the LHS include:

- *Town Planning Scheme No.2 (TPZ2)*
- *Local Planning Policy No.3.3.26 - Guidelines to a Heritage List*
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act, 2021.*
- *Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas, November 2022.*
- *The Heritage Council, Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, August 2022.*
- *The Heritage Council, Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Places, November 2022.*
- *The Heritage Council, Guidelines for establishing a Heritage List, August 2024.*
- *The Heritage Council, Guidelines for preparing a Local Planning Policy for Local Heritage, March 2023.*
- *The Heritage Act 2018*
- *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.*

1.1.2 Heritage Act 2018

The Heritage Act 2018 replaced the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

This Local Heritage Survey (LHS) was prepared according to the Guidelines for Local Heritage Survey (August 2022) to assist the preparation of Local Heritage Surveys in accordance with Heritage Act 2018.

Key changes to the new Act include amended processes for entering a place in the State Register; guidelines for the development of heritage places; better protections for important heritage places; and increased transparency by publishing the Heritage Council's advice to the Minister for Heritage on the inclusion of a place in the State Register.

1.1.3 Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys

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

The guidelines for local heritage surveys states the function of the Local Heritage Survey is to guide in the creation of a heritage list:

*'At the conclusion of the review process, the LHS will require formal adoption by the local government. Changes to the LHS may also prompt updates to the heritage list or other material that draws information from the LHS.'*¹

1.1.4 Places listed on the State Register (6)

The following places are included in the State Register of Heritage Places:

- Bell Cottage
- Chesterfield Inn
- Hymus House and Outbuildings
- Lake Richmond
- Day Cottage
- Cape Peron K Battery Complex

1.1.5 Conservation Management Plans

The following places have Conservation Management Plans prepared:

- Day Cottage, East Rockingham Conservation Management Plan (2nd Ed.), 2022
- Draft Peelhurst Conservation Management Plan 2023.
- Peelhurst Ruins Conservation Plan 2011.
- The Baldivis Primary School Conservation Plan 2011.
- Peelhurst Ruins Conservation Management Plans 2023.
- Point Peron Battery K Conservation Plan 2016.
- Rockingham Road Board Offices (fmr) 2022 Conservation Plan.
- East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery CMP 2022.
- Old Abattoir Conservation Plan 1999.
- The Old Abattoir Conservation Plan Review 2009.
- Chesterfield House Conservation Plan 1999.
- Ellendale (Day Cottage) Conservation Plan 1999.
- Hymus House Conservation Plan 1999.

¹ Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, The Heritage Council of Western Australia, 2022.



Image 4: Collie Head, Garden Island Batteries

Image Source: 'Collie Head, Garden Island Batteries', SCA, 2024.

- Woodbine (Bell Cottage) Conservation Plan 1999.
- Thorpe, Thomas and Bell Conservation Plan 1997.

1.1.6 Places Owned and Managed by the City of Rockingham

The following places are owned and managed by the City of Rockingham:

- Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery
- Roads Boards Office
- "Rockingham" Cairn East Rockingham
- Peelhurst Ruins
- Rockingham Underpasses
- Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr) - currently for sale
- Z Force Memorial, Rockingham
- Racehorse Site - Rockingham
- Rockingham Police Station - Site
- Rockingham Fire Station (fmr)
- Rockingham Oval
- Rockingham War Memorial
- Lake Richmond
- Founder's Memorial
- Safety Bay Yacht Club - Site
- Bell and Churchill Parks
- Mersey Point, Shoalwater
- Three Timber Jetties - Site
- Palm Beach Jetty - Site
- Golf Course - Site

1.1.7 Aboriginal Heritage

The 2025 LHS Review includes a synopsis of the culture and involvement of the Aboriginal community in the development of Rockingham in the updated Historical Overview and Narrative.

Aboriginal heritage sites are not normally included in the Local Heritage Survey as these are administered under separate legislation and require specialist archaeological and anthropological skills as well as cultural sensitivity which may preclude the disclosure of information to the public.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the application of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* ensure that significant aspects of Aboriginal history and culture, relating to the period before European settlement, are recorded and preserved.

1.1.8 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Registered Sites

3471 Rotary Park
 3519 Golden Bay Camp 1
 3568 Wally's Camp
 3582 Serpentine River
 4323 Gas Pipeline 82
 15974 Lake Richmond
 17307 Paganoni Swamp
 22888 Mooribirdup Ceremonial Grounds
 31265 Sister Kate's Childrens Home (summer camp)
 31742 RIZ 12-01

1.1.9 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic Sites

352 Lake Richmond
 3405 Baldivis: Baldivis Road
 3406 Baldivis: Eighty Road
 3469 Golden Bay Camp and Swamp
 3560 Folly Pool
 3561 Karnup
 3562 Lake Amarillo
 3689 East Rockingham Cemetery
 3690 Mandurah Road Trees
 3776 Indian Ocean
 3827 Garden Island 1
 3836 Lot 234, Safety Bay Road
 4348 Baldivis Road South
 4349 Baldivis Road North
 22508 Serpentine Ochre Source
 22891 Mersey Point Burial
 31743 Rockingham Industry Isolated Finds
 37720 Karnup Station Scarred Tree

1.1.10 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged Sites

3334 Rockingham
 3723 Stake Hill Burial
 3828 Garden Island 2
 4324 Gas Pipeline 83
 18417 Garden Island (Cockburn Sound)
 18501 Scarred and Modified trees
 18502 Ring of Stones
 18942 Dixon Road Foothole Tree
 20293 Fisherman's Head

20294 Point John
22889 Mooribirdup Burial Site
22890 Mooribirdup Hunting and Fishing Areas
28186 Nyitting Booya Binja
28932 Baldivis Isolated Artefacts
31840 Keralup Artefact Scatter 2
31841 Keralup Artefact Scatter 1
31842 Keralup Artefact Scatter 3
32960 Keralup Camp Site

1.2 Consultant Team

1.2.1 2025 Local Heritage Survey Consultant Team

Stephen Carrick Architects focus on all aspects of heritage and design, with specific expertise in heritage assessment, conservation planning, conservation works, heritage impact statements, adaptive reuse of buildings and infill in heritage streetscapes.

As Director of the practice, Stephen Carrick, is a registered architect with over 30 years experience working in architecture; conservation; adaptation and development within heritage precincts. Stephen's experience and expertise has been developed from extensive work on large and small heritage projects in both metropolitan and regional Western Australia.

The project Historian, Eddie Marcus, has 10 years experience working within the heritage industry in Western Australia. Eddie has an excellent understanding of heritage legislation as a result of her work as a Heritage Officer and has wide experience in consultation in Local Heritage Surveys: assisting in the Local Heritage Surveys Cockburn, Swan and Murray.

The following people from Stephen Carrick Architects were part of the LHS review study team:

- Stephen Carrick (SCA, Lead Consultant & Registered Architect)
- Eoin McAuliffe (SCA, Architectural Graduate)
- Kim Mudie (SCA, Architectural Graduate)
- Eddie Marcus (History Now, Historian)

1.2.2 2018 Municipal Heritage Inventory Consultant Team

The previous City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) was prepared in 2018 by Hocking Heritage + Architecture. Local residents and City of Rockingham Planning Officers assisted with the compilation of the inventory.

1.2.3 Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge City of Rockingham community members and all those who contributed to the review and update of the 2025 Local Heritage Survey.

We wish to acknowledge the custodians of this land, the Wadjuk (Perth region) people of the Nyoongar nation and their Elders past, present and future. We acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this city and this region.

The City of Rockingham:

- Mike Ross
- Nyah Cheater
- Jordan Robinson
- Leah Robbie

Rockingham Museum:

- Wendy Durant
- Sylvia Reed

DPLH:

- Kate Hurley

Submissions from:

- Christine Atkins
- Sylvia Reed
- James Paratore
- Wendy Durant
- Sally Birkhead
- Brett Ashby
- Jake Spiteri

Access to sites were facilitated by:

- John O'Donnell of The Kilmore Group
- Tony Campopiano or Timberbuilt
- Brooke Janczyk and Jay of Baldivis Playgroup
- Hayley Smith of All Saints Dental Group
- Scott Glassborow, Shane Ridley and Tanielle Walter of HMAS Stirling
- Kelly Reyner of Rockingham Beach Primary School
- Kristian van der Meer and Michelle Reedman of KAV Consulting
- Mark Jones and Kevin of the Seaside Camp for Children

Additional information and research was supplied by:

- Associate Professor Dr. Andrew Woods, Curtin University
- Ross Anderson and Michael Greg, WA Museum
- Trevor Walley, Aboriginal Advisor



Image 5: State Listed Place, Bell Cottage

Image Source: 'State Listed Place, Bell Cottage.', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

2

TERMINOLOGY



Image 6: State Listed Place, Day Cottage

Source: 'State Listed Place, Day Cottage', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.



TERMINOLOGY

2 Terminology

Chapter 2, Terminology, provides the definitions of key terms and acronyms within the Local Heritage Survey. It is designed so that key definitions can be referred to at any point in the reading of this document. This section also provides strategies for using some material terms throughout the document to ensure consistency.

2.0 Definitions

2.0.1 What is Heritage?

The *Heritage Act 2018* defines cultural heritage significance as:

*"aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia. Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place itself and in any of its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. A place may have diverse values for different individuals or groups."*²

Heritage places that have undergone an evaluation process that considers and analyses documentary and physical evidence relating to the cultural heritage significance of the place may be entered in the Local Heritage Survey, the Local Heritage List or the State Register of Heritage Places.

Local governments are responsible for reviewing their Town Planning Schemes and formulating Local Planning Policies to ensure their heritage assets within their jurisdiction are conserved for future generations. This is achieved through the creation of Local Heritage Surveys and their guidance in the formulation of a Heritage List.

Entry of a place into this LHS is recognition of the place's heritage significance to the community. The LHS is to be forwarded to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for public information.

² Heritage Act 2018 (WA) s 5

2.0.2 What is a Local Heritage Survey?

A Local Heritage Survey (LHS) identifies local heritage places in a systematic manner and provides base cultural and historic information for the community and local authority. Local Heritage Surveys assist local governments to develop local conservation policies and provide information to develop a Heritage List as required by the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 [the 'Deemed Provisions'].

'Section (104) of the Heritage Act 2018³ states that:

The purposes of a local heritage survey by a local government include:

- (a) identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and
- (b) assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and
- (c) providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and
- (d) providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and
- (e) assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme.'

The following is an excerpt from the Heritage Act to describe guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys.

'The Council must issue guidelines about the preparation, review and periodic updating of local heritage surveys, including guidelines about the following –

- (a) criteria for the inclusion of places in the survey; assessment processes;
- (b) processes for consultation with interested parties and with the public;
- (c) processes for reviewing and updating the survey, and the frequency of reviews;
- (d) processes and mechanisms for making surveys available to the public;
- (e) any other matter the Council considers appropriate.
- (f) The guidelines must be published in the prescribed way.'

³ Heritage Council The Heritage Act 2018, [https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/\\$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement) accessed 29 July 2024



Image 7: State Listed Place, Lake Richmond

Source: 'State Listed Place, Lake Richmond', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

2.0.3 Definition of Place

As defined by the Heritage Act:

According to Heritage Act 2018:

1. "place" means a defined or readily identifiable area of land and may include any of the following things that are in, on or over the land -

- (a) archaeological remains;
- (b) buildings, structures, other built forms, and their surrounds;
- (c) equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the land;
- (d) gardens and man-made parks or sites;
- (e) a tree or group of trees (whether planted or naturally occurring) in, or adjacent to, a man-made setting.

2. For the purposes of the definition of place in subsection (1) -

- (a) the area of land may include any number of contiguous or non-contiguous parts; and
- (b) the area of land may be included in any number of lots, in separate titles and in different ownerships; and
- (c) the area of land includes as much of the land beneath the surface as is required for the purposes of conservation; and
- (d) it is immaterial that water covers the area of land at any particular time or at all times.

The following terms are defined as per the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage 'Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas'.⁴

As defined by the Burra Charter:

For clarity, the term 'place', we have also referenced the Burra Charter⁵:

'Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds.'

From this information values are ascribed using the following criteria within [Table 7](#).

⁴ Heritage Council The Heritage Act 2018, [https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/\\$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement](https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_47136.pdf/$FILE/Heritage%20Act%202018%20-%20%5B00-j0-00%5D.pdf?OpenElement) accessed 29 July 2024

⁵ The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999, <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/> accessed December 2015.

2.0.4 Definition of Cultural Values of the Place

The definitions of cultural values of a place were taken from an excerpt of The Burra Charter:

'The cultural heritage is assessed for each place within the place record forms. The cultural significance means the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past present and future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.'

The following table defines the main terms of cultural significance, with a more extended definition for the assessment supplied in [Table 3.0](#).

Table 2: Cultural significance values criteria

Value	Description
Aesthetic	It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.
Authenticity	The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.
Historic	It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.
Scientific	It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district. It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.
Social	It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the local district for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.
Spiritual	Refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places. The qualities of the place may inspire a strong and/or spontaneous emotional or metaphysical response in people, expanding their understanding of their place, purpose and obligations in the world, particularly in relation to the spiritual realm.

*Please note the term 'spiritual' value was recognised as a separate value in the Burra Charter, 1999. It is still included in the definition of social value in the Commonwealth and most state jurisdictions. Spiritual values may be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.

2.0.5 Definition of Common Heritage Terms

Place Values:

The level of significance of a place is defined by five aspects of rarity, representativeness, condition, integrity and authenticity. These are defined within the following table:

Table 3: Description of place values used within the LHS

Rarity	It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district
Representativeness	It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.
Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor.
Integrity	Explains the extent to which the fabric is in its original state. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low.
Authenticity	Explains the extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low.

Conservation Terms:

There is some additional terminology to be considered when reading the Local Heritage Survey.

Table 4: Common Terminology in Local Heritage Surveys

Conservation	All the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.
Fabric	All the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
Maintenance	The continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.
Preservation	Means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
Reconstruction	Means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction.
Compatible Use	Means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.
Metal	Broad term that describes any solid material that is malleable and conductive.
Steel	Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon, this is characterised as a sub-descriptor of Metal within 'Place Nomination Form' published by the Heritage Council, 2019 ⁶ .
Iron	Iron is a strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal, the chemical element of atomic number 26 that is used to make steel. Traditionally, Iron was cast with small amount of carbon or pressed into corrugated sheets.

6 Place Nomination Form, The Heritage Council, July 2019.

2.0.6 Use of Common Material Terms

The term 'iron' is used as a sub-descriptor of metal, similar to steel. Iron has been used in place record forms where it was previously used in 2018, unless obvious replacement of fabric has been undertaken. This use of the term 'steel' and 'iron' is consistent with the development guideline prepared by the Heritage Council of WA.⁷ In cases where the roofing material has been replaced or additions to the heritage structure has been undertaken, steel is the preferred contemporary term. In this case, it refers to the more contemporary manufacturing processes that utilised different levels of carbon and trace metals to embody different characteristics into alloys of iron. This is the case in popular products such as Zinalume™ and Colorbond™. In the case where the material composition is unknown, the broader term 'metal' is used.

2.0.7 Abbreviations

There are several abbreviations used throughout the document. These are defined in the following table:

Table 5: Abbreviations used in the 2025 LHS

LHS	Local Heritage Survey
MHI	Municipal Heritage Inventory
SCA	Stephen Carrick Architects
The City	The City of Rockingham
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
LPP	Local Planning Policy
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CMS	Conservation Management Strategy
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
GPS	Global Positioning System
CWA	Country Womens Association
HCWA	Heritage Council of Western Australia
CFC	Compressed Fibre Cement
HMAS	His Majesty's Australian Ship
BP	Before Present
BCE	Before the Common Era

⁷ Development Guideline: Corrugated Metal Roofs, Heritage Council of WA, November 2023



3

MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

Image 8: Abattoir, drone photo

Source: 'Abattoir', Droneworks, 2021.

3

MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

3 Management Categories

Chapter 3 provides a definition of Management Categories and their criteria. It is designed so that key definitions can be referred to at any point in the reading of this document. This section also provides a summary of the changes in definitions from 2018 to 2025, along with the purpose of Management Categories in recognising and preserving Places of cultural heritage significance.

3.0 Management Categories

3.0.1 Management Category Overview

Management Categories reflect the varying levels of heritage significance throughout the City. Some places hold greater cultural or community importance, while others may retain only remnants of their original structures. These categories help the City determine the relative importance of each place and guide appropriate management responses.

As part of the 2025 LHS review, significant changes were made to the Management Category system. The previous 'A,B,C,D,E' classification from the 2018 MHI was replaced with the new '1,2,3,4' category system. Alongside this structural change, the definitions of each category were also revised.

The updated Management Categories align with the *'Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List'*, Heritage Council of Western Australia, March 2021.



Image 9: State Listed Place, Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Image Source: 'State Listed Place, Cape Peron K Battery Complex', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

3.0.2 Management Category Description

There are four Management Categories numbered from 1 through 4. Each level of significance is defined below:

Table 6: Heritage Significance and Inclusion in the Heritage List⁸

Level of Significance to local area	Category	Description	Heritage List
Exceptional significance	1	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example	All places included in the heritage list
Considerable significance	2	Very Important to the heritage of the locality	All places included in the heritage list
Some/Moderate significance	3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality	Places may be included in the heritage list
Little significance	4	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution	Below the threshold for the heritage list

⁸ Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List, Heritage Council of Western Australia, March, 2021.



Image 10: State Listed Place, Bell Cottage.

Source: 'State Listed Place, Bell Cottage', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

3.0.3 Criteria for Management Category Changes

The criteria for Management Categories relate to the importance of the place and the intactness of the fabric.

Changes in a place's Management Category requires and an assessment process which is outlined by the following guidelines:

'The cultural heritage significance of a place should:

- be expressed in terms of its aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual value;*
- consider matters including rarity and representativeness; and*
- be guided by a thematic history of the local district or region.*

The assessment process may be assisted, or overseen, by an advisory committee or reference group convened for this purpose. This approach should acknowledge that the final determination on the content of the LHS lies with the council of the local government.

Assessment should include a classification identifying the contribution of a place to local cultural heritage.

Classification, including determination as to whether a place meets the threshold for inclusion in the LHS, should be guided by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage professional.'



Image 11: State Listed Place, Day Cottage.

Source: 'State Listed Place, Day Cottage', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

As a guide a compiled series of criteria for determining Cultural Heritage Significance is defined below:

Table 7: Criteria for Cultural Heritage Significance, Definition of terms⁹

Criteria for assessment	Description
rarity	<i>'This refers to a class of place relating to past ways of life, customs, processes, land uses, functions or design that were always few in number or that are now few in number. Examples may include places associated with uncommon aspects of human occupation and activity or those demonstrating a past human activity or aspects of culture that are now rare, obsolete or no longer practised. It should be noted that all places are 'unique' in one way or another. This does not make them 'rare' as considered under these guidelines. It should also be noted that 'rarity' in the context of these guidelines should not be applied in cases where the place is rare by default, for example as the only one in a specialised class (i.e. there is only one specialist Children's Hospital in Western Australia) or where a significant event that was necessarily singular occurred (i.e. the location of the first parliamentary meeting in Western Australia)¹⁰.</i>
aesthetic	<i>'refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place—that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.</i> <i>In considering aesthetic value, ask:</i> <i>Does the place have special compositional or uncommonly attractive qualities involving combinations of colour, textures, spaces, massing, detail, movement, unity, sounds, scents?</i> <i>Is the place distinctive within the setting or a prominent visual landmark?</i> <i>Does the place have qualities which are inspirational or which evoke strong feelings or special meanings?</i> <i>Is the place symbolic for its aesthetic qualities: for example, does it inspire artistic or cultural response, is it represented in art, photography, literature, folk art, folklore, mythology or other imagery or cultural arts?</i> <i>Does the place display particular aesthetic characteristics of an identified style or fashion?</i> <i>Does the place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement?¹¹</i>
historic	<i>'Is intended to encompass all aspects of history—for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.</i> <i>To help understand the historic value of a place, ask:</i> <i>Is the place associated with an important event or theme in history?</i> <i>Is the place important in showing patterns in the development of history locally, in a region, or on a state-wide, or national or global basis?</i> <i>Does the place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement for a particular period?</i> <i>Is the place associated with a particular person or cultural group important in the history of the local area, state, nationally or globally?¹²</i>

⁹ The City of Rockingham Local Planning Policy No.3.3.26 Guidelines to Establishing a Heritage List Accessed 23rd of July, 2024 < <https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/planning-and-building/policies-and-procedures/local-planning-policy-3-3-26-guidelines-to-establish-a-heritage-list> >

¹⁰ The State Register of Heritage Places, A Guide to Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance, The Heritage Council, 25th of August 2023.

¹¹ The Burra Charter: Practice note Understanding and assessing cultural significance, Australia ICOMOS Version 1: November 2013 pp.3

¹² The Burra Charter: Practice note Understanding and assessing cultural significance, Australia ICOMOS Version 1: November 2013 pp.3

scientific	<i>'Refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions. To establish potential, it may be necessary to carry out some form of testing or sampling. For example in the case of an archaeological site, this could be established by a test excavation.</i> <i>To appreciate scientific value, ask:</i> <i>Would further investigation of the place have the potential to reveal substantial new information and new understandings about people, places, processes or practices which are not available from other sources?'¹³</i>
social	<i>'Refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them.</i> <i>To understand social value, ask:</i> <i>Is the place important as a local marker or symbol?</i> <i>Is the place important as part of community identity or the identity of a particular cultural group?</i> <i>Is the place important to a community or cultural group because of associations and meanings developed from long use and association?'¹⁴</i>
spiritual	<i>'Refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places. The qualities of the place may inspire a strong and/or spontaneous emotional or metaphysical response in people, expanding their understanding of their place, purpose and obligations in the world, particularly in relation to the spiritual realm.</i> <i>The term spiritual value was recognised as a separate value in the Burra Charter, 1999. It is still included in the definition of social value in the Commonwealth and most state jurisdictions. Spiritual values may be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.</i> <i>To appreciate spiritual value, ask:</i> <i>• Does the place contribute to the spiritual identity or belief system of a cultural group?</i> <i>• Is the place a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice of a cultural group?</i> <i>• Is the place important in maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of a culture or group?</i> <i>• Do the physical attributes of the place play a role in recalling or awakening an understanding of an individual or a group's relationship with the spiritual realm?</i> <i>• Do the spiritual values of the place find expression in cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works?'¹⁵</i>
Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor ¹⁶ .
Integrity	Explains the extent to which the fabric is in its original state. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low. ¹⁷
Authenticity	Explains the extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low ¹⁸ .

13 The Burra Charter: Practice note Understanding and assessing cultural significance, Australia ICOMOS Version 1: November 2013 pp.3

14 The Burra Charter: Practice note Understanding and assessing cultural significance, Australia ICOMOS Version 1: November 2013 pp.4

15 The Burra Charter: Practice note Understanding and assessing cultural significance, Australia ICOMOS Version 1: November 2013 pp.4

16 Guidelines for Assessment of Local Heritage Places, Heritage Council of Western Australia, November 2022.

17 Guidelines for Assessment of Local Heritage Places, Heritage Council of Western Australia, November 2022.

18 Guidelines for Assessment of Local Heritage Places, Heritage Council of Western Australia, November 2022.

4

BRIEF AND SCOPE OF WORKS

Image 12: Historic Photograph, Penguin Island

Source: 'Penguin Island', Rockingham Campus Community Library, n.d.

4

BRIEF AND SCOPE OF WORKS

4 Brief and Scope of Works

Chapter 4 outlines the Project Brief and Scope of Works for the 2025 Review and Update of the Local Heritage Survey. The update was to be prepared in accordance with the Heritage Act 2018 and representative guidelines and policies provided in Chapters 1 and 2.

4.0 Brief

4.0.1 Brief Overview

The City of Rockingham requested a general review of the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List. There are 95 places on the current LHS and the brief requires the assessment of an additional 10 nominated places for review and consideration for inclusion. In the course of the preparation of the Local Heritage Survey, only two places were proposed arising out of the community consultation. An additional three arriving after community consultation closed. Of the five identified, three were of heritage significance: Corry Lynne House - Site, 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr) and The Rockingham Tramway Reserve. As part of the review and update, one place record form was created by splitting Rockingham Oval and Rockingham War Memorial. This resulted in the total proposed addition of four places to the 2025 LHS and a total of 100 places recorded.

4.0.2 Relevant City of Rockingham Documents

There are a number of key policies and documents within the City of Rockingham that have been reviewed for the preparation of the LHS including:

Draft Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033

Built Environment Aspiration

City of Rockingham Heritage Strategy 2020 - 2025

4.0.3 Heritage Strategy Themes

There are a number of key themes from the heritage strategy that guide the activity of the Local Heritage Survey. These are:

- Ensure the City's Heritage List is representative of the diverse range of places found within the City's boundaries
- Undertake a process to identify, assess and protect individual places that are of heritage value in their own right.
- Finalise the 2018 MHI to conform with the new Heritage Act, 2018
- Rename the MHI to the Local Heritage Survey to reflect the Heritage Act, 2018.
- The history and heritage of the City should continually be researched and updated where new evidence or stories emerge.
- Apply good heritage management practices to City owned or managed assets.
- Prepare a list that identified heritage places in the City's ownership and control to identify the status and significance of heritage places.
- Regularly update the asset register and maintain an accurate record of the heritage places and their condition.

4.1 Scope of Works

4.1.1 Existing Places

Review and update physical and historical evidence

Places on the 2018 MHI are reviewed and updated including the physical evidence and historical information. In order to complete this an external inspection of sites is conducted, and a desktop review of other data.

4.1.2 Nominations

Prepare physical and historical evidence

Preparation of documentary and physical evidence for new places nominated by the Heritage Reference Group (HRG) or through the public nominations process.

4.1.3 Internals

Undertake internal heritage assessments

Internal inspections were conducted including: research, internal inspection liaison, internal inspection photographic evidence, desktop review and documentation of site inspection findings. There were 10 places requested for internal inspection at the time of the Expression of Interest. At the time of inspection, this was reduced to 9 due to demolition of the Rockingham Hotel.

4.1.4 Management Categories

Management Categories were applied to all places, in accordance with 'Guidelines to Establishing a Heritage List, Heritage Council of Western Australia, March 2021'.

4.1.5 Incorporation of Conservation Management Plans

Additional Conservation Management Plans and Heritage Reports (Heritage Impact Assessment, Heritage Impact Statements and Heritage Advice) over the course of the period of 2017-2025 were incorporated into the 2025 LHS document. These act as documentation of any potential changes within places over 2017-present. For a full list of CMPs see [Chapter 1](#).

4.1.6 Place Record Forms

Place Record forms are prepared consistently with the Heritage Council of Western Australia Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys. For more information please see [Chapter 9](#), Place Record Forms.

4.1.7 Inclusion and Exclusion of Places

The inclusion or exclusion of places in the LHS should be on the basis of cultural heritage significance as identified through a recognised assessment process.

4.1.8 Update to the Thematic Framework

The City determined that the Thematic Framework is of a high standard and requested the consultants to undertake an update from 2018-2025 and to also review against the recently published, '*A Thematic History of Western Australia*' prepared for the Heritage Council of WA by Clare Menck, Historian.

4.1.9 Creation of a Heritage List

The City of Rockingham required Stephen Carrick Architects to review the Heritage List in accordance with the City's Local Planning Policy No. 3.3.26 Guidelines to Establishing a Heritage List along with a review of the Management Categories in response to that list.

4.2 Tasks

In order to complete these objectives within this scope of works, the City of Rockingham provided a brief description of tasks. These were summarized below.

4.2.1 Inception meeting

The works completed as part of this LHS are as follows:

- Clarification of questions and confirmation of project direction.
- The City of Rockingham's style guide.
- All previous documents are supplied by the City of Rockingham to begin the review and update.

4.2.2 Public Nominations

The works completed as part of this LHS are as follows:

- City of Rockingham coordinated the public nominations process and collated nominations were reviewed by Stephen Carrick Architects.
- Three existing nominations submitted to the City through the City's Heritage Reference Group.
- Stephen Carrick Architects reviewed the information, inspected the potential places and provided advice on the possible inclusion of existing places onto the Heritage List.

4.2.3 LHS and Heritage List

The works completed as part of this LHS are as follows:

- Ensure Place Record Forms and Thematic History meet Heritage Councils standards.
- Externally inspected all 95 existing places and all nominations.
- Place Record Forms updated to record new information. Review of all information on the Place Record Forms.
- Prepare place record forms to include the following information: photograph, construction date, documentary evidence, physical description, significant interiors, architectural style, statements of condition, integrity, authenticity, statement of significance, level of significance, management category, etc. as per the heritage guidelines.
- Incorporated conservation plans and reports such as the development applications and heritage impact statements and heritage advice.
- Prepare and submit the Draft LHS.
- Present in a clear and logical manner and to be graphically appealing.

Internal Inspections

The City of Rockingham, additionally requested internal inspections and assessments of the nine (9) places listed in the Project Brief. This brief was amended to eight over the course of consultation. These inspections included inspection and documentation of:

*"equipment, furniture, fittings and other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the land."*¹⁹

¹⁹ Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys

Over the course of the preparations of the LHS, a place, Rockingham Hotel, was excluded from internal inspection. A list of the remaining places for internal inspection were:

- Baldivis Primary School (fmr);
- Day Cottage (fmr);
- Hymus House and Outbuildings;
- Seaside Camp for Children;
- Rockingham Beach Primary School;
- Rockingham Kindergarten (fmr);
- The Roads Board Office (fmr) and;
- The Anglican Church (fmr).

4.2.4 Council Meeting

- A meeting with the Heritage Reference Group to present the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List Respond to clarifications and queries from the HRG.
- City of Rockingham Council Meeting: Draft LHS and Heritage List to be referred to Council for consideration and approval to advertise.

4.2.5 Public Advertising

- The draft LHS is publicly advertised by the City of Rockingham.
- Notify in writing each owner and occupier of the place and provide each of them with a description of the place and the reasons for the proposed inclusion.
- Invite each owner and occupier to make submissions on the proposal within a period specified in the notice.
- Carry out any other consultation the local government considers appropriate.
- Following any consultation and consideration of the submissions made on the proposal, resolve that the place be entered in the Heritage List with or without modification, or that the place be removed from the Heritage List.

4.2.6 Review of Public Submissions

- Reviewing all public submissions received at the close of advertising and making comments and recommendations to the City.
- The City will prepare a Schedule of Submissions for review beforehand so comments and recommendations can be provided as required.
- If there are any consequent changes to the draft LHS and Heritage List made, these must be provided to the City as tracked changes.

4.2.7 Council Adoption

- Undertake amendments following further consideration by Council Officers.
- The City's Heritage Reference Group meeting (if required) with Stephen Carrick Architects to discuss final recommendations on the draft LHS and Heritage List.
- Council Adopts the LHS and Heritage List.

4.3 Previous Reviews

4.3.1 2018 LHS Review

The City of Rockingham commissioned Hocking Heritage + Architecture to update and review the Municipal Heritage Inventory in 2018. The previous reviews occurred in 1995, 1998, 2008 and 2012.



Image 13: State Listed Place, Hymus House

Image Source: 'State Listed Place, Hymus House', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

5

METHODOLOGY



Image 14: Historic Photograph, Trocadero Arcade
Source: 'Trocadero, 1952,' State Library of Western Australia

5

METHODOLOGY

5 Methodology

Chapter 5 details the works completed by the Heritage Consultant in preparation of the LHS. This chapter gives information on the specific methodology and details of strategy based on the guidance of key policy documents.

5.0 Place Record Forms

5.0.1 Place Record Forms

The overall aims are to review and update the 2018 Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) place record forms to incorporate any new historical information and review the physical evidence. Whilst reviewing the existing forms we aimed to ensure the clarity and readability of the forms are to a high standard.

5.0.2 Overview of Updates on the Place Record Forms

The predominant updates included:

- Additional photography to capture the conditions in 2024.
- Additional historical images to supplement the historical information.
- Additional physical description to capture the context of the place in 2024.
- Updated and accurate GPS coordinates.
- Additional Polygon ID information from landgate to capture the cadastral information of the place.
- Mapping to accurately locate elements across large areas.
- Addition of historical mapping to accurately locate historical elements no longer extant.
- Additional research to identify and locate historical photographs (if in existence) for each place.
- Incorporation of development applications, demolition and additional documentation (Heritage Impact statements, archival records and publications) produced since 2017.

5.0.3 Structure and Method of the Place Record Forms

The place record forms are structured after the 'Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys' and contain the following information.

Table 8: Contents and description of data in place record forms

Criteria	Description
Name	Current name as per the 2018 MHI
Place No.	2025 place number
Main photograph	Updated photograph at the date of inspection
Other Names	Other known names (if applicable)
Street Address	The street address with formatting is similar for each place file. No additional dashes or punctuation is utilised i.e. '30 Bay View Street' and listed without Suburb.
Locality	Suburb
Landgate PIN	Polygonal Identification Number as derived from Landgate: https://map-viewer-plus.app.landgate.wa.gov.au/index.html
Land Information	Lot number(s), Diagram/Plan/Reserve number(s) and Volume/Folio number(s)
GPS	GPS coordinates as per Google Earth, 2025
DPLH inHerit Database	Number as listed on the inHerit Database
Initial Adoption on Inventory or Survey (as per inHerit)	Date the Place was initially adopted on a MHI/LHS as found on inHerit as 'statutory heritage listings' under the Field 'Date' as found on: https://inherit.dplh.wa.gov.au/Public/
Other Listings	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage InHerit database number, previous MHIs, and other listings if available.
Place Type	Type of place in accordance with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage InHerit database.
Original Use	Original use of a place if known
Current Use	Current use of a place if in use
Construction Date	Record for when building was built (if a built form)
Wall and Roof	Predominant observable material used for wall and roof construction of a place (if applicable)
Architectural Style	Observable style weighed against a place's construction date using 'A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture', 1989 ²⁰ Where a particular style is not apparent, the architectural period is nominated.
Physical Description	Brief physical description based on observable evidence, often from the public domain. An additional Internal and external description is supplied on Place Record Forms where Internal Inspections were conducted

²⁰ Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert, Reynolds, Peter. 1989. A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present. Angus & Robertson.

Criteria	Description
Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor
Integrity	Explains the extent to which the fabric is in its original state. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low.
Authenticity	Explains the extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use. Graded on a scale of High, Moderate or Low.
Date of Survey	Date of inspection for the exterior condition of a place which the information is based. A date is also included for Internal Inspections, if conducted
Historical Information	Brief description on the history of the place including changes to the fabric if available
Historic Themes	'A Thematic History of Western Australia, The Heritage Council, 2022' have been used as a basis to develop the list of themes
Associations	Association with an important person, group of people or organisation important in shaping the locality
Sources	Sources that contributed to the historical information
Statement of Significance	A brief statement of the aesthetic, historic, research, and social value, rarity and representativeness of a place, where applicable
Management Category	The Management Category associated with the Level of Significance assigned to the place
Level of Significance	Graded on a scale of Exceptional, Considerable, Some, or Little significance
Additional Photographs	Additional current photographs
Historical Photographs	Includes older photographs from the 2018 MHI and other sources if available.

5.1 Thematic

The 2025 LHS involved an update and review to the Historical Information to capture additional information developed by the Heritage Councils '*A Thematic History of Western Australia, 2022, Clare Menck*'.

An experienced Historian was appointed to fill the gaps and review and update the current thematic and historical information for the Local Heritage Survey under the guidance of the heritage consultant team at Stephen Carrick Architects.

The key areas identified were as follows:

- Addition of new sections to adequately capture more recent historical periods 1970s - present.
- Review of information and oral stories of the recent period of 1994 - present.
- Creation of snapshots to add additional information on significant persons and themes.
- Additional historical photographs were added to engage the reader and create a more visually compelling product.
- Strengthen the themes of women in Rockingham and other stories.
- Additional information on the geological time and time before settlement, to recognise Aboriginal persons and strengthen this narrative to reflect the Rockingham Reconciliation Action Plan. This also exemplifies the importance of the geological formations at Lake Richmond.

5.2 2025 LHS Findings

5.2.1 Places Included On The Local Heritage Survey

The following places are recommended for inclusion on the Local Heritage Survey for their cultural heritage values. Refer to [Chapter 9](#) Place Record Forms for details of each place.

As a result of the preparation of the 2025 LHS, there have been some recommendations for additional places. A summary of these places are as follows

101 Places assessed consisting of:

- 5 New Places nominated from the Heritage Reference Group and public consultation. Of which, two were not included in the Local Heritage Survey.
- 95 Places recommended for inclusion from the existing 2018 MHI.
- 1 Place from the previous MHI was split into two places: Rockingham Oval and Rockingham War Memorial.
- 2 were not recommended for inclusion because of a lack of demonstrated heritage value: Lark Hill Homestead and Rockingham Fishing Company.
- 1 Place no longer has extant features, but included as a site with limited features (The Turtle Factory).

5.2.2 Management Category 3 Places Recommended for the Heritage List

- Group Settler's Home
- Residence, 3 Chalwell Street
- Rockingham Oval
- Rockingham Hotel, Trees and Walls
- Rockingham War Memorial
- Reverend Purdy's House
- Residence, 72A Penguin Road
- Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road
- Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road
- Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road
- St Georges Anglican Church
- Residence, 21 Waimea Road
- Aloha and Oahu
- Residence, 5 Martell Street
- Masonic Hall
- Mersey Point
- Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive

5.2.3 Places Recommended For Removal From The Heritage List

Stephen Carrick Architects recommended the following places be removed from the 2018 Heritage List:

- East Rockingham Limestone Quarry (features no longer evident)
- 3 No. Garden Island places (as outside of jurisdiction)
- Turtle Factory (error)
- Rockingham Oval and Memorial (whilst recommended for removal two separate places; being Rockingham Oval and Rockingham War Memorial are recommended for inclusion on the Heritage List)
- Rockingham Fire Station (demolished)
- Rockingham Hotel (demolished)
- Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive (demolished)
- 2 No. Penguin Island Places (as outside of jurisdiction)
- Baldivis Reserve (Crown Reserves with alternative approval processes)

The reasons for exclusion are the Turtle factory is a site, defined and a Management Category 4. Management Category 4 Places are excluded from the Heritage List. Penguin Island places and Garden Island Places are extremely significant, but are not in the jurisdiction of the City. Demolished places becomes sites, and have been places as Category 4 Places. The Limestone Quarry could not be confirmed in the 2025 LHS across multiple site visits. The quarry has now been concealed with landscape. It is unclear if any remains are still extant.

5.2.5 Places added to the Heritage List

- 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)
- Rockingham War Memorial
- Rockingham Oval

5.3 Limitations

There were a number of limitations in creating the Local Heritage Survey as follows:

- Garden Island as a restricted place due to being an active Military Base.
- Places on Garden Island were not documented or known.
- Some former sites were difficult to locate due to incorrect GPS, descriptions and changing development at the sites.
- Lack of physical access to sites due to location (i.e. underwater in the case of shipwrecks).
- Overgrown sites can mean vegetation obscures the built form. This is a limitation in the case of private dwellings, where access is not granted.
- There is no requirement to grant access to inspect properties that are difficult to see from the public domain.

5.4 Opportunities for Future Research

There are several opportunities for more research, especially within the historic themes and the potential future places for the Heritage List.

5.4.1 Research into Historic Themes

Within the historic themes specified it would benefit the story and document to have some descriptions of these themes in terms of the locality, especially the more prominent themes:

- Economy: Rural Occupations
- Cultural Life: Domestic Life
- Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport
- Economy: Workers and Working
- Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities
- Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
- People/ Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators
- Social Services: Education
- Peopling WA: Colonisation
- Peopling WA: Demographic Development

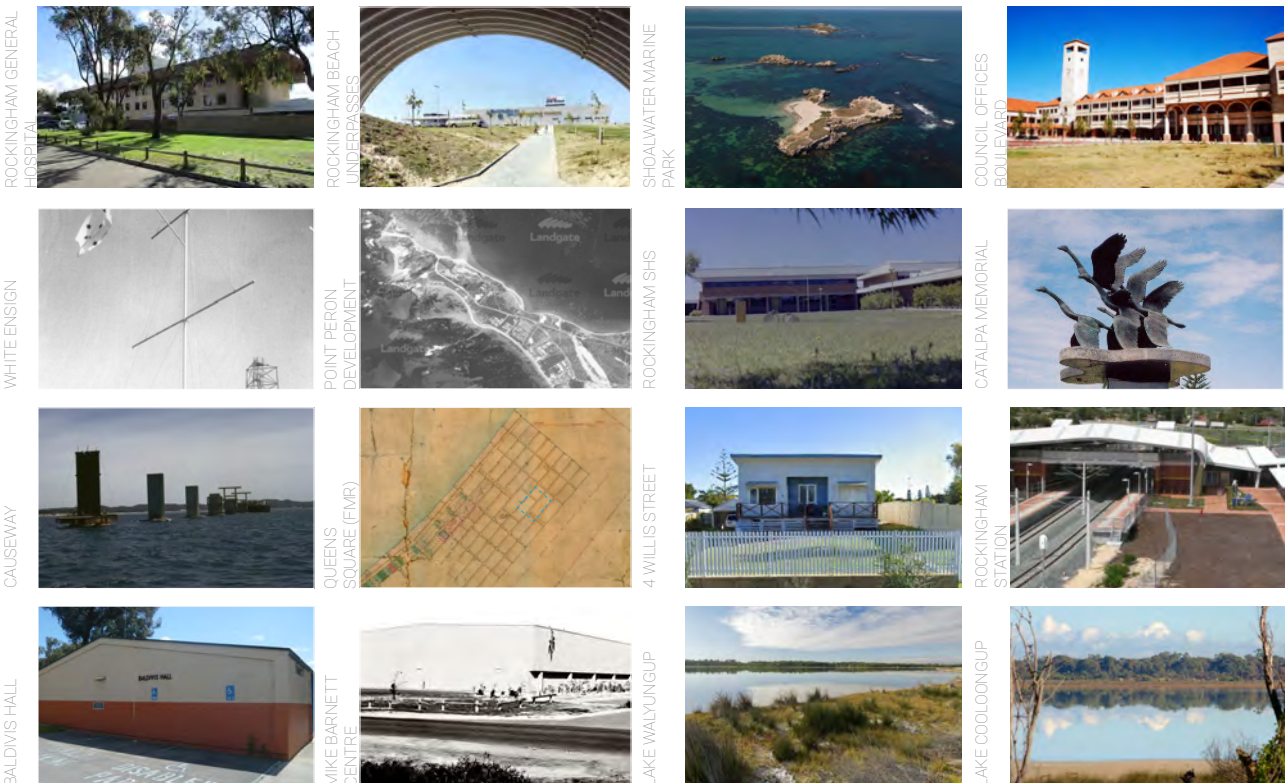
There is also an opportunity to consider potential places based on minor themes, to examine the stories that are lesser told such as the following:

- People/ Integrated Stories: Aboriginal People
- Economy: Manufacturing, Secondary Industry and Commerce
- International Links
- People/ Integrated Stories: Women
- People/ Integrated Stories: Women
- Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services

5.4.2 Research into Potential Places

Over the course of the research associated with the LHS 2025, several potential sites emerged for consideration in future:

- Rockingham General Hospital
- Rockingham Beach Underpasses
- Shoalwater Marine Park
- Rockingham Council Offices
- White Ensign
- Point Peron Developments
- Rockingham Senior High School
- Catalpa Memorial
- Garden Island Causeway
- 1875 Townsite and remnant features, such as queens Square
- 4 Willis Street
- Rockingham Station
- Baldivis Hall
- Mike Barnett Centre
- Lake Walyungup and Lake Cooloongup
- Monocrete Dwelling Lot 143 (No.32) Fourth Avenue, Shoalwater
- Monocrete Dwelling Lot 18 Carlisle Street, Safety Bay (See The Rockingham Museum for more info)



6

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW



Image 15: Camping Ground near Christmas, Rockingham

Source: I031863PD: Camping ground (left), late 1920s', State Library of Western Australia, 1920.

6

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

6 Historical Overview

6.0 Historical Overview

6.0.1 Origins of the Historical Overview

This historical overview contains information sourced from the 2018 Municipal Heritage Inventory overview along with additional information derived from research. This 2025 update and review includes new information or updates to the original, as well as an update from 2017- 2025. There was also an additional scope to update the more recent histories (1960-2000s) to reflect additional information discovered on key places. This additional information contextualizes the inclusion of additional places into the heritage list.

6.0.2 Eras within the Historical Overview

The historical and thematic chapters have been reviewed and updated. Additional historical research was undertaken by Historian Eddie Marcus to contextualize this information for the Rockingham local context, providing additional research where required. The overview now includes the following chapters:

1. Aboriginal Histories
2. Prehistory and before settlement
3. Early Settlement
4. Late Settlement
5. Gold Boom
6. Inter-War
7. Post-War
8. Contemporary
9. Recent Histories

6.0.3 Key areas Identified for review

The previous MHI presents Aboriginal history as separate from colonial history. While it is important to recognise this history, it is also valuable to consider that the Indigenous history was occurring in tandem to histories of settlement, and also significantly predate British settlement by over 40,000 years, as demonstrated in archaeological evidence. Whilst we recognise Aboriginal places as significant, these places are captured within the Aboriginal Heritage Register. The period that predates settlement also describes significant geological formations significant to the Rockingham area.

6.1 Timeline Summary

6.1.1 Timelines Overview

In order to depict the history of Rockingham, a series of timelines have been created as follows:

- An overview of Rockingham's histories, reflective of the chapters developed;
- A more detailed visual timeline of the chapters and;
- A schedule of dates.

6.1.2 Condensed timeline

Table 9: Timeline of Defined Historical Sections for the 2025 LHS

50,000 BCE-2025							
Indigenous Aboriginal Histories							
400 M BCE-1803	1803-1848	1849-1886	1887-1914	1915-1949	1950-1971	1972-1994	1995-2025
Prehistory and Before Settlement	Early Settler	Late Settler	Gold Boom	Inter-War	Post-War and Modern	Contemporary	Recent History

6.2 Pictorial Timelines

6.2.1 Pictorial Timeline: Pre-history and Before Settlement

Pre history and Before Settlement (400 Million BCE-1803)

600 Million BCE

570 Million years BCE



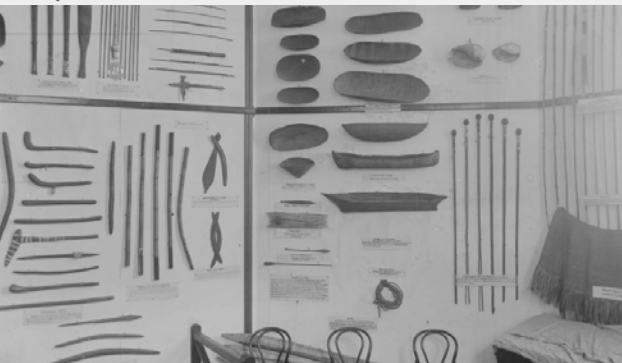
Monocellular and multicellular organisms emerged, along with complex ecosystems. The thrombolites at Lake Richmond, Lake Coo loongup and Lake Walyungup.

400 Million BP



Gondwana split to form the continent of Australia.

50,000 BP



First archaeological evidence proves the existence of Aboriginal people in WA as early as 50,000BP.

5000 BP



Creation of the geology and topography of settler- era Rockingham.

1803

Image 16-19: Gondwana, thrombolities, archaeological finds and geological map

Sources: Various

6.2.2 Pictorial Timeline: Early Settler Early Settler (1803-1849)

1803

1803



Captain James Stirling undertook a voyage to the Swan River area in March 1827.

1803: The French scientific expedition led by Baudin landed on Garden Island.

1827: Captain James Stirling undertook a voyage to the Swan River area.

1829: Establishment of the Swan River Colony, anchored in Cockburn Sound.

1834: Sulfur Town Settlement ceased in 1834.

1829



Drafting of the Cockburn - Rockingham District.

1829: Numerous Nyoongar deaths occurred as a result of conflict, lack of access to food sources and diseases to which Nyoongar people had no natural immunity.

1830: Twelve families from 'The Rockingham' travelled to the future Rockingham area at the direction of Peel.

1832: The early settler Robert Menli Lyon with Indigenous elder Yagan compiled a list of Aboriginal groups in contact with settlers.

1835



Peel became interested in Safety bay, before settling on Mangles bay.

1835: Peel became interested in Safety Bay, before settling on Mangles Bay.

1840: Settlers found paid employment on the Serpentine Farm, east of Lake Walyunup. Aboriginal labor utilised in the fishing and construction industry.

1847: Further surveys were conducted with one acre lots being open for selection.

1848

Image 20-22: Swan River Voyage, Settlement of Cockburn Region and survey of Mangles Bay.

Source: Various

6.2.3 Pictorial Timeline: Late Colonial Late Colonial (1849-1889)

1849

1849: The government establishes a penal colony, with the first convicts to arrive.

1850



Early Rockingham district settlers established properties in east Rockingham.

1850: Early Rockingham district settlers established properties.

1855: Herbert's Bush Inn erected by James Herbert under a free license. The start in the establishment of Rockingham Town.

1857: Herberts Bush Inn licensed as Rockingham Arms Hotel.

1872



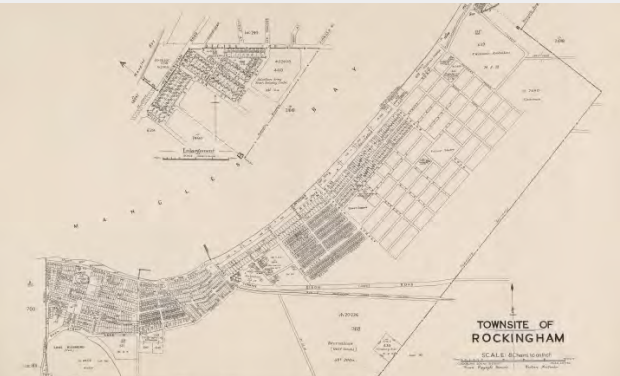
A new and longer deep sea and tramway allowed for Rockingham's timber port.

1872: A new and longer deep sea and tramway approved in Rockingham.

1873: Selection of land in Rockingham townsite resurveyed by John Forrest.

1876: The escape of the Fenian prisoners from Rockingham Port.

1886



Development of the Town of Rockingham.

1886: Development of the Town of Rockingham.

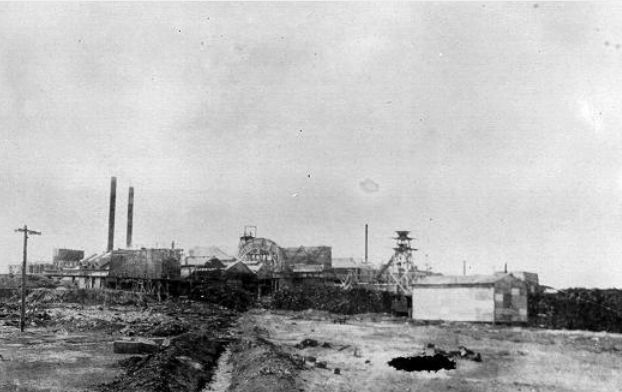
1886

Image 23-25: East Rockingham district, Rockingham Timber Port, Townsite of Rockingham

Source: Various

6.2.4 Pictorial Timeline: Gold Boom Gold Boom (1886-1914)

1890



Discovery of gold and booming economy of WA.

1897



Rockingham Beach School was established along with the Rockingham Roads Board District and agricultural hall.

1887

1888: Port Hotel constructed.

1890: Economy of Western Australia was booming, with the discovery of the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie goldfields.

1893: The opening of a railway line from Bunbury to Perth and hence, to Fremantle in 1893, had a significant impact on the timber exports from Rockingham.

1897: Rockingham Beach School was established along with the Rockingham Roads Board District and agricultural hall.

1897: Deep Harbour port at Fremantle places the viability of Rockingham Port in question.

1897: Sale of land on Garden Island.

1898: Third and longest timber Jetty was constructed.

1900: Populations of Aboriginal people increased substantially from early settler times.

1914: Able-bodied men were enlisted into war.

1914

Image 26-27: Kalgoorlie gold mine, Rockingham Roads Board

Source: Various

6.2.5 Pictorial Timeline: Inter War Inter War (1915-1949)

1915

1915: Careening Bay on Garden Island is used to serve as an intern for the citizens of 'enemy nations'.

1920: Impact of Motor Transport on the Development of Rockingham, enabling day-trippers from the city.

1922: The Group Settlement Scheme encouraged migrants from the war to settle in Rockingham. The Group Settlers arrived in 1923.

1930: National economic depression halted the development of Rockingham.

1920



Impact of Motor Transport on the Development of Rockingham, enabling day-trippers from the city.

1935-1940



Safety Bay's population grew, with many residences and commercial premises built.

1939-1947



Parts of the Rockingham district were utilised for military purposes.

1949

1935-1940: Safety Bay's population grew, with many residences and commercial premises built.

1935: The building of Rockingham Beach School. Other services for children and social services groups (Red Cross and the CWA) were established.

1939: Garden Island is resumed for war purposes. Layperson no longer reside on Garden Island. Opened again in for tender in 1946.

1945: Careening Bay served as the base for one of the Australian Navy's Reserve Fleet Detachments.

1939-1947: Parts of the Rockingham district were utilised for military purposes.

1947: Clubs and associations grew such as business, sporting, religious, youth and community organisations established in the district. During this period, recreation camps were also developed at Point Peron.

6.2.6 Pictorial Timeline: Post-War and Modern Post-War and Modern (1950-1971)

1950



Rockingham area as a holiday destination.

1950

1950: Rockingham area continued to develop as a popular holiday destination, particularly for Perth families.

1954-1961



Kwinana Industrial complex influences the planning of the town of Rockingham.

1954: The Rockingham Road Board transferred 44 square miles of the northern section of its territory to form the new Kwinana Road District (from 1954), with the Refinery as its nucleus.

1955: Plan for the Metropolitan Region by Gordon Stephenson and J. A. Hepburn (Perth and surrounds).

1961: The Shire of Rockingham was established.

1969



Garden Island naval facility was announced by the Australian Government.

1963: The Metropolitan Region Scheme was adopted with corridors of development radiating out from central Perth to the northwest, the east, the southeast, and south-west (Rockingham).

1969: The Government announced the intention to begin the development of a naval facility on Garden Island. Causeway constructed 1971.

1970: In addition, to the north of the proposed housing project, an extensive shopping and business centre was to be built in Rockingham Park.

1971

Image 31-33: Rockingham Caravan Park, Construction in Kwinana and the building of the Causeway

Source: Various

6.2.7 Pictorial Timeline: Contemporary Contemporary (1972-1994)

1972

1972: Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 drafted.

1978: Rockingham Sub-Regional Centre Study was published to allow for a detailed developmental masterplan.

1983: Mike Barnett Sports Complex is a seven-court multi-purpose community facility situated on Dixon Road.

1984: Aboriginal Nyoongar population grew.

1988: Rockingham declared a City.

1990s: A recession hits Australia.

1990s: Iron ore price precipitates a boom in WA and an increase in development in Rockingham.

1992: Shoalwater Islands Marine Park was established.

1994: Rockingham administration moves to Civic Boulevard.

1988



Rockingham declared a City.

1992



Shoalwater Islands Marine Park was established.

1994

Image 34-35: Declaration of Rockingham City, Shoalwater Islands Marine Park.

Source: 'Rockingham Foreshore Development, City of Rockingham, 2012; Shoalwater Islands Marine Park, accessed 2024. <<https://visitrockingham.com.au/attractions/shoalwater-islands-marine-park-2/>>; City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey, 2025

6.2.8 Pictorial Timeline: Recent Recent (1994-present)

1995

1997: City of Rockingham created Rockingham Lakes Regional Park.

2007



Rockingham Station Opens.

2005: A memorial was unveiled at Palm Beach, Rockingham, to commemorate the Catalpa rescue, the famous escape of six Irish Fenian convicts.

2007: Southern Suburbs Railway (Mandurah line) was altered to operate via a more direct route from Perth via the median strip of the Kwinana Freeway

2014: Rockingham writes the first Reconciliation Action Plan.

2015-2019



Rockingham Beach Foreshore Development.

2015: Baldivis was the fastest growing suburb in Australia.

2016: City of Rockingham developed a Masterplan for the redevelopment of the Rockingham Beach Foreshore. The development was complete in 2019.

2023



Penguin Island Penguin population sparks public campaign.

2021: First female City Mayor was elected in Rockingham.

2023: Penguin Island penguin population dwindles under motor traffic and climate change. Rockingham residents formed a campaign to push for State Government funding towards an action plan to restore penguin numbers.

2025

Image 36-38: Rockingham Station, Rockingham Beach Foreshore Development and Penguin Island protests

Source: Various

6.3 Timeline Table

6.3.1 1800s Timeline

Table 10: Timeline by Date of key historical moments within the Rockingham LHS.

400 Million years Before Common Era	
570 M BP	The Thrombolites at Lake Richmond formed.
~400M BCE	Rockingham geology formed as part of the splitting of Gondwana.
50,000 BP	First archaeological evidence of Aboriginal people in WA.
5000 BP	The creation of the geology and topography of settlers Rockingham.
1800s	
1803	The French scientific expedition led by Baudin landed on Garden Island.
1827	Captain James Stirling undertook a voyage to the Swan River area in March 1827.
1829	Captain Charles Fremantle establishes the Swan River Colony anchored in Cockburn Sound.
1834	Sulfur Town Settlement ceased in 1834.
c.1829	Peel Settled the Cockburn- Rockingham District.
1830	Twelve families from 'The Rockingham' ship travelled to the future Rockingham town area at the direction of Peel. Peel later gained a grant of 250,000 acres.
1835	Peel became interested in Safety Bay, before settling on Mangles Bay.
1847	Further surveys were conducted with one acre lots being open for selection.
1840	Settlers found paid employment on the Serpentine Farm, east of Lake Walyungup, where the Vasse Road crossed the Serpentine River.
1849	Convicts Arrive government establishes penal colony for capital and labor.
1850	Early Rockingham district settlers established properties in East Rockingham.
1857	Rockingham Arms Hotel created by James Herbert.
1872	A new and longer deep sea and tramway allowed for the development of Rockingham as a timber port.
1873	A selection of land in Rockingham townsite resurveyed by John Forrest.
1876	The escape of the Fenian prisoners from Rockingham Port.
1886	Development of the Town of Rockingham with Churchill Parks and the railway instated.
1888	Port Hotel constructed by James Bell Junior.
1890	Economy of Western Australia was booming, with the discovery of the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie Goldfields.
1893	The opening of a railway line from Bunbury to Perth and hence, to Fremantle in 1893, had a significant impact on the timber exports from Rockingham.
1893-1898	Development of Fremantle port, Rockingham port operations cease.

6.3.2 1900s Timeline

1897	Rockingham Beach School was established along with the Rockingham Roads Board District and agricultural hall. Deep harbour port at Fremantle places the viability of Rockingham port in question.
1898	Third and longest timber Jetty at Rockingham beach was constructed.
1900s	
1914	Able-bodied men were enlisted into war.
1915	Careening Bay on Garden used to serve as an intern for the citizens of 'enemy nations'.
1920	Impact of Motor Transport on the Development of Rockingham. rapid increase in motor transport placed Rockingham within easy reach of 'day trippers' from the City, including the Rockingham Hotel.
1922	Group Settlement Scheme encouraged migrants from war to settle in Rockingham.
1930	Depression halted the development of Rockingham.
1935	Building of Rockingham Beach school. Other services for children and social services groups (red cross and the CWA) were established. Rockingham Boards office erected on Kent Street.
1935-1940	Safety Bay's population grew, with many residences and commercial premises built.
1939-1947	Parts of the Rockingham district were utilised for military purposes.
1945	Careening Bay served as the base for one of the Australian Navy's Reserve Fleet Detachments.
1947	Clubs and associations grew such as business, sporting, religious, youth and community organisations established in the district. During this period, recreation camps were also developed at Point Peron.
1950	Rockingham area continued to develop as a popular holiday destination, particularly for Perth families.
1954	The Rockingham Road Board transferred 44 square miles of the northern section of its territory to form Kwinana, with the Refinery as its nucleus.
1954-1961	Kwinana Industrial complex and housing the workforce and planning of the town Rockingham.
1961	The State Housing Commission was to build sufficient houses to accommodate the workers employed in the area. Kwinana Road District became a shire with seven elected councilors.
1969	Garden Island naval facility was announced by the Australian Government.
1970	In addition, to the north of the proposed housing project, an extensive shopping and business centre was to be built in Rockingham Park.
1971	Building of Rockingham Park Shopping Centre.
1972	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 was drafted.
1978	Rockingham Sub-Regional Centre Study was published to allow for a detailed developmental master plan.
1983	Mike Barnett Sports Complex is a seven-court multi-purpose community facility situated on Dixon Road.

6.3.3 2000s Timeline

1988	Rockingham declared a City.
1990s	Iron ore price precipitates a boom in WA and an increase in development in Rockingham.
1992	Shoalwater Islands Marine Park was established.
1994	Rockingham administration moves to civic boulevard.
1997	City of Rockingham created a Regional Park which was established to protect open space of regional significance for conservation and recreation, titled Rockingham Lakes Regional Park.
2000s	
2005	A memorial was unveiled at Palm Beach, Rockingham, to commemorate the Catalpa rescue, the famous escape of six Irish Fenian convicts from Fremantle Prison on 17–18 April 1876.
2007	Southern Suburbs Railway (Mandurah line) was altered to operate via a more direct route from Perth via the median strip of the Kwinana Freeway.
2014	Rockingham writes the first Reconciliation Action Plan.
2015	Baldivis was the fastest growing suburb in Australia.
2015	City of Rockingham developed a Master-plan for the redevelopment of the Rockingham Beach Foreshore. The development was complete in 2019.
2021	First female city mayor was elected in Rockingham.
2023	Penguin Island penguin population dwindles under introduced rates, Pelicans, overcrowding of tourists and climate change. Rockingham residents formed a campaign to push for State Government funding towards an action plan to restore penguin numbers.



Image 39: Rockingham Shire Offices, 1971.

Source: Rockingham Shire Offices, State Library of Western Australia, image number 160031PD, 1971.

7

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Image 40: Kwinana Grain Terminal Construction

Source: 'Kwinana Grain Jetty under construction, 28 July 1975', SLWA, Image Number 361571PD, 1975

15

P389



7

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

7 Thematic Framework

7.0 What is a Thematic History?

7.0.1 Thematic History Definition

A thematic history is a series of historical themes characterising the Rockingham region. In '*A Thematic History of Western Australia, Clare Menck*' this is further defined as:

*'A thematic history identifies and explains the primary factors, processes and events that have shaped a particular location or maps out the development of an agency, construction program, practice, or other historical scheme/phase. It outlines the historical development of its subject, illustrating the factors that have defined its distinctive character over time within a thematic framework.'*¹

7.1 Thematic History Methodology

7.1.1 Methodology Overview

This thematic history provides a context for reviewing the City's Municipal Heritage Inventory ; and forging the 2025 Local Heritage Survey. This framework is essential to understanding the cultural heritage significance of places within the City of Rockingham and ensuring the Local Heritage Survey is representative of the region. This section, therefore, looks specifically at the establishment and growth of the City of Rockingham and its suburbs, dating from prehistory to present day (2025). Its purpose is not to provide the area's detailed social or local history, as these can be found elsewhere. Instead, it is to prepare a broad overview of the evolution of the City to identify turning points in its history, main periods of its development, and key stories, themes and influential factors that have all shaped the City of Rockingham's distinctive character.

1

A Thematic History of Western Australia, Prepared for the Heritage Council of WA, Clare Menck, 2022 pp. iv

The historical material in this section has been compiled primarily from the earlier Municipal Heritage Inventory prepared by Hocking Heritage + Architecture in 2018.² This history was then compared to 'A Thematic History of Western Australia, Clare Menck'.³ A complete list of the references used to compile the earlier thematic history has been included in the bibliography. Additional references have been included where appropriate.

This history has periods corresponding to essential developments in the district, as outlined below. The Indigenous history of the City of Rockingham is referenced throughout the historical overview, although it is necessary to acknowledge that Indigenous sites are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972.⁴

7.1.2 Thematic Categories

Prehistory Prior to 50,000 BCE
 Aboriginal Histories: 50,000 BCE to Present
 Early Colonial Period: 1829-1848
 Late Colonial Period: 1849-1886
 Gold Boom: 1887-1914
 Inter-War: 1915-1949
 Post-War: 1950-1971
 Contemporary: 1972-1994
 Recent History: 1995-2025

² City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory Review, Hocking Heritage + Architecture, 2018.
³ A Thematic History of Western Australia, Prepared for the Heritage Council of WA, Clare Menck, 2022
⁴ Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972), State Law Publisher, <https://www.slp.wa.gov.au>



Image 41: Lucy Saw House

Source: 'Lucy Saw House', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

7.2 Historical Themes

7.2.1 Introduction to Historical Themes

The Heritage Council of Western Australia's 'Heritage Themes' have been used as a basis to develop the following list of themes relevant to the City of Rockingham. Each place assessed in this LHS has been allocated the most relevant theme from this list.

7.2.2 Most and Least Common Themes in the 2018 MHI

There are a number of themes that were greatly present within the document which were mapped to give an indication of the most prevalent themes and the themes which were less represented within the place files.

According to this study the themes are as follows:

Themes Mentioned in over 15 Place Record Forms (MHI 2018)

Democratic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements

Democratic Settlement and Mobility: Land allocations and subdivision

Social & Civic Activities: Sport, recreation & entertainment

Occupations: Hospitality & tourism

Themes Mentioned in under 2 Place Record Forms (MHI 2018)

The under represented themes were: Workers, Government and Politics, Health, Environmental Awareness, Aboriginal People, Innovators and Women. To combat these shortcomings additional research was added in terms of women in Rockingham, Environmental Awareness and significant portions of text was added in terms of Aboriginal people to the 2025 LHS. Additional research is also suggested in 'Future Research', [Chapter 5](#).



Image 42: Kwinana Grain Terminal Jetty

Source: 'Kwinana Grain Terminal Jetty', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

7.3 Themes for the 2025 LHS

The themes used within the previous MHI were then brought into alignment with the current State themes as presented in 'A Thematic History of Western Australia, Clare Menck, 2022'. There were some alterations to highlight the stronger themes present within Rockingham, such as the strong function as a dairy is given a subclass i.e. Economy: Rural Occupations (dairying). The following table expands upon the themes and sub-themes.

Table 11: Themes and Sub-themes

Themes	Sub-themes
Environment	-
Peopling WA	Colonization
	Demographic Development
Economy	Rural Occupations
	Natural Resources
	Mining and Mineral Resources
	Manufacturing, Secondary Industry and Commerce
	Workers and Working
Infrastructure	Development of Settlements and Services
	Transport and Communications
Social Services	General Social Services and Health
	Education
Governing	Government, Politics and Government Policy
	Law, Order and Defence
Cultural Life	Religion
	Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities
	Recreation-Sport
	Domestic Life
International Links	-
People/ Integrated Stories	Aboriginal People
	Women
	Non- British migrants
	Local heroes and Innovators
	Famous and Infamous

These Historic Themes are mapped across the Historical Thematic, which depicts the historical stories and threads within specific eras.

PRE- HISTORY

Prior to 50,000BCE

Image 43: Scar Tree

Source: Scar Tree, SCA with Trevor Walley, 2024

City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey, 2025

7.4 Pre-History and Early Civilisations (Prior to 50,000 BCE - 1803)

7.4.1 Geography

The City of Rockingham is located in Perth's outer southern suburbs, about 40 kilometres south-west of the Perth CBD. The City of Kwinana bounds the City of Rockingham in the north, the Serpentine-Jarrahdale Shire in the east, the Shire of Murray and the City of Mandurah in the south, and the Indian Ocean in the west. The City of Rockingham is topographically flat. It has sandy soils, coastal vegetation, and two chains of lakes and swamps running parallel to the coast, part of the Beeliar Wetlands. The Western Chain lies about two kilometres inland from the beach and includes Cooloongup and Walyungup Lakes and the Anstey Swamp in Karnup. The Eastern Chain is about five kilometres further inland and includes Karnup Pool and Folly Pool in Baldivis. Also within the City of Rockingham is part of the Serpentine River, Lake Richmond, Lake Amarillo, Beenyup Pool, Paganoni Swamp, and the Tamworth Wetlands⁵.

The City acknowledges that it sits on the boundary of the Whadjuk* and Binjareb* Nyoongar peoples territories. Given the many plentiful resources in the area, particularly around the lake system, the land and water have sustained many people over thousands of years. The Rockingham municipality is entirely encompassed by the Gnaala Karla Boodja (GKB) Indigenous Land Use Agreement of the South West Native Title Settlement (registration pending), and the City looks forward to working with the Gnaala Karla Boodja Regional Corporation (GKBRC), once established. (City of Rockingham RAP)⁶.

⁵ David Cough, editor, Perth Outdoors, CALM, Perth, 1992, pp. 112-113, 174-175

⁶ City of Rockingham, Reconciliation Action Plan, 2021, pp. 4.

7.4.2 Prehistory (Geological Development Prior to 50,000 BCE)

Rocks and minerals predate human existence, displaying and preserving the early signs of life on planet Earth. Mono-cellular and multicellular organisms emerged, along with complex ecosystems which would survive through the evolution of the species homo sapiens. Notable geological formations within the Rockingham area that occurred during this period include Thrombolites which are defined by DCCEEW:

*'Thrombolites are microbial formations that have a clotted internal organisation as opposed to stromatolites that have a laminated organisation. This community occurs on relic foredune plain on Holocene sands at Lake Richmond, Rockingham. It is a complex association of photosynthetic cyanobacteria and purple sulphur bacteria, eukaryotic microalgae and true bacteria.'*⁷

⁷ DCCEEW website, Thrombolites, accessed 2024.



Image 44: Thrombolites at Lake Richmond.

Source: 'Lake Richmond's multi-million-year history can be found just beneath the surface', Abc Radio Perth, Emma Wynne, 2017 accessed, 19/06/2024 < <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-08-15/lake-richmonds-multi-million-year-history-lies-beneath/8805798> >

The thrombolites that occupy Lake Richmond are a type of microbialite community, a complex association of micro-organisms that form rock like structures in shallow waters of the lake. Microbialite communities of this nature were the dominant life forms on Earth in the period between 3,500 and 650 million years ago.⁸ The thrombolite community in Lake Richmond is believed to have formed some 4,000 years ago, when the lake became isolated from the sea as a result from the marine portion of Cockburn Sound being filled in.⁹ This period was essential to the

formation of many geological elements that are still present within current day Rockingham.

About 5000 years ago, the Western Australian landscape, including the Cockburn Sound, reached the topography and sea level seen by the early settlers'.

7.4.3 Early Civilizations (50,000BP–1829)

The existence of Aboriginal civilisations within Western Australia is widely accepted to date back 50,000 years, with some archaeologists suggesting it may extend as far back as 70,000 years.¹⁰

⁸ Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) 2017; Lake Richmond. Available at <https://exploreparks.dbca.wa.gov.au/site/lakerichmond>.

⁹ Kenneally, K.F., Dell, J., Hussey, B.J.M., and Johnson, D.P. (1987). A Survey of Lake Richmond, Western Australia. The Naturalists News. January/February.

¹⁰ Clare Menck, A Thematic History of Western Australia, 2018, pp



Image 45: Historical Watercolor depicting Aboriginal people during European Settlement.

Source: Encampment of natives, Swan River, prior to corroboree ,watercolour Watercolour paintings depicting views of the earliest years of European settlement in Western Australia, State Library of Western Australia, 1848. <slwa_b4815239_25>

Clare Menck describes this civilization as living:

*'in response to their environment,
developing diverse and complex cultures
centred on land, kin, spirituality and
community.'*¹¹

There is evidence of contact between Aboriginal people and outside visitors as early as the 1600s. Shipwrecks within the Rockingham area tell the story of early European exploration and discovery between the 1600s-1800s. The exploration eventually prompted James Stirling's 1827 voyage and review of the Swan River, consequentially leading to British colonisation.

108.

11 *ibid.*

Aboriginal Histories

50,000BCE -
Present

Image 46: Scar Tree

Source: 'Scar Tree', SOA with Trevor Walley, 2024

City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey, 2025

7.5 Aboriginal Histories (50,000 BCE - Present)

The following is an extract from the 2018 Rockingham MHI, with some amendments to reflect the current context, since the publication of the City of Rockingham Reconciliation Action Plan.

The histories of Aboriginal people in what is now the local government area of the City of Rockingham cannot be defined as neatly and efficiently as boundaries and streets. Instead, local Aboriginal people's histories relate to social organisation, land relationships, events and experiences in the area. The Aboriginal peoples who occupied the lands in the south-west corner of Western Australia are collectively known

as the Nyoongar peoples.¹² The future City of Rockingham falls across the region of two dialectical groups: the Whadjuk and the Gnaala Karla Booja. Whadjuk is the name of the dialectal group from the Perth area. The major cities and towns within the Whadjuk region include Perth, Fremantle, Joondalup, Armadale, Toodyay, Wundowie, Bullsbrook and Chidlow.¹³ The Gnaala Karla Booja region encompasses the towns of Capel, Donnybrook, Balingup, Wickipin, Narrogin, Williams, Mundijong, Kwinana, Brookton, Pingelly, Wagin, Harvey, Collie, Pinjarra, Mandurah and Boddington.¹⁴

¹² There are many spellings for Noongar, including, Nyoongar, Nyoongah, Nyungah, Nyugah, Yungar and Noongah. This document uses the spelling Noongar as used by the South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council.

¹³ South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council, 'Whadjuk', Kaartdijin Noongar – Noogar Knowledge website, accessed March 2017.

¹⁴ South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council, 'Gnaala Karla Booja', Kaartdijin Noongar – Noogar Knowledge website, accessed March 2017.



Image 47: Geological Sketch Map of Australia

Source: 'Geological Sketch Map of Australia', State Library of Western Australia, 1910, 090638PD

7.5.1 Nyoongar Groups

Some basic knowledge of Nyoongar groups occupying the land south of the Swan River can be derived from the investigations of early European settlers, for no historical records made by Aboriginal people survive. In 1832, the early settler Robert Menli Lyon, with the help of Yagan, then a prisoner on Carnac Island, compiled a list of Aboriginal groups in contact with the Swan River settlement. This information was published in the Perth Gazette in 1833.¹⁵ A rough plan for the groups around the Swan River and in the future City of Rockingham is shown in Image 48.

According to the account of Lyon, the Swan River Nyoongars described the coastal region south of Perth in geological divisions. 'Booyeembara', the portion along the coast, consisted principally of limestone rock and generally supported the Xanthorea and a few species of eucalyptus such as Tuart (*E. gomphocephala*), Pricklybark (*E. totdtiana*) and Flooded Gum (*E. rudis*). Running parallel to and behind this division was 'Gandoo', a sandy terrain rich in Jarrah (*E. marginata*) and Marri (*E. calophylla*). 'Warget', the division behind and parallel to Gandoo, stretched along the foothills of the Darling Range. The soil here was comprised of clay, red loam and alluvial plains, with vegetation of Marri (*E. calophylla*), Flooded Gum (*E. rudis*) and Wandoo (*E. wandoo*).¹⁶

7.5.2 Nyoongar Cultural Practices

Nyoongar peoples, those in the future City of Rockingham, travelled in search of seasonal food resources, congregating at times for economic or social purposes. The waterways were essential to people's survival, providing fresh water, plenty of crabs, shellfish, frogs, turtles and fowl in the lakes and swamps, and bush food and animals

such as wild roots and fruits, edible gum, lizards and snakes. Bandicoots, kangaroos and possums were also found in the fringing woodlands. Along the coast, seals and penguins were trapped among the rocks, while an occasional beached whale would precipitate days of plenty.¹⁷ The lakes and wetlands of the City of Rockingham likely have had particular ethnographic significance for Aboriginal people as sources of abundant food throughout the year, along with places of ceremony and trade. Lakes Cooloongup ('place of children') and Walyungup ('place where Nyoongars talk') are also places of Dreaming significance, where the Sea Waugal laid her eggs.¹⁸

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs maintains a register of such sites in its online database, the Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS). This

- 17 Cough, *Perth Outdoors*, p. 112; Green, *Broken Spears*, p. 14.
18 Department of Conservation and Land Management, 'Rockingham Lakes Regional Park, Draft Management Plan, 2003-2013', 2003, p. 40.



Image 48: Indigenous Language Groups of the Swan and Canning Rivers as described by Yagan.

Source: 'Tribal Territories of the Swan and Canning Rivers', Yagan and Robert Lyon, 1832, published in *Perth Gazette*, 1833.

¹⁵ Perth Gazette, 20 April 1833.

¹⁶ Robert Menli Lyon, 'A Glance at the Manners and Language of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Western Australia; with a short vocabulary', in Neville Green, editor, *NOONGAR- The People: Aboriginal customs in the southwest of Australia*, Perth, 1979, p. 176.

database records Registered Sites and Other Heritage Places. Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (A.H.A.), a 'Registered Site' is defined as a place or an object which has been assessed as a site under Sections 5 and 39 of the A.H.A., and 'Other Heritage Places' are those places or objects which have been recorded but not assessed. In 2017, the database included 9 Registered sites in the City of Rockingham and 36 Other Heritage Sites¹⁹. Sites associated with Aboriginal occupation within the City of Rockingham can be assumed to be numerous, although not all have records.

7.5.3 Impacts of Settlement

Within only a few years of the Swan River Colony establishment, settlers irrevocably and harmfully impacted the lives of the Nyoongar people. Numerous deaths occurred as a result of conflict, lack of access to traditional food sources and the devastating effect of diseases to which Nyoongar people had no natural immunity. Relationships with the land were all but destroyed through the expansion of European settlement. The settlement also undermined the traditions of the Nyoongar people as Aborigines assimilated into the political economy of settler society. Later, Agricultural expansion cemented the dispossession of Aboriginal people through southern districts, with some later to gain labour on the farms.²⁰

7.5.4 Aboriginal labour

As early as 1833, Aboriginal labour was employed in the fishing industry at Mandurah. Towards the end of the second decade of settlement, the Nyoongar gained employment in various other occupations. They found work in whaling operations on the beach and boats' crew as domestic servants, farm labourers, guides to surveyors and explorers, constables and trackers, and mail carriers. By 1848, estimates put the number of Aborigines employed by the

colonists at 540. Relationships between the settlers and Indigenous people led to changes in the population; by 1900, there was a gradual increase in the Aboriginal population of the south-west of Western Australia. There was, however, strengthening union involvement which marginalised Aboriginal workers.²¹

7.5.5 Reserves

At the end of 1903, the Chief Protector of Aborigines, Henry Prinsep decided to make Welshpool Reserve a ration depot. The reserve was developed in 1899 as a small-scale agricultural settlement for local Nyoongars. Prinsep insisted that all Nyoongar people in the metropolitan area and a European caretaker should be relocated to the reserve. Over a period in the early 1900s, many Nyoongar people were coerced by government pressure onto reserves, where conditions were deplorable.

Despite protests from the residents, Nyoongars from Guildford, Perth, Helena Valley, Gingin, Northam, York, Beverley, Busselton and Pinjarra were relocated there. The area is marked on early maps as "Maamba" and was visited by Daisy Bates in 1905, who referred to it as "a refuge for the old and destitute natives of this part of the state". By 1912, when she (Daisy Bates) revisited the camp, most of its inhabitants had either died or deserted. This was a consequence of the poor conditions of the camp²².

From 1905, Government incentive, along with the Aborigines Act, allowed state control over Aboriginal activities, causing social disruption, personal trauma and cultural damage, primarily through the stolen generation²³.

As a result of the Depression in the 1920s and 1930s, fringe camps increased with Aboriginal people returning to Perth to try and find work

¹⁹ Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System, Accessed March 2017.

²⁰ Clare Menck, A Thematic History of Western Australia, 2018, pp

²¹ Clare Menck, A Thematic History of Western Australia, 2018, pp

²² Clare Menck, A Thematic History of Western Australia, 2018, pp

^{18.}

²³ Clare Menck, A Thematic History of Western Australia, 2018, pp

^{53.}

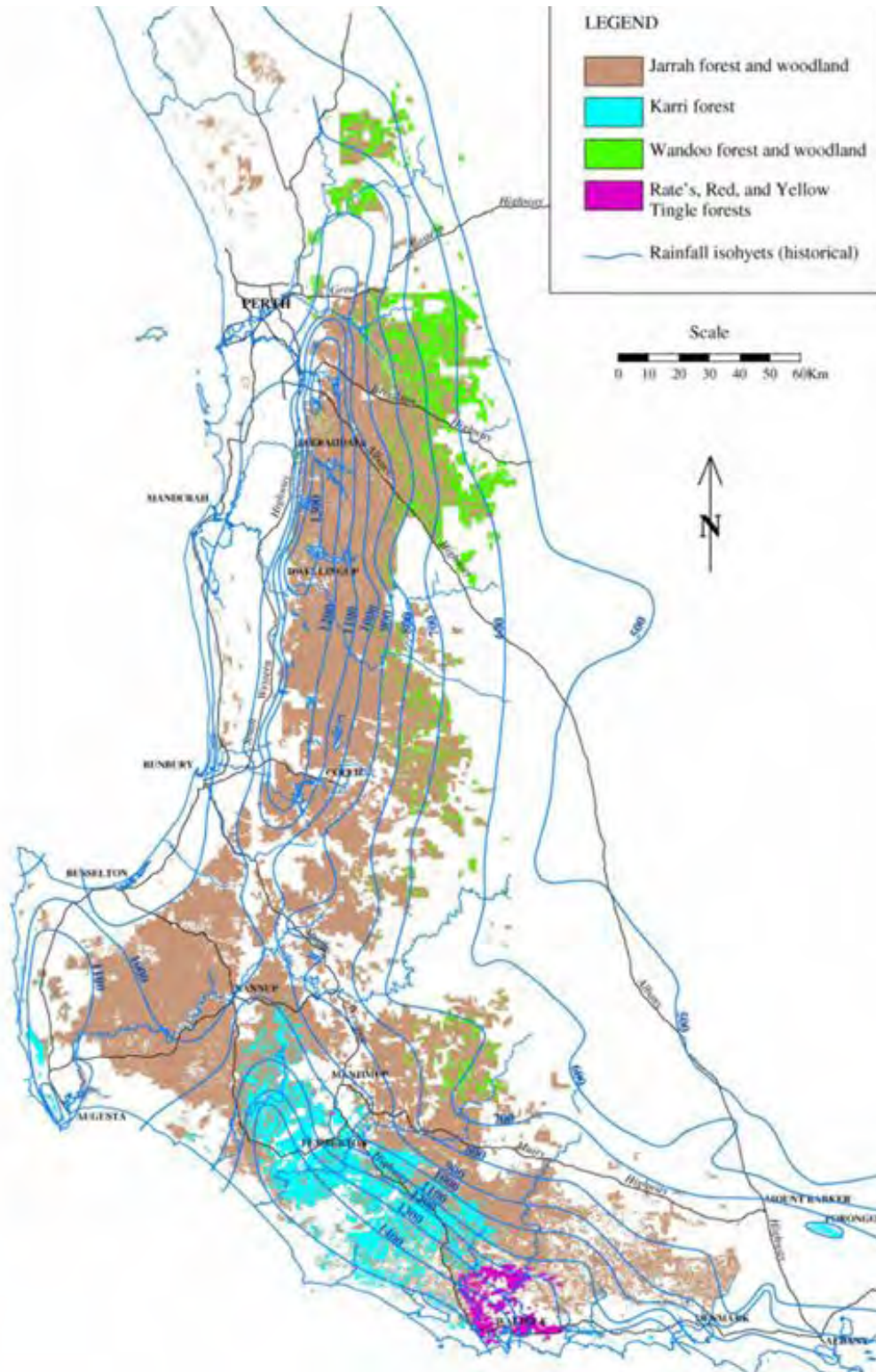


Image 49: Map showing distribution of tree species reflecting the Indigenous division of the land by plant and soil type.

Source: 'Map showing distribution of tree species reflecting the Indigenous division of the land by plant and soil type', Forest Products Commission, Commonwealth of Australia, Accessed 15.04.2024 <<https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/commit.>>

City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey, 2025

to support their families. The high visibility of these camps led to government officials' surveillance; in 1937, the Department of Native Affairs inspected these places. Consequently, the Australian Government forcefully removed Aboriginal people from Moore River and regional areas. The Nyoongar, who remained on the fringes of settlements, are believed to have been able to do so by building relationships with European settlers. They often worked for these families as servants and manual labourers whilst being 'permitted' to live on what remained of earlier camping places and food sources at the edges of rivers and swamps. By the late 20th century, the Aboriginal population of the south-west had recovered so that (in 1984) they were again one of the largest identifiable Aboriginal populations in Australia, with an estimated 12,000 men, women and children claiming Nyoongar descent.

an average annual population change of 8.14% per year over the period.²⁵

In 2021, the number of Aboriginal people within Rockingham is 3,579, with a total population of 135,678. This is a rise in population demographic in 2016 of 2.1% to 2.6%.²⁶

7.5.6 Contemporary Nyoongar People

Contemporary Nyoongar people consider the City of Rockingham to be Nyoongar land. Despite radical changes to the landscape, Nyoongar connections are kept alive by an oral tradition. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the City of Rockingham has undertaken significant steps to recognise the Nyoongar community of the past and present and build a future where all community members feel welcomed and acknowledged. The 2014-2017 Reconciliation Action Plan expresses how the City of Rockingham will work to grow understanding and respect for Nyoongar traditions and culture. The commitment to reconciliation has then been extended in a Reconciliation Action plan for 2021-2023.²⁴

2016 Census data shows that the City had a population of 125,114, with 2567 people (2.1%) identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. From 2011 to 2016, the City's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population increased by 833 people. The increase in population represents

²⁴ City of Rockingham Reconciliation Action Plan, 2024

²⁵ City of Rockingham Reconciliation Action Plan, 2024

²⁶ 2021, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Rockingham Accessed 29 April 2024 <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA57490>.

7.5.7 A Guide to Aboriginal Histories

The following is an extract from the 2018 Rockingham MHI. The extract has been updated based on the previous section.

Table 12: Summary Table of Aboriginal Histories (pre and post Colonial)

A Guide to Aboriginal Histories (pre and post Colonial)	
Historic Themes	Aboriginal people; Aboriginal occupation; Nyoongar stories and knowledge; government policies
Major Influences	Pre- history; European colonisation, settlement & suburbanisation; government policies; changing landscapes, dispossession & removal; assimilation & institutionalisation
Development characteristics	Waterway systems (lakes, swamps & freshwater springs); tracks; bush huts & camps; fringe camps
Significant and Representative Places	DAA Site ID 3471, Rotary Park, Rockingham DAA Site ID 3519, Golden Bay Camp DAA Site ID 3582, Serpentine River DAA Site ID 4323, Gas Pipeline 82 DAA Site ID 15974, Lake Richmond, Rockingham DAA Site ID 22888, Mooribirdup Ceremonial Grounds DAA Site ID 31265, Sister Kate's Children's Home Summer Camp DAA Site ID 31742, RIZ 12-01 DAA Site ID 18501, Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks SHO Place 18483, Lake Richmond, Rockingham, State Registered Place



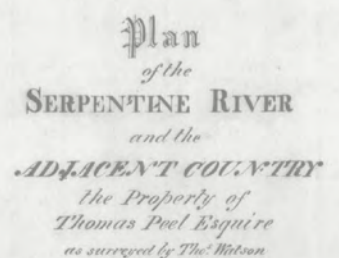
Image 50: Drawing of Koondarmimy Dreaming produced by a cultural mapping project.

Source: 'Mapping Boodjar Walyalup Fremantle, Noongar Boodjar Language Cultural Aboriginal Corporation; Perth, Australia. pp65 accessed 24.07.2024

<<http://www.noongarculture.org.au/whadjuk/>>

City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey, 2025

1803-1848



Source: 'Plan of Cockburn Sound Serpentine River and adjacent country by Tho. Watson' (property of Thomas Peel), 1841.

7.6 Early Settler (1803-1848)

In 1803, the French scientific expedition led by Baudin named several coastal features in the area, including Cape (Point) Peron, Ile Bauche (Garden Island) and Berthollet (Carnac Island). When Captain James Stirling undertook a reconnaissance visit to the Swan River area in March 1827, he first set foot on Ile Bauche. He was so positively impressed with the Island's apparent fertility that he renamed it Garden Island. Two years later, the ships carrying settlers and soldiers for establishing the Swan River Colony anchored in Cockburn Sound, sheltering in the lee of Garden Island. Captain Charles Fremantle arrived first on the Island in April 1829 and proceeded to ready the place for the arrival of the settlers on the other ships soon after.²⁷

²⁷ Ronald Richards, Murray and Mandurah: A Sequel History of the Old Murray District of Western Australia, Shire of Murray and the City of

7.6.1 Digging of the Well at Garden Island

The settlers dug a well on Garden Island, cleared the ground, and prepared garden soil. In addition, buildings and roads were constructed, including huts, stores, stockyards and roads. This small settlement at a site named Sulphur Bay grew to accommodate over 400 people, including the ship's crew. Within two months, however, surveys of proposed land grants in the Swan River region had been completed, beginning the movement of free settlers to the mainland. The Sulphur Town settlement ended in 1834 when crew from the 'Lonach' accidentally burnt down the village, including the residence of the Lt. Governor, after they came ashore at nearby Cliff Head.²⁸

Mandurah, 1993, pp. 1-4.

