

# City of Joondalup

## Local Heritage Survey 2024

Funded in part by a Local Government Heritage Consultancy Grant program 2022-23 by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

**element.**

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The City of Joondalup acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of this land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar nation and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging as well as all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

**WARNING**

Readers are cautioned that this document contains the names and images of deceased Noongar people. This may cause sadness and distress in some communities.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1.1 Background

The first Local Heritage Survey that covered the City of Joondalup boundary was prepared in 1994 as the 'City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places' by W.G. Martinick and Associates Pty Ltd (the 1994 Inventory).

When the City of Joondalup (the City) was created in 1998, only part of the 1994 Inventory applied; specifically nine places.

In January 2023 the City of Joondalup engaged consultants Element Advisory (**element**) to undertake a review of the City's Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and Heritage List.

*The project was partly funded by a Local Government Heritage Consultancy Grant program 2022-23 by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage to the amount of \$10,000.*

## 1.1.2 What is a Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List?

The *Heritage Act 2018* (the Act) requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance by developing its own LHS. The Act identifies that the purposes of the LHS include:

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

The LHS itself has no direct statutory role. This function is served by the establishment of a Heritage List under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*. Having places identified in a Heritage List allows for a local government to have statutory authority to manage the development of a heritage place.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1.1 Study Team

The City engaged Element Advisory Pty Ltd (**element**) as the heritage consultants to undertake this project.

### 2.1.2 Acknowledgements

The City acknowledges the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. The City received a \$10,000 grant as part of the 2022-23 Local Government Heritage Consultancy Grants.

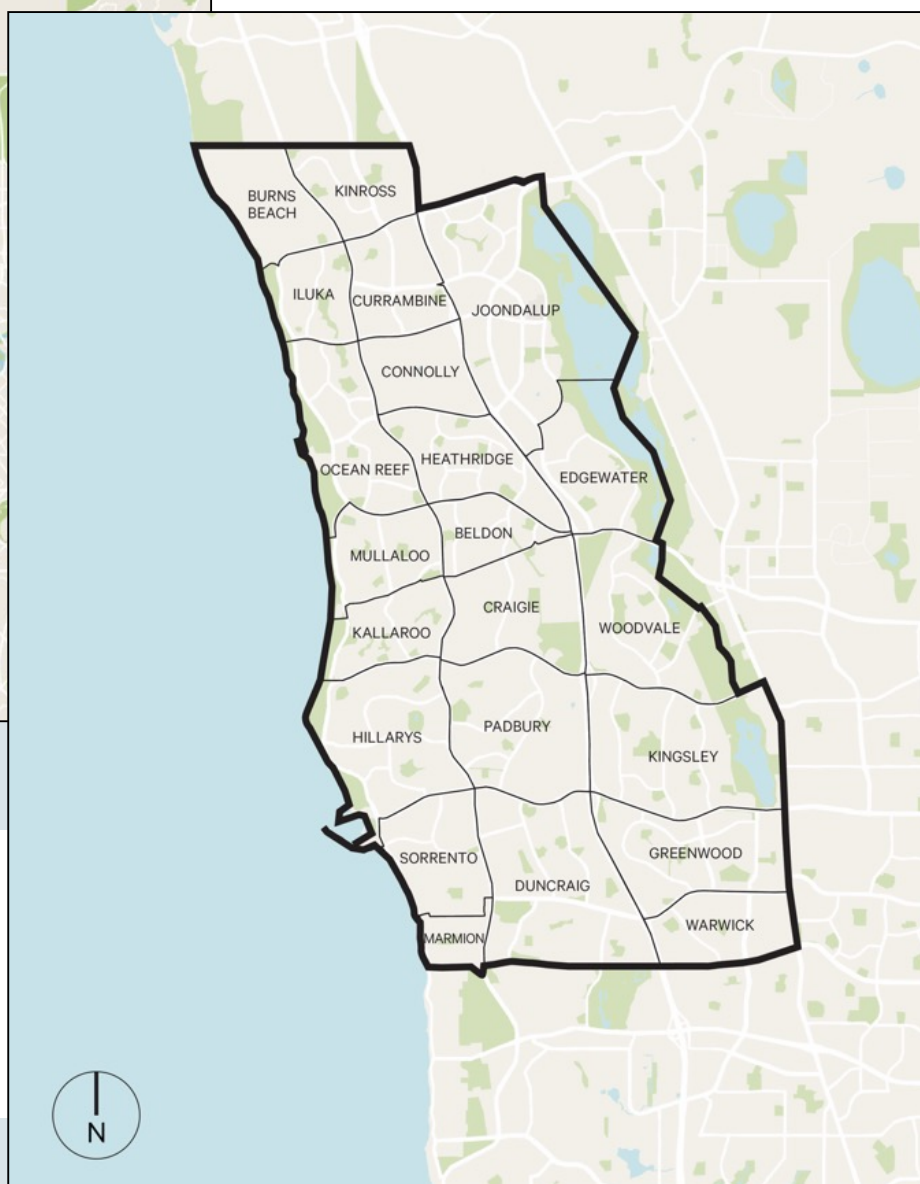
The consultants acknowledge the following for assistance with this project:

- The Planning Services and Local History & Reference teams
- All community members who submitted information, nominated places for assessment and for genuinely showing an interest in their local heritage.

### 2.1.3 Study Area



**Figure 1.** The City of Joondalup in the context of the Perth CBD. (element 2023)



**Figure 2.** City of Joondalup boundary showing suburbs. (element 2023)

### 2.1.4 Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Legislation relevant to this project is:

- *Heritage Act 2018*
- *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

The following HCWA regulations and guidelines have informed this review.

- Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015
- Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List, March 2021
- Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, August 2022
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places, November 2022.

Architectural styles described within Place Records are from:

- Apperly, Richard, Robert Irving, Peter Reynolds, 'A pictorial guide to identifying Australian architecture', Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1989.

Heritage Themes described within Place Records are from:

- Menck, Clare. *A Thematic History of Western Australia*. Heritage Council of Western Australia, 2022.

Note that a full bibliography is included at Appendix 2; and that each Place Record also includes references supporting the historical notes.

### 2.1.5 Thematic History

The scope included preparation of a Thematic History, which provided the City with the opportunity to use the recently published book: Clare Menck, *A Thematic History of Western Australia*, Heritage Council of Western Australia, 2022.

Refer to Section 3 for the Thematic History.

### 2.1.6 Community consultation

The City undertook the call for nominations and community consultation in March and April 2023 via the website and a mail out. The outcome was 17 new nominations. Information was collated and provided to the consultants in a 'Community Consultation Outcomes Report' April 2023.

The consultants assessed the submissions and developed a final list according to the scope of an initial 20 places to be included in the City's first Local Heritage Survey.

### 2.1.7 Assessment of heritage value

Each place is assessed for cultural heritage significance using a set of criteria as outlined in the following table in accordance with the 'Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter' (2013) and the 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places', November 2022. Note that a place does not need to demonstrate all values and qualities – it may be of cultural heritage significance if it meets any one of these. The criteria are outlined in the following table.

#### Criteria indicators of cultural heritage significance

Value	Explanation
<b>AESTHETIC</b>	It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community.
<b>HISTORIC</b>	It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.
<b>SCIENTIFIC</b>	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the locality or region.
<b>SOCIAL</b>	It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the locality or region for social, cultural, educational, or spiritual reasons.
<b>SPIRITUAL</b>	It is significant because it embodies or evokes intangible values and meanings which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group.
<b>RARITY</b>	Importance in demonstrating uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of local heritage
<b>REPRESENTATIVENESS</b>	Importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