²⁸ Register of the National Estate, Cliff Head Historic Site, Place ID: 10657.



Image 52: Engraving of Careening Bay depicting HMAS Sulphur and tents.

Source: 'Engraving of Careening Bay depicting HMAS Sulphur and tents.', State Library of Western Australia, c.1900. Courtesy SLWA online image: 003475d

7.6.2 Initial Settlement of Rockingham

The Cockburn- Rockingham district was first settled by Thomas Peel and the four hundred indentured workers he brought with him on the *Gilmore* on 14 December 1829 and on three other ships, the *Industry* (21 January), the *Hooghly* 13 February, and the *Rockingham* (13 May), in 1830.²⁹ A town site, Clarence, on the western side of Lake Coogee, was chosen to temporarily accommodate the settlers who had arrived under the aegis of Peel.³⁰

Despite the colonial Government's plan for the surveyed lots at Clarence to be eventually taken up by private settlers, the place was deserted by 1832, following the death of some 30 people in the harsh conditions of the site and the wrecking of four ships in Cockburn Sound during the

winter of 1830. Peel's settlers stayed in groups based on the vessel they arrived in and referred to themselves as 'Gilmore Town', 'Hooghly Town' and 'Rockingham Town'. In 1830, twelve families from 'The Rockingham' travelled to the future Rockingham area at the direction of Peel. By August of that year, the group addressed a petition from 'Rockingham Town' to Lt-Governor Stirling, complaining of their neglect at the hands of Peel. The sites of the families' camps in the area have yet to be discovered.³¹

Thomas Peel had anticipated receiving a land grant of 250,000 acres immediately south of the Swan River, but because of his late arrival in the Colony, he forfeited his claim. Instead, he selected a new grant of a similar size. The northern boundary of this grant extended east from Point Peron to just below Thomson's Lake, eastward almost to the Darling Escarpment, and south to the Murray River. Peel's vast estate was gradually broken up until an area of 43,220 hectares at the northern end of the grant was all that remained.³²

The shape and extent of the northern portion of Peel's land grant were essential in determining the location and layout of a later settlement at East Rockingham. Peel's grant ran from Point Peron east to the Baldy Hills, then north to a point just south of Thompson's Lake. So it was that the eastern and southern boundaries of East Rockingham abutted Peel's estate. Eventually, settlers built a road between Fremantle and Mandurah that passed by the side of Lake Coooloongup, forming an axis along which the East Rockingham settlement was to develop.³³

²⁹ Nora Taggart, *Rockingham Looks Back: A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982*, Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, pp. 24-27.

³⁰ Richards, Murray and Mandurah, pp. 1-4.



Image 53: Thomas Peels Original Grant

Source: 'Map showing extent of Thomas Peels Original Grant, Location 16.', Courtesy SROWA, item 263, series 234 cons3844

³¹ Taggart, *Rockingham Looks Back*, pp. 32-33, 36.

³² Richards, Murray and Mandurah, pp. 1-4.

³³ See, map p. 14, in Palassis Architects, *Woodbine Conservation Plan*, 1999. Battye Library 15/20/13

7.6.4 A Guide to Early Settlement

The era of Early Settlement is summarised in the table below:

Table 13: Summary Table of Early Settlement

A Guide to Early Settlement (1803-1848)	
Historic Themes	Peopling WA: Colonisation, Peopling WA: Demographic Development , Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services, People/ Integrated Stories:Famous and Infamous, Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
Major Influences	Government allocation of land grants; Failure of the Peel settlement, Poor quality of the soil for farming and lack of knowledge about the conditions. Economic decline in the colony.
Development characteristics	Scattered and isolated settlements, Simple timber housing or local limestone construction with the characteristic 'Vuggy' limestone. Subsistence farming until some trade in timber.
Significant and Representative Places	Cliff Point Historic Site, Garden Island Rockingham Cairn, Rockingham Rockingham Jetties



Image 55: Camp at Sulfur Bay

Source: Sketch of Stirling's Camp at Sulphur Bay, 1830. Courtesy Amalfi Publishing. cites original from Battye Library.

LATE SETTLER

1849-1886



Image 56: 'Bell Family'

Source: Bell Family. Courtesy Rockingham and Districts Historical Society.

7.7 The Late Settler (1849-1886)

From 1849, the Colony, chronically short of capital and labour, petitioned the Imperial Government to establish a penal colony at the Swan River Settlement. The first convicts arrived the following year. In 1853, a convict outstation was established at the Clarence town site, and the 30 convicts there worked on leveling and upgrading the road between Rockingham and Fremantle.⁴⁰ Between 1855 and 1859, several small 10-40 acre grants were taken up west of Lake Coogee, but the areas between and south of Lake Coogee and Thomsons Lake remained as large pastoral leases.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Michael Berson, Cockburn: The Making of a Community, Cockburn, 1978, pp. 10-15.

⁴¹ Michael Berson, Cockburn: The Making of a Community, Cockburn, 1978, pp. 10-15.

7.7.1 Established East Rockingham and other districts

Early in the 1850s, the first settlers established properties at East Rockingham, on the land behind the planned town site on Mangles Bay. This area underwent development by small-scale farmers, who could afford only the smaller parcels of land left once large grants were selected by wealthier individuals. The belt of fertile swamp and woodland, situated between the Point Peron-Safety Bay limestone ridge to the west and the Baldivis sand hills to the east, needed to be more extensive to attract the interest of large-scale landowners but could support several small holdings.⁴²

Among the first families to settle in the East Rockingham area were Bell, Herbert, Hymus, Key, Mead, Smirk, Thomas and Thorpe. While the Key, Hymus, Herbert and Thorpe families could build

⁴² Palassis Architects, 'Leaholm', East Rockingham: Assessment of Significance, 1998, p. 7.



Image 57: Bell Family in front of Bell Cottage

Source: Bell Family in front of Bell Cottage, 1895-1905. Courtesy Rockingham and Districts Historical Society.

permanent homes with stone quarried locally,⁴³ 35 other settlers lived in wattle and daub structures that were replaced over the first few decades. The small settlement in East Rockingham gradually developed, and in 1853, William Hymus was granted a publican's license to operate a 'house of entertainment' on the road between Fremantle and Bunbury.⁴⁴ By the 1860s, the area had become sufficiently well-established for a two-room school (1865) on the corner of Mandurah and Wellard Roads for the district's growing number of children. Before this, children had been taught in improvised classrooms, including a room in the Hymus Family Home.⁴⁵

43 Technically, the stone was a vuggy lacustrine limestone that was soft enough to allow shaping when first dug, but then hardened on exposure to air. It was also known as swampstone, coral stone and lacustrine marl. Palassis, 'Leaholm'. p. 7.

44 The Independent Journal, 4 November 1853. p. 2.

45 Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 54-55.

7.7.2 Establishing the Jetties

In 1869, with the opening of the Suez Canal, the sea voyage to Australia from Britain was dramatically reduced, with a subsequent increase in shipping to the Swan River Colony. The town of Rockingham on the beach front at Mangles Bay had experienced only minimal development until the 1870s. Sometime before 1869, a small jetty, about thirty feet long, had been constructed out into the waters of Cockburn Sound. However, by 1872, a new and longer deep-sea jetty had been built at Rockingham to ship the sawn timber sent down from the Hills- drawn from a leased quarter of a million acres of jarrah forest- on a wooden-railed tramway. However, this transport system proved inefficient, and after an injection of fresh capital and reorganisation in 1874, the timber rails were replaced with iron rails imported from England in 1878.⁴⁶

46 Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 65, 67-69.



Image 58: East Rockingham School

Source: East Rockingham School, built 1865. Courtesy Rockingham and Districts Historical Society.

7.7.3 Timber Export

The timber export from Rockingham brought some economic growth to the area. At times, when a ship was loading there, the East Rockingham settlers found a ready and profitable market for vegetables, fruit, and meat. The Rockingham Arms Hotel also attracted people to the area. In addition to providing for travellers on the Fremantle- Mandurah- Bunbury Road, the place was convenient for the hunters, fishers and shooters who came for a weekend's 'sport'. The Hotel had also become popular for newlyweds to spend their honeymoon.⁴⁷

7.7.4 Employment in the Peel Estate

The East Rockingham settlers also found paid employment on the Serpentine Farm, east of Lake Walyunup, where the Vasse Road crossed the Serpentine River. This land was within the Peel Estate and, since 1840, had been worked on by members of the Armstrong family under Peel's direction. From 1843, Thomas Peel Junior developed the 5,000 acres granted to him and from 1859, the property was owned by John Wellard.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 44-45.
⁴⁸ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 54-55.

7.7.5 Rockingham Townsite Established

In 1873, John Forrest re-surveyed the Rockingham town site boundaries, and later, in the same year, land was purchased for the first time since 1847. Lots 7 and 8 were taken up by Thomas Connor, Lot 15 by Tudor Hora, Lot 25 by Edward Compton, Lot 26 by Walter Stevens, and Lot 27 by James Fleming.⁴⁹

7.7.6 The Escape of the Fenian Prisoners

In 1876, an event of international significance occurred in Rockingham: the escape of the Fenian prisoners. The Fenian Movement, founded in 1858, was the American counterpart of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, which aimed to establish an independent Irish Republic. In 1867, there was an uprising by the Irish against England, and hundreds of the Irish Republican Brotherhood were arrested. The Irish men serving in the British Army were found guilty of treason and sentenced to death. The British Government, however, commuted many of these sentences to long terms of penal servitude. In 1867, the last convict transport to be sent to Western Australia, the Hougoumont, transported 62 of the Irish rebels to Fremantle. In 1869, with the help of an Irish priest,

⁴⁹ Battye Library Research Note 3.



Image 59: Timber Jetty at Rockingham Beach

Source: 'Rockingham jetty, loading and unloading timber with steam locomotive and flat wagons', State Library of Western Australia, approximately 1907.

one of them, John Boyle O'Reilly, escaped from a road gang working near Bunbury. O'Reilly then fled to the United States, establishing himself as a well-known humanitarian, writer, poet and orator in Boston.⁵⁰

By 1871, all convicted Fenians had been pardoned except those who had served in the British military.

Of these, eight were in Fremantle Prison. In the United States, O'Reilly planned to free the Fremantle Fenian prisoners using an American whaler, the Catalpa. After the Catalpa arrived in Western Australia in March 1876, six of the eight imprisoned Fenians absconded from their prison duties and made their way from Fremantle to Rockingham Beach in two horse-drawn carts. A whaleboat was waiting there to take them to the Catalpa. At Rockingham, the Fenian escapees were sighted by James Bell, who rode at speed to Fremantle to alert the authorities to the prisoners' whereabouts. Although the escapees

were subsequently pursued, they made it to the Catalpa and, subsequently, America.⁵¹

The construction of a jetty at Rockingham allowed the shipment of sandalwood and jarrah. In 1875, for example, of the eighteen vessels that called at Rockingham, nine loaded sandalwoods, five loaded Jarrah railway sleepers for South Australia, and four other ships were put into Careening Bay (on the southeast corner of Garden Island) for repairs. Over the next few years, trade increased further, with a valuable export market in railway sleepers for India opening up. Between 1878 and 1883, at least half of the timber exported from Western Australia was shipped from Rockingham. During this time, ships also started to take on coal near Rockingham, with a coaling hulk established in Careening Bay, which was much safer for loading than Fremantle, with coal imported from Newcastle (N.S.W.).⁵²

50 Russell, Kwinana, pp. 43-44.

51 Peter F. Stevens, *The Voyage of the Catalpa: A Perilous Journey and Six Irish Rebels' Escape to Freedom*, Carroll and Graf, New York, 2002, p. 318; Russell, Kwinana, pp. 43-44.

52 Taggart, *Rockingham Looks Back*, pp. 70-71.



Image 60: Timber Jetty at Rockingham Beach

Source: 'Plan of Rockingham Townsite', 1873 Courtesy SROWA, item 372 Rockingham Townsite Cons 3868

7.7.7 Snapshot: Italian Immigration, The Rockingham Fishing Company



Image 61: Rockingham Fishing Company

Source: 'Sicilian fisherman from Capo D'orlando Members of Rockingham Fishermans Co-Operative', collection of Nancy Marchesani, 1905.

From 1881-1890, 12-40 fishermen arrived at Point Peron from San Gregorio, Italy, on the ship 'Honor'. The crew of Honor were Genovese, spreading information about the fertile fishing grounds of Cockburn Sound to Italy on multiple voyages. The area of Cockburn Sound was perfect for coastal fishing, sheltered from westerly storms, and the sale was offered at the Fremantle Market.⁵³

In 1891, there were 36 fishermen recorded in the Rockingham- Fremantle- Spearwood area.⁵⁴

The San Gregario names associated with settler fisherman included Basile, Camarda, Cappadona, Cicirello, Collica, Glorioso, Iannello, La Rosa, Lo Presti, Minuta, Miragliotta, Paparone, Raffa, Raffaele, Santaromita, Travia, Tripi and Vinci.⁵⁵

The first buildings at Point Peron were built of

flotsam and jetsam and covered with canvas and iron (jarrah planks were plentiful as Rockingham was then a railway terminal for the Lumber trade). These were later formalised as stone and wooden sheds. They would cram into these small huts, often fitting 18 men sleeping on the floor or on bunks.⁵⁶

There is good evidence that by the end of the century (1899-1906), Cono Glorioso had organised the Point Peron Sicilians as a registered company – The Rockingham Fishing Company ("La Cumpagnia" in Sicilian).⁵⁷

The company functioned as an informal Cooperative fishermen enterprise; the boats and gear belonged to it. They pooled their capital and sold their catch in one block. Members would pay for male compatriots and relatives to join the community to give them a chance in Australia while saving and sending money home to loved ones. The Company helped other Sicilians migrate to Western Australia and become established in the fishing industry.⁵⁸

Many of these pioneering fishing families made a major contribution to Fremantle's social, political and economic history and heritage and their origins trace back to the Rockingham Fishing Company.⁵⁹

⁵³ Gentili, Joseph et al (1982), 'Italian Migration to Western Australia 1829-1946' in Geowest; No.19; October 1982, An occasional publication of the Department of Geography of the University of Western Australia.

⁵⁴ Gentili, J. (1984, 229-230) 'I Pescatori Italiani Nell'Australia Occidentale: Mito e realta' in Studi Emigrazione, Anno XXI Giugno No. 74, pp 229-239).

⁵⁵ Pensabene, Vince (1982) oral history interview by Margaret Howroyd, Fremantle Local History Collection. Oral History Interviews.

⁵⁶ Pensabene, Vince (1982) oral history interview by Margaret Howroyd, Fremantle Local History Collection. Oral History Interviews.

⁵⁷ Gentili, Joseph et al (1982), 'Italian Migration to Western Australia 1829-1946' in Geowest; No.19; October 1982, An occasional publication of the Department of Geography of the University of Western Australia.

⁵⁸ Iannello, Frank (1983) oral history interview by Margaret Howroyd, Fremantle City Council Local History Collection, Oral History Interviews

⁵⁹ Rockingham Fishing Company text generated by research supplied to the City of Rockingham by Dr. James Paratore.

Building the Port Hotel

From 1883 to 1887, the number of vessels entering Mangles Bay dropped markedly, with demand for timber falling worldwide due to depressed economic conditions. However, an essential early building was constructed in Rockingham, the Port Hotel, built in 1886 for James Bell Junior.⁶⁰ By 1888, timber trade had started again, with new exports to England,

France, America, Mauritius, New Zealand, India, Batavia, Singapore, Guam, Cape Town, Hong Kong, and other Australian colonies. The Western Australian economy also began to grow, with an increased demand for timber for building following the population influx after gold was discovered in Halls Creek in 1885 and Yilgarn in 1888.⁶¹

⁶⁰ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, p. 97.

⁶¹ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 72-73.

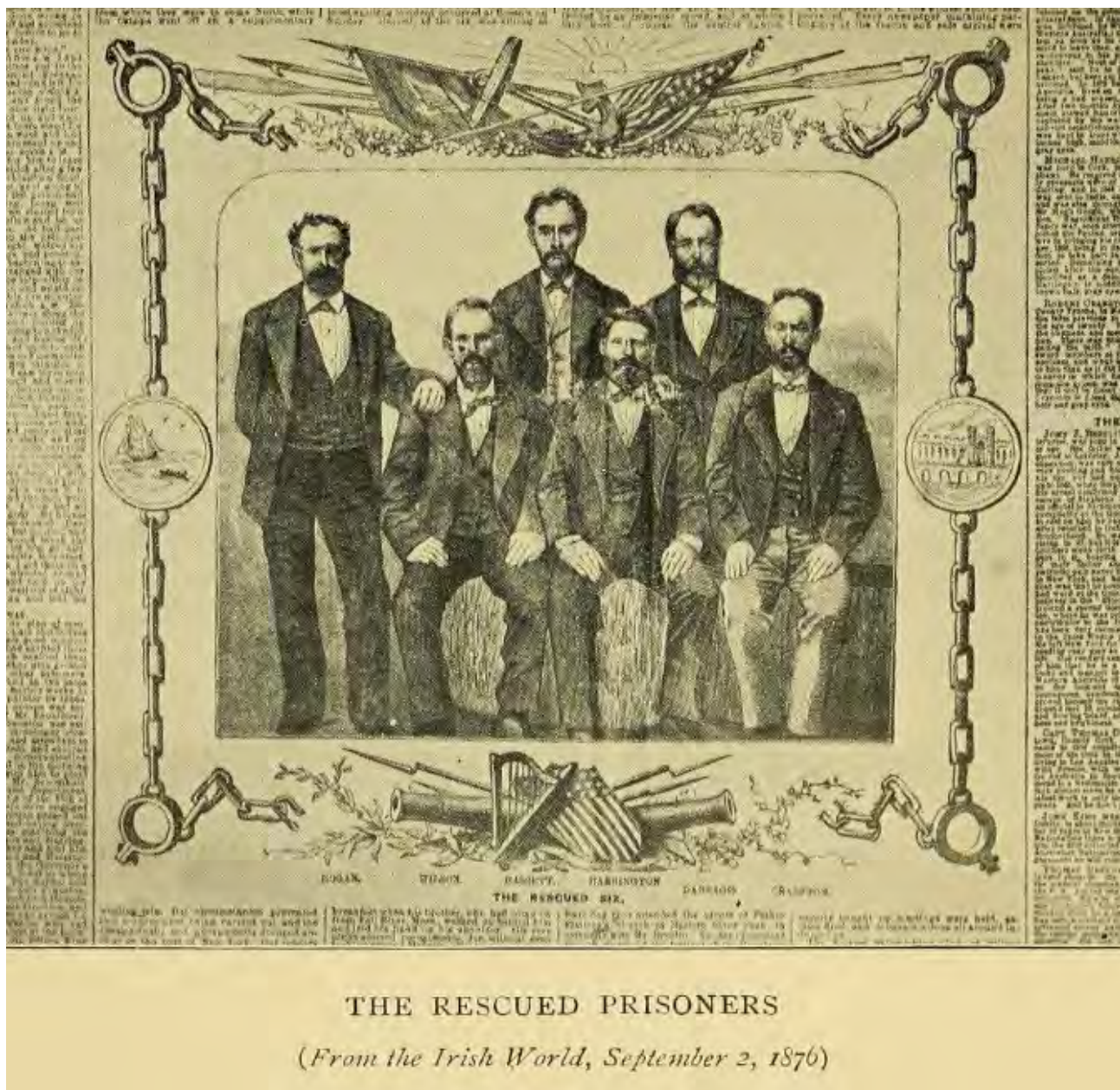


Image 62: The Fenian Prisoners

Source: 'the catalpa expedition by Z. W. Pease', 1897 accessed from < <https://archive.org/details/catalpaexpeditio01peas/page/n7/mode/2up> >

7.7.8 A Guide to the Late Settler Period

Below is a summary of the late Settler Period.

Table 14: Summary Table of Late Settler Period

A Guide to Late Settlement (1849-1886)	
Historic Themes	Peopling WA: Colonisation, Peopling WA: Demographic Development, Economy: Rural Occupations, Social Services: Education, Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities, People/ Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators.
Major Influences	Convict labour available for public projects and private properties. Development of the timber industry and establishment of the town of Rockingham and population growth.
Development characteristics	Simple timber housing predominantly, use of the local 'vuggy' limestone in private residences and public buildings.
Significant and Representative Places	Bell Cottage (ruin) (1868) East Rockingham Heritage Precinct (Various) Peelhurst Ruins (1860) Three Timber Jettys (1860) Timber Railway (1886) Amur Shipwreck (wrecked 1862) Chalmers Shipwreck (wrecked 1874) Hero of the Nile (wrecked 1876) Star Shipwreck (wrecked 1880) Chesterfield Inn (fmr) (c1857) Day Cottage (1882-85) East Rockingham Cemetery (1842) Old Rockingham School Site (1865) Limestone Quarry (c.1850) Rockingham Hotel (1886)



Image 63: The Port Hotel

Source: 'Original Rockingham Hotel', 1886, Courtesy of City of Rockingham.

GOLD BOOM

1887 - 1914



Image 64: Opening of Rockingham Roads Board

Source: 'Opening of Rockingham Roads Board', n.d., The City of Rockingham

7.8 The Gold Boom (1887-1914)

7.8.1 Discovery of Gold at Kalgoorlie

By the early 1890s, the economy of Western Australia was booming with the discovery of the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie goldfields. However, in Rockingham, the improved government infrastructure constructed in other areas had negative consequences. The opening of a railway line from Bunbury to Perth and, hence, to Fremantle in 1893 significantly impacted the timber exports from Rockingham. It became more accessible and cheaper to supply the metropolitan market for timber by rail to Perth or Fremantle rather than railing it to Rockingham and then lightering it to Perth or Fremantle.

7.8.2 Decline in Timber export

For the loading of export timber, however, Rockingham was still a superior port to Fremantle. However, this aspect of the Rockingham Port was also threatened when timber was exported from Bunbury. The threat to the port was especially true if stands of wood that were previously too far from an economical means of transport.⁶² With the completion of deep-water harbour facilities at Fremantle in 1897, the future viability of Rockingham as a port was in question. Despite these signs of an uncertain future for the port, the third (and the longest) jetty was constructed in Rockingham in 1898.

62

Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 73-75.

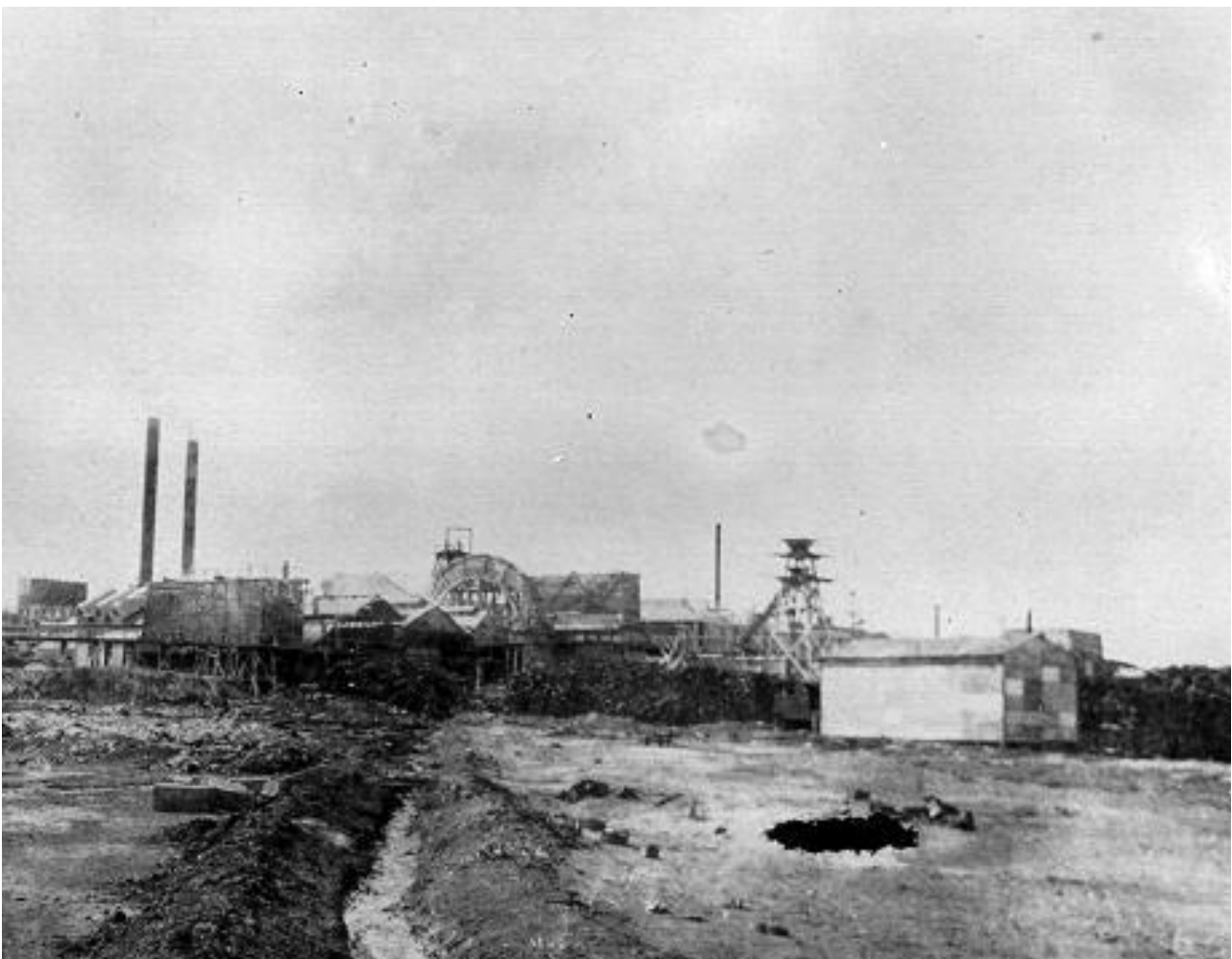


Image 65: Gold mine in Kalgoorlie.

Source: 'Gold mine in Kalgoorlie', Alexander McCallum, c1917 Courtesy Curtin University Library, accessed Collections WA.

7.8.3 Expansion of Rockingham

Notwithstanding the tentative future of the port, the town of Rockingham slowly expanded. In 1896, the first police station was built on Kent Street, and the Rockingham Beach School was established on the corner of Kent Street and Patterson Road. In 1897, the Rockingham Roads Board District was established, with the first meetings of the Board held on 21 May 1897. Meetings of the Board were held in the Agricultural Hall after its opening in May 1898. In 1905, a Roads Board Office was built in Office Road.⁶³

⁶³ Government Gazette, 5 February 1897; Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 97-99.



Image 66: Boards Office

Source: 'Original Roads Board Office', 1974. Courtesy Rockingham and Districts Historical Society.

7.8.4 Rockingham Port operations cease

In the first decade of the twentieth century, events conspired to end Rockingham's status as a timber exporting port. Firstly, price competition between timber companies made the existing timber industry structure untenable. It was decided to form a combine that merged the interests of the separate companies, which was achieved in August of 1902, with the new entity trading under the name of Millars' Jarrah and Karri Co. Ltd. Although the Jarrahdale Jarrah Forests and Railways Ltd had wanted to retain Rockingham as a port, the other seven companies in the proposed combine were opposed to this idea, with the majority view prevailing after the 1902 merger. Secondly, with the opening of the Inner Harbour of the Port of Fremantle in 1898, in 1903, the Fremantle authorities refused to maintain the dredging necessary to keep the Parmelia Passage navigable and, so, maintain the viability of the Rockingham port.⁶⁴ By 1908, the timber stacked near the wharves at Rockingham had been removed.⁶⁵

7.8.5 Decline of Rockingham

With the port operations ending, the town of Rockingham experienced a severe decline. Police officers were no longer permanently based at the station; the school was closed down, and the bakery closed. With difficulty, James Bell continued operating his butcher shop, store, and the Hymus family, The Port Hotel. With the outbreak of War in 1914, the limited population of the Rockingham district was depleted further as non-disabled men enlisted for military service.⁶⁶ There were also attempts in the early 1900s to populate the Rockingham district, with a residential community promoted by Peet and Co. on the southern portion of Garden Island from 1897. Promotional material described the area as the 'The Popular Health Resort of Western

⁶⁴ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 100-101.

⁶⁵ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 105-106.

⁶⁶ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 106-110.

Australia'.

' with 'Lovely views of Fremantle, Gage Roads, Rockingham: This Beautiful Island, with its sheltered bays, wide expansive beaches, pine-clad shores and bracing breezes is the Bathers' Paradise, the Anglers' Delight, the Watchmen's Rendezvous and the Business Men's Doctor'.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Richard Draper, Dale Kerferd and Mary Davies, Rockingham: from Port 1872 to City 1988, Rockingham District Historical Society, 1988, p. 38.

7.8.6 Garden Island becomes a Military Base

While several blocks on Garden Island were sold, the development stopped when the Federal Government resumed the Island in World War One to establish a naval base. Although a base was established at Woodman Point on the mainland, progress was slow, and the project was eventually abandoned.

7.8.7 A Guide to the Gold Boom

Below is a summary of the Gold Boom.

Table 15: Summary Table of the Gold Boom

A Guide to the Gold Boom (1886-1914)	
Historic Themes	Economy: Manufacturing, Secondary Industry and Commerce; Governing: Law, Order and Defence ; Peopling WA: Demographic Development, Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources.
Major Influences	Gold discoveries lead to significant population growth in WA and increase in spending on government projects.
Development characteristics	Larger more substantial buildings of stone and brick. Investment by the government in public buildings and infrastructure Increased take up of land for farming and therefore increased population
Significant and Representative Places	Hymus House and Outbuildings (1895-1905) Road Board Office -Site Three Timber Jetties Dato Shipwreck (wrecked 1893) Rockingham Beach School- Site (1896) Rockingham Police Station - Site (1896) Fishers Bakery - Site (1897) Bell and Churchill Parks (1915) Rockingham Townsite (1897) JF Mills Residence (1908)



Image 67: Garden Island Historical Aerial.

Source: 'Prior to construction of HMAS Stirling commissioned shore establishment', Naval History Australia, Accessed: <https://navyhistory.au/wp-content/uploads/Prior-to-construction-HMAS-STIRLING-COMMISSIONED-SHORE-ESTABLISHMENT-WA.jpg>
City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey, 2025

INTER WAR

1915 -1949



Image 68: Rockingham during the war

Source: 'Artillery Training, 1925' Izzy Orloff, Courtesy of State Library of Western Australia, accessed 18/06/2024. 112075PD and 112077PD

7.9 The Inter-War Years (1915-1949)

With many men absent from the Rockingham district during the period of the War, women, boys, girls and older men made up the labour shortfall. In East Rockingham, during the early part of the War, troops of the 10th Light Horse trained with their horses, stabling at the former Chesterfield Inn. Their camp was on government land between Point Peron and Lake Richmond. The Inn addition, the military presence provided a market for the local farmers' fodder crops and extra custom for the Rockingham Hotel. In 1915, it had been suggested that a Quarantine Station be established at Careening Bay on Garden Island but the site was used instead to intern the citizens of

'enemy nations'.⁶⁸

7.9.1 Government Group Settlers Scheme

With the end of the War, there was a need for productive employment for returned servicemen and others in Western Australia. With widespread unemployment in the British Isles at this time, there was also a program set up there to encourage such people to emigrate to Australia, New Zealand and Canada. These two strands were combined in the Mitchell Government's Group Settlement Scheme. This programme involved settling families on smallholdings in previously unfarmed portions of the south west

⁶⁸ Richard Draper, Dale Kerferd and Mary Davies, Rockingham: from Port 1872 to City 1988, Rockingham District Historical Society, 1988, pp. 10-11.



Image 69: Rockingham Hotel and gardens

Source: Rockingham Hotel and Gardens, n.d. The City of Rockingham.

of the State, with the aim of developing a dairy industry in Western Australia.⁶⁹

More than 3,000 blocks of uncleared land, averaging 45 hectares, were surveyed for Group Settlements in the areas of Denmark, Northcliffe, Pemberton, Manjimup, Hester, Capel-Augusta and the Peel Estate. Surveyors were instructed to vary the size of the blocks depending on the apparent soil fertility. Where the soil was sandy, as on the Peel Estate, each block included an area of wetland where possible.⁷⁰

Group Foremen organised the development of the twenty blocks that made up a 'Group'. Twenty settler families were sent to each group where they lived in a camp of army surplus tents. After a combined effort, each block was cleared and fenced, and then each family was allotted their block by ballot. As each family developed their land to a certain stage, they received stock and housing, a dairy and equipment. All of the resources provided by the government was to be paid off by the settler on a regular basis. Large numbers of unemployed men were also put to

work on constructing connecting roads and on drainage works for the Scheme. Other men were engaged at this time to beautify the town of Rockingham the sand dunes bordering the beach were levelled and planted with shrubs, trees and grass.⁷¹

In March 1921, the Group Settlement Scheme commenced operation at Manjimup. On the Peel Estate, 61,000 acres were purchased at a cost of eight shillings to one pound an acre. Later purchases increased the settlement area to 86,290 acres at a total cost of £53,372. The State Government provide one third of capital expenditure with the balance shared by the Commonwealth and British governments.

Between 1922-1930, almost 500 families came to the Rockingham district, but settler inexperience and unsuitability for rural life, poor government planning, unsound land clearing practices, and inadequate and poor quality livestock provision were responsible for most of them becoming disillusioned and unable to sustain a livelihood on their land. Land that was thought capable of

69 Neil J. Coy, *The Serpentine: A History of the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale*, Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Mundijong, 1984, pp. 196-197.
70 Coy, *The Serpentine*, p. 197.

71 Coy, *The Serpentine*, pp. 197-198; Taggart, *Rockingham Looks Back*, p. 195.



Image 70: Group Settlers Camp

Source: Group Settlers Camp, 1923. Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.

supporting five hundred settlers in 1922 was, in 1929, recognised as being able to support about one hundred and eighty. Eventually, a large part of the Group Settlement holdings was abandoned by the original settlers.⁷² Some of the group settlers remained in the Rockingham district but many others left.

7.9.2 Impact of Motor Transport

It was also during the 1920s that a rapid increase in motor transport placed Rockingham within easy reach of 'day trippers' from the City. Fortuitously for Rockingham's development as a leisure resort, the Rockingham Hotel was just outside the thirty mile limit from Perth, which was the liquor licensing boundary, outside of which more liberal regulations applied. This situation led to the expansion of small businesses in the town, with shops, tearooms, amusement arcades, tennis courts, a bowling green and a dance hall built to cater for an influx of motorists, bus travelers and boaters. Many businesses, such as the Rockingham Hotel, invested in this seasonal trade

and helped to create the holiday resort character of Rockingham.⁷³

7.9.3 Depression

The Depression of the 1930s adversely affected Rockingham as it did other parts of Western Australia. To relieve the hardship caused by widespread unemployment in the area, the Rockingham Roads Board provided one day's work a week for single men, two days for married men, and three days for those with families, using funds provided for this purpose by the State Government.

7.9.4 Construction of Rockingham Beach School

By the mid-1930s, economic conditions had improved, and the tourist business of Rockingham again prospered. By 1935, the population of the Rockingham district had increased sufficiently to warrant the building of a new school. The Rockingham Beach School was a one- roomed

⁷² Coy, *The Serpentine*, pp. 202-207, Taggart, *Rockingham Looks Back*, pp. 156-157.

⁷³ Taggart, *Rockingham Looks Back*, pp. 186-189.



Image 71: Rockingham Hotel Car park

Source: 'Rockingham Hotel Carpark', 1935. State Library of Western Australia.

building erected in Bay View Street in 1935. Also in this year, the electricity supply was extended to Rockingham.⁷⁴

7.9.5 Seaforth Mackenzie and Penguin Island

From the late 1920s, A.J.H. Watts offered building lots for sale at Safety Bay in the Safety Bay Townsite Estate and the Penguin Estate immediately to the northwest. The area was promoted as 'resembling the famous Waikiki Beach of Honolulu', with the beach 'free from sharks and undertow, with unlimited space of safe water for speedboats and surfboards in addition to good fishing'.⁷⁵ Until this time, the area was largely uninhabited, the only permanent resident

being Seaforth Mackenzie, who lived around the Safety Bay area from around 1914 to 1926, and again at Mersey Point from 1926 to 1932.⁷⁶ Mackenzie leased Penguin Island and for some years developed it in a modest way as a holiday destination.

The government also made Garden Island available for private lease during the Inter War years. During World War Two the island was again resumed for defence purposes although access was possible by ferries to designated areas. After World War Two, leaseholds were again taken up, which only expired when the Navy established a base in the 1970s.

⁷⁴ Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 190-195, 236; Draper, et. al., Rockingham: from Port 1872 to City 1988, p. 14.

⁷⁵ Advertisement for the land reproduced in Draper, et. al., Rockingham: from Port 1872 to City 1988, p.25.

⁷⁶ From a pamphlet, 'Seaforth McKenzie, 1853-1939: "King" of Penguin Island', Friends of Shoalwater Islands Marine Park, 1994.



Image 72: Rockingham Beach School

Source: 'Rockingham Beach School', c1935, Courtesy Rockingham and Districts Historical Society.

7.9.6 Safety Bay Area

During the late 1930s, the population of Safety Bay grew, with a number of residences and commercial premises built. Houses were built on the seafront on Safety Bay Road, and on both sides of Penguin Road as far as Mersey Point. However, there were few houses built facing Shoalwater Bay. The afternoon sun made living conditions in this situation extremely unpleasant, so that most buildings were in the shelter of sand dunes and thick scrub. Few of the Safety Bay houses were of brick, instead built of asbestos-cement sheeting with corrugated iron roofing. The houses usually had from one to four inside rooms, surrounded by a firmly enclosed verandah, for extra sleeping and living space, and to give protection from strong westerly and south westerly winds.⁷⁷

77 Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 208-209.

7.9.7 Use of Rockingham for Wartime efforts

During the War years, from late 1939 to 1947, parts of the Rockingham district were utilised for military purposes. The strategic use of Cockburn Sound was secured with the almost land locked Sound protected by the placement of anti-aircraft guns on Garden Island and the mainland. The road to Safety Bay was bituminised and gun emplacements facing south and west were dug into the highest sand hills. On Garden Island, the first guns to be established- J Battery, or Challenger Battery, in 1942- was located at the north western tip of the island. A second complex, Beacon Battery, completed in the same year, was located at Beacon Head at the Island's north-east corner. The two largest gun emplacements were constructed late in 1943 on Scriven Hill in the centre of Garden Island. This complex included its shell store, magazine, pump chamber and powerhouse, plotting room, command post and observation posts.⁷⁸

78 Register of the National Estate, J Gun Battery, Place ID: 18968.



Image 73: Image of Warships from Safety Bay

Source: 'Images of Warships from Safety Bay', Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.

7.9.8 Z Force Unit

In addition, on Garden Island the commandos of Z-Force were trained in jungle warfare. To serve the Island, a jetty was built at Palm Beach, from which troops were transported to Garden Island. Here also, and in Careening Bay, ships of up to 10,000 tons were moored. From 1945 (until 1957), Careening Bay served as the base for one of the Australian Navy's Reserve Fleet Detachments. A Light Horse training camp was established to the east of the town of Rockingham. The army also made use of the sand hills around Warnbro Sound as an artillery firing range.⁷⁹

economic decline, and quality of life improved into the 1940s. By 1940, a Methodist Church was built, and an Anglican and Roman Catholic Church was completed around 1945. In 1946, the Rockingham Roads Board erected permanent offices on the corner of Kent Street and Flinders Lane. By 1947, the Rockingham District's official centenary year, there were at least sixteen clubs and associations representing business, sporting, religious, youth and community organisations established in the district. During this period, recreation camps were also developed at Point Peron. An early camp was that of the National Fitness Council of Western Australia, which opened in December 1946.⁸⁰

7.9.9 Light Horse Training Camp

A Light Horse training camp was established to the east of the town of Rockingham. The army also used the sand hills around Warnbro Sound as an artillery firing range. Some development occurred in Rockingham, even during the War years. Beyond this, the State was recovering from

79 Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 216-218.

80 Taggart, Rockingham Looks Back, pp. 219-225.



Image 74: Field Artillery

Source: 'Field Artillery', State Library of Western Australia, c 1926 accessed <https://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/download/slwa_b2443371_1.jpg?agree>



Image 75: Lucy Saw

Source: 'photograph of Lucy Saw' Courtesy Rockingham and Districts Historical Society.

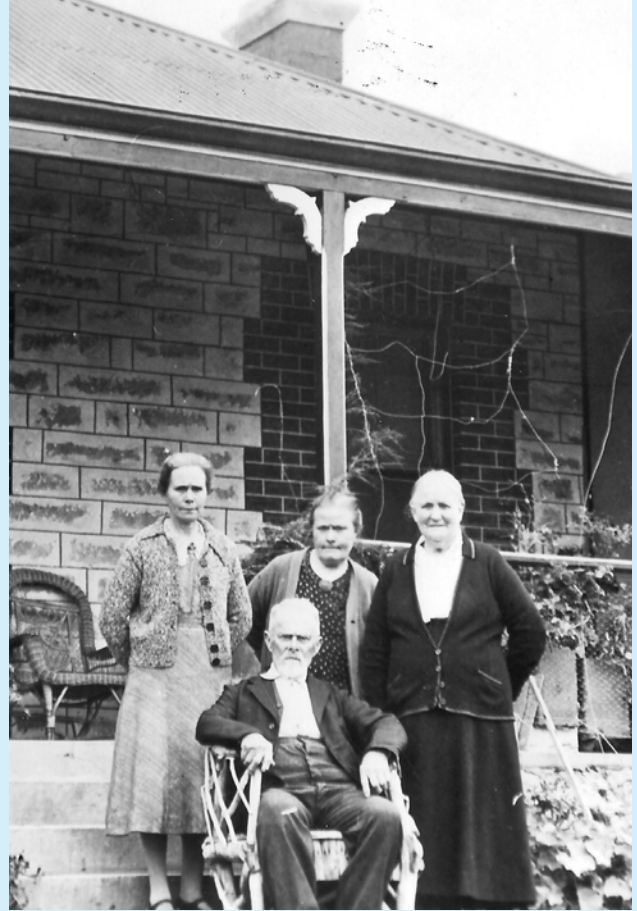


Image 76: Saw Family Home

Source: 'Saw family home, built 1921, and photograph of Lucy Saw' Courtesy Rockingham and Districts Historical Society.

7.9.10 Snapshot : Lucy Saw

Lucy Saw was born in 1888 in Canning and moved to Rockingham in the 1920s after training as a nurse. As the sole medical help in the area until the 1950s, she tirelessly attended to emergencies—broken legs, heart attacks, and childbirth. Her dedication to healing continued throughout her life. Lucy actively contributed to the community, helping establish the Rockingham Country Women's Association and volunteering for the Red Cross. The Lucy Saw Women's Refuge Centre stands as a tribute to her legacy.⁸¹

⁸¹ Information from Wendy Durant, provided to Sound Telegraph 25 March 2013

7.9.11 Guide to the Inter War Years

Below is a summary of the Inter War Years.

Table 16: Summary Inter War Years

A Guide to the Inter War Years (1915-1949)	
Historic Themes	Governing: Law, Order and Defence; Economy: Workers and Working; Peopling WA: Demographic Development; Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport; Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities; Cultural Life: Religion; Social Services: Education; Cultural Life: Domestic Life; People/ Integrated Stories:Women; People/ Integrated Stories:Non- British migrants; Economy: Rural Occupations.
Major Influences	Commonwealth government occupation of Point Peron and Garden Island; Liquor licensing laws which fostered the development of Rockingham as a holiday and weekend destination; increase in private car ownership; Group settlement scheme
Development characteristics	Timber holiday homes, boarding houses, construction of facilities and activities for tourists; construction for military functions
Significant and Representative Places	Garden Island Batteries 3 Chalwell Street (1930) Rockingham Oval (1930) 72A Penguin Road (1930) 218 Safety Bay (1930) Rockingham Beach Primary School (1935) Reverend Purdy's House (1935) Iluka (1939) Uniting Church (1940) Rockingham Hotel Trees and Walls (1940) Safety Bay Butcher Shop (1940) 118 Safety Bay Road (1940) Z Force Memorial Rockingham Z Force Memorial Garden Island Garden Island Batteries (1942) Cape Peron K Battery Complex (1943) Anglican Church fmr (1945) Roads Boards Office fmr (1946) Sutton Residence fmr (1947) Sorrento Guest House fmr (1947) Chesterfield Dairy (1930) Abattoir and Stables (1940) Group Settler's home (1920) Penguin Island well and caves (1920) Lakeside (Lucy Saw House) (1920)

POST WAR

1950 -1971



Image 77: Kwinana Grain Terminal

Source: Kwinana grain Terminal , Stevenson, Kinder and Scott Photography, 1980, SLWA

7.10 Post War (1950-1971)

7.10.1 Rockingham as a Holiday Destination

The 1950s saw the Rockingham area continue to develop as a popular holiday destination, particularly for Perth families.⁸² Rockingham, Palm Beach, and Safety Bay became well-patronised seaside resorts,⁸³ with dances, twice-weekly cinema shows, and an amusement arcade to cater to the increasing number of visitors.⁸⁴ In 1954, a new outdoor theatre called 'Century Gardens' was opened on the corner of Railway Terrace and Kent Street, the first cinema outside the metropolitan area to show films in the novel widescreen format of CinemaScope.⁸⁵

⁸² For example, see South Western Advertiser 21 December 1950: 1, which looks forward to "greater activity in holiday traffic to this admirable beach resort of Rockingham".

⁸³ South Western Advertiser 24 December 1952: 5

⁸⁴ Coastal Districts Star 16 July 1956: 4

⁸⁵ Coastal Districts Star 23 December 1954: 4

7.10.2 Transformation of Rockingham Townsite

In Rockingham townsite, roads were widened to cater for increased motor traffic. The State Government purchased 25km of the disused timber railway between Jarrahdale and Rockingham in 1949, with the intention of pulling up the line to make way for planned future roads. In addition, the beach front dunes were flattened, and parks were created with grassed areas, trees and shrubs. In December 1950, Rockingham Jetty was reconstructed after a decade of neglect and decay, to allow more holidaymakers to arrive in the area by boat.

During the 1970s, Rockingham experienced significant population growth and many new subdivisions were established for residential development. Town planner and architect Paul Ritter, an influential figure in Western Australia during the 1960s and 1970s, significantly impacted the layout and design elements of the new subdivisions. His use of concrete construction techniques was an innovative feature of the period.



Image 78: Caravan Park, Rockingham

Source: 'Caravan Park, Rockingham', State Library of Western Australia, 1952. 009013D

7.10.3 Building the Refinery at Kwinana

At the same time, moves were underway that would see the whole district transformed. In 1909, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC) was founded after discovering a significant oil field in Masjed Soleiman, Persia (now Iran).⁸⁶ By 1951, the Iranian government had nationalized APOC's operations, leading to the closure of the Abadan refinery. APOC needed a new direction, which included establishing a refinery in Australia. The company's precise requirements for the Australian refinery included a large land area with good load-bearing qualities, sheltered water, wharfage facilities, and deep water for tankers. The Parmelia and Success Banks at Cockburn Sound were dredged to meet these needs. After negotiations, a draft agreement in March 1952 established a £25 million refinery at Kwinana,

capable of processing three million tons of crude. Construction began in 1953 and was completed by early 1955.

The Rockingham Road Board transferred 114km² of the northern section of its territory to form the new Kwinana Road District (from 1954), with the refinery as its nucleus. On the eastern part of the new Road District, the State Housing Commission was to build sufficient houses to accommodate the workers employed in the area. British Petroleum (as APOC was now known) was followed into the area in the 1950s by BHP, which began construction of a steel rolling mill in 1953 (completed 1956), an aluminium refinery in 1961 by Alcoa, CBH and other heavy industry.⁸⁷

86 Russell, Laurie, Kwinana: Third Time Lucky (1979)

87 Russell: Kwinana



Image 79: Construction of the Kwinana Grain Terminal

Source: Construction of the Kwinana Grain Terminal and Jetty, 1969, State Library of Western Australia. 262639PD

7.10.4 Population increases

By 1954, it was reported that Rockingham district's population had increased in two years from 4,000 to 4,700.⁸⁸ Attendance at the three local schools—Safety Bay, Rockingham and East Rockingham—went from 232 in November 1952 to 407 in February 1954. A Parents & Citizens deputation to Premier Ross McLarty resulted in the building of a six-room school on the corner of Rae and Waimea Roads, which opened on 15 September 1954.

To cater for the increase in residents, Rockingham had seen seventeen new shops and factories in the same two-year period, including a bank, two hardware stores, the picture gardens referred to above, a dry-cleaning factory, precision engineering works, two cabinet and joinery works, a shoe store, two fabric shops, and a building supplies outlet.⁸⁹

development at Kwinana would be housed in Medina, many families decided to purchase land and houses in Rockingham. To cater for an influx of population, land developers, Rockingham Park P/L, created an agreement with the Rockingham Shire Council to develop 1,790 hectares of unoccupied land to the east of the existing town. This would eventually take Rockingham from a small holiday resort into a major dormitory suburb, especially for workers at the Kwinana Industrial site.⁹⁰

A network of roads was planned to bring the old township into contact with Rockingham Park. New Shire buildings were opened in 1971, along with squash courts, an aquatic centre and other sporting facilities. In 1971, a townsite of 712 hectares, to be known as Port Kennedy and occupying the tip of Belcher point, with some of the land reserved for public recreational uses.

7.10.5 Development of Kwinana

Although it was initially expected that most workers employed in the burgeoning industrial

88 West Australian 13 February 1954: 8
89 West Australian 13 February 1954: 8

90 'Landall: Top-Class Project Builder Headed for Growth', The Bulletin 22 February 1969



Image 80: Kwinana Grain Terminal Jetty

Source: 'Mexican Gulf loading grain at the Kwinana Grain Jetty from the Kwinana Grain Terminal 1 July 1977', 1977, State Library of Western Australia: 266068PD
City of Rockingham Local Heritage Survey, 2025

7.10.6 Rockingham Park and large Major Works

A network of roads was planned to bring the old township into contact with Rockingham Park. New Shire buildings were opened in 1971, along with squash courts, an aquatic centre and other sporting facilities. In 1971, a townsite of 712 hectares, to be known as Port Kennedy and occupying the tip of Belcher point, with some of the land reserved for public recreational uses. In addition, to the north of the proposed housing project, an extensive shopping and business centre was also to be built in Rockingham Park. This new shopping centre was opened in November 1971 and several times afterwards. Further infrastructure in the district was provided with the establishment in 1971 of new Shire buildings and new sporting facilities nearby and by the opening of a hospital in Rockingham in May 1976.⁹¹

Rockingham Senior High School opened in 1971.⁹² For a year prior to this, students who

were intended for the new school studied in demountable buildings on the site of Kwinana High School while the new buildings at Rockingham were completed.⁹³

7.10.7 Broader Immigration Occurs

The White Australia policy, which aimed to limit non-European immigration, was gradually dismantled in the late 1950s. By 1973, all references to race, ethnicity, birthplace, religion, and cultural background were removed from immigration legislation. Southeast Asian refugees began arriving in 1976, with 120,000 accepted by 1985. While many settled in Sydney and Melbourne, some made their homes in Western Australia, particularly Perth. Activism in the 1960s and 1970s led to increased recognition of ethnic minorities. Policies shifted away from assimilation, and the landmark Racial Discrimination Act of 1975 prohibited administrative discrimination against non-white groups. Multiculturalism was formally adopted in 1983, although cultural change lagged behind legal reforms.

⁹¹ <https://www.rkpg.health.wa.gov.au/About-us/Our-History> [accessed 14 June 2024]

⁹² <https://www.det.wa.edu.au/schoolsonline/generaladmin.do?schoollID=4054&pageID=GI01> [accessed 14 June 2024]

⁹³ Christine Margaret Bond, personal communication shared to 'History Rockingham WA' Facebook group



Image 81: Murals by Paul Ritter

Source: Concrete Fit for People: Towards a Bio-Functional Architecture, Paul Ritter, 1980, pp63.

7.10.8 A Guide to the Post War

Below is a summary of the Post War Years.

Table 17: Post War Years Summary

A Guide to the Post War years (1950-1971)	
Historic Themes	Economy: Workers and Working; Peopling WA: Demographic Development; Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport; Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities; Cultural Life: Religion; Social Services: Education; Cultural Life: Domestic Life; People/ Integrated Stories:Women; Economy: Manufacturing, Secondary Industry and Commerce; Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources; Environment
Major Influences	Development in Kwinana, Day-trippers and holidaying, transformation of Rockingham Townsite.
Development characteristics	Kwinana District developed to house workers, Part of Rockingham became Kwinana, transportable homes, concrete, Modernism, Asbestos and lightweight construction.
Significant and Representative Places	Port Kennedy Scientific Park (1971) Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)(1969) Rockingham Park Underpasses (1969) Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty (1969) Carinya Court (1964) Residence, 5 Martell Street (1960) Residence, 21 Waimea Road (1960) St George's Anglican Church (1960) Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road (1960) Point Peron Recreation Camp (1960) Seaside Camp for Children (1958) Masonic Hall (1954) Baldivis Reserve (1956) CWA Centre (1952) Aloha and Oahu (1950) Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive (1950) Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road (1950) Potential Future Place: Rockingham High School (1972)

CONTEMPORARY

1972-1994



Image 82: Underpasses

Source: Underpasses, SCA, 2024

© City of Rockingham, 2025

7.11 Contemporary (1972-1994)

7.11.1 Kwinana Grain Terminal

The Kwinana Grain Terminal and Jetty in East Rockingham was another element of the significant infrastructure investment during the late 1960s and 1970s.⁹⁴ The limitations of the Fremantle Port for the increased grain production in Western Australia led to the construction of a new, larger terminal with a dedicated jetty between Kwinana and Rockingham. The new terminal was constructed to allow continued public access to the beach.

Constructed on sections of the historic Rockingham townsite started from 1969, the Terminal is a comprehensive facility that includes a jetty, two horizontal storage units, three silos, and four open bulk heads. It plays a pivotal role in managing grain exports from Western Australia. The grain terminal section is situated on the eastern side of Rockingham Beach Road, with grain transported under the road to the jetty on the western side, thus preserving public beach access.

7.11.2 Garden Island

The facility's jetty, known as the CBH Grain Jetty, is a single-berth jetty with a berth length of 291 metres and is equipped with four ship loaders.

The Rockingham district has seen a notable progression with the inception of a naval base at both the southern and northern tips of Garden Island.⁹⁵ The idea of such a base was first mooted in 1909, in a region south of Woodman Point. Plans were set in motion in 1911, but the onset of

war in 1914 led to the project being shelved. The concept of creating a fresh naval base at Garden Island was revisited in 1969, following a feasibility study on the island's potential as a naval base.

The base, *HMAS Stirling*, is named in honour of Admiral Sir James Stirling. A causeway, stretching 4.3km, was built to link the island to the mainland, with construction completed in June 1973. As of June 2010, public access via the causeway is not permitted unless endorsed by the military. Sea access is limited to private boats using moorings and is subject to daylight curfew conditions.⁹⁶ Construction work on Garden Island began on the docks and workshops in early 1973, and on living quarters in 1975. *HMAS Stirling* was officially commissioned in July 1978.⁹⁷

Stirling has seen considerable growth within its existing perimeters and is now the largest of the RAN's shore establishments. It houses around 2,300 service personnel, 600 defence civilians, and 500 contractors. The base offers a range of facilities, including berths and docks, vessel repair and refit services, a ship-lift, a helicopter support facility, medical facilities, fuel storage, and accommodation.⁹⁸

⁹⁶ <https://www.navy.gov.au/about-navy/bases-and-locations/hmas-stirling> [accessed 14 June 2024]

⁹⁷ <https://www.naval-technology.com/projects/hmas-stirling-naval-base/> [accessed 14 June 2024]

⁹⁸ <https://www.navy.gov.au/about-navy/bases-and-locations/hmas-stirling> [accessed 14 June 2024]



Image 83: Construction of the Causeway

Source: 'Construction of the Causeway to Garden Island', 1972, State Library of Western Australia: 149259PD

⁹⁴ <https://www.cbh.com.au/contact/sites-and-ports-directory/kwinana-south/kwinana-grain-terminal> [accessed 14 June 2024]

⁹⁵ <https://www.naval-technology.com/projects/hmas-stirling-naval-base/> [accessed 14 June 2024]

7.11.3 Healthcare

Although a 64-bed hospital had been proposed for the Rockingham and Kwinana area as early as 1954, it was not until 1976 that the 71-bed Rockingham Kwinana District Hospital was opened on 18 hectares of land. It was renamed Rockingham General Hospital in 2008.⁹⁹

Located on Dixon Road, the Mike Barnett Sports Complex is a versatile community facility boasting seven courts. Since its inauguration in 1983, it has served as the hub for basketball, netball, and various indoor sports in Rockingham. The complex also hosts the Rockingham Flames, a team that competes in the NBL1 West. The facility is named in honour of Mike Barnett, a Member of the Legislative Assembly from Rockingham.¹⁰⁰

During the 1970s and 1980s that rapid growth took place, with high rates of development in Cooloongup, Safety Bay, Waikiki and Warnbro. Urban development moved further south to Port Kennedy and Secret Harbour and, more recently, to Baldivis. Rockingham has been one of the fastest growing LGAs in Western Australia since

2001, with the population increasing from around 74,000 to just under 110,000 in 2011, to 148,822 in 2023, around 4% per annum.¹⁰¹

Rockingham's rapid growth was carried out relatively orderly because it coincided with the principles enunciated in the 1955 Plan for the Metropolitan Region by Gordon Stephenson and J. A. Hepburn.¹⁰² Consequent to this document, the Metropolitan Region Scheme was adopted in October 1963. In this scheme, there were to be corridors of development radiating out from central Perth to the northwest (Joondalup), the east (Midland), the southeast (Armadale), and south-west (Rockingham). To harmonise with the general principles of the Plan for the Metropolitan Region, the Rockingham Shire Council drew up a Town Planning Scheme that would consider local circumstances and particularities. In November 1978, the Rockingham Sub-Regional Centre Study was published to allow for a detailed developmental master plan.

⁹⁹ <https://www.rkpg.health.wa.gov.au/About-us/Our-History> [accessed 14 June 2024]

¹⁰⁰ <https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/your-city/news/2023/november/mike-barnett-sports-complex-turning-40> [accessed 14 June 2024]

¹⁰¹ <https://forecast.id.com.au/rockingham/drivers-of-population-change> [accessed 14 June 2024]

¹⁰² 'Report of the Honorary Royal Commission of inquiry into the corridor plan for Perth' (1972), copy at <https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/intranet/libpages.nsf/> [accessed 14 June 2024]



Image 84: Construction of the District Hospital

Source: Rockingham kwinana district hospital, SLWA, 1976, 328025PD

Courtesy SLWA online image 262639PD

7.11.4 Snapshot: The Preservation of Natural Environments

Appreciation, enjoyment and preservation of the natural environment have been essential concerns in the Rockingham district, especially since the 1950s. During this period, several recreation camps were established by various groups- social, sporting, union, church, educational and service organisations- operated at Point Peron. In 1956, the Commonwealth leased most of the land at Cape Peron to the State Government, with the latter purchasing this land in 1964. Those leases expired in 1972. Further leases of 21 years were granted, with these expiring in 1993. Two further five-year leases were granted, with these expiring in 2003.

7.11.5 Snapshot: The Preservation of Architectural and Cultural History

In addition to a concern for the natural environment of the Rockingham district, community members have also been concerned with preserving the architectural and cultural history. In 1969, the Rockingham Branch of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society was formed and began actively campaigning for the protection of the early settlers' cottages in East Rockingham, which were threatened at that time by the proposed construction of railway marshalling yards, as part of the continuing development of the Kwinana industrial area.



Image 85: Baldvis Reserve

Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

7.11.6 A Guide to Contemporary Period

Below is a Summary of the Contemporary Period.

Table 17: Summary of the Contemporary Period

A Guide to the Contemporary Period 1972-1994	
Historic Themes	Preservation of natural environments and reserves(Environment), Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services, Economy: Workers and Working; Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy
Major Influences	Awareness of environmental impact from past practices. Significant increase in migrants in WA.
Development characteristics	Large suburban subdivisions for single storey residences; clearing of the central Rockingham townsite for new community projects; designation of large land parcels for industry,
Significant and Representative Places	Rockingham Cairn Rockingham War Memorial Port Kennedy Scientific Park Cliff Point Historic Site Founder's Memorial Lake Richmond Paganoni Swamp



Image 86: Murals by Paul Ritter, Rockingham Park Underpass.

Source: ' Murals by Paul Ritter, Rockingham Park Underpass.', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

RECENT HISTORY

1995 - 2025



Image 87: Catalpa Memorial

Source: 'Wild Geese' Courtesy of Tripadvisor, <https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-o/13/9a/0b/c2/wild-geese.jpg>

7.12 Recent History (1995-2025)

7.12.1 Creation of Reserves

In 1997, a large section of the City of Rockingham created a Regional Park, one of eight in the Perth Metropolitan area, which was established to protect open space of regional significance for conservation and recreation. Rockingham Lakes Regional Park, an area of 4,270 hectares consisting of coastal areas, wetlands, and remnant bush areas, occupying approximately 16% of the area of the City of Rockingham, was established in 1997. The central regions or estates within the park are Cape Peron, Lake Richmond, Lake Cooloongup, Lake Walyungup, Port Kennedy Scientific Park, Lark Hill, Tamworth Hill, Tamworth Hill Swamp, Anstey Swamp, and Paganoni Swamp. It was also during the 1990s that the Shoalwater Islands Marine Park was established (on 25 May 1992), extending from Cape Peron to Becher Point, including Shoalwater Bay and Warnbro Sound. The Park includes a chain of Islands that run parallel to the coast and comprise Penguin Island, Shag Rock, Seal Island, Gull Rock, Bird Island, White Rock, The Sisters, Passage Rock, Third Rock, First Rock and Second Rock.¹⁰³

7.12.2 Boom

The internet was more broadly available in 1994. A recession hit Australia in the early 1990s. After this point, soaring iron ore prices precipitated a boom in Perth, and housing prices soared, along with the housing stock in Rockingham.

7.12.3 Creation of Reserves

On 9 September 2005, a memorial was unveiled at Palm Beach to commemorate the Catalpa Rescue,



Image 88: Catalpa Memorial

Source: The City of Rockingham, 2024.

the famous escape of six Irish Fenian convicts from Fremantle Prison on 17–18 April 1876. The *Catalpa* sailed within international waters near Rockingham, where the prisoners travelled to by longboat, where they then escaped to New York in the *Catalpa*.¹⁰⁴

7.12.4 Rockingham Station

In the initial 1999 Southern Suburbs Railway blueprint, the Rockingham station was intended to be situated within the central business district of Rockingham, near key shopping and civic zones. The plan suggested that the line would reach Rockingham CBD via a tunnel. However, in 2002, the route of the Southern Suburbs Railway (Mandurah line) was modified to follow a more direct path from Perth through the central reservation of the Kwinana Freeway, instead of the originally planned route via the Armadale and Kwinana lines. The proposed central Rockingham station was discarded at this point to compensate for the additional cost of the Perth section. The revised location, while avoiding the expense of tunnelling under Rockingham, was now positioned on the city's outskirts rather than its centre, two kilometres east of the Rockingham Shopping Centre.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰³ 'Rockingham Lakes Regional Park: Management Plan' (Conservation Commission of Western Australia, Dept of Environment & Conservation, City of Rockingham, 2010)

¹⁰⁴ <https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/government/dissent/display/61105-catalpa-wild-geese-memorial> [accessed 14 June 2024]

¹⁰⁵ Longhurst, Derek, 48 months, 48 minutes: Building the Perth to

7.12.5 Growth in Baldivis

In 2015, Baldivis was the fastest growing suburb in Australia, doubling its population in five years. Since being zoned for development in the 1990s, housing estates with names like Evermore Heights, Highbury Park and The Dales were established. As a result of the rapid growth, Baldivis is also home to the most Afrikaans, Māori and Shona speakers of any suburb in Australia.¹⁰⁶ A major redevelopment of the Rockingham Centre was completed in 2009,¹⁰⁷ and the dining and entertainment precinct was expanded in 2016. A major redevelopment to upgrade Rockingham General Hospital began in June 2007. The first phase was the construction of a new building, completed in October 2008,¹⁰⁸ followed by a renovation of the existing building. The project was completed in September 2010 with the opening of new chemotherapy and maternity units.¹⁰⁹ In 2009 the Rockingham Jetty was removed due to deterioration.¹¹⁰

Mandurah Railway (Rawlhouse Publishing, 2008); Higham, Geoffrey, Marble Bar to Mandurah: a History of Passenger Rail Services in Western Australia (Rail Heritage WA, 2007)

106 Sparvell, Ray, 'Baldivis: Fastest growing suburb in Australia' (Watoday, 2015)

107 <https://www.doricgroup.com.au/Project/rockingham-city-shopping-centre> [accessed 24 June 2024]

108 Statement by Kim Hames, copy held on www.wa.gov.au (9 October 2008)

109 Statement by Kim Hames, copy held on www.wa.gov.au (24 September 2010)

110 <https://www.soundtelegraph.com.au/news/peel-rockingham/master-plan-considers-return-of-jetty-ng-ya-389489> [accessed 14 June

7.12.6 City of Rockingham 2015 Masterplan

In 2015, the City of Rockingham formulated a Masterplan for the transformation of the Rockingham Beach Foreshore. Following a comprehensive community consultation process, the Master Plan outlined the following objectives:¹¹¹

- An innovative revamp that preserves the best aspects of the current foreshore.
- Activate areas post-construction.
- Unify foreshore businesses and the parkland.
- Offer unique attractions that draw people to the Rockingham Beach Foreshore.
- Create a space that Rockingham's residents can take pride in.
- Offer narratives embedded in the local heritage through the design of its elements, including the Garden Island Naval Base and Rockingham's maritime history.

The completion of Stage One of the Foreshore project was achieved in 2019.

2024]

111 'Rockingham Beach Foreshore Master Plan' (City of Rockingham, 2015)

7.12.7 Snapshot Civic Administration

The expansion of Rockingham has been reflected in the changing structure of the district's administration. From 1897 to 1953/54, the area was managed by the Rockingham Roads Board; from 1961, the Shire of Rockingham was established; in 1988, Rockingham was declared a city with a population of more than 36,000 people. By 1994, the administration of the City of Rockingham relocated to new premises on Civic Boulevard, where there was also the Autumn Centre, Lotteries House, the Arts/Community Resource Centre and a Cinema Complex.



Image 89: New Council Offices in 1994.

Source: 'New Council Offices Open', The City of Rockingham, 1994.

7.12.8 City of Rockingham Mayor

Historically, Rockingham's Mayor was chosen from the pool of councillors. However, the electoral system underwent a change for the 2021 council election, transitioning to a direct election of the mayor. In that year, Deb Hamblin took over the mayoral duties from the retiring Barry Sammels, making history as the first woman to serve as Mayor of the City of Rockingham.¹¹²

¹¹² <https://www.mandurahmail.com.au/story/7475346/first-ever-female-mayor-for-rockingham/> [accessed 14 June 2024]

7.12.9 Alteration of the Rockingham CBD

The centre of the original town centre has undergone significant change in recent decades, with the clearing of sites on both sides of Flinders Lane and the development of new community resources. The Rockingham Oval has been redeveloped, and a new Gary Holland Community Centre replaced the former hall on the east side of Flinders Lane. Multi-storey development is now a feature of the Rockingham town centre along the oceanfront and adjacent streets. New development is changing the density and character of the more established parts of the City of Rockingham.

7.12.10 Snapshot: Penguin Island

In the case of Penguin Island, the Island was largely unoccupied after Mackenzie Seaforth left the Island in 1926. From 1948, it was leased by Safety Bay residents McKay and McGowan, who upgraded facilities and built small huts on the east side. In 1951, Lawrence Gill took over the lease and spent large sums of money on buildings and carnival-style entertainment. In later years, under Bob Carlberg's management, gas and sewerage were supplied, and in 1970, fresh water was piped from the mainland. To protect the environmental values of the Island, in 1987, the Department of Conservation and Land Management bought out the lease. The Shoalwater Islands Marine Park was vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority and managed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management. The Marine Park was established to protect waters and land of exceptional conservation value and habitats for marine and terrestrial flora and fauna. It also provided for recreational and commercial fishing, as well as a variety of other uses consistent with the conservation of the environment.

In 2023, it was observed that the population of Little Penguins on Penguin Island was on the decline. Factors such as motorised watercraft usage, climate change, and high levels of tourism on the island were cited as contributing to the significant decrease in population. To address this, the residents of Rockingham initiated a campaign advocating for State Government funding to implement an action plan aimed at replenishing the penguin numbers.¹

¹ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-06-10/rockingham-locals-call-for-action-on-penguin-decline/103959298> [accessed 14 June 2024]



Image 90: Penguin Island, 1940

Source: 'Safety Bay and Penguin Island', 1940, State Library of Western Australia: 013367D

7.12.11 A Guide to Recent History

Below is a summary of the recent history of Rockingham. Please note that considering this history is recent, the places are noted as potential places to be considered in future surveys.

Table 18: Summary of Recent History

A Guide to Recent History (1995-2025)	
Historic Themes	Peopling WA: Demographic Development; Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy; Economy: Manufacturing, Secondary Industry and Commerce; People/ Integrated Stories: Women People/ Integrated Stories: Aboriginal People
Major Influences	First Female Major, Rockingham develops Reconciliation Action Plan, increased memorials, significant infrastructural increase with the Mandurah Line, Awareness of environmental impact and protest.
Development characteristics	Large suburban subdivisions for single storey residences; clearing of the central Rockingham townsite for new community projects; designation of large land parcels for industry,
Potential Representative Places	Rockingham Council Offices Rockingham Station Catalpa Memorial Rockingham Oval Memorial



Image 91: Penguin Island

Source: 'Penguin Island', Rockingham Campus Community Library, n.d.

7.13 Bibliography

(1833-1847). Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal.

.id, <https://forecast.id.com.au/rockingham/drivers-of-population-change>

'Landall: Top-Class Project Builder Headed for Growth', The Bulletin 22 February 1969

'Report of the Honorary Royal Commission of inquiry into the corridor plan for Perth' (1972), copy at <https://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/intranet/libpages.nsf/>

'Rockingham Beach Foreshore Master Plan' (City of Rockingham, 2015)

'Rockingham Lakes Regional Park: Management Plan' (Conservation Commission of Western Australia, Dept of Environment & Conservation, City of Rockingham, 2010)

ABC News, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-06-10/rockingham-locals-call-for-action-on-penguin-decline/103959298>

Aboriginal Affairs. (2017). Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System. (State of Western Australia : Department of Aboriginal Affairs) Retrieved October 15, 2014, from Department of Aboriginal Affairs: <http://maps.dia.wa.gov.au/AHIS2/>

Armstrong, F. (1979). Manners and Habits of the Aborigines of Western Australia. In N. Green, Nyungar - The People: Aboriginal customs in the southwest of Australia (p. 181). Perth: Central Book Agency.

Battye Library of Western Australian History. (n.d.). Research Note 3. Perth: unpublished.

Berson, M. (1978). Cockburn: The Making of a Community. Cockburn: City of Cockburn.

Boersma, I. L. (1995). Two Rockingham Cottages Thorpe and Thomas Cottages Historic Places Assessment Forms. Perth: National Trust of Australia (WA).

Bond, Christine Margaret, [personal communication shared to 'History Rockingham WA' Facebook group]

C Gamba, The Italian fishermen of Fremantle, University of WA Text Books Board, 1952.

CBH Group, <https://www.cbh.com.au/contact/sites-and-ports-directory/kwinana-south/kwinana-grain-terminal>

City of Rockingham <https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/your-city/news/2023/november/mike-barnett-sports-complex-turning-40>

Coastal Districts Star, 16 July 1953, 23 December 1954

Cough, D. (1992). Perth Outdoors. Perth: CALM.

Coy, N. J. (1984). The Serpentine: A History of the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale. Mundijong: Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale. Department of Education, <https://www.det.wa.edu.au/schoolsonline/generaladmin.do?schoolID=4054&pageID=GI01>

Department of Environment and Conservation. (2006). Shoalwater Islands Marine Park Management Plan 2007-2017 Management Plan 58. Perth: Department of Environment and Conservation; Marine Parks and Reserves Authority.

Department of Environment and Conservation; Conservation Commission of Western Australia; City of Rockingham. (2010). Rockingham Lakes Regional Park Management Plan. Perth:

Department of Environment and Conservation;
Conservation Commission of Western Australia;
City of Rockingham.

Department of the Environment and Energy.
(2017, February). Australian Heritage Database.
Retrieved from Department http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=search_form;list_code=RNE Environment and Energy:

Doric Group, <https://www.doricgroup.com.au/Project/rockingham-city-shopping-centre>

Draper, R. (1997). Rockingham - The Vision Unfolds: The History of the Rockingham District to 1997. Rockingham: City of Rockingham.

Draper, R., Kerfer, D., & Davies, M. (1988). Rockingham: from Port 1872 to City 1988. Rockingham: Rockingham District Historical Society.

Durant, Wendy, information provided to Sound Telegraph, 25 March 2013

Fall, V. (1972). The Sea and the Forest: A History of the Port of Rockingham. Perth: UWA Press.

Friends of Shoalwater Island Marine Park. (1994). Seaforth McKenzie, 1853-1939: "King" of Penguin Island. Rockingham: Friends of Shoalwater Island Marine Park.

Green, N. (1984). Broken Spears : Aborigines and Europeans in the southwest of Australia. Perth, Western Australia: Focus Education Services.

Higham, Geoffrey, Marble Bar to Mandurah: A History of Passenger Rail Services in Western Australia (Rail Heritage WA, 2007)

J GenLli, et al, Italian roots in Australian soil,

Italo-Australian Welfare Centre, Villa Terenzio, Longhurst, Derek, 48 months, 48 minutes: Building the Perth to Mandurah Railway (Rawlhouse Publishing, 2008)

Lord, J. (n.d.). Penguin Island: Shoalwater Islands Marine Park. Rockingham: Friends of Shoalwater Island Marine Park.

Lyon, R. M. (1979). A Glance at the Manners and Language of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Western Australia: with a short vocabulary. In N. Green, Nyungar - The People: Aboriginal customs in the southwest of Australia (p. 176). Perth : Central Book Agency.

Mandurah Mail, <https://www.mandurahmail.com.au/story/7475346/first-ever-female-mayor-for-rockingham/>

Marangaroo WA; and 'Italian MigraLon to Western Australia 1829-1946'

Monument Australia, <https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/government/dissent/display/61105-catalpa-wild-geese-memorial>

Naval Technology, <https://www.naval-technology.com/projects/hmas-stirling-naval-base/>

O'Connor, R. e. (1989). Report on an Investigation into Aboriginal Significance of Wetlands and Rivers in the Perth-Bunbury Region. Perth: Western Australian Water Resources Council.

Palassis Architects. (1998). 'Leaholm', East Rockingham: Assessment of Significance for the City of Rockingham. Rockingham: unpublished.

Palassis Architects. (1999). Chesterfield House Chesterfield Road, East Rockingham W.A. for the City of Rockingham. unpublished.

Palassis Architects. (1999). Woodbine Conservation Plan for City of Rockingham. Rockingham.

Phillimore, J. (1995). City of Rockingham Municipal Inventory: Historical Thematic Framework.
Rockingham: Prepared for the City of Rockingham and the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

R Draper, Rockingham – The Visions Unfold, The History of the Rockingham District to 1997

Richards, R. (1993). Murray and Mandurah: A sequel History of the Old Murray District of Western Australia. Shire of Murray and City of Mandurah.

Ritter, P. (1980). Concrete Fit for People: A Practical Introduction to a Bio-Functional Eco Architecture for the Third Millenium A.D. Pergamon Press.

Rockingham Peel Group, <https://www.rkpg.health.wa.gov.au/About-us/Our-History>
Royal Australian Navy, <https://www.navy.gov.au/about-navy/bases-and-locations/hmas-stirling>

Russell, L. (1979). Kwinana "Third Time Lucky". Kwinana: Town of Kwinana.

Russell, Laurie, Kwinana: Third Time Lucky (Shire of Kwinana: 1979)

Sally May, 'The Italian Fishermen of Fremantle' in Fremantle Studies, vol. 6 1999, Journal of

Sound Telegraph, <https://www.soundtelegraph.com.au/news/peel-rockingham/master-plan-considers-return-of-jetty-ng-ya-389489>

South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council. (2017). About the Whadjuk Region. (South West

Aboriginal Land and Sea Council) Retrieved March 1, 2017, from Kaartdijin Nyoongar - Nyoongar Knowledge : Sharing Nyoongar Culture: <http://www.noongarculture.org.au>

South Western Advertiser, 21 December 1950, 24 December 1952

Sparvell, Ray, 'Baldivis: Fastest growing suburb in Australia' (WAToday, 30 March 2015)

Statement by Kim Hames, copy held on www.wa.gov.au

Stevens, P. F. (2002). The Voyage of the Catalpa: A Perilous Journey and Six Irish Rebels' Escape to Freedom. New York: Carroll and Graf.

Taggart, N. (1984). Rockingham Looks Back: A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982. Rockingham: Rockingham District Historical Society.

The Fremantle History Society
Various. (1992). OH2511/1-45 Rockingham Oral History Archive. (R. Moran, Interviewer)

West Australian, 13 February 1954

Western Australian Government. (1878-1989). Government Gazette of Western Australia.

8

PLACE INDEX

Image 92: Lucy Saw House

Source: 'Lucy Saw House', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.



8

PLACE INDEX

8 Place Index

The index provides a comprehensive list of places included in the Local Heritage Survey for their values and cultural heritage significance to the City of Rockingham.

Finding a Place in this report

The place record forms have place numbers that are grouped according to locality.

To assist the reader in locating a place record form for a particular place in the LHS, there is a Contents page and a Place Index.

With the electronic PDF, readers are able to click the place name in the contents and the file will then refer to the individual place record form.

8.0 Place Index Summary

8.0.1 Places to be Reduced in Management Category

There were no sites removed from the former Inventory to form the LHS (2025). However, due to changes in the condition of values and fabric, some places reduced in category.

- fabric is no longer extant
- fabric has significantly deteriorated (Limestone Quarry)
- demolition has occurred (Rockingham Fire Station and 118 Arcadia Drive)
- demolition has occurred (Rockingham Hotel)

Legend

New place added to the LHS : ***italic bold***

Change in Management Categories in 2025: *

Table 19: Places to be Reduced in Category

Places to be Reduced in Category					
Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	2018 MHI	2025 LHS
4	East Rockingham Limestone Quarry	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1	3
6	Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1	2
49	Rockingham Fire Station - Site	4 Hefron Street	Rockingham	3	4
54	Rockingham Hotel - Site	26-40 Kent Street	Rockingham	1	4
91	118 Arcadia Drive - Site	118 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3	4

8.0.2 Places Increased in Management Category

Some places increased in value due to additional information.

- the current knowledge in climate change increased the scientific value of the reserve sites, they should all be retained on this basis and increased to a Management Category 2.
- the discovery of bunkers at Point Peron camp elevated the historic value of the place.
- additional built fabric was discovered and placed into the place record form, along with conservation works to the murals elevates the aesthetic and historic values of the places Rockingham Park Underpasses and Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr). There is also a need for additional representation of the 60-70s era in the heritage survey.
- Lakeside (Lucy Saw House) underwent significant restoration and additional historical information was sourced.
- Penguin Island Store Cave and Well was elevated due to the historic qualities. It is our opinion this should match the management of the island.

Table 20: Places to be Increased in Category

Places to be Increased in Category					
Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	2018 MHI	2025 LHS
32	Point Peron Recreation Camp	Point Peron Road	Peron	3	2
35	Port Kennedy Scientific Park	Port Kennedy Drive	Port Kennedy	3	2
37	Rockingham Park Underpasses	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	3	2
38	Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	3	2
60	Lakeside	Strata Lot 2 (No. 65) Parkin Street	Rockingham	2	1
78	Safety Bay Butcher Shop (fmr)	44 Penguin Road	Safety Bay	3	2
86	Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road	274 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4	3
94	Aloha and Oahu	166-168 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	4	3
96	Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well	Penguin Island	Shoalwater	2	1
100	Residence, 5 Martell Street	5 Martell Street	Warnbro	4	3

8.1 Place by Management Category

8.1.1 Management Category 1 Places

There are 17 Category 1 Places listed in the 2025 LHS.

Legend

Change in Management Categories in 2025: *

Table 21: Category 1 Places

Management Category 1 Places					
Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	2018 MHI	2025 LHS
1	Baldivis Primary School (fmr)	342 Baldivis Road	Baldivis	1	1
5	Chesterfield Inn (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1	1
7	Day Cottage (fmr)	Day Road	East Rockingham	1	1
9	East Rockingham Heritage Precinct	Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1	1
10	East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery	231 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1	1
11	Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)	303 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1	1
12	Bell Cottage (ruin)	371 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1	1
19	Garden Island Batteries	Garden Island	Garden Island	1	1
22	Cliff Point Historic Site	Sulphur Bay	Garden Island	1	1
23	Peelhurst (ruins)	178 Dampier Drive	Golden Bay	1	1
24	Abattoir and Stables (fmr)	Cnr. Dixon Road and Darlie Street	Hillman	1	1
30	Cape Peron K Battery Complex	Point Peron Road	Peron	1	1
55	Roads Boards Office (fmr)	41 Kent Street	Rockingham	1	1
58	Lake Richmond	Lake Street	Rockingham	1	1
60	Lakeside	Strata Lot 2 (No. 65)Parkin Street	Rockingham	2	1*
95	Penguin Island	Penguin Island	Shoalwater	1	1
96	Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well	Penguin Island	Shoalwater	2	1*

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY 1 PLACES



Baldvis Primary School



Chesterfield Inn



Day Cottage



East Rockingham
Heritage Precinct



East Rockingham Pioneer
Cemetery



Hymus House and
Outbuildings



Bell Cottage



Garden Island Batteries



Cliff Point Historic Site



Peelhurst



Abattoir and Stables



Cape Peron K Battery
Complex



Roads Board



Lake Richmond



Lakeside



Penguin Island



Penguin Island Kitchen,
Store, Cave and Well

8.1.2 Management Category 2 Places

There are 23 Category 2 Places listed in the 2025 LHS.

Legend

Change in Management Categories in 2025: *

Table 22: Category 2 Places with Management Category Changes

Management Category 2 Places					
Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	2018 MHI	2025 LHS
6	Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1	2*
14	'Rockingham' Cairn	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2	2
15	Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2	2
18	Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'	Dampier Road	Garden Island	2	2
28	Seaside Camp for Children	1 Hymus Street	Peron	2	2
32	Point Peron Recreation Camp	Point Peron Road	Peron	3	2*
35	Port Kennedy Scientific Park	Port Kennedy Drive	Port Kennedy	3	2*
36	Rockingham Beach Primary School	30 Bay View Street	Rockingham	2	2
37	Rockingham Park Underpasses	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	3	2*
38	Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	3	2*
41	Rockingham 'Z-Force Memorial'	Esplanade	Rockingham	2	2
42	Iluka	13 Esplanade	Rockingham	2	2
43	Carinya Court	153 Esplanade	Rockingham	2	2
48	Uniting Church	11 Florence Street	Rockingham	2	2
56	Anglican Church (fmr)	65 Kent Street	Rockingham	2	2
65	Founder's Memorial	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	2	2
70	Bell and Churchill Parks	Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	2	2
77	Sutton Residence (fmr)	30 Rae Road	Rockingham	2	2
78	Safety Bay Butcher Shop (fmr)	44 Penguin Road	Safety Bay	3	2*
81	Sorrento Guest House (fmr)	211 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2	2
83	A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)	229 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2	2
98	CWA Centre	12 Watts Road	Shoalwater	2	2

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY 2 PLACES



Chesterfield Dairy



Rockingham Cairn



Kwinana Grain Terminal



Z Force Memorial



Alfred Hines



Point Peron Camp



Port Kennedy Scientific
Park



Rockingham Beach P.S.



Underpasses



Rockingham Park Primary



Z Force Memorial



Iluka



Carinya Court



Uniting Church



Anglican Church (fmr)



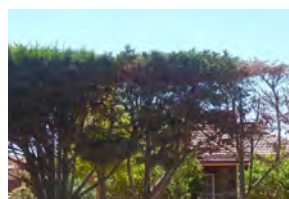
Founder's Memorial



Churchill and Bell Parks



Masonic Hall



Sutton Residence



Safety Bay Butcher Shop



Sorrento House



A. J. Watts



CWA Centre

8.1.3 Management Category 3 Places

There are 20 Category 3 Places listed in the 2025 LHS.

Legend

Change in Management Categories in 2025: *

Table 23: Category 3 Places with Management Category Changes

Management Category 3 Places					
Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	2018 MHI	2025 LHS
2	Baldivis Reserve	342 Baldivis Road	Baldivis	3	3
3	Group Settlers Home	118 Fifty Road	Baldivis	3	3
4	East Rockingham Limestone Quarry	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1	3*
26	Tramway Reserve (fmr)	Baldivis Road	Karnup	N/A	3
39	Residence, 3 Chalwell Street	3 Chalwell Street	Rockingham	3	3
45	Rockingham Oval	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3	3
46	Rockingham War Memorial	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3	3
53	Rockingham Hotel, Trees and Walls	26-40 Kent Street	Rockingham	3	2
67	1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)	1 Hymus Road to CBH corner	Rockingham	N/A	3
74	Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)	67 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	3	3
76	Masonic Hall	13 Wanliss Street	Rockingham	2	3*
79	Residence, 72A Penguin Road	72A Penguin Road	Safety Bay	3	3
80	Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road	188 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3	3
85	Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road	250 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3	3
86	Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road	274 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4	3*
88	St George's Anglican Church	1-3 Thomas Street	Safety Bay	3	3
89	Residence, 21 Waimea Road	21 Waimea Road	Safety Bay	3	3
92	Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive	124 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3	3
93	Mersey Point	153 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3	3
94	Aloha and Oahu	166-168 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	4	3*
100	Residence, 5 Martell Street	5 Martell Street	Warnbro	4	3*

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY 3 PLACES



Baldivis Reserve



Group Settlers Home



Limestone Quarry



Tramway Reserve (fmr)



3 Chalwell St



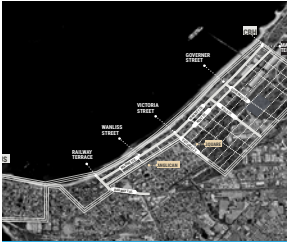
Rockingham Oval



Rockingham War Memorial



Rockingham Hotel Walls



1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)



Reverend Purdy's



72A Penguin Rd



188 Safety Bay Rd



250 Safety Bay Rd



274 Safety Bay Rd



St Georges Church



21 Waimea Rd



Aloha and Oahu



124 Arcadia Dr



Mersey Point



5 Martell St

8.2 Places By Number

There are 100 Places in the 2025 LHS.