### 2.1.8 Classification and Management Category

Each place is assigned a Level of Significance according to the values assessed. Classifications and their correlating Management Statement and Description are summarised in the table below:

#### Classifications of Significance

Level of Significance and description	Classification	Management Statement
<b>Exceptional</b> - Essential to the heritage of the City of Joondalup. Rare or outstanding example.	Category 1	Conservation of the place is essential.  The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists).
<b>Considerable</b> - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.	Category 2	Conservation of the place is highly desirable.  The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
<b>Some</b> - Contributes to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.	Category 3	Conservation of the place is desirable.  The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings this means original fabric should be retained wherever feasible; most importantly that which is visible from the street. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
<b>Little</b> - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.	Category 4	Conservation of the place is not necessary.  Should the place be proposed for demolition, or substantially altered so that its heritage values are lost, the City may request that the owner provide an Archival Record as a condition of approval of the development application.
<b>Historic Site</b> - Has significance for its former use, an event, or its role in the development of the City of Joondalup.	Category 5	This site is generally a place that has few visible material remains that relate to its former use and significance.  This place should be included in heritage initiatives such as interpretive signage, heritage/walk trails, research, and education projects.

Refer to Section 4 for the 20 places in tables according to locality, and order of classification. Refer to Section 5 for the detailed Place Records.

### 2.1.9 The Heritage List

The 'Guidelines for Establishing a Heritage List', March 2021 suggest that the Heritage List include all places in Category 1 and 2; and that places in Category 3 'may be included in the heritage list.'

The City proposes that the places identified in the LHS with the **Classification of Significance 1 and 2** will form the Heritage List. This amounts to eight (8) places from the total 20 in the LHS.

Refer to Section 4.1.3 for the recommended Heritage List.

### 2.1.10 A note on Aboriginal cultural heritage

Places that are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* are identified in Appendix 1; and that legislation takes precedence over the *Heritage Act 2018* where their cultural heritage significance is solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture.

The 'Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys', August 2022 state that places of significance to Aboriginal communities may be included in the LHS where their cultural heritage significance is not solely connected with Aboriginal tradition or culture.

There are two places already in the 1994 LHS that are of heritage significance for values relating to non-Aboriginal cultural heritage as well as Aboriginal cultural heritage, and these have been included in the 2023 LHS.

However it should be noted that the 2023 review did not include in its scope specific consultation with Aboriginal communities in the City, Traditional Owners or Knowledge Holders. Therefore places identified in Appendix 1, and others not yet recorded or known, have potential to be added to this LHS in future provided that consultation following the correct protocols is undertaken. That is a separate exercise to this project with a different methodology and guidelines.