Legend

New place added to the LHS : ***italic bold***

Change in Management Categories in 2025: *

Table 24: Places on the LHS presented by Number

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
1	Baldivis Primary School (fmr)	342 Baldivis Road	Baldivis	1
2	Baldivis Reserve	342 Baldivis Road	Baldivis	3
3	Group Settler's Home	118 Fifty Road	Baldivis	3
4	East Rockingham Limestone Quarry	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	3*
5	Chesterfield Inn (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	1
6	Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)	Chesterfield Road	East Rockingham	2*
7	Day Cottage (fmr)	Day Road	East Rockingham	1
8	Chalwell House - Site	2 Lodge Drive	East Rockingham	4
9	East Rockingham Heritage Precinct	Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
10	East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery	231 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
11	Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)	303 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
12	Bell Cottage (ruin)	371 Mandurah Road	East Rockingham	1
13	Roads Boards Office - Site	90 Office Road	East Rockingham	4
14	'Rockingham' Cairn	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2
15	Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty	Rockingham Beach Road	East Rockingham	2
16	<i>Corry Lynne House - Site</i>	<i>Lot 379 Rockingham Beach Road (former lot)</i>	<i>Rockingham (fmr)</i>	<i>4</i>
17	Dato Shipwreck	Careening Bay	Garden Island	4
18	Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'	Dampier Road	Garden Island	2
19	Garden Island Batteries	Garden Island	Garden Island	1
20	J. F. Mills Residence - Site and Tree	Hamelin Road	Garden Island	4
21	Star Shipwreck	Murray Reef	Garden Island	4
22	Cliff Point Historic Site	Sulphur Bay	Garden Island	1
23	Peelhurst (ruins)	178 Dampier Drive	Golden Bay	1

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
24	Abattoir and Stables (fmr)	Cnr. Dixon Road and Darlie Street	Hillman	1
25	Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks	Lot 502 Dixon Road	Hillman	AHA
26	Tramway Reserve	Baldivis Road	Karnup (and various)	3
27	Paganoni Swamp	Paganoni Road	Karnup	4
28	Seaside Camp for Children	1 Hymus Street	Peron	2
29	AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site	Peron Road	Peron	4
30	Cape Peron K Battery Complex	Point Peron Road	Peron	1
31	Turtle Factory - Site	Point Peron Road	Peron	4
32	Point Peron Recreation Camp	Point Peron Road	Peron	2*
33	Chalmer's Shipwreck	Long Point	Port Kennedy	4
34	Hero of the Nile Shipwreck	Long Point	Port Kennedy	4
35	Port Kennedy Scientific Park	Port Kennedy Drive	Port Kennedy	2*
36	Rockingham Beach Primary School	30 Bay View Street	Rockingham	2
37	Rockingham Park Underpasses	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	2*
38	Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)	Centaurus Street	Rockingham	2*
39	Residence, 3 Chalwell Street	3 Chalwell Street	Rockingham	3
40	Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site	Cnr Emma Street and Flinders Lane	Rockingham	4
41	Rockingham Z-Force Memorial	Esplanade	Rockingham	2
42	Iluka	13 Esplanade	Rockingham	2
43	Carinya Court	153 Esplanade	Rockingham	2
44	Racecourse - Site	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	4
45	Rockingham Oval	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3
46	Rockingham War Memorial	Flinders Lane	Rockingham	3
47	Flinder's Hall and Rosegarden -Site	24 Flinders Lane	Rockingham	4
48	Uniting Church	11 Florence Street	Rockingham	2
49	Rockingham Fire Station-Site	4 Hefron Street	Rockingham	4*
50	Rockingham Theatres - Site	Kent Street	Rockingham	4
51	Rockingham Beach School - Site	1-3 Kent Street	Rockingham	4
52	Rockingham Police Station - Site	19 Kent Street	Rockingham	4
53	Rockingham Hotel, Trees and Walls	26-40 Kent Street	Rockingham	3
54	Rockingham Hotel - Site	26-40 Kent Street	Rockingham	4*
55	Roads Boards Office (fmr)	41 Kent Street	Rockingham	1

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
56	Anglican Church (fmr)	65 Kent Street	Rockingham	2
57	Frank Churcher's Residence - Site	176-178 Kent Street	Rockingham	4
58	Lake Richmond	Lake Street	Rockingham	1
59	Palm Beach Jetty - Site	Palm Beach	Rockingham	4
60	Lakeside	Strata Lot 2 (No. 65) Parkin Street	Rockingham	1*
61	Millars Cottages - Site	165 Parkin Street	Rockingham	4
62	Fishers Bakery - Site	175 Parkin Street	Rockingham	4
63	Golf Course - Site	Corner of Patterson Road and Read Street	Rockingham	4
64	Three Timber Jetties - Site	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	4
65	Founder's Memorial	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	2
66	Timber Railway - Site	Railway Terrace	Rockingham	4
67	1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)	1 Hymus Road to CBH corner	Rockingham	3
68	Rockingham Beach Post Office - Site	15 Railway Terrace	Rockingham	4
69	Amur Shipwreck	Rockingham Beach	Rockingham	4
70	Bell and Churchill Parks	Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	2
71	Trocadero Dance Hall - Site	21 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	4
72	Elanora - Site	49 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	4
73	Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site	61 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	4
74	Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)	67 Rockingham Beach Road	Rockingham	3
75	Cruising Yacht Club - Site	2 Val Street	Rockingham	4
76	Masonic Hall	13 Wanliss Street	Rockingham	3*
77	Sutton Residence (fmr)	30 Rae Road	Safety Bay	2
78	Safety Bay Butcher Shop (fmr)	44 Penguin Road	Safety Bay	2
79	Residence, 72A Penguin Road	72A Penguin Road	Safety Bay	3
80	Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road	188 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3
81	Sorrento Guest House (fmr)	211 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2
82	Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road	218 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4
83	A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)	229 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	2
84	Safety Bay Yacht Club - Site	243 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4
85	Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road	250 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3
86	Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road	274 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	3*
87	Waikiki Hotel- Site	434 Safety Bay Road	Safety Bay	4

Place No.	Place Name	Address	Locality	MC No.
88	St George's Anglican Church	1-3 Thomas Street	Safety Bay	3
89	Residence, 21 Waimea Road	21 Waimea Road	Safety Bay	3
90	Arcadia House - Site	216 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	4
91	118 Arcadia Drive- Site	118 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	4*
92	Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive	124 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3
93	Mersey Point	153 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3
94	Aloha and Oahu	166-168 Arcadia Drive	Shoalwater	3*
95	Penguin Island	Penguin Island	Shoalwater	1
96	Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well	Penguin Island	Shoalwater	1*
97	Monkhouse Residence - Site	54 Penguin Road	Shoalwater	4
98	CWA Centre	12 Watts Road	Shoalwater	2
99	Residence, 623 Safety Bay Road	623 Safety Bay Road	Waikiki	4
100	Residence, 5 Martell Street	5 Martell Street	Warnbro	3*



9

PLACE RECORD FORMS



Image 93: Day Cottage

Source: 'Day Cottage', Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

9 Place Record Forms

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)	151
2. Baldivis Reserve	160
3. Group Settler's Home	164
4. East Rockingham Limestone Quarry	168
5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)	172
6. Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)	181
7. Day Cottage (fmr)	187
8. Chalwell House - Site	201
9. East Rockingham Heritage Precinct	206
10. East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery	210
11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)	216
12. Bell Cottage (ruin)	224
13. Roads Boards Office - Site	233
14. 'Rockingham' Cairn	237
15. Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty	242
16. Corry Lynne House - Site	248
17. Dato Shipwreck	255
18. Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'	259
19. Garden Island Batteries	264
20. J. F. Mills Residence - Site and Tree	276
21. Star Shipwreck	280
22. Cliff Point Historic Site	284
23. Peelhurst (ruins)	290
24. Abattoir and Stables	297
25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks	305
26. Tramway Reserve	314
27. Paganoni Swamp	322
28. Seaside Camp for Children	327
29. AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site	337
30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex	342
31. Turtle Factory - Site	350
32. Point Peron Recreation Camp	356
33. Chalmers Shipwreck	362
34. Hero of the Nile Shipwreck	365
35. Port Kennedy Scientific Park	367
36. Rockingham Beach Primary School	371
37. Rockingham Park Underpasses	378
38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)	388
39. Residence, 3 Chalwell Street	398
40. Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site	401
41. Rockingham 'Z- Force Memorial'	405
42. Iluka	409
43. Carinya Court	413

44. Racecourse - Site	419
45. Rockingham Oval	422
46. Rockingham War Memorial	427
47. Flinders Hall and Rose Garden - Site	432
48. Uniting Church	436
49. Rockingham Fire Station - Site	442
50. Rockingham Theatres - Site	446
51. Rockingham Beach School - Site	449
52. Rockingham Police Station - Site	453
53. Rockingham Hotel Trees and Walls	456
54. Rockingham Hotel - Site	461
55. Roads Board Office (fmr)	470
56. Anglican Church (fmr)	480
57. Frank Churcher's Residence - Site	487
58. Lake Richmond	491
59. Palm Beach Jetty - Site	497
60. Lakeside	502
61. Millars Cottages - Site	509
62. Fisher's Bakery - Site	512
63. Golf Course - Site	515
64. Three Timber Jetties - Site	521
65. Founder's Memorial	528
66. Timber Railway - Site	533
67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)	539
68. Rockingham Beach Post Office - Site	546
69. Amur Shipwreck	551
71. Trocadero Dance Hall - Site	560
72. Elanora - Site	566
73. Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site	571
74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)	575
75. Cruising Yacht Club - Site	582
76. Masonic Hall	586
77. Sutton Residence (fmr)	590
78. Safety Bay Butcher's Shop (fmr)	594
79. Residence, 72A Penguin Road	598
80. Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road	602
81. Sorrento Guest House (fmr)	606
82. Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road	611
83. A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)	615
84. Safety Bay Yacht Club- Site	619
85. Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road	623
86. Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road	627
87. Waikiki Hotel - Site	631
88. St George's Anglican Church	636
89. Residence, 21 Waimea Road	640
90. Arcadia House - Site	644

91. Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive - Site	649
92. Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive	654
93. Mersey Point	658
94. Aloha and Oahu	664
95. Penguin Island	668
96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater	673
97. Monkhouse Residence - Site	680
98. CWA Centre	684
99. Residence, 623 Safety Bay Road	688
100. Residence, 5 Martell Street	692

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Baldivis Play Group, Day Centre and Art Centre			
Street Address	Reserve 23952 No. 342 Baldivis Road			
Locality	Baldivis			
Landgate PIN	368088			
Land Information	Lot	1376	Vol/Folio	LR3088/213
	Plan	190710	Reserve	23952
GPS	32°18'24"S 115°49'22"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	03127
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building and Group
Original Use	Educational: Primary School
Current Use	Educational: Primary School
Other Use	Educational: Community Arts Classes

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1920s
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard / Compressed Fibre Cement
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Inter-War (1915-1940)

Physical Description
External: The heritage buildings are a pair of timber-framed and metal former classrooms located on the edge of the Baldivis Reserve and adjacent to Baldivis Road. The playgroup has two water tanks. The two buildings, each with an open-plan arrangement, are similar in their execution. They stand as one-room structures with front and rear additions, their external walls clad with a blend of fibre cement sheeting and weatherboard cladding to the east elevations. Each building has six and eight windows, in pairs with one pane over another and timber-framed sashes. The windows are extant on the north and south elevations in equal numbers on both buildings. The openings on the north elevations have awnings. The northernmost building has four windows to the north and south, while the other building has three openings to the north and south. Both buildings are accessed by ramped timber verandahs with skillion canopies. The rear additions have skillion roofs and are a combination of enclosed and open spaces extending across the entire width of the building. The roofs across the building are long sheet corrugated metal (galvanised). The Compressed Fibre Cement (CFC) / weatherboard walls are painted mint green on the exterior (2024). A commemorative rock and plaque have been placed within the grounds commemorating the memory of the district pioneers in 1923. The plaque reads: <i>"Erected to the memory of the pioneers of the district, 1923. Wellard/Baldivis C.W.A. Established May 1932 at the St. Albans Hall Baldivis P. & C. School opened February 1924 The Rockingham Shire Rural Ratepayers & Residents Association To Commemorate the granting of the City Status to Rockingham in the Bicentennial Year of Australia 1988. Unveiled By: Mary Davies on the: 11th of September 1988 "</i> (...)

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Physical Description (Continued):

External (Continued):

The buildings are approximately 50 metres apart, forming a central grass quadrangle. The northern building is used by a visual art society and the southern building is used by a playgroup (building 1). To the west of the timber building, there is a third building that appears to be a garage, containing some toilets and storage for the two main timber buildings. This is not considered part of the listing. The two school buildings which run parallel are considered the built fabric of heritage significance. Several mature peppermint trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) surround the buildings, particularly along Baldivis Road. There are also two water tanks placed on the south of the southern building.

Several secondary buildings of variable construction from different eras are also located around the site, with an earth parking lot and a small playground to the rear.

Internal:

All photographs taken from the internal inspection are from building 1. This building is close to the corner of Fifty Road and Baldivis Road (see diagram in photographs).

The two historic buildings run in approximately an east-west orientation with the access point on each east and west ends. The interiors accessed as part of the internal portion of this description refer to the Baldivis Playgroup. The building is in good condition, with a recent refurbishment.

The covered entry (west) to building 1 contains a wash-station with two basins and a wall of bag hooks. The timber entry door is Jarrah refinished with a clear epoxy. Internally, there is a Kitchenette in the western section of the plan (near the main entry), with a small play area on the east near a chalkboard. On the eastern wall is a chalkboard with a traditional timber sill and frame, expected to be original. The floors are timber, 85mm in width.

The longer walls to the east and west are punctured with windows, three window pairs to the long faces. The windows have vertical openings, with two windows within each opening, one above the other. A pivot window, with the original mechanisms no longer extant, folds inwards. but is no longer operable. The cornice (simple concave) and timber architraves, were recently painted and restored. The timber skirting profile to the floors is a simple rectangular section (35mmx30mm). The ceiling is a battened flat sheet with contemporary fluorescent light fittings. The walls are compressed fibre cement board with horizontal battened timbers up to about 1100mm up the wall.

The exit on the eastern end of the building has a timber ledged and braced door leading to a verandah. The entry and exit doors at the front and the rear are fitted with contemporary security screens. On the verandah, there is a ramp to the Baldivis Road entry and a small storeroom.

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	External: 23/04/2024, Internal 23/04/2024

Historical Information

These two school buildings were built during the time that Group Settlements were established on the Peel Estate, from 1922.

A total of four schools were built; the first at Baldivis (Group 50-54), followed by those at Karnup, Wellard and Group 81. The first application for a school was made in July 1923 by the settlers on Group 50 and 54. It was completed on 20 October 1923, and opened in February of the following year.

The school buildings were of the standard one-roomed country type designed and built by the Public Works Department. The classroom was constructed so that the room could be divided if required.

At first this school site was known as Group 50-54 School, but in June 1926 its name was changed to Baldivis, as by that time, Group 54 was served by the Wellard School.

The Group Settlement population of school-age children declined in the 1930s. The Group 81 School closed around 1936; the Karnup School around 1940; and the Wellard School closed in 1947-48. By 1950, only the Baldivis School remained and its population was increasing. In 1950, a new shelter shed was built. In 1953, the school population was 52.

In 1954, the former Group 39 School was removed and re-erected at the Baldivis Reserve adjacent to the Baldivis School building.

The Baldivis Primary School operated from this site until 1978.

In 1978, a new brick building was constructed west of the original school site on the site of the current Baldivis Primary School. The primary school has been operating from that site since then and grown and developed in response to the growing population. The two original school buildings have continued to be used and are currently (2024) occupied by the Baldivis Play Group and a Visual Art Society.

Historic Theme(s)	Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities
Associations	

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Sources	City of Rockingham MHI, Place Record Form September 2018. Baldivis Primary School Conservation Plan 2011. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Baldivis Playgroup Facebook Page, 2024.
----------------	--

Statement of Significance
The Baldivis Primary School (fmr), comprising two single-room, timber-framed, weatherboard and fibre cement sheeting clad and corrugated iron roofed former classrooms, and various other sheds and structures, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has historical significance for its association with Group Settlements established on the Peel Estate from 1922; • the place is the only example of a Group Settlement School surviving intact in its original location in the wider Perth metropolitan region; • the place contributes to our understanding of the development of education and Group Settlement in Western Australia; • the place has aesthetic value as modest weatherboard, fibrous cement, timber and iron school buildings dating from the 1920s set in pleasant surroundings; • the place has some potential for archaeological deposits to remain at the site relating to the use and development of the school from the 1920s; • the place is of social significance to the local community for its relationship to the development of the area through the Peel Group Settlement Scheme and for its continued community use for educational and recreational purposes; and, • the place represents the typical single room country school buildings characteristic of the Inter War period.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
Level of Significance	Exceptional Significance

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Additional Photographs- External



Diagram of building layout with red determined not significant.

Source: Landgate 2024 with diagrams, Stephen Carrick Architects



building 1



building 2 entry

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Additional Photographs - External



building 2 entry



plaque



building 2



building 2



building 2 with court



building 1 window

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Additional Photographs - Internal



entry with contemporary kitchenette, building 1



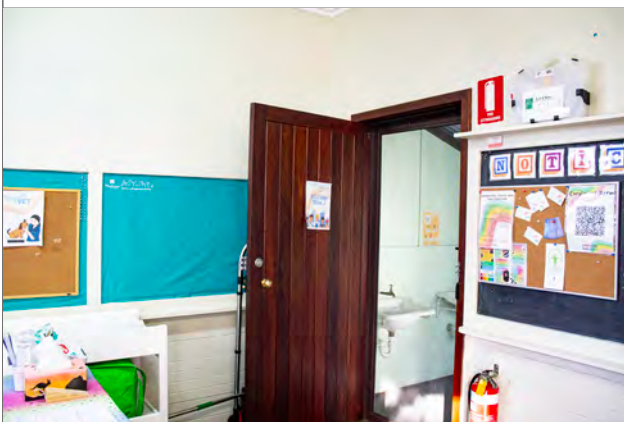
battened ceiling with lamp, building 1



entry with bag hooks, building 1



weatherboard and CFC cladding, building 1



timber entry door, building 1



timber exit with chalkboard, building 1

1. Baldivis Primary School (fmr)

Additional Photographs - Internal

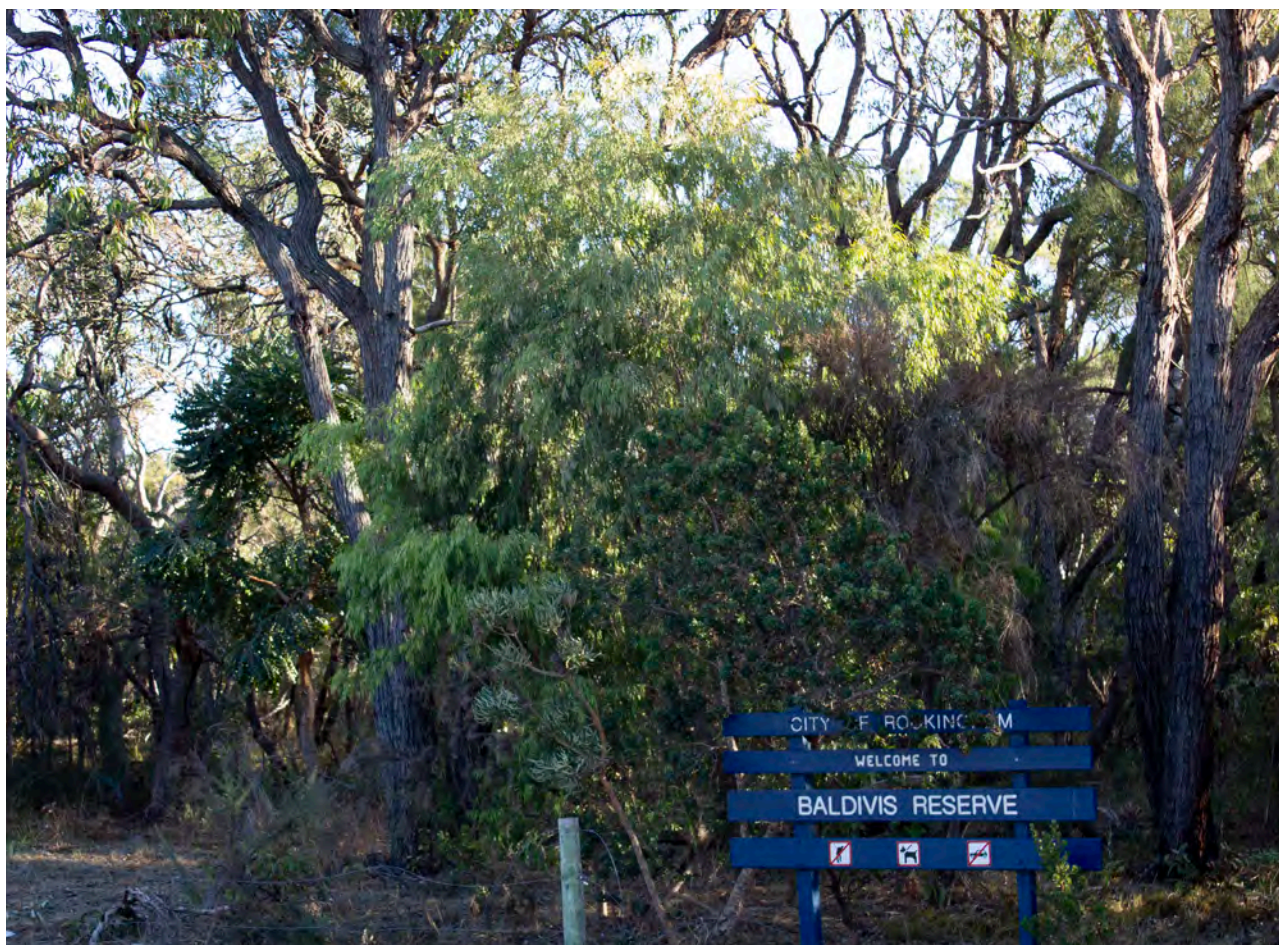


skirting and timber hardwood, building 1



chalkboard detailing, building 1

2. Baldivis Reserve



Site Information				
Other Names	Reserve 23952			
Street Address	Reserve 23952 No. 342 Baldivis Road			
Locality	Baldivis			
Landgate PIN	368088			
Land Information	Lot	1376	Vol/Folio	LR3088/213
	Plan	190710	Reserve	23952
GPS	32°18'27.98"S, 115°49'11.92"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3144
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

2. Baldivis Reserve

Place Type	Landscape
Original Use	Landscape
Current Use	Park / Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Establishment Date	Established as a Reserve in 1954
Walls/ Roof and style	N/A

Physical Description
Area of natural and largely undeveloped bushland providing a contrast with the dense new development occurring in the area. The bushland contains a variety of endemic species including Jarrah, Marri, Banksia and Sheoak Woodland. Jarrah is the more dominant species on the eastern side of the reserve, with Marri being more dominant on the western side of the reserve. This woodland serves as a habitat to a healthy population of the common brushtail possum. Peripheral development has occurred in the form of the two extant school buildings on the corner of Baldivis Road and Fifty Road together with more recent sporting and recreational facilities. The Baldivis Hall is located at the eastern end of the Reserve.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	14/05/2024

Historical Information
The following historical information is an extract from the 2018 MHI. This reserve was created as a 'C' Class Reserve in 1954 for the purpose of recreation and park-lands. The reserve is vested in the City of Rockingham and it has been the City's responsibility since its creation. It is likely that the reserve was created as a response to the growing size of the Baldivis Primary School. A single timber classroom had been located on the reserve facing Baldivis Road. In 1954, another school building was relocated to this site because of the increasing numbers of students in Baldivis. (...)

2. Baldivis Reserve

The reserve is largely undeveloped and features a large area of native bushland. In the south east corner recreational facilities have been included and an oval cleared. The first structures located on the site were the former primary school buildings facing Baldivis Road. The tennis courts were built in the early 1960s.

The Baldivis Hall located on the Fifty Road boundary was built in the late 1960s or early 1970s. Later elements of the reserve included club rooms for local sports clubs.

Historic Theme(s)	Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Environment: Environmental Awareness
Associations	
Sources	Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

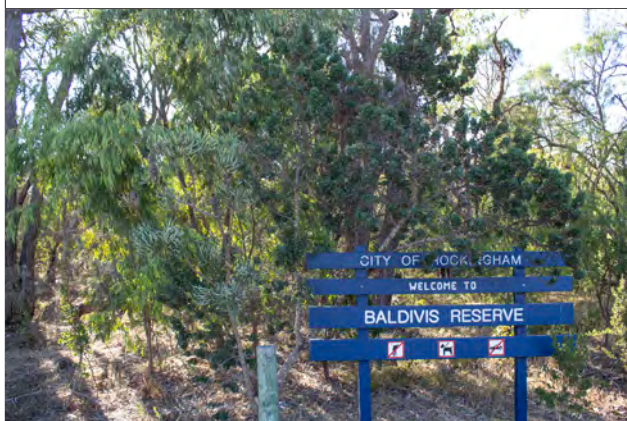
Statement of Significance

The Baldivis Reserve has cultural heritage significance due to the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Baldivis in the post war period.
- the place has aesthetic value due to the cultivated nature trails and endemic vegetation within the Reserve.
- the place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended events and used the facilities at the reserve.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some/ moderate significance

Additional Photographs- External



Road Signage



banksia

2. Baldivis Reserve

Additional Photographs- External



map depicting the bounds of the reserve

Source: Landgate map viewer, 2024. Accessed 24.02.2025.

3. Group Settler's Home



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	No. 118 Fifty Road			
Locality	Baldivis			
Landgate PIN	1173593			
Land Information	Lot	100	Vol/Folio	2079/462
	Diagram	091349	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'33.49"S, 115°48'25.79"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3149
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

3. Group Settler's Home

Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey residence

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1920s
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard (with CFC cladding to extension)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter-War (1915-1940)

Physical Description
Group Settler's Home comprises a single-storey weatherboard cottage, set within a large site with mature trees and shrubs to its surroundings. The site has many mature plantings that obscure the residence from the street, including a mature jacaranda. The building is set back from the main road with its entry via a driveway located along Fifty Road, which now serves as the entry for the dwelling. The original entry is still evident to 50 road with a white timber braced gate (photographed). The building has a simple rectilinear form with a metal clad gable roof and verandah extending across northwest and southeast elevations. The verandah is enclosed by a lattice to the front with weatherboard. This verandah contains a concrete floor which is not considered of heritage significance, painted. The widows have been replaced with metal inserts to their timber surrounds and fitted with security screens in the south and east elevations. Some original timber casement windows remain. The front elevation is oriented southeast, where the original entrance from the street was located. The entry door is a timber panel door with a 6 pane window on the top third of the timber door. The façade is symmetrical in plan form with a centrally placed entrance flanked by windows and protected by a partially enclosed timber-framed verandah. The building has a rear entry door located at the northwest elevation, facing the garden with extensive grassed area, an elevated watertank and plantings. The roof is predominantly a gable form, sweeping down to incorporate the front and rear verandah/ additions. The rear elevation also contains a skillion roof section which is a later addition incorporating the rear access and laundry. The windows to the front elevation are side hung casements with horizontal glazing bars dividing each pane into three sections. Many of the windows have been replaced with aluminium openings and fitted with awnings. At current (2024), the house is not visible to the street and is concealed with vegetation. Despite this, the condition and appearance of the house is similar to 2018, with some wear and tear.

3. Group Settler's Home

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	27/08/2024

Historical Information

In the 1920s, David Hammer Pugh (1900-1992) and Olga Petrovna Pugh (1902-1972) lived at Location 131 on Group 66 of the Peel Estate Group Settlement Scheme. In 1933, the Pughs purchased more land to expand their property holdings, and subsequently moved to an original settler's four-roomed cottage in Fifty Road. Dave Pugh recorded his occupation as a dairyman and labourer throughout his life and Olga undertook home duties.

The homes built for the Group Settlers were generally simple cottages either built by the settlers themselves or simple standard timber cottages designed by the Public Works Department. The origin of this cottage design or builder is not known.

Following Olga's death in 1972, Dave Pugh lived there until his death in 1992. The out-buildings on this property are still extant.

The building was renovated, refurbished and extended in 1993, including replacement of weather-board claddings to both northeast and southwest exterior walls. Additions were made to the rear of the building (northwest) enclosing the former verandah.

Tin 2024, the additions and changes to the extension are still intact with little change other than fitting the windows with security screens.

Historic Theme(s)	People and Integrated Stories: Non-british migrants Peopling WA: Colonisation Economy: Rural Occupations
Associations	Pugh Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1990s.

3. Group Settler's Home

Statement of Significance

Group Settler's Home has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a simple vernacular timber cottage still located in its original setting.
- the place has aesthetic value due to its natural setting with mature plantings.
- the place has historic value for its association with the Peel Estate Group Settlement Scheme and with the Pugh family who settled in the district in the 1920s.

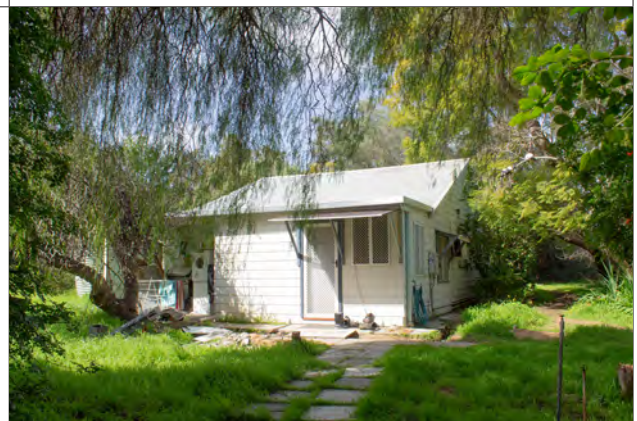
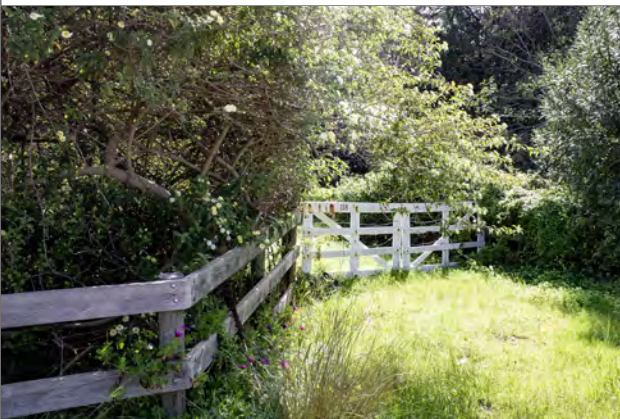
Management Category

3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Level of Significance

Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



4. East Rockingham Limestone Quarry



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Chesterfield Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12623906			
Land Information	Lot	9003	Vol/ Folio	2876-186
	Plan	406033	Reserve	
GPS	32°15'41.18"S, 115°44'49.69"E approx			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	24537
Initial MHI Listing	25/09/2012
Other Listings	

4. East Rockingham Limestone Quarry

Place Type	Landscape
Original Use	Mining: Quarry
Current Use	Park / Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	mid 1800s
Walls / Roof and Style	N/A

Physical Description
The limestone quarry lies within an ecological conservation area off Mandurah Road in East Rockingham. The site is located at the end of Chesterfield Road and is currently blocked off due to the private land being proximal and heavily fenced. There is limited evidence of the original quarry, and substantial industrial buildings have been erected in the vicinity. There are some remnants of what appears to be Vuggy Limestone. The following text is taken from the 2018 to depict the changes in the site: <i>"Following the cessation of quarrying, the area has become bushland, which obscures much of the quarry's evidence on the site. The site visit from 2018 suggests evidence of a clearing and an edge, which is no longer evident in 2024.</i> <i>The limestone is known as a vuggy lacustrine limestone, more commonly known as swamp stone, coral stone, or honeycomb limestone. The 'vuggy' of vuggy limestone refers to the network of chambers that creates the honeycomb appearance. It is a softer material that tends to harden with exposure to air."</i>

Condition	Poor
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	24/05/2024

4. East Rockingham Limestone Quarry

Historical Information	
This quarry is believed to be the source of building materials for local buildings constructed in the mid-19th century. It is probable that given the proximity of Chesterfield House that this quarry was the source of the stone for that building. Little direct documentary evidence has been found, however, to substantiate direct linkages between this quarry and the adjacent properties 'Chesterfield House', 'Woodbine', 'Hymus House' and 'Leaholm' amongst others. James Bell who built his own cottage 'Woodbine' is believed to have built 'Chesterfield House' and he may have quarried the stone himself from the quarry.	

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Peopling WA: Colonisation
Associations	Bell family, Hymus family, Key Family, Herbert family and Thorpe Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form September 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs 1953, accessed 2024. City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory Thematic Framework and Historical Overview, Palassis Architects, 2011, p.15. Chesterfield House, Chesterfield Road, East Rockingham, Conservation Plan for City of Rockingham, November 1999, p.19

Statement of Significance	
East Rockingham Limestone Quarry has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has historic value as a source of a rare building material within the state and appears to be localised to the East Rockingham area with many of the older houses being constructed from the stone. - the place has social value for its association with the early settlers in the area and demonstrates the tough physical conditions faced in the construction of the first substantial homes. - the place has research value as the material sourced from this quarry is a localised stone with unique characteristics which could provide valuable information for students of geology. - the place has research value as the techniques used to extract the stone were employed at this site until the 1950s and the remains in the landscape may reveal information on the methods of quarrying used in the 19th and early 20th century.	

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

4. East Rockingham Limestone Quarry

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	
stepped crust Source: City of Rockingham MHI, 2018.	stepped crust Source: City of Rockingham MHI, 2018.

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Chesterfield House, Rockingham Arms			
Street Address	Lot 9010 Mandurah Road cnr Chesterfield Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12634550			
Land Information	Lot	2	Vol/Folio	1549/228
	Diagram	57296	Reserve	
GPS	32.264310°S, 115.777830°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	2325
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places - Classified, National Trust of Australia (WA) Classified, City of Rockingham Heritage List, Aboriginal Heritage Site 31742

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building and Group
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1857; 1910s
Walls	Stone and Brick
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Federation Queen Anne

Physical Description
A single storey limestone, rendered brick and corrugated steel building with a symmetrical plan. The roof gables are compressed fibre cement sheeting with half-timber detailing. The original design intent and plan form remain visible. Two of the brick chimneys remain extant, positioned towards the center of the building. A protective palisade fence with chain links and two levels of razor wire surrounds the building. The windows and doors are protected with metal bars and mesh to the windows. The doors have been painted cream/ yellow to the road-facing elevation. There has been some clearing of the surrounding area, with some mature trees remaining. The roof and walls have had significant conservation works undertaken. The works included the re-roofing with heritage galvanised corrugated roof sheets, complete with new roof structure, flashings, gutters and rainwater goods. The building was made secure through the installation of vandal proof screens and solid core timber doors to all external openings. Areas of collapsed walls were rebuilt and the walls overall were re-pointed using lime mortar.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	18/03/2024

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Historical Information

The land on which this building is located was purchased by James Herbert Snr (1820-1875). James Herbert had previously held the license for the 'Bush Inn' which operated in the district. Using his experience as a publican he established the Rockingham Arms and was granted his publican's license in January 1857. It is believed that the building was constructed using local limestone quarried on the site.

Herbert and his family, who had arrived in the colony in 1853, evidently were successful publicans. When James Herbert Jnr (1842-1893) turned 21 in 1862 he took over the management of the premises and James Herbert Snr took over the Stirling Arms in Guildford. Between 1865-1875, father and son employed 22 ticket of-leave men. The Rockingham Hotel also served as the first local post office for the district.

In 1867, James Herbert Snr sold the license for the Rockingham Arms to William Rewell and during the same period acquired the adjacent lot to the Rockingham Arms and several other landholdings in the vicinity and in Fremantle.

The license for the hotel was transferred in 1870 to Andrew Seubert and in 1874 to William Summers whilst the Herberts pursued a diverse range of business interests. James Herbert Snr died in 1875 on the maiden voyage of his ship the 'Mary Herbert' which he built for shipping of goods along the coast.

In 1876, the Rockingham Arms was transferred to John Chester (1839-1918) and in the 1890s he changed the name of the premises to Chesterfield Inn. In 1890, the property was transferred to John Chester's daughters, Caroline and Eliza. From the mid-1890s there were various lessees who operated the Inn.

It was c1910-11, under the tenancy of the 'Cotterells' that a fire destroyed portion of the roof. The place was restored and in 1912, the lease was taken over by Ernest and Selina (nee Hymus) Huxtable. Ownership of the property was transferred in the same year to William M. Brogan and William T. Matthew for the purpose of grazing cattle.

Brogan and Matthew transferred the publican's license to another premises but did operate a popular racing club from the premises for some years. Between 1915 and 1918, the local post office again operated from building and apparently the lands around the Inn were used as an encampment for the 10th Light Horse.

The condition of the building declined after this period despite the efforts of tenants Helena and William McCormick between 1923 and c1929. William McCormick was Group Foreman under the State Government Group Settlement Scheme and had skills as a builder which he put to use for repairs to the building.

(...)

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Historical Information (Continued)

In the late 1970s, the place operated as a Youth Hostel and some minor changes were undertaken including the construction of a new garage.

In 1929, the property was transferred to George Ramsay and in 1932 to Philip Ward. Philip and Sara Ward developed the property as a dairy and family home. They undertook additions to the former Inn, relocated the stables and built a new dairy using materials from the old stables and the iron and timber from an old deserted settlers hut.

In the late 1940s or early 1950s, a new dairy was built to the north of Chesterfield Inn (fmr) again materials were reused from other structures in the vicinity. (This structure is still extant and designated as Chesterfield Dairy).

In 1967, the property was sold but continued to be operated as a dairy by Mr and Mrs Ingram. In this period, parcels of land were being acquired by the state government and local community concern about the future of several early settlers cottages led to the classification of Chesterfield Inn (fmr) by the National Trust in 1970.

In the late 1970s, the place operated as a Youth Hostel and some minor changes were undertaken including the construction of a new garage.

In 1992, a fire led to the eviction of the tenants and the building has been largely unoccupied since that time. Vagrants have periodically occupied the place and it has been subject to considerable vandalism and graffiti.

In 2003, it was included on the State Register of Heritage Places on an interim basis. By that time the place was owned by the State Government.

Throughout 2017, Landcorp of the State Government of WA undertook conservation works to the structure to stabilise it and prevent further deterioration. These works included the removal of intrusive and later elements, construction of a new roof, removal of the external paint and rebuilding and re-pointing of the stone work where required. Internal works have not been commissioned until an appropriate occupant has been found for the place. The site has been securely fenced to prevent further vandalism.

There was a significant restoration to the Inn that was undertaken by Development WA and the Heritage council. The works were described as :

"Required to retain, conserve and interpret the former Chesterfield Inn, and undertake works to stabilise the walls and roof, and re-roof and secure the building, which occurred in 2017."

(...)

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Historical Information (Continued)

The works were described in the 'Chesterfield Inn (fmr) Dairy Heritage Impact Statement' as follows:

"The 2014 Chesterfield Inn Conservation and Heritage Strategy by TPG assessed the Chesterfield Inn (fmr) site's viability for conservation and adaptive re-use to ensure its long-term survival. The report identified the extent of conservation works at that point in time, including the urgent works required to stabilise the building to prevent further deterioration."

In October 2017, urgent conservation works to stabilise Chesterfield Inn (fmr) were completed, addressing condition 4 (refer Hocking Heritage Studio drawings for scope of works). The primary aim of the project was to conserve and protect the significant heritage fabric from further deterioration by carrying out stabilisation and remedial works. The works included the re-roofing with heritage galvanised corrugated roof sheets, complete with new roof structure, flashings, gutters and rainwater goods. The building was made secure through the installation of vandal proof screens and solid core timber doors to all external openings. Areas of collapsed walls were rebuilt and the walls overall were re-pointed using lime mortar.

Significant work has been done on corrugated metal roofs, gutters, and downpipes since the previous MHI in 2018. As part of the scope of work, the stone has been repaired and re-pointed, including the quoining of the openings to repair graffiti. The roof cladding and structure were repaired before 2018, but the gables for to the northeast gable remains extant.

Historic Theme(s)	People and Integrated Stories: Early Settlers Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Hospitality and Tourism Peopling WA: Colonialisation
Associations	Herbert family William Rewell James Bell; builder William Summers John Chester William Brogan William Matthew McCormick family George Ramsay Ward family

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Chesterfield House, Chesterfield Road, East Rockingham W.A. Conservation Plan for City of Rockingham, 1999 by Palassis Architects.
----------------	---

Statement of Significance

The following statement is adapted from the amended documentation prepared for the State Register of Heritage Places in 2016.

Chesterfield Inn (fmr), a substantial single storey building, built of rubble limestone and brick masonry walls with a corrugated iron roof and mostly wooden floors and designed in a vernacular Queen Anne Revival style, together with a dairy of similar construction and concrete floors, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is among the earliest land grants in the Rockingham region, and the inn is one of the region's oldest built structures. Together with a number of other sites in East Rockingham, the place provides tangible evidence of the district's early history and is associated with a number of the district's pioneering families and other individuals who were prominent in the early history of the district.
- the place was one of the earliest stopping places for travelers on the road between Fremantle and Mandurah, and is one of the few remaining wayside inns in Western Australia that was established during the first fifty years of this state.
- Notwithstanding its current condition, the architectural composition of the façade of Chesterfield Inn (fmr) has aesthetic merit for its restrained detailing, comfortable proportions, and the symmetrical arrangement of its fenestration which makes the front door the focus of the elevation.
- the place played an important part in the social and civic development of the district, being the oldest commercial building in the City of Rockingham and also the district's first post office (1915-1918).
- the dairy is representative of a class of outbuildings commonly constructed in the East Rockingham area in the mid-twentieth century using stone that was locally available. The layout of the dairy is able to demonstrate aspects of the process of milking as this was carried out in the 1930s through to the 1960s.
- the stonework and other fabric of the dairy has acquired a patina from many years of exposure to the elements, and in the context of a fallow field has aesthetic value for its compositional and textural qualities.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Additional Photographs- External



5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: Facebook 'Historic Rockingham', Photograph of the Chesterfield Inn c 1971



Chesterfield Inn before conservation in 2017

Source: City of Rockingham Website:
<<https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/events,-culture-and-tourism/heritage>>

5. Chesterfield Inn (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: Facebook 'Historic Rockingham', Photograph of the Chesterfield Inn c1930s

6. Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Chesterfield Inn and Stables			
Street Address	Lot 150 Chesterfield Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12675403			
Land Information	Lot	2	Vol/Folio	1549/227
	Diagram	57295	Reserve	
GPS	32°15'45.30"S, 115°46'40.33"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	2326
Initial MHI Listing	25/04/2018
Other Listings	

6. Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building and Group
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Dairy
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1930s, 1950s
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Post WWII

Physical Description
Originally, it was a limestone and iron building that had fallen into a derelict condition with considerable vandalism. The derelict form partially obscures some of the building's original design intent, and the remaining fabric has been vandalised, leaving it in a dangerous and vulnerable condition. Evidence of brick quoining around openings and the abutment of walls remains extant. More significant degradation has occurred since 2018, with half of the remaining fabric lost. Elements of the timber framing around window and door openings remain, but many of the openings have been enlarged by removing fabric, and the original size of the openings has become distorted. The former Dairy is of asymmetric plan form to the front, which is no longer clearly discernible, but due to the collapse of the structure, the form of the rear elevation is no longer visible. The roof was originally clad in corrugated metal sheets, some of which remain on the site, but most of the roof structure has collapsed. There appears to be some built fabric scattered in the nearby site by vandalism. The surrounding site contains detritus, asbestos sheeting shards, discarded furniture and objects. The surrounding vegetation is mainly low lying shrubs with more giant trees and fallen trees within a grassland setting.

Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	18/03/2024

6. Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)

Historical Information

This former dairy was originally built in the 1930s and substantially rebuilt in the 1950s as part of the dairy developed by Philip and Sara Ward.

The Wards had acquired the property which included the former Chesterfield Inn in 1932. The property was generally in a poor condition and the couple and their family worked hard to establish a productive dairy on the land.

Information from the Rockingham District Historical Society states that in the early 1930s, this dairy building was built using materials from an earlier dairy located south of the homestead.

In the late 1940s or early 1950s, the new dairy was substantially rebuilt by the Ward sons, Philip and Robert, and again materials were reused from other structures in the vicinity.

It was recalled by local resident Frank Churcher that the Ward dairy was one of the best in the district. Philip Ward also won awards for the quality of his milk in local competitions.

In 1967, the Wards sold the property to the Chesterfield Investment and Development Company. The place was leased to Mr and Mrs Ingram who continued to work the property as a dairy.

It is understood that the Ingrams left the property in the late 1970s and the homestead was used as a Youth Hostel and it is presumed that the dairy continued to be part of the landholding at that time.

In 1979, the land parcels for the homestead and the dairy were separated and the dairy and its landholding were transferred to the State Government for future industrial development. Concern from local residents about the future of early settler's homes led to the assessment of some of the adjacent properties by the National Trust.

The former dairy building has not been used since the 1980s and has been subject to vandalism and decay.

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Rural Occupations
Associations	Ingram family Ward family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The South Western Advertiser, 23 March 1950, p. 3. Chesterfield House, Chesterfield Road, East Rockingham W.A. Conservation Plan for City of Rockingham, 1999 by Palassis Architects. Rockingham District Historical Society.

6. Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)

Statement of Significance

Chesterfield Dairy has cultural heritage significance due to the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value for its remnant stonework in a ruinous state from many years exposure to the elements, which combines with its rural setting to create a pleasing composition.
- the place has historic value for its association with the dairying industry which developed in East Rockingham during the first half of the 20th century.
- the place is associated with significant persons (the Ward family) who established the former Chesterfield Inn as their family home in the early 1930s and carried out a number of significant improvements and additions to the property, including building the dairy in the late 1940s early 1950s.
- the place has social value by the community for its association with Chesterfield Inn, as evidenced by campaigning by the Rockingham & Districts Historical Society to save the place when under threat of demolition.
- the place has aesthetic significance, is representative of a class of outbuildings commonly constructed in the East Rockingham area in the mid-20th century using stone that was locally sourced.

Management Category

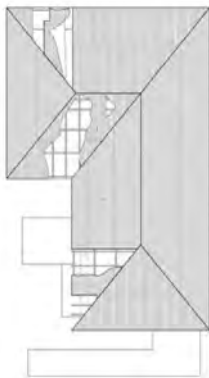
2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.

Level of Significance

Considerable significance

6. Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)

Additional Photographs- External



Source: City of Rockingham Website, FAQ, Ruins
accessed 01.08.2024 <[https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/
events,-culture-and-tourism/heritage](https://rockingham.wa.gov.au/events,-culture-and-tourism/heritage) >

Source: historical, 1998, Rockingham Museum

6. Chesterfield Dairy (fmr)

Additional Photographs- External	
	
Source: MNG and Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	
	
Source: Landgate Historical Aerials, 1970	Source: Landgate Historical Aerials, 2008

7. Day Cottage (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Ellendale Rockingham Inn			
Street Address	No. 9 Exchange Place			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12675706			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	254/30A
	Diagram	37651	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'24.34"S, 115°46'35.72"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	4015
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places Recorded by the National Trust of Australia (WA)

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building and Group
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Vacant/ Unoccupied
Other Use	Commercial: Hotel

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1858; c1875; 1882-85; 1895-6;
Walls	Stone: Vuggy Lacustrine Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel (original shingles extant beneath)
Architectural Style	Vernacular

Physical Description
External: A Victorian vernacular single-storey rendered limestone and corrugated iron cottage. The place has fallen into disrepair but retains much of its original design intent. The house's core has a high-pitched hipped roof with rendered corbeled chimneys; the roof pitch breaks at eaves level, becoming shallower over the two side wings. The skillion verandah across the recessed section of the façade has partially been lost, with the timber structure remaining extant, though in poor condition, while most of the iron cladding sheets have been lost. The timber framing to the windows remains extant in most openings, but the glazing has been broken or lost. The north elevation contains a stone chimney projecting from the north wall adjoining a section of the house constructed from timber framing with fibre cement cladding and louvered openings. These openings have been boarded with black-painted particle board. The northwest corner of the place has a separate hipped roof attached to the house's central part. The outbuildings to the rear of the place are in variable condition with the windmill no longer extant. A laundry west of the site has a large crack in the western wall. A wire mesh fence with barbed wire above secures the buildings and the site. The timber farming fence (low circular timber fence) is no longer extant. The northeastern corner of the roof has lifted, and timber shingles beneath are visible. The surrounding area has been subdivided and is currently being developed, with large steel-clad buildings or commercial/industrial typology structures are being erected [2024]. A recent (2024) Development Approval confirms the conversion of the Cottage into Offices and the adjoining lot into a warehouse. (...)

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Internal:

The internal inspection covered the main cottage building with two wings, the single outbuilding at the rear (detached kitchen) and the small outbuilding (former laundry) at the corner of the site. The internal condition shows a varied aesthetic in the main cottage's doors, windows, and skirting boards compared to the outbuildings and the detached laundry.

The main walls are constructed of stone and rendered/ treated with lime in some internal sections. In other sections, the stone has been painted.

The jarrah floorboards throughout are in good condition and intact (limited cupping and water damage). The walls are mixed plastered and painted stone, as confirmed in the sketch plan created by Element in 2022. Various furniture and detritus obscure the floors within the main cottage building. The wall's condition is more variable, with some mortar eroded on the sections close to the skirting. The windows are various timber-framed, including double-hung windows (pictured), casement windows (pictured), and others that are boarded with their types not visible. Several fireplaces exist throughout, with varying condition, some with or without their surrounds. The doors are also variable in style and condition, with some double half-timber with glazing (pictured), some four-panel doors with central handles (pictured), some ledged and braced (kitchen) and some ledged (kitchen). The roof is a timber structure with a timber shingle beneath a metal corrugated roof. There is a ceiling constructed in the central (entry) rooms that are flat sheet battened. There is a range of skirting boards within the building, some simple chamfered and some and complex profiles (pictured). The building contains considerable equipment and furniture in various styles, with some detached cabinetry from the 1950s housed within the central lounge room.

The northern wing of the building, not accessible directly into the main house, was determined to be constructed in 1858, later to be converted into the kitchen. The original kitchen to the west of the main Cottage Building appears to be converted into a room, with a compressed fibre cement wall constructed to enclose a small space. The fireplace surrounds are extant within the northern wing.

The laundry outbuilding has a large crack in the wall to the exterior. Internally, the timber shingles are exposed, and the floor appears to be concrete (unlike the cottage). Some timber furniture is extant in the room, and a large timber stump is embedded into the floor by about 250mm.

Condition	External: Fair; Internal: Fair
Integrity	External: Moderate; Internal: Moderate
Authenticity	External: High; Internal: High/ Medium
Date of Survey	External: 18/03/2024, Internal: 24/05/2024,

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Historical Information

The land on which this cottage is located was originally owned by Jabez White. It is believed that a small cottage was built on this site before William and Susan (nee Hymus) Day leased 40 acres of land at Cockburn Sound Location 72 in c1858. William Day was a relative of Jabez White. Susan Day had come to the district around 1855 when her brother William Hymus had acquired land at Location 44 and established a home for his mother, and brothers and sisters. Susan (1836-1929) and William (1835-1917) married on 21 April 1857, and two children, Sarah Ann and James, were born before the family settled on their East Rockingham land.

The home they built there was a stone cottage constructed near the Mandurah Road. As the Day family expanded between 1857 and 1882, fifteen children were born and another stone shed was constructed behind the first.

Between 1882 and 1885, William with the help of his sons and a stonemason, built the main homestead in front of the two earlier structures and named the place Ellendale. In 1894 the deed to the land was given to William Day for the purposes of a license for the Hotel.

In 1895-6, Day converted Ellendale into the 'Rockingham Inn', although this venture was short lived. In 1897, Day became one of the founding members of the Rockingham Roads Board.

In 1901, the land was transferred to the three youngest sons and William and Susan moved to Fremantle.

From around 1919, there were various owners and occupiers of the Day property George John, 1919-1920; then Mary Ellen John until 1937; the WA Trustee, 1938-39; Ada Orwin (later Ada Lane), 1942-48; and George and Annie Orwin until 1951. In that year, the place was sold to Francis and Vida McClure. All of these owners were members of the White Family.

In 1962, the property was purchased by Len and Mavis Pike. The Pikes also acquired additional land adjacent to the property and a new home and stables were built just north of Ellendale. Ellendale has been unoccupied for many years and has deteriorated.

In 2019, the proposed freight line was set to pass Day Cottage on the South.

An application was lodged for the site to be subdivided in 2021 with the Heritage building retained. Heritage advice created in response described the subdivision as follows:

"The Subdivision Report has been prepared in support of a subdivision application to create ten (10) industrial lots at Lot 1 (No. 27) Day Road, East Rockingham. The proposal will provide a variety of industrial lots ranging from 3687sqm to 2.9 hectares, that will meet the requirements of prospective purchasers, as well as cater for projected industrial market needs."

(...)

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Historical Information (Continued)	
The Heritage building was then for sale. In May 2023, The Day cottage was for sale and Heritage agreements were being drafted with the potential owner to protect the heritage asset for the city. A Conservation Management Plan has been prepared by Element in 2024.	
Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Occupations: Domestic Activities People and Integrated Stories: Early settlers
Associations	White family; Day Family; John Family; Pike Family; Orwin Family; McClure Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Information from Rockingham District Historical Society Inc. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Heritage Office Register Documentation for P4015 Day Cottage. Ellendale (Day Cottage) Conservation Plan, 1999. Palassis Architects. Heritage Advice for Day Cottage, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2021.
Statement of Significance	
Day Cottage, a colonial vernacular cottage with limestone masonry walls and shingle clad roof covered in corrugated iron, together with two outbuildings and a number of mature plantings, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is a rare example of a dwelling dating to the colonial period of Western Australia, which has been preserved in a highly authentic state and in a structurally sound condition. - the place has scientific value as an example of construction methods employed in the mid to late nineteenth century in rural areas in Western Australia. Of particular interest are the planning of the building, the type of masonry employed and the intact shingle roof. - the place is an important component of the collection of extant colonial buildings at East Rockingham. - the place is one of the older established properties in the locality, and has social value because of its long-standing association with the Day family who were prominent in local social and civic affairs., - the place is recognised as having aesthetic value, and over the past three decades has been a favourite subject of artists and photographers. - the place has aesthetic significance due to the intact elements of the interior space. Please note that as of 2024, the tank stand and windmill are no longer extant and have been altered from the state register entry.	

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs- External



7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs- External



7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: Day Cottage, 1971, Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.



Source: 'Day's Hotel, Rockingham, ' c 1895, Courtesy of State Library of Western Australia 2013 B/2.

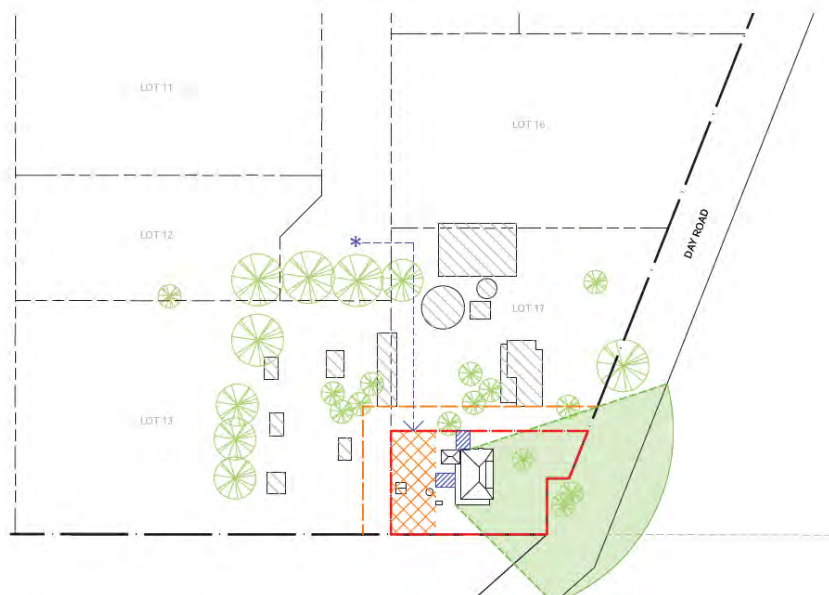
7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: Mr and Mrs William Day, 1916, Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.

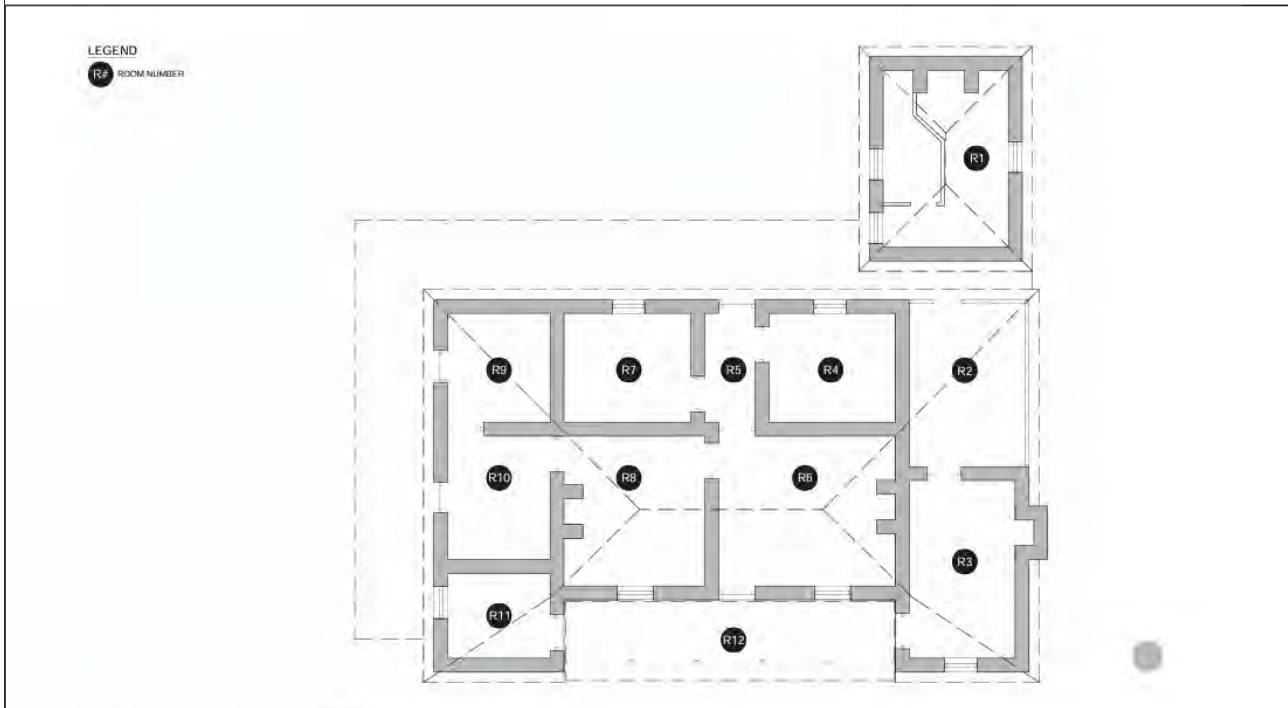
- LEGEND**
- PRIMARY VIEWS OF COTTAGE
 - EXISTING BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES PROPOSED FOR FUTURE DEMOLITION
 - FUTURE ADDITIONS MAY BE CONSIDERED PENDING DISCUSSION WITH HERITAGE COUNCIL
 - FUTURE LINKS TO FACILITATE ADAPTIVE REUSE
 - FUTURE VEHICULAR ACCESS TO DAY COTTAGE
 - HERITAGE CURTILAGE
 - BUFFER ZONE



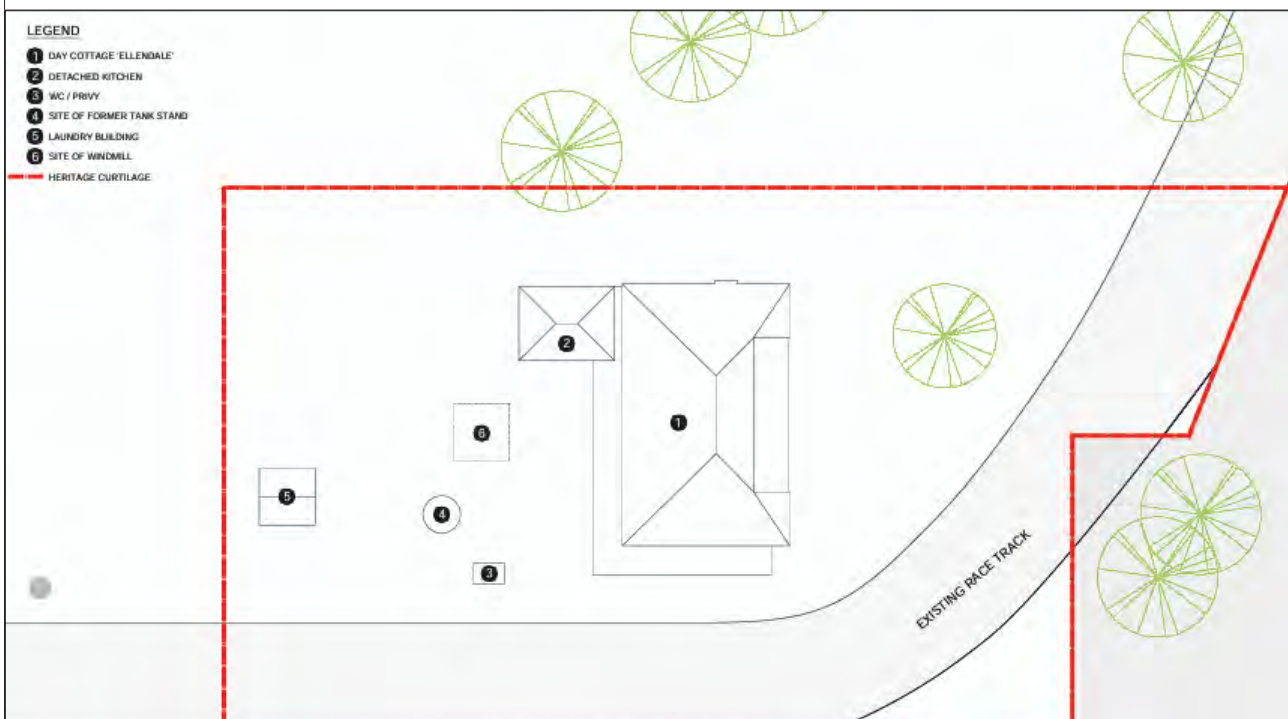
Source: Day Cottage Conservation Management Plan, Element, 2024

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: Day Cottage, East Rockingham Conservation Management Plan (2nd Ed.), Element, 2022



Source: Day Cottage, East Rockingham Conservation Management Plan (2nd Ed.), Element, 2022

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs- Internal



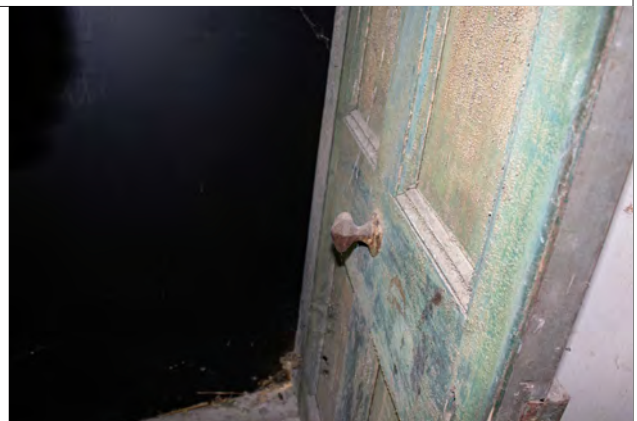
sash window, R8



sash window and fireplace (no longer extant), R3



battened ceiling R3



front timber paneled front door R5



internal door



kitchen internal door

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs - Internal	
	
internal door	internal fittings
	
original fitting	jarrah structure and timber shingles
	
door	skirting and timber boards

7. Day Cottage (fmr)

Additional Photographs - Internal



window



fireplace surrounds



kitchen



R3 window and fireplace



skirting and floorboards



skirting 2

8. Chalwell House - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	2 Lodge Drive			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12634538			
Land Information	Lot	14	Vol/Folio	2174/383
	Plan	023754	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'6.67"S , 115°46'44.99"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02322
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

8. Chalwell House - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	from 1920
Walls	N/A
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	N/A

Physical Description
The house has been demolished with no building fabric remaining visibly extant. The site is in the process of being developed for industrial use. There are some potential remnants that have been partially buried through earthworks. There is limited indication of the former site.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	18/03/2024

Historical Information
This site is the location of the home of Samuel Vernon Chalwell (1898-1965). The land on which the former residence was located was originally owned by the Sloan family. Helena Sloan married William McCormick in 1911 and Bill and his brother Ted McCormick built a home on the property in 1920. Bill and Lena McCormick lived at the house until the late 1920s when it was sold Sam Chalwell. Sam and his wife Ethel May, nee Pollard lived at the house until Sam's death in 1965. He recorded his occupation as a labourer but he also leased a small farm before combining with his in-laws to by a small farm on the Mandurah Road. Sam was a member of the Salvation Army and organised and conducted the Boy's Brass Band who regularly performed at the Rockingham Hotel in the Inter War years. The house was demolished sometime between 1989 and 1995.

8. Chalwell House - Site

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Sloan family Chalwell family McCormick family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Rockingham District Historical Society Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance
Chalwell House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the site has historic value for its association with development of the area in the 1920s. • the site has historic value for its association with prominent community member Sam Chalwell who made a significant contribution to the Rockingham community. • the site has social value for its association with prominent community member Sam Chalwell who made a significant contribution to the Rockingham community.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for, community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

8. Chalwell House - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Chalwell House ruin - oblique view, F. A. Sharr, 1973, inherit, Heritage Council WA, Accessed 01.01.2024



Source: Facebook 'Historic Rockingham', Photograph of Sam Chalwell c 1922
Source: Landgate Aerial, 1989, Last known aerial with built form extant.

8. Chalwell House - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial, 1970 Showing intact original verandah



Source: Landgate Aerial, 1989, Last known aerial with built form extant.

9. East Rockingham Heritage Precinct



Site Information				
Other Names	See physical description			
Street Address	Mandurah Road, Chesterfield Road and Day Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	Various			
Land Information	Lot	Various	Vol/Folio	Various
	Plan	Various	Reserve	
GPS	Various (see Place Record Forms)			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3841
Initial MHI Listing	24/4/2008
Other Listings	

9. East Rockingham Heritage Precinct

Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	Farming
Current Use	Various
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Various
Walls	Stone: Vuggy Lacustrine Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron (if extant)
Architectural Style	Vernacular

Physical Description
East Rockingham Heritage Precinct is a grouping designating places that have originated in a similar phase of development which feature similar materials and methods of construction. The group comprises places within the City of Rockingham and the City of Kwinana: This survey has authority only over the places within the City of Rockingham and these are shown below. Detailed place record forms are included in this inventory for these places. • Place 4 - Limestone Quarry (c.1850) • Place 5 - Chesterfield House (1855) • Place 6 - Chesterfield Inn Stables/Dairy (1930s) • Place 7 - Day Cottage (1882-85) • Place 8 - Chalwell House (1920s) • Place 10 - East Rockingham Cemetery (1842) • Place 11 - Hymus House and Outbuildings (1895-1905) • Place 12- Bell Cottage (ruin) (1868) • Place 13 - Rockingham Road Board Site (1905) Those places within the City of Kwinana which are not included in this survey are: P3316 Key Cottage (c.1854), P2327 Mead Homestead (1850), P12088 Paradise Cottage (c.1870, P12089 Pines Cottage (1854/5), P16042 Old Rockingham School Site (1865), P1434 Sloan Cottage (1911), P1433 Smirk Cottage (1905) and P4624 Wheatfields (Tasker's Cottage) (1856).

9. East Rockingham Heritage Precinct

Condition	Various
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Low-High
Date of Survey	18/03/2024

Historical Information

Each of these sites has been addressed individually within the survey where appropriate. As a group they demonstrate the settlement of the district in the mid to late 19th century and the establishment of small communities in a harsh and remote environment.

Historic Theme(s)	People and Integrated Stories: Early settlers Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations
Associations	Bell Family; Hymus Family; Chester Family; Key family; Herbert Family; Thorpe Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Information from Rockingham District Historical Society Inc. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

The East Rockingham Heritage Area extends along Mandurah Road on the historic route from Fremantle to Mandurah. It includes ten places of heritage significance for their association with the early settlement of the area and farming industry that was established from the mid-19th century. It is a rural flat area of bushland with notable presence of mature trees. The extant structures within the East Rockingham Heritage Area represent the ongoing transition from farming to industry. The area has heritage significance for the following reasons:

- Prior to European settlement the area was occupied by Aboriginal people for tens of thousands of years East Rockingham Heritage Area contains three (3) registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that demonstrate a variety of land uses by the Whadjuk Nyoongar and the Gnaala Karla Booja.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area has significance as rare group of heritage places located in a rural bushland environment with the presence of mature trees that provide a sense of place to the local community.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area is characterised by several vernacular buildings of varying levels of intactness and authenticity that display distinctive architectural features typical of the mid 19th Century colonial period. They each display use of rubble 'Vuggy' limestone as the primary building material with brick quoining to openings. Overall, the places have aesthetic merit for their uniform proportions, symmetrical composition, and detailing.

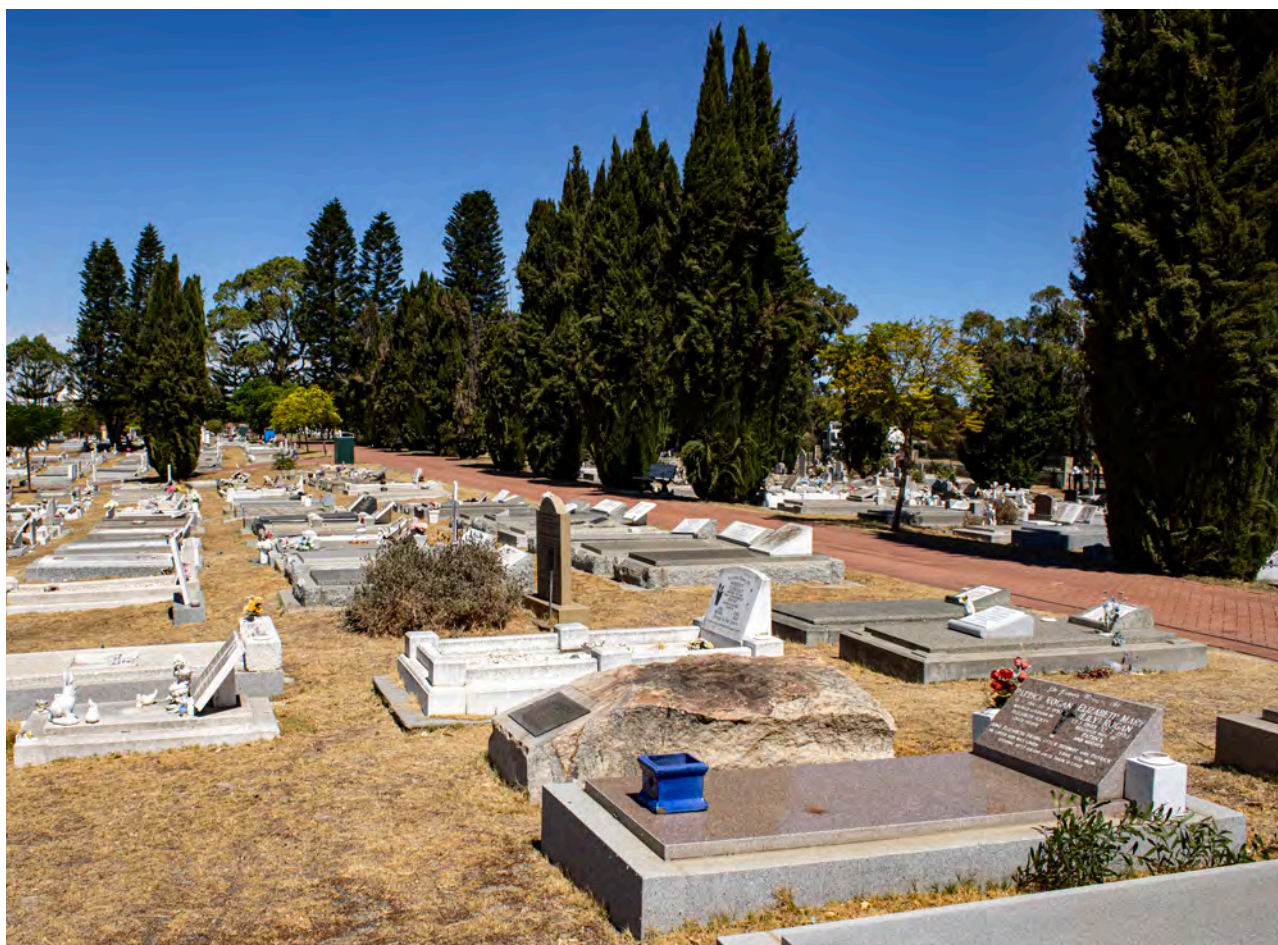
(...)

9. East Rockingham Heritage Precinct

- Prior to European settlement the area was occupied by Aboriginal people for tens of thousands of years East Rockingham Heritage Area contains three (3) registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that demonstrate a variety of land uses by the Whadjuk Nyoongar and the Gnaala Karla Booja.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area has significance as rare group of heritage places located in a rural bushland environment with the presence of mature trees that provide a sense of place to the local community.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area is characterised by several vernacular buildings of varying levels of intactness and authenticity that display distinctive architectural features typical of the mid 19th Century colonial period. They each display use of rubble 'Vuggy' limestone as the primary building material with brick quoining to openings. Overall, the places have aesthetic merit for their uniform proportions, symmetrical composition, and detailing.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area has historic significance for the association with the early establishment of the Swan River Colony. The farming industry was a major source of income for most of the properties during the mid-19th century. The farming industry provided a reliable source of local produce to the local economy. Some of these families set up commercial business in the Rockingham district and provided hospitality services to passing travelers on the road between Fremantle and Mandurah.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area has historic association with the establishment of the Rockingham settlement with the Rockingham Road Board (HP13) established its first Office in 1905, founded to serve the interest of the growing community.
- During WW1, parts of the East Rockingham Heritage Area were temporarily used by the military for training purposes. The East Rockingham Heritage Area therefore contributes in the in the broader national history of the ANZACs.
- After the end of WWI, a settlement programme was set up to help develop a dairy industry in the area. This was successfully achieved in the East Rockingham Heritage Area. Remnants of this dairy industry survive within the East Rockingham Heritage Area.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area represents an evolution of use over time from the original farming and dairy to manufacturing and production. Despite illustrating this evolution over time it has a low level of authenticity.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area contains a rare group of buildings from the mid-19th century that illustrate a former way of life. The integrity and authenticity of these buildings varies from low to moderate. Hymus House and Outbuildings are a good example of the evolution of function over time.
- East Rockingham Heritage Area has a high archaeological potential. It has ability through archaeological investigation to reveal characteristics of earlier structure, design, settings and human behaviors.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

10. East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery



Site Information				
Other Names	East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery			
Street Address	Reserve 841 Lot 3095 Mandurah Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1062953			
Land Information	Lot	3095	Vol/ Folio	LR3096/669
	Plan	190473	Reserve	
GPS	32.253534°S, 115.782639°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3145
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

10. East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1866
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Occupying approximately one hectare, East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery is located on the east side of Mandurah Road in East Rockingham. The Cemetery is located in East Rockingham as part of the broader East Rockingham Heritage Precinct, approximately 6.5 km from Rockingham CBD and approximately 4 km from Kwinana town centre. Both sides of the road are planted with assorted mature trees, including one prominent Moreton Bay Fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>) tree near the western boundary's entry gates. Other significant landscape features include olive trees (<i>Olea europaea</i>) and Norfolk Island Pines (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>). Some of the mature trees in 2018 have now fallen. The north, south and west boundaries are enclosed by fencing of open steel panels atop low limestone walls with full-height supporting limestone piers. The southern boundary has a relatively new planting of pine trees. There is a sizable endemic tree at the south end of the site and a range of plantings at its edges. The dominant access is a northern open car park. The cemetery is divided into a neat grid plan, with the earliest burials taking place in sections 1-6. The later sections are to the south of Day Walk, Thomas Walk and Sloan Walk. Burials have occurred in all sections apart from 9 and 10, with sections 8 and 11 only being half full. The north-south and east-west pathways through this section of the Cemetery are named after some early pioneer families, including Day, Smirk, Thorpe, Bell and Hymus. All these families had houses nearby (CMP, Hocking, 2022). The cemetery has various small structures, a columbarium, a curved brick wall niche, some timber gazebos, toilet blocks and graves in multiple designs and materials. The newer graves appear in the north, and the older graves in the south.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	18/03/2024

10. East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery

Historical Information

Within the cemetery grounds, designated brick-paved herringbone footpaths are lined with mature cypress trees on the western side and set amongst lawned grounds. The pathway forms a grid that carves a series of rectangles and squares. Access pathways within the cemetery are named in honour of early settlers. The 'main' walkway extends from the northern entry and also contains an array of park benches.

Plans for the establishment of a cemetery in East Rockingham began in 1847 when the beach-front was surveyed by Alfred Hillman. The survey included a Cemetery at Lot 50 but this proposal did not eventuate. This site was designated as reserve 841 in 1866 and the first interment of Joseph Broughton, occurred on 13 October 1867. A plaque to commemorate his interment has been placed on the front stone wall of the cemetery in the Anglican A section.

In 1909, the cemetery was vested in the Shire of Rockingham Road Board and trustees of the cemetery were designated.

For the following 60 years, East Rockingham settlers were buried in the cemetery without any records being kept. In 1909, the cemetery was vested in the trustees but record keeping was not done methodically and in 1929, the Roads Board realised the scope of the problem and with the assistance of the Karrakatta Cemetery Board, long-time local resident John Bell was called upon to assist with the recording of names and locations of persons buried in the cemetery.

A burial register was not started until 1937 and many earlier interments that are not marked with a headstone, are unknown. By laws for the cemetery were established in 1956. In 1992, the lot was resurveyed and the cemetery was enlarged and the new area was laid out as lawn sections. Also in 1993, the first niche wall, made of granite, was built and a further four brick niche walls have been constructed since this time.

1942 shows the reserve and pathways are more evident in 1953. In 1961, there was a shed present and in 1965 the plantings along the pathways are visible in the aerial imagery. In 1989, the original northern lot of the cemetery is now full with graves and the Southern lot is beginning to form. In 2009 the cemetery is closed to all internments (unless familial circumstances).

The East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery is one of the rare surviving cemeteries established in the colonial era, similar to Busselton, Albany and Northam.

A Conservation Management Plan for East Rockingham Cemetery was prepared in December 2022 by Hocking Heritage and Architecture. This Conservation Plan successfully mapped different eras in the cemetery's development as follows by the investigation of aerial imagery.

10. East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery

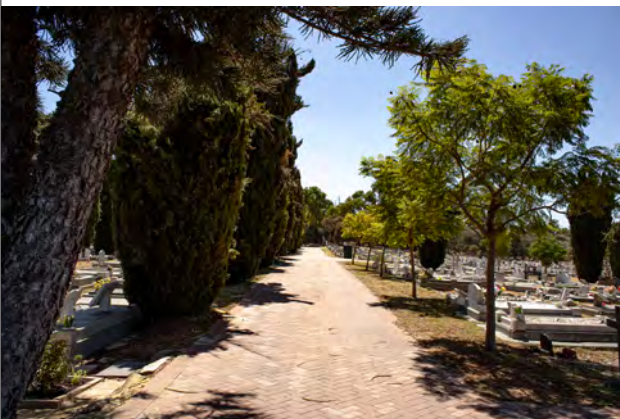
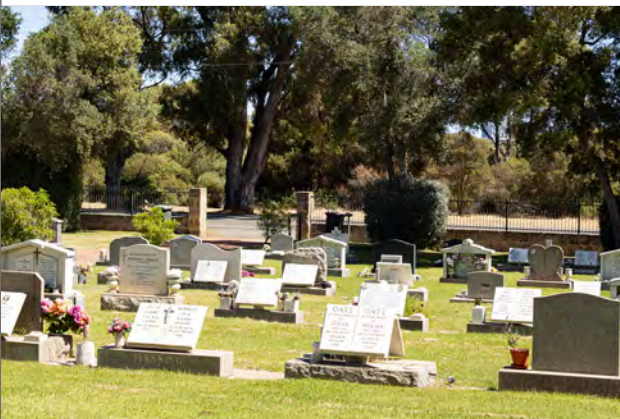
Historic Theme(s)	Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities
Associations	John Bell
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. City of Rockingham website, Cemeteries and Memorials, East Rockingham Pioneer Memorial. Rockingham District Historical Society. East Rockingham Conservation Management Plan, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2022.

Statement of Significance	
East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery, a settler cemetery of gridded arrangement with curved brick wall niche, gravestones, together with a columbarium and setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has aesthetic value for the variety of monuments and fixtures, which display skills and craftsmanship in the disciplines of ironwork and stone masonry (headstones). - the place is rare in type as a settler cemetery, of few within Western Australia. - the place is a distinct landmark on Mandurah Road featuring a number of prominent tree plantings along its road edge. - the place has historic value for its association with the European settlement of the area and provides a record of the development and growth in the region. - The place has social value as an enduring gathering space for mourning in the Rockingham area. - the place is associated with individuals and families connected with the history of Rockingham and the development of the town and region.	

Management Category	1 - Very important to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

10. East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery

Additional Photographs



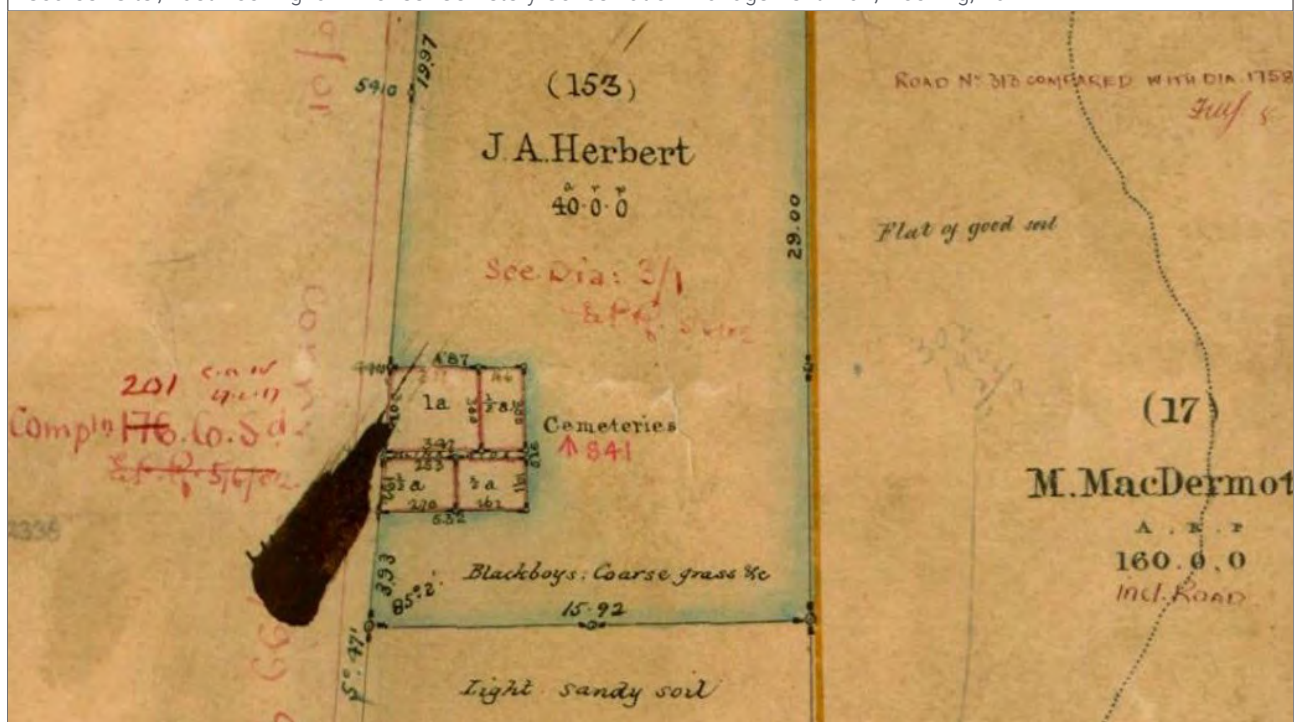
Source: View of the Cemetery, 1988. Note the timber post and rail fence. Courtesy Rockingham Museum

10. East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Site', East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, Hocking, 2022.



Source: Land allocations in Rockingham, 1842-53. Cemetery circled. Courtesy SROWA Cons 3869 Cockburn Sound 021.

11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	No. 303 Mandurah Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11750318			
Land Information	Lot	804	Vol/ Folio	2692/667
	Diagram	055354	Reserve	
GPS	32.259480°S, 115.781523°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02320
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places

11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Single-Storey Residential
Current Use	Commercial: Office
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1895-1905
Walls	Stone: Vuggy Lacustrine Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Vernacular

Physical Description
External Description: A restored single-storey bungalow of vuggy limestone masonry construction with a corrugated steel-hipped roof and a brick chimney topped with two clay pots to the rear. The roughly square-plan bungalow is setback from Mandurah Road and surrounding planted garden of mature shrubs and lawn are contained by a fence of brick piers and flat-top timber palings atop low stone walls. The building's limestone walls have been rendered and painted, and timber-framed windows with face brick quoining have been featured. The attached return verandah is covered by an extension of the roof with a break of pitch, supported on timber posts and raised two steps from ground level. The front of the building has some exposed timber rafters. The vegetation surrounding the building has matured, partially concealing the built form from the street. Significant restoration has also been completed, and an interpretation plaque has been installed. The surrounding outbuildings, including the former dairy building, loading ramp, and shed with lean-to and concrete water tank are no longer extant. Internal Description: There is clear evidence of the former layout, with the original spaces and use still evident. There is an obvious relationship between the exterior and interior. Fireplaces have been restored or replaced in their original position, along with the insert for the former meters stove. (...)

11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)

Physical Description

Decorative plaster ceilings with central ceiling rose in multiple rooms and designs. The ceiling is a compressed fibre cement panels with cover battens and decorative molding.

Light fixtures and fittings are contemporary but in keeping with the period. The doors and door handles are new but in keeping with the original era. The doors are four-panelled timber painted with solid timber architraves and a curved steel door lintel.

There are several fireplaces with restored or replaced surrounds in finished timber. The floors contain new carpet placed on the original timber floors. The timber floors have a high-splayed profile skirting board with matching architraves to doors.

Original windows are still evident, with double-hung timber frames and casement windows adjacent to the back door. A restored and vuggy limestone wall is re-pointed in a raised style.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	18/03/2024

Historical Information

The Hymus family was among the first to settle in east Rockingham in the 1850s. Daniel Hymus (1835-1920) (senior), who ran the then Port (now Rockingham) hotel, and his wife Fanny (nee Bell) (1848-1913) acquired the land on which Hymus house now sits in 1878 and lived in an earlier dwelling. Their son Daniel (1876-1932) built the current house c1895.

In 1935, the property was sold to farmer Joseph Stokes who developed it as a dairy. Significant renovations were made to the building after this sale. This was contributed to the building in an Art Deco style, with the decorative ceiling plaster and some lead-light glazing. The CMP suggests the South and North Verandah were enclosed in 1940. In the 1940s (late) and 1950s (early) the house served as the Post Office. A dairy was constructed in 1938. Joseph Stokes passed in the 60s and 70s, after which the house was sold in 1989.

In 2006, the cultural value of Hymus House was recognised officially when it was placed on the State Register of heritage Places. In early 2007, subdivision of old farmland surrounding Hymus house was approved, subject to the establishment of a Heritage Agreement which required urgent conservation works which included securing the building, replacing the roof sheeting was replaced and rebuilding the verandah. The new owners restored the building as the company's administrative office.

A Conservation Management Plan was created by Palassis Architects in November 1999.

11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)

Historic Theme(s)	People and Integrated Stories: Early settlers Peopling WA; Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working (dairying)
Associations	Hymus Family Stokes Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Hymus House Conservation Management Plan, Palassis Architects, 1999. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Heritage Office, Heritage Matters, Issue 28, April 2009, p20-21.

Statement of Significance

Hymus House, a Victorian bungalow style house constructed of vuggy lacustrine limestone and a roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is a visually prominent element in the East Rockingham landscape, and is a landmark on Mandurah Road.
- the place is a rare example of a vuggy lacustrine limestone structure, a local construction material commonly used in the East Rockingham area until the post-World War Two period.
- the house has aesthetic value arising from its physical proportions and construction in local stone.
- the place has a strong association with the Hymus family who were among the earliest settlers in East Rockingham and were involved in the social and civic development of the district.
- the place is associated with the Stokes family who owned land and farmed in the district from the early 20th century up to the 1970s.
- the place is representative of an early 20th century approach to the design of homesteads in the rural sector of Western Australia.
- the place contributes to the number of sites within East Rockingham Heritage Precinct and contributes to the district's sense of history and permanence.

Please note that the outbuildings are no longer extant in 2024 and have been removed from the entry.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)

Additional Photographs



11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)

Additional Photographs



former dairy (demolished)

Source: Photographs of Hymus House created by Palassis Architects as part of the Conservation Management Plan of 1999.



former outbuildings (demolished)

Source: Photographs of Hymus House created by Palassis Architects as part of the Conservation Management Plan of 1999.



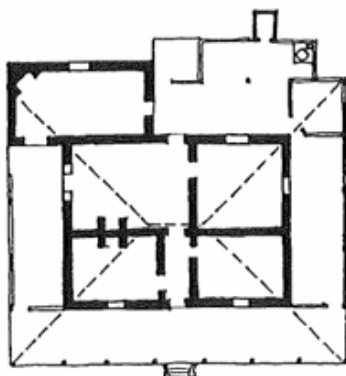
Hymus House prior to conservation works

Source: Photographs of Hymus House created by Palassis Architects as part of the Conservation Management Plan of 1999.