## 3. Thematic History

### 3.1 Introduction

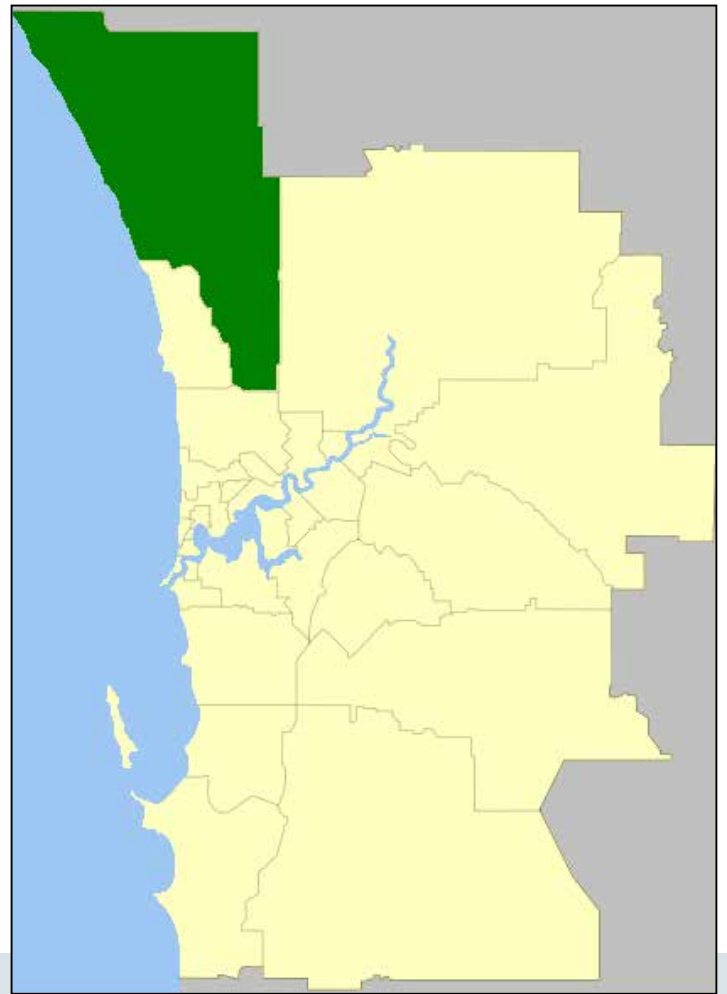
#### 3.1.1 Background

This Thematic History (2023) provides a broad historical context for understanding the evolution of the City of Joondalup's history and cultural landscape, and the patterns and forces that have shaped it over time. It uses historic themes to structure the history. Using themes can unite a variety of actions, events, functions, people and dates. It helps to prevent focusing on one place, period or event of history over any other.

The area that forms the City of Joondalup was originally part of the Wanneroo district. In 1998, the City of Joondalup was created. As such, the Thematic History refers to the 'Wanneroo district' to denote the historical areas that are now the City of Joondalup but were previously under the boundaries of Wanneroo.



City of Joondalup local government area



City of Wanneroo local government area

The Thematic History has been compiled by Carmel Given, Associate Heritage - **element** with Lucy Hair, Historian and Heritage Consultant. It is not intended to be a detailed account of all aspects of the history of Joondalup, nor to replace histories designed to serve other purposes. It is intended as a guiding document for the Local Heritage Survey of historically significant places within the City. Where possible, primary sources such as newspaper articles have been examined to verify secondary source information.

A complete bibliography of all primary and secondary sources consulted is provided at Appendix 2. While all care has been taken, the authors do not accept responsibility for any inaccurate information published in secondary sources.

### 3.1.2 Historic Themes

The following themes have been drawn from Clare Menck's, *A Thematic History of Western Australia, Heritage Council of Western Australia*, 2022. The new themes revise the Historic Themes that have been used since the Heritage Act 1990, and better reflect the historical development of the state.

Note: Not all themes in this table apply or are relevant to the City of Joondalup.

#### **Environment**

##### **Peopling WA**

- Colonisation
- Demographic Development

##### **Economy**

- Rural Occupations
- Natural Resources
- Mining and Mineral Resources
- Manufacturing and Secondary Industry
- Commerce
- Workers and Working

##### **Infrastructure**

- Development of Settlement and Services
- Transport and Communications

##### **Social Services**

- General Social Services
- Education
- Health

##### **Governing**

- Government and Politics
- Law, Order and Defence

##### **Cultural Life**

- Religion
- Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment
- Recreation – Sport
- Domestic Life

##### **International Links**

And across all of the above are included the **Integrated Stories**

- Aboriginal People
- Women
- Non-British Migrants
- Isolation

Appendix 3 charts the places considered for the Local Heritage Survey against these historic themes and key time periods.



## 3.2 Environment

For thousands of years the land has been maintained by Noongar people. The City of Joondalup sits on Mooro Country on Whadjuk Noongar Boodjar (People's Country). Noongar Dreamtime stories are important to demonstrate traditional beliefs about the land and spirits. Noongar people have many creation stories about Mooro Country that relate to our past, present and future.