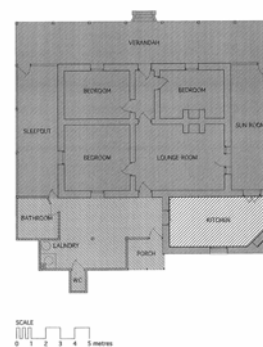


Hymus House prior to conservation works

Source: Photographs of Hymus House created by Palassis Architects as part of the Conservation Management Plan of 1999.



Source: Hymus House Plan, Palassis Architects, CMP, 1999, pp. 55



LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

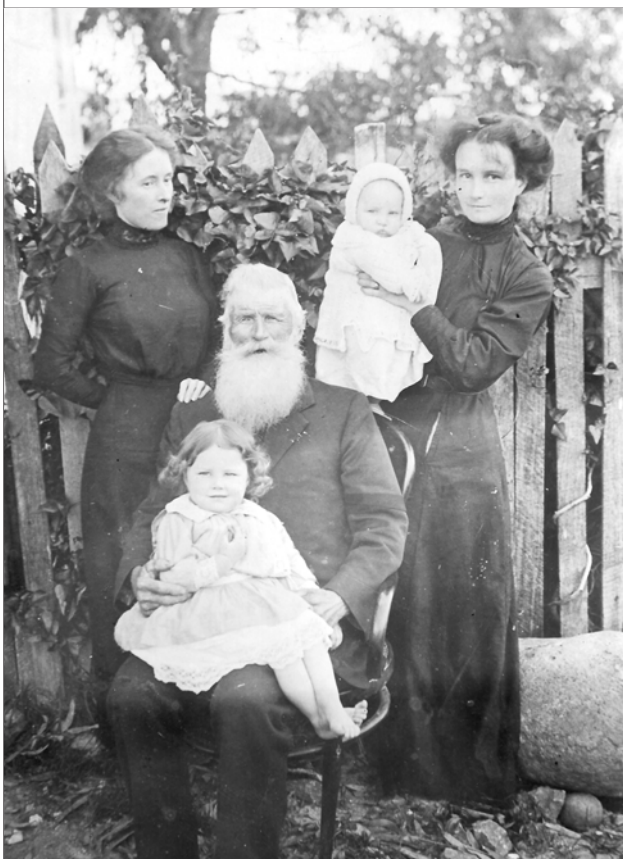
- EXCEPTIONAL
- CONSIDERABLE
- SOME
- LITTLE
- INTRUSIVE

PALASSIS ARCHITECTS
Hymus House
Hymus House
East Hymus House
FIG. 6.1

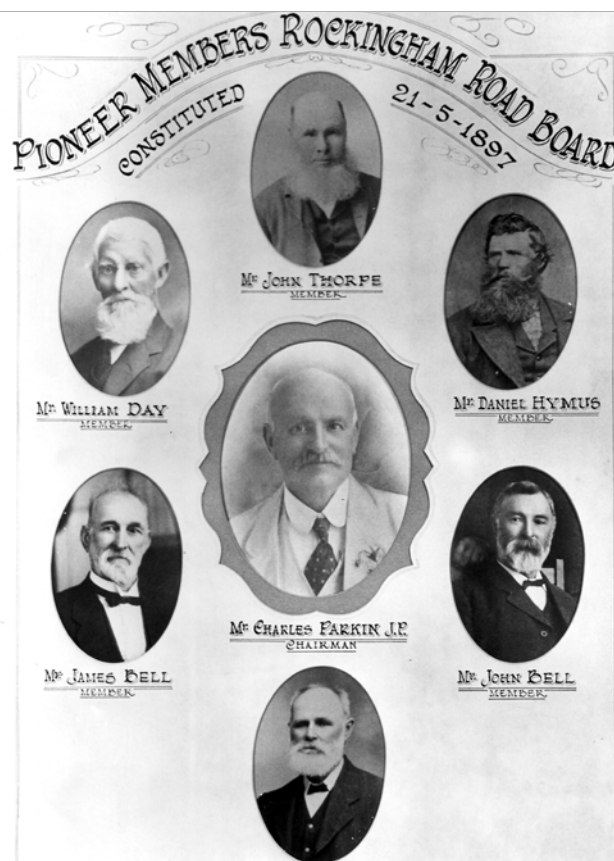
Source: Hymus House Plan, Palassis Architects, CMP, 1999, pp. 55

11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)

Additional Photographs



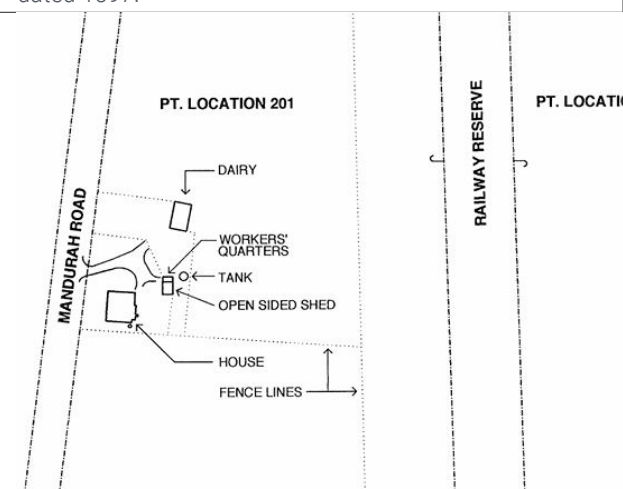
Source: (1836-1920) Daniel Hymus and Family, City of Rockingham.



Source: 'Pioneer Members, Rockingham Roads Board', Supplied by the City of Rockingham, initial photograph dated 1897.



Source: Hymus House, n.d., State Heritage Office, accessed 2024.



Source: Sketch Plan of Hymus House created by Kevin Palassis Architects as part of the Conservation Management Plan of 1999.

11. Hymus House and Outbuildings (fmr)

Additional Photographs- Internal	
	
central ceiling decoration	central ceiling decoration
	
architrave and doors	fireplace (front bedroom)
	
kitchen window	meters stove inset

12. Bell Cottage (ruin)



Site Information				
Other Names	Woodbine			
Street Address	No. 371 Mandurah Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12358196			
Land Information	Lot	9500	Vol/ Folio	2678/388
	Diagram	054135	Reserve	
GPS	32°15'44.82"S, 115°46'52.89"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	2329
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	State Register of Heritage Places, Classified by the National Trust, Indicative Place on the Register of National Estate.

12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Farming / Pastoral: cottage
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1868
Walls	Stone: Vuggy Lacustrine Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Vernacular

Physical Description
Bell Cottage comprises a ruined colonial vernacular cottage with limestone masonry walls and remnants of corrugated iron and shingle clad roofing and the ruins of another structure some distance from the cottage which are believed to have been a limestone masonry barn. The building is fenced and inaccessible to the public. There is a plaque to denote the site proximal to Mandurah Road that reads: <i>"Site of Bell Home. Property selected by James Bell 1856. owned by the Bell family until 1936. Erected by the City of Rockingham to commemorate the Bicentenary Year of Australia."</i>

Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	21/03/2024

12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Historical Information

In 1854/55, James Bell (c1821-1911) a former ships carpenter and boat builder bought 20 acres of land from Henry Mead in Location 64, one of seven surveyed blocks that had been acquired by the latter. The land was timbered, with some swamp land towards the rear of the block, and adjacent to the Mead farm.

In 1855, the Bell family including Jane Bell, nee Green (1823-1909) and their 4 children moved to East Rockingham from Mandurah where they had farmed since 1847. A hut was erected close to the swamp, with vegetables and fruit trees planted in the fertile soils. The site of the hut was, however, damp and cold in winter and, with four additional children, the hut proved too small for the family of ten.

During the late 1860s, James Bell began the construction of Bell Cottage, also known as 'Woodbine' a larger and more substantial dwelling, built of stone and roofed with jarrah shingles. The vuggy lacustrine limestone used in the cottage is consistent with many of the buildings in the vicinity as the stone is a regional phenomenon. A limestone quarry located near Chesterfield Road may have been the origin or the stone may have been sourced closer to the cottage.

Sometime after the construction of the cottage, a large stone barn was built to store hay. In 1911, after the deaths of Jane and James Bell, the property was transferred to James' son, John. John Bell died in 1936 and the property was transferred to Joseph Stokes, who let the cottage to tenants.

With the development of the Kwinana industrial area from the early 1950s, the State Government began resuming land in the area for a proposed rail line and marshaling yards. Although the marshaling yards were not built, the condition of the cottage steadily deteriorated.

In 1992 a 'Heritage Report on the East Rockingham Settlement' was jointly commissioned by the City of Rockingham, the Town of Kwinana and Landcorp. The report recommended that a staged restoration of the Bell Cottage (Ruin), Rockingham be undertaken and that some form of fencing be erected to deter vandals. This was not implemented in 1992.

In 1996, Westrail agreed to sell Bell Cottage (Ruin), Rockingham and the associated land to a private buyer.

In 1996, Westrail sold the property to a private owner who has subdivided portion of the land and fenced the former cottage and structures. The structures have continued to deteriorate since that time the place was purchased by Trecap Pty Ltd in 1997 and have owned it since. Despite the sale, concerns were still being raised about the heritage and condition and of the place and a report was commissioned by the National Trust to determine feasible conservation options for Bell Cottage (Ruin) and requested urgent conservation works. In 1999 a conservation Plan was developed by Palassis Architects.

(...)

12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Historical Information (Continued)	
In 2001, the place was included on the State Register of Heritage Places on an interim basis, as a ruin, a status which it retains in 2024. Bell Cottage (Ruin), Rockingham Conservation Management Plan, prepared for Trecap Pty Ltd by Hocking Heritage Studio, dated February 2019. Limited conservation was undertaken, but a large fence was erected to deter vandalism. In 2020, Heritage advice by Stephen Carrick Architects was issued.	
Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life People and Integrated Stories: Early Settlers People and Integrated Stories: Local Heroes and Innovators Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Associations	James and Jane Bell Henry Mead Joseph Stokes
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Woodbine (Also known as Bell Cottage) Conservation Plan for City of Rockingham, November 1999 by Palassis Architects. Bell Cottage (Ruin), Rockingham:Conservation Management Plan, Hocking Heritage + Architecture, 2019

12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Statement of Significance

Bell Cottage (ruin), a ruined Victorian Georgian cottage with limestone masonry walls and remnants of a shingle clad roof covered by corrugated iron, together with three peppercorn trees and the ruins of a limestone masonry barn, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place is one of the earliest land grants in the Rockingham region, and the cottage and barn on the property are among the region's oldest built structures.
- the Victorian Georgian elegance of the cottage and its simple vernacular construction have considerable aesthetic appeal, and together with the barn ruin and old peppercorn trees present an aesthetically pleasing composition. The building fabric has acquired, through many years weathering, a textual and tonal quality that harmonises with the surrounding environment.
- the place is important for its close association with the James Bell family who were pioneers of the district, and specifically Jane Bell (nee Green) who arrived in Western Australia as an orphan sponsored by the Children's Friend Society [sic] and who, after suffering abuse in the hands of her custodian, came to the public eye in a legal case for the murder of her child.
- the place is part of the documented life of James and Jane Bell which, involving an advancement from humble beginnings to a situation of land ownership, business success and respectability.
- the cottage in particular is highly valued by long term residents of Rockingham because it is a tangible reference to the district's history, residents having fought for its preservation for approximately thirty years.
- the authenticity of the cottage and its visual qualities makes it one of the more evocative and memorable ruins in the near vicinity of Perth, and a landmark along Mandurah Road.
- the place has considerable archaeological potential which may provide information relating to domestic life during the early period of this state's settlement. Relatively few sites of this nature have been investigated.
- the place is an important component of a clearly definable precinct containing cultural and natural heritage sites.

Management Category

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

Level of Significance

Exceptional significance

12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Additional Photographs - External



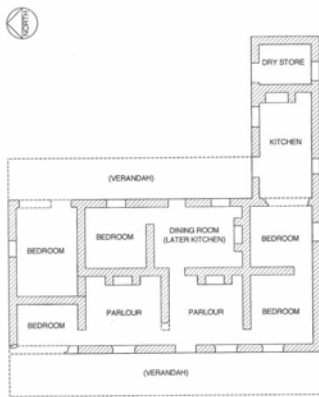
12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Additional Photographs



12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Additional Photographs



Source: Plan of Woodbine Cottage as part of the CMP of 1999, Palassis Architects.



Source: Bell Homestead, Photograph, 1888, Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.



Source: Bell Family, 1907. Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.



Source: Bell Cottage and Bell Barn, inherit.



Source: Woodbine Cottage and Barn, National Trust, 1960.



Source: Woodbine Cottage and Kitchen, National Trust, 1970.

12. Bell Cottage (ruin)

Additional Photographs



1. Bell Cottage ruin 2. Barn ruin 3. Former location of tuart tree (1972), 4. Potential former location of toilet block (1942).

Source: aerial from Landgate (2024) with annotations by Stephen Carrick Architects, 2025.



Source: aerial as taken from Landgate historical imagery, 1965. Accessed 24.02.2025.



Source: artist print of the woodbine by Mike Garwood 1970, as part of the CMP of 1999, Palassis Architects, pp. 31.

13. Roads Boards Office - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	East Rockingham School (Site)			
Street Address	90 Office Road			
Locality	East Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	290129			
Land Information	Lot	622	Vol/ Folio	398/147
	Diagram	117585	Reserve	
GPS	32.15'00"S, 115.46'55"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19937
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

13. Roads Boards Office - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Governmental: Office or Administration Building
Current Use	Vacant / Unused
Other Use	Educational: Primary School

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1905
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Plaque to commemorate the proclamation of Rockingham to city status on 12 November 1988. The original road board's building has been lost and the corner site is now a Water Corporation site with no other indication that a building was located there apart from the memorial. The Plaque Reads: <i>'Rockingham Road Board established 27th of May, 1897 site of original board office Erected by the City of Rockingham to commemorate the proclamation of Rockingham to city status on 12th November, in the Bicentenary Year of Australia, 1988'</i>

Condition, Integrity and Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	21/03/2024

Historical Information
The Rockingham Roads Board was established in 1897 with inaugural members John Thorpe, William Day, George Mead, John and James (Jnr) Bell, Daniel Hymus and Charles Parkin, J.P. who was the Chairman. In 1905, a small one roomed timber building, with a stone frontage was built on this site on the corner of Office Road and Mandurah Road. In 1933, the Roads Board office was leased by the Education Department to supplement accommodation for the East Rockingham School, which was located on the other side of Mandurah Road on the corner of Wellard Road. At the same time, the Roads Board decided that their office was too far from the town and eventually moved into a rented accommodation at Rockingham. (...)

13. Roads Boards Office - Site

Historical Information	
In the following year, a contract was let to A. Woodhouse for a new 30 foot by 20 foot school room on the block of land on Office Road, adjoining the old Road Boards Office. These buildings were sufficient until 1953, when the construction of the Oil Refinery at Kwinana brought a sudden increase in the number of scholars and subsequently, a two-room Bristol prefabricated building was added to the school. In later years, the number of scholars declined due to the development of Medina and decline in Kwinana Beach as a residential area. The school was closed in c. 1975 and the buildings were removed. Heritage advice was issued in 2017 to the Department of Lands and Heritage due to the 'underdevelopment and under utilisation of the site' and interpretation on the site was suggested.	
Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development Social Services: Education Government: Government, Politics and Government Policy
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The Daily News, 16 September 1929, p. 5.
Statement of Significance	
The Roads Boards Office - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has historic value for its association with the Rockingham Roads Board, first formed in 1897, which included prominent local members C. Parkin, J. Thorpe, D. Hymus, John Bell, James Bell, W. Day and G. Mead. - the place has social value for its association with the Rockingham Roads Board.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

13. Roads Boards Office - Site

Additional Photographs



14. 'Rockingham' Cairn



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Reserve 22618 Lot 439 Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	355468			
Land Information	Lot	439	Vol/ Folio	LR3153/797
	Plan	205970	Reserve	
GPS	32°15'41.18"S, 115°44'49.69"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18488
City of Rockingham initial MHI	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

14. 'Rockingham' Cairn

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Monument / Cemetery
Current Use	Monument / Cemetery
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1971
Walls	Stone: Rock- faced Random Coursed
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Memorial

Physical Description
The Rockingham Cairn sits in a park within an industrial area proximal to the Grain Terminal within the "Governor Reserve" at the northern end of the foreshore parks. The park consists of a range of covered picnic tables, an ablutions block, a parking lot, a grassed area and a number of pathways. The nearby beach to the west of the park provides a vantage to the Grain Terminal Jetty. The Cairn form is an arc-shaped rock-faced ballast stone wall (2.5m height) of random coursing. This wall rests on a base (700mm offset from the edge of the wall). The wall is constructed of a similar rock-faced dark stone with random coursing. Beyond the base is a surface of crazy pave concrete pieces (approximately 300x300mm) that extends to the road and car park as two paths. Repair work to the Cairn wall was undertaken and visible in the 2018 MHI, is still obvious in 2024. There are two missing stones on the top of the monument on the northern end, but the overall condition of the memorial is good. Two brass plaques adorn the memorial at central locations on each face of the wall. These plaques commemorate the population of Western Australia reaching 1 million citizens in 1971 and the ship "Rockingham" bringing 172 settlers to the Swan River Colony in 1873. The Western plaque reads: <i>'This memorial also records the occasion in 1971 when the population of Western Australia reached one million citizens. This plaque was unveiled by E.C. Rushton, M.L.A. member for Dale, on 28th May 1971 as part of the local government centenary celebrations. The Rockingham and districts branch of the Royal W.A. Historical Society was associated with the erection of the memorial.'</i>

14. 'Rockingham' Cairn

Physical Description	
The Eastern plaque reads: <i>"The ship 'Rockingham' of 423 tons, Captain Haliburton, bringing 172 settlers (including 75 children) to the swan river colony, was cast ashore in a gale on the shores of Cockburn sound on the 14th of May 1830. The passengers struggling ashore through heavy surf. No lives were lost. This memorial was constructed by Rockingham Shire Council from Ballast stones brought by sailing ships to the port of Rockingham which flourished as a major timber port during the years of 1873 and 1908. Date of erection 28th May 1971."</i> <i>The Eastern plaque appears to be more oxidized than the Western Plaque. The text style is slightly different; this suggests the Western Plaque was either replaced or was an addition.</i>	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information	
This cairn was erected in 1971 by the Shire of Rockingham to commemorate two significant events. The first event was when the ship 'Rockingham' was blown ashore near the site during a storm on 14th May 1830. No lives were lost in the disaster and the ship was saved. Those on board the vessel were 172 settlers including 75 children who had taken the journey from England to settle in the new colony. The second event marked by this cairn was when the population of Western Australia exceeded one million people in 1971. The Rockingham District Historical Society contributed to the construction of the cairn. A ceremony was held on 28th May 1971 by the local MLA E. C. Rushton to unveil the plaques. The stones used in the construction of the cairn were ballast stones brought by sailing ships to the port of Rockingham.	

Historic Theme(s)	Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Peopling WA: Colonisation
Associations	

14. 'Rockingham' Cairn

Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.
----------------	---

Statement of Significance	
'Rockingham' Cairn has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has historic value for its association with the dramatic arrival of the ship 'Rockingham' which gave its name to the town. • the place has social value for the community of Rockingham who organised to build this memorial in the 1970s and for its ongoing presence in the community since then. • the place has historic value for its association with the moment in Western Australia's history in which the population exceeded one million which provided a marker of the development of the state. • the place has aesthetic value due to its setting and construction materials.	

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

14. 'Rockingham' Cairn

Additional Photographs



15. Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Lot 1304 Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	355462; 1084174			
Land Information	Lot	1304 and 1585	Vol/ Folio	1925/396 LR3124/746
	Plan	173579 and 191087	Reserve	
GPS	32°15'33.58"S, 115°45'8.19"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18482
initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

15. Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Silo Transport/Communications: Water - Jetty
Current Use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Silo Transport/Communications: Water - Jetty Educational: Museum
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1969-1975
Walls	Concrete: Reinforced
Roof	Metal: Corrugated zinc coated steel
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Physical Description
The Kwinana Grain Terminal is a substantial complex that has become part of the Rockingham/Kwinana foreshore and a landmark for the area. Due to the scale and prominence within a largely undeveloped beach, the grain terminal is visible in multiple locations, including from the central foreshore and Garden Island. The complex rests in an open setting and consists of vertical grain silos, the two horizontal storage units to the rear of the site, the shipping gallery, the Museum building and the jetty across Rockingham Beach Road. There are also numerous shipping containers, shrubs, and parking lots on the site. A steel security fence lines the site at the boundary. The jetty/shipping gallery is located a distance from the silo but connected via a long, enclosed jetty that extends under the road to the main silo building. The jetty is 752m long, and the shipping gallery is 291m. The vertical silo building consists of two ranges of silos, separated by a 12-storey building known as the 'Workhouse'. The grain travels along the jetty on the shipping conveyors before unloading onto the waiting ships via the four ship loaders. The construction of the silos is reinforced concrete. The Museum functions in a simple brick building located to the front of the silos. The ground floor of the building is exposed concrete with steel windows in varying patterns. The geometric simplicity adds considerably to the aesthetic appeal of the building, and the windows are well-maintained (no breaks or missing glazing). The Kwinana Grain Terminal Site neighbors other industrial buildings to the north and a Caravan Park to the south.

15. Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

Historical Information	
The Kwinana Grain Terminal and jetty are part of the industrial complex that was developed through partnerships of state and private investment in the 1950s and 1960s. The advantages of Cockburn Sound as a deep water port in contrast to Fremantle port, the availability of land and rail access led to the decision to develop the small settlement of Kwinana as an industrial complex. The need for a larger grain terminal was recognised in the mid-1960s as Western Australia's grain production increased. Although the facilities at Fremantle had been enlarged the site was limited and the port could not be deepened for the ever increasing size of the bulk carriers. Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited which handles the state's grain crop secured the finance to build the terminal and works began in 1969. The first shipment of grain was loaded in that year and the terminal was completed in 1975. The site chosen for the terminal is on the landward side of Rockingham Road to enable access to the beach is still possible. The series of massive storage cells are used for the cleaning, sorting, weighing and storage of most of the grain crop in Western Australia. The grains are then loaded onto the elevators, or transfer galleries, for loading onto the bulk carriers. The galleries are located under Rockingham Road and part of the beach before rising up above sea level for loading onto the ships. The jetty is over 700 metres long and carries the galleries to three loading berths located on a jetty running parallel to the shore. All of the operations are controlled from a central control room within a control tower. The granary museum was established on the site in the early 1990s and is open periodically to the public. It tells the history of grain production in Western Australia and has been revised in 2011 to include interactive displays. A Heritage Impact Statement was prepared by DAR Studio. The HIS was prepared for the proposed works of the museum to be converted into CBH Offices. The suggested works have not been initiated in 2024.	
Historic Theme	Economy: Mining and Mineral Resources Economy: Workers and Working Peopling WA: Demographic Development Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)

15. Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty

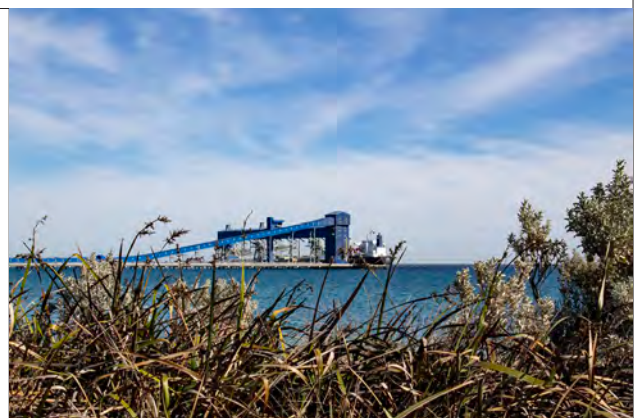
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, pp. 242-243.
----------------	--

Statement of Significance
Kwinana Grain Terminal and Jetty, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the grain terminal and jetty have aesthetic value as a landmark in the district for its bold colouring, large monolithic structure and location in a predominantly flat landscape. • the grain terminal and jetty have historic value for their association with the development of the industrial complex in the late 1960s and early 1970s which was fostered by the state government and implemented by private companies. • the place has historic value for the development of the surrounding area and workers cottages required to provide labour to the industry. • the place has social value to the current and former which worked at the building over its lifespan.

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

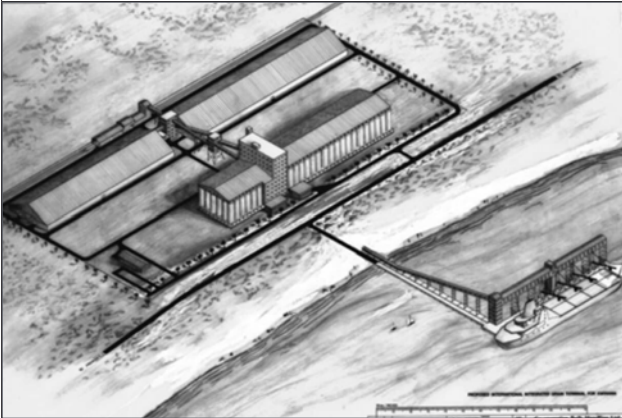
15. Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty

Additional Photographs - External



15. Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary and Jetty

Additional Photographs - Historic



Source: Lithograph grain terminal, 9th of May 1974, SLWA, 348235PD.



Source: Kwinana Grain Jetty under construction, 28 July 1975, SLWA, 361571PD



Source: Kwinana grain Terminal , Aerial Surveys Australia, 10th Nov 1969, SLWA, 262715PD.



Source: Kwinana grain Terminal , Stevenson, Kinder and Scott Photography, 1980, SLWA



Source: Construction of Kwinana Grain Terminal, 1969. Courtesy of Joan Hartley Pitchard in History of Rockingham Kwinana Facebook Group.



Source: Kwinana grain Terminal, Mark Hotchkin ,1976, SLWA

16. Corry Lynne House - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Corry Lynne Guest House			
Street Address	Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Kwinana (Former Rockingham)			
Landgate PIN	11489163			
Land Information	Lot	8004 (current), 379	Vol/Folio	P047607 8004
	Plan		Reserve	38553
GPS	32°15'4.65"S 115°45'26.83"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	
Previous MHI	
Other Listings	

16. Corry Lynne House - Site

Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	Residential: Double Storey Residence
Current Use	Park: Reserve
Other Use	Tourism: Hotel / Homestay

Construction Details	
Construction Date	~1938
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site is now Parkland, and no remnants of the former place are extant. The site is bounded by a fence-line to the road with signage and large timber rounds from a deceased tree. There are some building fragments within the soil of the site, which are not classified as part of Corry Lynne. The site itself is a Parkland with some mature trees (jarrah), low-lying coastal shrubs, some invasive plants and a blanket of grass between. The site is not accessible from the street, and lies within a large industrial zone northeast of the present day Kwinana Grain Terminal. The site lies between 'Puma Kwinana Fuel Tank Farm' and 'CBH Kwinana Fertilizer Terminal', opposite the Kwinana dog beach.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	23/05/2024

Historical Information
By 1902, Rockingham Port ceased to operate for timber exports although holidaymakers still often arrived by boat rather than by means of bush tracks. Struggling since the port closure, by the 1920s the economic climate of Rockingham was starting to look up, mainly driven by the growing use of motorcars. With the car, Rockingham became accessible, particularly as it was far enough away from the metropolitan area that it qualified for Sunday drinking sessions, which were not permitted in the city. The Rockingham Hotel was also a significant draw as it was developed by Harrison as the centre of Rockingham as a fashionable, high class seaside resort, famous for its beaches, bathing, fishing and drinking. Consequently, from the late 1920s and into the 1930s, a number of guest houses were constructed and operated in Rockingham and the surrounding area. By the mid-1930s, Rockingham was being promoted as one of Western Australia's premier holiday destinations: (...)

16. Corry Lynne House - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

"Rockingham, 19 miles south of Fremantle, has a magnificent stretch of beach, easily one of the best to be found at any of the State's holiday resorts. Protected by Point Peron and Garden Island, the sea is calm here in any weather, and the gently sloping sea bottom ensures safety for all swimmers, whatever their proficiency. "

After a new subdivision was released, Herbert Wilkin 'Bert' Woledge purchased Lot 379 at Kwinana Beach in 1937. In January 1939 an 'H. Burt' of Kwinana advertises furnished apartments and kitchen at Kwinana Beach. Research by Sylvia Reed strongly suggests that 'H. Burt' was a pseudonym used by Bert Woledge, although no explanation has been uncovered as to why he did this. As such, the date of construction of Corry Lynne House is very likely to be late 1938. The place was later described as a "two- storey asbestos house with tiled roof, containing 12 rooms and vestibule, lined and sealed throughout with plaster board". Woledge (aka Burt) arrived in Albany from Christchurch, New Zealand, in April 1898. He initially went to work in the Goldfields, but by 1903 he is advertising a cottage in Cottesloe Beach for rent. He appears to have temporarily relocated to the Bunbury area by 1909, but by 1914, was Acting Secretary of the Cottesloe Beach Road Board. An obituary after his death in 1944 described him as a retired railway employee and clerk.

In 1945, Lot 379 was offered for auction, and Corry Lynne Guest House, although not yet known by that name, was described as "on the main thoroughfare, close to the beach with bus service passing the door". Stella Hendry purchased the place and opened Corry Lynne Guest House in October 1945.

The place was an immediate success, and the local newspaper regularly ran reports that during peak season Corry Lynne was full and a desirable location for holidaymakers. It was also a place a number of couples selected for their honeymoon. Reports often detailed who was staying there, and occasionally the equivalent of a review from the guests:

"No doubt about it, this is an ideal place for honeymoon couples. At Corry Lynne guest house visitors include: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ballingall on their honeymoon (they say "Fishing is good"); Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe on their honeymoon (declare getting plenty of fish); Mr. and Mrs. Ken Mackay on their honeymoon (having a glorious time); Mrs. Curtis and her daughter, Mrs. Craig, Victoria Park, Mrs. Stempel, Mrs. Strutt, Mrs. Jones, Mr."

In 1948, it was reported that "all the lilac trees have been lopped at 'Corry Lynn' guest house", described as a "fine" two- storey building, which had "a beautiful view overlooking the sea, straight across to Garden Island".

(...)

16. Corry Lynne House - Site

Historical Information (Continued)	
An inspection by Rockingham Road Board in 1950 found Corry Lynne to offer: Accommodation provided for 14 persons in seven rooms. Kitchen and dining room very clean. Water supply from the well, septic tank installed, waste liquids into soak well. Sanitary and lavatory block satisfactory. Premises throughout maintained in a very clean condition and are a credit to the proprietors. In 1953, Corry Lynne was offered for auction and described at the time as: <i>'Consisting of nine bedrooms, sleep outs, large dining hall, two kitchens, shower rooms, bathroom, laundry, garage, wood-shed, poultry runs, etc. It stands on just under 1/2 acre of land with 66ft. Frontages to both the main road and Kent Street.'</i> Included with the sale were furnishings, fittings, linen, cutlery, crockery, and 15 cubic ft. fridge, and it was marketed as a going concern as a guest house. The place failed to sell at the first auction in May 1953, and appears to have continued to remain in the ownership of Stella Hendry. Research by Sylvia Reed suggests it continued as a guest house throughout the 1950s. Corry Lynne Guest House was demolished in the 1970s as a consequence of the establishment of the Kwinana Industrial Area, and the site is now parkland.	

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA; Demographic Development People and Integrated Stories: Famous and Infamous People Economy: Workers and Working (tourism)
Associations	Stella Hendry, Herbert Woledge
Sources	South Western Advertiser 19 December 1947 South Western Advertiser 13 February 1948: 3 South Western Advertiser 19 August 1948: 12 Minutes of Rockingham Road Board, 22 March 1950 West Australian 18 April 1953: 18. West Australian 18 April 1953: 18

16. Corry Lynne House - Site

Statement of Significance	
Corry Lynne House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has historical significance as a remnant of the original townsite. • the place has historical significance as a indication of the subdivisions of the site and former residential use in the 1930s. • the place has associations to infamous people. • the place has historic value as it exemplifies the development of a holiday destination within Rockingham. • the place has social value as its construction as a guest house is important in contributing to the communities' sense of place and is reminiscent of the holiday culture of the Rockingham area during the mid 20th Century.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

16. Corry Lynne House - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Rockingham Museum courtesy of Sue Griffiths, Date Unknown.



Source: Rockingham Museum courtesy of Sue Griffiths, Date Unknown.

16. Corry Lynne House - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Historical Imagery, 1960

17. Dato Shipwreck



Site Information				
Other Names	Dato Shipwreck			
Street Address	Careening Bay			
Locality	Garden Island			
Landgate PIN				
Land Information	Lot	N/A	Vol/Folio	N/A
	Plan		Reserve	
GPS	32.236142°S, 115.692514°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18622
initial MHI Listing	Adopted: 24/4/2018
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate WA Museum Shipwrecks database

17. Dato Shipwreck

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Transport/communications: Water: Ship
Current Use	
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Built 1872; Wrecked 1893
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Wreck site located in Careening Bay, Garden Island. The wreck is believed to be still in existence.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	None
Authenticity	Little
Date of Survey	None

Historical Information
Dato was built in 1872 at Ekeniis, Finland, and originally named Ekenäs. It had one deck. In early 1893 after arriving at Fremantle with a cargo of coal from Newcastle, NSW, the brig was chartered by W. D. Moore and Company to load jarrah paving blocks at Quindalup for London. It took on board a full cargo of 400 loads from Henry Yelverton's mill. One report stated that the vessel was awaiting clearance papers which had been applied for two days previously (Inquirer, 31 March 1893). Another reported that, having loaded the cargo, the captain delayed departure for two days 'in order to make everything snug for the long voyage' (West Australian, 1 March 1893: 6e). A gale struck from the north-east during the morning of Monday 27 February 1893. This increased in ferocity during the day, changing direction to northerly around 4.00 p.m. The strongest winds and highest seas seen in the area for twenty years drove the Dato ashore north-west of the jetty. The vessel lost its mainmast and came to rest about a kilometre offshore, where it was later condemned as a wreck. The Court of Inquiry into the stranding of the brig Dato resulted in the captain having two charges brought against him—the first, that of a breach of the Port Regulations; the second, that of not striking his topgallant yards when the barometer showed signs of the approach of a storm (Inquirer, 31 March 1893). He was let off with a caution but had to pay £8 court costs. (...)

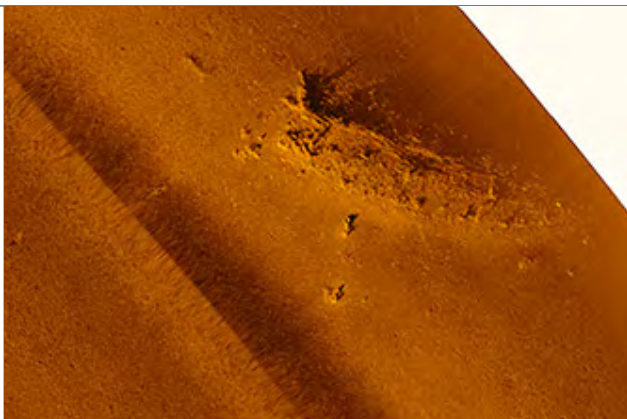
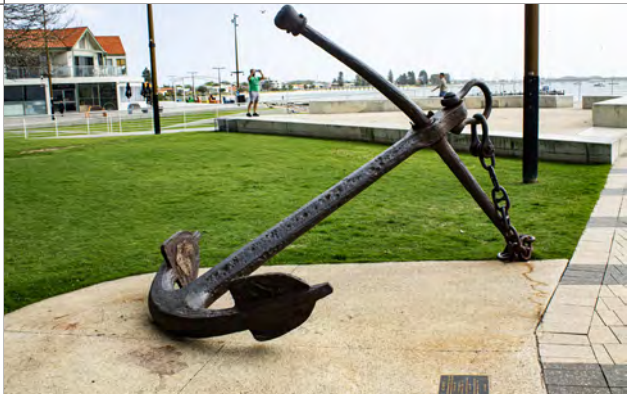
17. Dato Shipwreck

Historical Information (Continued)	
The wreck of the Dato was bought by timber merchant, Henry Yelverton and a local master mariner named Reid. After plugging several holes and pumping out the water, the jarrah blocks were off loaded. Further examination revealed that some of the planks were badly damaged, and these were replaced. The vessel was then sold as a hulk to W.D. Moore and Company, who in early 1895 had it towed to Fremantle by the tug Dolphin, where it arrived on 31 January. It was used for a period as an explosives store, and subsequently sank in Careening Bay, Garden Island, where it now lies. The WA Museum most recently did a side scan sonar survey of this site for the RAN in HMAS Stirling, Commonwealth Naval waters in 2018. A more recent side scan sonar survey by consultants in 2023 confirms the site looks much as in 2018. There is an anchor, said to be from the Dato Shipwreck, that is on display in Churchill Park in 2024 (photographed).	
Historic Theme	Environment: Natural Disasters and Environmental Change Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)
Associations	Henry Yelverton W.D. Moore
Sources	WA Museum Shipwreck database, Dato (1893/03/27) http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/dato

Statement of Significance	
Dato Shipwreck has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the place has historic value for its association with the development of export in the late 19th century and demonstrates the challenges of shipping.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

17. Dato Shipwreck

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Courtesy WA Museum Shipwreck database, n.d.	Source: Dato Sonar Scan Courtesy of WA Museum, 2018
	
Source: Shipwrecks WA, Dato Shipreck, 1872-1893	anchor located in Churchill Park Source: SCA, 2024.

18. Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Dampier Road			
Locality	Garden Island			
Landgate PIN	1037276			
Land Information	Location	9	Vol/Folio	41/79
	Plan	226190	Reserve	
GPS	32°13'22.60"S, 115°41'10.74"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	13778
Initial MHI Listing	25/3/2008
Other Listings	Statewide War Memorial Survey

18. Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery: Memorial
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery: Memorial
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Not Dated
Walls	Stone and Concrete
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Memorial

Physical Description
Stone and concrete memorial commemorating the personnel with the Z-force who trained on Garden Island during WWII. The memorial is located on the western side of Dampier Road in a cleared area of natural bushland. Lawns have been laid to create a formality to the area. The memorial itself is situated at the western boundary of the cleared site, atop a slight incline and flanked by two flagpoles painted white. A low stone wall is constructed to the east of the memorial creating a retaining wall for the platform. Steps lead to the Memorial. Behind the memorial is a second curved retaining wall made of similar stone which houses a series of endemic plants. There are a few mature trees within the site on the south of the memorial. The memorial itself is a rectangular stone plinth with a red granite inlay that has been inscribed with text. The front panel is the description of the memorial, the back is a series of names on the 'honour role' and the section they served for. The stones are a random coursing of rectangular profile. The eastern-facing stone plaque reads: <i>'Erected in memory of services reconnaissance department who gave their lives for king & country in the pacific campaign during world war II Singapore Malaysia Timor java sea new guinea china Sea New Britain Borneo Philippines'</i> The western-facing stone plaque reads: <i>'Honour Role Services Reconnaissance Department'</i>

18. Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	30/05/2024

Historical Information

The Z-Force Memorial was erected on Garden Island as a memorial to the members of the Services Reconnaissance Department, also known as 'Z- Force' who died while on missions during World War II. This unit, which was formed in 1942, trained on Garden Island during WWII.

Z Force was the unofficial and popular name for Z Special Unit. It was one of Australia's independent forces that operated behind enemy lines in the South-West Pacific during World War Two. Although it consisted of mainly Australian and British personnel, it also contained operatives from the various allied forces including China and resistance fighters from the Japanese conquered South Asian region.

The Z Specials' achievements on more than 80 operations into enemy-occupied territories in the Pacific and Southeast Asia theatres were classified for decades. This secret element of the Australian forces relied largely on the wits and initiative of individual soldiers from diverse backgrounds who often had little knowledge of the areas in which they were sent to operate.

The original location of the memorial was closer to the beach, in an area where the Naval facilities were constructed and it was moved prior to the construction of HMAS Stirling to current location at the west side of Dampier Road.

Historic Theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Lynette Ramsay Silver OAM website, http://lynettesilver.com/specialop-erations-australia/soa-z-and-m-special-units-2/

18. Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial'

Statement of Significance	
Garden Island 'Z Force Memorial' has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value as a symmetrically designed stone memorial located within a raised grassed plinth, in an elevated landscaped setting. • the place has historic value for its association with the Z Force Reconnaissance Division who trained on Garden Island and made a significant contribution to the war effort during World War II. • the place has social value for the former members of Z Force and their families as the memorial recognises the contribution of this organisation.	
Management Category	2 -Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

18. Z Force Memorial

Additional Photographs



Source: Memorial Prior to relocation, 1962. Courtesy of Rockingham Campus Community Library.

19. Garden Island Batteries



Site Information				
Other Names	Challenger (J Gun) Battery, Beacon Battery, Scriven Battery and Collie Section Battery			
Street Address	Garden Island (various locations - see map)			
Locality	Garden Island			
Landgate PIN	1037276			
Land Information	Lot	9 and 696	Vol/Folio	641/79
	Plan	226190	Reserve	
GPS	See map			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18495
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

19. Garden Island Batteries

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Military: Gun Emplacement
Current Use	Vacant / Unused
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1942
Walls	Concrete, Brick
Roof	Concrete
Architectural Style	Military

Physical Description
The Four Batteries are in various locations. They are constructed in a similar style to the Fremantle Fortress coastline, including Oliver Battery on Rottnest, 'K' Battery on Point Peron, and Leighton Battery. All are functional and utilitarian in form, being constructed from brick and reinforced concrete. Collie section head battery contains two gun emplacements on the southern tip of Garden Island. The site is located on a headland overlooking the present-day causeway. The two gun emplacements are constructed of concrete and red brick in a nonagon. Five sides are built of brick, forming a retaining wall. This portion is where the gun would pivot towards potential threats. Behind are four sides of concrete shelves with a concrete exposed aggregate top. Concrete cancer has affected the concrete shelves but not the concrete aggregate top. The shelves are where the shells were stowed. Surrounded by the two emplacements are low-lying coastal shrubs. The Battery is not accessible from the road and requires a short walk to access. The Challenger Battery is placed at the northern tip of the island. There are three remnant structures: an observation post, a gun emplacement and a remnant fence-line. The emplacement is completely covered with vegetation but appears extant along with the observation post/storage, which is placed approximately 75 metres apart. The observation post is in good condition, constructed of concrete and brick in an Flemish bond (a long face is followed by the short face of the brick). There is limited concrete cancer but some vertical cracking and water damage. The building is located adjacent to a dirt road about 25 metres from the road. The pathway is through dense, low coastal vegetation. An additional timber structure is in a ruinous form, expected to be a former fence, sits parallel to the road (west). (...)

19. Garden Island Batteries

Beacon Head is a single observation post in a seaside location. The observation post appears still extant on a slightly larger scale and has an altered design compared to those at the Challenger battery. It is south-facing with face brick walls, a flat concrete roof, with a concrete exposed slab as the floor. There are timber frames to the openings and a timber-ledged and braced door to the center entry of the observation room. Terracotta pipes drain the water from the sea in an opening in the floor. This opening is covered with a timber trapdoor. The structure's base is made of concrete embedded into the rock outcrop of the near shoreline. This shoreline curves slightly with the outpost placed at the end of the bay, titled Luscombe Bay.

Scriven Hill contains two large central emplacements located 250 metres apart. The two complexes appear to have been identical in plan and design and contain a shell store, magazine, pump chamber, powerhouse, and plotting room. They also include a command post and battery observation posts. In the external inspection, the series of structures did not appear to have an apparent use due to deterioration. In this case, the structures were constructed predominantly of concrete, no brick, with steel lintel and frames. Some reinforced concrete has eroded, and reinforcement bars are exposed. There appeared to be two observation posts smaller than those at Challenger Batteries, with an underground tunnel to an ammunition store containing a tall, narrow structure to the western end. The tunnel is now partly submerged in sand but appeared intact and extant in both cases. The two observation posts and tunnel had concrete walls and roofs with splayed walls approximately 200mm thick. West of the two structures is a large gun emplacement made of concrete facing the western shore.

Condition	Poor
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/06/2024

Historical Information

In the 1930s seaborne trade, both coastal and overseas was still of great importance to Australia. The incident of the German raider the Emden near the Cocos Islands in November 1914 highlighted the vulnerability of the west coast of Australia. The 'Singapore Strategy' was adopted in Australian defence policy with reliance on a strong Navy for Australian defence over a standing army and air force. Because of the deteriorating international situation the Commonwealth Government started to construct a network of coastal defences. The 1941 sinking of HMAS Sydney off the coast of Western Australia and the fall of Singapore in 1942 reinforced the feeling of vulnerability of the western coast and the importance of Fremantle. New coastal defences were concentrated around Fremantle.

(...)

19. Garden Island Batteries

Historical Information (Continued)

By 1944 Fremantle was protected by one of the largest and most comprehensive gun systems available for any Australian port—nine coastal batteries manned by 47 officers and 829 other ranks. The defences covered all approaches to the port from seaward. The Fremantle harbour, as well as being a vital trade port for Australia, provided a base to Allied submarines with some 170 submarine making a total of 416 highly successful war patrols out of Fremantle during World War II.

Boom defences were installed at Cockburn Sound in 1942 to protect shipping against enemy submarines—submerged nets attached to jarrah poles into the sea bed at north and south of the island. The German Navy conducted a U-Boat campaign in the Indian Ocean in late 1944 to foil allied ships gaining provisions from Australia for the impending invasion of Europe.

The four gun batteries established on Garden Island as fixed coastal defences were part of the larger network of coastal defences known as 'Fremantle Fortress'. The guns were placed to enable them to cover any shipping approaching within range south of Rockingham and Safety Bay and the western approaches to Garden Island, as well as providing cover for the boom defence which was laid across South Channel.

Challenger Battery ('J' Battery) on the northwest coast with two 155mm guns—was matched by a similar battery on Rottnest and protected access to the Port of Fremantle. Built in 1942 it was also positioned to assist the Peron Battery in the defence of Cockburn Sound.

Beacon Battery on the northeast coast was built second and Collie Battery on the south coast. Both had two 4-inch embanked guns each to protect the submarine booms. Beacon was to protect the seaward leg of the naval boom defence. Collie was to protect the boom defence barrier extending from the island to Cape Peron.

Scriven Battery on the west coast with two 9.2-inch guns. It was the last to be built and its two guns provided the seaward defence system.

To support the batteries the island was developed with roads, water supply, power and communication facilities. Two anti-aircraft search light stations and two anti-aircraft gun stations were also constructed in addition to three forward observation posts. The personnel required to service these facilities were housed on the island, largely in tents and little evidence remains of these elements apart from changes in the landscape as a result of the dug-outs for latrines.

The development of improved air protection for Australia subsequently reduced the need for naval protection and the need for coastal defences during World War II. The Gun covers at Scriven were never completed. By 1945 all guns had been removed apart from Scriven which was placed in combat storage and sold for scrap in 1962.

19. Garden Island Batteries

Historic Theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Garden Island Heritage Management Plan, for the Australian Department of Defence, by Godden Mackay Logan, January 2013. Mail from Mike Ross, The City of Rockingham, July, 2024. The 'Letter' Batteries, Reg Kidd and Ray Neal, 1998.

Statement of Significance
Garden Island Battery Complex is a collection of structures constructed in 1943, including gun emplacements, observation posts, operations and ammunition bunkers, and several other ancillary elements, which together were part of a network of defence strategies around the port of Fremantle. Garden Island Batteries has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has historic significance, together with the other elements of Western Australia's coastal defence system, known as 'Fremantle Fortress' erected in response to external threats during WWII and together have the potential to yield information about coastal defence strategies. - the place has historic significance in the development of Garden Island infrastructures and use as an Australian Army base. - the Battery Complex has scientific significance, demonstrating technical achievement in its design through the placement and orientation of the structures. - the place is representative of WWII coastal defence architecture, functional design and simplistic but robust construction used by the military engineers in a remote dune environment. - Garden Island Battery is associated with significant persons of the Australian Army. - the place has social significance to the Australian Army, specifically the Artillery, who served at this site or similar batteries. It is also valued by members of this cohort for its demonstration of past techniques and practices.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

19. Garden Island Batteries

Additional Photographs: Collie Section Battery



19. Garden Island Batteries

Additional Photographs: Beacon Battery



19. Garden Island Batteries

Additional Photographs: Beacon Battery	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

19. Garden Island Batteries

Additional Photographs: Scriven Battery Location 1



19. Garden Island Batteries



19. Garden Island Batteries

Additional Photographs: Additional 1 and Additional 2 (See Map)	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

19. Garden Island Batteries

Additional Photographs: Additional



Source: Google maps overlay with SCA Diagram, 2024

20. J. F. Mills Residence - Site and Tree



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Hamelin Road			
Locality	Garden Island			
Landgate PIN	1037276			
Land Information	Lot	9	Vol/ Folio	614/79
	Plan	226190	Reserve	
GPS	32°13'49.90"S, 115°41'11.38"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18481
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

20. J. F. Mills Residence- Site and Tree

Place Type	Historic
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Built 1908; demolished 1970s
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The original residence was demolished in the 1970s with the only remaining element being the large pine tree. The large Norfolk pine tree appears in good condition [2024]. There is a paved area that helps reinforce the landmark significance of the tree from the street.

Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	30/05/2024

Historical Information
John Frederick Mills (1872-1959) was an early resident of Garden Island and built his holiday home there c1908. Born in NSW, Mills settled in Western Australia c1900 to establish a pottery business in Maylands. His family settled in Maylands and lived there until his death in 1959.
John Mills took a lease of land on Garden Island and built a holiday home for his family. The materials for the house were ferried on barges from Fremantle.
The house was demolished sometime in the 1970s and the large pine tree planted in the grounds of the property is the only evidence of the former residence.

20. J. F. Mills Residence- Site and Tree

Historic Theme	People and Integrated Stories: Early Settlers Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality)
Associations	John Frederick Mills Mills Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Rockingham District Historical Society

Statement of Significance	
J.F. Mills Residence- Site and Tree, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the site has historic value for its association with the time in which Garden Island was used as a holiday destination. - the site has historic value for its association with John Frederick Mills and his family. - the site has aesthetic value as a landmark on the island.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

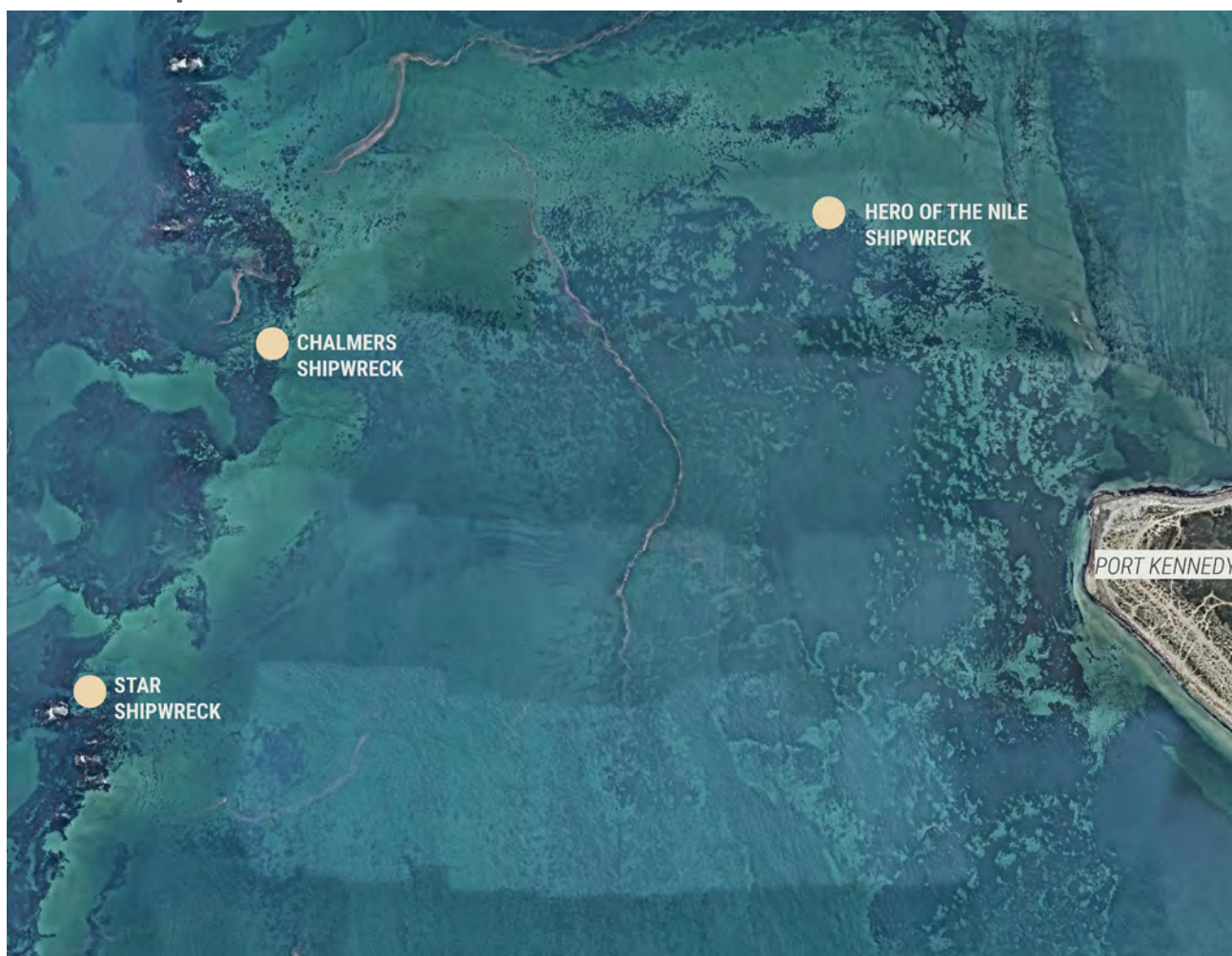
20. J. F. Mills Residence- Site and Tree

Additional Photographs



Source: 'J.F. Mills Residence, 1908' Rockingham Museum.

21. Star Shipwreck



Site Information				
Other Names	Star Shipwreck			
Street Address	Murray Reef			
Locality	Garden Island			
Landgate PIN	1038838			
Land Information	Lot	N/A	Vol/Folio	N/A
	Plan	N/A	Reserve	N/A
GPS	32.376511°S, 115.683833°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18732
Initial MHI Listing	24/4/2018
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate WA Museum Shipwrecks database

21. Star Shipwreck

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Transport/communications: Water: Ship
Current Use	Shipwreck
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Built 1876; Wrecked 1880
Walls/ Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Wreck site lies in 2.7m of water about 3 km south of the Sisters Rocks on the Murray Reef, east of Point Peron.
During the latest site inspection, in 2004, it was noted that very little of the vessel remains at the site, the remains having been broken up or degraded by the high energy environment.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	None
Authenticity	Little
Date of Survey	None

Historical Information
The 70-ton, two-masted, fore-and-aft schooner 'Star' was built in 1876 by veteran Fremantle boat builder Thomas Mews for local merchants J. and W. Bateman. Batemans initially were unsure as to where they would employ the Star and decided to send her to Batavia with a cargo of jarrah. However, it seems that the vessel was utilized as a whaling vessel instead, as by late 1877 it was whaling at the Rosemary Islands. The Star's initial whaling venture was a success with a return to Fremantle of 147 casks of oil. During mid-1880, the Star was fitted out for a short whaling expedition south of Fremantle to Geographe Bay. On 28 February the Star left port under the command of Captain John Sheppard with a crew comprised of Malays. After an unsuccessful whaling trip to Geographe Bay, Captain Sheppard sailed north of north-east for the Rottnest Island light, heeding the warning of Bateman not to steer a too easterly course. At 1 a.m. the Captain altered the vessel's course two points to the east assuming this would head the vessel toward the north end of Garden Island. Unfortunately at 3 a.m. breakers were sighted off the starboard bow. (...)

21. Star Shipwreck

Historical Information (Continued)

The Captain removed the Malay in charge of the wheel, but only succeeded in jamming the wheel down in the confusion. The schooner at once swung toward the reef striking it violently. It was reported to have sunk with its whaling gear aboard.

Discovered in 1972 by Graham Anderton, Bill Evans, Ross Morgan and D. Grove. An excavation of the site was carried out by the Museum in 1983. The WA Museum excavated the site in 1983. Overlapping black and white stereo-photographs were taken to create a 2 - dimensional photomosaic.

Since this was the first locally-built ship to be investigated by the Museum, the main interest was the hull—found to be in good condition and made of local wood. After analysis, these were determined to be jarrah, a sapwood, red mahogany and red gum (the latter two possibly of New South Wales origin). No whaling equipment was found, but large pulleys indicated a need to lift heavy, bulky cargoes. Among the artefacts recovered were a brass ship's log, a penny dated 1876 and various types of ceramic wares.

In 2022-23 Curtin University HIVE Summer internship student Jarrod Harris used the 'legacy' photography from 1983 to create this digital 3D model of the Star wreck. There has been no recent inspection of this shipwreck, with some public reports that archaeological material including metal fastenings are still on site.

Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road) Environment: Natural Disasters and Environmental Change
Associations	Thomas Mews J and W Bateman Captain Sheppard
Sources	WA Museum Shipwreck database, Star (1880/10/20) http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/id-517 3d model created by Curtin Univeristy, accessed April 2024< https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/the-star-1880-shipwreck-3aebd09d4ee-a40e5b7e8d22032675a73 > Email From Ross Anderson received 04th April, 2024.

Statement of Significance

Star Shipwreck has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The Star has historic value as it was the first locally-built vessel investigated by the WA Museum and it is associated with local merchants and ship owners, Batemans and local shipbuilder Thomas Mews.

21. Star Shipwreck

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs- External



Source: Courtesy WA Museum Shipwreck database
<https://sketchfab.com/3d-models/the-star-1880-shipwreck-3aebd09d4eea40e5b7e8d22032675a73>

22. Cliff Point Historic Site



Site Information			
Other Names	Foundations of Stirling's Hut, Well at Sulphur Bay and Sulphur Town		
Street Address	Sulfur Bay		
Locality	Garden Island		
Landgate PIN	1037276		
Land Information	Lot	9	Vol/Folio 641/79
	Plan	226190	Reserve
GPS	32°11'15"S 115°40'35"E		

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18184
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate

22. Cliff Point Historic Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery: Memorial
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery: Memorial
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1979 (memorial)
Walls	Reinforced concrete walls with metal blades
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Memorial

Physical Description
A large memorial has been built on Cliff Head, comprising a circular concrete platform with two commemorative plaques mounted on piers and an abstracted coastal map showing the relationship between Rottnest Island, Penguin Island, Garden Island and the mainland. The abstract art is also representative of the Waugal. The monument is in a picturesque location overlooking a bay. Some more recent interpretation has been added, the concrete has been repaired and resin has been laid in the impressions on the concrete. Metal blades have been added to replace the concrete wall. Nearby the monument is a well, known as Stirling Well, which was dug by hand and believed to date from the early settlement. Archaeological evidence is also likely given the minimal disturbance since the early 19th century. Interpretive signage along with a chain wire fence enclose the well.

Condition	Good
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	Little
Date of Survey	30/05/2024

22. Cliff Point Historic Site

Historical Information (Continued)

Garden Island, known as Meeandip by the local Nyoongar people, was named Ile de Bauche during the expedition led by Frenchman Nicholas Baudin in 1801.

In 1827, Captain James Stirling visited the Swan River region and reported favourably on the area. Before returning to Britain, Stirling landed surplus livestock from his ship on the Ile de Buache.

In 1828, Stirling sailed again for the Swan River in order to establish a permanent settlement. Captain Charles Fremantle, commanding the gun boat Challenger, was sent ahead of the main party and he arrived on the island he renamed Garden Island in April 1829.

Fremantle prepared the place for the arrival of Stirling and the settlers in the following month aboard the ships, Sulphur and the Parmelia.

On Garden Island, a well was dug, ground cleared and prepared for gardens. In addition, huts, stores, stockyards and roads were constructed. The small settlement at Sulphur Bay grew to accommodate over 400 people, including the ship's crew. Within two months, surveys of proposed land grants in the Swan River region were completed, and the movement of free settlers to the mainland commenced. The Sulphur Town settlement came to an end in 1834 when crew from the 'Lonach' accidentally burnt down the entire village after they came ashore at Cliff Head on Sulphur Bay.

The site has been burned a number of times since 1834 and it is overgrown with shrubs and some introduced plant species. Archaeological remains which have been identified include a small patch of limestone believed to be site of Stirling's Hut; a well; and, the site of a bottle dump. Areas of the site are considered to have some archaeological potential due to the relative lack of disturbance and heavy bush.

A memorial to the early settlement was built at Cliff Head overlooking Sulphur Bay in 1979 as part of the Western Australian celebrations of the 150th year since the arrival of Captain James Stirling and settlers.

Historic Theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development People and Integrated Stories: Famous and infamous people People and Integrated Stories: Early Settlers Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services (exploration and surveying)
Associations	Sir James Stirling Captain Charles Fremantle Nicholas Baudin

22. Cliff Point Historic Site

Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.
----------------	---

Statement of Significance	
Cliff Point Historic Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the site has historic value for its association with the first site occupied by Governor Stirling's party in 1829 when founding the colony. • the place has research value for its potential for archaeological finds due to its relative isolation and undisturbed condition. • the site has associations with significant persons, Sir James Stirling and Captain Charles Fremantle. • the site has historic value as the point of settlement and subsequent development of Western Australia.	

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

22. Cliff Point Historic Site



22. Cliff Point Historic Site

Additional Photographs- External	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

23. Peelhurst (ruins)



Site Information				
Other Names	Thomas Peel Jnr's Homestead			
Street Address	Lot 40 Dampier Drive			
Locality	Golden Bay			
Landgate PIN	1060185			
Land Information	Lot	40	Folio	LR3018/476
	Plan	080615	Reserve	
GPS	32.425857°S, 115.769962°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
inHerit Number	3256
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	near Aboriginal Registered Site 3519

23. Peelhurst (ruins)

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: cottage
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1860
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Limestone ruins of the former Peelhurst Cottage. Evidence of the floor plan remains partially evident but the majority of the fabric has been lost. Legibility of the cottage is no longer evident. The remaining fabric is deteriorating rapidly. There is a sign at the front of the cottage ruin explaining the historical use. The ruins themselves are at the rear of a large open site that is grassed. The site is bordered to the south with a land form with coastal bushes. There are residential lots on either side of the ruins, with fencing on the east and west sides. The northern end is cleared without any trees to the street. There is a historic plaque on the street side that reads as follows: <i>'Site of Thomas Peel Jnr. home, "Peelhurst", from 1860-1892. Erected by Rockingham District Historical Society (inc.) to commemorate the granting of City Status to Rockingham in the Bicentennial Year of Australia, 1988.</i> The site is setback from the busy main road of Dampier Drive.

Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

23. Peelhurst (ruins)

Historical Information

Peelhurst ruins are the remnants of a stone cottage built by Thomas Peel Jr (Tom Peel) in the early 1860s. The cottage was within a large landholding which Tom Peel named 'Peelhurst'.

The cottage was never completed but was occupied by Peel and his housekeeper Mrs Spencer until approximately 1882 when the property was sold to brothers William and George Paterson. The Paterson's acquired the landholding, to provide a coastal run for their sheep from their property 'Creaton' in Pinjarra.

The cottage was not permanently occupied during ownership by the Paterson family although a caretaker did occupy the cottage for some periods. The Paterson's subdivided the large landholding and in 1949 the lot on which the Peelhurst ruins were located was sold to engineer Cyril Robbins.

In the 1960s, the large landholding was subdivided for residential lots and sold under the name 'Golden Bay'. Since that time Golden Bay has slowly developed from a holiday destination to being absorbed within the greater Perth metropolitan area.

The lot on which Peelhurst ruins are located was acquired by the City of Rockingham in 1991 and it has been maintained as a reserve since that time.

In 2023, the City underwent an archeological dig of the site uncovering several items: One Shilling coin from 1880, two fully intact bottles (including a Rosella sauce bottle made between 1900 and 1920), a broken table plate that was later able to be pieced together with lettering 'J. Cromie Hall of Commerce' which was dated back to an advertisement to 1889, and a number of buttons.

There was a CMP prepared by Element in October of 2023, as an update for a conservation plan previously written in 2011.

Historic Theme	People and Integrated Stories: Early settlers Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working (dairying)
Associations	Thomas Peel Junior William and George Paterson

23. Peelhurst (ruins)

Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Peelhurst Ruins, Lot 40 Dampier Drive, Golden Bay Conservation Management Plan, March 2011 prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture for the City of Rockingham Hocking Planning and Architecture. Peelhurst (ruins) Conservation Management Plan. City of Rockingham, March 2011. Archaeological Assessment by Earth Imprints Consulting, Dec 2010. (Appendix G to Hocking 2011) Horticultural report by John Viska, Horticulturalist, Feb 2011. (Appendix H to Hocking 2011) Conservation Management Plan, Element, 2023.
----------------	--

Statement of Significance
Peelhurst ruins are the remains of a single storey limestone rubble cottage built c.1860 by Thomas Peel Jnr (Tom Peel) as his residence. Adjacent to the ruins are plantings which demonstrate former occupancies. These include an olive tree, fig trees and introduced plantings used for decorative purposes and kitchen garden plants. The ruins are located within an informally landscaped setting which features a former track and depression, which may relate to water procurement or storage. The place has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • Peelhurst ruins are an example of early stone construction in the Rockingham region which demonstrate the form and scale of housing in the mid-19th century. • the place is associated with the earliest settler in the region, Tom Peel who established his landholding, Peelhurst in the early 1860s. It is also associated with the Paterson family who owned the landholding from 1882 to 1949 who were significant in the establishment of farming in the region. • the use of ticket-of-leave labour in the construction and establishment of the Peelhurst landholding and possibly the cottage is indicative of the type of work undertaken by these men and demonstrates the contribution they made to the development of the colony in the 19th century. • Peelhurst ruins are of exceptional archaeological significance. Preliminary research has established artifact deposits located to the west of the site and there is potential for artifacts to be located in the subsurface deposits within and around the ruin, relating to the occupation and use of the place. • the presence of the adjacent fig trees is of historic value as it demonstrates the evolution of farming practice in Western Australia in response to local conditions. • the place has aesthetic value as a landmark within Golden Bay and for its scenic collection of elements within the natural landscape.

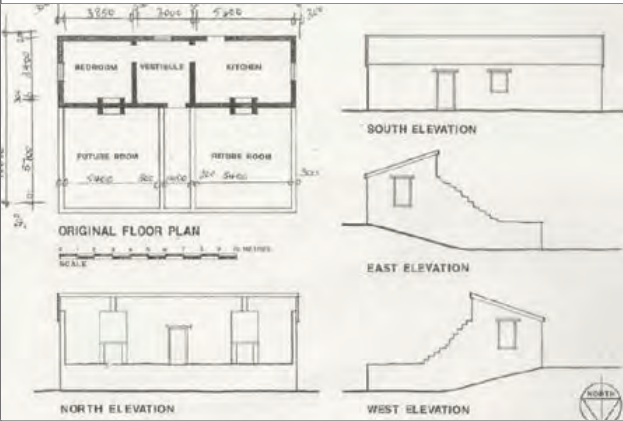
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

23. Peelhurst (ruins)

Additional Photographs



23. Peelhurst (ruins)

Additional Photographs	
 The architectural drawings include an 'ORIGINAL FLOOR PLAN' showing a rectangular building with a central 'VESTIBULE' flanked by a 'BEDROOM' and a 'KITCHEN'. Below the vestibule are two 'FUTURE ROOM' spaces. To the right are the 'SOUTH ELEVATION', 'EAST ELEVATION', and 'WEST ELEVATION'. The 'NORTH ELEVATION' is shown at the bottom. A scale bar indicates 0 to 10 METERS. A north arrow is located at the bottom right of the drawings.	 An aerial photograph showing the location of the ruins. The ruins are marked with a red outline in a green field. Surrounding areas include residential houses and roads labeled 'DAMPIER DRIVE' and 'PIGEON LANE'. A legend at the bottom left indicates the 'SUBJECT SITE'.
Source: Peelhurst Ruins Site, Rockingham Historical Society.	Source: Peelhurst Ruins Site, CMP, Element, 2023.
 A color photograph showing four people, identified as the Livingstone family, standing on a stone wall or steps in front of the ruins of Peelhurst. The ruins are made of light-colored stone or brick.	 A black and white photograph of the ruins of Peelhurst, showing a small, partially ruined structure nestled among trees and vegetation.
Source: Peelhurst (ruins) in c. 1947-1948. The people are the Livingstone family, courtesy of Rockingham Museum.	Source: Undated Photograph, Mandurah Museum
 A black and white photograph of the ruins of Peelhurst, showing a small, partially ruined structure nestled among trees and vegetation.	 A black and white photograph of the ruins of Peelhurst, showing a small, partially ruined structure nestled among trees and vegetation.
Source: Jan 4, 1929 (Miss Jean Forman, Cr Marsh, Miss Alison Nichols), Mandurah Museum	Source: Undated photograph, Courtesy Doug Holmes.

23. Peelhurst (ruins)



24. Abattoir and Stables



Site Information				
Other Names	Old Abattoir; Abattoir (fmr), East Rockingham			
Street Address	Reserve 52208 Cnr Dixon Road and Darile Street			
Locality	Hillman			
Landgate PIN	12149021			
Land Information	Lot	501	Vol/Folio	LR3166/272
	Plan	077249	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'40.51"S , 115°46'20.57"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3126
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

24. Abattoir and Stables

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Abattoir
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	Farming/Pastoral: Stable Farming/Pastoral: Dairy

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1940s
Walls	Stone: Vuggy Lacustrine Limestone
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Architectural Style	Vernacular

Physical Description
The ruins of the limestone abattoir building were part of recent conservation works, which are now complete. Some of the timber from the roofing was reused, and a double-leaf powder-coated fence was installed. A second fence with cyclone wire is protecting the newly conserved building. The building, meticulously conserved to retain its original heritage significance, has a simple rectangular plan with weatherboards at the gable roof ends. The walls are vuggy limestone. Timber-angled bracing was installed with exposed timber rafters as per the original drawings. There are numerous openings with mesh infill. The mixed terracotta detail of Marseilles pattern roof tiles has been replaced and is still intact since the conservation works were completed by the City of Rockingham in 2020. A new interpretive sign has been installed describing the significance of the building.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	27/04/2024

Historical Information
In 1940, Oliver (Crom) Wilson and his family moved into the Rockingham district. Wilson, and his partner Sydney Dixon, were partners in two butcher shops, one in Penguin Road, Safety Bay and the other in Rockingham Road. (...)

24. Abattoir and Stables

Historical Information (Continued)

Possibly as a consequence of war time restrictions during the early 1940s, which made the availability of fresh meat difficult, Wilson and Dixon built their abattoir on Lot 11 near Day Road and arranged for their own supplies of stock.

The abattoir was of sound construction being built of local limestone blocks, possibly quarried from Sam Chalwell's property further north off Day Road. Sydney Dixon's daughter recalls that it was during the early war years when her father and Crom Wilson built and operated the abattoir.

According to local knowledge, Wilson and Dixon employed Sam Chalwell, a keen horseman who lived close by, to select the cattle and sheep from local outlets, and possibly others further afield, and drive the stock to the abattoir. The stock would then be held in yards on the site.

In 1952, Wilson sold the abattoir site to Raymond Patrick Connolly, a retired farmer of Mundijong, who apparently converted the abattoir building into a dairy. Connolly also owned trotters and a circular track, possibly a training track is visible on a 1972 aerial photograph of the site. Connolly also leased portion of the land to other trainers and over the years several other structures for the horses were built on the site.

All the structures including a small cottage have subsequently been removed except for the former abattoir.

Conservation Management Plans were prepared in 1999 and 2009.

In mid-2016, the roof cladding was removed as part of a conservation strategy for the place.

In 2017 Heritage Advice for conservation works included: Tie rods to the east and west walls, mortar capping, repair to stone, re-roofing.

Historic Theme	Economy: Rural Occupations
Associations	Oliver Wilson Sydney Dixon Raymond Connolly
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The Old Abattoir, Hillman, Conservation Plan Review, September 2009 by Hocking Planning & Architecture. Heritage advice prepared by Stephen Carrick Architects, 2017.

24. Abattoir and Stables

Statement of Significance	
Abattoir and Stables has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value as a landmark rustic building in a rural landscape surrounded by large established trees. • the place has historic value for its associated with the provision of abattoir services to the local population during WWII. • the place has historic value for its association with equestrian activities that were a dominant activity in the district. • the design of the abattoir has research / innovative value as it indicates the processes associated with a small-scale slaughtering operation in the early 1940s. • the place is rare as an extant example of a small scale abattoir.	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

24. Abattoir and Stables

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	
Source: CMP Hocking, 2009	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

24. Abattoir and Stables

Additional Photographs



Source: CMP Hocking, 2018



Source: CMP Hocking, 2018



Source: CMP Hocking, 2018



Source: CMP Hocking, 2018



Source: CMP Hocking, 2018



Source: CMP Hocking, 2018

24. Abattoir and Stables

Additional Photographs



Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2020



Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2020



Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2020



Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2020

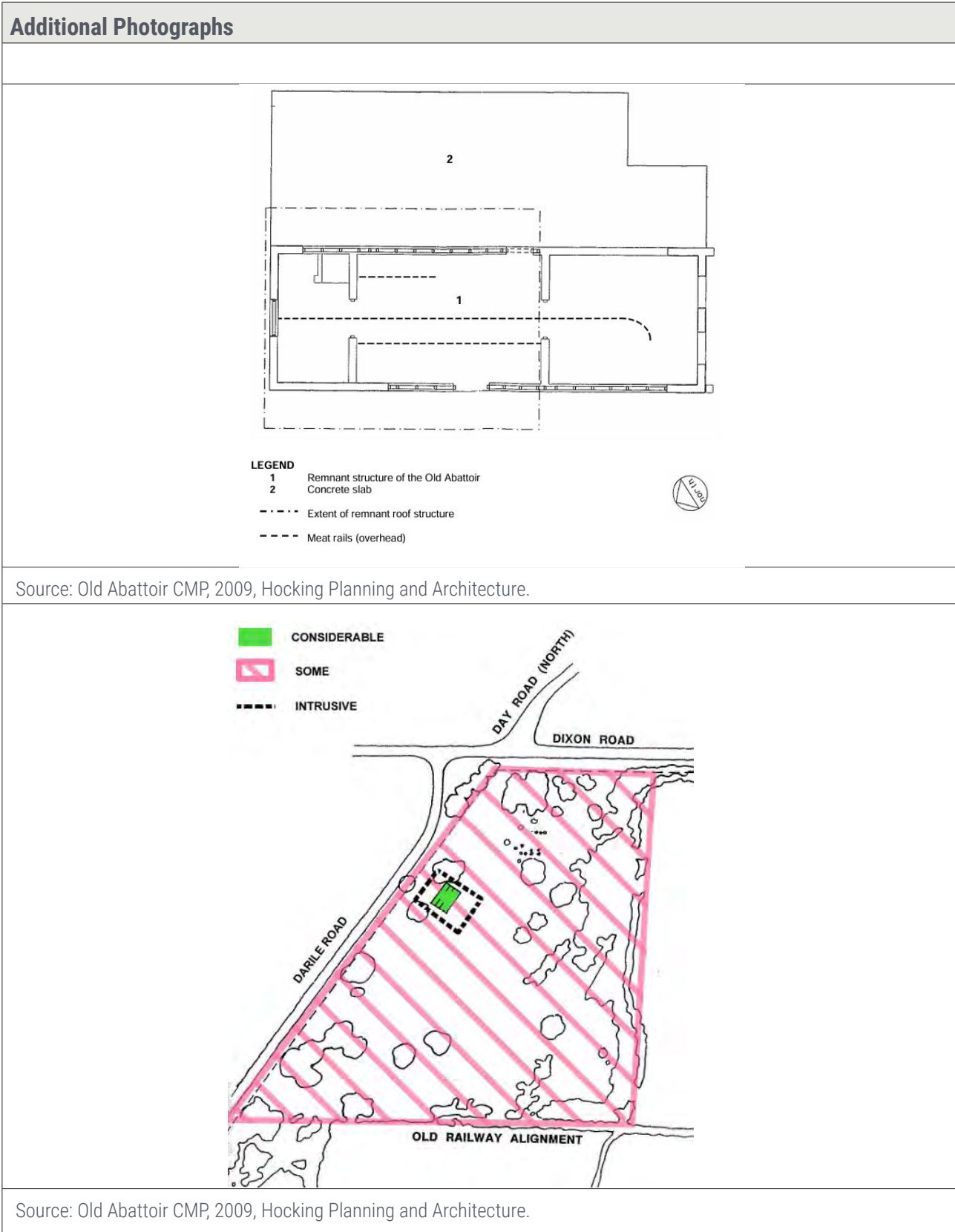


Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2020

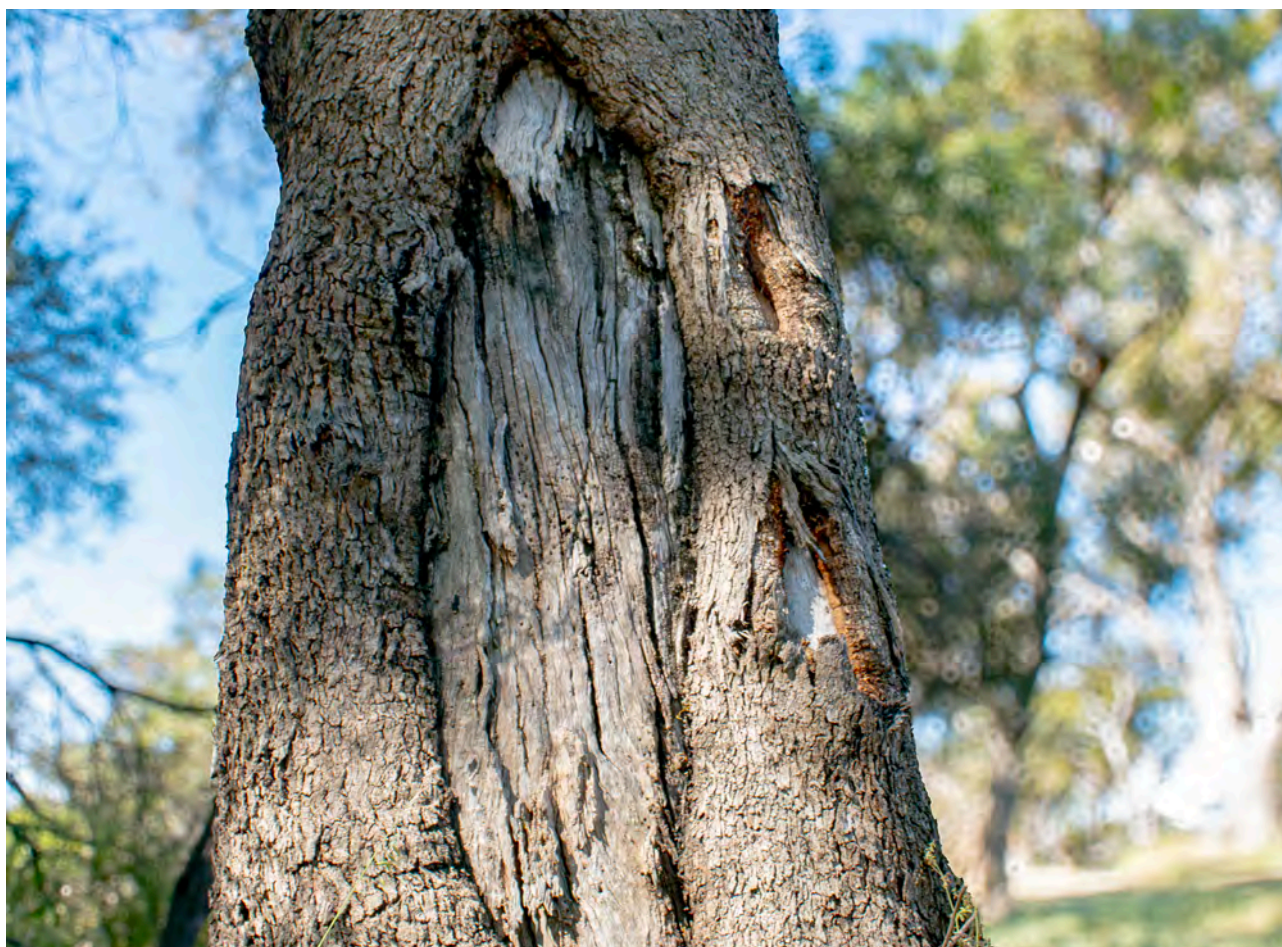


Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2020

24. Abattoir and Stables



25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks



Site Information				
Other Names	Hillman Scar Trees, Circle of Rocks			
Street Address	Lot 502 Dixon Rd			
Location Description	Bounded by Dixon Road, Darlie Street and Ennis Avenue			
Locality	Hillman			
Landgate PIN	12149023			
Land Information	Lot	502 and 142	Vol/Folio	
	Plan	P077249 and P069115	Reserve	R 43147
GPS	Circle of rocks: 32°16'38"S 115°46'04"E 1: 32°16'36"S 115°46'23"E 2, 3 and 4: 32°16'40"S 115°45'57"E (approx) 5 and 10: unknown 6: 32°16'42"S 115°45'54"E 7: 32°16'44"S 115°45'51"E 8,9 and 11: 32°16'44"S 115°45'53"E (approx) 9: 32°16'44"S 115°45'53"E 12: 32°16'38"S 115°45'57"E			

25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	New Nomination
Initial MHI Listing	TBA
Other Listings	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged Place 18501

Place Type	Ritual / Ceremonial; Engraving; Historical; Traditional Structure; Modified Tree
Original Use	Traditional Structure/ Modified Tree
Current Use	Traditional Structure/ Modified Tree
Other Use	Park / Natural Landscape

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Unknown engraving date, 1850s or earlier
Walls / Roof Style	N/A

Physical Description
Context: Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks includes a series of scar trees within a bushland, including a circle of rocks. The lot is large, with multiple Tuart trees, two former creeks and various endemic shrubs. The eastern portion of the lot is primarily cleared, and the west adjoins the reserve that houses Cooloongup Lake. Several scarred trees are concentrated around an old brook and a former watering hole, which is now dry. Many large old trees are in the area, some clearings, and some wattle and low-lying endemic bushes. Some of the trees are scarred, but not all. Scar Trees: All twelve identified trees are Tuart trees with varying bark colour, a silvery/brown with the characteristic box-like (segmented into squares) bark. They are understood to be of varying ages with heights from 15m-25m. Most trees are single-stemmed, and some are multi-stemmed, with lanceolate/oval leaves. The leaves do not have a strong scent, and at the time of visitation (October), buds were beginning to form the tree's fruit. The scar trees have a series of different markings, some more circular, some more elongated and tall. All markings rest off the ground, some about eye level, some closer to the tree's base. Several scar trees have two or more markings on a single tree. On the east of the lot is a clearing with a scar tree that has been cut. There is an additional scar tree close to the riverbank location, which was very tall and had been cut down with the log in place. (...)

25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

Circle of Rocks:

There is a circle of rocks about 7-10m in diameter at the base of a tree. The stone is an endemic limestone, probably sourced from the location. The rocks are mainly concealed with tall grasses, but some can still be found in the location. Photographs supplied by Trevor Walley show the arrangement of stones in the absence after a burn.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	28/10/2024

Historical Information

While there is limited written evidence of the specific conditions of the Dixon Road scar trees, there are well-known aspects of the Dixon Road scar trees within local communities and knowledge holders. There is also written evidence at a similar burial site and scar tree within Joondalup, which has similar conditions and documented evidence. The oral histories collected from Trevor Walley has been paraphrased throughout this historical, as a means of supporting the limited written evidence on the site.

Although scar trees may have been created for differing purposes by different language groups, Indigenous groups practised the creation of scar trees all across Australia.

Scar trees are special features within the Australian landscape. They bear distinctive marks illuminating our First Nations people's past culture and lifestyle. The site is proximal to 'Cooloongup', an Indigenous word meaning Coolon-'calling up the people' and ' - gup' 'the place of'. 'Cooloon', 'the calling of the children of the world'. This was likely a significant meeting place for Aboriginal people.

A site on a documented history of Koori culture suggests the scar trees as:

'The production of ceremonial or place markers. These elaborate markings are known as dendroglyphs and are found in two forms. The first form denotes a ceremonial usage, where certain aspects of culture were taught (teleteglyphs). They may also indicate a place, and are primarily an indication of a burial site (taphoglyphs). Such markers are produced in a similar method as utilised in the creation of a bark container, where once a section of bark has been removed from the tree a glyph may be carved directly into the tree's sapwood.'

(...)

25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

There are many different types of scar trees throughout Australia, with the Department of Environment and Conservation producing a field manual which collates some of the different types:

'Scars in this category consist of circular, oval or elongated shapes resulting from removing a pre-formed artefact, such as a canoe or container, that took their form from a curved section of either the tree bole, a major limb or a large burl. The original curvature is frequently disguised by subsequent growth in the tree but is invariably preserved in the scar dry face. Curved pre-forms can greatly vary in size and position on a tree. They range from containers made from thin bark on smaller limbs and burls to large canoes up to six metres in length that take up the whole side of a massive red gum.'

In a more local example, the scar of the trees is a mnemonic presented at burial sites and remembrance to signify to others: 'This is a memorial to someone'. A circle of rocks is also presented nearby as a place of decisions, trade, speaking or discussions. The circle of rocks will likely be where the deceased family members discuss the critical decisions around remembering and the wishes of the deceased. The rocks would serve as the Indigenous form of a contemporary funeral parlour and a space for making these decisions.

The site and remnant artefacts depict a series of critical cultural practices around death. Indigenous knowledge supplied by Trevor Walley states that the spirit survives death and follows underground streams to live a second life under the ocean. The spirits then call for the whales (the Indigenous word for whale is 'Mimang') to take them back to shore and be reborn, entering the terrestrial world again as a rebirth. The 'Mimang' is spoken of as the great ancestor and is sacred to Indigenous people.

These scars occur on various trees; in the case of the Dixon Road trees, the Tuart tree was selected and was significant. The Tuart Trees, *Eucalyptus Gomphocephala*, signified the spirit in their white/silvered colour; they were often selected as burial sites. In First Nations culture, persons alive would be thought of as black, and after death, they would take on the opposite colour, with their spirits being white. The Tuarts' soft and thin bark made the trees easier to scar than the common Jarrah.

In settler times, many Aboriginal people of Rockingham and Perth were displaced from their land and cultural practices. This site is an essential historical remnant of their cultural practices and life before settlement. As a result of displacement and dispossession of land culture and persons, knowledge and scarred trees are uncommon and unwritten. The scar trees are threatened and exposed to development pressures, bush fires, disease, tree aging, and natural decay, resulting in increasing rarity within the urban environment.

In 2012 an investigation into the Mandurah Road Trees by Landcorp mentions the surrounding Aboriginal sites within Rockingham and notes the Scar Trees:

'DIA Site ID 18501 'Scarred and modified Trees' (Ceremonial, Mythological, Man-Made Structure, Modified Tree, Engraving, Artefacts / Scatter, Historical); DIA Site ID 'Ring of Stones' (Ceremonial, Man - made Structure, Grinding Patches / Grooves).'

25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

There is a note within the landcorp report that Aboriginal recorder Bates recorded a major Aboriginal camp (mooreeburdup) in the vicinity of Rockingham. It is not known where this important meeting place was located or if it had a relationship with the Dixon Road site.

In 2024, various councils in Australia are undertaking the location and preservation of these places. The City is liaising with the West Australian Planning Commission, which owns and manages the site, to perform additional measures to preserve these trees and determine the exact age of the scar trees. They are expected to be at least 100 years old.

Historic Theme	People and Integrated Stories: Aboriginal
Associations	Trevor Walley
Sources	Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Oral Histories of Trevor Walley, collected on 24/10/2024. Koori Histories website 'Modified Trees: Scar Trees', accessed 30/01/2024 < https://koorihistory.com/modified-trees-scar-trees/ > Aboriginal scarred Trees in New South Wales: A field manual, Andrew Long, Department of Environment and Conservation, 2005. Aboriginal Heritage Management System Documents, Department of Indigenous Affairs, 18501, 2009. Main informant Naramya Aboriginal Inc. Report of an Aboriginal Archaeological and Ethnographic Survey of the Rockingham Industry Zone, Rockingham, Western Australia, Landcorp, 2012.

Statement of Significance

Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has spiritual significance in the burial practices of Aboriginal people.
- the place has spiritual significance as a site of passage for the spirit and as a remnant of cultural ideas of death of Aboriginal people.
- the place has rarity value for the vulnerable scar trees identified in the area.
- the place has aesthetic significance because of the presence of the marking and its natural setting, including endemic vegetation and waterways.
- the circle of rocks denotes the place's social significance as a place of discussion for Aboriginal people.
- the place has social significance due to its proximity to Lake Cooloongup, which is a place of the 'calling up of the people'.
- the place as historical significance as an artefact of life before British settlement.

Management Category	Refer to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 1972
Level of Significance	Refer to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 1972

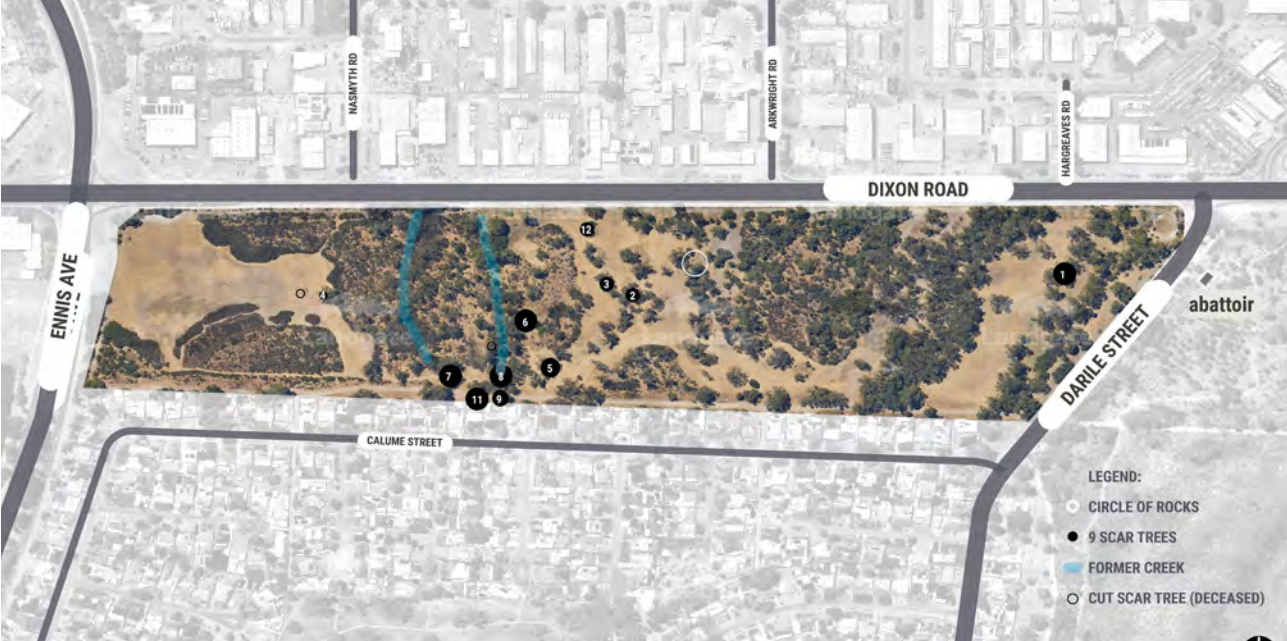
25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

Additional Photographs	
	
former watering hole	scar tree 1 - heart shaped
	
cut tree	prominent section of 3 scar trees
	
scar tree 2 - tear shaped	scar tree 3 - triplet scar

25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

Additional Photographs	
	
scar tree 5 - bulbous	scar tree 6 - divided
	
scar tree 7 - forking	scar tree 8 - flipper - shaped
	
scar tree 10 - wedged	scar tree 9 - elongated

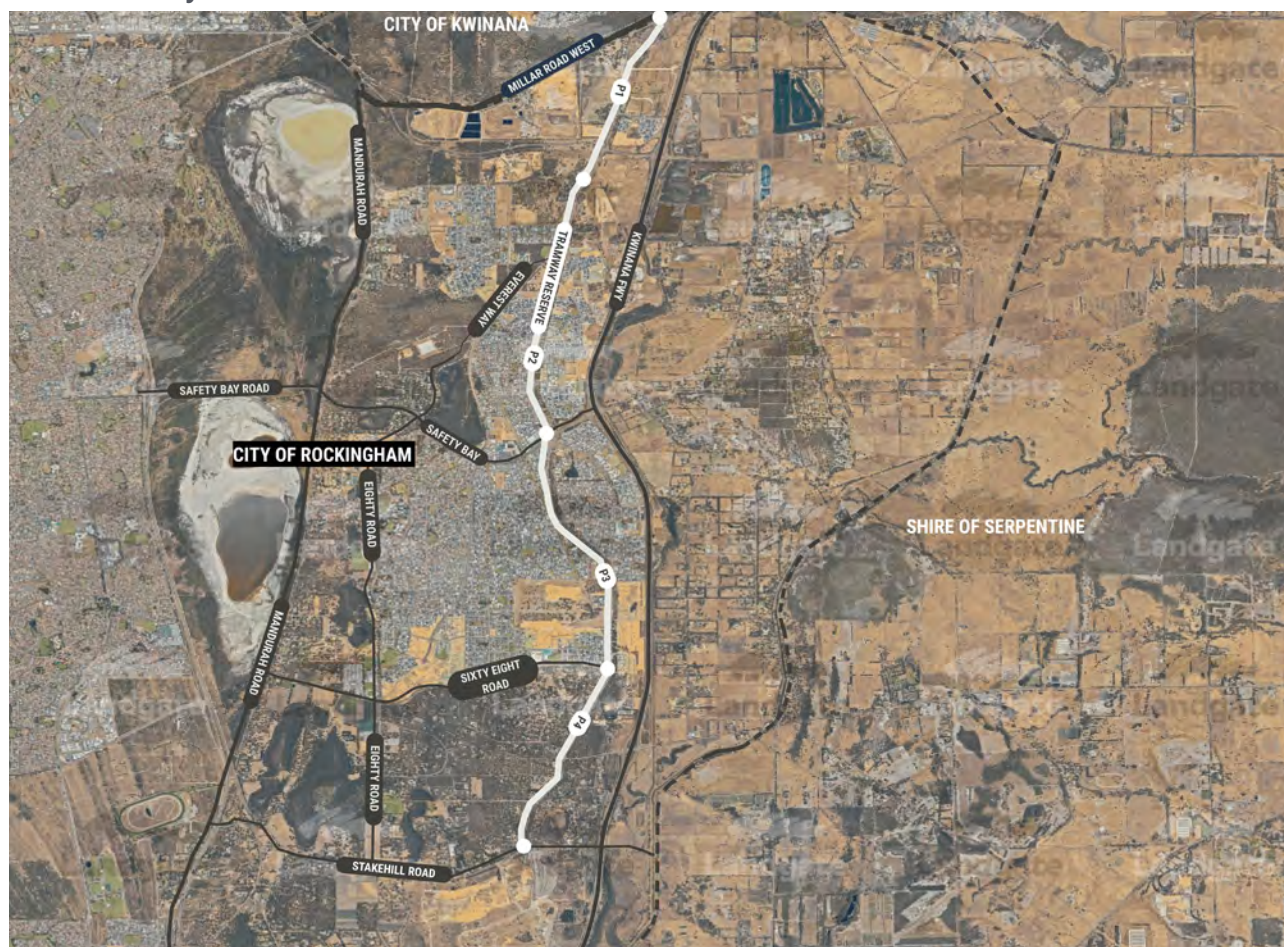
25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

Additional Photographs	
	
site of circle of rocks	rock from circle of rocks
	
bark of tuart tree	leaves of tuart tree
	
Source: Landgate aerial 2024 with overlay by SCA.	

25. Scar Trees and Circle of Rocks

Additional Photographs	
	
circle of rocks Source: Trevor Walley personal photograph, 2024.	circle of rocks Source: Trevor Walley personal photograph, 2024.
	
sketch site plan Source: Aboriginal Site Recording Form, Aboriginal Affairs Department and Naramya Aboriginal Inc., 10th of May 2001.	site plan of area Source: Aboriginal Site Recording Form, Aboriginal Affairs Department and Naramya Aboriginal Inc., 10th of May 2001.
	
scar tree from original entry Source: Aboriginal Site Recording Form, Naramya Aboriginal Inc., Trevor Walley personal photograph, 2001.	scar tree from original entry Source: Aboriginal Site Recording Form, Naramya Aboriginal Inc., Trevor Walley personal photograph, 2001.

26. Tramway Reserve



Site Information				
Other Names	Peel Estate Tramway, Peel Tramline			
Street Address	Baldivis Road			
Locality	Karnup (and Various)			
Landgate PIN	1182511, 11751905, 11752687, 11754540, 11759798 (near Stakehill Road)			
Land Information	Lot	P Road	Vol/Folio	
	Plan		Reserve	19326, 50163
GPS	Start: 32°16'38"S 115°49'55"E End: 32°23'09"S 115°49'04"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	
Initial MHI Listing	2024
Other Listings	

26. Tramway Reserve

Place Type	Reserve and former tram corridor
Original Use	Transport: Tram Corridor
Current Use	Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1920 - 1925
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The 'Baldivis Tramway Master Plan' and 'Baldivis Tramway Reserve Environmental Management Plan' have both been reviewed in the development of this physical description , with the tramway described in 4 precincts, similar to the Master Plan. Overview: The Baldivis Tramway Reserve, also known as the Tramway, is a significant area of natural bushland situated on the western side of Baldivis Road. It covers an area of 95 hectares and extends over 10 kilometres. The reserve was originally developed as an infrastructure corridor, and while it is relatively narrow in some parts, it forms a continuous environmental corridor. The ecological corridor widens and connects multiple parks, with changes in species, paths, and vegetation density in different areas. The reserve offers various amenities, including playgrounds, BBQ areas, picnic spots, and sports ovals. On the inspection date, it was observed that the Tramway is primarily used for leisurely walks, especially in the areas undergoing denser residential development. The tramway reserve features a mix of native and non-Indigenous species, as well as former grassed farmland. A list of some of the species within the tramway reserve includes: <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>, <i>Melaleuca</i>, <i>Kunzea</i>, <i>Taxandria linearifolia</i>, <i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>, <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>, <i>Banksia attenuata</i>, <i>B. menziesii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>, <i>Allocasuarina Banksia attenuata</i>, <i>B. menziesii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> and <i>Corymbia calophylla fraseriana</i>. For a extended list please see the Baldivis Tramway Reserve Environmental Management Plan. Precinct one: At this point, the tramway reserve contains a lot of cleared land with a few endemic and more mature native trees. The site visit confirmed that the area has more clearings than other areas along the tramway. There are few older trees and the under-story lacks diversity, with mainly grasses remnant from farmland use. (...)

26. Tramway Reserve

Precinct two:

It is described in the master plan as a *'degraded and cleared pasture'* with erosion risks. In 2024, the site has a much greater density of endemic species in portions, with weeds and encroaching species throughout. Although the landscape is described as 'degraded' in areas, there are still dense and pleasing portions of bushland with developed flowering Banksias and a greater diversity of species than precinct 1. There are substantial residential developments proximal to the tramway, forming a number of estates between the tramway and Kwinana Freeway.

Precinct three:

The master plan describes this precinct as containing:

'good quality remnant vegetation, primarily Karrakatta vegetation complex and a number of different plant communities'.

The site visit highlighted various plants, apparent equestrian use and plenty of wildflowers budding along the paths. Both the large mature trees and the understorey are in good health.

Precinct four:

The masterplan describes this precinct as containing:

'good remnant vegetation, including Jarrah -Marri -Banksia plant community'.

The observed condition was strong dense bushland, with informal pathways.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	27/08/2024

Historical Information

Favorable reports about the Swan River in 1827 led to a free settlement commencing in 1829. This included a party headed by Thomas Peel, who was granted 250,000 acres. Peel's settlers met with many hardships and coupled with inexperience and scarce labour, the estate was a failure by the early 1840s. Around a quarter of the original 250,000 acres remained undeveloped by 1920, and this was obtained by the WA Government for the Group Settlement Scheme.

Predominantly located in the modern Cities of Kwinana and Rockingham, each settler was to receive 120 acres (49 ha), a mixture of swamp, forest and scrub. The construction of houses, drainage, roads and rail infrastructure were the responsibility of the Government.

(...)

26. Tramway Reserve

Historical Information (continued)

A tramway was constructed to traverse the Peel Estate. The contemporary description of the infrastructure as a 'tramway' rather than a 'railway' was the means by which the Mitchell Government avoided the need for parliamentary approval for the expenditure, which would have been required for the construction of a 'railway'. The Government held that "no Parliamentary approval is required for temporary works incidental to developmental operations". However, contradictory statements about the tramway circulated, with claims that the line did have a long-term future.

Construction of the tramway commenced in October 1920. The works were supervised by chief engineer, Richard John Anketell. However, by early 1921 it was recognised that the cost was approaching £2,000 a mile to build, far exceeding initial estimates. By August 1922, 33km of the 'temporary tramway' had been laid in the Peel Estate, including spurs and loops. The tramway was 3ft 6in gauge, with 45lb rails. WAGR G class locomotives were used with trucks, and no coaches. As a result, no passengers were permitted, although people could ride the trucks at their own risk, with no fare collected for this. The cost of the tramway project, as of August 1922, was £39,522.

Sidings and places for loading the trucks were located at:

- 7 mile (Headquarters)
- 12 mile (Firewood loop)
- 13 mile (Richardson's Swamp/Wellard's Siding)

The final cost of the tramway, revealed after the line had been removed was £59,000. A Royal Commission into the Peel Estate noted:

The Peel Estate tramway was laid down for the purpose of general development of the Estate, and was necessary even if no firewood was cut. It had been proposed that substantial revenue from the firewood would help defray costs of the Estate. However, a loss was made on the firewood due partly to the WAGR supplying and charging for 6 ton trucks which were filled when carrying only 5 ton of wood.

The extent of the final version of the line is difficult to determine, since some plans show the rail reserve rather than the line as constructed. However, Jeff Austin as convincingly argued that the line terminated at the junction of Johnson Road and Mortimer Road, in Wellard. As a consequence, none of the line entered the modern City of Rockingham district.

In August 1925, the whole of the rails was pulled up, and the settlers on the Peel Estate complained they were now "deprived of means transport". The Minister for Lands, William Charles Angwin, reiterated that the tramways had only be laid to permit engineering works on the estate, and now the works were completed, there was no further need for the line.

A legacy of the tramway is a long, narrow reserve running through the Cities of Cockburn, Kwinana and Rockingham. This was identified by these LGAs as having the potential for a multi-use trail.

26. Tramway Reserve

Historic Theme(s)	Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy, Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport, Environment : Environmental Awareness, Economy: Rural Occupations.
Associations	Richard John Anketell
Sources	Baldivis Tramway Master Plan, The City of Rockingham, June 2014. City of Rockingham, Baldivis Tramway Reserve Environmental Management Plan, Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd, 2000. 'Group Settlement in Western Australia: At Work on The Peel Estate, Reclaiming a Great New Province' (WA Government Printer, 1923) 'Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the Government in connection with the purchase and development of the Peel and Bateman Estates' (WAGR Government Printer, 31 March 1924) Austin, Jeff, '[Re:] More on the Peel Estate Tramway', Westland (Australian Railway Historical Society, April 1988) Gunzburg, Adrian, A History of WAGR Steam Locomotives (Australian Railway Historical Society, 1984) Gunzburg, Adrian, & Austin, Jeff, Rails Through the Bush: Timber and Firewood Tramways and Railway Contractors of Western Australia (Light Railway Research Society of Australia, 1997) Russell, Laurie, Kwinana - Third Time Lucky (1979) Taggart, Nora, Rockingham Looks Back: A History of the Rockingham District, 1829-1982 (Rockingham District Historical Society, c.1984) Shorter, Tresna, The Peel Estate 1919-1936, Solider and Group Settlement: A Social and Political History (c.1990) Shorter, Tresna, The Peel Estate 1919-1936: Including the Voices of the Children (Tresna Shorter, 2015) Taylor, Bob, 'The Peel Estate Tramway', Westland (Australian Railway Historical Society, December 1986) Taylor, Bob, 'More on the Peel Estate Tramway', Westland (Australian Railway Historical Society, March 1988) WAGR, 'Weekly Notices' Daily News 5 September 1921 Kalgoorlie Miner 19 September 1922 South Western Advertiser 16 September 1921 Sunday Times 28 November 1920 West Australian 22 March 1921, 5 February 1926 Western Mail 25 February 1926

26. Tramway Reserve

Statement of Significance

The Tramway Reserve has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historical significance through its association with the development of the Peel Estate and more recent development in Baldvis.
- the place has social significance as a site for gathering, recreation and environmental activity.
- the place has spiritual value due to the enduring environment the reserve has encapsulated and its importance to Aboriginal people.

Management Category

3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality

Level of Significance

Some / Moderate Significance

Additional Photographs

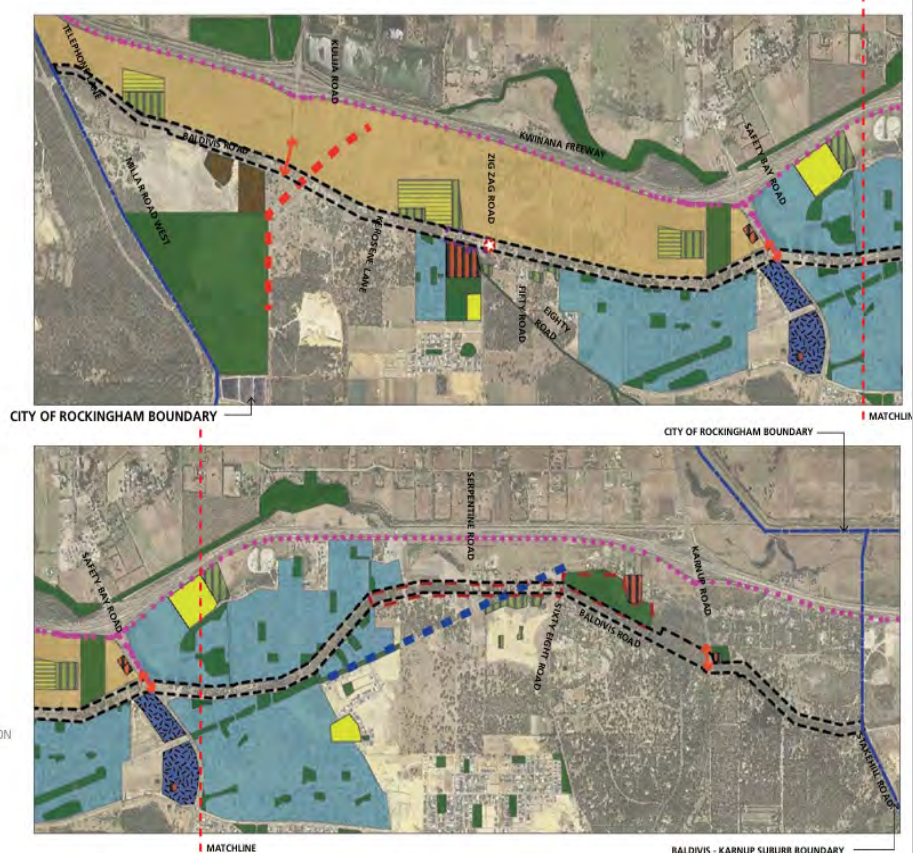
OVERALL SITE CONTEXT MAP

FIGURE 1.6.1



LEGEND

- TRAMWAY ALIGNMENT
- EXISTING RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- CITY OF ROCKINGHAM PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
- FUTURE PROPOSED PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
- FUTURE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT - EAST BALDIVIS STRUCTURE PLAN
- CURRENT SCHOOL FACILITIES
- FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL/HIGH SCHOOL
- HERITAGE PRECINCT
- HERITAGE BUILDINGS
- MEMORIAL PARK/CEMETERY
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES (HALL, PLAYGROUND, RECREATIONAL CENTRE)
- CURRENT EXTENT OF BRIDLE TRAIL
- SHOPPING CENTRE
- DAMPIER TO BUNBURY NATURAL GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR - FUTURE POS CONNECTION
- PARMELIA GAS PIPELINE CORRIDOR - FUTURE POS CONNECTION
- MAJOR ROAD CROSSINGS OVER THE TRAMWAY
- TELSTRA COMMUNICATION BUILDING
- KWINANA FWY PSP



Source: Baldvis Tramway Master Plan, The City of Rockingham, June 2014, pp.7.

26. Tramway Reserve

Additional Photographs	
	
precinct 1 clearing	precinct 1 stand of trees
	
precinct 1	precinct 1
	
precinct 2	precinct 2

26. Tramway Reserve

Additional Photographs	
	
precinct 3	precinct 3 dual share path
	
precinct 3 bridle crossing	precinct 4
	
precinct 4 end	precinct 4 wildflowers

27. Paganoni Swamp



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Paganoni Road			
Locality	Karnup			
Landgate PIN	12060755; 12268911			
Land Information	Lot	Various	Vol/Folio	
	Plan	Various	Reserve	
GPS	32°26'2.23"S 115°47'6.84"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	04502
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate Classified by the National Trust

27. Paganoni Swamp

Place Type	Landscape
Original Use	Park/Reserve
Current Use	Park/Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Paganoni Swamp Reserve is located on Paganoni Road, Karnup. Paganoni Road bounds it to the north, Kwinana Freeway to the east, Southern Metro Rail to the west, and Rockingham and Mandurah city boundaries to the south. The reserve is a total of 700ha, comprising of Tuart and Banksia woodland. Paganoni Swamp Reserve is the most southern reserve of Rockingham Lakes Regional Park. This Conservation Category Wetland is the largest in the Stake Hill Wetlands chain. Tuart and mixed Banksia/Sheoak woodlands surround the central wetland. To the east, Tuarts give way to Jarrah/Banksia woodlands on the older Bassendean sands, and along the western boundary, heathlands occur on limestone ridges. Paganoni Swamp is a Bush Forever site. It has two threatened ecological communities, Banksia woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain and Tuart woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain and is habitat for a number of threatened species including our Black Cockatoos. Several burned trees and hollows on the site serve as habitat for these birds.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
In 1941, Biagio Panteo Paganoni purchases 4100 acres from the estate of E.J. Werner, who had owned the property since the 1920s. 'Friends of Paganoni Swamp' was formed in 2004 primarily to combat the spread of Geraldton Carnation Weed (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>) on the reserve's western boundary. Since then, the group has expanded its activities to include control of other major weed species and undertake activities that will improve the ecological resilience of this precious reserve. The friends of Paganoni Swamp conduct feral animal control (foxes and cats) and tree planting throughout the year.

27. Paganoni Swamp

Historic Theme	Environment: Environmental awareness
Associations	Biagio Panteo E. J. Werner
Sources	Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Urban Bushland Council WA Inc

Statement of Significance

Paganoni Swamp has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as an area of relatively undisturbed natural bushland.
- the place has social value as demonstrated by the commitment of community members to organise and protect the natural flora and fauna at this place since 2004.
- the place has rarity value for the endangered and vulnerable species it contains.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



27. Paganoni Swamp

Additional Photographs	
	
Map of the included portion to Paganoni Swamp, supplied by Friends of Paganoni Swamp, 2024.	Source: Banksia Woodland courtesy of Friends of Paganoni Swamp.
	
Source: Tuart Woodland courtesy of Friends of Paganoni Swamp.	Source: Swap Wetlands courtesy of Friends of Paganoni Swamp.

27. Paganoni Swamp



Source: Friends of Paganoni Swamp, Perth NRM, Nocturnal Camera, 2011.

28. Seaside Camp for Children



Site Information				
Other Names	Alfred Hines Seaside Home; Crippled Children's Seaside Home			
Street Address	1 Hymus Street			
Locality	Peron			
Landgate PIN	355553			
Land Information	Lot	1786	Vol/Folio	1199/484
	Plan	164231	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'25.07"S, 115°44'9.15"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18492
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Other
Current Use	Social/Recreational: Other
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1958
Walls	Brick: Painted
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
'Alfred Hines's seaside home' is contained on a site of 1.2 ha of open space and built form. The built form includes a single-storey main hall building with a series of small accommodation buildings and ancillary buildings. The camp accommodates 150 people in a dormitory-style accommodation of varying dorms (single, double, four, eight etc.). The main hall is on the east of the site, a single-storey building. To the west of the hall building, small double-loaded accommodation buildings are arranged in a 'U' shape. Numerous trees, well-developed garden beds and lawns surround the site. A small car park is situated on the site's northeast corner. The site is fenced on all sides except the eastern end of the site. The neighbouring sites on the south and west are currently vacant. The main hall, a single-storey rendered brick building, contains art deco-inspired detailing. An asymmetrical façade, with a recessed entrance and flanking windows are on the eastern main facade. Recessed wings on either side of the main entrance contain a series of timber windows. The roof, gabled to the main section of the building, is clad in corrugated steel. A flat roof is behind the parapet, and hipped roofs extend over the rear sections to complete the roof structure. 'Seaside Camp for Children, the Alfred Hines Hall', is marked across the façade. The hall, which forms the main element of the campsite, has recently undergone facade repairs due to storm damage. Some mature trees near the building appear to have been cut down since 2018 and replaced with young palm trees. The building is in a similar condition to that of 2018 and the overall site has been carefully restored. The accommodation, a series of simple gable-roofed corrugated steel structures, provides amenities for children. These structures are equipped with compressed fibre cement sheets and steel-framed windows.

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Physical Description: Internal

Main Hall:

The main hall is rectangular in plan, with extensions on the front (east) and back (west). The main hall forms the centre of the plan with a small entry room to the front, kitchen facilities and washrooms rooms the rear.

Within the main hall volume, the ceiling comprises multiple vents, fluorescent lamps, and fans. There are timber floorboards (135mm and 80mm) in good condition within the main hall and entry spaces . Some steel framed windows exist within the northern facade and southern facades. There is a narrow profile skirting board painted blue along with mid-timber battens of 20mm. There is an original light fitting in the central entrance to the hall (eastern). The ceiling and roof are supported by columns to the walls, containing extensive triangular details, painted sky blue.

The doors within the hall have mainly been replaced including large double doors to the main exit points. There are some single doors to the front rooms of hollow-core timber with highlight glazing above with fluted glass panes (pictured).

Significant equipment is in back of the house and kitchen areas, including a large built-in fridge and a Meters pie warmer (pictured). Substantial alterations to the back of the house have been made, but some spaces in the storage rooms have been retained with louver windows and a teardrop hanging lamp (pictured).

The accommodation buildings are six singular single-storey buildings with a long rectangular floor-plate. They are coupled with a covered corridor between them and arranged in a 'U-shape' with an open grassed area and two trees between them. The rooms are varying sizes, with the standard being a rectangular open plan with beds and side tables, two doors on the short ends, with a window facing the open space.

The accommodation vary significantly in their internal spaces, some for two persons and some in a larger dormitory -style. The furniture is all contemporary, with interiors recently painted white with small coloured details for the children. The windows are in the modern metal style. The walls are a compressed fibre cement sheet with flush seams painted in cream, blue, white, and aqua. The ceilings are plasterboard with a contemporary trim (pictured). The floors are significant, covered with brown sheeting, yet the threshold reveals the presence of original hardwood timber boards beneath.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	21/02/2024 (external), 14/05/2024 (internal)

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Historical Information

The Crippled Children's Seaside Home Society Inc. was formed in 1937 with Alfred Hines (1882-1963) the main instigator. He worked tirelessly to help improve the life of children who had crippling diseases. For much of the 20th century there was no direct or sustained contribution of state or federal governments in the care of young people with disabilities. Rather the care of crippled children fell very firmly on the shoulders of their families and the few volunteer societies which existed to help them. It was this void in social services which prompted Alfred Hines, a Fremantle businessman and councilor, to first offer a seaside camp for rural children with disabilities in the difficult years of World War Two.

The first camps run by Alfred Hines were in 1942. For the next fifteen years camps were run at various sites while the Society tried to find a permanent home. Around 1954, two main sites were considered by both the government and the society; one at Coogee where the first camps had taken place and, the other, at Palm Beach in Point Peron, near Rockingham. Ultimately the society was allowed to choose between two sites and, in late 1954 or early 1955 they settled on Point Peron. The 6 dormitory buildings on the site were acquired from the construction company of the Kwinana Oil Refinery in 1955. The main assembly hall was acquired from the State Housing Commission and relocated from Fremantle. In 1957, the first camp was run at the society's new home in Point Peron.

In 2017-2024 the purpose of Alfred Hines Seaside Camp for Children still remains the same. Groups from Activ Foundation, Rocky Bay, Spina Bifida Association and many others bring young children and young adults to the venue for family camps and respite camps.

In the mid-2000s, the organisation embarked on a program of refurbishments that was partially funded by the government, committee funds, donations from local businesses and individuals; and largely implemented by volunteers.

Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original hall has not been significantly altered since its construction in the late 1950s. In recent years the place has been designated as the Seaside Camp for Children as it provides for a wide range of children and adults with physical and mental disabilities.

Historic Theme	Social Services: General Social Services and Health Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy
Associations	Seaside Camp for Children Incorporated
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. City of Rockingham Website, Heritage News, original facade, accessed 2024. Seaside Camp for Children website, https://seasidecamp.com/ Summers by the Seaside, https://seasidecamp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Alfred-Hines-History-Book-2006.pdf

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Statement of Significance

Seaside Camp for Children has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the provision of services to children with disabilities and their families since 1956.
- the place has social value to the many members of the community who have attended the place or have been associated with individuals or groups who have made use of the facilities.
- the main hall has some aesthetic value as a landmark in the community for its strong form and detailing which has been consistent since its construction in 1956.
- the place has aesthetic value due to the beach-side surrounds and location..

Management Category

2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality

Level of Significance

Considerable significance

Additional Photographs- External



28. Seaside Camp for Children

Additional Photographs- External



Source: Alfred Hines seaside home, 1959 , History Rockingham | Kwinana Facebook Accessed 2024.



new facade

Source: website data 2020 restoration, City of Rockingham, 2020.

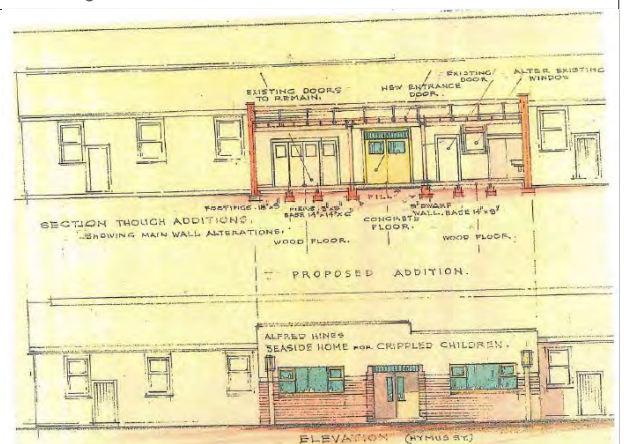


damaged facade

Source: website data damaged facade, 2019, City of Rockingham, November 2019.



Original facade, 2018, City of Rockingham, November 2019.



Photograph of drawings of initial Elevation, Courtesy of Seaside Camp for Children, 2019.

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Additional Photographs- External



site map

Source: Landgate Aerials, 2024. Annotations courtesy of Stephen Carrick Architects, 2025.

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Additional Photographs - Internal: Hall	
	
entry timber windows	hall timber windows with vents
	
door frame	structures in hall
	
entry vestibule	server and kitchen

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Additional Photographs - Internal: Hall



fitting in storage



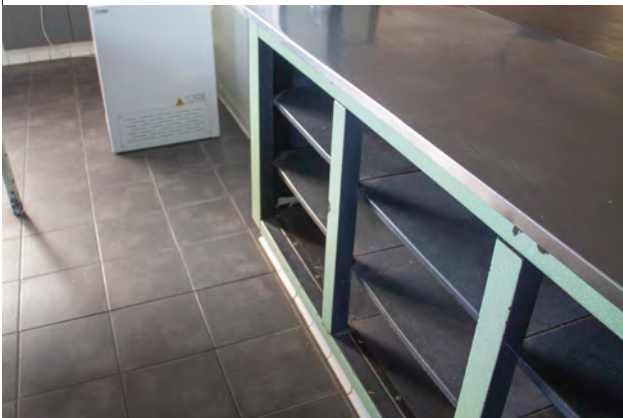
stage



metiers pie warmer



timber windows



server



washroom kitchen

28. Seaside Camp for Children

Additional Photographs - Internal: Accommodation	
	
two bed dorm	two bed dorm to courtyard
	
timber floors below floor covering	cieling

29. AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Reserve 27853, RSL Caravan Park			
Street Address	Point Peron Road			
Locality	Peron			
Landgate PIN	355552			
Land Information	Lot	2057 and 501	Vol/ Folio	
	Plan	55827	Reserve	
GPS (Google Earth)	32.277381°S, 115.710174°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	25661
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

29. AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Residential: Holiday Cottages
Current Use	None
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1950s-60s; demolished 2017
Walls / Roof and Style	N/A

Physical Description
The AIW Centre and RSL Caravan camp site has been cleared for a future foreshore development. There is evidence of services on site including sewerage along with timber low line fencing and a strand of mature trees. The site has remained dormant since 2017.

Condition	Demolished, 2017
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	21/02/2024

Historical Information
Prior to the 1920s and 1930s, the Point Peron area was a relatively remote location. The Commonwealth land at Point Peron was often used by the military during this period for troop training. With the outbreak of war in 1939, the Commonwealth Government began to reassess the use of this site. The Peron "K" Battery, associated barracks and ancillary structures were built on the headland in 1942 as part the defense strategies around the port of Fremantle. Following World War II, the Rockingham Road Board understood the assets of their region and proposed a scheme to the Commonwealth Department of the Interior to establish leases of the land in the Point Peron area for the provision of 'hundreds of one-room holiday shacks'. The proposal, as outlined in the local press, suggests that the small lots were to be taken up by individuals but it appears that a pattern soon evolved that saw organisations and charity groups take up larger leases for their members. These groups were then responsible for the development of infrastructure and ongoing management of the leases. (...)

29. AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

Two groups took up the opportunity to lease lots 2057 and 501 facing Mangles Bay. The City of Perth RSL (lot 2057) and the group designated as the AIW (lot 2058). The AIW Recreation Centre site owes its origins to the social clubs of three Commonwealth Government Departments; Department of Civil Aviation, Department of the Interior, and the Department of Works. The three social clubs joined forces to secure the lease of one of the new camping sites. The name chosen for the club reflects the initial of each of the departments.

At the first meeting of the City of Perth group held on 22 October 1953, the committee decided that their first step was to 'convert it to a Caravan Park and then when money was available, into an area for seaside cottages'. It is apparent that cottages were never built on the allocated sites to the east, the whole leasehold has always been used for caravan sites. The addition of permanent additions to the caravans over the years has led to de facto permanent cottages.

At the first committee meeting on 25th March 1957, tasks were allocated to the members in accordance with their place of work.

- Department of Interior – Legal, survey and property matters
- Department of Civil Aviation – Financial and labour force matters
- Department of Works – building plans, construction and material supplies

The original club members contributed £50 each to the project and formulated a process to determine who should secure the sites. All members had to contribute to the establishment of infrastructure at the camp site. Tasks included clearing the site, marking out roads, installing the water tanks and construction of an ablution blocks. A tally was kept of the work done, and the contributions made, by each member to determine who secured a block on the site. In addition, a ballot system was also applied as many members contributed to the establishment of the camp site. The front two rows on the ocean side were allocated to those who did the most work in establishing the site.

The buildings on the AIW site were the property of, and constructed by, each owner. The guidelines for the construction of each cottage were defined by the Point Peron Regulations designated in the lease documents and conformed to the requirements of the Rockingham Road Board.

In 1953, the City of Perth RSL held their first meeting in relation to the lease of lot 2057 for the purpose of establishing a camp site for their members. The lot extended south across Point Peron Road and the portion on that side was managed by the Rockingham Sub Branch of the RSL.

In 1964, the ownership of the land was transferred from the Commonwealth Government to the State Government. The Department of Sport and Recreation is the subsequent organisation which has management of the site.

(...)

29. AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

The connection with the RSL is most apparent through the memorial plaques and flagpole in the north east corner of the site. The first plaque was erected c2002 and the second in 2007, dedicated to former members David McClelland (1926-2003) and Synove (Gus) Hansson (1930-2006). In 2009, a pathway was constructed to the flagpole and memorial site which includes an entry that acknowledges the contribution of former member William Green (1937-2003).

The lease to the AIW expired on 31 March 2016 and it entered into an interim license with the Department of Sport and Recreation to allow members sufficient time to remove their personal belongings. At the conclusion of the interim License, LandCorp demolished the shacks.

The Department of Sport and Recreation is in the process [2017] of surrendering its Management Order over the Reserve, such that it may be transferred by the Department of Lands to LandCorp.

Both sites have been cleared in 2017 for future development of the site. The RSL flagpole and memorial plaques have been removed and it is understood they will be relocated. In 2024, there are no changes to this condition.

Historic Theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport
Associations	City of Perth RSL
Sources	AIW Centre, Lot 2058, Point Peron Road, Peron, Heritage Assessment under the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process, April 2016 prepared for the Department of Sport and Recreation and Landcorp by Hocking Heritage Studio. RSL Camp, Lot 501, Point Peron Road, Peron, Assessment under the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process, April 2016 prepared for the Department of Sport and Recreation and Landcorp by Hocking Heritage Studio. The South West Advertiser 22 September 1949, p. 14. City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018.

Statement of Significance

AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the site has historic value as it is associated with the development of Rockingham as a holiday destination for families from the Perth metropolitan area.
- the site has social value for the members of the group who have stayed at the site since the mid-1950s and has generated a strong sense of community for this group through their shared experiences.

29. AIW Centre and RSL Caravan Park - Site

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little Significance

Additional Photographs



Source: City of Rockingham 2018 MHI.

30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex



Site Information				
Other Names	Point Peron "K" Battery			
Street Address	Reserve 54192 Point Peron Road			
Locality	Peron			
Landgate PIN	12651890			
Land Information	Lot	301 and 2238	Vol/Folio	LR3050/970
	Plan	48616	Reserve	48968 and 31488
GPS (Google Earth)	32°16'2.68"S, 115°41'15.14"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	24003
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate, State Register of Heritage Places, Aboriginal Heritage Site No. 22888 & 31265

30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Place Type	Other Built Type
Original Use	Military: Gun Emplacement
Current Use	Park / Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1943
Walls	Concrete
Roof	Concrete
Architectural Style	

Physical Description
Point Peron remains as a predominantly natural environment with only the remnant WW2 infrastructure placed at strategic points around the site. Pathways link the majority of the elements although some are not readily accessible largely due to safety concerns. The high point features uninterrupted 360 views with low coastal vegetation. The visible and accessible elements of the extant infrastructure are: • Observation Post • Operations Bunker • Gun Emplacement 1 (south) and associated ammunition bunker • Gun Emplacement 2 (north) and associated ammunition bunker • Concrete water tank (possibly from the former Barracks or later use of the same buildings) • Remnant well; and • Debris from the removed Barracks The observation post has been painted a darker green and sign posts have been added. There is still some graffiti inside from vandalism but the outside appears to have been repainted and appear to be a good condition. The observation post is at a high point with 360 degree views. The surrounding vegetation is low and shrub-like. In terms of the structures, some have been restored, with a replica 155mm gun placed on the site. There is also additional signage that has been added, with a walkway and seating. The site was being visited by tourists at inspection, the visibility and access probably aiding in the increased condition of the built structures. New landscaping and signage has been included along with the placement of a replica gun, 155mm M1917/18, on the original embankment in 2020. (...)

30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Physical Description (Continued)

These structures are in varying condition with the remnant well and the concrete water tank in the most fragile condition. The southern gun emplacement is in poor condition, effectively falling off the side of the hill where sand movement has caused the structure to become unstable.

The former gun emplacements, observation post and observation bunker are of reinforced concrete construction of a simple design. The function of these structures required a sturdy and basic structure. All accessible structures were showing varying degrees of concrete cancer with evidence of spalling and rusted reinforcements. The structures have also been subject to vandalism, predominantly in the form of graffiti which has necessitated the painting of the visible exteriors, the structures are now green rather than natural brick and concrete.

Except for the Observation Tower, the bunkers and gun emplacements have become partially submerged due to encroaching vegetation and changing sand levels. The bunkers get cleaned out but despite sand bags, they soon fill up again.

Due to the continual vandalism, the entrances to the bunkers have been locked with gates to prevent unauthorised access.

Condition	Fair / Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	21/02/2024

Historical Information

The Cape Peron headland has undergone minimal development and the main features on the site are remnants of the World War II battery and associated structures constructed in 1943 as part of the defence system for the port of Fremantle.

Prior to this period of occupation by the Australian Army the headland had been the home for fisherman and a destination for tourists.

After the dismantling and removal of the guns from the site in 1944 the site remained the domain of the Australian Army until a long term lease with the National Fitness Council. This organisation used the former barracks constructed on the northern side of the headland as a holiday and recreation camp for young people. The campsite was subsequently used as a holiday camp until the late 1990s by government and private organisations as well as individual family groups. The campsite buildings were demolished c1997.

(...)

30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Historical Information (Continued)

Since that time the site has been accessed for informal recreation with the provision of paths and parking enabling visitors to access the site without damaging the landscape. The native vegetation had degraded throughout the 20th century and regeneration programs in the late 20th century have helped to stabilise the landscape.

In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in the battery structures and their role in the defence of Australia during World War II. The Point Peron Rehabilitation Committee, Rotary Club of Palm Beach of WA Inc, together with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, have contributed to park improvements. The Point Peron Rehabilitation Committee commissioned Hocking Planning + Architecture to prepare the Point Peron 'K' Battery Conservation Management Plan (2016). Army reservists and members of the military have contributed many hours of voluntary labour to clear the operations bunker of sand.

Historic Theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence Social Services: Education
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Point Peron "K" Battery Conservation Management Plan prepared for South West Development Foundation Inc by Hocking Heritage Studio, March 2016. The Letter Batteries, Reg Kidd and Ray Neal, 1998.

Statement of Significance

Point Peron "K" Battery large, public open space of sand dune formation covered with dense native planting which features structures constructed in 1941/1942 including two gun emplacements, observation post bunker, operations bunker, two ammunition bunkers and several other ancillary elements which together were part of a network of defence strategies around the port of Fremantle.

Cape Peron K Battery Complex has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place, together with the other elements of Western Australia's coastal defence system, known as 'Fremantle Fortress' erected in response to external threats during WWII and together, have the potential to yield information about coastal defence strategies.
- The Battery demonstrates technical achievement in its design – the guns were placed to enable them to cover any shipping approaching within range south of Rockingham and Safety Bay and the western approaches to Garden Island, as well as providing cover for the boom defence which was laid across South Channel.
- The remaining built elements of Point Peron "K" Battery are representative of WWII coastal defence architecture, of functional design and simplistic but robust construction used by the military engineers in a remote sand dune environment.

(...)

30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Statement of Significance (Continued)

- The site of the former Point Peron campsite and the headland is valued by the wider community as the venue for many school camps since 1946 to 1996.
- Point Peron "K" Battery is associated with members of the Australian Army specifically the Artillery who served at this site or similar batteries. It is also valued by members of this cohort for its demonstration of past techniques and practices.
- the place is valued as an informal recreational space both before and after WWII and as part of the Rockingham Lakes Regional Park.
- Point Peron "K" Battery is valued by the local community, members of Parliament and the Army Reserves who are contributing to the restoration and conservation of the place.

Management Category

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

Level of Significance

Exceptional Significance

Additional Photographs



30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Additional Photographs

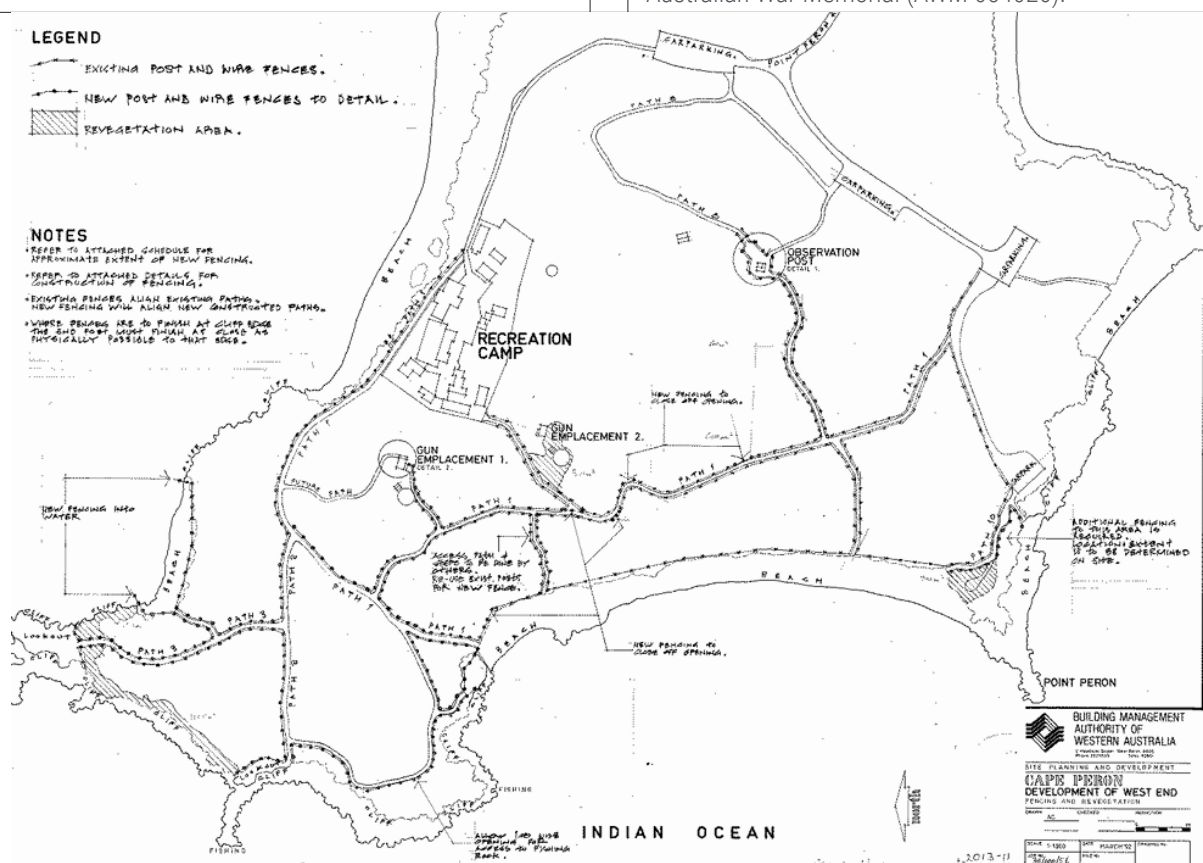


Plan of Defences around port of Fremantle

Source: 'The Letter Batteries', p.44.



Source: Rockingham Website FAQ, Point Peron Guns, 155mm guns, 15th of July, 1943, Garden Island, Australian War Memorial (AWM 054026).



Site plan showing layout of new pathways, March 1992

Source: Point Peron "K" Battery Conservation Management Plan prepared for South West Development Foundation Inc by Hocking Heritage Studio, March 2016.

30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Additional Photographs



site plan showing main battery elements

Source: Landgate, 2025 aerial imagery with annotations by Stephen Carrick Architects. The information was taken from Point Peron "K" Battery Conservation Management Plan prepared for South West Development Foundation Inc by Hocking Heritage Studio, March 2016.

30. Cape Peron K Battery Complex

Additional Photographs



site plan of Point Peron 'K' Battery

Source: Point Peron "K" Battery Conservation Management Plan prepared for South West Development Foundation Inc by Hocking Heritage Studio, March 2016, pp.74

31. Turtle Factory - Site



Site Information

Other Names	Peron House Cruising Yacht Club Sacred Heart Convent			
Street Address	Point Peron Road			
Locality	Peron			
Landgate PIN	355545			
Land Information	Lot	3	Vol/ Folio	431/35A
	Plan	7928	Reserve	
GPS (Google Earth)	32°16'31"S, 115°42'13"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	3203
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

31. Turtle Factory - Site

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Industrial/Manufacturing: Cannery Educational: Primary School
Current Use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1923; demolished c1978
Walls / Roof and Style	N/A

Physical Description	
The 1920s building is no longer extant. There is a plaque on the beach-side portion of the site which could not be located at the time of inspection. Please note the plaque depicted in the photograph attached is located in Churchill Park.	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	21/02/2024

Historical Information
The former turtle factory was constructed in 1923 as an initiative of Chelonia Ltd, a company floated in Scotland with capital of £125,000. (Chelonia is the Latin name for turtle) The intention of the company, as recorded in The West Australian, was 'the exploitation of turtles in Western Australian waters and the erection of a factory at Rockingham, south of Fremantle'. The turtles were to be collected on the North West Coast and the factory would produce turtle extract, soup and oil for export, in addition to turtle shell destined for Italy. It was further stated that 'owing to the nourishing qualities of turtle extract it was expected that the medical market alone could absorb all the company's products'. The manager of the project in Rockingham was William Benstead with local businessmen Herman Mandelstam and Henry Barron Rodway. By October 1923, the factory was complete although production had not begun when visited by the Premier, the Colonial Secretary and other dignitaries. The guests did however have the opportunity to try some turtle soup manufactured by the company. It was explained that the turtles were caught in the north west then placed on the deck of the local steamship service to travel to Rockingham. Hosing down the turtles twice daily was considered sufficient for the trip. (...)

31. Turtle Factory - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

The building was described as being a substantial two-storey structure built of Fibrolite, a local Western Australian trade name for asbestos. The company also had its own jetty to service the factory which was known locally as 'Turtle Jetty'.

Taggart writes that an event was planned at the Rockingham Hotel to launch the product but the turtles all escaped from the pens before the product could be tasted.

A report of the project in 1924 stated that the enterprise had failed and the key promoters were no longer to be found. The staff at Rockingham were discharged and the premises were abandoned until c1930 when the property was leased to A. H. Woods who opened a boarding house and renamed the building Peron House.

In May 1948, the building was opened as a parish school by the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, named the Star of the Sea School. The school functioned from this site until 1973.

During World War Two the building was used by the defence forces and modified with the addition of extra facilities such as a kitchen, toilet, showers, storerooms and sheds.

Aerial photographs indicate that the majority of the school buildings were demolished c1978. The largest remaining building, parallel to the coast was built between 1965 and 1974. A smaller building perpendicular to that building and further away from the coast may be the only remaining structure constructed for the Turtle factory. Further research is required to determine if it dates from the 1920s.

The property is currently (2024) used as hardstand for the Cruising Yacht Club of Western Australia which has its clubrooms in Val Street Rockingham. The largest building is now designated as the chartroom. The purpose of the smaller building has not been determined.

In 2024, these buildings are no longer extant and the site remains in use by the yacht club. The aerial photography in 2024 revealed that the building on site was erected in the late 80s. It was, however, erected in the same location as the former building. The yacht club grew significantly in size in the mid eighties, with clearing of the land to the west. An aerial from 1977 displays the school / turtle factory buildings, their size and location. The site has been significantly and continuously used for boating since 1961, with the ferry to the north holding its location since this time.

There is a plaque located in Bell Park (2024) depicting the Turtle Factory.

Historic Themes

Economy: Manufacturing, Secondary Industry and Commerce
Social Services: Education
Cultural Life: Religion
Governing: Law, Order and Defence(Military)

31. Turtle Factory - Site

Associations	Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions A. H. Woods
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, p. 200. Draper, Richard 'Rockingham - The Visions Unfold - The History of the Rockingham District to 1997', City of Rockingham, 1997, p 307. The West Australian, 25 December 1922, p. 4; 10 October 1923, p. 7; 2 September 1932, p. 19. The Western Mail, 11 October 1923, p. 11. Rockingham District Historical Society

Statement of Significance

The Turtle Factory has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with a unique if poorly executed enterprise in Western Australia the processing of turtles.
- the place has historic value for its association with a boarding house which operated from the premises and later the Star of the Sea school.
- the place has social value for members of the community who attended or were associated with the Star of the Sea school or the former boarding house.

Management Category	4 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Little.

31. Turtle Factory - Site

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: 'Turtle Factory c1923', Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.	Source: Turtle Factory, 1923 , History Rockingham Kwinana Facebook Accessed 2024.
	
Source: Landgate aerial, 1977.	

31. Turtle Factory - Site

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: landgate aerial, 1961	Source: landgate aerial, 1977
	
Source: landgate aerial, 2023	turtle factory plaque located in Bell Park Source: SCA, 2024

32. Point Peron Recreation Camp



Site Information				
Other Names	R54192			
Street Address	Reserve 54192 Point Peron Road			
Locality	Peron			
Landgate PIN	12651890			
Land Information	Lot	301	Vol/Folio	LR3140/959
	Plan	48616	Reserve	48968
GPS (Google Earth)	32.270365°S, 115.691856°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	4646
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

32. Point Peron Recreation Camp

Place Type	Building Group
Original Use	Educational: Other - Camp site Social/Recreational: Other
Current Use	Educational: Other - Camp site Social/Recreational: Other
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1960s; onwards (camp), 1943 approx. (Ammunition bunker)
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard; Internal: Asbestos
Roof	Tile: Terracotta.
Architectural Style	Post war international

Physical Description
Residential school camp located on the headland of Point Peron with direct access to the beach. The various cabins are scattered around the site, each being timber framed with weatherboard and fibre cement cladding and tiled hipped and gabled roofs. The cabins and ancillary buildings are located around an open grassed area with formal oval and sporting facilities at the lower land level close to the beach. An Ammunition Bunker is also extant on the site.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	21/02/2024

Historical Information
This group of buildings is one of the seven purpose built camps located throughout Western Australia constructed by the Department of Education. The Camp Schools have been operating since the late 1960s and were originally designed so that government school students could extend their educational opportunities outside the regular school setting. (...)

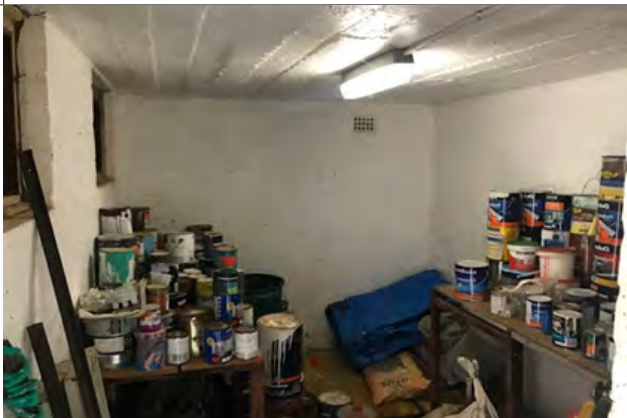
32. Point Peron Recreation Camp

Historical Information (Continued)	
Fairbridge, WA, is a youth charity established in 1983 to provide opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Opportunities are achieved through camps, a social enterprise that gives accommodation activities and caters to school and community groups, and an education (CARE) school in Pinjarra, which offers education pathways for disadvantaged youth. Their education programs include education in environment, experiential, wilderness, adventure and expeditions. Fairbridge Australia Inc. in 2019, was awarded the management of the Department of Education Camp Schools including the Point Peron Camp School, that was earmarked to close. Fairbridge continue to provide the school camp experience to Western Australian Schools.	
Historic Themes	Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport Governing: Law, Order and Defence
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Point Peron Camp School website < http://pointperoncampschool.wa.edu.au/about-us > accessed 2024. Information delivered by mail from The City of Rockingham, The City of Rockingham, 2024. Camp Fairbridge website < https://campfairbridge.com.au/ >, accessed 2024.
Statement of Significance	
Point Peron Recreation Camp has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has aesthetic value as a group of intact 1960s buildings demonstrating the style and form of the period. - the place has historic value for its demonstration of the government policy to provide a range of facilities for school children. - the place has social value for the children who have recreated in the facility since the 1960s. - the place has historical significance for its use in World War II, as evidenced by the ammunition bunker on site.	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

32. Point Peron Recreation Camp

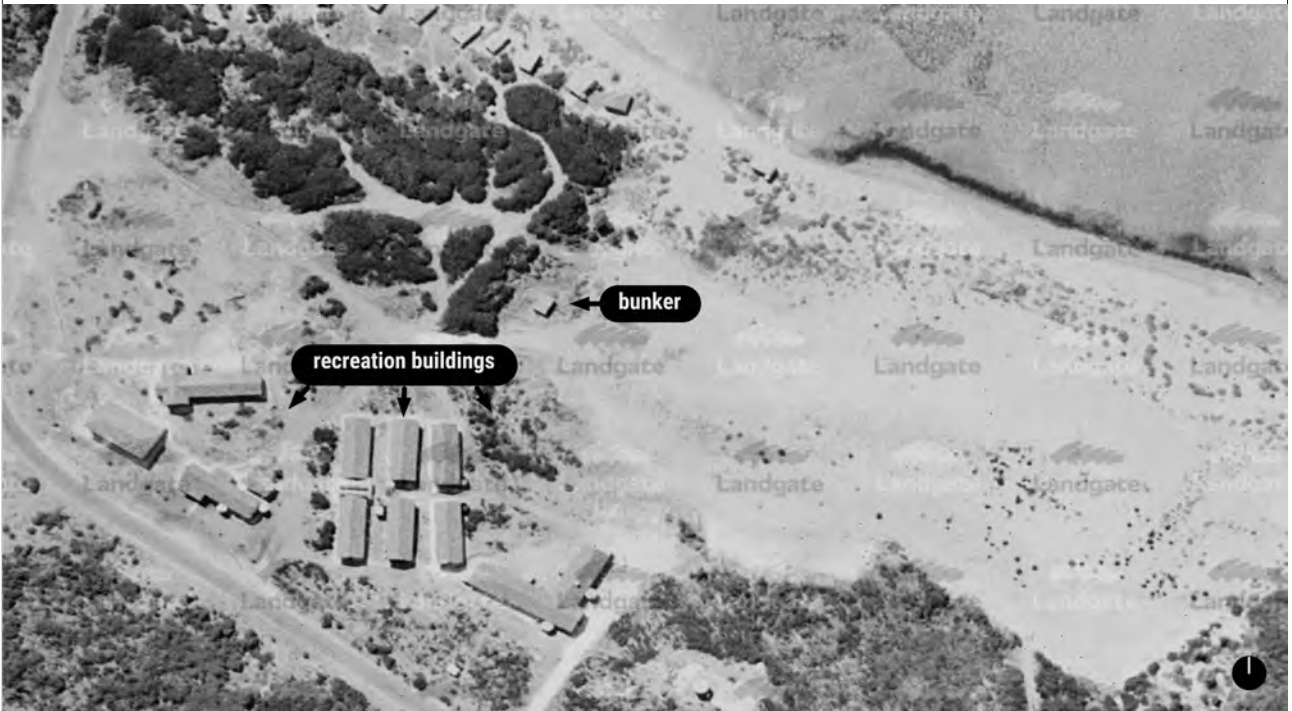
Additional Photographs	
	
	
	
	Source: Point Peron Rec Camp, State Library of Western Australia, accessed 2024.

32. Point Peron Recreation Camp

Additional Photographs	
	
top of ammunition bunker submerged in landscape Source: Point Peron Rehabilitation Committee minutes 25th of October 2018, as supplied by City of Rockingham.	P Edman and B Sammels of DBCA Source: Point Peron Rehabilitation Committee minutes 25th of October 2018, as supplied by City of Rockingham.
	
front entry of ammunition bunker Source: Point Peron Rehabilitation Committee minutes 25th of October 2018, as supplied by City of Rockingham.	internal of ammunition bunker Source: Point Peron Rehabilitation Committee minutes 25th of October 2018, as supplied by City of Rockingham.
	
Source: Point Peron Rehabilitation Committee minutes 25th of October 2018, as supplied by City of Rockingham.	

32. Point Peron Recreation Camp

Additional Photographs



ammunition bunker and recreation buildings

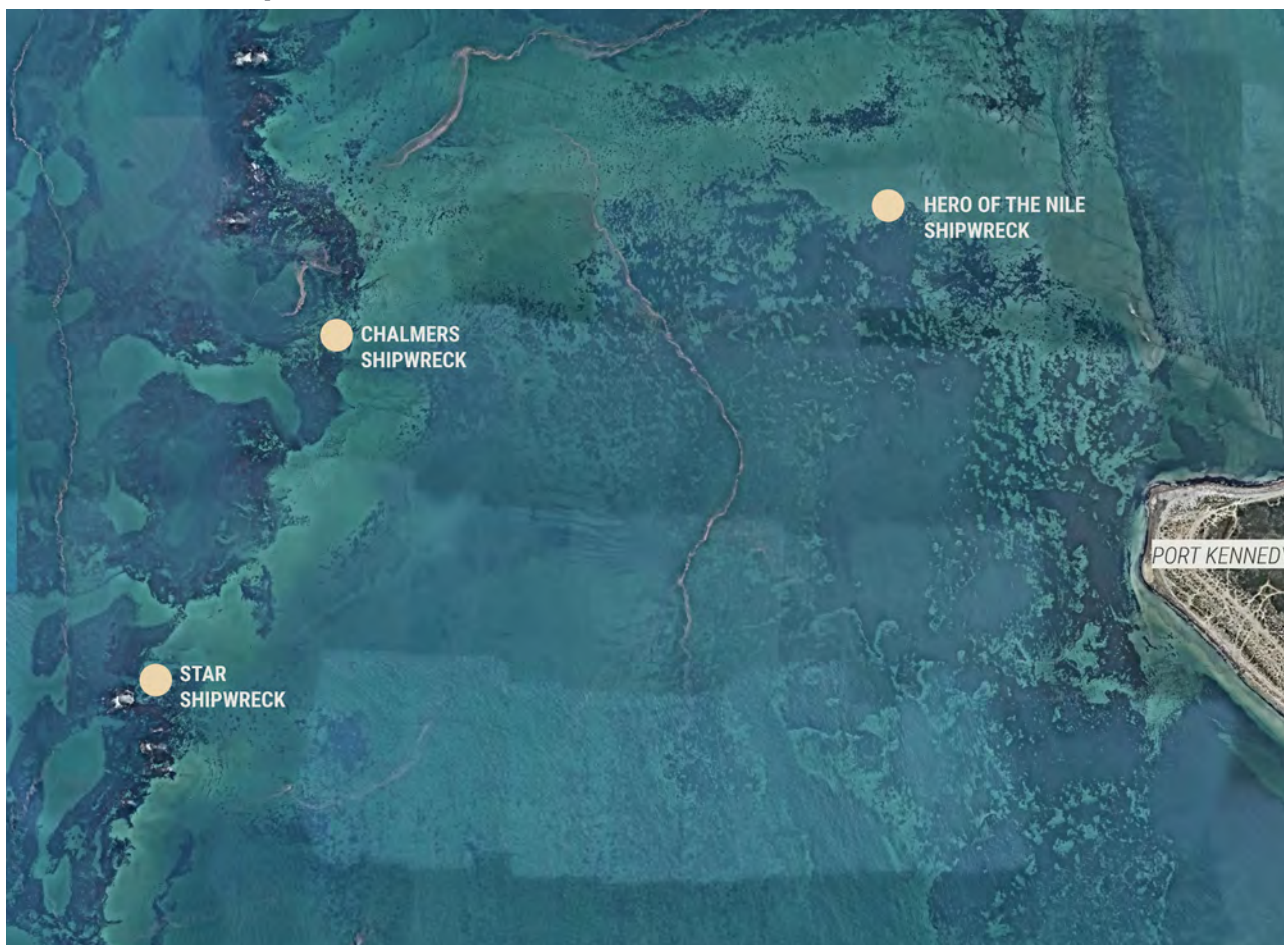
Source: Landgate aerial images 1970.



ammunition bunker and recreation buildings

Source: Landgate aerial images 1924.

33. Chalmers Shipwreck



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address				
Locality	Port Kennedy			
Landgate PIN	1038838			
Land Information	Lot		Vol/Folio	
	Plan		Reserve	
GPS (Google Earth)	32.367166°S, 115.690616°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18632
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate WA Museum Shipwrecks database

33. Chalmers Shipwreck

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Transport/communications: Water: Ship
Current Use	Shipwreck
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1851 built; 1874 wrecked
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description	
Wreck site north west of Long Point on Murray Reef.	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	Fair / not known
Authenticity	Fair / not known
Date of Survey	N/A

Historical Information	
This vessel was built in Sunderland, UK in 1851 by James Laing who was also the owner. On a voyage from Mauritius to Fremantle with a load of sugar in 1874 the vessel under the command of Captain William Alexander struck a reef around midnight. Captain Alexander sailed on in the same course, east by south taking no soundings and struck again, got into clear water and struck again. He was found to be grossly negligent.	

Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Transport and communications (river; rail; road)
Associations	
Sources	WA Museum Shipwreck database, Chalmers (1874/03/19) Warnbro Murray Reef < http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/id-1153 >

Statement of Significance	
Chalmers Shipwreck has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the place has historic value for its association with the development of export in the late 19th century and demonstrates the challenges of shipping.	

33. Chalmers Shipwreck

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs

Source: WA Museum Shipwreck Database

34. Hero of the Nile Shipwreck



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Long Point			
Locality	Port Kennedy			
Landgate PIN	1038838			
Land Information	Lot		Vol/Folio	N/A
	Plan		Reserve	N/A
GPS (Google Earth)	32.364453°S 115.705953°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18654
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Register of the National Estate WA Museum Shipwrecks database

34. Hero of the Nile Shipwreck

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Transport/communications: Water: Ship
Current Use	Shipwreck
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1852 built: 1876 wrecked
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description	
The wreck site is north west of Point Peron at a site known as 'Long Point' it is believed the hull remains are quite substantial and in good condition beneath the sand and weeds.	
Condition	N/A
Integrity / Authenticity	Little / not known
Date of Survey	N/A, not conducted

Historical Information	
This vessel was built in West Cowes, London in 1852 and when wrecked in 1876 it was owned by Thomas and Westmoreland of London. The ship was one of many used in the guano trade and on her last voyage was under the management of Captain N.H. Dugdall.	

Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)
Associations	
Sources	WA Museum Shipwreck database, Hero of the Nile (1876/10/20) Long Point http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/id-1253

Statement of Significance	
Hero of the Nile Shipwreck has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the place has historic value for its association with the development of export in the late 19th century and demonstrates the challenges of shipping.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

35. Port Kennedy Scientific Park



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Reserve 44077 Port Kennedy Drive			
Locality	Port Kennedy			
Landgate PIN	1256091			
Land Information	Lot	138 and 216	Vol/ Folio	LR3106/511; LR3111/500
	Plan	219088, 219947	Reserve	4407
GPS	32°26'2.77"S, 115°47'4.83"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3361
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Bush Forever Site, Ramsar Wetland Australian site 54

35. Port Kennedy Scientific Park

Place Type	Landscape
Original Use	Park/Reserve Scientific: Research site
Current Use	Park/Reserve Scientific: Research site
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Establishment Date	1971
Walls / Roof and Style	N/A

Physical Description
The Port Kennedy Scientific Park forms part of the Rockingham Lakes Regional Park and is a conservation area comprising low lying sand plains, featuring a distinctive landscape of dunal ridges and comprising about 1950 ha of land between Warnbro and Peelhurst. The park features predominantly dune and wetland vegetation as well as woodland and shrub vegetation in the southern regions. It provides habitat for critically endangered and threatened ecological community known as 'sedgeland in Holocene dune swales'.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	14/05/2024

Historical Information
This park was established in 1971 by the State Government in acknowledgment of the diminishing coastal plain in the region from the encroaching industrial and residential expansion in the 1960s. The Park has been reserved for the purpose of conservation of flora and fauna. Scientific research, science education and low impact recreation are undertaken in the park. It has been designated as a bush forever site by the Urban Bushland Council of WA Inc. Port Kennedy Scientific Park is also included within the Becher Point Wetlands which was designated as a Ramsar Wetland in 2001. The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. It is also known as the Convention on Wetlands. It is named after the city of Ramsar in Iran, where the Convention was signed in 1971.

35. Port Kennedy Scientific Park

Historic Theme(s)	Environment: Environmental awareness Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Urban Bushland Council WA Inc Ramsar Convention: Australian Ramsar Site 54

Statement of Significance	
Port Kennedy Scientific Park has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value as a large reserve of native bushland in a relatively unchanged condition that demonstrates the landform, fauna and flora prior to settlement. • the place has research value for its potential to reveal information relevant to the environment, fauna and flora of the region. • the place has social value for the many people who use the place for passive recreation. • the place is rare due to the threatened status of the sedgeland within the park.	

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

35. Port Kennedy Scientific Park

Additional Photographs



Source: Aerial of Point Peron Scientific Park showing dunal ridges, Yandex Maps, accessed 05.08.2024 <<https://yandex.com/maps/?l=sat&ll=115.741019%2C-32.382774&pt=115.743722%2C-32.263889&z=14>>

36. Rockingham Beach Primary School



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Reserve 21181 No.30 Bay View Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12274638			
Land Information	Lot	321 and 445	Vol/Folio	LR3082/301 LR3082/317
	Plan	156871 and 165803	Reserve	
GPS	32.282219°S, 115.722350°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3205
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

36. Rockingham Beach Primary School

Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	Educational: Primary School
Current Use	Educational: Primary School
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1935
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
External Simple timber framed vernacular style building with painted weatherboard cladding and short sheet corrugated metal roof. Although the building has been relocated, it has not been altered apart from adding a ramp to one of the access doors. The school building is a simple rectangular form with a gabled roof. Entrances and windows are located on both the two main elevations (north and south elevations), the east elevation is a blank elevation whilst the west contains a centrally placed pair of side hung casement windows. A pair of timber ledge and braced doors are located on the south elevation. An Air Conditioning Unit has been added to the east elevation and a small shed has been constructed proximal to this elevation. There are trees to the north elevation and PVC downpipes have been added. The relocated building has been subsumed into a large contemporary primary school but has retained an appropriate setting amongst the newer buildings, and is surrounded by mature trees. Internal The internal plan is retained as a single open plan room. The Condition, Integrity and Authenticity are all good, retaining the former use as an Educational Building. In this case it serves as a Playgroup and for Arts Education. The northern side of the building contains a double door for the access/egress that is timber ledged and braced. The eastern end of the building is a kitchenette with a sink. The north contains open storage with original timber windows (casement timber pair). (...)

36. Rockingham Beach Primary School

Physical Description (Continued)

The southern end of the building has a large whiteboard fixed to the wall and carpet to make a play area. There are small children's tables and chairs within the main body of the room, seeming to accommodate a small group of 10-15 children.

The floorboards are in good condition, jarrah and of two different widths, 85mm and another 135mm. The ceiling is plasterboard and the walls are compressed fibre cement with cover battens and a simple skirting board on some walls of a simple rectangular profile of 50mm.

The ceiling is plasterboard simple profile cornice (see photographs).

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	05/03/2024

Historical Information

The school building was built to replace the school located in Kent Street, which was in a poor state, inadequate for the demands of the growing population and its location in the town centre restricted future growth. The land for the new school was acquired by the State Government in 1933 and plans were prepared by the Public Works Department. The classroom is one of the standard designs prepared by the drawing office for country schools.

Tenders were called for the construction of the timber classroom and the successful contractor was R. Wilkinson of Bayswater with a fee of £399.

The school was formally opened by the Minister for Works Alex McCallum on 25th August 1935. In a description of the opening ceremony in the local press it was noted that approximately 40 children from the district attended the school and it was hoped a teachers quarters would be built in the following year. The ceremony included the planting of trees by Mr and Mrs McCallum and other prominent local citizens including the Chairman of the Rockingham Road Board, George Grigg.

The school population continued to rise and fall in the following decades as the economy of the district went through highs and lows. The facilities offered at the school have therefore changed with the changing population and differing standards of education. New structures have been added to the school in several programmes of work however the original school building has been retained as the 'heritage building' on the school campus.

36. Rockingham Beach Primary School

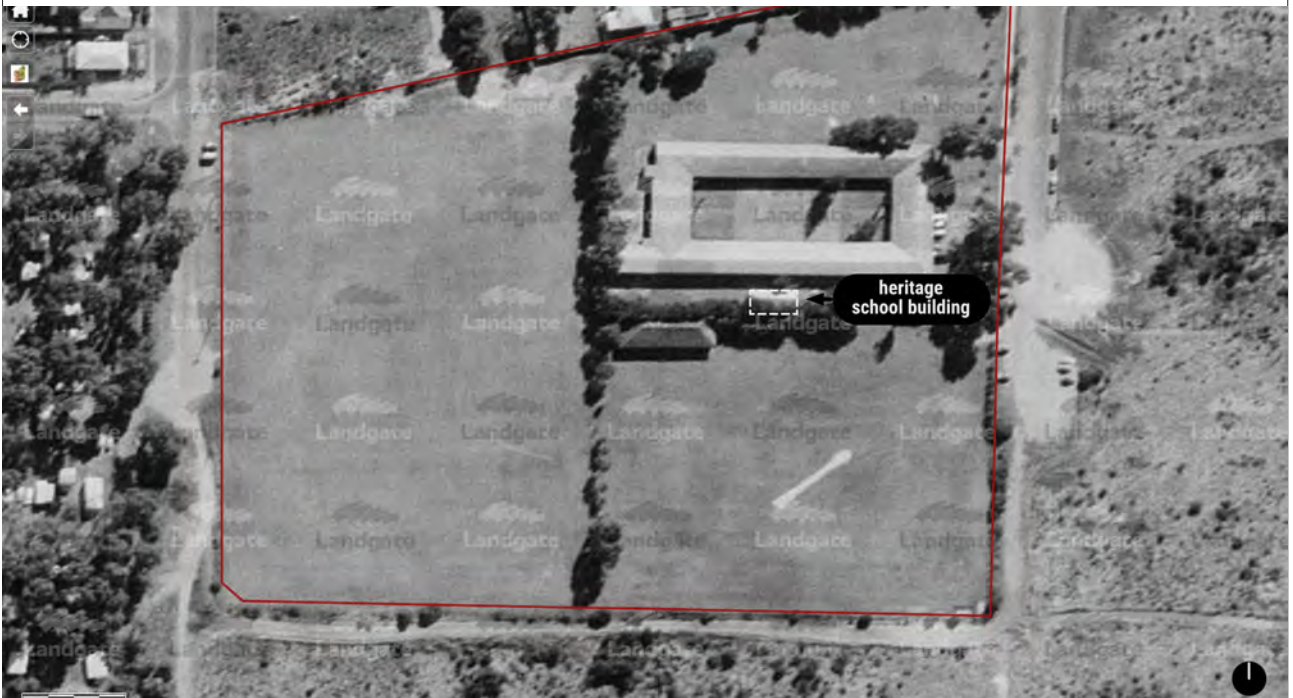
Historic Theme(s)	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Associations	City of Perth RSL
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 19 May 1934, p. 6; 27 August 1935, p. 11.

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Beach Primary School has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value as a modest single roomed timber school building from the Inter War period. • the place has historic value for its association with the development and growth of Rockingham in the 1930s. • the place has social value for the community because of its association with the development and growth of Rockingham. • the place has social value for the many members of the community who attended or were associated with individuals or families who attended the school since 1935. • the place is representative of single room timber school buildings designed by the state government for use across the state. • the place retains intact interiors with aesthetic and historic significance due to their detailing, intactness and representation of the Inter War style of architecture.	

Management Category	2 -Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

36. Rockingham Beach Primary School

Additional Photographs_ Historical



1977 aerial of school site

Source: Landgate, 1977.



aerial of school site

Source: Landgate, 2024.

36. Rockingham Beach Primary School

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	
northern wall	cornice

36. Rockingham Beach Primary School

Additional Photographs- Internal	
	
exit door detail	western wall
	
modern power-box, southern wall	exit door
	
original window fixings	northern kitchenette

37. Rockingham Park Underpasses



Site Information				
Other Names	Fish and Chips, In the Bag, Fort Brave, A Keep-em-Rolling, Birds of Paradise			
Street Address	Centaurus Street, Cygnus street, Pegasus Street, Hercules Street and various nearby streets			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	Various			
Land Information	Lot		Vol/Folio	
	Diagram	Road Reserve	Reserve	Road Reserve
GPS	1: 32°17'32.52"S, 115°44'23.92"E; 2: 32°17'18.43"S, 115°44'0.53"E; 3: 32°17'39.99"S, 115°44'23.00"E; 4: 32°17'25.29"S, 115°44'6.91"E; 5: 32°17'42.22"S, 115°44'0.90"E; 6: 32°17'34.94"S, 115°44'6.40"E; 7: 32°17'24.49"S, 115°44'20.27"E			

37. Rockingham Park Underpasses

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3245
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

Place Type	Other Built Type
Original Use	Transport/Communications: Road - Other
Current Use	Transport/Communications: Road - Other
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1969
Walls	Concrete: Pre-cast
Roof	Concrete: Pre-cast
Architectural Style	N/A

Physical Description
A collection of bas-relief sculptures/ frescoes within seven underpasses around the Rockingham Park area. Each underpass was constructed to the same design and method using pre-cast concrete panels 10m long and 900mm high, but each contained a different mural, including: Kangaroos and Grass trees; sharks and other ocean life; mechanics; symbols and birds. All have been painted green but appear in historical documents as raw concrete, is understood to be the architect/ artist's intention. The entry fragments have similar geometric designs but contain varied materiality: brick or concrete, with various brick bonds. Only 6 of the underpasses are still in good condition. The haphazard nature of the green paint suggests they were not part of the initial architect's intent. Underpass 3, 4, 5 and 6 are confirmed as designed by Paul Ritter. Underpass 1: Features an underwater scene, predominantly fish painted a similar light gray. Underpass 2: Geometry and underpass are present, but murals are no longer extant. Underpass 3, 'Birds of Paradise,' Features birds flocking and resting on tree branches. Spherical hollows where Ritter once planted marbles are also featured.

37. Rockingham Park Underpasses

Physical Description

Underpass 4 'In the Bag': Features Kangaroos, Grass-trees and Joeys. There are 8 panels of concrete relief painted a light gray.

Underpass 5 'Keep em rolling' Features wheels and wheel-like reliefs. The mural originally had real mechanisms, which are no longer extant. This underpass is signed with Ritter's name (see images).

Underpass 6 'Fort Brave' Features a series of bars and walls with embedded iron bullets. The bars and some chains from the work are still intact. These were designed for the children to play with and have proven robust. It was envisaged that the children would run a stick along the bars as an instrument. This is one of the most successful and aesthetically pleasing in scale, pattern, repetition and abstraction. The underpass is also signed Ritter and confirmed as his work.

Underpass 7 'Fish and Chips' Features fish and other ocean marine life.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	21/03/2024

Historical Information

This series of underpasses were designed in 1969 by architect and planner, Paul Ritter. Ritter was a controversial and colourful figure in Western Australia during the 1960s and 1970s. He was trained in England and was brought to the City of Perth to advance local knowledge and philosophies of planning and design. Appointed as the City of Perth's first City Planner in 1965 he was dismissed in 1967 but engendered significant public support which led to his election as a City of Perth councilor from 1968 to 1986.

He established his own practice, Paul Ritter and Associates and worked as a planner and architect in Western Australia. He was well known for exploring new techniques and philosophies, particularly in relation to art and design in the public realm.

These underpasses which incorporate murals are representative of his design philosophy which he describes in his book 'Concrete Fit for People: A Practical Approach to a Bio-Functional Eco-Architecture for the Third Millennium A.D.' His designs of seven underpasses recognised that the underpasses would be subject to vandalism so his designs 'incorporates the idea of violent attacks on it. They are anticipated and planned for, positively.'

The concrete was cast by Rocla Pipes Co and the 'Sculpt-crete' work and play sculpture ideas by Paul Ritter.

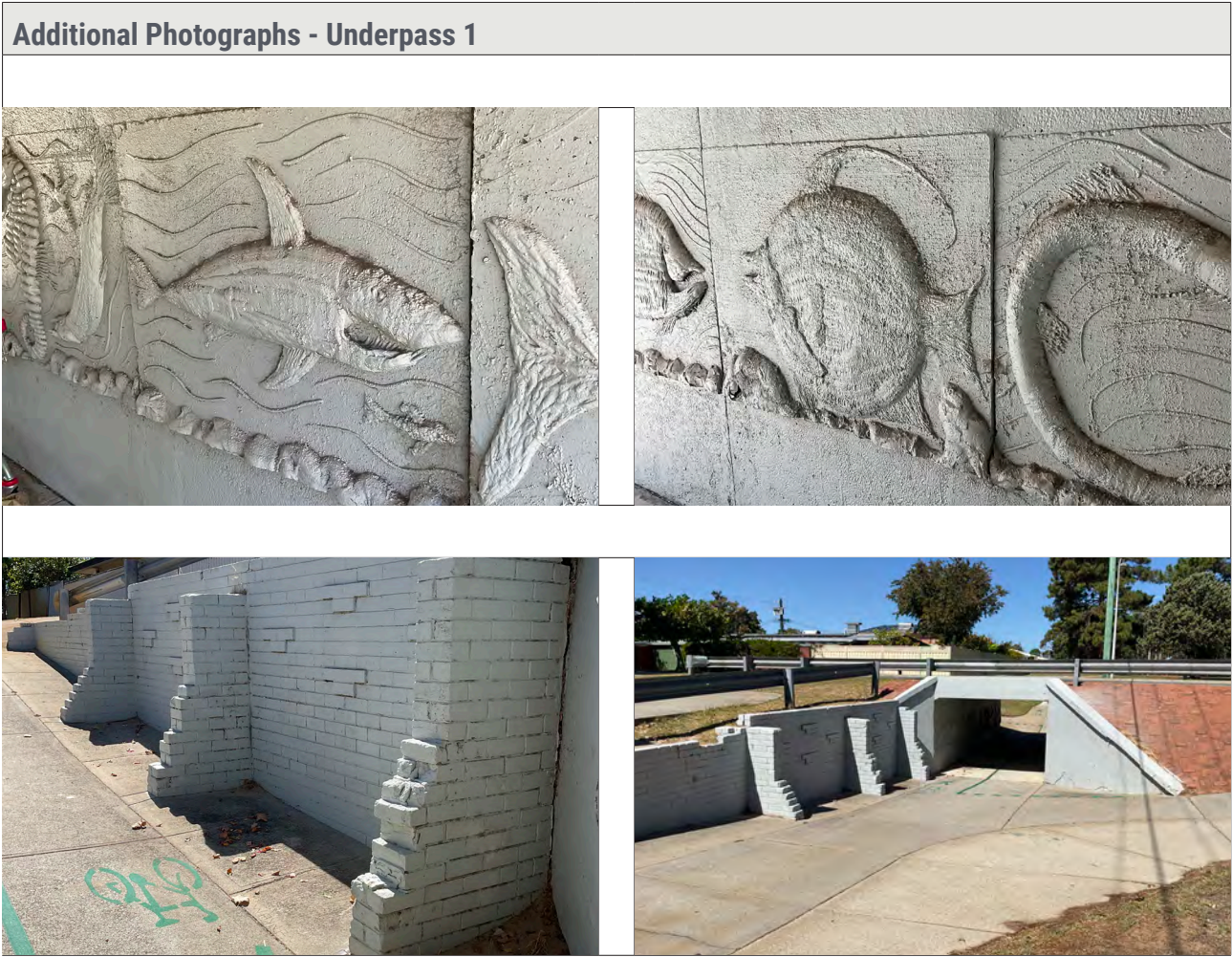
37. Rockingham Park Underpasses

Historic Theme(s)	Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Social Services: General Social Services Social Services: Education Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road) People and Integrated Stories: Famous and Infamous
Associations	Paul Ritter
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Gregory, Jenny, 'City of Light: a history of Perth since the 1950s'. Section: "Paul Ritter - career of Perth's first City Planner, controversies and achievements and his work as a Perth City Councilor", pp. 134–152. City of Perth, 2003. Ritter, Paul 'Concrete Fit for People: A Practical Approach to a BioFunctional Eco-Architecture for the Third Millennium A.D. 1980, p.51.

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Park Underpasses has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has historic value for its association with the expansion and development of the Rockingham district in the 1960s. • the place has historic value for its association with architect and planner, Paul Ritter who was a significant player in the development of Western Australia's knowledge of planning and architecture in the public realm. • the place has historic value as an example of the community participatory sculpt-crete sculptures designed by Ritter. • the place has aesthetic value due to the textural and artistic nature of the frescoes. • the place has rarity as a collection of underpasses that form a cohesive art precinct.	

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

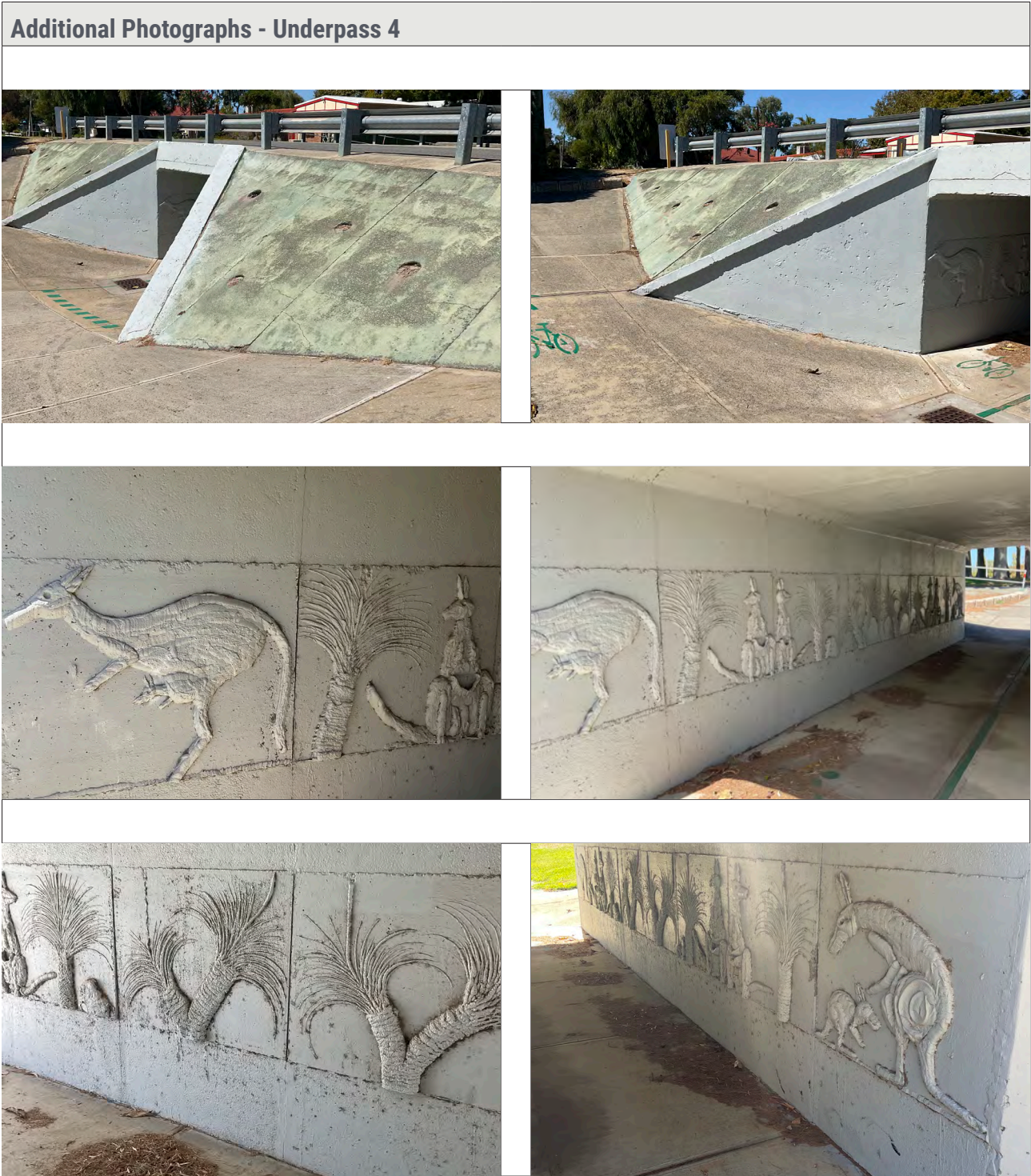
37. Rockingham Park Underpasses



37. Rockingham Park Underpasses



37. Rockingham Park Underpasses



37. Rockingham Park Underpasses



37. Rockingham Park Underpasses



37. Rockingham Park Underpasses



38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Bungaree Kindergarten and Pre Primary			
Street Address	Lot 716 Centaurus Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	359948			
Land Information	Lot	716	Vol/Folio	108/27A
	Diagram	9043	Reserve	
GPS	32°17'24.09"S, 115°44'18.44"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3243
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Educational: Kindergarten
Current Use	Vacant / Unused
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1969
Walls	Concrete: Precast
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century

Physical Description
External: Hexagonal building on a site with mature trees (eucalyptus and pine tree), narrow paved walkways, a shed to the rear and a landscaped hill for play. The main entry door has a raised inscription to the right hand side and highlight windows above. The building is opposite the Bungaree Primary School. At the time of inspection, there is a for sale sign to the street and several high metal fences which contain the site. The building is a single storey building of distinctive hexagonal plan form. The roof is hipped with three planes and six edges, creating the hexagonal form. The building is constructed from textured concrete panels with fibre cement panels below the aluminium framed windows and ripple iron panels between the windows. The textured panels are double sided, with the exterior fresco of children's faces and the interior depicting a variety of scenes, mostly figurative. The external surface is painted in some cases, in others kept as raw concrete. The elevations are pierced with aluminium sliding windows. Externally there are two signs , one to the infant health clinic and another to the school, both with raised lettering. There is also a verandah with exposed timber beams. There is an infilled area with seating on the southern side of the building which appears to be an addition, with large fixed pane windows and metal cladding. Internal: The hexagonal form is clearly evident internally, with some upgrades to the bathrooms and storage areas. There is an unusual column system that is angled in the center with robust steel columns. The timber detailing displays the underside of roof members. The flat sheet of the roof is angled to accommodate the dramatic form of the hexagonal roof. There are suspended fluorescent lamps and fans in the ceiling plan. (...)