In Mooro Country, mamang (whales) carry spirits from the ocean that need to be returned to the land. Noongar people believe the whales beach themselves when they need to return spirits. Traditional practices involved cutting the whales with a daap (knife) so the blood would allow the spirit to return to the land.<sup>1</sup>

The rocks at Two Rocks are Yonga (kangaroo) and Bibyur (scrub turkey) who watched Shark and Crocodile fight in the Wardandi (ocean). Shark tore Crocodile's tail off and these became Wadjemup (Rottnest Island) and Garden Island. Unable to swim without his tail, Crocodile attempted to go up the Derbal Yarragan (Swan River) but the Waugal (Rainbow Serpent) refused to let him enter. Crocodile made his way back to Two Rocks and his resting place are where the lakes, swamps and limestone outcrops formed.<sup>2</sup>

The wetlands and the ocean have provided important food sources for Noongars for thousands of years. In particular, the lakes in the area have provided plentiful supplies of animals and plants as well as reliable drinking water sources.<sup>3</sup>

The Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS) contains twelve registered Aboriginal Sites within the Joondalup area and the majority of these relate to Noongar dreamtime stories.<sup>4</sup>

Since colonisation, 'European and later arrivals initially responded to the land as an opponent and attempted to reshape it, but gradually learned to respect and care for the earth – attitudes long integrated by Aboriginal culture.'<sup>5</sup> Nineteenth century agricultural practices included allocating pastoral leases along the North West Stock Route with the lakes and wetlands providing important stopping points.<sup>6</sup>

Timber milling was mostly confined to localised use such as housing and was, when compared to other areas in the state, considered fairly small scale.<sup>7</sup>

The ocean has been important to local communities for social and recreational purposes. In the first half of the twentieth century, many people constructed shacks along the coastline north of Perth. The State Government spent decades trying to deter the construction of these shacks.<sup>8</sup> The creation of boating harbours in the area, particularly Hillarys and Ocean Reef, has resulted in substantial changes to the coastline.

With close development of the area from the 1970s and the creation of new suburbs, much of the natural bushland was subsumed for residential purposes. While 'part of the original complex natural pattern of the surface has been destroyed or disrupted by the northward growth of the Perth Metropolitan Area, the area still presents a variety of plant and animal communities.'<sup>9</sup>

In 2023, the City of Joondalup maintains 300 reserves and parks. While the majority of these are green pockets within residential areas there are also large tracts of natural bushland such as Yellagonga Regional Park, Shepherds Bush Reserve, Craigie Bushland and Warwick Open Space.

<sup>1</sup> City of Joondalup, Joondalup Mooro Boodjar: Aboriginal Culture within Mooro Country, Joondalup, undated brochure.

<sup>2</sup> City of Joondalup, Joondalup Mooro Boodjar.

<sup>3</sup> For example, refer to Hallam, Sylvia in Gentilli, J. (ed.), Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep: environment, people, planning, City of Wanneroo, June 1998. City of Joondalup, Joondalup Mooro Boodjar: Aboriginal Culture within Mooro Country, Joondalup, undated brochure.

<sup>4</sup> Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System, <https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS>, accessed 8 May 2023. For example, refer to Site IDs: 3316, 3504, 3505, 3532, 3533, 3640, 3673, 3674, 3739, 3740, 17498 and 17590.