38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)

Physical Description

The walls are compressed fibre cement sheet in some areas and rough cast with relief sculptures in remaining walls. These are painted various colours and appear to be in the artists original intention. There are a series of observation windows designed at child height to incorporate play into the built form.

The doors are mixed in style, some timber hollow core new replacements and some half glazed and some full timber.

At the entry there is a small hexagonal section with hooks designed for children to stow their bags along with small wash basins for the children to wash. This opens into a large room, with some subdivisions. Each subdivision contains a different 'sculpt-crete fresco', in some cases related to potential use: music, snakes, environmental, buildings and sea-creatures.

The panels of the interior form the other side of the face frescoes of the external walls. The panels have the frescoes above and some indents for play underneath with the windows between. The plan form is fragmented to form a few enclosed rooms for storage, a Kitchen, WC and the Infant Health Clinic.

The design is carefully considered with aspects of the original architects intent still intact, inclusive of tile panels under bag hooks for children, play indents, observation areas, colours and frescoes.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	21/03/2024

Historical Information

The building was designed by Paul Ritter and Associates as a model preschool for Rockingham Park Primary School.

Paul Ritter was a well-known architect and planner in Western Australia from the 1960s to the 1980s. He was engaged by the City of Perth as its first City Planner in 1965 but the appointment was short-lived as he was dismissed in controversy in 1967. The nature of his dismissal led to a significant public support which led to his election as a City of Perth councilor from 1968-1986.

Paul Ritter began working as a private practitioner with his principals of design and planning drawing on a wide range of philosophies.

(...)

38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)

Historical Information	
The Kindergarten was an uncommon hexagonal construction built from pre-cast concrete panels. The design incorporated many features that were innovative and unique at the time, in the area of educational architecture and construction. The kindergarten was built in 7 weeks with the 18 units of concrete that arrived on site. The down pipes were chains in the original design, but had been replaced with conventional gutters in contemporary times. Cast Iron gates are written about in Ritter's book, but do not appear in photographs. The interior friezes were decorated by parents despite that they were not intended to be coloured by the architect. Within the book, 'Concrete Fit for People' Paul Ritter describes the unique collaborative nature of the frescoes. These were originally created with artists, then developed to form collaborative and educational experiences with students. There is a mention of musical instruments being built into the walls but never repaired, the remnants of which are still evident in the internal inspection in 2024. In 2017, the building was used as the Bungaree Pre Primary and Kindergarten Centre. The building now (2024) is vacant and for sale by the City.	
Historic Theme(s)	Social Services: Education People and Integrated Stories: Famous and infamous people
Associations	Paul Ritter, Simon Miller
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Gregory, Jenny, 'City of Light: a history of Perth since the 1950s'. Section: "Paul Ritter - career of Perth's first City Planner, controversies and achievements and his work as a Perth City Councilor", pp. 134–152. City of Perth, 2003. Ritter, Paul 'Concrete Fit for People: A Practical Approach to a BioFunctional Eco-Architecture for the Third Millennium A.D. 1980, p.51.

38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Park Kindergarten has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has historic value for its association with the expansion and development of the Rockingham district in the 1960s. • the place has historic value for its association with architect and planner, Paul Ritter who was a significant player in the development of Western Australia's knowledge of planning and architecture in the public realm. • the place has social value for the many individuals and families who have been associated with the place since its construction in 1969 as parents, teachers, carers and students. • the place has historic value for the initial use of the sculpt-crete method of concrete employed by Ritter. • the place has aesthetic value due to the buildings form, frescoes and art pieces.	
Management Category	2 -Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)

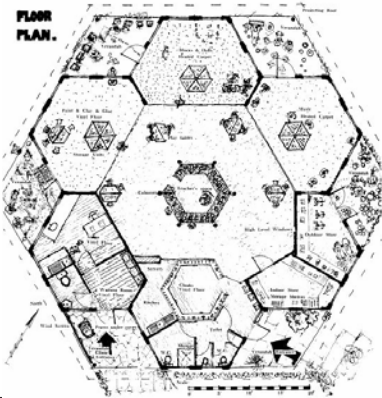
Additional Photographs



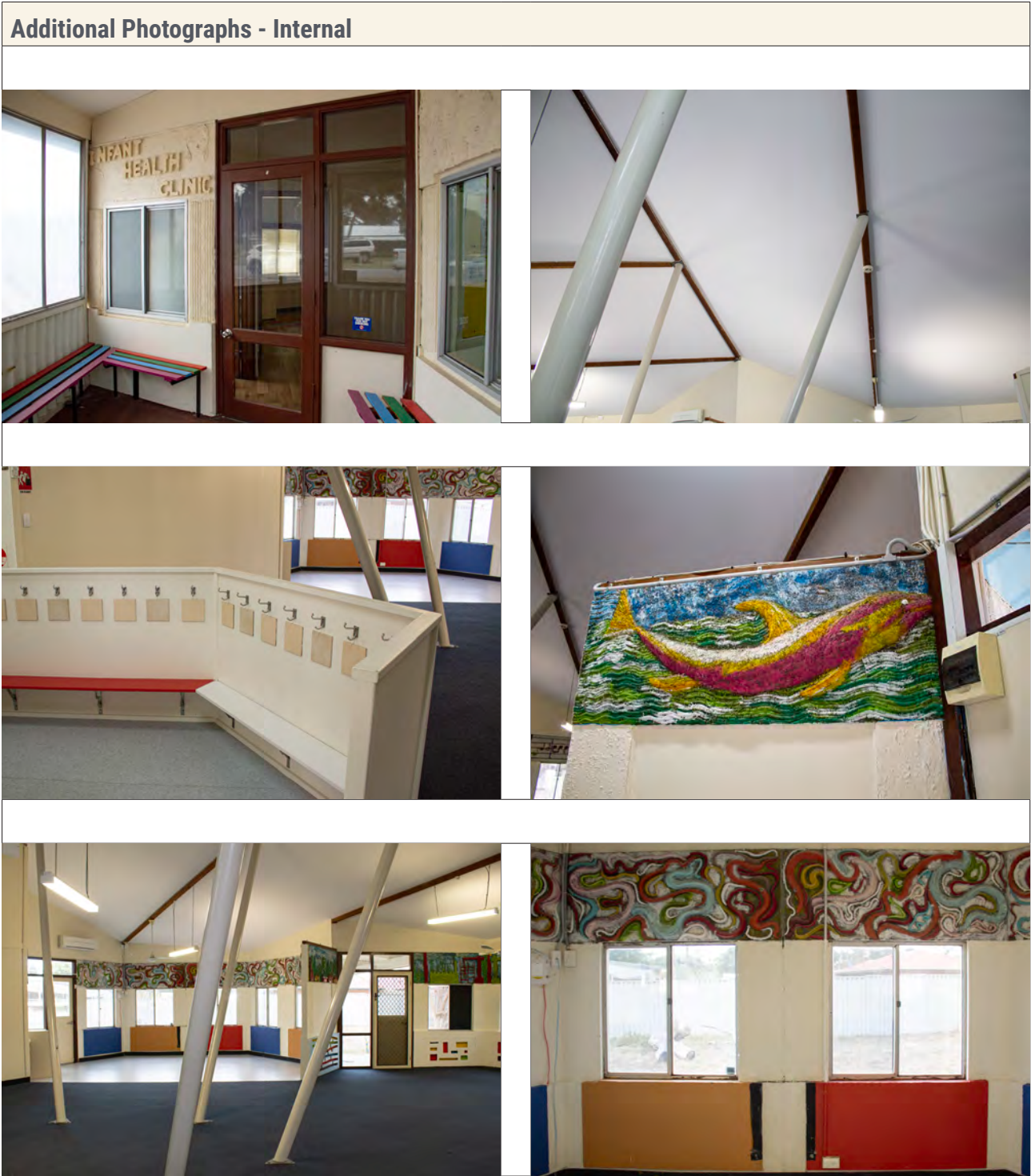
38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Sketch Ritter, 1960	Source: Sketch Ritter, 1960
	
Source: Rockingham Park Kindergarten 1970s Courtesy Rockingham Campus Community Library	

38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)

Additional Photographs		
		
Source: Ritter, Paul 'Concrete Fit for People: A Practical Approach to a BioFunctional Eco-Architecture for the Third Millennium A.D. 1980	Source: Ritter, Paul 'Concrete Fit for People: A Practical Approach to a BioFunctional Eco-Architecture for the Third Millennium A.D. 1980	
		
Source: Ritter, Paul 'Concrete Fit for People: A Practical Approach to a BioFunctional Eco-Architecture for the Third Millennium A.D. 1980		Early, crude Sculp-crate techniques operated by Ralph Hibbie (top), Eric Ritter and Paul Ritter, on the V-shaped units in the casting yard. The various types of friezes can be identified.

38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)



38. Rockingham Park Kindergarten (fmr)



39. Residence, 3 Chalwell Street



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	3 Chalwell Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	355667			
Land Information	Lot	10	Vol/Folio	1687/665
	Plan	7516	Reserve	
GPS (Google Earth)	32.277540°S, 115.717210°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19947
Initial MHI Listing	14/12/2010
Other Listings	

39. Residence, 3 Chalwell Street

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1930s
Walls	Unknown walls with Fibre cement; Limestone foundations
Roof	Tile: terracotta.
Architectural Style	Inter – War Californian Bungalow

Physical Description
A single- storey house located on a large residential lot. The house presents with a fibre cement façade and side elevations which appear to be an enclosed verandah. The house has a regular plan form with a hipped, tiled roof with a slight break of pitch with open eaves. Aluminum framed sliding windows with security grilles dominate the façade and are visible with canopies over the front windows. The building has a limestone foundation. Mature trees are located within the front garden with a number of sheds/outbuildings in the rear garden. A driveway extends along the eastern boundary of the site and the front boundary is enclosed by a block wall with palisade panels.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	21/02/2024

Historical Information
In the 1920s, Rockingham became a popular holiday destination due to the rapid increase in the use of motor transport that made the place more accessible from the Perth metropolitan area for day-trippers and holidaymakers. There were new shops, tearooms, and recreational facilities provided. This area to the east of Rockingham was originally covered with thick shrub and pine trees right down to the beach, and hence its first name Pine Palm Beach. In the early 1920s, holiday cottages were built in the vicinity of Fisher Street and the Esplanade for holidaymakers. There was a clump of Cypress Pine in front of the cottages, which was very useful for yachtsmen and fisherman as an anchorage for their boats and shelter to camp under. In 1943, the last pine was removed to make way for the Naval Jetty, which now known as Palm Beach Jetty. By the 1950s, the area was known as Palm Beach and the beach was occupied by beach shacks and holiday cottages.

39. Residence, 3 Chalwell Street

Historical Information (Continued)

Aerial photographs indicate that the form of the original cottage has changed little since the mid-20th century despite the construction of a small addition to the rear of the cottage.

A subdivision plan for this lot was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1961. The style of this residence is consistent with earlier development and it is shown in an aerial photograph in 1953 which suggests the building was constructed prior to the formal approval of the subdivision. The original owner or occupiers of this property have not been determined.

Aerial photographs indicate that the form of the original cottage has changed little since the mid-20th century despite the construction of a small addition to the rear of the cottage.

Historic Theme	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 3 Chalwell Street, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the inter war style.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as Palm Beach in the 1930s as a holiday destination.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs



40. Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site



Site Information

Other Names	Rockingham Police Station and CIB			
Street Address	Cnr Emma Street and Flinders Lane			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12121716 (nearest)			
Land Information	Lot	Various	Vol/Folio	Various
	Plan	Various	Reserve	Various
GPS	32°16'36.96"S, 115°44'3.79"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	16784; 17316
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

40. Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Governmental: Law and order
Current Use	Residential: Multi storey residential

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1963; demolished 2003
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Situated on the corner of Flinders Lane and Emma Street, the site is developed into a three -storey mixed-materials residential development. The building's exterior contains awnings and exposed brick structural walls that serve as wings between residences. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond, with street-facing walls in rendered brick. The building also has various metal cladding, including metal shading devices.

Condition	N/A
Integrity / Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
The Rockingham Police Station was built on the corner of Smythe Street (now Emma Street) site in 1963 and during the period up to its demolition in c2003 the services provided at the site developed as the district grew. The initial services at the site were largely those appropriate for a suburban police station but as the region grew in the 1970s and 1980s additional services such as a court house and CIB offices were provided on the site. In 2000, construction of the new police station and courthouse began construction in Whitfield Street. The original buildings on this site were demolished in 2003.

Historic Theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

40. Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the site has historic value for its association with the provision of police services to the community between 1963 and 2003.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

40. Rockingham Police Station and Courthouse - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Police Station and Court House, Emma Street, n.d. ',Facebook, Lost Rockingham accessed 2024.



Source: Landgate Aerial Images, 2002.

41. Rockingham 'Z- Force Memorial'



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Reserve 22779 Catalpa Park			
Locality	Esplanade			
Landgate PIN	355563			
Land Information	Lot	444	Vol/Folio	
	Plan		Reserve	22779
GPS	32°16'36.8"S, 115°43'13.6"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	13166
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	Statewide War Memorial Survey

41. Rockingham "Z- Force Memorial"

Place Type	Other Structure
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery: Memorial
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery: Memorial

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Unknown, appears to have had recent additions
Walls/Roof	Timber bench
Architectural Style	Memorial

Physical Description	
Timber bench constructed from reclaimed timbers and remnant parts of machinery. Adjacent to the benches is a memorial featuring a stylised propeller structure. Under the stylised structure are metal plaques with inset text in the ground, embedded into timber that form two arcs that meet at two places.	

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information	
The Z-Force Memorial was erected on Garden Island as a memorial to the members of the Services Reconnaissance Department, also known as 'Z- Force' who died while on missions during World War II. This unit, which was formed in 1942, trained on Garden Island during WWII. Z Force was the unofficial and popular name for Z Special Unit. It was one of Australia`s independent forces that operated behind enemy lines in the South-West Pacific during World War Two. Although it consisted of mainly Australian and British personnel, it also contained operatives from the various allied forces including China and resistance fighters from the Japanese conquered South Asian region. The Z Specials' achievements on more than 80 operations into enemy-occupied territories in the Pacific and Southeast Asia theatres were classified for decades. This secret element of the Australian forces relied largely on the wits and initiative of individual soldiers from diverse backgrounds who often had little knowledge of the areas in which they were sent to operate.	

41. Rockingham "Z- Force Memorial"

Historic Theme	Outside Influences: World wars and other wars
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance
Rockingham 'Z- Force Memorial' has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value as a metal sculpture memorial located within a seaside surrounds, across from a Jetty. • the place has historic value for its association with the Z Force Reconnaissance Division who trained on Garden Island and made a significant contribution to the war effort during World War II. • the place has social value for the former members of Z Force and their families as the memorial recognises the contribution of this organisation.

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

41. Rockingham "Z- Force Memorial"

Additional Photographs	
	
	

42. Iluka



Site Information				
Other Names	Iluka			
Street Address	13 The Esplanade			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11114301			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	S039241
	Strata	039241	Reserve	22779
GPS	32°16'32.93"S, 115°42'44.37"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	13651
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	Classified by National Trust

42. Iluka

Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey residence

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1935-1939
Walls	Stone: Vuggy Lacustrine Limestone
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War Californian Bungalow

Physical Description
The building is on a corner location, Vista Avenue and The Esplanade, opposite the beach. There is an established garden to the east. Iluka, is a single- storey stone cottage with brick quoining set behind a garden consisting of lawn, trees and mature shrubs, bounded by a metal low chain link fence. The hipped corrugated metal roof has a single brick chimney and terminates in a gable over the east elevation. The gable section of the east stone wall is timber framed and clad, with a timber framed awning over the window. The north, south and west elevations feature a return verandah that has been infilled with fibre cement sheeting, weatherboard cladding and timber framed windows with views of the foreshore. The eastern enclosure has louver windows. The paved driveway extends along the southern boundary of the property leading to a detached brick garage from a later period. The house has a well maintained cottage garden located immediately across the road from the beach. The house is surrounded by newer, single and double- storey residences.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	29/04/2024

42. Iluka

Historical Information

This residence is believed to have been constructed as a holiday house during the Inter-War period.

Current research has not revealed the original occupant or builder of the residence. Alterations and additions appear to have been undertaken in the 1950s.

The origin of the name has not been determined although a settlement on the coast of New South Wales does have this name, which may lead to an association with a holiday lifestyle.

Historic Theme

Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality)
Cultural Life: Domestic Life

Sources

City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form
September 2018.

Statement of Significance

Iluka has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of the inter war style of architecture expressed in stone.
- the place has historic value for its association with the Inter War period in which Rockingham developed as a holiday destination.

Management Category

2 -Very important to the heritage of the locality

Level of Significance

Considerable significance

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: SCA, 2024	Source: SCA, 2024

43. Carinya Court



Site Information

Other Names	Esplanade flats			
Street Address	153 Esplanade (corner of Val Street and Esplanade)			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	369048			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	
	Strata Plan	25819	Reserve	
GPS (Google Earth)	32.276358°S, 115.727194°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	19932
Initial MHI Listing	14/12/2010
Other Listings	

43. Carinya Court

Place Type	Building Group
Original Use	Residential: Flats/apartment block
Current Use	Residential: Flats/apartment block

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1964
Walls	Brick: Common
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Late Twentieth Century

Physical Description
Triple - storey pale brick apartment complex constructed on a prominent corner site at the corner of Val Street and Esplanade. The building contains a number of shallow pitched gable roofs which creates a distinctive roof- scape to this part of the Val Street. The design features repeating elements to the main elevation, a solid brick frontage with two windows with a setback glazed portion on either side, with the remaining space functioning as a balcony. The design of the building incorporates a curved façade responding to the corner position of the structure. The third storey of the complex is limited to the center of the building creating a stepped height to the apartments. The third storey is predominantly glass to the main elevation. The second storey to the four blocks all consist of alternating flush facades and balconies joined together by a continuous metal balustrade. The ground level consists of alternating glazed entrances and traditional window openings in brick walls. The windows all have shutters.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	29/04/2024

Historical Information
This apartment complex was built in 1964 by architect, Julius Elischer (1918-2004). Julius Elischer was born in Budapest and grew up in Austria, Hungary and Germany. After working as an architect in post-war Germany he emigrated to Melbourne before moving to Perth in 1957. Elischer established his architectural office in 1963, and developed a reputation for producing designs that could be economically built to a high standard. He designed many local civic buildings, churches, schools and retirement villages in Western Australia and had a special interest in low cost building materials. (...)

43. Carinya Court

Historical Information (Continued)

He invented roofing systems from coils of metal and Styrocon, a lightweight sandwich building panel, used extensively in outback WA. Elischer's buildings reflect his strong belief that responsible architecture should attempt to fit into its built surroundings.

During the 1970s he lectured in design at the University of Western Australia. He retired in 1986 and died in February 2004.

This apartment complex was named Esplanade Flats in the drawings prepared in Elischer's office, the name 'Carinya', an Indigenous name meaning resting place according to some references seems to have been in use since its opening.

Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has not changed significantly in form or extent since its construction, except for the replacement of the balustrade which was replaced in 2018.

On the 28th of June Heritage Advice was issued for the potential replacement of the existing timber balustrade. The timber balustrade was deemed by the structural engineer as needing replacement, with the architect advising that the current plan to replace with a glass balustrade was:

'is a contemporary style that is not consistent with the 1964 Architectural style of Carinya Court.'

Subsequently, the plans were changed to adopt a more sympathetic design with steel posts. The roof was also replaced, as per the City of Rockingham's request.

Historic Theme	Peopling WA: Colonisation Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality) People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators
Associations	Julius Elischer
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Library of WA, 7097A/6/6 Heritage Impact Statement, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2017. Heritage Advice Issued 17th of July, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

43. Carinya Court

Statement of Significance	
Carinya Court has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value as a good, intact example of an apartment complex designed in the 1960s which reflects the stylistic elements of the period. • the place has historic value for its association with the ongoing development of Rockingham as a tourist destination as this form of accommodation was new to the town and responded to a changing clientele. • the place has historic value for its association with well-known and innovative architect, Julius Elischer who made a significant contribution to the architecture profession in Western Australia.	
Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

43. Carinya Court



43. Carinya Court

Additional Photographs- External	
	
	
original balustrade Source: Heritage Impact Statement, Hocking Heritage Studio, 2017.	original balustrade Source: Heritage Impact Statement, Hocking Heritage Studio, 2017.

44. Racecourse - Site



Site Information

Street Address	Flinders Lane			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11686008			
Land Information	Lot	5001 (and various)	Vol/Folio	
	Plan	56912 (and various)	Reserve	
GPS (Google Earth)	32°16'30.02"S, 115°44'4.65"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	19936
Initial MHI Listing	14/12/2010
Other Listings	

44. Racecourse - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Racecourse
Current Use	Park/ Sports Facilities
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1930s
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site of the former Racecourse was on the north-east side of the current Rockingham Oval, across Flinders Lane. It was bounded by Kent Street and Wanliss Street on the northern side and Flinders Lane and Emma Street to the south. Most of the former racecourse site is now occupied by sports facilities.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	21/02/2024

Historical Information
In the 1930s, there were fewer visitors in the Rockingham area after the holiday season in the summer. The local residents were able to enjoy the local recreational facilities instead of catering for the seasonal visitors. Some local residents enjoyed horse racing and occasional meetings were held at the Rockingham Oval. The course ran around the cricket pitch, where Flinders Hall used to stand, and it finished in front of Kent Street. The race meetings were well attended and many farmers entered their horses. The racing ground was also used for Agricultural Shows. In the late 1930s, when school sports were introduced, the place was used for school Sports Days. In 2024, part of the site is still used for recreational purposes, with evidence of tennis courts in place since 1953 (as evidenced in landgate aerials).

44. Racecourse - Site

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance	
Racecourse - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the site has historic value for its association with the social and sporting events enjoyed by the local community in the Inter War period. This association is continued in the current use of the site as a sports-ground.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs	
	
 Source: Thoroughbreds of Trevor Sloan marked 1954, courtesy of Philip Schubert of Lost Rockingham Facebook , accessed 2024.	 Source: Racecourse, 1932, courtesy of Rockingham Museum.

45. Rockingham Oval



Site Information				
Other Names	Showground, Village Green, Reserve No 48927			
Street Address	Reserve 48927 Flinders Lane			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11989971			
Land Information	Lot	500	Vol/ Folio	LR3163/82
	Plan	74005	Reserve	48927
GPS	32°16'37.60"S, 115°43'58.40"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3225
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/2010
Other Listings	

45. Rockingham Oval

Place Type	Urban Park
Original Use	Park / Reserve
Current Use	Park / Reserve
Other Use	Memorial

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1930s
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Rockingham Oval is an large green space in the vicinity of the sites associated with the early development of Rockingham. The oval is surrounded by mixed development, with apartments, shops, arts and municipal buildings nearby. The oval is well-positioned within walking distance of the foreshore and hosts events and concerts. At the time of inspection, staff were setting up a large production on the green. There are two ovals of different scales that are both lined by dense foliage trees. The larger oval is approximately 4.5 ha, surrounded by uniform deciduous tree planting. The small oval is on the northeastern boundary and is similarly lined with trees. The trees have dense foliage and line the edges of the street along with a few pathways. They create a shadowed, sheltered path to the war memorial, recreation centre and car park. The plantings are varied with some deciduous trees, a rosemary hedge near the memorial, a native hedge, roses, conifers (Norfolk island pine) and a variety of other trees. There are also a number of hard-scaping elements including internal concrete paths, a low limestone wall, timber park benches, stone park benches and lampposts. The northeastern boundary has a small hill and impression, and there is a slight decline from the road to the oval. The decline creates a sense of protection from the elements and a scenic form lined with trees with a picturesque feel. The Gary Holland Recreation Centre is to the northwest boundary, adjacent to Kent Street, with the War Memorial directly north of the oval. A secondary oval and a children's play area are at the eastern edge. The War Memorial was constructed in 2006 which was initially a part of this listing. This is now included as a separate listing.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

45. Rockingham Oval

Historical Information

The Rockingham Oval was the first showground and sports ground in Rockingham, and, together with the Rockingham Hotel and the Agricultural Hall, was the focus of social events during the Inter-War period. The oval was the venue for a wide range of sports including cricket and football. During the 1970s, the oval was more formally defined with boundaries for the playing fields. Before this time, the shape and vegetation on the grounds changed significantly and adopted a variety of forms as evidenced in aerials. The construction of Patterson Road to the south was significant in defining the bounds of the oval.

In 2006, the Rockingham war memorial was relocated from the eastern side of Flinders Lane and additional formal plantings were added to the entry from the south east corner. Car parking was added to the north west corner of the site and in c2007 works began on community facilities on the Kent Street frontage. Since that time additional memorials have been added to the formal setting created following the relocation.

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Library of WA, 7097A/6/6

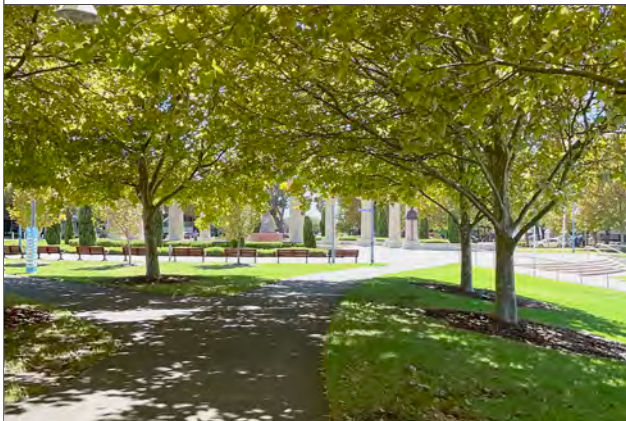
Statement of Significance

Rockingham Oval has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of recreational facilities for the Rockingham community.
- the place has social value for the members of the Rockingham community who have attended social, sporting events at the oval since the 1930s.
- the place has aesthetic value due to the range of landscaping features, monuments and hardscaping within the precinct.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some/moderate significance

45. Rockingham Oval

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	
Source: Landgate historic imagery, 1953	Source: Landgate historic imagery, 1961

45. Rockingham Oval

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Landgate historic imagery, 1974	Source: Landgate historic imagery, 2005

46. Rockingham War Memorial



Site Information				
Other Names	War Memorial			
Street Address	Reserve 48927 Flinders Lane			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11989971			
Land Information	Lot	500	Vol/Folio	LR3163/82
	Plan	74005	Reserve	48927
GPS	32.276233°S, 115.732886°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3225 (former)
Initial MHI Listing	24/4/2018, adopted as a separate listing 01/07/2024
Other Listings	

46. Rockingham War Memorial

Place Type	Memorial
Original Use	Memorial
Current Use	Memorial
Other Use	Park

Construction Details	
Construction Date	moved in 2006
Walls	Brick: Stretcher Bond; Stone (of memorial)
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Memorial

Physical Description
The War Memorial was moved and upgraded in 2006 to the northern boundary of the Rockingham Oval. This memorial is on a raised platform with steps overlooking the central grassed area. The war memorial is a large stone on a brick plinth with several elements in a large circular arrangement. This stone is the central element, with two walkways forming a cross at the site of the stone. The main walkway is a warm-coloured square concrete tile (~250x250mm), and the secondary walkway is dark concrete with a light-coloured aggregate. A small circular grassed area with a perimeter walkway surrounds the stone and plinth. Fourteen doric columns line the perimeter of the path in a circle. At the base of the columns are several plaques denoting the different types of armed forces (i.e. air force), with some plaques missing. Several plaques also lead to the central stone describing several wars and their respective dates. On the main entry to the memorial from the oval are two large brass silhouettes of soldiers with incomplete busts. These are a metre and a half height and rest three quarters of the way up the doric columns. The outermost elements of the memorial consist of a low limestone wall with plantings and hedges in a concentric ring. Several timber park benches have names on the outer perimeter (eight). A sizable painted green cannon and an aeroplane propeller are on the Flinders Lane entry to the memorial.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

46. Rockingham War Memorial

Historical Information
In 2006, the Rockingham War Memorial was relocated from the eastern side of Flinders Lane and additional formal plantings were added to the entry from the south east corner. Car parking was added to the north west corner of the site and in c2007 works began on community facilities on the Kent Street frontage. Since that time additional memorials have been added to the formal setting created following the relocation.

Historic Theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Library of WA, 7097A/6/6

Statement of Significance
Rockingham War Memorial has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has social value as the location of several memorials honouring those from the district who have served in conflict outside Australia. • the place has historic value as an expression of multiple wars across history. • the place has aesthetic value due to the arrangement of architectural elements, sculptures and landscaping within the space. • the place has social value due to the location in the Rockingham Oval as a place for community gathering. • the place has social value as a place of reflection and remembrance for the Rockingham community.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

46. Rockingham War Memorial



46. Rockingham War Memorial

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

47. Flinders Hall and Rose Garden - Site



Site Information				
Street Address	24 Flinders Lane			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12112406			
Land Information	Lot	802	Vol/ Folio	2847/932
	Plan	74319	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'33.04"S, 115°44'2.53"E			

Heritage listings and surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	13053
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	Statewide War Memorial Survey

47. Flinders Hall and Rose Garden - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Social Recreational: Community Hall
Current Use	Social Recreational: Community Hall
Other Use	Residential: Home

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1970; demolished 2007
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site currently contains a seven storey Quest Apartments with central private parking gated to the side street for entry. The site is proximal to the Rockingham Oval, yet access is from Empress Corner. The building is colourful, with multiple balconies facing the car park. There is no longer any evidence of the rose garden extant on the site.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
The block bounded by Kent Street, Flinders Lane, Smythe Street and Wanliss Street was occupied by the racetrack, cricket grounds and Agricultural Hall until the late 1950s as a site of community facilities. Following the rapid expansion of Rockingham which took place in the 1970s, Rockingham Park Shopping Centre expanded and became the sub-regional centre of the area. Flinder's Hall was built in 1970 near to the shopping centre, on the site of the former cricket pitch. Flinders's Hall was a single storey brick and tile community hall building, with a simple rectilinear form and distinctive low-pitched hip roof. A large entry porch extended from the southeast side of the hall, and a formal colonnade was across the southwest (front) elevation opening from the main hall into the gardens. The hall was demolished in 2007. (...)

47. Flinders Hall and Rose Garden - Site

Historical Information (continued)

The Flinder's Hall gardens were once a large open grassed area, bordered by mature eucalypts and interspersed with a variety of other mature trees including a number of Norfolk pines. The Memorial Rose Garden was the centerpiece of the garden and this was cleared as part of the development of the site.

The War Memorial was located on the southeast side of the hall. It was relocated in 2007 to the south west side of Flinders Lane opposite its original location.

There was a parquetry floor within the main Hall of Flinders Hall.

Historic Theme	Social Services: General Social Services and Health
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Rockingham District Historical Society

Statement of Significance

Flinders Hall and Rose Garden - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the site has historic value for its association with the social and community events enjoyed by the community in the period from 1976 to 2007 when the district was undergoing rapid change.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

47. Flinders Hall and Rose Garden - Site

Additional Photographs	
	
Flinders Hall opened November 1970. Source: Lost Rockingham Facebook page, posted June 2015, accessed 2024.	Source: SCA, 2024
	
Source: Landgate historical imagery, 2005. Accessed 06.08.2024.	

48. Uniting Church



Site Information

Other Names	Methodist Church, Lutheran Church			
Street Address	11 Florence Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	12247891			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	Strata Plan 72683
	Strata Plan	72683	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'45.37"S, 115°43'33.55"E			

Heritage listings and surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	2328
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

48. Uniting Church

Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	Religious: Church
Current Use	Religious: Church
Other Use	Residential: Home

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1940
Walls	Brick: Common
Roof	Terracotta: Tile
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
The Uniting Church is located on the corner of Florence and Parkin Streets, beside a roundabout within a residential district. The proximity to the roundabout and sightlines gives the church a landmark quality. The residential area contains new developments of mixed single and double- storey houses and older single- storey residences. There are some new developments to the south of the building, which was previously a vacant site (2018). The church faces the ocean but does not form a sight-line and was probably a key node in the construction of the neighbourhood in the 1950s. The building itself is an Inter-war single- storey red brick and limestone church of traditional church vernacular comprising a steeply pitched gable roof clad in terracotta tiles and regularly placed arched windows along the side elevations positioned between the stepped buttresses and a small porch entry to the north elevation. The walls are brick in stretcher-bond pattern. There is deteriorated pointing, but the brick is otherwise in good condition. There is a marble plaque beside the entry (photographed). The angled weatherboard and Colorbond addition was constructed in late 2014. The cross remains extant on the north elevation above the porch. There is a limestone footing to the building and some timber elements with some maintenance works completed. A painted timber picket fence lines the perimeter with a range of plantings and a grassed area to the southern side of the building. The garden is well maintained, with a mixture of trees, shrubs, cottage flowers and agapanthus (2024).

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

48. Uniting Church

Historical Information

The Methodist Church in Rockingham was the first church built in the town and was completed in 1940.

Before the church's construction, the Methodist congregation had held services in local homes. Prominent local citizen and Road Board Chairman George Grigg donated two lots of land for the future church. Funds to build the church came from a generous donation from Mr J. Stone, supplemented by fundraising by the Rockingham Methodist Ladies Guild.

When the trustees for the Methodist Church called for tenders to construct the church in March 1940, they asked for alternate tenders, one in wood and asbestos and the other in brick and stone.

By June 1940, the decision had been made to build the church in brick, and a ceremony was held to lay the foundation stones on 22 June. Two foundation stones were laid: the Lieutenant Governor Sir James Mitchell and Mrs J. W. Morrison, a long-term resident and President of the Methodist Ladies Guild. A report in the local press stated that the church was estimated to cost £600 and would take ten weeks to build.

On 28 September 1940, a ceremony was held to open the church, described as a handsome brick church 40ft x 20ft and able to seat 300. The cost of construction was over £1000. The building was officially opened by Rev H. Pearson, president of the conference, and Mr Downe of Claremont presented an organ to the church. The church's first pastor was Rev Jules Johnstone, who is believed to have forgone his stipend for the first two years of his term to assist in paying the construction costs.

In 1946, a manse was built adjacent to the church, and by the mid-1960s, an addition was constructed on the rear of the church, which featured a similar roof form in asbestos. Another addition was constructed on the western elevation of the church in the 1970s.

The Uniting Church in Australia (UCA) was established on 22 June 1977 when most congregations of the Methodist Church of Australasia, about two-thirds of the Presbyterian Church of Australia and almost all churches of the Congregational Union of Australia, came together under the Basis of Union. The name of the Rockingham Methodist Church changed to reflect this union.

The rear of the church has an extension that was replaced in 2014 and several times throughout the church's history. The landgate aerials show the existence of the extension from as early as 1953. It is likely the house next to the church was the presbytery and has since been sold then demolished.

Aerial photographs indicate that the manse was demolished in mid-2016. The additions to the church were removed in early 2014, and a small addition was constructed on the rear of the church angled to this elevation. It is likely this approach was taken to accommodate the subdivision of the lot. In 2019, the roundabout was constructed proximal to the church.

48. Uniting Church

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities
Associations	George Grigg J. Stone Mrs J. W. Morrison Rev Jules Johnstone
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 13 March 1940, p. 2. The South Western Advertiser, 4 October 1940, p. 5. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, pp. 222-223.

Statement of Significance
Uniting Church has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has aesthetic value as a simple expression of the Inter War Gothic style of Architecture expressed in brick. - the place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Methodist Church in the district. - the place has historic value for its associations with community members who contributed to the establishment of the church; George Grigg, J. Stone and Rev Jules Johnson. - the place has social value for the many members of the Rockingham community who have attended services or events at the church since 1940.

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

48. Uniting Church

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	
	Source: Historical image from inherit Database, n.d., Accessed 2024.

48. Uniting Church

Additional Photographs
 A black and white aerial photograph from 1953 showing a residential neighborhood. The houses are arranged in a grid-like pattern with streets. In the lower right portion of the image, a building is identified with a label and an arrow pointing to it. The label reads "ANGELICAN CHURCH". The surrounding area includes trees, lawns, and other buildings. The ocean is visible in the upper left corner of the photograph.
Historical aerial showing the surrounds and proximity to the ocean of the church Source: Landgate, 1953.

49. Rockingham Fire Station - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Fire Station Youth Centre			
Street Address	4 Hefron Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	361320			
Land Information	Lot	393	Vol/Folio	1600-923
	Diagram	60465	Reserve	
GPS	32°17'29.85"S, 115°44'45.51"E			

Heritage listings and surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	14639
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Fire and Rescue Service Heritage Inventory

49. Rockingham Fire Station - Site

Place Type	Individual Building or Group
Original Use	Governmental: Fire Station
Current Use	Social/Recreational: Youth Centre
Other Use	Vacant

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1972; 1998, Demolished 2023
Walls	Brick: Painted
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel
Architectural Style	Late 20th Century

Physical Description
The building has now been demolished, cleared, and sprayed, and only a large site remains. The site is situated on the corner of Hefron Street and Baralda Court, opposite Anniversary Park (on the east). The only elements still extant are a few plumbing services, and the two entries on Baralda Court and one on Hefron Street have been used historically for the fire station itself. A range of landscape features are still evident on the Street: two she-oaks and a large peppercorn tree.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information
This building was constructed in 1972 as the fire station for Rockingham and districts. With the growth of the region in the late 20th century it became apparent that the fire station services were inadequate for the region. A new fire station was built in Dixon Road c1990 and that facility continues to provide for the community. This facility was managed by the City of Rockingham which adapted the building in 1998 as a Youth Centre to provide services for the community. Amongst their services the Station Youth Centre provided free and confidential services to young people aged between 12 and 24. Services for young people included: support, information, advocacy, referrals, groups and programs from the duty system. (...)

49. Rockingham Fire Station - Site

Historical Information (continued)	
The physical description in 2018 is as follows: A single storey painted brick and rendered building with a corrugated metal roof set back from the street with a large double driveway and front yard area. The lower station house portion of the building was modest sized screened windows on plain facades and a gabled roof. The fire engine and equipment side had a hipped roof. The two openings that once accommodated the entry and exit of fire engines between the building and the street had previously been filled in and containing a set of three screened windows. The piers and lintels surrounding these openings remained in 2018. The building was demolished in 2023. In 2023 Stephen Carrick Architects issued heritage advice for the demolition with the brief for the proposed development on the site being '<i>a state-of-the art, purpose-designed facility</i>' for disability services. A Heritage Impact Statement was written by Laura Gray in 2022.	

Historic Theme	Social Services: General Social Services and Health Governing: Law, Order and Defence
Associations	
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 13 March 1940, p. 2. The South Western Advertiser, 4 October 1940, p. 5. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, pp. 222-223. Heritage Advice issued by Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Fire Station - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has historic value for its association with the growth of the region in the 1970s. - the place has social value in association with the range of services to the community from fire station to youth services.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

49. Rockingham Fire Station - Site

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2018	Source: 'Interior of Fire Station in 1998 when conversion to Youth Centre underway ' Source: Rockingham Campus Community Library

50. Rockingham Theatres - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Kent Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11309964; 12424734			
Land Information	Lot	100	Vol/Folio	
	Diagram	41457	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'33.21"S, 115°43'51.91"E			

Heritage listings and surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19938
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

50. Rockingham Theatres - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Theatre
Current Use	Commercial: Shops;
Other Use	Residential: Triple Storey

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1950s
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The former theatres were located near the Rockingham Hotel on Kent Street. The site has been redeveloped, and no evidence of their former use or built fabric remains. The current building is a triple- storey mixed-use development with ground-floor shops and residences on the first and second floors. It is located in a central location on Kent Street in Rockingham Centre. The building contains three large offsets facing a tree-lined promenade. Three framed divisions in the building elevations have four balconies each. The central division has an arched architrave, with the two others having a straight design. Balconies contain simple steel balustrades, with a glass double door entry to the residence from the balcony. The development has private parking behind.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
During the Inter War period Rockingham was a popular holiday destination. Outdoor Picture Theatres were popular from the 1930s through to the 1950s. The Cabaret which was also known as the Jazz Hall was built to the south of the Rockingham Hotel in c. 1920s. It was first used as a dance hall by licensees, the Harrisons and Griggs and then became the venue for moving pictures in Rockingham. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s Syd Hart and his wife ran the Theatre and later by Mr McGrath. In c. 1940, Jack Bidstrup who leased Mandogalup Hall in Safety Bay, used it as picture theatre named Bay View Theatre. It was showing films in opposition to the theatre in Rockingham and both occasionally showed the same films by swapping reels every half time. In c. 1944, Harry Delevale took over Rockingham Hotel and built an open-air theatre next to the hotel where the tennis courts were located. (...)

50. Rockingham Theatres - Site

Historical Information (continued)

In the late 1940s, an open-air theatre was built a few blocks south of the hotel towards Railway Terrace on a site sloping towards the screen at seaward end. It was less sheltered and patrons were watching films in the cold during winter nights. In the 1950s, a purpose built theatre called the 'Melody Theatre' was constructed on Kent St. It was managed by Jack and Maureen Bidstrup who were also managing Bay View Theatre.

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities
Associations	Bidstrup family Harry Delvale
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Rockingham Theatres - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the site has historic value for its association with the provision of entertainment during the Inter War period for holiday makers and local residents.
- the site has social value for the members of the community who recall and attended events at the theatres in the mid-20th century.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024



Source: 'Rockingham Theatres', 1940, Rockingham Museum.

51. Rockingham Beach School - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	1-3 Kent Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	370779			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	SP18613
	Plan	Strata Plan 18613 Diagram 76519	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'36.76"S, 115°43'48.72"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18486
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

51. Rockingham Beach School - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Educational: Primary School
Current Use	Commercial: Shop/retail
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1896; Demolished 1960s
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site was redeveloped in the 1970s and no evidence of the school remains extant. The building is now occupied by Madeleine King MP, acting as federal member for Brand since 2016. The school doors were used in a nearby site, above the steps in the shopping centre. These are not present on the original site.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
The town of Rockingham slowly expanded in the 1890s, largely as a result of the booming timber industry and the subsequent exports of timber from the Rockingham jetty. In 1896, the first police station was built, in Kent Street, and the Rockingham Beach School was established on the south east corner Kent Street and Patterson Road. In 1897, the Rockingham Roads Board District was established, with the first meetings of the Board held on 21 May 1897. By 1908, with the port operations at an end, the town of Rockingham experienced serious decline. Police officers were no longer permanently based at the station; the school was closed down; the bakery closed. With difficulty, James Bell continued to operate his butcher shop and store, and the Hymus family, the Port Hotel. With the outbreak of war in 1914, the limited population of the Rockingham district was depleted further as able-bodied men enlisted for military service. With the closure of the Rockingham School in 1907, children from the area travelled to the East Rockingham school in Office Road. (...)

51. Rockingham Beach School - Site

Historical Information (continued)

During the Inter War period an increase of the population in the district lead to the reopening of the school in Kent Street. In 1933, the Rockingham Road Board gave permission to the Education Department to use the Rockingham Hall for school purposes because of the increased number of students. The school continued to operate until the new school was opened in Bay View Street in 1935.

The original school building in Kent Street was incorporated into a caravan park which was located on the site. Aerial photographs indicate that the school building was removed in the early 1960s.

Historic Theme	Social and Civic Activities: Education and science
Associations	Alex McCallum George Grigg
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 17 June 1933, p. 16.

Statement of Significance

Rockingham Beach School - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the site has historic value for its association with the provision of education to the Rockingham community from 1897 to 1934.
- the site has social value for the members of the community who attended the school at that location or remember the school building at that location until the 1960s.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

51. Rockingham Beach School - Site

Additional Photographs	
 Rockingham Beach School Kent St 1896 - 1908 Removed 1960s	
Source: Rockingham Beach School, courtesy Rockingham Museum	Source: School Attendees 1962 History Rockingham Kwinana

52. Rockingham Police Station – Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	11 Kent Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11989970			
Land Information	Lot	300	Vol/Folio	LR3154/895
	Plan	43170	Reserve	49939
GPS	32°16'35"S 115°43'51"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18485
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

52. Rockingham Police Station – Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Governmental: Police Station
Current Use	Park / Reserve
Other Use	Entertainment : Arts Centre

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1896-1897
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The heritage building has been demolished, and the site has been redeveloped. No evidence of the original police station remains extant. The large concrete building is in a postmodern/contemporary style, with bronze sculptures on the street. In front of the building is a small plaza with gabion seats, landscaping, and paving that creates a space before the main entry.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
This site was the location of the first Police Station in the town of Rockingham built in 1896/7. The establishment of the station demonstrated the growth of the economy in the region. By 1908, when the port operations closed in Rockingham the town experienced a rapid decline and consequently police officers were no longer needed on a permanent basis. It was not until 1949, that a new permanent police station was built in Rockingham. The original timber framed police station had a variety of uses with a long term tenant the St John Ambulance Association. The former police station was demolished in 1976.

Historic Theme	Governing: Law, Order and Defence
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 27 March 1946, p. 3; 26 October 1946, p. 18.

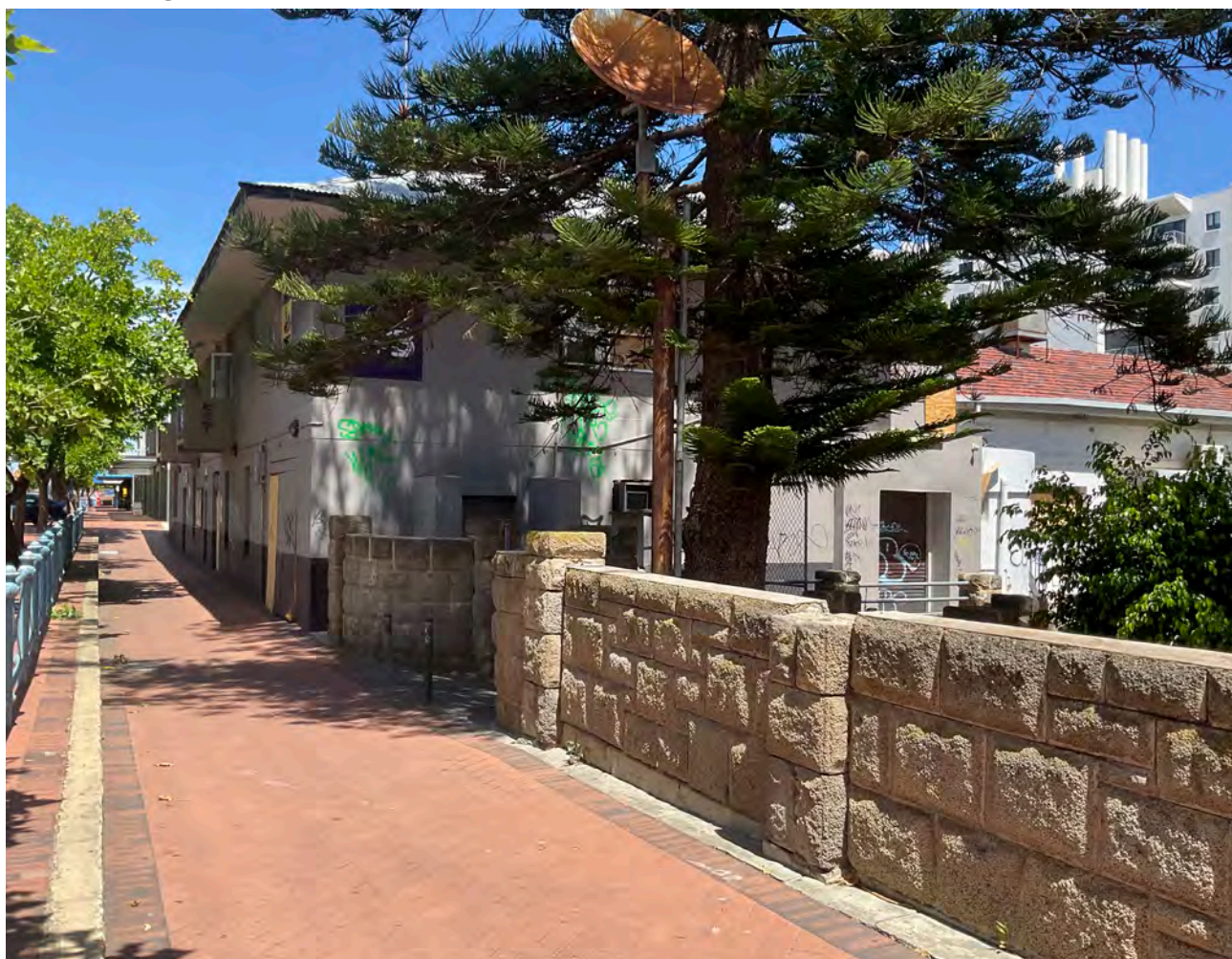
52. Rockingham Police Station – Site

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Police Station – Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
the site has historic value for its association with the establishment of Rockingham in the 1890s.	

Management Category	4 -Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: 'Former Rockingham Police Station', 1988, courtesy of Rockingham Museum

53. Rockingham Hotel Trees and Walls



Site Information			
Other Names			
Street Address	26-40 Kent Street		
Locality	Rockingham		
Landgate PIN	1125039		
Land Information	Lot	99	Vol/Folio 2029-634
	Plan	088032	Reserve
GPS	32°16'32.11"S, 115°43'54.07"E		

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	2321; 3218
Initial MHI Listing	22/12/1998
Other Listings	

53. Rockingham Hotel Trees and Walls

Place Type	Other Built Type and Trees
Original Use	Other: Garden walls
Current Use	Other: Garden walls
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1940s
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Limestone wall with four large mature Norfolk Pine Trees.

Condition	Limestone Wall: Good/Fair; Pine Trees: Good / Fair
Integrity	Limestone Wall: Medium; Pine Trees: High
Authenticity	Limestone Wall and Pine Trees: High
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
The walls were previously adjacent to the Rockingham Hotel and are believed to date from the extensive improvements undertaken in the 1940s by Reg Grigg. The construction of the walls in the locally sourced honeycomb (vuggy) limestone is consistent with many buildings constructed in the region. The pine trees adjacent to the walls are also evidence of the large scale landscaping and ground works undertaken to provide an attractive venue for holidaymakers from the 1930s onwards. Ted Lewington from the Rockingham Roads Board is credited with the planting of the pine trees. An arboricultural assessment was undertaken of the trees at the Rockingham Hotel Site in 2023. The title of this report was 'Arboricultural Assessment at the Rockingham Hotel: Lot 99 (No.26-40) Kent Street, Rockingham.' A structural assessment was also undertaken for the Rockingham Hotel Walls.

53. Rockingham Hotel Trees and Walls

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working (Hospitality)
Associations	Reginald Harrison Ted Lewington
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Heritage Office Documentation for Place 2321 prepared in 2011. Arboricultural Assessment at the Rockingham Hotel: Lot 99 (No.26-40) Kent Street, Rockingham 2024. Rockingham Interpretation Plan, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Hotel trees and walls has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the garden walls and four Norfolk Pine trees have aesthetic value as an attractive access way between Kent Street and Rockingham Beach and are a well known landmark in the street-scape. - the place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the local limestone, quarried from the East Rockingham district and used to build a large number of early structures throughout Rockingham. - the place has historic value for its association with Reg Grigg and Ted Lewington who were credited with planting the trees and undertaking the landscaping and ground works around the hotel. - the place has social value for the community as a long-standing and popular site of social and recreational activity since the 1920s.	

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / moderate significance

53. Rockingham Hotel Trees and Walls

Additional Photographs- External



53. Rockingham Hotel Trees and Walls

Additional Photographs



Source: View of the northern elevation of the Rockingham Hotel, c1952
Courtesy Facebook History Rockingham I Kwinana



Yellow line depicting the region of the trees and walls.

Source: Rockingham Hotel Heritage Interpretation Plan, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	Port Hotel, Peron Hotel			
Street Address	26-40 Kent Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1125039			
Land Information	Lot	99	Vol/Folio	209-634
	Diagram	088032	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'31.94"S, 115°43'52.73"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	17865; 2321
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	Statewide Hotel Survey

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Commercial: Hotel
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	Commercial: Nightclub

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1898, 1920s, 1936, 1946, 1952, 1957, 1967, 1980s, 1994, Demolition is scheduled for 2024.
Walls	Stone: Limestone (rendered)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron (with steel replacements)
Architectural Style	Inter War Functionalist Federation Arts and Crafts

Physical Description	
The Rockingham Hotel, prior to its demolition, comprised of a two- storey limestone building with a hipped corrugated metal roof, which faces Kent Street and a single- storey rendered brick and tile building attached to the northern side. The two- storey portion has French doors with fanlights above, opening to small cantilevered balconies on the street facing portion of the first floor. The roof eaves overhang to provide some protection to the balconies. The openings to this façade are currently irregularly placed and vary in size due to changes made over multiple overlays. The single- storey portion has a series of regularly placed windows in sets of three with a single pane arched fanlight above, facing the car park. The glazed double entry door on the same façade has a matching single pane arched fanlight. Between the car park and the building is an alfresco area that is set behind a rendered pier and panel fence with glass infill panels, raised four steps from ground level. This part of the building has a curved corner to the northeast where it turns back to meet the two storey building. At the date of inspection the site was fenced with no access permitted.	
Condition	Good / Poor
Integrity	Good
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Historical Information

With the establishment of timber milling in Jarrahdale in the 1870s, a jetty was constructed at Rockingham in 1872. The establishment of the jetty led to the development and growth of public and commercial facilities in the Rockingham township.

In 1875, Daniel Hymus acquired Rockingham Town Lot 12, the future location of Rockingham Hotel. Daniel Hymus was married to Fanny Bell, and both families were amongst the first settlers of the East Rockingham Area. The original Port Hotel is believed to have been built on Lot 12 by Fanny's brother, James Bell Jnr, in 1886.

Daniel, Fanny and James Bell all remained associated with the management of the hotel in its early years. When first hotel was built, it was apparently a single storied wooden building, facing the sea, built on a slope with a long flight of steps leading to the bar.

By 1898, with obvious confidence in the future of Rockingham, Daniel and Fanny Hymus had added a new two- storey stone section, with a timber verandah, to the front of the original timber hotel. This building, with modifications remains fronting Kent Street and contains the Saloon Bar.

By 1902, Rockingham Port ceased to operate for timber exports although holidaymakers still often arrived by boat rather than by means of bush tracks.

In 1918, Daniel Hymus, leased the Rockingham Hotel to Mr L.D. Hicks, who operated the premises as the Peron Hotel (after Point Peron).

In 1922, the Rockingham Hotel was bought by Reginald Harrison, who was the then owner of the Criterion Hotel in Perth. Struggling since the port closure, by the 1920s the economic climate of Rockingham was to start looking up, mainly driven by the growing use of motorcars. With the car, Rockingham became more accessible. Particularly as it was far enough away from the metropolitan area that it qualified for Sunday drinking sessions, which were not permitted in the city.

The Rockingham Hotel was also a significant draw as it was developed by Harrison as the centre of Rockingham as a fashionable, high class seaside resort, famous for its beaches, bathing, fishing and drinking. Harrison instigated an extensive program of improvements to the building and grounds. By the late 1920s, the Rockingham Hotel had undergone substantial alterations and additions, giving it the appearance of a Federation Arts and Crafts style building. Harrison had built an extension to the front northern end to provide a small upstairs lounge, entered through a new porch, as well as an extension to the bar on the ground floor.

(...)

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

In 1925, Harrison sold Rockingham Hotel to a friend, George Grigg. Grigg added to the southern frontage of the hotel to increase both the bar and bedroom accommodation. The front verandah to Kent Street was also rebuilt. Historic photographs show this to be a two-storey verandah with a central gable, and a two-storey return along the northern side of the building.

Rockingham's first petrol pump was also erected on the Kent Street frontage of the site in the late 1920s, next to the hotel. The alterations and extensions to the Rockingham Hotel Site were a response to the increasingly popularity of the area as a holiday and tourist destination. During the summer season, the holiday accommodation was booked out. On weekdays, women and children would stay, with fathers joining them on the weekend. February was the time when farming families came, particularly from the Wheatbelt. The latter part of summer was popular for company picnics. Large parties, of 100 or so people, would come by boat to stay for the day.

In the 1930s, George Grigg and his son Reg Grigg planned to build a new hotel on the site but was thwarted by licensing issues so then set about modernising and renovating Rockingham Hotel in the Inter-War Functionalist style to designs by architect William Garnsworthy Bennett.

By 1944, an open-air picture theatre and picture garden had been added to the site, facing Kent Street between the tennis courts and the pond garden.

In December 1952, a new, revamped beer gardens was opened at Rockingham Hotel. By this time, Rockingham Hotel along with the adjacent Trocadero Building had become the focus and hub of much of the social and cultural activity in Rockingham.

In 1957, William Bennett & Associates Architects prepared plans for various alterations and additions to Rockingham Hotel. Extensions were made to the 1920s lounge and dining room areas at the back, and walls were removed in the front (Kent Street) section to accommodate a new bar and toilet.

In 1967, Rockingham Hotel verandah to Kent Street and the north elevation were removed.

In c1989, the dining room was enlarged and a new restaurant with an alfresco area was added at the rear of the hotel facing the beach.

In 2008, the Rockingham Hotel was included on the State Register of Heritage Places and was subsequently removed from the Register in 2011.

In 2024 a Development Application for demolition was approved with conditions. A Heritage Interpretation Plan and Archival Record are part of those conditions. In 2024, council also chose to approve a Management Category change from 'A' to 'C'.

The Rockingham Hotel was demolished in 2024.

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Historic Theme	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road) Economy: Natural Resources (timber industry; market gardening) Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Economy: Workers and Working Peopling WA: Early Settlers
Associations	Grigg Family, Bell Family, Hymus family, Reginald Harrison
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 27 March 1946, p. 3; 26 October 1946, p. 18. Heritage Interpretation Plan, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024. Archival Record of Rockingham Hotel, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.

Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Hotel, comprising a two-storey limestone, brick, tile and iron hotel, limestone walls of the former beer garden, and mature Norfolk Island Pines, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place is the last remnant of a once extensive seaside resort, and has been an important location for social gathering, entertainment and holidays since the 1890s, particularly for farming and working-class families, and contributes to the local and wider community's sense of place. - the place is important for its association with settler families of the district including Bell, Hymus and Grigg. - the place has landmark value, due to its prominence on the Rockingham foreshore. - the place has been partially constructed in honeycomb (vuggy) limestone from the 'karst' landscape endemic to the East Rockingham area which is a rare building material. - alterations to the Hotel demonstrate the changing nature and requirements of hotels from the 1890s to present day, facilitating a decline in the provision of accommodation and an increase in tavern trade. - the place is representative of the type of buildings and facilities considered appropriate for a seaside hotel complex in the 1930s.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Level of Significance	Little significance

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Additional Photographs



54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Rockingham Hotel in the early 1920s
Courtesy Facebook History Rockingham I Kwinana



'Inside the Rockingham Hotel, ca. 1960' Source: State
Library of WA, 217763PD

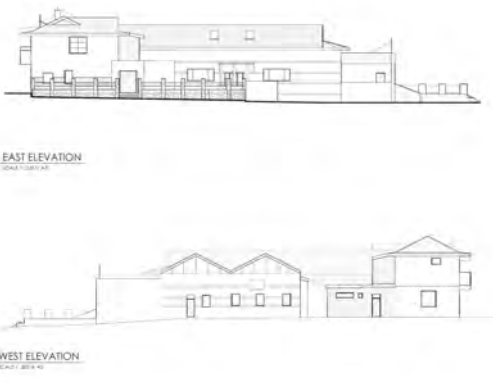
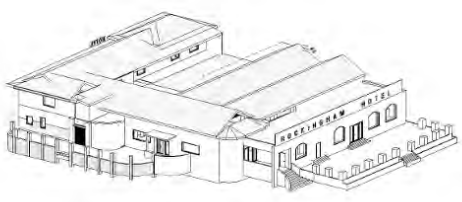
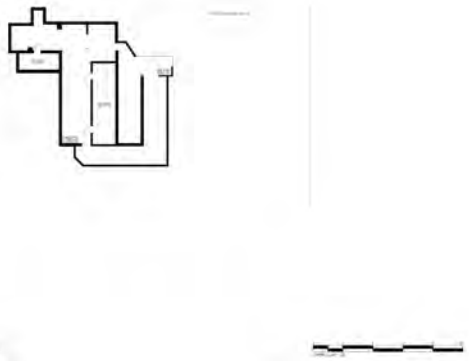
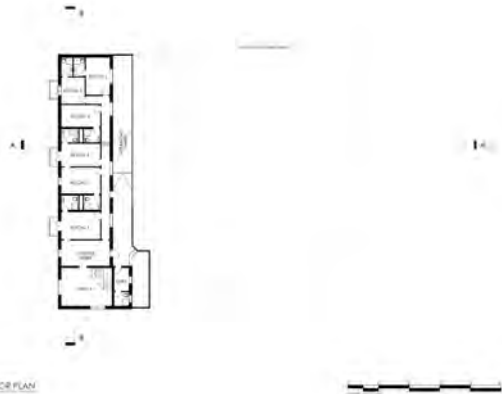
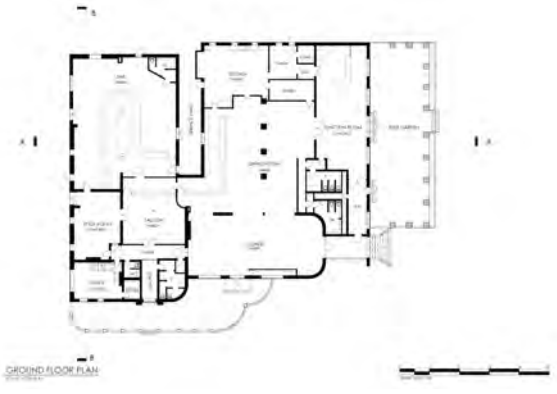


'Inside the Rockingham Hotel, ca. 1960' Source: State
Library of WA, 217764PD



'Inside the Rockingham Hotel, ca. 1960' Source: State
Library of WA, 217765PD

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Additional Photographs	
 EAST ELEVATION SCALE 1:200 WEST ELEVATION SCALE 1:200	 NORTH ELEVATION SCALE 1:200 SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE 1:200
Source: Rockingham Hotel Archival Record, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.	Source: Rockingham Hotel Archival Record, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.
 Figure 35 Rockingham isometric view Hocking Heritage & Architecture	 BASEMENT PLAN
Source: Rockingham Hotel Archival Record, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.	Source: Rockingham Hotel Archival Record, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN	 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Source: Rockingham Hotel Archival Record, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.	Source: Rockingham Hotel Archival Record, Hocking Heritage and Architecture, 2024.

54. Rockingham Hotel - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Port Hotel, 1898, viewed from the foreshore side showing the original simple weatherboard construction and the stone addition to the rear on Kent Street
Courtesy City of Rockingham, 2023, p. 262



Source: Port Hotel (Rockingham Hotel) c1912 showing the 1898 façade with 6 bay verandah
Courtesy City of Rockingham, 2023, p. 262



Source: Port Hotel, c1890s, Courtesy Facebook History Rockingham I Kwinana



Source: View of the Rockingham Hotel, c1930 from the north. Courtesy Facebook History Rockingham I Kwinana

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Rockingham Districts Historical Society and Rockingham Museum			
Street Address	Reserve 20292 41 Kent Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11621288			
Land Information	Lot	503	Vol/Folio	LR3141/483
	Plan	052694	Reserve	R20292
GPS	32°16'30.81"S, 115°43'58.24"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	2324
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Governmental: Office
Current Use	Educational: Museum
Other Use	Educational: Library

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1946, 1998 (inclusion of library)
Walls	Brick: Common
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Architectural Style	Inter War stripped classical

Physical Description
Post-WWII single storey brick and tiled building with art deco influences in its design with a limestone base. The building has two entrances addressing Kent Street and Flinders Lane, with the principal façade facing Flinders Lane. Both entrances incorporate rendered parapet walls and ornamentation. The Flinders Lane parapet has 'MUSEUM' painted across the rendered expanse whilst the Kent Street parapet incorporates a narrow rectangular opening filled with polychromatic brickwork. The context is residential, with a new multi-residential development in a neighbouring lot. There are peppermint gums that line Kent Street that obscure part of the building to the street. A flat roof, timber and compressed fibre cement porch has been added to the Flinders Lane entrance. There is a large mural with decorative imagery of ships. This Mosaic artwork reflects the Timber Railway Line 1872-1908. The colours are in keeping with the building facade. The brickwork is laid in stretcher bond with canted brick window sills. Windows are timber framed sashes, divided horizontally into 2, 3 and 5 panes reflective of the architectural style of the building. Some repair to the mortar has been undertaken to the facade. The roof is hipped with terracotta tiles, replaced in 2013, and wide eaves lined with fibre cement sheeting. A foundation stone dated 3 July 1946 is located to the north west of the Flinders Lane entry. An addition to the south east of the main entrance, clad in wire mesh obscuring much of the south east elevation of the building. The neighbouring building form is built close to the museum building. The south east neighbouring building is not residential. (...)

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

Physical Description (continued)

Internals:

The internals include both the Museum and the Library, referencing multiple stages of development to the Roads Board Office (fmr). There is a covered section that forms a link between the Library and the Museum, with a back area used predominantly for storage and meetings. There is still significant furniture and shelving within this space of the former Library that has now been used by the Museum.

The internal spaces are dark, with many of the original windows covered to form displays in the 'display areas'. The windows have timber frames and are treated with curtains and screens. There is a significant stained glass window within a display area which features a custom historical scene. This window has security screens to the north west elevation. Wendy Durant confirmed the custom window was a result of a grant issued to the Museum. The brick walls are intact with a picture rail timber and mid timber rail detailing. There are several variations to the timbering throughout the building in terms of design, but all are considered significant.

The ceiling contains decorative cornice and panel fibre board ceilings, with cover battens to the seams of the panels. The ceiling also contains a number of vents which are obscured by modern fluorescent lamps.

Doors have considerable variation, with some potentially replaced. There are some hollow core timber doors, some with three-quarter glass panels inserted and some with highlight windows and pulleys above. The doors contain timber architraves and frames, in many cases these are treated with a clear epoxy, exposing the timber colour.

The Floors contain the original timbers throughout the main Museum sections, with some covered with carpet.

There are many significant furnitures and fittings within the interior. These include: display shelves, a safe, early light switches, telephone connection, along with artefacts that form a part of the collection.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

Historical Information

The Rockingham Roads Board was established in 1897 with inaugural members John Thorpe, William Day, George Mead, James Junior and John Bell, Daniel Hymus and Charles Parkin, J.P. who was the Chairman. The office was a small one roomed timber building, with a stone frontage located on the corner of Office Road and Mandurah Road.

In 1933, the Roads Board office was leased by the Education Department to supplement accommodation for the East Rockingham School, which was located on the other side of Mandurah Road on the corner of Wellard Road. This decision was influenced by the view that the Roads Board office was too far from the town and the office moved to rented accommodation in Rockingham.

In 1946, a new Rockingham Roads Board Office costing £1850 was built on this site. The building, designed by architect E.W. Warne was opened by the Lieutenant Governor Sir James Mitchell on 25 October 1946. At the opening, the Chairman of the Rockingham Road Board, Mr G.E. Grigg, noted that during his association with the Road Board over 24 years, the board offices had been located in 'cottages, shops and other buildings and the new office would be greatly appreciated'.

In 1971, new offices were built to accommodate the growing Shire of Rockingham and this building was vacated. In 1979, the former offices were offered to the Rockingham District Historical Society who had previously occupied premises on Marine Terrace since their establishment in 1969.

In 1988 A stain glass window artwork was installed as a Bi Centennial grant with the Art Council. The work was titled 'Picnic at White Lake', including our pioneers and school teacher Maggie Simpson. In 1988, the building was also extended to join the library, which occupied the rear site, and in 1999, library services vacated that building.

In 1998, the door opened to the old library to extend the occupancy of the museum space. A wall was erected in the library to divide the space, with half of the space offered to the museum and the other half provided to the council for storage.

In 2009, the council removed the storage, and the museum offered the entire space. In 2009, some new works in the old library included a new ceiling, walls and floor covering.

In 2011, asbestos was removed from the roof covering of the library and Bi-centennial room and replaced with Colorbond sheets.

In 2012, windows on the Kent Street side of the original Roads Boards Office were reinstated.

In 2013, the roof tiles on the original building were replaced as a like-for-like replacement.

In 2018, asbestos was removed from the interior of the building, including the kitchen linoleum and sink, storeroom ceilings, and loft walls and ceilings.

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

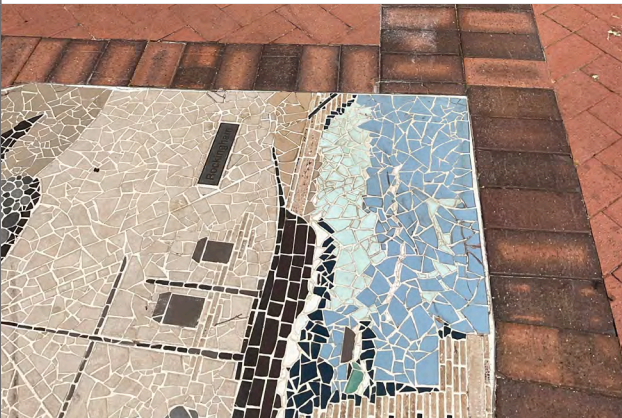
Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Peopling WA: Demographic Development Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy
Associations	E.E. Warne, George Grigg, McNally & Barker Builders, Sir James Mitchell, Rockingham Museum, Rockingham District Historical Society
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 27 March 1946, p. 3; 26 October 1946, p. 18. Rockingham Road Boards Offices (fmr) Kent Street, Rockingham, Conservation Management Plan, January 2022, Hocking Heritage and Architecture.

Statement of Significance	
The Former Rockingham Road Board Office is a single storey brick and tile building in the Inter War Art Deco style. In 1962, a new Library and meeting hall were constructed on the site in the Post War International style and these two buildings were linked in 1988 by a new structure. The combined buildings have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has historical significance and is associated with periods of growth and prosperity in Rockingham. Its construction in 1946 and additions in 1951/52, were a result of planning from the Inter War period and enabled by the prosperity of the post war period. The new Library and Meeting Hall built in 1962 reflect the period when the region grew rapidly as a result of the state government investment in the Kwinana industrial strip. - the place has aesthetic significance in the expression of the Inter war Art Deco style most clearly demonstrated in the stepped main façade and the secondary entrance from Kent Street. The former library and meeting hall built in 1962 demonstrate the Post War international style executed in brick. - the place has aesthetic significance as a landmark on the corner of Kent Street and Flinders Lane. - the place has historical significance as one of the few elements remaining from the former Civic Centre of Rockingham in this location prior to relocating in 1971. - the place has social significance through the community service provided by the library and Museum. - the place has social significance being closely associated with the Rockingham District Historical Society which has occupied these premises since 1978. The RDHS have provided an ongoing facility and service to the Rockingham community since 1969. - the place is associated with important persons, George Grigg, who made a major contribution to the development and promotion of the Rockingham district. - the place is significant for aesthetic reasons due to intact interiors.	

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

Additional Photographs



55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

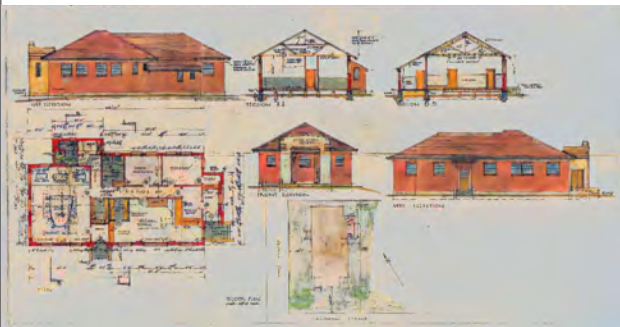
Additional Photographs



Source: 'Opening of the Road Board Offices, 1946'
Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.



Source: supplied by John Wheatley Courtesy Facebook
History Rockingham I Kwinana accessed 2024



Source: Second Roads Boards Office, City of Rockingham, 1945.



Source: Second Roads Boards Office, City of Rockingham, 1945.



Source: Opening of the Road Boards Offices 1946, Courtesy of the Rockingham District Historical Society.

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

Additional Photographs



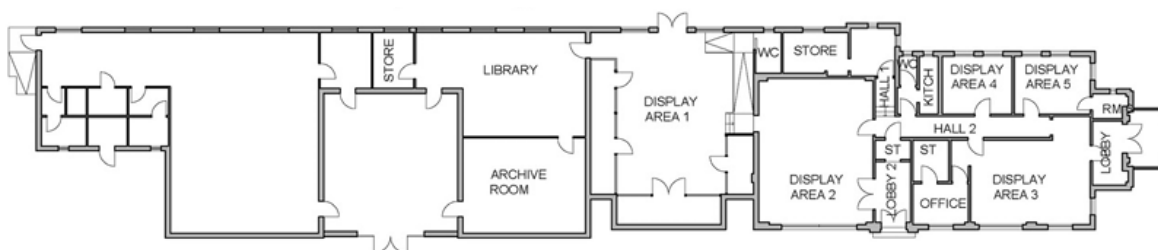
cadastral aerial

Source: Rockingham Road Boards Offices (fmr) Kent Street, Rockingham, Conservation Management Plan, January 2022, Hocking Heritage and Architecture.



library exterior, 1962

Source: Rockingham Road Boards Offices (fmr) Kent Street, Rockingham, Conservation Management Plan, January 2022, Hocking Heritage and Architecture. Courtesy of State Library of Western Australia online image b3430697_1



floor plan

Source: Rockingham Road Boards Offices (fmr) Kent Street, Rockingham, Conservation Management Plan, January 2022, Hocking Heritage and Architecture.



phases of construction and plan

Source: Rockingham Road Boards Offices (fmr) Kent Street, Rockingham, Conservation Management Plan, January 2022, Hocking Heritage and Architecture.

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

Additional Photographs- Internal



pulley and highlight window



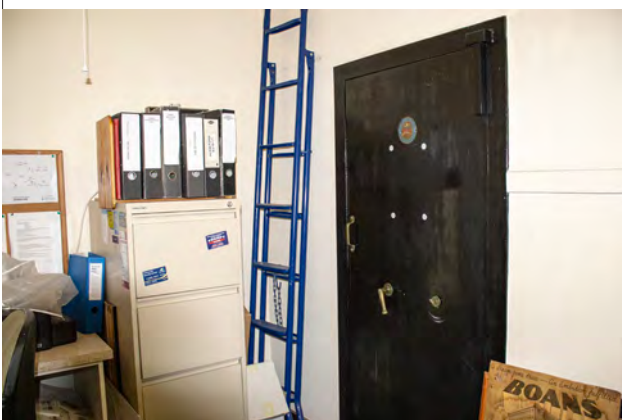
display and solid door



ceiling vent and cover batten



picture frame rail and moulding with catalpa oar



safe



internal door

55. Roads Board Office (fmr)

Additional Photographs- Internal



molding front room.



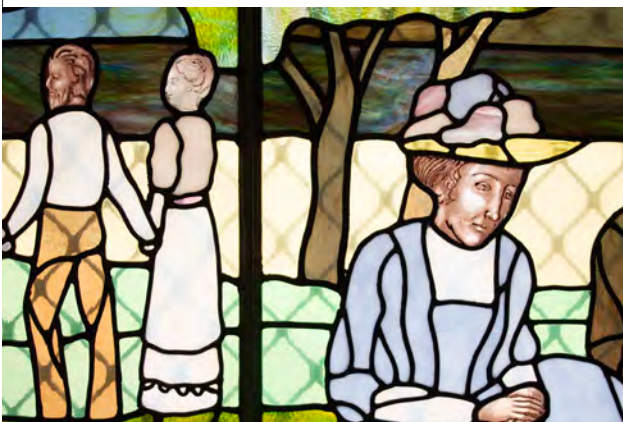
middle windows.



internal door.



architrave and mid timber.



stained glass window artwork 'Picnic at White Lake'



parapet.

56. Anglican Church (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	St Nicholas Church			
Street Address	65 Kent Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1156487; 370825			
Land Information	Lot	201	Vol/Folio	2063/435; 2063/437; 2063/438
	Diagrams	090163 and 076412	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'25.07"S, 115°44'9.15"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	02323
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

56. Anglican Church (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Religious: Church
Current Use	Commercial: Office premises
Other Use	Commercial: Dental Surgery

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1945
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
External Description: A former church building that has been adapted for a new use whilst retaining the original design intent of the building. The church is positioned on a prominent and elevated position on the corner of Kent Street and Wanliss Street, set back a distance from Kent Street behind gardens and parking areas. The building is of stone construction with distinctive tower which terminates in a prominent terracotta tiled roof with timber framed openings immediately below. The former church building is constructed with local limestone laid in coursed rubble. The main body of the church has a steeply pitched gable roof. A centrally placed porch with glazed walls and steep pitched gable roof provides entry into the building. A large addition to the rear cannot be seen from the main elevation but was revealed in the internal inspections. The extension to the rear was constructed between 1961 and 1965 (based on aerial images). It is likely to have had several renovations since this time. Internal Description: The interior has a contemporary fit-out, and most of the details, including ceilings, light fixtures, and floors, are changed to facilitate the current use as a dental surgery. The frontage is built heritage fabric and the back extension, containing the procedure rooms is a contemporary extension. (...)

56. Anglican Church (fmr)

Physical Description (Continued)

The heritage portion at the front, seen from the street, is predominantly offices and the administration / waiting room. There is an extension to the rear, which contains a staff kitchenette and a series of procedure rooms. An exposed portion of the building to the rear is part of the threshold between the old and new. The previous external wall is now interior (extension). This exterior heritage wall is also evident in the first procedure room in the extension. The interior walls are largely rendered, and the stone is no longer visible. The floors have been fitted with carpet throughout the heritage frontage, and it is unclear if the original timber boards are underneath.

The external have some heritage significance, which is also expressed in the interior (pictured). Their glazing is mixed champagne glass with timber frames, and it appears to be in good condition. Other openings have been replaced with metal frames.

There is evidence of vuggy limestone footings on the building in the external portion of the building (pictured).

There is an access door and pull-down access stair to the spire within one of the administration offices. This spire area is not accessed by the tenant and is expected to be unaltered and contain heritage features.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	External: High, Internal: Moderate
Date of Survey	13/02/2024, Internal 24/05/2024

Historical Information

In 1934, Reverend Thomas Purdy was appointed Rector of the newly formed parish of Rockingham/Spearwood and took up his residence in Rockingham, although at that time there was no church.

A Ladies' Guild was formed in Rockingham, and through their efforts and those of Reverend Purdy, the Church of St Nicholas was built on the corner of Kent and Wanliss Streets. The architect and builder of the church have not been determined.

The church was consecrated on 12th May 1945 by Archbishop of Perth Dr Henry Frewen Le Fanu on 16 December 1945. The local press described the building as follows:

Built of local stone on a rise at the back of the township, the building is an imposing one. The interior is finished in plain jarrah which tones in with the surroundings. The cost of the completed work was £1,300, most of which was raised in the district.

(...)

56. Anglican Church (fmr)

Historical Information (continued)

In the early 1960s, a large extension was added to the rear of the church on the south east elevation which was roofed in asbestos.

The church was sold in 1979 and a new church, bearing the same name, was erected in Council Avenue for the Anglican Church.

The former St Nicholas's Church was subsequently used as a church for the Salvation Army and dedicated by Colonel Roy Lovatt on 31st August 1980. A new entry porch was added in this period on the north west elevation.

The building was subsequently sold and has been used as a dentist surgery since 1990.

The building to the south of the church appears from historical imagery to be constructed at a similar time to the chapel. It is likely this was a house for the pastor or administrators of the church. In 2024 the building is in disrepair and houses a dental laboratory. The building is currently for sale in 2024.

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Religion Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Reverence Thomas Purdy
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 15 December 1945, p. 6; 12 January 1946, p. 6.

Statement of Significance

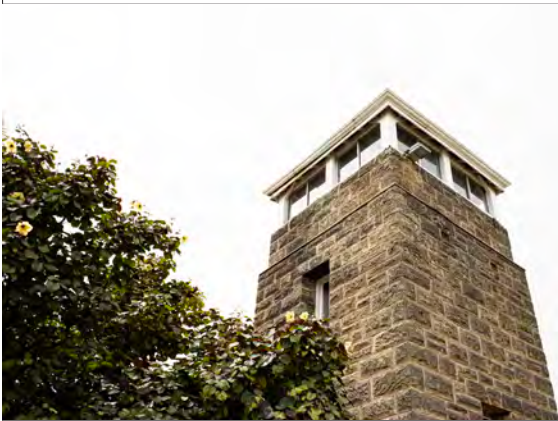
Anglican Church has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the town and for its rock-faced stone walls, steeply-pitched gable roof forms, and its dominant square tower in the Inter War Romanesque style.
- the place has historic value for its association with Reverend Thomas Purdy, the first Anglican rector of the Rockingham/Spearwood district.
- the place has historic value for its association with the Ladies Guild who campaigned and fund-raised for the construction of the church.
- the place has social value for the community as a venue for religious congregation and worship from 1945 to 1990.
- some of the interiors face stonework and interior access to tower are still extant.

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

56. Anglican Church (fmr)

Additional Photographs

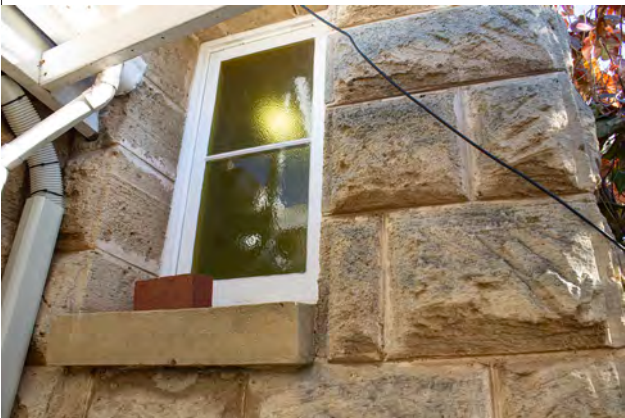
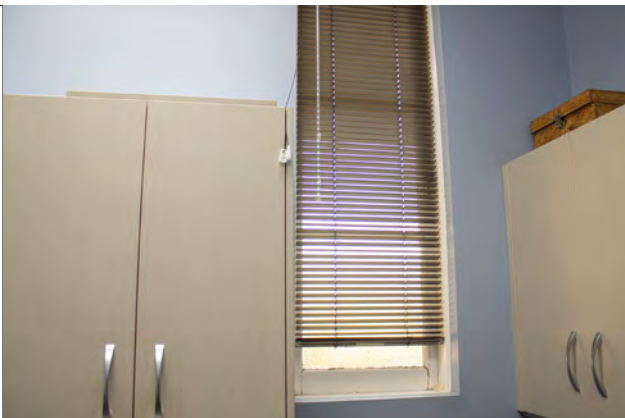


Source: Facebook 'in History Rockingham | Kwinana' 1958 (recolored). Accessed 10.04.2024



Source: Facebook 'in History Rockingham | Kwinana' 1966. Accessed 10.04.2024

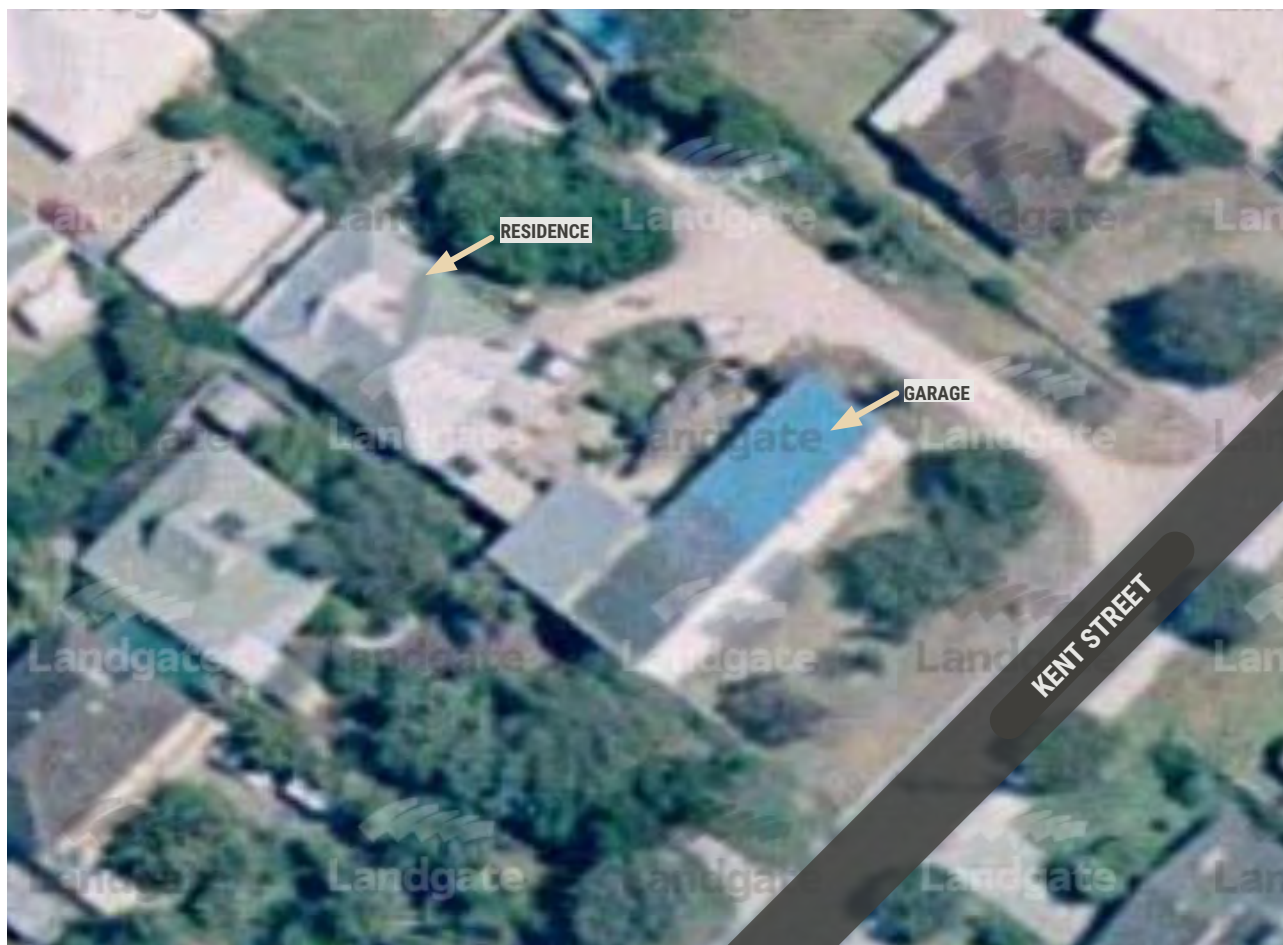
56. Anglican Church (fmr)

Additional Photographs- Internal	
	
photograph from the back garden	historic window
	
entry extension	trap door access to spire
	
historic window (back corner)	historic window from office

56. Anglican Church (fmr)

Additional Photographs- Internal	
	
historic window from waiting room	historic window from waiting room
	
surgery extension to heritage building	corridor of contemporary extension
	
threshold of contemporary extension	vuggy limestone footing

57. Frank Churcher's Residence - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	176-178 Kent Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	371151			
Land Information	Lot	1-8	Vol/Folio	
	Plan	Strata 49990	Reserve	
GPS	32°15'54.73"S, 115°44'41.50"E			

Heritage Listings and Other Listings	
DPLH inHerit Database	03147
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

57. Frank Churcher's Residence - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey residence Transport and Communications: Road - Other
Current Use	Residential: Two storey residences
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1935-36; 2005 (demolished)
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site has been redeveloped into two-storey residential units in an estate of 8 named 'Peppermint Cove Estate'. The buildings are primarily rendered brick with corrugated metal roofs in a new, contemporary style. There are also some limestone feature walls throughout. Each unit has a slightly different design but a similar materiality and palette. The units are arranged around a central brick paved driveway, with two sizable mature peppermint gums flanking the street on the Southeast side of the site, facing Kent Street. Kent Street creates a continuous sight-line to the granary of northern Rockingham Beach.

Condition	N/A
Integrity / Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
This site was the location of the home of former Chair of the Rockingham Road Board, Frank William John Churcher (c1891-1953) and his wife Annie Veronica Churcher nee Herlihy (c1893-1984). In 1925, Frank and Annie were living at Karnup, where Frank had taken over the store originally conducted by the Public Works Department. Here he started a regular and profitable carrying business that ran to Fremantle. In 1931, Frank Churcher was listed as residing on the Group 81 Group Settlement, centred around Baldivis where he continued his carrying business. (...)

57. Frank Churcher's Residence - Site

Historical Information (Continued)	
In c1935, Frank and Annie Churcher settled in Rockingham and built the house formerly on this site. Between 1940 and 1943, and again in 1950, Frank Churcher was the Chairman of the Rockingham Roads Board. A garage was built on the site facing Kent Street which was believed to be the first service garage in the town of Rockingham. Following Frank's death in 1953, Annie Churcher remained at the house until her death in 1984. The house was demolished in 2005. The residences now constructed on the property were constructed between 2006-2008.	

Historic Theme	People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators Governing: Government, Politics and Government Policy
Associations	Frank and Annie Churcher
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance	
Frank Churcher's Residence has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the site has historic value for its association with former Chairman of the Rockingham Road Board, Frank William Churcher and his wife Annie Veronica Churcher who made a significant contribution to the community. - the site has historic value as the location of the first garage for servicing of vehicles in the town of Rockingham.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

57. Frank Churcher's Residence - Site

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Landgate Images, 2024.	Source: Landgate Images, 2004.
	
current residences as taken on site visits in 2024	

58. Lake Richmond



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Reserve 9458 and Reserve 47145 Lake Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1144716, 1354490 and 1144724			
Land Information	Lot	18, 1596 and 8001	Vol/ Folio	LR3131/925 , LR3146/138 , LR3146/136
	Plan	218621 and 25925	Reserve	9458 and 47145
GPS	32.286049°S, 115.714831°E			

Heritage Listings and Other Listings	
DPLH inHerit Database	18483
Initial MHI Listing	24/05/2018
Other Listings	Department of Aboriginal Affairs Registered Aboriginal Site 15974, Register of the National Estate, State Register of Heritage Places

58. Lake Richmond

Place Type	Landscape
Original Use	Park /Reserve
Current Use	Park /Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Reserve Gazetted	1904; regional park 1983
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
A perennial freshwater lake, 960m long and 340m across, within a park occupying an area of 40ha and located in the Quindalup dune system. The lake features unique freshwater thrombolites and is bordered by the flats which are vegetated with sedge and rushes. 4m high dunes surround the flats to the northwest and southeast and are vegetated by low lying coastal scrub. The Lake is almost 1km in length, 600m wide and the water area covers approximately 40ha. The water depth fluctuates throughout the year with its deepest point being the centre at approximately 15m.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	29/04/2024

Historical Information
Lake Richmond was created when part of the marine portion of Cockburn Sound filled during the last 4000 years. Once formed, the lake was fed from rainfall and seepage from the groundwater through the dunes in the Safety Bay region and later the inlet drains that were installed. Thrombolites appear in Lake Richmond as rock-like structures, which occur in 15 metre wide zones around the circumference of the lake, the most visible being on the east side. Thrombolites are basic microbial structures, which along with Stromatolites, represent the oldest living organism on earth, however the two differ greatly as Stromatolites have a layered internal structure, and Thrombolites have an un-layered, clotted internal structure. The Lake Richmond Thrombolites are unique as they differ substantially in composition and structure from all other known Thrombolites in the world. (...)

58. Lake Richmond

Historical Information (Continued)

Lake Richmond represents a significant ceremonial and mythological site for the Nyoongar people, who believed that the Waugal, which represents the life and spirit of water, created water bodies surrounded by dune systems through its movement across the lands, and Lake Richmond was seen as the embodiment of this belief.

Settlers first came to the Rockingham district in December 1829 although the early settlements in the district were abandoned. It was not until the late 19th century that the area became more settled for grazing and townsites grew with the establishment of the timber industry.

Lake Richmond was gazetted as a Reserve for freshwater in 1904. It is believed that the lake was named after the London borough of Richmond.

During the war years, the lake was utilised by the 10th Light Horse Regiment, who are believed to have established an encampment neighbouring the lake. Settlers and pioneers used Lake Richmond until at least the 1930s as an area for grazing and as a source of fresh water for stock.

Over time, various groups have utilised Lake Richmond as a site for recreation. Up until 1956, duck shooting was permitted, and for a brief period in 1961 the Lake Richmond Ski Club used the lake for water skiing, however this was discontinued after opposition by local residents. Lake Richmond and its surrounding reserve has been continuously used by birdwatchers and nature walkers.

Along with the other lakes in the district; Lake Cooloongup, Lake Walyungup, Tamworth Hill Swamp and Port Kennedy; Lake Richmond was identified as a potential regional park in 1983. It was subsequently included in the larger Rockingham Lakes Regional Park, which was established in 1997.

In 1992, the Lake Richmond Area was placed on the Register of the National Estate, which highlighted the significance of the lake's unique freshwater Thrombolites, and its unusual method of lake formation. Additionally, in 2000, one site at Lake Richmond was registered under the Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1972 (AHA) as a site of spiritual importance.

Lake Richmond was permanently included on the State Register of Heritage Places in 2017.

Historic Theme

Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport
 Social Services: Education
 Environment: Natural Disasters and Environmental Change
 Environment: Environmental Awareness
 People and Integrated Stories: Aboriginal people
 People and Integrated Stories: Early settlers

58. Lake Richmond

Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Heritage Office Register and Assessment Documentation for place 18483, Lake Richmond. City of Rockingham Lake Richmond Management Plan, February 2020. Lake Richmond management plan 2008.
----------------	---

Statement of Significance
The following statement has been drawn from the State Heritage Office Register Documentation prepared in 2012 and altered in 2014. Lake Richmond, a freshwater lake with associated sedgelands located within the Quindalup Dune system, has cultural significance for the following reasons: • the place is host to very rare and critically endangered Thrombolites. The rock-like Thrombolites are organosedimentary structures, which grow and survive in the calcium rich, freshwater of the lake. They are rare as there are few other places in the world that live Thrombolites can be found, and the Thrombolites at Lake Richmond have a unique internal structure which is not known to have occurred anywhere else in the world. • the place is rare as a freshwater lake with considerable size and depth, which in its close proximity to the ocean, has the potential to yield information about the seaward advancement of the coastline which caused the lake to become separated from the ocean 4000 years ago; • the place is an important Aboriginal mythological site. • the place was an important site to Aboriginal people and early European pioneering activity in Western Australia, providing a source of fresh water, food and shelter to both groups. • the place has been continuously used since the 1960s by the local community as a site for recreational and educational activities.

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

58. Lake Richmond

Additional Photographs



Source: Thrombolites in Lake Richmond, Perdita Philips, ABC, 2017.

58. Lake Richmond

Additional Photographs



Source: Mapping of vegetation condition of Lake Richmond, Taken from City of Rockingham Lake Richmond Management Plan, 2008.

59. Palm Beach Jetty - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Palm Beach			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	355563; 1355347			
Land Information	Lot	444	Vol/Folio	
	Diagram		Reserve	22779
GPS	32.276530°S 115.720515°E			

Heritage Listings and Other Listings	
DPLH inHerit Database	18494
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

59. Palm Beach Jetty - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Transport/Communications: Water - Jetty
Current Use	Transport/Communications: Water - Jetty

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1944; demolished 2008
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Palm Beach Jetty was demolished c.2008 with the current jetty being constructed in 2010 in the same position. Interpretation has been added at the entrance to the jetty commemorating the Z Force Memorial which is housed on Garden Island. Reference is also made to the former Palm Beach Jetty by continuance of the name with the current jetty.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	12/02/2024

Historical Information
In the early decades of the 20th century there was a small private jetty on this site for the settlers in the area. In 1944, the Navy who were based on Garden Island constructed a new jetty on the site to replace the jetty. The new structure was built of timber and concrete piles and extended 365 feet from the shore, with an L-shaped extension 350 feet long and 34 feet wide. At the junction of the two elements of the jetty was a two storey hut. The jetty was used as a mooring place for RAAF Corvettes, and later, used as a mooring for North West whaling boats during their off-season. The jetty was later used by ferries taking passengers and supplies to Garden Island. By the late 1960s the condition of the extension was poor and it was reduced in size and the hut removed. This smaller jetty structure remained in situ until late 2008 when all evidence of the structure was removed. In 2009, the current (2017) was built at the same location and is known as the Palm Beach Jetty.

Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

59. Palm Beach Jetty - Site

Statement of Significance	
Palm Beach Jetty - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the site has historic value for its association with the former jetty at this site which was built by the Navy for their use during World War II and in the following decades. • the site has social value for the members of the community who used the former jetty at this site for a variety of recreational pursuits.	
Management Category	4 -Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

59. Palm Beach Jetty - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 1964 , Palm Beach Jetty, Courtesy of Facebook page 'Lost Rockingham' accessed 10/04/2024.



Source: Palm Beach Jetty, Courtesy of Facebook page 'Lost Rockingham' accessed 10/04/2024.

59. Palm Beach Jetty - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Royal Australian Navy at Palm Beach, 1956. Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.



Source: Palm Beach Naval Jetty, 1945. Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.



Source: Warships in Cockburn Sound, n.d. Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.



Source: Warships in Cockburn Sound, n.d. Courtesy of The City of Rockingham.

60. Lakeside



Site Information				
Other Names	Saw Family Home, Lucy Saw Home, Serenity Lodge, Strata Survey Lot 2			
Street Address	Strata Lot 2 (No. 65) Parkin Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1118993			
Land Information	Lot	16	Vol/Folio	2017/243
	Diagram	087561	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'48.27"S, 115°43'6.54"E			

Heritage Listings and Other Listings	
DPLH inHerit Database	3370
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

60. Lakeside

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1920s
Walls	Metal: Corrugated steel
Roof	Stone: Limestone
Architectural Style	Inter War Californian Bungalow

Physical Description
Single -storey residence with front return verandah. The house is of brick and stone construction with hipped steel corrugated roof which extends down with a break of pitch to form the verandah canopy. A tall brick chimney extends up the eastern side of the property. The house is set back behind a large vacant lot with previous trees cleared for future development. The building has recently been carefully restored, with the verandah reopened, re-roofing and restoration of the brickwork. There was a new driveway added for access along with a relatively low steel fence.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Medium
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	12/02/2024

Historical Information
This residence was built in the early 1920s for the Saw family which included William Edward Saw (c1856-1945), his wife Francis Amelia, nee White (c1861-1951) and several of their nine children. William Saw was a farmer in the Armadale district in the early 20th century who regularly brought his family to Rockingham for holidays. In 1919, the family moved permanently to Rockingham and established a farm in a large parcel of land bounded by Bell, Parkin and Fisher Streets and Lake Richmond to the south. (...)

Historical Information (Continued)

The family originally lived in a small timber cottage before building this substantial stone home which they named 'Lakeside' for it was the closest building to the lake on this northern side. William Saw also built eight holiday cottages on the property and the produce from the farm was a valuable resource for the visitors and local residents. The Saws also built and operated a small shop nearby to sell their produce.

One of the Saw children, Lucy Harriet Saw (c1888-1969) was a trained nurse and her services were regularly used by the community especially when the nearest doctor was in Fremantle. Local residents recall that Lucy Saw was unstinting in providing care for the community and her contribution was recognised when the Women's and Children's Refuge Centre established in the district was named in her honour.

Lucy and her sister Edith Frances Saw (c1881-1963) lived at the house until the late 1950s. Since that time the house has had a series of occupants and the building had undergone alterations and additions, the most apparent the enclosure of the verandas.

The residence was the venue for Serenity Lodge in Rockingham. Established by businessman Ken Ashton in the late 1970s, Serenity Lodge provided accommodation and counseling for recovering alcoholics. The name and services of Serenity Lodge continues today (2017) in Rockingham at a different location.

In 2020, The City of Rockingham received an application to demolish the house, which was refused on the basis of community feedback from the Rockingham Districts Historical Society. The land was subsequently sold to Mrs Ogilvie who, together with her husband had undertaken conservation works and rear building additions.

There was a site inspection conducted on the 8th of September with Paul Ogilvie, owner, advising that the jarrah structure of the building was in good condition. A photograph of the extension structure was included in the report. There is also a photograph of the dining room which shows some door details that were retained.

In 2021, the property was subdivided into separate lots, with Lucy Saw house at the rear with a generous access-way to view the house from the public domain.

Historic Theme

Peopling WA: Demographic Development
 Economy: Natural Resources (timber industry; market gardening)
 Social Services: General Social Services and Health
 People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators

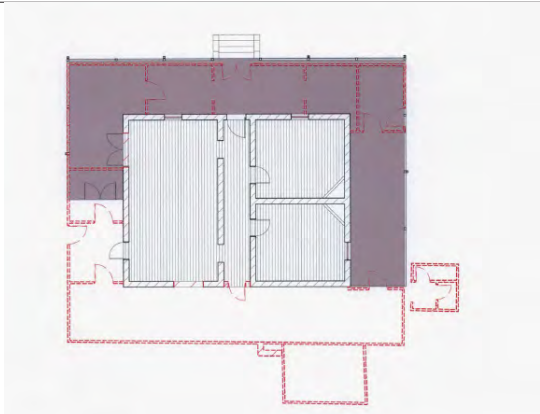
60. Lakeside

Associations	Saw family Lucy Saw Ken Ashton
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, pp. 198 199. The Australian Women's Weekly, 18 October 1978, p. 65. The City of Rockingham Development Approval dated 11th March, 2021. Application for Development Approval, dated 20 May 2019. Heritage Impact Statement for the proposed demolition of Lucy Saw Home, 65 Parkin Street, Rockingham, prepared by Daniel Monks and Jessica Harris, dated December 2019. Heritage Advice, Stephen Carrick Architects, January 2020 .

Statement of Significance	
Lakeside has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has aesthetic value as a large and intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in limestone. - the place has historic value for its association with the Saw family who were early settlers in the district and made a significant contribution to the community. - the place has historic value for its association with Lucy Saw who was a most valued member of the Rockingham community as a midwife and nurse. - the place has social value for its contribution to the community's sense of place because of its continuity of function since c1920 and its association with the early development of the area for farming and as a holiday destination. - the place has social value for its association with Serenity Lodge for the provision of support and counseling services to the community. - some interiors are still intact including face stonework and wooden architraves.	

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	Source: Stephen Carrick Inspection of Lucy Saw House, SCA, February 2020.
	
progress images of conservation works Source: email supplied by Mike Ross, City of Rockingham, 2024.	progress images of conservation works Source: email supplied by Mike Ross, City of Rockingham, 2024.

Additional Photographs	
	
plan showing the demolition of verandah infill Source: Demolition Plan from Development Application approved by the City of Rockingham , 11 March, 2021.	site plan showing split of two lots Source: Site Plan from Development Application approved by the City of Rockingham , 11 March, 2021.
	
progress images of conservation Source: email supplied by Mike Ross, City of Rockingham, 2024.	progress images of conservation works Source: email supplied by Mike Ross, City of Rockingham, 2024.
	
proposed dining room Source: file note of inspection, 2 September, 2021. Accessed by email supplied by Mike Ross, City of Rockingham, 2024.	single storey additions to rear Source: file note of inspection, 2 September, 2021. Accessed by email supplied by Mike Ross, City of Rockingham, 2024.

60. Lakeside

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Lakeside', Rockingham Museum, 1920.

61. Millars Cottages - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	165 Parkin Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	369130			
Land Information	Lot	151	Vol/ Folio	1906/434
	Plan	5742	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'41.07"S, 115°43'44.43"E			

Heritage Listings and Other Listings	
DPLH inHerit Database	3150
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	Uniting Church Inventory

61. Millars Cottages - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Current Use	Vacant/Unused

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1890s
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site is a vacant residential lot with grass growing and limited other landscape features. There are no extant features from the former dwelling, including site services or hardstand.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
The site in Parkin Street, was the location of a row of five timber and metal cottages built for workers of Millars Timber and Trading Company in the 1890s. Rockingham Port was used by the timber industry for the export of timber and Millars was one of the most influential companies in this industry. Groups of cottages were common throughout the south west of the state wherever workers were needed. These cottages were later used as holiday rental cottages and subsequently were sold and the lots cleared from the 1950s onwards. The last of these cottages was demolished in 2002.

Historic Theme	Economy: Natural Resources (timber industry; market gardening)
Associations	Millars Timber and Trading Company
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. City of Rockingham Heritage Assessment, 2002.

61. Millars Cottages - Site

Statement of Significance	
Millars Cottages - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • this site has historic value for its association with the timber industry which was one of main factors in the establishment and development of the town of Rockingham.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

62. Fisher's Bakery - Site



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	175 Parkin Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1230932; 1230933			
Land Information	Lot	154 and 155	Vol/ Folio	1962/895, 1087/496
	Plan	108487	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'38.32"S, 115°43'46.38"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	18487
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

62. Fisher's Bakery - Site

Place Type	Historic site
Original Use	Commercial: Bakery
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail store

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1897: demolished
Walls / Roof Style	N/A

Physical Description
Currently a vacant petrol station is on the site with a large steel awning.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information
This site was the location of a bakery established by the Fisher family c1897. Baker and pastry cook, William Fisher (1849-1914) arrived in Rockingham from New South Wales in 1896. He was accompanied by three of his five sons; the remainder of the nine children stayed in NSW with his wife Elizabeth, nee Warwick (1853-1952). On arrival William Fisher worked for Millars Trading Company before establishing his bakery on this site. The remainder of the family joined them in Rockingham in 1897. Business was successful in Rockingham until the decline in the timber industry and in 1908; William Fisher relocated his family and the business to Armadale. This business did not prosper and in October 1908; William Fisher was facing bankruptcy proceedings. The bakery in Rockingham was housed in a simple timber building constructed of 'face cut' timbers. It is not known how long it was present on this site before it was demolished. In 2024, landgate historical aerals have been assessed. The current building on the site was constructed between 1953 and 1961, which is in alignment with the increase in motor vehicles in WA. It is not clear if the former building is the bakery. (...)

62. Fisher's Bakery - Site

Historic Theme	People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators People and Integrated Stories: Non-British migrants Economy: Workers and Working
Associations	Fisher family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form, 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1893-1980. The West Australian, 14 October 1908, p. 5; 14 January 1914, p. 9. Taggart, Nora, Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982, Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, p. 96-97 Erickson, Rica (comp.) 'The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988

Statement of Significance

Fisher's Bakery - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the site has historic value for its association with the provision of services to the small community in Rockingham in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Fisher's Family Christmas', 1906 Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.

63. Golf Course - Site



Site Information				
Street Address	1958 Golf Course Site: Cnr Patterson Road and Read Street, 1929 Golf Course Site: Bound by Patterson Road, Read Street, Parkin Street and Bayview Street.			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1118622 and nearby			
Land Information	Lot	Various	Vol/ Folio	Various
	Plan	Various	Reserve	20226 and various
GPS	32°16'44.17"S, 115°44'13.11"E			

Heritage Listings and Other Listings	
DPLH inHerit Database	19935
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

63. Golf Course - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Golf Course
Current Use	Commercial: Other
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1947
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Originally an extensive area running south from the current day Paterson Road to Leghorn Street and between Read Street and Goddard Street. The area is now developed with residential and commercial building and no evidence of the golf course remains extant.
There are now multiple single storey buildings and mixed commercial developments along with some vacant sites.

Condition	N/A
Integrity / Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
The earliest known golf course started in Rockingham in 1929, on Reserve 20226, bound by Patterson Road, Read Street, Parkin Street and Bayview Street. In 1929, George Grigg applied for 100 acres of commonage to be used as a golf course. In 1929, the reserve was approved (reserve 20226) and leased to Trustees: George Edward Grigg, Edward Alfred Adcock and James William Gifford Turner. The golf course remained at reserve 20226 until after World War 2. In 1934 the 20226 be used as a School Reserve. Rockingham Beach Primary was on this site. The club house Golf Course was erected across the Patterson Road in 1958. The Rockingham Golf Club began in 1947 when 24 local residents gathered to discuss and organise the building of a golf course. (...)

63. Golf Course - Site

Historical Information (continued)	
A lease for 200 acres was granted and leading designer Tom Howard designed an 18 hole golf course on the south east corner of Patterson Road and Read Street. The Rockingham Hotel on Kent Street served as the clubhouse until later replaced with a clubhouse on the course near the present day Commodore Drive which was opened by Sir Charles Gairdner in 1958. The golf course moved to its current location at Elanora Drive in 1985 and the land is now [2017] occupied by commercial tenancies and a suburban residential redevelopment .	
Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport Economy: Workers and Working
Associations	Reginald Harrison Ted Lewington
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. City of Rockingham Heritage Assessment, 2002.

Statement of Significance	
Golf Course - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the site has historic value for its association with the establishment of a successful sporting facility by the local community. The golf club which was established at the site continues to operate today [2017] at a different location in the City of Rockingham.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

63. Golf Course - Site

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: 'Rockingham Golf Club, 1980', courtesy of State Library of Western Australia.	Source: 'Rockingham Golf Club Clubrooms', c1960, courtesy of Rockingham Museum.

63. Golf Course - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Rockingham Golf Club aerial, Landgate, 1974.



Source: Rockingham Golf Club aerial with cadastre, Landgate, 1974.

63. Golf Course - Site

Additional Photographs	
	 GOLF COURSE
Source: '261742PD: Rockingham real estate development bounded by Read Street Swinestone Street and Centaurus Street the Rockingham Gold Course in the middle ground 22 April 1968' Courtesy of State Library of WA, 1968.	Source: '262660PD: Looking south Rockingham Golf Course Clubhouse in the foreground left Read St runs up the image with Greene St at right Quamby Pl the last street right with Safety Bay and Warnbro Sound in the background 25 July 1969' Courtesy of State Library of WA, 1969.
	
Source: 'Townsite of Rockingham', Map showing the 1949 townsite with original golf course, Courtesy of Rockingham Museum, 1949.	

64. Three Timber Jetties - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Railway Terrace			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1218828			
Land Information	Lot	408	Vol/Folio	
	Plan	5742	Reserve	21487
GPS	32.275570°S, 115.727146°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18496; 18779
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

64. Three Timber Jetties - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Transport and Communications: River and Sea Transport
Current Use	Transport and Communications: River and Sea Transport
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1860s; 1872; 1882; 1898; 1950
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description	
Three Timber Jetties are no longer extant. There is a second smaller jetty reconstructed in a place where a smaller jetty once stood (see aerial in Photographs). The main Jetty extended directly from present day Railway Terrace, now creating a key node and vista in the Rockingham Beach boardwalk.	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	12/02/2024

Historical Information
Although the town of Rockingham was surveyed in 1847, the town and its surrounds experienced only minimal development until the 1870s. It was the settlement in East Rockingham that was more established in the mid-19th century. Rockingham did have a small jetty, approximately thirty feet long, into the waters of Cockburn Sound which enabled the delivery of supplies to the settlers in the district. In 1872, a new, longer deep sea jetty was built at Rockingham to ship timber sourced from the adjacent forests. The Rockingham Jarrah Timber Company was the driving force in the development of the timber industry in the region. The company was originally formed in the eastern states and went through many owners, management structures and names during its existence. The timber was sent to Rockingham Port on a wooden-railed tramway which was roughly aligned with the present day Patterson Road. The tramway continued onto the jetty to enable loading directly onto the ships tied up to the jetty. The timber rails were inefficient and were replaced with iron rails in 1878. By 1882, the timber trade was booming and another jetty was built on the eastern side of the existing jetty. (...)

64. Three Timber Jetties - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

Rockingham was largely a port town in the 19th century with few other buildings in the townsite. A large lot near the jetties was used by the company for the stacks of timber ready for export. Rockingham port was the leading exporter of timber in the mid-1880s but a period of worldwide economic decline led to a lessening in demand for timber.

In the early 1890s, with the discovery of gold at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie the economy of Western Australia boomed, with timber exports from Rockingham increasing and exceeding earlier quantities. In 1898, the third and longest jetty was built at Rockingham, to the east of the existing jetties.

The opening of a railway line from Bunbury to Perth and hence to Fremantle in 1893 limited the timber trade in Rockingham. It was now easier and cheaper to supply the metropolitan market for timber by rail to Perth or Fremantle rather than railing it to Rockingham and then lightering it to Perth or Fremantle. The completion of deep-water harbour facilities at Fremantle in 1897 was a significant factor in the downturn of exports from Rockingham.

In 1902, the Rockingham Railway Jarrahdale Jarrah Forests Company became part of the combine of timber mills trading under the name of Millars' Karri and Jarrah Company 1902) Limited. The 'Combine' accessed ports all along the coastline and despite efforts to continue the timber trade from Rockingham Port it was no longer economically viable and the port ceased to function in 1908.

The first and second jetties had disintegrated by the 1930s and the largest jetty, often referred to as 'Millars Jetty' was in a seriously degraded state in the 1940s. In 1950, the jetty was reconstructed for the owner, George Grigg by his sons, Reg and Ray Grigg. The railway lines along Railway Terrace were also removed in the 1950s as part of the shift toward improving the town as a holiday destination.

The jetty was reopened in December 1950 with the arrival of the S.S. Emerald from Perth with a boat full of holiday makers. George Grigg had many businesses in Rockingham catering to visitors to the town. This jetty slowly disintegrated in the following decades and the final structures were removed in 2009.

In the early 1960s, a smaller pedestrian jetty was constructed at the base of Val Street. This jetty has been developed in stages since that time and is the location of the current jetty.

Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)
Associations	Grigg family

64. Three Timber Jetties - Site

Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, pp. 68-72. The Ballarat Star, 1 July 1872, p. 3. The West Australian, 2 December 1948, p. 12.
----------------	---

Statement of Significance	
Three Timber Jetties - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the site has historic value for its association with the timber industry which was responsible for the development of the town of Rockingham. - the site has social value for the many members of the community who used the jetties for recreation. - the site has historic value due to the economic growth associated with the timber industry and subsequent decline in the closure of the port.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

64. Three Timber Jetties - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Loading timber at Rockingham Jetty', c1890', courtesy of Rockingham Museum.



Three Timber Jetties, Courtesy of Facebook page 'Lost Rockingham' accessed 10/04/2024 [1964]



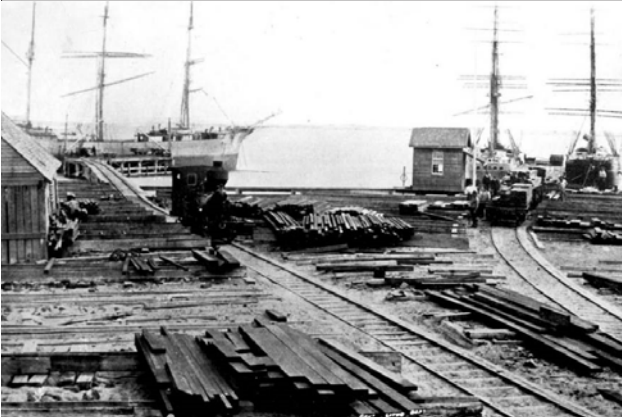
Source: 'Railway engine in Churchill Park, City of Rockingham.



Source: 'Emerald Ship docking at Rockingham Jetty, 1938' Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.

64. Three Timber Jetties - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: '129206PD: Rockingham jetty, loading and unloading timber with steam locomotive and flat wagons, approximately 1907.', State Library of Western Australia



Source: 'Rockingham Jetty', 1940, courtesy of Rockingham Museum.



Source: 'Item 372 - Rockingham 22. Plan of Rockingham Townsite showing land reserved for Naval Base and various Lots and Streets by John Forrest [scale: 8 chains to an inch].' State Records Office of Western Australia, 1890.



Source: 'Rockingham Jetty and campers, c1900.' Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.

64. Three Timber Jetties - Site

Additional Photographs



Ship names left to right: La Guerida, Charlotte and Padbury and Sepia (front).

Source: 'Rockingham Jetty, 1885' Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.



Source: Landgate aerial imagery, 1965.

65. Founder's Memorial



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Railway Terrace (previously Patterson Road)			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11423928			
Land Information	Lot	None	Vol/ Folio	
	Plan	Road Reserve	Reserve	Road Reserve
GPS	32°16'37.99"S, 115°43'48.81"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	18489
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

65. Founder's Memorial

Place Type	Other Structure
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1979; 2001 (time capsule removed), 2023 (plinth removed and changed location)
Walls	1979; 2001 (time capsule removed), 2023 (plinth removed and changed location)
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Memorial

Physical Description
Concrete column with inset metal text with bronze sculpture and town clock commemorating the pioneers of the Rockingham District. A plaque located below the clock commemorates the date the Memorial was erected and the reasoning behind it. The Memorial was located in a prominent position at the top of Railway Terrace, at the intersection with Kent Street/Parkin Street. The memorial is now located opposite the intersection on Patterson Road.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High / Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information
This memorial was built in 1979 as an initiative of the Rockingham High School and the Apex Club of Rockingham. The bricks used in the construction of the memorial are consistent with the style common in that period. Rockingham High School Senior Art Teacher, Darryl Jane designed the artwork on the top of the brick pillar. The memorial was unveiled by prominent local citizen and historian, Nora Taggart. At the time of its construction a time capsule was installed in the memorial and this was opened in 2001. The memorial recognises the arrival of settlers to the Swan River Colony in 1829 and was part of the state wide 150th or Sesqui-centennial celebrations. (...)

65. Founder's Memorial

Historical Information (continued)	
In 2015 the original clock was repaired by Mr Jay Mcfarlane out of personal interest as a amateur horologist. In 2023, the memorial was relocated from the western side of the intersection of Railway Terrace and Kent Street due to construction related to the City's Foreshore master plan. The memorial design was updated to include the reinstatement of the frieze and sails, the removal of the clock and brick plinth in favor of concrete, and the addition of a new design element. The new design element was inspired by the irregularity found in nature, while still maintaining the previous orthogonal approach of the plinth. A new clock was integrated into the design.	

Historic Theme	Peopling WA: Colonisation People and Integrated Stories: Settlers
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. 'Founders Memorial Ticks again, The West Australian, Arran Morton, 23rd of September, 2015. Heritage Advice of Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024.

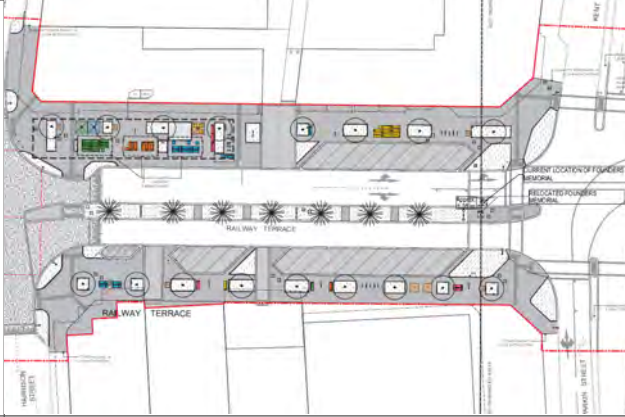
Statement of Significance	
Founder's Memorial has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has social value for its association with the commitment from the local community to the celebration of the arrival of Captain Stirling and settlers. - the place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the streetscape. - the place has aesthetic value due to the incorporation of brass artwork into the structure. - the place has historic value due to the association with the foundation of Rockingham. - the place has aesthetic significance as an art piece.	

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

65. Founder's Memorial

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	
Source: '314965PD: Founder's Memorial, Rockingham, February 1987', Betty Smith, State Library of Western Australia, 1987.	

65. Founder's Memorial

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Aerial, File notes from a Heritage Impact Statement, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2018.	Source: Site Plan, File notes from a Heritage Impact Statement, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2018.
	
Source: East Artwork, File notes from a Heritage Impact Statement, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2018.	Source: North Artwork, File notes from a Heritage Impact Statement, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2018.
	
Source: South Artwork, File notes from a Heritage Impact Statement, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2018.	Source: West Artwork, File notes from a Heritage Impact Statement, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2018.

66. Timber Railway - Site



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	Railway Terrace			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11423929			
Land Information	Lot		Vol/ Folio	
	Plan	Road Reserve	Reserve	Road Reserve
GPS	32.276402°S, 115.729288°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	18484
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

66. Timber Railway - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Transport/Communications: Railway line
Current Use	Transport/Communications: Road

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1868; 1872; 1898; 1949
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A

Physical Description
All evidence of the former railway has been removed.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information
Although the town of Rockingham was surveyed in 1847, the town and its surrounds experienced only minimal development until the 1870s. Prior to 1869, a small jetty, approximately thirty feet long, had been constructed out into the waters of Cockburn Sound to bring supplies to the settlers in the district. By 1872, a new, longer deep sea jetty was built at Rockingham to ship timber sourced from the adjacent forests. The jetty was located slightly to the west of the present day Railway Terrace although not as far to the west as the current (2017) jetty. The timber was sent to Rockingham jetty on a wooden-railed tramway which was roughly aligned with the present day Patterson Road. The timber railways were inefficient, and after an injection of capital the timber rails were replaced with iron rails imported from England in 1878. In the early 1890s, with the discovery of gold at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie the economy of Western Australia boomed, with timber exports from Rockingham expanding greatly. In 1898, increases in shipping necessitated extending the main jetty at Rockingham. Other smaller jetties were built alongside the main jetty to service the growing trade. (...)

66. Timber Railway - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

The opening of a railway line from Bunbury to Perth and hence to Fremantle in 1893 limited the timber trade in Rockingham. It was now easier and cheaper to supply the metropolitan market for timber by rail to Perth or Fremantle rather than railing it to Rockingham and then lightering it to Perth or Fremantle. The completion of deep-water harbour facilities at Fremantle in 1897, meant that Rockingham's function as a port ended by 1908.

The railway line remained at Rockingham serving the town and district but its importance dwindled with the increased uptake of motor vehicles and the tracks were removed in 1949.

Railway Terrace had always been located adjacent to the railway line and with the removal of the tracks, the road was widened to enable parking on both sides of the road and in its centre.

The railway lines were removed in the late 1940s.

Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, pp. 68-72.

Statement of Significance

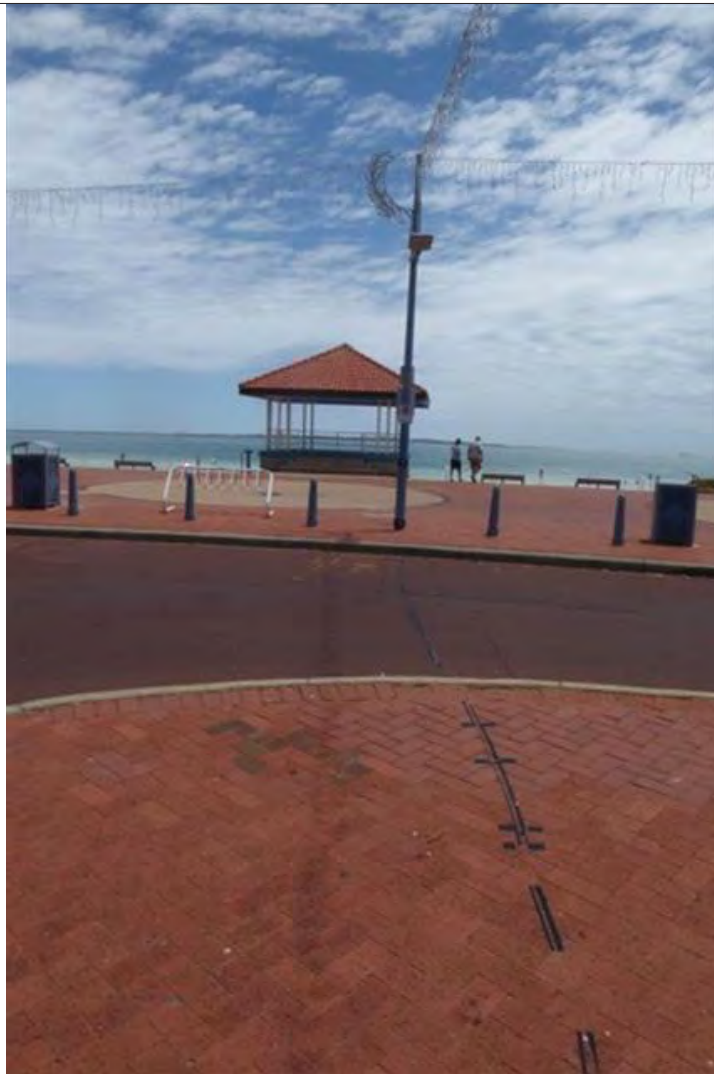
Timber Railway - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a wide street that provides a distinctive streetscape between Kent Street and the beach.
- the place has historic value as its alignment is associated with the location of the former railway which was significant to the development of the town in the late 19th century.
- the place has social value as Railway Terrace is one of the main streets in the town where the community gather particularly to socialise at the beach and surrounding retail premises.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

66. Timber Railway - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Timber 2', inherit Database, 8th of June 2021, courtesy of The City of Rockingham

66. Timber Railway - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Railway engine with timber moving along railway, 1895' Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.



Source: 'Timber Railway, n.d.' Courtesy of Rockingham Museum.



Source: '111624PD: Rockingham foreshore, 1923' State Library Western Australia, 1923

66. Timber Railway - Site

Additional Photographs

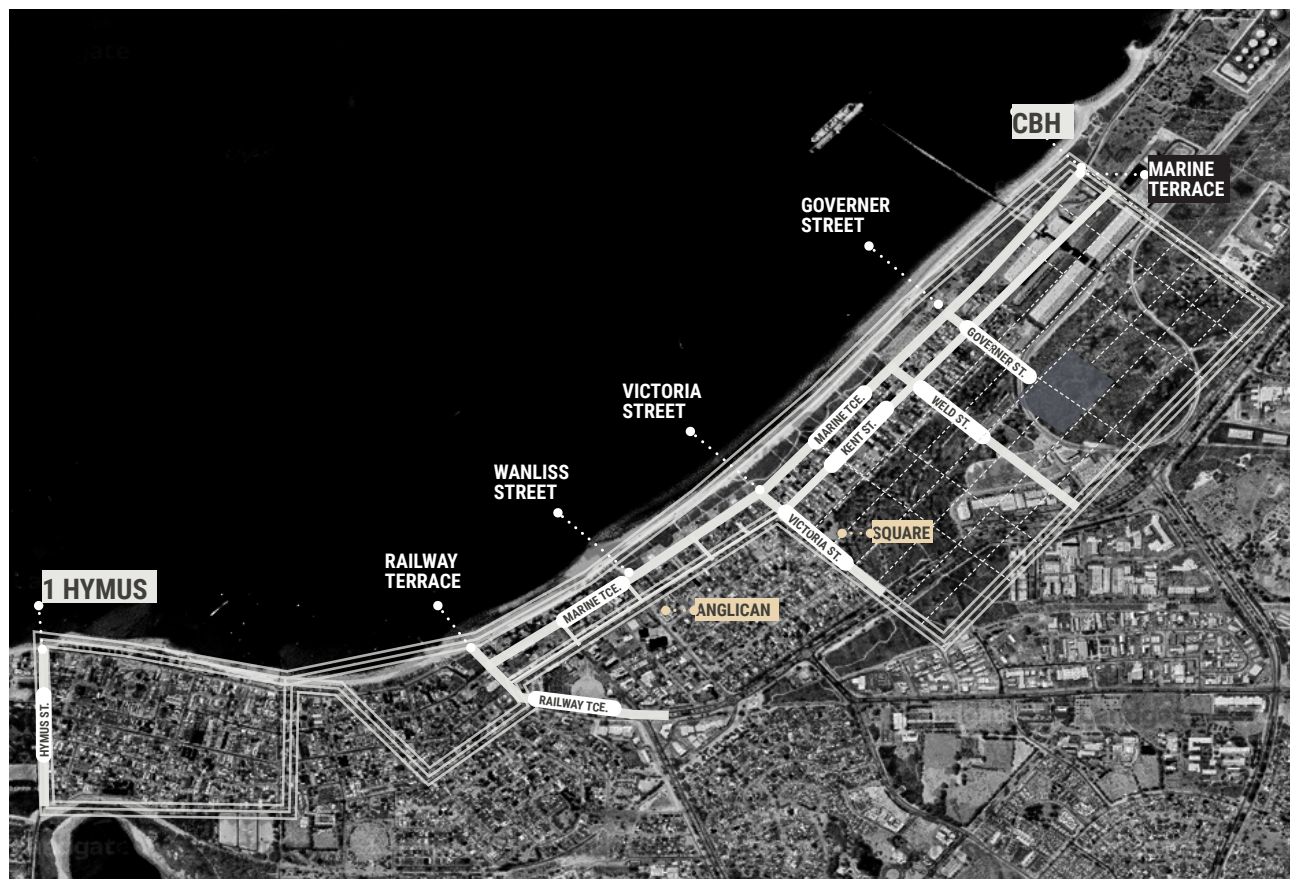


Source: '011974D: Jetty at Rockingham' State Library Western Australia, 1923.



Source: Rockingham Railway, Courtesy of Facebook page 'Lost Rockingham' accessed 10.04.2024, origins State Library WA

67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	1 Hymus Road to CBH corner			
Locality	Rockingham (various)			
Landgate PIN	Various			
Land Information	Lot	Various	Vol/Folio	Various
	Plan	Various	Reserve	Various
GPS	Western most point: 32°16'31.38"S 115°42'39.64"E, Eastern most point: 32°15'16.48"S 115°45'11.32"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	N/A
Previous MHI	N/A
Other Listings	N/A

67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)

Place Type	Townsite
Original Use	Various
Current Use	Various
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Pre 1890
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The 1875 Rockingham Townsite is bound at the eastern most point by 1 Hymus Road, Alfred Seaside Home and to the western side by the Kwinana industrial area and CBH. Within the townsite are a number of streets listed that exist to present day, including: Kent Street, Weld Street, Marine Terrace and Railway Terrace. Inside the initial townsite were a number of structures listed , such as the Anglican church and the Rockingham School Site. Within the bounds of the grid are a few city squares: Queen Square and Princes Square. Queen Square exists as a present day park, however, in a differing form and name.

Condition	High
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Medium
Date of Survey	23/05/2024

Historical Information
Prior to European settlement, the area had been inhabited for thousands of years by Nyoongar people, and the leader of the Pinjareb group between 1833 and 1840 was the Aboriginal resistance leader, Calyute. Rockingham owes its name to the sailing ship Rockingham, chartered by Thomas Peel, along with two others (Gilmore and Hooghly), to transport settlers to the region. The Rockingham arrived on 14 May 1830, but unfortunately ran aground and was eventually abandoned. Settlers near the wreck referred to their camp as 'Rockingham Town. Rockingham's fortunes fluctuated over time, with prosperity driven by timber exports via a railway and jetty. However, the construction of Fremantle's Inner Harbour in 1897 led to Rockingham's decline as a timber port, and by 1908, it ceased timber exports altogether. (...)

67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)

Historical Information

An initial survey of the Rockingham area was carried in 1843-44 by Augustus Charles Gregory. His Field Book describes the boundary marks of a proposed town-site of 1,000 acres. In 1846, Surveyor General John Septimus Roe noted that Mangles Bay had been identified “many years ago” as having excellent anchorage and was “well sheltered from any wind that can blow”. As such, it was deemed appropriate to identify a future town-site, even if one had not been needed up to that point.

However, by the mid-1840s it was proposed to export timber for the use of the naval and ordnance yards in Great Britain, and Rockingham was identified as the ideal place for starting the journey. As Roe wrote:

'The country around it being of a level character, and presenting but slight impediments on the surface, as far as the forest lands, railways would prove of comparatively easy accomplishment, and the heaviest timber could be shipped with facility from a pile jetty a few yards in length, into the timber port of a ship with her bow or stern warped close to the shore. Numerous other advantages are presented by the locality of Rockingham, but I have confined myself to those more immediately under consideration.'

Governor Andrew Clarke announced in July 1846 that allotments on the Rockingham town-site would be open to the public for purchase as soon as a plan of the Town was completed. Other blocks, those next to the foreshore, and suitable for timber yards, docks for ship building, wharves, were to be let on lease.

While some surveying for the town-site was carried out in October 1846, under the direction of J. S. Roe, there was a need for Assistant Surveyor Alfred Hillman to carry out further surveys in April 1847, before the Rockingham town-site was open for selection in June.² Even then, some aspects seem to have been left to the last minute, because in June 1847 the Government was still seeking supplies of

'180 square sawn posts required for marking the corners of blocks of allotments on the Town-site of Rockingham'.

In any case, the surveys having been completed, the prices were announced that leases on the foreshore for sites of 5 acres were to be £5 per annum, while private lots of one acre on the “first range of streets” would sell for £10, and those behind these to go for £5.

Prior to this announcement, there had been concern from some people that none of the revenue raised from the sales would go to general government funds and little would be used to benefit the town itself:

(...)

67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)

Historical Information

Rockingham will especially require public works to render properly there of the smallest value; since its peculiar merit, in fact its only merit, consists, not in being, but in being capable of being made, a first-class seaport. To render it effective for any purpose beyond smuggling rum and tobacco, it requires a good jetty and a first-class road; we say a first-class road, because the distance from the capital, the farms, and the forests, is such that a trough of sand and stamps will not do for its approach, as it does for the solitary post-boy and Timor pony who manage the intercourse of Perth and Fremantle. We must have land-carriage to Rockingham: we have no river like the Swan to rely on to bring down our produce.

Perhaps because of such demands, the Government announced that one half of all revenue from leasing or selling land in Rockingham would be used for the improvement and benefit of the Town itself, particularly for the construction of a jetty and a road to connect it with the town-site.

The first Lots selected were Lots 81 and 82 by Thomas Jecks (14 July 1847), Lot 47 by Ellen Woodward (11 August 1847), and Lot 78 by Eliza Jones (12 December 1849). There were to be no further selections made in Rockingham town-site until 1873, after the construction of a significant jetty. Despite this failure of the proposed town-site, it was reported in 1864 that Rockingham had a population of 100, but it seems probable this includes East Rockingham settlers, who were located somewhat further inland. By 1869, the town-site was described as a *"desert town... already marked out and awaiting the fullness of time"*.

In 1871, the Rockingham Jarrah Timber Company was formed, which was to play a pivotal role in the region's timber industry.. A jetty was constructed in 1872, to ship timber from nearby forests, connected by a tramway. The jetty was described by the company as:

"120 feet long, three feet above high-water mark, having a depth at the end of four feet of water. It is only fit for lighters, and is capable of shipping 150 loads per week."

A new survey was drawn up of Rockingham Town-site in 1873, showing a single street of Lots to the east of the Rockingham Jarrah Company's land, with a school, agricultural hall and recreation reserve behind these. Beyond Victoria Street, two subdivided streets are shown, up to Weld Street, with a number of proposed streets beyond Weld, and behind the two subdivided ones. In addition, two areas are marked as 'Queen Square' and 'Prince Square', which were presumably for public use, although this is not indicated with certainty on the survey.

Tenders were called for a second jetty in 1883, and in that same year James Morrison was advertising a number of Rockingham Town Lots, stating that they had a frontage to the sea and were

"close to the Rockingham Timber Co's Jetty and Railway line", making them the "most valuable in the Town-site".

(...)

67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)

Historical Information

The opening of the railway line from Bunbury to Perth in 1893 had an impact on the timber trade in Rockingham, since companies now favoured rail transport to Perth or Fremantle. By 1908, economic factors led to the failure of Rockingham Port as a timber export hub. As a consequence, the population of the town plummeted, and in 1908 it was estimated to be around 25 people:

"Very little timber is shipped at Rockingham nowadays, and the wharfs present a deserted and neglected appearance. As recently as about five years ago it was no uncommon sight to see five large sailing vessels moored to the jetty".

In 1950, the jetty was reconstructed for holidaymakers, as Rockingham was booming as a tourist town. Nonetheless, the jetty gradually deteriorated and it was removed in 2009.

The Kwinana Grain Terminal was built on the site of parts of the historic Rockingham town-site from 1969 onwards. It comprises a jetty, two horizontal storages, three silos, and four open bulk heads. The terminal plays a crucial role in handling grain exports from Western Australia. The grain terminal component was built on the eastern, landwards side of Rockingham Beach Road, with grain being conveyed underneath the road to the jetty on the western side, thereby maintaining public access to the beach.

The jetty of the facility, the CBH Grain Jetty, is a single-berth jetty and has a berth length of 291 metres, and four ship loaders.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Peopling WA: Colonisation People and Integrated Stories: Early settlers Economy: Natural Resources (timber industry; market gardening)
Associations	Thomas Peel, Augustus Charles Gregory, John Septimus Roe, Andrew Clarke and Alfred Hillman

67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)

Sources	Green, Neville, 'Calyute(?-?)', Australian Dictionary of Biography (2005) Fall, V. G, The Sea and the Forest: A History of the Port of Rockingham, Western Australia (Shire of Rockingham & UWA Press, 1972) Waterson, D. B., 'Gregory, Sir Augustus Charles (1819–1905)', Australian Dictionary of Biography (1972) 'A.C. Gregory Field Book No. 6', SROWA Cons 3401 Item GRE/06 South Australian 18 August 1846: 3 Gazette 25 July 1846: 2 Gazette 31 October 1846: 2 Government Gazette 3 June 1847 Gazette 3 April 1847: 4 Gazette 12 June 1847: 4 Fall, V.G., The Sea and the Forest: A History of the Port of Rockingham (UWA Press, 1972): 15 Inquirer 12 August 1846: 2 Gazette 12 June 1847: 4 Battye Library, Research Note 3 West Australian Times 21 July 1864: 2 Inquirer 29 December 1869: 3 Herald 3 June 1871: 3 Western Australian Times 16 March 1875: 5 SROWA Cons 3868 Item 372 Daily News 22 June 1883: 3 West Australian 1 May 1883: 2 West Australian 30 May 1893: 3 Daily News 13 October 1908: 2 West Australian 13 January 1908: 4 South Western Advertiser 21 December 1950: 1
----------------	--

Statement of Significance	
The 1875 Rockingham Townsite has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the site has historic value as the original townsite defined for Rockingham. - the place has association with significant and famous people, including Thomas Peel, Augustus Charles Gregory, John Septimus Roe, Andrew Clarke and Alfred Hillman. - the place has historic significance for the development and subdivision of land resulted in the construction of a jetty and a road (railway terrace). - the townsite has historical significance as it reflects the shifting trade to timber and the subsequent workers who resided in Rockingham in the 1880s.	

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / moderate significance

67. 1875 Rockingham Townsite (fmr)

Additional Photographs	
	
1 Hymus, the west corner of the former Rockingham Townsite	internal park former Queens Square
	
internal park former queens square	former Railway Terrace in 2024
	
northern corner of Rockingham Townsite	Source: Rockingham 1875, Surveyed by John Forrest, Drawn by Charles Lean. Courtesy SROWA

68. Rockingham Beach Post Office - Site



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	15 Railway Terrace, Cnr Kent Street and Railway Terrace			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	1219571			
Land Information	Lot	15	Vol/Folio	
	Strata Plan	13613	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'36.75"S, 115°43'45.50"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	18490
Initial MHI Listing	24/03/2018
Other Listings	

68. Rockingham Beach Post Office -Site

Place Type	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)
Original Use	Commercial: Post Office
Current Use	Commercial: Shop

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1955; demolished c1984
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
No building fabric remains on the site.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information
Postal services had been conducted in Rockingham at several locations prior to the construction of these premises in 1955. Postal services had been conducted from 1864 to 1867 by James Herbert at the Rockingham Arms Hotel and from 1867 to 1893, in the Rockingham Beach school. In 1893, a building was constructed near the corner of Parkin Street and Railway Terrace which was the location of a business premises which operated the postal services for Rockingham. Telegraph and telephone services also operated from these premises. The first Postmaster and Telegraphist at Rockingham was George Hymus (1893-1897), followed by H.N. White (1897-1898), Ella Grover (1898-1900), Ada Hymus (1900-1905), Mabel Hanretty (1906-1921, 1926-1930), Vera Bell (1921-1926), Mary Flaherty (1930-1943), and Mrs McLean (1943-1955). A new Rural Automatic Telephone Exchange was built in Rockingham in 1939. The building which was formerly on this site was built in 1955 and was a standard design for Post Offices used throughout Western Australia in the mid-20th century. The building was prefabricated and constructed for a cost of £ 9,777. The Post Office was officially known as Rockingham Beach. (...)

68. Rockingham Beach Post Office -Site

Historical Information	
In 1981, the Rockingham Beach Post Office was relocated to the Rockingham City Shopping Centre. A new facility, called the Rockingham Beach Post Office, opened in Kent Street. The Post Office building was demolished c1984.	
Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Development of Settlements and Services Infrastructure: Transport and Communications
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Rockingham District Historical Society
Statement of Significance	
Rockingham Beach Post Office - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the site has historic value for its association with the provision of postal services from 1955 to 1981.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

68. Rockingham Beach Post Office -Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 'First Designated Post Office, c1968' Courtesy of Rockingham Museum



Source: 'Conversion of Post Office to community venue', c1975 Rockingham Museum.



Source: 'Location of former Postal Services, within premises near corner of Parkin Street and Railway Terrace, 1938' courtesy of National Archives Australia, K1131, W368A



Source: 'Location of former Postal Services, within premises near corner of Parkin Street and Railway Terrace, 1938' courtesy of National Archives Australia, K1131, W368A

68. Rockingham Beach Post Office -Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate, 2024.



Source: Landgate, 1983.

69. Amur Shipwreck



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Rockingham Beach			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	371067			
Land Information	Lot		Vol/Folio	
	Diagram		Reserve	
GPS	32.2639°S, 115.74371667°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	not listed
Initial MHI	24/04/2018
Other Listings	WA Museum Shipwrecks database

69. Amur Shipwreck

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Transport/communications: Water: Ship
Current Use	Historic Site
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1862 built: 1887 wrecked
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Physical evidence of the shipwreck appears to be no longer extant. The shipwreck is assumed to be submerged in sand.

Condition	N/A
Integrity / Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	12/02/2024

Historical Information
The vessel 'Amur' was built in Sunderland UK, 1862, its part iron framed construction was considered 'experimental'. The vessel was used on the Western Australian coast for a variety of cargoes. When laid up in Careening Bay for repairs it drifted ashore when at anchor and ran aground at Rockingham. The owners of the vessel when it was lost were local businessmen, W.E. Marmion and William and George Pearse.

Historic Theme	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications (river; rail; road)
Sources	WA Museum Shipwreck database, Amur (1887/03/17) Rockingham http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/id-878 Yandex Mapping aerial imagery (08/02/2024) https://yandex.com/maps/?l=sat%2Cmrc&ll=115.743722%2C-32.263889&pt=115.743722%2C-32.263889&z=16 .

69. Amur Shipwreck

Statement of Significance

Amur Shipwreck has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the site has historic value for its association with the development of export in the late 19th century and demonstrates the challenges of shipping in that period.

Management Category

4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution

Level of Significance

Little significance

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Exposed elements of the Amur, 1988 ' courtesy of Rockingham Districts Historical Society



Source: Wikipedia commons

70. Bell and Churchill Parks



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	Reserve 22568 and portion of local road reserve, Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	370705, 370724			
Land Information	Lot	148 and 149	Vol/Folio	C/T: LR3154/416 LR3154/417
	Plan	223083	Reserve	22568
GPS	Churchill: 32°16'29.56"S 115°43'48.12"E; Bell: 32°16'23.78"S, 115°43'58.16"E			

Heritage Listing and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	3141
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

70. Bell and Churchill Parks

Place Type	Urban Park
Original Use	Park/Reserve
Current Use	Park/Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1915; 1940s
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Grassy foreshore park with a number of picnic pavilions, interpretation and historic artefacts. The park is populated with mature trees and provides access to both the beach via steps and the main café strip along Rockingham Beach Road. Churchill Park forms part of the green edge to the foreshore through this part of Rockingham and interconnects with Bell Park to the north east of the parking area. The two parks extend from Railway Terrace to the south west to Wanliss Street to the north east. Additional parkland then extends along the foreshore to Victoria Street. Churchill Park is home to the Jarrah Logs, which were felled in the surrounding districts and transported to Rockingham by rail ready for export around the turn of the turn of the 19th century and now form part of the interpretation of the timber industry and its contribution to the economy of Rockingham. Churchill Park contains a number of picnic pavilions and a range of BBQ s. Adjacent to the park is a long walkway that connects the two parks and provides vistas and access to the beach below. Churchill Park also contains a sizable coloured ablutions block (recent ~2000s). Bell Park is a continuation of the foreshore parks along Rockingham Beach Road with an avenue of Peppermint trees, children play equipment and picnic areas. It contains a considerable amount of interpretation plaques and spaces for the waterfront access. It also contains a 'waterfront pioneer waterway walk' and a parallel walkway that is smaller and shaded.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

70. Bell and Churchill Parks

Historical Information

From early in the 20th century Rockingham developed as a holiday resort. This expanded during the 1920s when a rapid increase in motor transport placed Rockingham within easy reach of 'day trippers' from the City. Fortuitously for Rockingham's development as a leisure resort, the Rockingham Hotel was just outside the thirty mile limit from Perth, which was the liquor licensing boundary, outside of which more liberal regulations applied. This situation led to the expansion of small businesses in the town, with shops, tearooms, an amusement arcade, tennis courts, a bowling green and a dance hall built to cater for an influx of motorists, bus travelers and boaters.

In 1915, a beautification programme was implemented on the beach-front, with trees planted by James Bell along Marine Terrace. It was in the area between Marine Terrace and the sea that campers pitched tents, as they did at Safety Bay and Kwinana. More trees and grass was planted in the area in the 1940s. It was not until the 1950s, however, that this beach-side reserve was established as permanent park land. In 1957, Churchill Park was made an 'A' Class Reserve.

The name Bell Park was chosen to honour James Bell who instigated the planting of trees in the park. The origin of the name 'Churchill Park' is in recognition of former Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Winston Churchill.

In 2019, stage one of the Rockingham Foreshore Revitalisation was completed, which included a new accessible 'lookout' and 'Beach Bowl' created by giving all visitors the chance to take advantage of the foreshores north-facing beach and expansive parklands which can be transformed into a space for concerts and events.

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Sport
Associations	James Bell
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Bell and Churchill Parks have cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

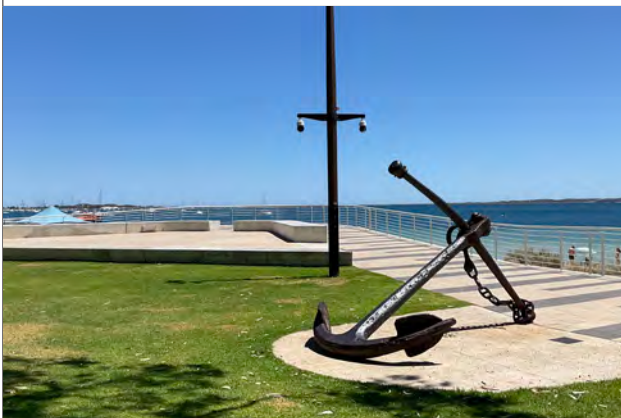
- the place has aesthetic value as an attractive urban park, in a prominent location along Rockingham Beach, and features over 100 trees planted in wide avenues.
- the place has historic value for its association with the beautification of the Rockingham Beach foreshore, begun in the 1920s.
- the place has historic value due to the historical artefacts and interpretation that is placed in the park.
- the place has social value for the community who have used the public park lining the popular beach-front for many decades.
- the place has historic significance through the association with the original townsite planning.

70. Bell and Churchill Parks

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

70. Bell and Churchill Parks

Additional Photographs



70. Bell and Churchill Parks

Additional Photographs



Source: SCA, 2024

Source: 'early memorial at Churchill Park', Rockingham Museum, 1940.

71. Trocadero Dance Hall - Site



Site Information				
Other Names	The Hostel			
Street Address	21 Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	11309964			
Land Information	Lot	99	Vol/Folio	C/T: 209/634
	Diagram	088032	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'28.62"S, 115°43'53.88"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3258
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

71. Trocadero Dance Hall - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Commercial: Hotel
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	Car Park

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1927
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site has become part of the car park on the north side of Rockingham Hotel, and there is no evidence that the former Trocadero remains extant. The site now is restricted with hoardings awaiting the demolition of the Rockingham Hotel.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
In 1935, George E. Grigg intended to build a new hotel on Lot 15 facing what was then Marine Parade (now Rockingham Beach Road) behind the existing hotel on Kent Street. However because the site chosen was too close to the Rockingham Hotel it was ineligible for a hotel license. Consequently a license was not obtained and the ground floor was converted to shop, tearooms and a dance hall and the place operated under the name of 'The Trocadero' and was managed by prominent local citizen and tourism operator Stan Grey. The building was constructed by A Nelson and his migrant workforce 'the League of Nations' including Otto Regehr and Charlie Burton. The Hostel replaced the single storey bungalow style boarding house and tea room that had existed on the site in the 1920s. Originally of two storey construction with a third-level lookout above the Marine Parade/Flinders Lane corner overlooking the bay. The first floor contained bedrooms, several bathrooms and sitting rooms and was used as extra accommodation for hotel guests in busy summer family holiday periods. The ground floor had a lounge, dining room, kitchen and several store-rooms, however, these facilities remained unused for several years with guests dining at the Hotel. (...)

71. Trocadero Dance Hall - Site

Historical Information	
During the 1940s the Hostel was run by Mervyn Delavale, and his mother. By 1949 Jack and Kay Cosier, also lived in the building, and had an established cafe in the ground floor on the north west side. This may have also serviced social events held in the lounge during the 1940-50s. Throughout its history, the place was the venue for many events including the meetings of the Rockingham Golf Club, Swimming Club, and other sports club used the place for fund raising functions and social gatherings. In 1965, the Hostel underwent considerable alteration when architects Forbes & Fitzhardinge were engaged for major work done on both the Hotel and Hostel. The ground floor areas were converted into retail spaces, whilst the first floor into twenty motel style units with new ensuites. These upper floors were used for backpacker accommodation in the late 1980s and 1990s. The building was demolished in 2009.	

Historic Theme	Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport
Associations	Grigg family Stan Grey
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Taggart, Nora 'Rockingham Looks Back A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982', Rockingham District Historical Society, 1984, p. 191. Draper, Richard 'Rockingham - The Visions Unfold - The History of the Rockingham District to 1997', City of Rockingham, 1997, pp, 143, 155. Rockingham Hostel Archival Record, for Mirco Brothers by Hocking Planning & Architecture, 2008. Rockingham Hotel Heritage and Townscape Assessment, Hocking Planning and Architecture, 25th of January, 2007. Rockingham Hostel Site-Heritage Assessment by Ronald Bodycoat AM LFRAIA, Duncan, Stephen and Mercer Architects, October, 1993.

Statement of Significance
Trocadero Dance Hall has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the site has historic value for its association with the former Trocadero Dance Hall and Tea Rooms which were a popular venue in the Inter War and post War years and contributed to the character of Rockingham as a holiday destination.

71. Trocadero Dance Hall - Site

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

71. Trocadero Dance Hall - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Building the Trocadero, c1927' Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2018



Source: 'Trocadero, 1952, SLWA image 240601PD' Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2018



Source: 'Trocadero, 1952, SLWA ', State Library of Western Australia



Source: 'Trocadero, 1952,' State Library of Western Australia

71. Trocadero Dance Hall - Site

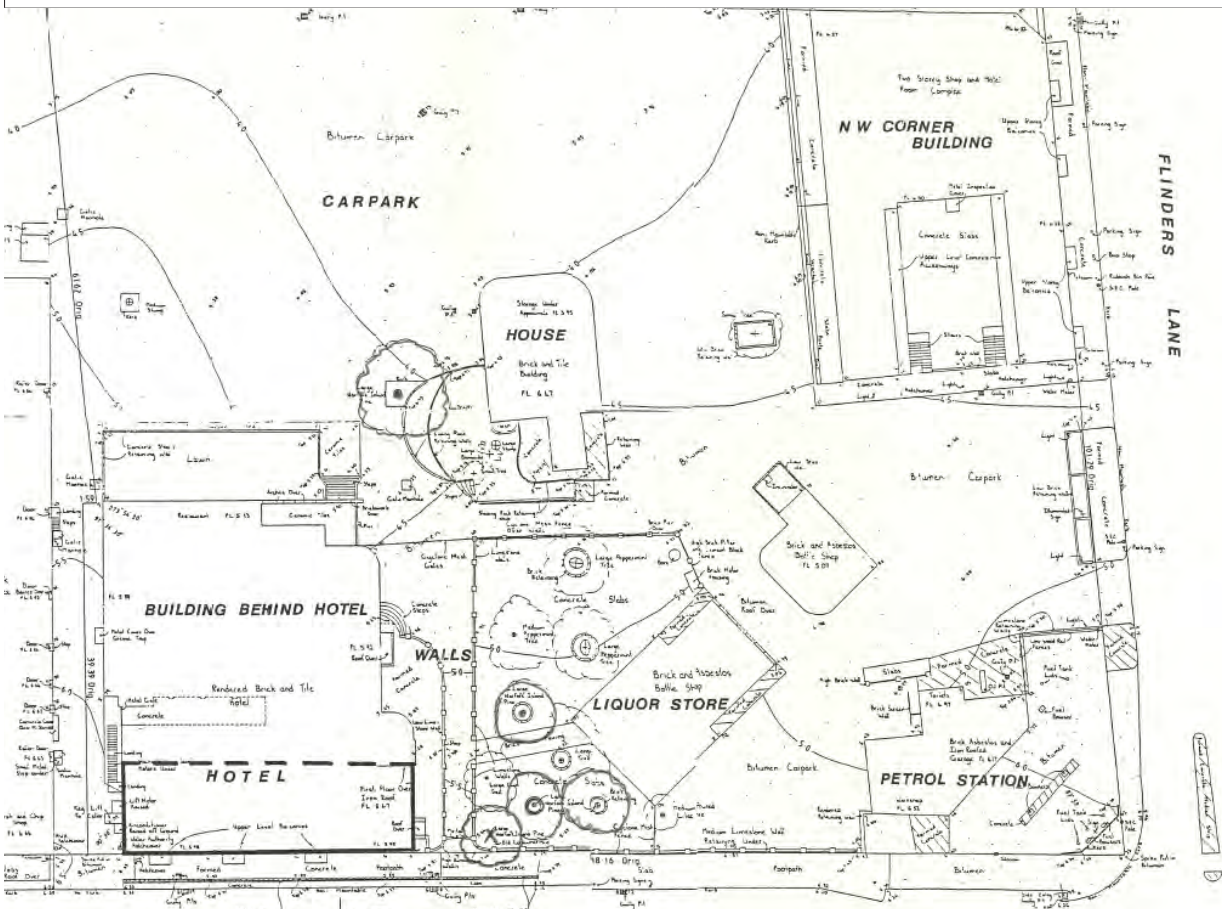
Additional Photographs



Source: 'Trocadero Dance Hall, West to Rockingham Beach Road, 1993' Rockingham Hotel Heritage Assessment, Ronald Bodycoat & Assoc Pty. Ltd., 1993.



Source: 'Trocadero Dance Hall, North Wall, 1993' Rockingham Hotel Heritage Assessment, Ronald Bodycoat & Assoc Pty. Ltd., 1993.



Source: Rockingham Hotel Heritage and Townspace Assessment, Hocking Planning and Architecture, January 2007.

72. Elanora - Site



Site Information

Other Names	Music House, Bell House			
Street Address	49 Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	370735			
Land Information	Lot	20	Vol/Folio	1002/788
	Plan	223083	Reserve	
GPS	32.273970°S, 115.733100°E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	17814
Initial MHI Listing	25/03/2008
Other Listings	

72. Elanora - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current Use	Vacant/Unused

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1927; Demolished c2007
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The current site is largely vacant with a visible indentation in the ground surface. The extant elements include a few mature trees and some building rubble, including a few courses of bricks. These elements may be associated with the former building.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information
This site was the location of the home of Edith Adelaide Bell, nee Ramsay (1876-1954), from c1928 until her death in 1954. The house was built by local contractor, William Arthur Swinbourn and his son Harry. Edith was the second wife of James Bell Jnr (1857-1927). James Bell was a successful shopkeeper and part of the extensive Bell family who were early settlers in East Rockingham. He married Margaret Lucinda Ramsay (1858-1900) in 1886 and they had four children. James Bell established the Port Hotel at about this time and pursued many business interests in Rockingham. After the death of Margaret in 1900, James went to Melbourne to visit Margaret's family and met Edith Ramsay, a niece of Margaret Bell. Edith Ramsay travelled to Rockingham from Melbourne to look after James' four children. James married Edith some 19 years his junior, in 1903 and together they had three children. They lived at 'Ocean View' a residence on Marine Terrace which had been built in 1900. In 1927, Edith and James Bell engaged local builder, William Swinbourn to build a new house at this site. Sadly before the house was completed, James Bell was killed by a motor vehicle, which was the first such accident in Rockingham. Edith Bell moved into the house in c1928. (...)

72. Elanora - Site

Historical Information (Continued)

The residence was named 'Elanora' by Edith Bell. The origin of the name has not been clearly established although one definition notes that it is a word of Aboriginal origin which has been in common usage to mean a 'home by the sea'.

In 1933, Edith Bell advertised furnished rooms in the house to rent with the offer of the 'use of kitchen'. Other family members appear to have lived at the house during her occupancy including Mena Louisa Bell, the widow of Roy Ramsay Bell (one of the children from James Bell's first marriage). After Edith's death in 1954, the property was retained by the family until 1958 when it was transferred to the Hopkins family who rented the property to tenants.

In 1989, tenants Elmo Wjesundera and Jeanette Munday established a business at the premises, providing music tuition and recording studios. The business was promoted as the 'Music House on the Beach' and the place was widely known by locals as the 'Music House'.

The place was relocated c2007 and two halves of the former building were stored at the City of Rockingham depot to be reconstructed at a later date. However these elements were damaged and have subsequently been discarded and it will no longer be possible to reconstruct the cottage. The site of the former cottage is currently vacant.

Historic Theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Domestic Life Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators
Associations	Bell Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Erickson, Rica (comp.) 'The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988. The West Australian, 10 March 1933, p. 22; 27 January 1934, p. 17. Conservation Plan for Elanora, prepared 2008 for the City of Rockingham by Alice Steedman and Helen Munt.

72. Elanora - Site

Statement of Significance	
Elanora has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:	
the site has historic value for its association with prominent local citizens the Bell Family.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: 'View of the former residence 'Elanora, c2006. Courtesy of Rockingham and Districts Historical Society	Source: 'Christmas 1938, Edith Bell outside Elanora.' Courtesy Mervyn Regehr, Elanora Conservation Plan, 2008.

72. Elanora - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate aerial, 2006.

73. Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site



Site Information

Other Names	Bell House; Lone Pine ; Malibu Diving			
Street Address	61 Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	370745			
Land Information	Lot	29	Vol/Folio	C/T: SP53824
	Plan	030194 SP53824	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'23.40"S ,115°44'3.34"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	3637
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

73. Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current Use	Residential: Multi-residential
Other Use	Commercial: boarding house

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1900; c1960 Demolished Tree removed 1997
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The new development on the historic site is a seven storey residential development with balconies. The ground and first floor contain tapas and wine bars with a large covered alfresco on the street. There are square balconies on each floor that face Bell Park. There are no extant building materials remaining.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

Historical Information
On this site at the south west corner of Wanliss Street and Rockingham Beach Road (formerly Marine Parade) a house was built in the early 20th century by Thomas Hanretty (1843-1911) and Jane Hanretty, nee Thorpe (1857-1913). Thomas Hanretty was born in France and arrived in Western Australia in 1853 with his family and married Jane Thorpe in 1879. He worked as a butcher in Fremantle and it is believed the house operated as a boarding house for timber workers and was managed by Jane Hanretty. By 1920, the house had been purchased by Roy Ramsay Bell (c1889-1945). Roy Bell married Mena Louisa Hymus (1878-1960) in 1922 and the couple and their daughter Yvonne (1923-2004) lived at the house for their married life. Roy died in 1945 and Mena stayed on in the house until her death in 1960. The house was demolished in the early 1960s and a petrol station was built on the site. (...)

73. Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site

Historical Information (continued)	
The property was well known for the large Norfolk Island Pine tree on the corner of the site close to the boundary of the lot. The tree became an attraction during the Christmas season, when it was covered in a myriad of small lights. This practice of lighting the tree began in 1961, on the urging of the Rockingham Tourist Bureau and with the sponsorship of the State Electricity Commission. It is believed that the petrol station on the site contaminated the soil and groundwater leading to the removal of the tree in 1997.	

Historic Theme	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Cultural Life: Domestic Life
Associations	Hanretty Family Bell Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Erickson, Rica (comp.) 'The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.

Statement of Significance	
73. Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the site has historic value for its association with prominent local citizens the Hanretty and Bell families. - the site has social value for the many members of the community who associate the site with the large pine tree which was a local landmark.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

73. Hanretty House and Pine Tree - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial photography, 1966.



Source: Landgate Aerial photography, 1994.

74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Residence, 67 Rockingham Beach Road			
Street Address	67 Rockingham Beach Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	370796			
Land Information	Lot	28	Vol/Folio	C/T: 1323-794
	Plan	223083	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'22.06"S, 115°44'8.45"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	26778
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single storey residence
Current Use	Residential: Single storey residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1935
Walls	Stone: local 'vuggy' lacustrine limestone Timber: weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War Bungalow

Physical Description
The house presents as a weatherboard and stone single storey residence set back behind a large open garden with a stone boundary wall. The façade of the house is orientated towards Rockingham Beach Road with informal vehicular access from the rear, along Kent Street. There is also a small service road in front of the lot and a large setback from the boundary to the dwelling. The context surrounding are single and double storey residential dwellings that are reasonably new (1990s). The street is opposite the beach/park so remains a quiet setting. The core of the original smaller house remains extant behind the current glazed frontage. The original house was a beach house and consisted of two rooms with wrap around verandah and a large limestone water tank in the rear garden. The original section of the house is of local 'vuggy' limestone construction. A series of additions (including limestone, compressed fibre cement and corrugated iron additions) have been constructed to the rear and side elevations in various phases gradually increasing the size of the property to its current configuration. The house is now of asymmetric plan form to the frontage. The section of the frontage incorporates the enclosed original verandah with limestone dado wall, infill compressed fibre cement panels and full height aluminum framed windows and doors flanked by two smaller windows. None of the windows to the Rockingham Beach Road frontage are original. The recessed section of the house to the south west is of timber framed construction with weatherboard cladding. The roof is hipped and gabled clad in corrugated iron sheets with a timbered gable over the large window to the main front section of the house. The early simple roof form has become more complex in form with each addition to the place. The chimneys remain extant. (...)

74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)

Physical Description

The original core of the house cannot be seen from the road but remains a feature of the internal planning of the house. The door/windows to the original façade have been removed with the openings remaining extant and now provide open access into the enclosed former verandah area. The plan form of the two original rooms does not appear to have been altered and still retain the back to back fireplaces.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

Historical Information

The land on which this residence is constructed was granted in 1907 to Charles Hastie. Rockingham Beach Road was formerly known as Marine Terrace. No development was undertaken on the lot and it was subsequently transferred to Reverend Thomas Henry Purdy in 1933.

Rev Purdy (1878-1963) and his wife Annie Gertrude Miriam, nee Burgoyne (1870-1952) were of English birth. They married in 1902 and moved to Australia in 1922 with their three sons. They lived in Maylands prior to settling in Rockingham in 1934. Rev Purdy had been appointed to the newly formed parish of Rockingham/Spearwood in 1927 but did not relocate immediately until accommodation could be organised. Electoral Rolls for 1936 and 1946

This residence was built in 1935 as the couple are recorded living there in 1936. The current owner has provided information that the Purdy residence was originally of a simple construction that was common for beach side homes, or 'beach shacks'.

The original residence consisted of a large central room with wide verandah on four sides. The central room and the adjoining kitchen to the south were constructed on the local 'vuggy' limestone. These two rooms remain and the fire place and chimney between these rooms are still intact. The enclosure and division of the verandah spaces may have occurred shortly after construction as evidence of balustrades are still evident. At the time of construction a high stone tank stand was built behind the residence to hold a large 2000 gallon tank. Beneath the tank was the pump, laundry, shower and WC. The details of the architect or builder of the residence have not been determined.

Rev Purdy was very active in the community, standing as a representative on the local road board. He served as a member; 1936-1939, 1942-43 and 1945-46; and Chairman in 1939. He was also a driving force in the construction of St Nicholas's Church in 1945.

(...)

74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)

Historical Information

The property was transferred to Amy Marguerita Crisp in February 1944. Amy and her husband Theodore Percy Crisp retired to the residence in the 1950s but subsequently sold the property in 1956 to the Gales, a farming family from Northam who used the place as a holiday home.

During the 12 years in which the Crisps owned the property they undertook additions to the place including; the construction of a bedroom, bathroom and lobby to the back verandah; addition of a kitchen and dining room to the southern side alongside the kitchen, and conversion of the existing kitchen to a sitting room. These additions were apparently undertaken in a crude fashion not in keeping with the original structure. An asbestos lined garage and store was built toward the rear of the lot either by the Crisps or during the Gale's ownership. No major alterations or additions were undertaken during the Gale ownership.

In 1963, the property was transferred to the current owners who undertook conversion of the property into three flats. This project involved alteration and removal of some of the original building fabric and addition of new small bathrooms and kitchens. A significant proportion of these additions were within the existing building footprint.

Since the creation of three flats there have been several programs of work including:

- 1970 Replacement of the roof cladding with white zincalume
- 1975 construction of a deck alongside the front elevation which used materials from the demolished front porch and insertion of full height aluminium framed glass panels in the central front elevation.
- 1978 Re -organisation of the internal layout to create two flats which included the construction of a new kitchen on the southern end of the front verandah.
- 1982 Demolition of the existing garage and construction of a new garage linked to the original tank stand and the residence.
- 2002 Reconstruction of one of the bathrooms which necessitated a change in the roof line.
- 2002-2005 Additions of a new porch, sun room and new roof to the tank stand.

In addition to the above works the place has been upgraded to modern standards as required, for example the addition of Aluminium sliding doors to the external openings and removal of asbestos.

The grounds have also been reconfigured since the current owners took possession of the property in 1963. The mature trees on the property have been planted by the current owners, the oldest a large Tuart planted in 1963 in front of the southern wing. The peppermint trees on the southern boundary date from the early 1990s.

Aerial photographs indicate the circular ornamental pond in the front yard to date from the period of the Crisp's ownership in the late 1940s/50s although this has not been confirmed.

74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Religion Peopling WA: Demographic Development People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators
Associations	Reverend Thomas Henry Purdy
Sources	Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1893-1980. Information from the current owner as supplied in January 2018

Statement of Significance
Reverend Purdy's House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the setting, mature planting, building form and local building materials contribute to the high aesthetic value of the place. Although the place has been altered internally and externally it still retains clear evidence of its earlier form and features the local 'vuggy' limestone in its construction. - dating from the 1930s the place has historic value as it represents an early stage of Rockingham's development. - the place has historic value for its strong associations with Reverend Thomas Purdy, Rector of the Parish of Rockingham/Spearwood in 1927 and member of the Rockingham Road Board. - the place has social value as the house and grounds contributes to the community's sense of place. The additions are of little significance.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)

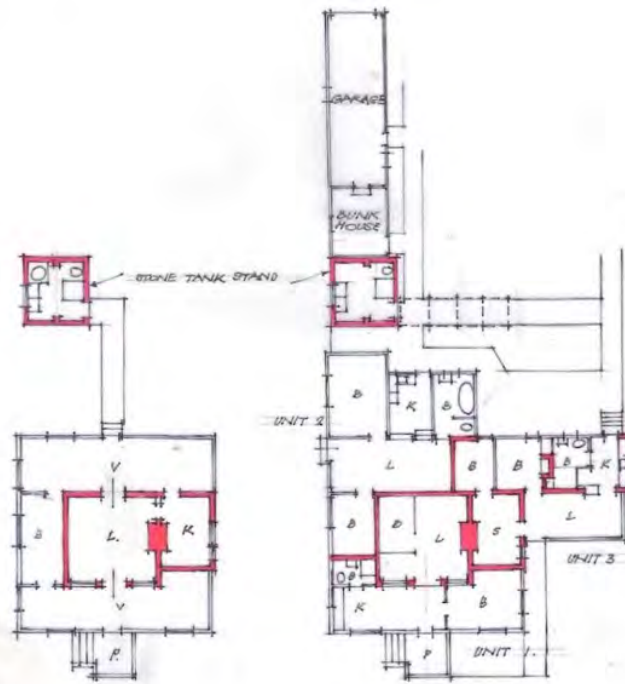
Additional Photographs



Source: 'Front elevation c. 1963', Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2018

74. Reverend Purdy's House (fmr)

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Sequence of development prepared by owner following the conversion into two flats' 1978, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2018.

75. Cruising Yacht Club - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	2 Val Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	369049			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	C/T: 1246/830
	Diagram	023153	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'33.77"S, 115°43'39.05"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3146
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018

75. Cruising Yacht Club - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building
Current Use	Social/Recreational: Other Sports Building

Construction Details	
Construction Date	Original yacht club demolished 1991 Current yacht club constructed 1991/1992
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
The site is currently occupied by a two storey rendered brick building. The predominately glazed northwest façade has a large steel verandah and balcony running the full width of the building. The verandah area extends towards the foreshore with an alfresco area, covered by shade sails and enclosed by a low rendered brick wall. Centrally located above the balcony sits a distinctive steel clad lookout tower, resembling the control bridge of a ship, looking out towards Cockburn Sound and Garden Island. The site is opposite place number 40, Carinya Court, on a corner. The area forms a restaurant/cafe strip that faces a timber boardwalk. There is a monument of a ship's mast in a grassed area across from the boardwalk with a timber jetty.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	12/02/2024

Historical Information
During the 1955/56 sailing season it was the Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club's turn to host the Prince Phillip Cup for the Dragon class yachts that were just becoming established in WA. A distinguished member of Royal Freshwater, then Governor of Western Australia, Sir Charles Gairdner, suggested that Cockburn Sound could be a venue for a 'Cowes' type regatta. On 2nd May 1956 Royal Freshwater Club officials held a special meeting to consider the formation of an 'ocean racing annexe' or perhaps another yacht club in the vicinity of Rockingham. Discussions were held between the Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club and the 'Friday Club', a local club of gentlemen who were also interested in forming a yacht club in Rockingham. (...)

75. Cruising Yacht Club - Site

Historical Information (continued)

The Cruising Yacht Club was eventually formed with the support of the Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club in November 1956 and their club house was built in 1958.

By 1965, the Cruising Yacht Club had become firmly established and over a five year period, Royal Freshwater handed the responsibility of the Cockburn Sound Regatta to the Cruising Yacht Club who assumed full responsibility in 1970.

The original yacht club building was demolished in 1991 to make way for a new two-storey building, opened in 1992.

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport
Associations	Friday Club Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Cruising Yacht Club has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Cockburn Sound Regatta in Rockingham by the Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club in 1956.
- the place has social value as a meeting space for the community.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

75. Cruising Yacht Club - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: 'Cruising Yacht Club prior to demolition, 1991,'
Rockingham Museum



76. Masonic Hall



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	13 Wanliss Street			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	370770			
Land Information	Lot	643	Vol/Folio	C/T: 1198/164
	Plan	163395	Reserve	
GPS	32°16'33.20"S, 115°44'12.21"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	18491
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

76. Masonic Hall

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Masonic Hall
Current Use	Social/Recreational
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1956
Walls	Brick: painted
Roof	Metal: corrugated zincalume
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
Large single storey brick building with shallow pitched gable roof and asymmetric plan form. The entrance is within a blank façade overlooking Wanliss Street. The entrance itself is recessed from the main elevation with chamfered edges and brick overhangs supported on masonry columns. A glazed canopy projects over the doorway. The parapet wall shields the hipped roof behind. The main section of the building comprises a rectangular form constructed from brick with high level square windows providing relief. The gable wall to the north west incorporates the masonic emblem. The rear elevation presents in the same form as the façade with high level square windows and no other decorative features. A single storey wing extends from the main building in a south westerly direction with a blank elevation adjacent to the car park. The building is located in a large open lot on the corner of Wanliss and Smythe Streets with a grassed area, some plantings and a bitumen car park. There has been some recent alterations to the front entry roof, being simplified to a gable. Additional plantings have been provided, with some trees reaching maturity.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	13/02/2024

76. Masonic Hall

Historical Information

The first Masonic Lodge was established in Western Australia in 1843. Since that time many Lodges were established throughout the state. In 1900, 37 Constituent lodges formed the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

It is probable that a Rockingham Lodge had been operating for some years before the construction of this new hall in 1956. The architect and builder of the hall have not been determined in this research.

It appears that the hall was only used for a number of years solely for the Masonic Lodge. Between 1958 and 1964, the hall was used as a kindergarten before the kindergarten found new premises nearby.

The hall has undergone alterations and additions in order to accommodate new uses and different standards. The most significant changes occurred c1990 when a large extension was added to the western elevation. Since that time the hall continues to be used for a variety of functions.

In 2018, Stephen Carrick Architects completed heritage advice for a potential pergola addition to the rear of the building. In the later half of 2021, the front elevation was altered.

Historic Theme	Cultural Life: Recreation - Art and Cultural Activities Social Services: General Social Services and Health
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Masonic Hall has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the development of the community in the period following World War Two.
- the place has historic value for its association with the masons, a network of individuals and groups that have played a significant role in the development of communities.
- the place has social value as a place visited by many members of the Rockingham community since 1956 for a variety of largely group activities.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

76. Masonic Hall

Additional Photographs



Source: Previous front Elevation, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2018

77. Sutton Residence (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Residence, 30 Rae Road			
Street Address	30 Rae Road			
Locality	Rockingham			
Landgate PIN	356569			
Land Information	Lot	183	Vol/Folio	1955/593
	Diagram	035403	Reserve	
GPS	32°17'59.60"S, 115°42'49.77"E			

Heritage Listings and Other Listings	
DPLH inHerit Database	26779
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

77. Sutton Residence (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1949-1951
Walls	Brick: Common Stone: Limestone
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Architectural Style	Post War

Physical Description
The residence is a single- storey limestone, fibre cement sheet clad and a terracotta tile house of traditional asymmetric plan form. Limestone cladding is likely to be a later addition. The main entrance to the property is of traditional form, with side lights and fanlight positioned in the corner adjacent to the projecting wing. A short verandah extends across the recessed section of the façade supported on turned timber posts. The canopy to the verandah forms part of the main roof with a break of pitch over the verandah. The projecting section of the façade incorporates a three-section window with painted sills and a lintel. The roof is hipped, with a separate hip above the projecting wing. A steep-pitched vented gablet is positioned in the center of the street-facing roof plane. The front garden is enclosed by a vuggy limestone wall (approximately 600mm) with palisade fencing above and dense planting along the street boundary. Some trees have been removed since 2018, improving the visibility of the south elevation of the street. This alteration has revealed a concrete verandah to the main entry. There are also attic windows to the south and west sides of the roof. The driveway extends along the western boundary of the property, leading to a detached later-period garage. It is brick-paved in a geometric pattern of alternating red and dark bricks.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	17/04/2024

77. Sutton Residence (fmr)

Historical Information

This residence was built for the Sutton family consisting of Philip and Evelyn Sutton and their four daughters. The Sutton family had moved to this location in January 1949 to join the Bassula family to farm sheep on the large property of 530 acres from Rae Road to Lake Richmond and west to the Rockingham townsite. When the family moved there was a dairy and a shearing shed on the site. The Sutton's lived in the dairy and the Bassula family lived in the shearing shed.

Philip Sutton secured ownership of a large parcel of land designated as Lot 35 from N. Bassula in September 1949. His application to the Rockingham Road Board to build a residence had been approved in July 1949.

Due to the shortage of building materials in the period following World War Two, Philip Sutton carved by hand blocks of the distinctive local vuggy limestone, or capstone from a site approximately half a kilometre from the house. Local builder Charlie Clarke oversaw the construction of the house which took nearly two years to build. Because of the porous nature of the stone the external surfaces on the weather side were cement rendered.

Philip Sutton found work at the local Ice Works as farming in the district was not viable given the poor quality of the soil. In the early 1950s, Philip Sutton subdivided the lot and sold portions to local businessman Reg Grigg.

When the Sutton family lived at the place a large vegetable garden was established on the eastern side of the house as was a limestone garage.

The property was subdivided c1990. Additions and alterations have been undertaken on the residence since a change of ownership in c2003. The original form and extent of the residence can still be determined. It is noted that the front verandah roof was originally clad in corrugated iron and a second storey addition has been added.

Historic Theme	Peopling WA; Demographic Development
Associations	Sutton family Charlie Clarke – builder
Sources	Notes from Ann Graham, nee Sutton, supplied by the Rockingham District Historical Society. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1893-1980. The South Western Advertiser, 25 May 1950, p. 10. City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018.

77. Sutton Residence (fmr)

Statement of Significance

Sutton Residence has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the restrained post war style of architecture executed in brick and tile which can still be determined.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the post war period.
- the place has aesthetic value due to the composition of vuggy limestone used to construct the dwelling.
- the place has aesthetic value making a positive contribution to the streetscape with its landscape, plantings and low stone wall.

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
----------------------------	--

Level of Significance	Considerable significance
------------------------------	---------------------------

Additional Photographs



78. Safety Bay Butcher's Shop (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	44 Penguin Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357571			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	1490/895
	Diagram	011530	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'12.95"S, 115°42'29.38"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3250
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

78. Safety Bay Butcher's Shop (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1940
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
Single- storey timber framed, compressed fibre cement sheets, weatherboard and corrugated metal former shop converted to a residence. The building has an asymmetric plan form with a projecting gable section fronting directly onto the pavement and still presents with the weatherboard and fibre cement cladding. The projected gable end has half timbering. The window is a large timber framed single pane opening with a single solid timber door adjacent. The façade of the recessed section of the house is not visible due to the enclosed verandah. This verandah is now enclosed with corrugated metal balustrade and louvered openings with two timber plank doors. The windows all appear to have single-pane timber-framed openings. The main roof is hipped and gabled with a skillion verandah canopy to the front and a further skillion roof over the rear addition and verandah. There is a driveway that extends to the rear of the property. The frontage is painted.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

Historical Information
From the late 1920s, land developer and real estate agent, A.J.H. Watts, offered building lots for sale at Safety Bay in the Safety Bay Townsite Estate and the Penguin Estate immediately to the northwest. The area was promoted as 'resembling the famous Waikiki Beach of Honolulu', with the beach 'free from sharks and undertow, with unlimited space of safe water for speedboats and surfboards in addition to good fishing'. (...)

78. Safety Bay Butcher's Shop (fmr)

Historical Information (Continued)

The land on which this property is located was approved for subdivision in 1929 and by the late 1930s, a number of residences and commercial premises had been built in Safety Bay. In 1940, Oliver (Crom) William Wilson (1906-1995) purchases a shop in Penguin Road, Safety Bay, a site previously owned by Alice Huggett. Alice Huggett's son, Sidney Norman Huggett ran the butcher shop until Wilson's ownership. Wilson was also a partner in a small abattoir at the corner of Day Road and Dixon Road and operated another butchers shop in Marine Terrace Rockingham. Oliver Wilson was a prominent community member and member of the Road Board from 1955 to 1961. The motto of his shops was 'Good Service, Good Meat and Good Humour'. He lived at the Penguin Road premises with his wife Kathleen, nee Howell in the 1940s. In the early 1950s Wilson sold the shop to R. H. Williams of Wellard.

Later uses of the shop included a Shell Museum and also a Green Grocers.

Since its original construction, the building has undergone alterations and additions although the original form can still be determined and its position close to the footpath designates its origin as a retail premises.

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Workers and Working People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators
Associations	Oliver Wilson
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980. Draper, Richard 'Rockingham - The Visions Unfold - The History of the Rockingham District to 1997', City of Rockingham, 1997, p 231-232.

Statement of Significance

Safety Bay Butcher's Shop has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value for the remaining elements of the Inter War style of architecture combining a residence and retail premises.
- the place has historic value for its association with local businessman and prominent citizen, Oliver Wilson.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1940s as a place for permanent settlement not just for holiday homes.
- the place has social value as a former butcher shop and place of gathering in Rockingham.

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

78. Safety Bay Butcher's Shop (fmr)

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

79. Residence, 72A Penguin Road



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	72A Penguin Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357870			
Land Information	Lot	1	Vol/Folio	
	Strata Plan	27653	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'11.23"S, 115°42'43.05"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	19944
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

79. Residence, 72A Penguin Road

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1930s
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
Single storey timber framed, corrugated iron roofed dwelling set behind a planted garden containing a mature tree. The main elevation of the house is obscured due to the enclosure of the front verandah with weatherboard cladding and aluminium framed windows. Glimpses of the main façade are possible through the verandah with extant timber framed sash windows visible. The roof is hipped and gabled with compressed fibre cement sheeting to gables to the east and west elevations and a shallower pitched hipped form extending around the periphery of the property. The side driveway is paved with brick.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	27/04/2024

Historical Information
In the 1920s, Rockingham became a popular holiday destination due to the rapid increase in the use of motor transport that made the place more accessible from the Perth metropolitan area for day-trippers and holidaymakers. There were new shops, tearooms, and recreational facilities were developed to accommodate the needs of the tourists. Small holiday cottages were built along and close to the seafront. The cottages were small with one or two bedrooms and a kitchen with a verandah. Despite being uncomfortable and not well furnished, the cottages were cooler than tents and were the preferred choice of accommodation for tourists at that time. (...)

79. Residence, 72A Penguin Road

Historical Information

In the 1930s, as access to Safety Bay was improved, the population grew and houses were built on Safety Bay Road and both sides of Penguin Road. There were also houses built facing Shoalwater Bay. The houses are generally larger than the earlier cottages and were timber-framed with galvanised iron or tiled roofs. Internally, they had two to four rooms and were surrounded by enclosed verandahs, which accommodated extra sleeping and living space, and protection from the prevailing winds.

The lack of a good road to Safety Bay was an impediment to development and it was not until 1939 that a new road was cleared and laid to Safety Bay. Much of the land in the Safety Bay area was owned by Alfred John Henry Watts who was a resident and land agent in the area from c1933.

A subdivision plan for this portion of Safety was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1937. The style of this residence is consistent with the development in the late 1930s. The original owner or occupier of this property has not been determined.

The lot on which this cottage is located was subdivided in 1996 and the residence to the rear of the lot was constructed shortly after. Aerial photographs indicate the original residence has not changed significantly in form or extent since the mid-20th century. The mature planting surrounding the cottage dates from the 1950s.

From 2018-2024, a large pine tree has been removed from the site additional restoration works, including re-roofing appear to have been undertaken and frontage repainted.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. South Western Advertiser, 10 November 1939, p. 7.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 72A Penguin Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the Inter war style expressed in timber.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1930s as a holiday destination.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

79. Residence, 72A Penguin Road

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

80. Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	188 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357763			
Land Information	Lot	10	Vol/Folio	1560/424
	Plan	5948	Reserve	
GPS	32°17'59.46"S, 115°42'38.18"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19945
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

80. Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1940s
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
Single storey timber framed residence set back from the street amongst a garden of lawn, mature trees and low planted garden beds, behind a boundary masonry wall of brick and limestone. The house is clad in a combination of timber weatherboard and compressed fibre cement cladding, also used on the southern wall. The northern elevation features an external rendered brick chimney. Terracotta tiles clad the gabled roof to the main central portion of the house which extends further on the southern side and wraps around the east and west facades to create a hipped roof and front verandah. The verandah is supported on simple square timber posts and is raised a single step from ground level. The front entrance with its profiled metal grille is located under the verandah just off centre of the gable, with two sets of three windows either side. This includes a larger fixed pane in the centre with a smaller casement window either side. The gable roof has a set of three centrally located windows that are a later alteration. The southern end of the verandah has been enclosed and appears to be a set of two casement windows to its western elevation and a series of fixed windows along the southern wall. Window frames are timber painted green. A red oxide concrete driveway extends along the north boundary of the property leading to a detached brick garage. A second driveway along the south boundary of the property leads to additional parking behind a gate alongside the house.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

80. Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road

Historical Information

In the 1920s, Rockingham became a popular holiday destination due to the rapid increase in the use of motor transport that made the place more accessible from the Perth metropolitan area for day-trippers and holidaymakers. There were new shops, tearooms, and recreational facilities were developed to accommodate the needs of the tourists. Small holiday cottages were built along and close to the seafront. The cottages were small with one or two bedrooms and a kitchen with a verandah. Despite being uncomfortable and not well furnished, the cottages were cooler than tents and were the preferred choice of accommodation for tourists at that time.

In the 1930s, as access to Safety Bay was improved, the population grew and houses were built on Safety Bay Road and both sides of Penguin Road. There were also houses built facing Shoalwater Bay. The houses are generally larger than the earlier cottages and were timber-framed with galvanised iron or tiled roofs. Internally, they had two to four rooms and were surrounded by enclosed verandah, which accommodated extra sleeping and living space, and protection from the prevailing winds.

The lack of a good road to Safety Bay was an impediment to development and it was not until 1939 that a new road was cleared and laid to Safety Bay. Much of the land in the Safety Bay area was owned by Alfred John Henry Watts who was a resident and land agent in the area from c1933.

A subdivision plan for this portion of Safety Bay was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1940. The style of this residence is consistent with a construction date in the early 1940s. The original owner or occupiers of this property have not been determined.

Aerial photographs indicate the form and extent of the original residence can still be readily determined with the only apparent addition across the rear of the building in the early 2000s. Other structures have been built in the rear of the lot since the mid 20th century.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. South Western Advertiser, 10 November 1939, p. 7.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the Inter war style of architecture expressed in timber.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1940s as a holiday destination.

80. Residence, 188 Safety Bay Road

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

81. Sorrento Guest House (fmr)



Site Information				
Other Names	Koolama Flats, Residence, 211 Safety Bay Road			
Street Address	211 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357603			
Land Information	Lot	157	Vol/Folio	1685-873
	Plan	5737	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'7.92"S, 115°42'38.18"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	16810
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

81. Sorrento Guest House (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1949
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
A single storey residence with additional accommodation within the roof space, presenting to the exterior with dormers and windows in the gables. The original façade of the residence has been obscured due to the enclosure of the verandah with fibre cement sheet and louvered windows. Doors and windows are a mix of styles and scale indicating many programs of work during the life of the building. The place is a timber framed construction with fibre cement sheet cladding. Information from the owner in 2018 indicates that the interior of the place has been extensively remodeled since the 1950s and aluminium framed windows have been installed on one elevation and the roof cladding has been replaced in recent years with corrugated steel sheet. The windows which are visible are predominantly timber framed casements. The building is enclosed by an approximately 1800mm high picket fence with a number of mature trees to the boundary. The site neighbours a Child Health Centre and open parkland to the north.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

81. Sorrento Guest House (fmr)

Historical Information

In the 1920s, Rockingham became a popular holiday destination due to the rapid increase in the use of motor transport that made the place more accessible from the Perth metropolitan area for day-trippers and holidaymakers.

In the 1930s, as access to Safety Bay was improved, the population grew and houses were built on Safety Bay Road. Much of the land in the Safety Bay area was owned by Alfred John Henry Watts who was a resident and land agent in the area from c1933. The subdivision on which this property is located was approved in 1935. The lack of a good road to Safety Bay was an impediment to development and it was not until 1939 that a new road was cleared and laid to Safety Bay.

From the available information it is apparent that this site was not developed until c1949 when a building permit was issued for the construction of a residence on this site. Information from the current [2017] owner states that this place was built in 1949 and is likely to have been a building relocated from the Goldfields. This was not an uncommon practice at this time as building materials were scarce in the post war period.

During the late 1940s, the guest house advertised under the name of 'Sorrento' was managed, and possibly owned, by Joan Russell Hankins and her husband Ernest William Hankins (1907-1979). Ernest Hankins was an airman during World War Two serving in Geraldton for some of that period. The couple had married in 1933 and lived in various regions in Western Australia. Joan Hankins had formerly operated a tea rooms in Mosman Park and later the couple managed a guest house in the Porongorups.

It is known that this place was used as a guest house in 1949 as it was used as a venue for a card night organised by the tennis club and the hostess (Mrs Hankins) and her helpers ' had spared no effort to make the evening a success and provide amusement for the guests'. In the same year, the Sorrento advertised the premises; 'Sorrento Guest House, Safety Bay. Tariff £3/10/. Children according to age. Country families welcomed. Good fishing, bus service, & hour to Fremantle. Write J. R. Hankins

It was noted in the local press that the Sorrento closed as a guest house in 1951 and in the same year the 'Kings View Guest House' (Arcadia House) also closed. This may indicate a change in the type of holiday accommodation desired by visitors from the 1950s.

During the 1950s, the place was converted to five flats, each with their own services, and renamed 'Koolama Flats'. The name was probably in recognition of the MV Koolama, an Australian merchant vessel which sunk off the Western Australian coast after attacks by Japanese aircraft in February–March 1942.

(...)

81. Sorrento Guest House (fmr)

Historical Information	
In the 1970s, the place was converted to a single residence and has remained as that function with many internal changes of fittings and finishes. With a change of ownership in 1986, the front fence was built and bricks were built around the base of the building to obscure the timber stumps. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building has not been significantly changed since the mid-20th century.	

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality) Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Associations	Ernest Williams and Joan Russell Hankins
Sources	Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1893-1980. The South West Advertiser, 28 April 1949, p. 15; 11 August 1949, p. 13; 25 January 1951, p. 4. Information from current [2017] owner in correspondence to the City of Rockingham, Nov 2017. City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018.

Statement of Significance	
Sorrento Guest House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the place has aesthetic value for its simple vernacular style as shown by its simple massing and homely character, enclosed verandah and large simple roof profile containing rooms. The place is an adaption of the Inter War Californian bungalow style that was typically composed of and brick for suburban blocks. - the place relates to the greater community aesthetic of Safety Bay and Rockingham in the 1940s holiday home period. - the place has historic value as it exemplifies the development of a holiday destination in Western Australia's south-west, especially within Safety Bay and Rockingham. - the place has social value as its construction as a guest house, is important in contributing to the communities' sense of place and is reminiscent of the holiday culture of the Safety Bay area during the mid to late 20th Century. - the place is rare as an example of a former guest house as it demonstrates a former way of life in Rockingham.	

Management Category	2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

81. Sorrento Guest House (fmr)

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

82. Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	218 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	12040286			
Land Information	Lot	3	Vol/Folio	2815/903
	Plan	60196	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'9.43"S, 115°42'40.90"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19946
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

82. Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1930
Walls	Timber: Weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
Single storey house set back from the street with a bitumen car park to front setback. The southern portion of the house is weatherboard, whilst the northern portion has been replaced with limestone brickwork. The clad roof is hipped with gablet ends to the north and south, with a single brick chimney near the northern gablet. The roof line extends over the front verandah which is supported on circular timber posts. The main entrance sits under the southern weatherboard end of the verandah with the northern brick end incorporating three full height single paned aluminium framed windows. The west elevation has four small aluminium framed windows at irregular intervals, heights and dimensions into the rendered brickwork. Alfresco areas have been added to the west and rear of the house with timber posts and hipped roofs. A colorbond fence has been added to the perimeter.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

Historical Information
In the 1920s, Rockingham became a popular holiday destination due to the rapid increase in the use of motor transport that made the place more accessible from the Perth metropolitan area for day-trippers and holidaymakers. (...)

82. Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road

Historical Information (Continued)

In the 1930s, as access to Safety Bay was improved, the population grew and houses were built on Safety Bay Road and both sides of Penguin Road. There were also houses built facing Shoalwater Bay. The lack of a good road to Safety Bay was an impediment to development and it was not until 1939 that a new road was cleared and laid to Safety Bay.

A subdivision plan for this portion of Safety was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1937. The style of this residence is consistent with the development in the late 1930s. The original owner or occupiers of this property have not been determined.

Aerial photographs indicate that the property has previously had a red corrugated iron roof and the building had a small addition in the south east corner which was extended in 2014 when the rear half of the lot was removed for another development. The roof was reclad in zincalume in 2015.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. South Western Advertiser, 10 November 1939, p. 7.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1930s as a holiday destination.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

82. Residence, 218 Safety Bay Road

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024

83. A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)



Site Information

Other Names	Glenway Realty			
Street Address	229 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357666			
Land Information	Lot	123	Vol/Folio	1211/105
	Diagram	12026	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'13.35"S, 115°42'40.33"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	18493
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

83. A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Current Use	Commercial: Shop/Retail Store
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1940
Walls	Masonry: Brick (painted)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Inter War

Physical Description
Single storey corner office with angled frontage facing the intersection of Safety Bay Road and Penguin Road with secondary frontages to both roads. The angled shop frontage is the main aspect of the building with a centrally placed entrance flanked by traditional shop windows, angled to create a recessed entrance. The Penguin Road elevation contains a further shop frontage with recessed entrance and single window. Both these elevations present with high parapet walls with most of the former advertising removed and some reinstated. The building is of timber frame and compressed fibre cement construction with weatherboards to the lower section of the main elevation. The roofs are corrugated steel. Corrugated steel awnings project over the main shop windows. The former residential premises are of the steel construction. A car park is located to the rear of the building with a skillion roof to the rear. The Safety Bay Road entrance is a Real Estate and Penguin Road Entrance contains a beauty salon. There is an awning attached to the corner entrance with the entrance now not accessible.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

83. A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)

Historical Information

From the late 1920s, A.J.H. Watts offered building lots for sale at Safety Bay in the Safety Bay Townsite Estate and the Penguin Estate immediately to the northwest. The area was promoted as 'resembling the famous Waikiki Beach of Honolulu', with the beach 'free from sharks and undertow, with unlimited space of safe water for speedboats and surfboards in addition to good fishing'.

During the late 1930s, the population of Safety Bay grew, with the construction of a number of residences and commercial premises.

Alfred John Henry Watts (1873-1954) was born in Victoria and travelled to Western Australia in the 1890s. He worked as a farmer in Northam, Southern Brook, Narrogin and Cunderdin whilst also pursuing a career as a land agent. In 1904, he was elected as the MLA for Northam and held the seat until 1905. He also served as a member of the Northam Municipal Council. After his parliamentary term he worked as a land agent, lecturer for the WA Lands Department, fruit grower and farmer.

From 1917, Watts and his family, of nine children, had camped on Penguin Island for their holidays. In 1933, Watts decided to base his family permanently at Safety Bay, where he would promote and sell building blocks from a parcel of land that he had purchased in the 1920s. He built a weatherboard house at the Junction of Penguin and (what was then) Rockingham Roads. It was from this house that he initially conducted his business as a Land and Estate Agent. In the early 1940s, Watts built this building at the corner of Penguin and Safety Bay Roads to where he relocated his land agent business. The family home was located behind the shop premises. Later Alfred Watts relocated to 13 Penguin Road where he lived until his death in 1954.

The building was operated as a Real Estate Agency from the early 1940s to 1951 by Mrs Rosalie Godfrey.

The building continues to be used for the sale of real estate in the district. Aerial photographs of the place indicate its form and extent have changed little since the mid-20th century.

The Safety Bay section of the building to the south of the main façade was constructed originally as a residential premise with hipped roof and has gradually been converted to additional commercial premises.

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Manufacturing, Secondary Industry and Commerce People and Integrated Stories: Local heroes and Innovators
Associations	Alfred John Henry Watts
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Biographical Register of Members of the Parliament of Western Australia http://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/

83. A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office (fmr)

Statement of Significance

A.J.H. Watts Land Sales Office has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a commercial and residential premises built in the Inter War period.
- the place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the district since the 1940s for its location on a prominent street-scape.
- the place has historic value for its association with the settlement of Safety Bay from the 1940s and the role of local land agent Alfred Watts in subdividing the land for residential development.
- the place has association with Alfred John Henry Watts.

Management Category

2 - Very important to the heritage of the locality

Level of Significance

Considerable significance

Additional Photographs



Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024



Source: MHI, 2018

84. Safety Bay Yacht Club- Site



Site Information				
Other Names	WA Surf			
Street Address	243 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357288			
Land Information	Lot	24	Vol/Folio	LR3109/998
	Diagram	243261	Reserve	22948
GPS	32°18'16.64"S, 115°42'42.17"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3252
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

84. Safety Bay Yacht Club- Site

Place Type	Historic site
Original Use	Social Recreational: Other Sports Building
Current Use	Social Recreational: Other Sports Building
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1949 built: c1960 demolished and new building erected
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Single storey to Safety Bay Road and double storey to the beach to provide for boat access. The Yacht Club is of light-coloured brick construction with shallow pitched gable roof clad in colorbond to Safety Bay Road . A steel frame and colorbond observation tower is located at the south west corner of the roof to lookout over the water elevation. Whilst the street facing façade is quite blank in its presentation incorporating timber and glazed doors and a number of high level windows, the southern ocean facing elevation is activated demonstrating the use of the building with roller shutter doors along the ground level and expansive windows across the upper level. The current Yacht Club is not the original building but continues the use of the site. There is storage on the lower ground with windows and balcony on ground level. the upper level lookout is clad in corrugated steel. The context is an open parkland with a parking lot to the west.

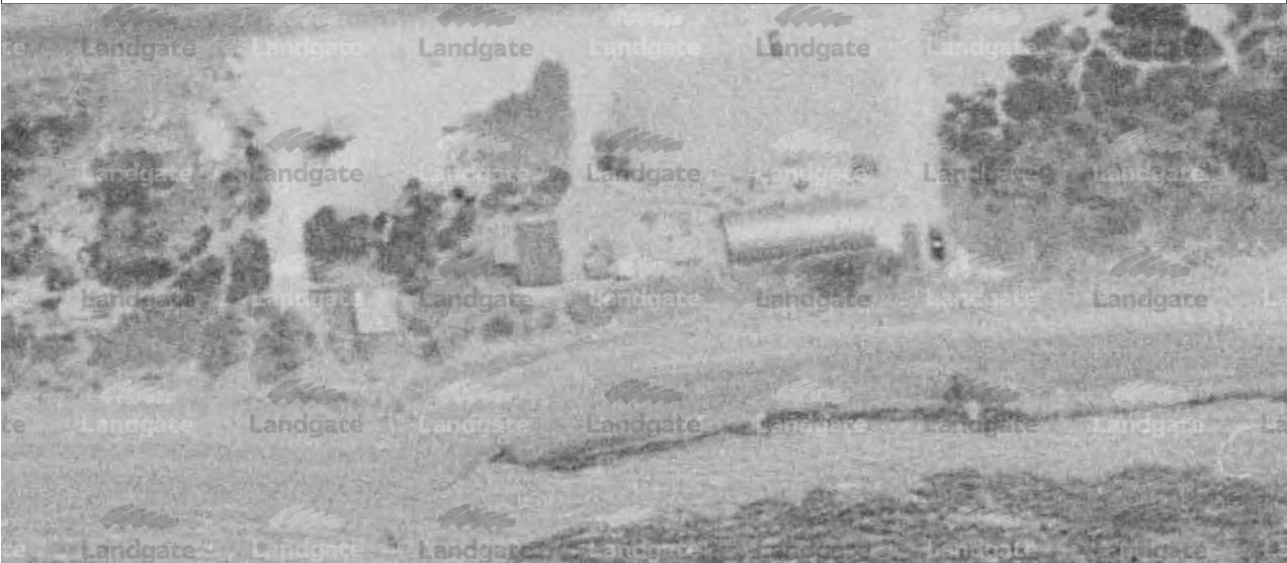
Condition	Poor
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

Historical Information
The Safety Bay Yacht Club has been operating from this site since 1947. The club rooms were originally with a Nissan Hut built closer to the water's edge which regularly flooded. The Safety Bay School used these premises as a class room when the numbers of students increased in the post war period. The Safety Bay School was completed in 1954 and students no longer needed to use the Safety Bay Yacht Club rooms. (...)

84. Safety Bay Yacht Club- Site

Historical Information (Continued)	
Fundraising from the community led to the construction of the current clubrooms in the early 1960s on a peppercorn agreement with the former Shire of Rockingham. Since that time the building has been used for the Yacht Club functions and a variety of community events and regular activities. The Safety Bay Yacht Club has hosted Regattas and State Titles with in excess of 120 boats on the water at any given time. Since establishment of the club water levels have shifted dramatically. From a deep channel between the mainland and a manufactured island (now known as Tern Island), the land has now merged and an inlet formed on the southern side which is now used for kite and wind surfing beginners. In the 1970s the waterline was within metres of the club but has now receded some 100m offshore. The beach-line continues to be a challenge getting boats in and out of the water and the club now uses a vintage Ferguson tractor for this purpose.	
Historic Theme(s)	Cultural Life: Recreation-Sport
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Safety Bay Yacht Club web site http://sbyc.com.au/about-sbyc/ Safety Bay / Shoalwater Foreshore Master Plan by GHD Woodhead (OCM 25/2/2020)
Statement of Significance	
Safety Bay Yacht Club- Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the site has social value for the members of the community who have attended functions and activities at the club since 1947.	
Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

84. Safety Bay Yacht Club- Site

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Images of the Club Rooms in the 1950s. Rockingham Museum	Source: Images of the Club Rooms in the 1950s. Rockingham Museum
	
Source: Landgate aerials of the original yacht club and ancillary buildings, 1950.	

85. Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	250 Safety Bay Road cnr Waimea Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357995			
Land Information	Lot	10	Vol/Folio	1310-197
	Plan	5747	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'14.50"S, 115°42'49.54"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19941
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

85. Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1960
Walls	Brick: Painted Brick
Roof	Asbestos
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
Traditional holiday home of brick and fibre cement construction with shallow pitched roof. The façade is an asymmetric plan form with three large picture windows dominating the elevation. All windows to the front of the building are timber framed with a mixture of fixed and hinged panes. The main entrance to the property is via a flight of steps to the front door which faces the side road. Wide eaves overhang the front elevation. A roof is a low pitch with gutters within the fascia. The house is predominantly of brick construction to the top of the windows with the fibre cement cladding above the windows with vertical impressions. The window sills are canted brick, rendered and painted. The brick walls show some signs of age with minor cracking in the brickwork. The garden is enclosed by a low masonry wall to the main Safety Bay Road frontage and high rendered masonry wall along the Waimea Road boundary. The house is on a corner of Safety Bay Road and Waimea Road. Numbers '250' are placed diagonally on the front (south) facade.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

85. Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road

Historical Information

Following World War Two Rockingham continued to develop as a popular tourist destination with the suburbs of Rockingham, Palm Beach and Safety Bay being well patronized by holidaymakers. The popular beaches not only attracted more visitors but workers, settled in the area with their families as industrial sites began to be established in the region.

This portion of Safety Bay was subdivided for residential settlement in 1935 but development was slow and many of the buildings constructed were simple shacks for holiday homes.

This residence was built c1960 as it was not evident in the 1953 aerial photograph of the site, but has been built by 1965. It has not been established who was the original owner or occupant of this residence.

Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has not been significantly altered since the mid-20th century although other structures have been built at the rear of the lot facing Waimea Road.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Safety Bay Yacht Club web site http://sbyc.com.au/about-sbyc/

Statement of Significance

Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the post war style of architecture expressed in brick and asbestos sheeting.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1960s as a holiday destination.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

85. Residence, 250 Safety Bay Road

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

86. Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	274 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	358024			
Land Information	Lot	22	Vol/Folio	1260/125
	Plan	5747	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'16.74"S, 115°42'59.18"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19950
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

86. Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1950
Walls	Timber: weatherboard and Compressed fibre cement sheet
Roof	Metal
Architectural Style	Post War

Physical Description
Single storey timber framed and metal clad roof dwelling, set in an open garden comprising lawn, mature trees and low brick edged garden beds. The main southern elevation of the house has a centrally located projecting bay with the timber entrance door located on its east wall. The projecting bay has a flat roof whilst the main portion of the house has a corrugated iron clad, shallow pitched, hipped roof with a chimney close to the front of the house. The projecting steel bay incorporates a three paneled fixed corner window with two fixed windows symmetrically located on the main wall behind and on both east and west elevations. The painted timber framed windows are surrounded by painted weatherboard cladding to the lower portion of the walls and painted compressed fibre cement panels above. At the rear of the house is a brick addition with a skillion roof. A grass track driveway extends along the eastern side of the property leading to a detached garage. The main volume has a split pitched roof with exposed timber rafters. The site has a generous western setback that contains a large grassed area and mature trees. The fence is timber picket with compressed fibre cement fencing.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

86. Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road

Historical Information

In 1920, Rockingham grew and became a popular holiday destination due to the rapid increase in the use of motor transport that made the place more accessible from the Perth metropolitan area for day-trippers and holidaymakers. New shops, tearooms, and recreational facilities were developed to accommodate the needs of the tourists. Small holiday cottages were built along and close to the seafront.

In the 1930s, population of Safety Bay grew and houses were built on Safety Bay Road and both sides of Penguin Road. The houses are generally larger than the old cottages and are timber-framed with galvanised iron or tiled roofs.

The original owner or occupant of this residence has not been determined. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence was built prior to 1953 and the form and extent of the building has not been significantly altered since then.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the inter war style of architecture expressed in timber.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1930s as a holiday destination.

Management Category	3 - Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

86. Residence, 274 Safety Bay Road

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

87. Waikiki Hotel - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	434 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	12056652			
Land Information	Lot	Various	Vol/Folio	Various
	Plan	Various	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'35.46"S, 115°44'0.19"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	N/A
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

87. Waikiki Hotel - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1960; demolished 2009
Walls / Roof /Style	N/A

Physical Description	
Vacant site with a bitumen hard stand.	

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

Historical Information	
The former Waikiki Hotel which was located on this site was built in 1960 and opened on 7 October 1960. The project was an imitative of A V Jennings Construction Company and it set a record of only taking six and a half months to complete. A plaque in main bar confirmed a record set for most bricks laid in a day. The complex comprised 16 units of which 4 were family units [4 beds], 2 honeymoon suites and 10 double units plus accommodation in sportsman's units with specially designed with communal living room and television lounge. All units had telephone, TV, and refrigerator with breakfast served in proper motel style and dining room was air-conditioned Tahiti room for cocktails or the summer lounge with top bands and dancing. The late 1950s was a period of social change in the community as greater affluence, exposure to international trends and the prevalence of cars meant that the existing hotel model needed to change for the new clientele. Motels became more commonplace after World War Two in Australia but the Waikiki Hotel/Motel is believed to have been the first in Western Australia. (...)	

87. Waikiki Hotel - Site

Historical Information (continued)

The Hotel was a popular licensed venue and social meeting place for locals and tourists in the 1960s. It was one of the two licensed venues in Rockingham and it was permitted to trade on Sundays when other metropolitan hotels were required to close. This cemented its popularity and place in the history of Rockingham as a coastal tourist town during that time.

The Hotel was demolished in 2009.

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality)
Associations	A V Jennings
Sources	Landgate land information and aerial photographs. State Library PR14528/WAI/1 - 0/24, Souvenir of the Opening, 7 October 1960. Weekend Courier Community, Aug, 2009, p. 3. Rockingham District Historical Society City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018.

Statement of Significance

Waikiki Hotel - Site has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the site has historic value for its association with the hotel which occupied this site between 1960 and 2009 which demonstrated the development of this area in the 1960s.
- the site has historic value as the location of the first hotel/motel in Western Australia.
- the site has social value for the many members of the community who attended the venue during the period 1960 to 2009 when it was one of the few licensed premises in the district.
- the site has historic value being one of two venues licensed to trade on Sundays, increasing the popularity of the venue for social activity.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

87. Waikiki Hotel - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: '013369D: Waikiki Motel, 1961', Stevenson Kinder and Scott Corporate Photography, February 1986. Courtesy of the State Library of Western Australia.



Source: the Rockingham Museum showing the Waikiki Hotel and its construction 1960.



Source: the Rockingham Museum showing the Waikiki Hotel and its construction 1960.



Source: the Rockingham Museum showing the Waikiki Hotel and its construction 1960.



Source: Landgate Aerial, 2008.

87. Waikiki Hotel - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: '323945PD: Surfside Hotel, Waikiki, W.A., 15 February 1986', Stevenson Kinder and Scott Corporate Photography, February 1986. Courtesy of the State Library of Western Australia. This photograph was corrected to depict Surfside Apartments with Waikiki Hotel in background, by the Rockingham Museum.



Source: '359531PD: Waikiki Hotel car park 1972', Stevenson Kinder and Scott Corporate Photography, February 1986. Courtesy of the State Library of Western Australia.

88. St George's Anglican Church



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	1-3 Thomas Street cnr Scott Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	1301492			
Land Information	Lot	9	Vol/Folio	Various
	Plan	98832	Reserve	
GPS	32°17'54.71"S, 115°42'42.90"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	11615
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	Anglican Church Inventory

88. St George's Anglican Church

Place Type	Individual building or groups
Original Use	Religious: Church
Current Use	Religious: Church
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1960
Walls	Brick: painted Asbestos: sheets
Roof	Metal: Colorbond Asbestos
Architectural Style	Late 20th century

Physical Description
Single storey brick and compressed fibre cement sheet church with shallow pitched roof. The church is located on the corner of Rae Road, Thomas Street and Scott Road. The site has a number of mature trees and an open grassed area. There is a cross on the eastern elevation along with the plaque that reads: <i>'To the glory of God This stone was set by the Lord Archbishop of Perth Dr. R.W.H. Moline M.C..M.A.DD On December 4th 1960.'</i> The walls are a painted brick stretcher bond, with a compressed fibre cement roof on half of the building, and a metal corrugated replacement on the western half of the roof. There are two gables on the northern end with a metal panel placed on the face. The main entry is undercover with two double doors on the eastern elevation. This contains a cutout brickwork cross in the brick sleeve that encloses the entry. There are larger gables on the north and south ends. There are two flat roofed recesses on the southern end of the building and one smaller recess on the north western side of the building.

Condition	Moderate
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

88. St George's Anglican Church

Historical Information

St George's Anglican Church was built to serve the growing community in Safety Bay in 1960. The architect and builder of the church have not been determined. The church foundation stone was laid by the Archbishop of Perth, Dr Moline on the 4th December 1960.

In 1954, the Anglican Church designated considerable funds to the development of the Perth diocese infrastructure. The Diocesan Trustees designated approximately £240,000 to various parishes for churches, schools, halls and other facilities. This church represents the investment by the Anglican Church in part of this scheme although further research is required to confirm this conclusion.

The original church building was approximately half of the current size and sometime between 1985 and 1995 the church nave was extended to double the size of the whole building.

Historic Theme(s)	Cultural Life: Religion
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The West Australian, 29 September 1954, p. 7.

Statement of Significance

St George's Anglican Church has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the post war period and its shift to more permanent residents not just a seasonal population.
- the place has social value to the many members of the community who have attended events and services at the church since the 1960s.
- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of late 20th century style.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some/ Moderate significance

88. St George's Anglican Church

Additional Photographs







89. Residence, 21 Waimea Road



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	21 Waimea Road			
Locality	Safety Bay			
Landgate PIN	357723			
Land Information	Lot	257	Vol/Folio	1207/489
	Plan	6542	Reserve	
GPS	32°17'59.60"S, 115°42'49.77"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19948
Initial MHI Listing	02/09/2012
Other Listings	

89. Residence, 21 Waimea Road

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	None

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1960 (see historical note)
Walls	Brick: Common
Roof	Tile: Terracotta
Architectural Style	Post War with Art Deco influences

Physical Description
Single storey rendered and painted brick and tiled residence with an asymmetric plan form. Distinctive curved bay window to the projecting section of the residence with aluminium framed openings, flat concrete awning and rendered parapet above projecting into the roof line. The main entrance is set behind the bay with a curved feature wall and part flat roof. The main entry way has a brick detail. The house frontage is a light grey with a navy that colours the details of the eaves and entry detailing. There are several recessed details in the brick which are accented with dark blue, including the window sill detail and trim. The tiled roof is hipped with boxed eaves. A curved multi-pane window makes a feature of the southern corner of the façade. A large multi-paned window dominates the northern section of the façade with aluminium sliding openings and a painted rendered sill. The deep eaves provide shelter to this opening. The house is positioned approximately mid-way within the lot with open gardens to the front without a street boundary and driveway along the northern side of the house which leads to a garage. There is a paved walkway that leads to the main entrance.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

89. Residence, 21 Waimea Road

Historical Information

Following World War Two Rockingham continued to develop as a popular tourist destination with the suburbs of Rockingham, Palm Beach and Safety Bay being well patronized by holidaymakers.

The popular beaches not only attracted more visitors but also workers, settled in the area with their families as industrial sites began to be established in the region.

This portion of Safety Bay was not developed until the late 1950s with the area characterised by sandy scrub and minimal access roads. A subdivision plan for this site and the surrounding lots was approved by the Department of Lands in 1955.

The origin of the name Waimea Road has not been confirmed however several origins have been proposed. The wife of land agent, Alfred Watts was named Helen Waimea Saunders (c1879-1968) and as he was responsible for many subdivisions in Safety Bay it is possible he named the name in her honour. Alternatively the name of this Hawaiian town could have been chosen to reflect a holiday mood. In addition, a barque name Waimea visited Rockingham in 1898/99 which may have left a lasting impression with the local residents.

This residence was constructed c1960 as it was not present in 1953 but constructed by 1965 by the Flader family. The family lived on the site as it was being constructed. The Flader children all attended Safety Bay Primary School.

Aerial photographs indicate that the original residence has not been significantly altered since its construction although other structures have been built on the lot.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 21 Waimea Road has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the post war style of architecture expressed in brick.
- the place has rarity as being a relatively intact expression of post war style with some Art Deco influences.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1960s.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance.

89. Residence, 21 Waimea Road

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

90. Arcadia House - Site



Site Information

Other Names	Kingsview Lodge; Ye Olde Safety Bay Inn; Gregmar Lodge; C Side Lodge; Safety Bay Guest House; Arcadia Lodge			
Street Address	216 Arcadia drive (formerly 98)			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	1038096			
Land Information	Lot	20	Vol/Folio	1560/448
	Diagram	47335	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'15.29"S, 115°42'37.72"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	19934
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

90. Arcadia House - Site

Place Type	Historic Site
Original Use	Health: Hospital
Current Use	Residential: Two Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1939; demolished 2007
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Redeveloped site with no retained evidence or marker of the original Arcadia House. The site now contains a double storey gable roofed series of detached residences which was part of the development of the site.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

Historical Information
The building formerly on a large site on the north east corner of Arcadia Drive and Liverpool Street was built as a convalescence home in 1939 by Matron Smith who also ran the "Lucknow Hospital" in Claremont at that time. An item in the local press described the project as follows: <i>'A two storied stone guest house has been erected by Matron Smith. This building contains 17 rooms, a large entrance hall 32 x 16 together with all conveniences. The building occupies a commanding position on the beach front and is a substantial and solid structure which reflects credit on the contractor, Mr R. E. Crofts, of Safety Bay.'</i> It was opened as the 'Kings View Hostel' on 4th November 1939 with a community concert and card party. It was also referred to as the Safety Bay Convalescence Home during these early years. In 1943 the building was occupied by Miss M. E. Smith. The property was subdivided in 1948 and sold to Mrs G. I. Clarkson in 1949. The Commonwealth Bank purchased the lodge in 1950. The place was then used as a holiday home for staff and continued to be known as 'Kingsview Lodge' although this function ceased in 1951. (...)

90. Arcadia House - Site

Historical Information	
The lodge had different owners from 1970 onwards and recommenced operating as a holiday guest house. It had a succession of different names over time: "Gregmar Lodge" in 1981; "C Side Lodge" in 1985; and later it was referred to as "Safety Bay Guest House". In 1991, the lodge was renamed "Ye Olde Safety Bay Inn" and it was transferred to K. McDonald during the same year, who later renamed the place "Arcadia Lodge". The name derived from Seaforth McKenzie whose house "Arcadia" on neighbouring lots. In 1991 and 1992, a garage, portico and front fence were added under the ownership of K McDonald. The owners demolished Arcadia Lodge in 2007.	

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality) Social Services: General Social Services and Health Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Associations	Matron Smith
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. The South West Advertiser, 11 August 1939, p. 8; 25 January 1951, p. 4. Sunday Times, 18 December 1949, p. 8.

Statement of Significance	
Arcadia House has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: - the site has historic value for its association with the development of Rockingham as a holiday destination in the 1930s and 1940s, and has also been used as convalescence home, guesthouse, holiday home and residence. - the place has social value for the members of the community who had spent holidays there, particularly employees of the Commonwealth Bank between 1950s and 1970s.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

90. Arcadia House - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Landgate Aerial, 2006.

90. Arcadia House - Site

Additional Photographs		
		
Source: Facebook Page Lost Rockingham, Rachael Shaw from Realestate.com	Source: Facebook Page Lost Rockingham, Annette Ruby. from Realestate.com '216 Arcadia Drive'	
		
Source: Facebook Page Lost Rockingham, Rachael Shaw		

91. Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive - Site



Site Information

Other Names				
Street Address	118 Arcadia Drive			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	357507			
Land Information	Lot	2	Vol/Folio	1891/595
	Diagram	11034	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'3.62"S, 115°42'15.42"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys

DPLH inHerit Database	19940
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

91. Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive - Site

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1960
Walls	Fibre Cement
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
White brick stretcher bond double garage with a small room attached is extant at the rear of the site. These were not a part of the heritage listed dwelling. The site is now cleared with a bore extant on the street facing side of the site.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	29/05/2024

Historical Information
Following World War Two Rockingham continued to develop as a popular tourist destination with the suburbs of Rockingham, Palm Beach and Safety Bay being well patronized by holidaymakers. The popular beaches not only attracted more visitors but also workers, settled in the area with their families as industrial sites began to be established in the region. This area of Shoalwater was subdivided for residential settlement in 1938. The first developments were largely holiday homes with some permanent residents. This residence appears to have been built c1960 although it is possible that a structure was on the site prior to this construction. It has not been established who was the original owner or occupant of this residence. (...)

91. Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive - Site

Historical Information (continued)

Former Description in 2018:

Single storey house set back from the street in a large open lawned garden with no designated driveway. The main western elevation of the house is screened by mature shrubs, obscuring the beach views from the house. The walls are clad in blue painted fibre- cement and penetrated at regular intervals by timber framed windows that are shaded by individual awnings at the sides. The main entrance is on the western corner of the north wall with and is screened by a timber lattice to the northwest corner. A continuous metal awning with thick blue and white vertical stripes cover the length of the front elevation and wraps around both sides to one third of the length of the house. The gabled roof is clad in corrugated metal sheets with the rear one third of the building splaying slightly at both sides.

The Building was demolished in 2022-2023.

Heritage advice of 08 December 2022 to assist in considering demolition. A number of features were noted on site:

- the interior of the place shows evidence of two wings with separate bedrooms and bathrooms
- a series of later beams have been introduced internally to enable an opening up of the front of the house. It is assumed that previous timber framed walls divided the place into a duplex style of accommodation
- timber joinery, such as skirting and architraves, is typical of the period of construction
- the windows are aluminum
- the building condition is fair
- a separate building, garages and accommodation, is located to the rear of the residence. From the style of brickwork it appears to have been constructed in the 1970s

The City of Rockingham approved a demolition permit for the property in August 2023.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Shoalwater in the 1960s as a holiday destination.
- has historic value due to the distinctive form of the former building.

91. Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive - Site

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little.

Additional Photographs



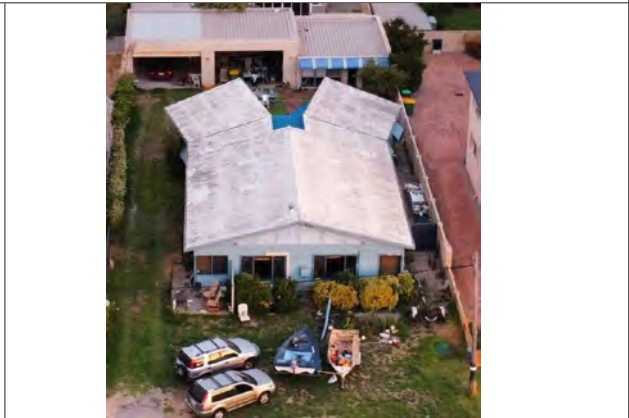
Source: HIS, Hocking Architecture, 2022



Source: MHI, 2018



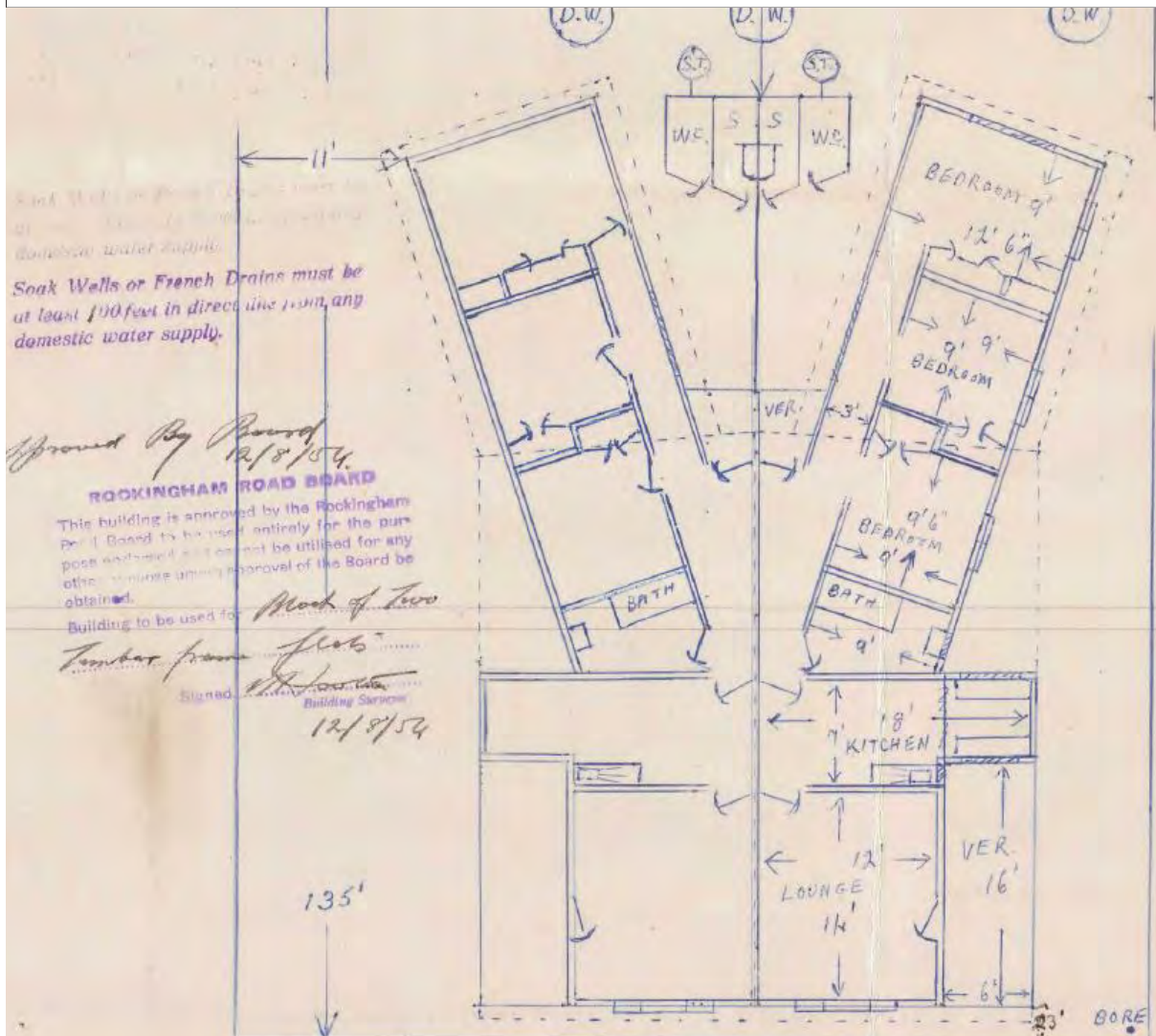
Source: HIS, Hocking Architecture, 2022



Source: Archival Record, City of Rockingham, 2023.

91. Residence, 118 Arcadia Drive - Site

Additional Photographs



Source: Archival Record, City of Rockingham, 2023.

92. Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	124 Arcadia Drive			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	357502			
Land Information	Lot	11	Vol/Folio	1264/826
	Diagram	12971	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'5.43"S, 115°42'14.72"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	20047
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

92. Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	c1950
Walls	Fibre Cement
Roof	Tile: Marseille Terracotta
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
Single storey dwelling set back from the street behind a painted brick and metal fence, dense mature plantings and lawn. There is no designated driveway. A set of steel gates are located by the southern boundary. The house is a combination of brick and compressed fibre cement panels with timber framed windows. The hipped roof, extending over the verandah, is clad in terracotta tiles. The verandah roof is supported on simple square timber posts. The verandah extends beyond the roof line with a low arched limestone masonry wall enclosing the area and providing access via four brick steps near the center of the front elevation. These steps lead from a winding path of brick to the street, tracing from the gate to the entry of the house. The front entrance aligns with the verandah steps. A projecting painted brickwork bay sits adjacent to the verandah with the wall extending beyond the roof line to create a parapet. The bay contains a set of timber framed windows with a weatherboard panel below and a stone foundation wall. The walls and gate appear are painted in blue and white.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

92. Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive

Historical Information

Following World War Two Rockingham continued to develop as a popular tourist destination with the suburbs of Rockingham, Palm Beach and Safety Bay being well patronized by holidaymakers. The popular beaches not only attracted more visitors but also permanent residents settled in the area with their families as industrial sites began to be established in the region.

A subdivision plan for this portion of Shoalwater was approved in 1928 although it was not significantly developed until the post war period. This residence appears to have been built c1950 as it is present in a 1953 aerial photograph. It has not been established who was the original owner or occupant of this residence.

Aerial photographs indicate the residence has not been significantly altered since the mid-20th century.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Colonisation Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the Inter War Functionalist style of architecture.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Shoalwater in the 1950s as a holiday destination.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

92. Residence, 124 Arcadia Drive

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

93. Mersey Point



Site Information				
Other Names	Mersey Point			
Street Address	Reserve 22948 Arcadia Drive			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	357288			
Land Information	Lot		Vol/Folio	
	Diagram		Reserve	
GPS	32°18'16.58"S, 115°42'4.34"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3164
Initial MHI Listing	02/09/2012
Other Listings	

93. Mersey Point

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Residential: Other Park/Reserve
Current Use	Park/Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Mersey Point is located at the south-eastern tip of Safety Bay and is the primary departure point for access to Penguin Island. Facilities at Mersey Point include a kiosk, Visitor's Centre and gift shop. The jetty is accessed via a timber gazebo and boardwalk. There is a new jetty constructed with a more significant outdoor waiting area with a open roof and steel benches. The Mersey Point Visitor Centre is single- storey, rough faced block-work walls and hipped roofs with corrugated steel cladding. There are photo-voltaic cells on the roof. At the site of the former jetty, a hoarding protects the timber remnants of the former jetty on the beach. The beach is separated from the car park with dunes.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	29/04/2024

93. Mersey Point

Historical Information

Penguin Island was probably first used by the Aboriginal people who have believed to have been in the area up to 12,000 years ago.

The history of Mersey Point is closely linked to Penguin Island as it is the departure point to the island. In the 1930s, a small shop, Maddren's Store, was located at Mersey Point for holidaymakers and locals.

There was a former point of departure that was decommissioned in 2020s to make way for a new departure point.

Demolition approval was granted in 2018 for the Jetty at Mersey Point.

Historic Theme(s)	Environment: Natural Disasters and Environmental Change Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality)
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Mersey Point has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- Mersey Point has historic and social value as the starting point for travel to Penguin Island and is associated with the tourism industry since the early 20th century.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

93. Mersey Point

Additional Photographs



contemporary jetty



former jetty structure



former jetty structure



former jetty structure

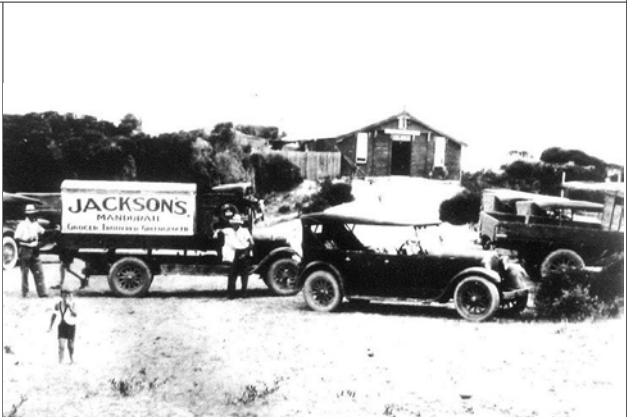


tourist centre



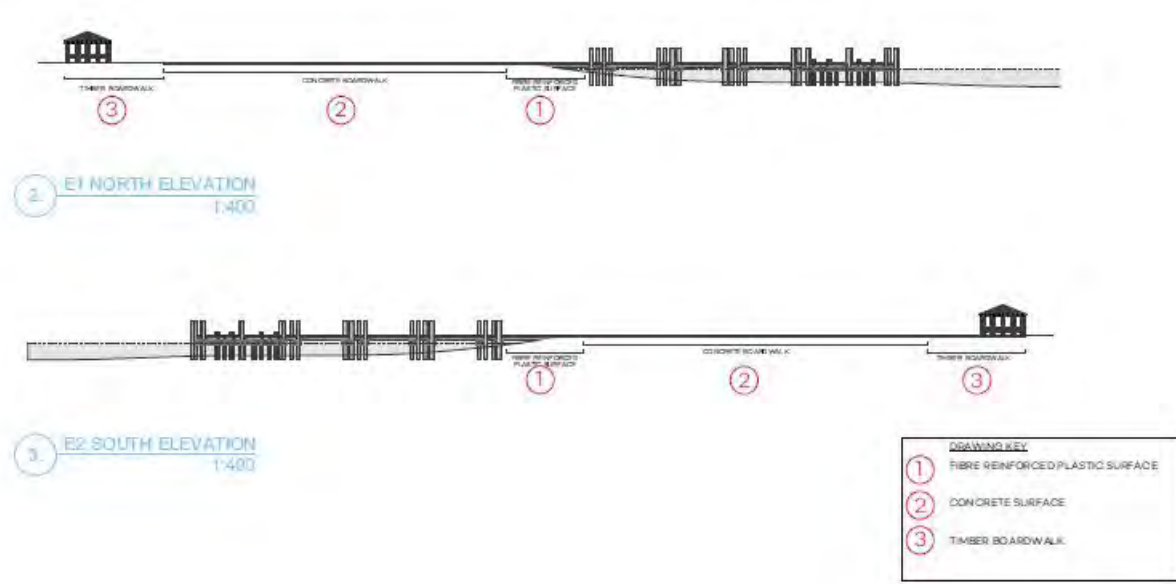
contemporary jetty waiting area

93. Mersey Point

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: City of Rockingham MHI, 2018. 'Images of Maddren's Store at Mersey Point in the 1930s' from Rockingham Campus Community Library.	Source: City of Rockingham MHI, 2018 ' Images of Maddren's Store at Mersey Point in the 1930s' from Rockingham Campus Community Library.
	
Source: Elizabeth Foster, July 2009. Photographic History of Mersey Point, Penguin Island, Safety Bay 1920-1965. Source: Mersey Point Penguin Island Jetty, 1959, photographic history Safety Bay.	

93. Mersey Point

Additional Photographs



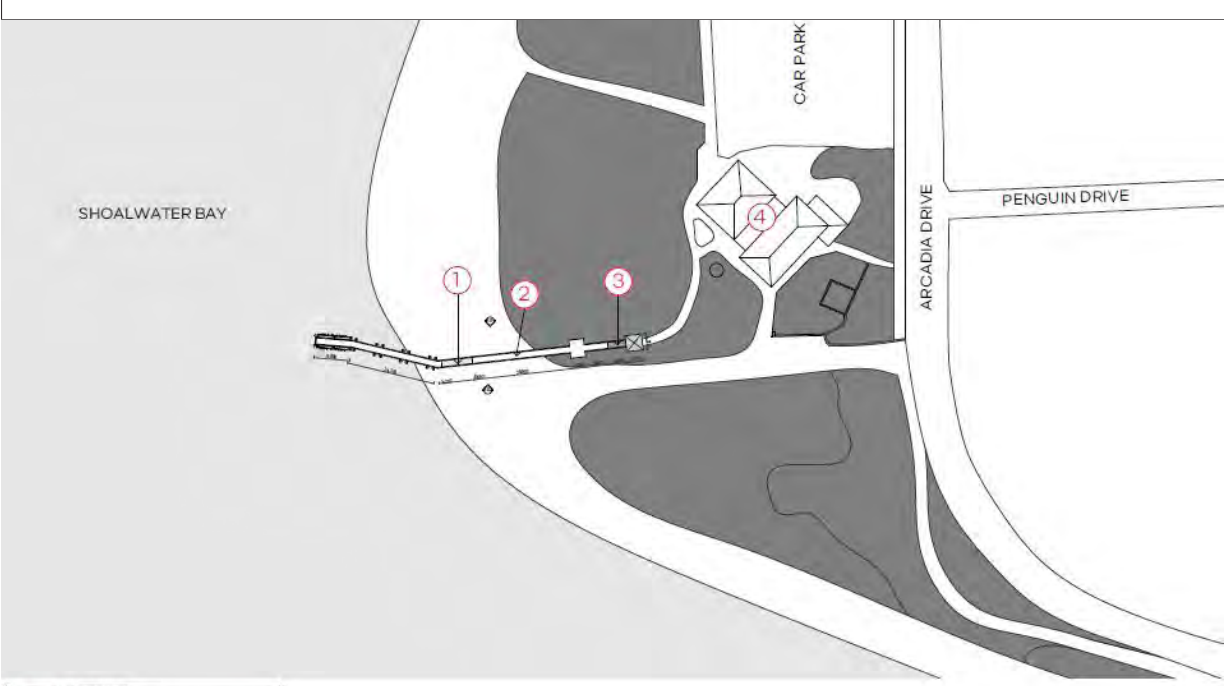
E1 NORTH ELEVATION
1:400

E2 SOUTH ELEVATION
1:400

DRAWING KEY

- ① FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC SURFACE
- ② CONCRETE SURFACE
- ③ TIMBER BOARDWALK

Source: Mersey Point Penguin Island Jetty, Archival Record, SCA, 2018



SHOALWATER BAY

CAR PARK

ARCADIA DRIVE

PENGUIN DRIVE

DRAWING KEY

- ① FIBRE REINFORCED PLASTIC SURFACE
- ② CONCRETE SURFACE
- ③ TIMBER BOARDWALK
- ④ TOURIST CENTRE, KIOSK AND GIFT SHOP

Source: Mersey Point Penguin Island Jetty, Archival Record, SCA, 2018

Local Heritage Survey - 2025

663

94. Aloha and Oahu



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	166-168 Arcadia Drive			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	357615, 357630			
Land Information	Lot	Lot 1 SP6892 and Lot 1 SP827	Vol/Folio	
	Strata Plan	6892 and 827	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'18.20"S, 115°42'13.15"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19939
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

94. Aloha and Oahu

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Commercial: Holiday accommodation
Current Use	Residential: Permanent accommodation
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1950s
Walls	Brick: painted
Roof	Metal: Colorbond Compressed Fibre Cement: Corrugated
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
A pair of rendered and face brick apartment buildings constructed in a similar manner, with a stepped construction so each apartment has a view to the ocean. The stepped construction forms a 'V' with the two apartments at the rear of the site being located close to each other whilst the front two apartments are the furthest apart separated by a grassed common with a gentle incline from the street edge. The apartment blocks are essentially three- storey but to the street front, they mainly present as two storey development. The roofs to both blocks are opposing skillion with corrugated steel cladding. There have been some changes to the windows with awning and sliding aluminium windows inserted. Repairs are underway with sections of the building discoloured where repairs were conducted. Parking is to the rear of both blocks comprising of below street level open parking and garages.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	27/04/2024

Historical Information
Following World War Two Rockingham continued to develop as a popular tourist destination with the suburbs of Rockingham, Palm Beach and Safety Bay being well patronized by holidaymakers. (...)

94. Aloha and Oahu

Historical Information

From the 1950s, the Rockingham area continued to develop as a popular holiday destination and industrial sites had started to build up. Its popular beaches and surroundings not only attracted more visitors but also permanent residents, settled in the area with their families.

An early record of the lots in 1959-1961 suggest that the lot was owned by Harold Archibald Watts of South Perth. The properties were then subdivided into 4 and sold. It is likely that the apartments were built shortly after this time in the early 1960s.

The two lots that form Aloha an Uahu, in the 1960s was titled Penguin lots '14pts' and '15 pts' and was owned by George Schaffer, Howard & Mavis Knight and Alfred & Ada Bennett. The Knight family later sold to the Swan Block company (1963-1964) and Schaffer was still in ownership of two units in 1968-1969. George Schaffer was involved in the Swan Block company, later renamed Schaffer Corporation and run by John Schaffer and Danielle Blain. It is likely the bricks that were used to construct Aloha and Oahu were sourced from the company.

In 1962, an application to council for laundry facilities was approved for the flats. The discussions for the sketch of the building within council occurred over a number of years, from 1062-the 8th of December 1964. It is likely that the flats were built in 1965. Aerial photographs demonstrate that there was an explosion of building during this period and it is also apparent that the buildings have not changed significantly in form or extent since 1965.

In 1968, the blocks were again subdivided into '28', '29', '30' and '31'.

In recent years, the lots have been renumbered but not additionally subdivided.

Historic Theme(s)	Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality) Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Associations	Schaffer Family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Aloha and Oahu has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a rare example of two storey apartments with an unusual staggered building design and form.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay as a holiday destination in the 1950s.
- the place is rare and within Rockingham.

94. Aloha and Oahu

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / Moderate significance

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

95. Penguin Island



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Penguin Island			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	368252			
Land Information	Lot	Lot 4129 Lot 24	Vol/ Folio	LR3105/60 LR3109/998
	Diagram	Plan 26832 Plan 243261	Reserve	Lot 4129 Lot 24
GPS	32°18'19.63"S , 115°41'27.26"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3164
Initial MHI Listing	24/10/1995
Other Listings	

95. Penguin Island

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Residential: Other Park/Reserve
Current Use	Park/Reserve
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	N/A
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Penguin Island is situated within the Shoalwater Islands Marine Park, a unique marine environment surrounding a limestone island chain. Penguin Island is located approximately 730 metres offshore from Mersey Point and has an area of 12.5 hectares. The Island is characterised by limestone overhangs, cliffs and caves and is covered in low-lying shrubs. The Island has extensive visitor facilities, including picnic areas, boardwalks, walkways and lookout platforms. There is a jetty to the east that leads to a series of main structures, some of which are being upgraded. There are two bird sanctuaries on the north and south of the Island that contain numerous Pelicans. There is also a variety of wildlife present on the island with a significant habitat protection program. There are numerous small nesting boxes for penguins in areas of the low-lying shrub. The wildlife within the park includes: Marine (Octopus, Anenome,), Birds (Fairy Penguins, Pelican, Seagull, Cormorant, Tern, Oyster-catcher and Rails), Reptiles (King's Skink) and Mammals (Sealion, Dolphin). In recent years, significant upgrades have been undertaken, with a few new steel buildings and a significant hardscaping featuring part of the design.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	04/05/2024

95. Penguin Island

Historical Information

Penguin Island was probably first used by the Aboriginal people who have believed to have been in the area up to 12,000 years ago. The first person to have lived on the Island was an eccentric New Zealander by the name of Seaforth McKenzie who first squatted on the island in 1914. In 1918 McKenzie was granted an annual lease by the WA government and he set about establishing a holiday resort on the island. After McKenzie left the island in the 1930s it continued to be a place of recreation, operated by various lessees until the 1987 when the Department of Conservation and Land Management (now the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions) bought out the lease to protect the environmental values of the island. The holiday shacks built on the island were removed and in their place were built the Penguin Experience Discovery Centre, the Western Mining Research and Management Centre and improved recreation facilities. Access to the island is controlled by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions to protect the environment and the wildlife of the island.

In August 2022, the State Government announced that the proposed replacement of the Penguin Island Discovery Centre will not be proceeding as initially planned. This was in response to concerns about the decline in the penguin population at Penguin Island.

The State Government has allocated \$250,000 to investigate the feasibility of locating a new facility on the mainland, led by tourism WA.

Historic Theme(s)	Environmental: Natural Disasters and Environmental Change Environmental: Environmental Awareness Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality)
Associations	Seaforth McKenzie
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Penguin Island has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as its relatively unchanged natural environment demonstrates the coastal flora and fauna of the region with its rare colony of Little Penguins a feature of the region.
- the place has historic value for its association with the early development of the region and leaseholder Seaforth McKenzie who lived on the island and promoted it as a holiday destination.
- the place has social value as a tourist destination for members of the Rockingham and wider Western Australian community since the early 20th century.
- the place has scientific value for its potential to reveal archaeological information about its use and development during the 1920s.

95. Penguin Island

Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Exceptional

95. Penguin Island

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	

96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	368252			
Land Information	Lot	Location 4129	Vol/Folio	LR3105-60
	Plan	26832	Reserve	17070
GPS	32°18'13.75"S , 115°41'26.22"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	4287; 4303
Initial MHI Listing	22/12/1998
Other Listings	

96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater

Place Type	Other Structures
Original Use	Residential: Other
Current Use	Vacant / Unused
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1920s
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Stone: Limestone
Architectural Style	Vernacular

Physical Description
Limestone caves on the eastern side of the island previously converted to basic accommodation and now in their natural state. Access is no longer provided to the caves due to the dangerous condition of the rocky overhang. There is a small roped fence keeping tourists away from the dangerous cliffs. The caves have multiple entries with column-like formations between them. The entries overlook a bay with various wildlife, including sea-lions and seagulls. The majority of caves retain their open entrances but a number of them have fencing and walls and reinforcement. There is one cave that has been restricted and a cage placed before it to stop access. Shelves have been dug into the walls of the cave, and the remains of a rough hand-carved inscription can be seen in one cave. A well is located to the south of the caves which has filled with sand. Interpretative signage marks the location of the well. There are two signs, one depicting Seaforth McKenzie and his history and another explaining the history of potable water on the island. The well is a simple hole in the limestone, appearing rectangular in cross-section.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	05/05/2024

96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater

Historical Information

Paul Seaforth McKenzie (1853-1939) a native of Canada arrived in Western Australia sometime c1900 and after traveling around the state squatted intermittently in Penguin Island from around 1914. After the Island was gazetted a reserve for public use in 1918, an annual lease was granted to McKenzie. He planned to develop a holiday resort on the Island, with himself as caretaker and host. McKenzie utilized the limestone caves on the Island as accommodation. Using tools and explosives to extend some, and excavating a number of new ones. Some were equipped for campers, with a fireplace, shelves, and rock ledges where bedding could be placed. Hessian sheets were hung from the ceiling to catch falling sand.

The caves had grand names such as 'Fairhaven' and 'Tudor Hall', while McKenzie lived in the timber and iron 'Manor Hall'. A small cave housed McKenzie's store where an honour system operated. He also had a library that he made freely available to visitors. Stones led into a cave which protected the visitor's drinking water, and food needing cool storage could also be kept there. McKenzie had a well that supplied brackish water for washing.

In 1926, McKenzie's lease at Penguin Island was terminated. He bought land at Mersey Point, Safety Bay, where he built a house and a shop. In 1932, he travelled to New Zealand where members of his family lived. He settled there until his death in 1939. The entrance to the Kitchen/Store Cave had a man-made doorway built into it.

This cave was used for camping by many visitors to the Island and later was the home of Tom Pollard and his family during the Depression years of the early 1930s.

The well (1m x 1m x 2m in depth) was neatly and precisely cut out of the limestone on Penguin Island. The well was used as a source of fresh water for campers during Seaforth McKenzie's time on the Island and by squatters during the Depression years. The island is now a protected reserve which is accessed by day-trippers by a short ferry ride from the mainland.

Historic Theme(s)	People and Integrated Stories: Famous and Infamous People Economy: Workers and Working (hospitality)
Associations	Paul Seaforth McKenzie Tom Pollard
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. Seaforth McKenzie the KING of Penguin Island, Monday 2 January 2012, blog by Sharyn McCaskey, accessed January 2016.

96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater

Statement of Significance	
Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place has aesthetic value as a collection of simple coastal caves, both naturally occurring or excavated, that reveal a rough simplicity in the rugged landscape. • the place has historic value for its association with Paul Seaforth McKenzie who developed the island as a holiday destination from 1914 to 1926. • the place has social value for the community for its association with the well-known character, Seaforth MacKenzie, and for its ongoing function as a tourist destination. • the place has potential research value for its potential to reveal archaeological information about its former use and construction during the 1920s.	
Management Category	1 - Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
Level of Significance	Exceptional significance

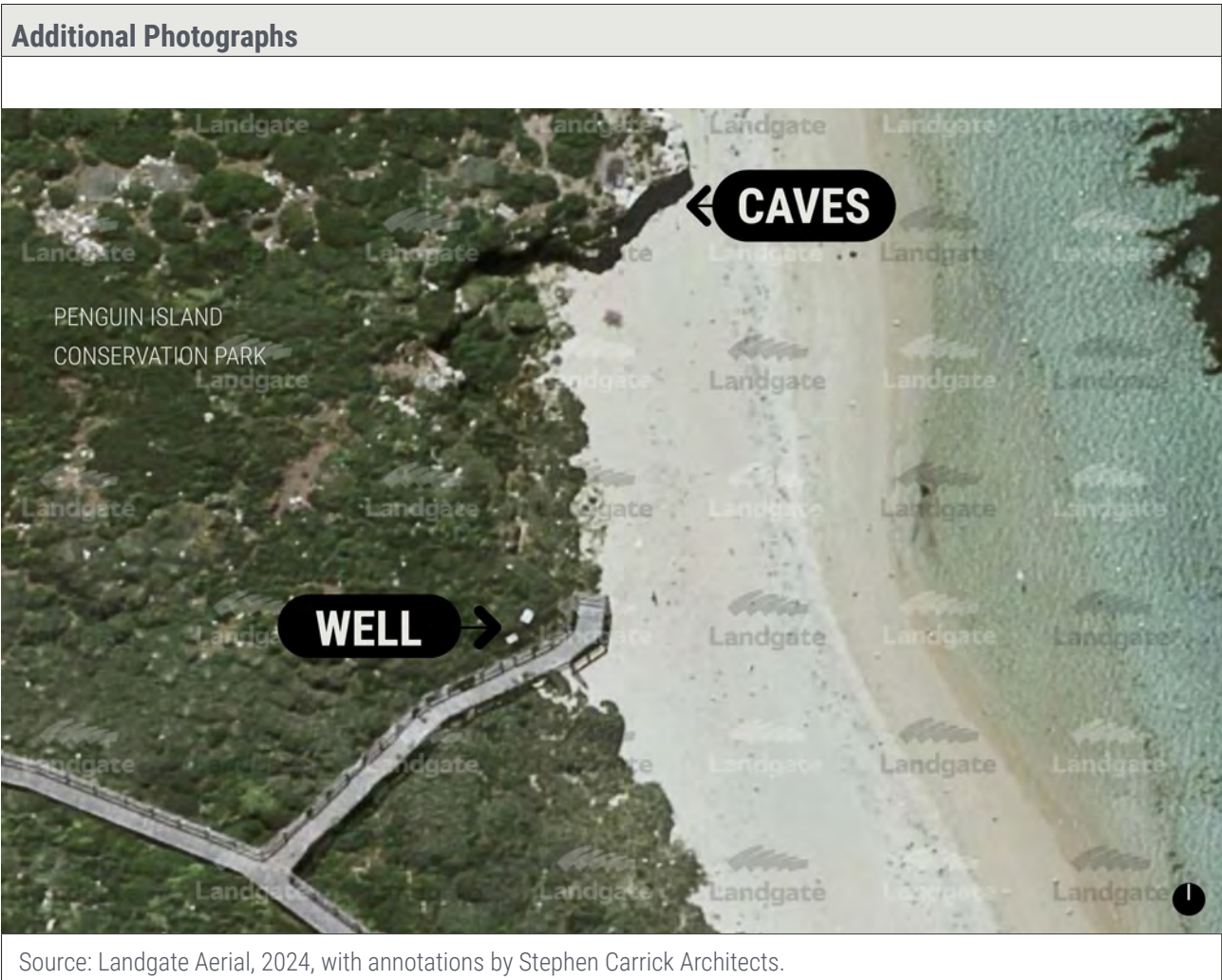
96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater



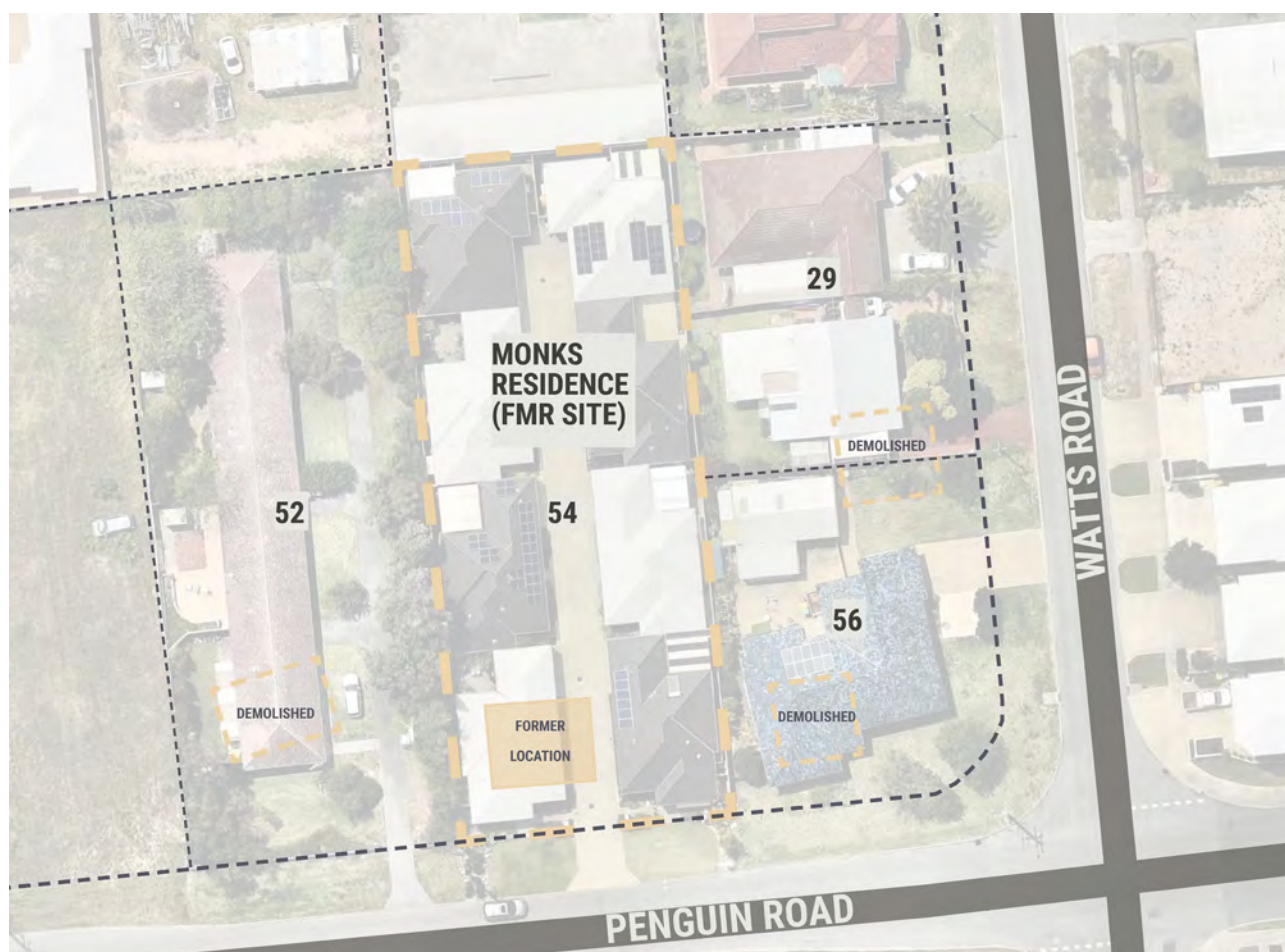
96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Seaforth McKenzie on Penguin Island, 1930s, Rockingham Campus Community Library	Source: Seaforth McKenzie on Penguin Island, 1930s, Rockingham Campus Community Library
	
Source: Landgate Aerial, 2024, with annotations by Stephen Carrick Architects.	

96. Penguin Island Kitchen, Store Cave & Well, Shoalwater



97. Monkhouse Residence - Site



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	54 Penguin Road			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	357565			
Land Information	Lot	78	Vol/Folio	Strata 69084
	Strata Plan	69084	Reserve	-
GPS	32°18'11.52"S, 115°42'33.53"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	3183
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

97. Monkhouse Residence - Site

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Historic Site
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1931: demolished 2005
Walls / Roof / Style	N/A

Physical Description
Demolished with no evidence of former residence remaining extant. The new development is a single storey brick dwellings with a central driveway. The dwellings are narrow and medium density with a similar design and roof form. There are some differences in materials within the development.

Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A
Date of Survey	05/05/2024

Historical Information
In the late 1920s, lots in the Penguin Estate at Safety Bay were offered for sale by developers and from the early 1930s, simple holiday homes were built on some of these blocks. A simple home was built on this lot by Clarence Roy Monkhouse (c1898-1956) and his wife Hazel, nee Grant (c1901-1969). Following Clarence's death in 1956, Hazel lived on in the house until the late 1960s. Their simple home was representative of the homes built during the Inter War period in Safety Bay. Clarence Monkhouse made a significant contribution to the community serving as a member of the Rockingham Roads Board in 1944-46 and was the founder and Commodore of the Safety Bay Yacht Club in the late 1940s. The Monkhouse residence was built around 1931 and was typical of the kind of homes built in the area at the time. The residence was a single storey weatherboard and fibro residence with a hipped iron roof and a timber-framed verandah on four sides. The place was demolished in 2005.

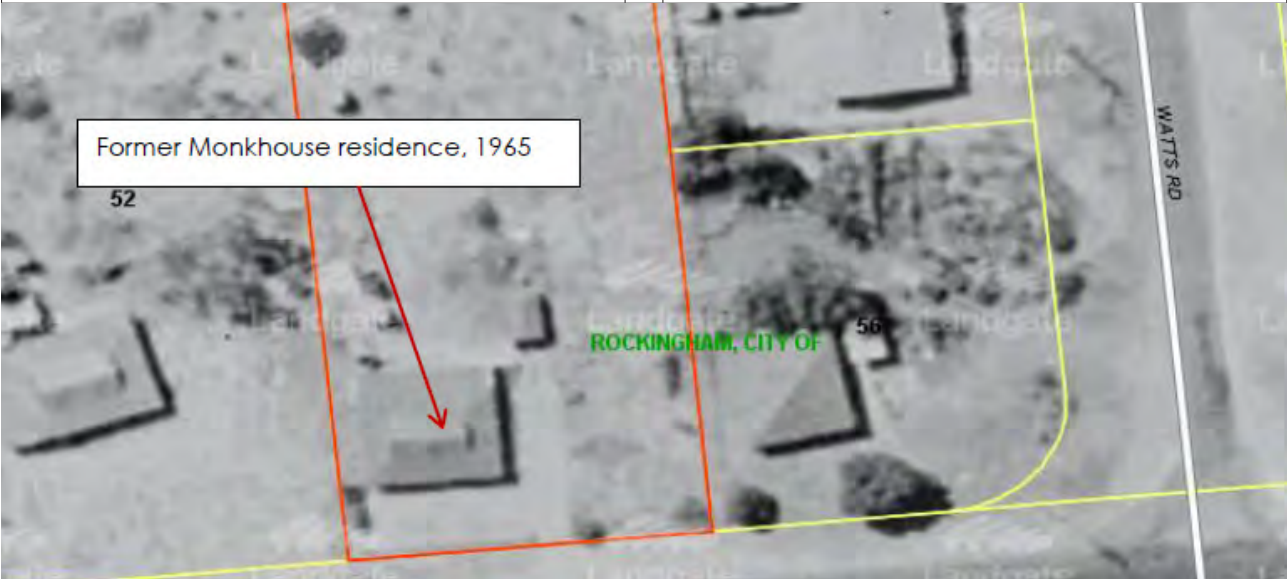
97. Monkhouse Residence - Site

Historic Theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements People: Local heroes and battlers
Associations	Monkhouse family
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance	
Monkhouse Residence has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: the site has historic value for its association with the Monkhouse family who made a significant contribution to the Safety Bay community.	

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

97. Monkhouse Residence - Site

Additional Photographs	
	
	
	Source: 'Monkhouse residence with Donald out the front', Durant Family album supplied by Wendy Durant (Rockingham Museum), 1940.
	
Source: aerial of former monkhouse residence, City of Rockingham MHI, 2018.	

98. CWA Centre



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	12 Watts Road			
Locality	Shoalwater			
Landgate PIN	357586			
Land Information	Lot	174	Vol/Folio	1098/196
	Plan	5737	Reserve	
GPS	32°18'3.30"S, 115°42'34.31"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19933
Initial MHI Listing	14/04/2018
Other Listings	

98. CWA Centre

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Social/Recreational: CWA Hall
Current Use	Social/Recreational: Vacant
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1952
Walls	Timber frame, compressed fibre cement cladding (asbestos)
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Steel (colorbond)
Architectural Style	N/A

Physical Description
Single storey building with distinctive triple gable roofed entry. The structure is timber framed with compressed fibre cement (asbestos) cladding on a brick base with hipped, gables and skillion roofs clad in corrugated steel (Colorbond). The building is simple in form with the main hall being housed in a rectangular building. The entry was an extension that has a central entrance door with a detailed architrave. The pathway that leads to the door contains a brass commemorative plaque that reads: <i>"CWA Safety Bay Branch In celebration of the valued service off all members in our community since 1946. 3rd August 2021"</i> The skillion roofed side (south) addition is of similar construction method and was added in the 1950s. The distinctive triple roof entry was added in the 1990s and is also of timber framed construction. The central gable section containing the entrance door is the original porch. The windows are aluminum framed openings. The CWA Building is positioned within a large lot which is open to the street boundary. There are Colorbond steel fences on the northern and southern boundaries.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	03/04/2024

98. CWA Centre

Historical Information

The Country Women's Association (CWA) is an organization of women whose aim is to improve the conditions for families, women and children, particularly those living in rural and remote Australia. The Rockingham Branch of the CWA was formed in 1936.

The Safety Bay branch of the CWA had its inaugural meeting on 19 August 1946 in the Safety Bay Progress Hall. The Safety Bay CWA Hall was constructed in 1952 through the efforts of local volunteers with funds raised by the CWA members.

The building was designated as a 'Rest Room' and at the opening of the new premises the President of the Safety Bay CWA, Miss Piesse thanked the 27 men who had contributed to the construction. The construction team was led by Mr W. Lee, Mr H. France and Mr R. Winzer. At the time of opening a plaque was installed within the hall that listed all the volunteers. Since its construction, a small addition was constructed on the southern elevation sometime prior to 1965.

The distinctive front awning was constructed c1990 and replaced a simple awning over the main entrance. As of 2025, the Safety Bay branch of the CWA have vacated the building due to health risks associated with the asbestos material and have relocated to the Girl Guide Hall. The building remains vacant.

Historic Theme(s)	Social Services: General Social Services and Health People and Integrated Stories: Women
Associations	Country Women's Association
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs. South Western Advertiser, 30 August 1946, p. 2; 27 November 1952, p. 6.

Statement of Significance

CWA Centre has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple representative example of the post war style of architecture expressed in compressed fibre cement sheeting.
- the place has historic significance as it is indicative of the development of the Country Women's Association throughout Western Australia since 1924.
- the place has social significance due to the construction being community funded and as a place for social gathering in the locality.

Management Category	2- Very important to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Considerable significance

98. CWA Centre

Additional Photographs	
	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

99. Residence, 623 Safety Bay Road



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	623 Safety Bay Road			
Locality	Waikiki			
Landgate PIN	364587			
Land Information	Lot	261	Vol/ Folio	1227/476
	Plan	6379	Reserve	
GPS	32°19'27.71"S , 115°44'49.02"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19943
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

99. Residence, 623 Safety Bay Road

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1960s
Walls	Timber frame, fibre cement sheet cladding
Roof	Metal: Corrugated Iron or Steel (unknown)
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
Two storey building with an open garden comprising of lawn and trees towards the side boundaries and a low picket fence to one side. The compressed fibre cement walls of the house have a series of windows along its main northeast façade and an off- center entrance. The windows are in groups of three panes, a larger fixed pane on one side alongside two smaller awning windows, one above the other. The upper storey features a wraparound balcony, that has been removed on the primary (northeast) elevation. The balcony is accessed by a glass door with side and fanlights. The roof cannot be seen from the street. A bitumen crossover is located approximately central on the lot with the concrete driveway with concrete pavers continuing to the carport. There are Hibiscus shrubs near the postbox on the northern side of the property. The window and door frames and the timber balcony are showing signs of deterioration [2024]. The compressed fibre cement panels appear to be in sound condition, painted a light grey.

Condition	Fair
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate
Date of Survey	08/05/2024

99. Residence, 623 Safety Bay Road

Historical Information

Following World War Two Rockingham continued to develop as a popular tourist destination with the suburbs of Rockingham, Palm Beach and Safety Bay being well patronized by holidaymakers. The popular beaches not only attracted more visitors but also permanent residents, settled in the area with their families as industrial sites began to be established in the region.

The suburb of Waikiki was undeveloped in the 1950s. A subdivision plan for this site and the surrounding lots was approved by the Department of Lands in 1954.

This residence was built in the late 1960s as it is not apparent in an aerial photograph of the site in 1965 although the lot does appear to be cleared. It has not been established who was the original owner or occupant of this residence. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has not changed significantly in form or extent since its construction.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Peopling WA: Colonisation
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 623 Safety Bay has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Safety Bay in the 1960s.

Management Category	4 - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution
Level of Significance	Little significance

99. Residence, 623 Safety Bay Road

Additional Photographs	
	
Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024	

100. Residence, 5 Martell Street



Site Information				
Other Names				
Street Address	5 Martell Street			
Locality	Warnbro			
Landgate PIN	364732			
Land Information	Lot	550	Vol/Folio	39/290A
	Plan	7444	Reserve	
GPS	32°19'56.52"S , 115°44'58.67"E			

Heritage Listings and Surveys	
DPLH inHerit Database	19949
Initial MHI Listing	24/04/2018
Other Listings	

100. Residence, 5 Martell Street

Place Type	Individual Building or group
Original Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

Construction Details	
Construction Date	1960s
Walls	Compressed Fibre Cement
Roof	Compressed Fibre Cement
Architectural Style	Post War International

Physical Description
Single storey timber framed dwelling, set amongst an open garden comprising mature shrubs, lawn and low stone garden beds. The house faces north with its main symmetrical façade featuring a deep recessed verandah, centrally located and raised four steps from ground level with a metal balustrade and gate. The main entrance is in the centre of the verandah with an obscure glazed window either side. The tiles in the entry are terracotta, cream and brown and have been recently resurfaced (as confirmed by the owner). The building has also been repainted to the original light blue shade. The wall cladding is a combination of painted flat sheets and painted jarrah battens with a series of corner windows on either side of the verandah. There are no visible openings to the east or west. The corrugated iron roof is almost flat above the verandah, flanked by shallow pitched roofs to either side. The steel roof has been recently replaced (confirmed by the owner). A concrete driveway runs along the west side of the boundary, leading to a detached new double garage in a contemporary style.

Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High
Date of Survey	05/05/2024

100. Residence, 5 Martell Street

Historical Information

Following World War Two Rockingham continued to develop as a popular tourist destination with the suburbs of Rockingham, Palm Beach and Safety Bay being well patronized by holidaymakers. The popular beaches not only attracted more visitors but also workers, settled in the area with their families as industrial sites began to be established in the region.

The suburb of Warnbro was undeveloped in the 1950s with the area characterised by sandy scrub and minimal access roads. A subdivision plan for this site and the surrounding lots was approved in 1960. This residence was constructed in the early 1960s and was one of the first in the street and adjacent area.

According to the Rate Books, in 1961, the property was owned by Robert Burns and had not been developed at that time which suggests it was built shortly thereafter as it is evident in 1965. Aerial photographs indicate that the original residence has not been significantly altered since its construction. The building is an example of a common prefabricated panel method employed in holiday homes across the state. These all have a similar design, with a symmetrical facade and recessed entry. It is one of the only intact examples known in Rockingham in 2024.

A conversation with the owner (May, 2024) confirms his recent purchase and restoration of the building was completed as an owner-builder. Extensive refurbishment of the interior was also performed. This has raised the physical condition of the building. The building has not been significantly altered and is one of the only remaining in the area of the construction, era and type.

Historic Theme(s)	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Peopling WA: Colonisation
Sources	City of Rockingham Municipal Heritage Inventory, Place Record Form 2018. Landgate land information and aerial photographs.

Statement of Significance

Residence, 5 Martell Street has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the place has aesthetic value as a simple demonstration of the post war style of architecture expressed in compressed fibre cement sheeting.
- the place has historic value for its association with the development of Warnbro in the 1960s as a holiday destination.
- the place is rare due to the design and construction method in Rockingham.

Management Category	3 - Contributes to the heritage of the locality
Level of Significance	Some / moderate significance

100. Residence, 5 Martell Street

Additional Photographs



Source: Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024



City of Rockingham LHS 2025

An update and review to the 2018 MHI.