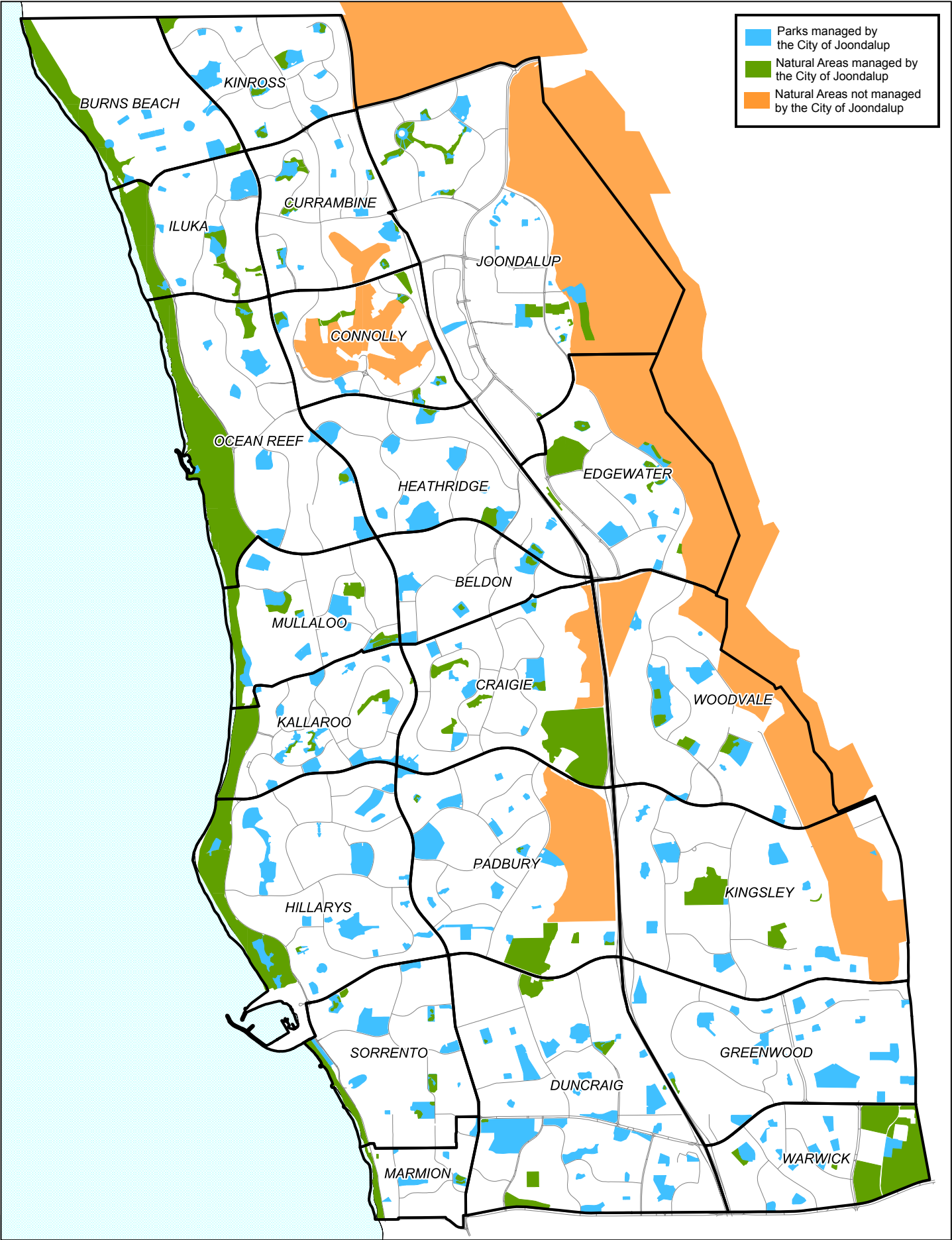
<sup>5</sup> Menck, Clare, Thematic History of Western Australia, Perth, 2022, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Brittain, Robert, 'Yellagonga Regional Park, City of Wanneroo: ethnography position paper', prepared for Department of Planning and Urban Development, 1990, p. 61.

<sup>7</sup> Ujma, Susan, 'Historical Geography of Yellagonga National Park', Edith Cowan University, Honours thesis, January 2009, p. 69.

<sup>8</sup> Picture our Past, p. 275ff.

<sup>9</sup> Armstrong, Patrick in Gentilli, Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep, 1998, p. 211.



Natural areas and parks within the City of Joondalup.



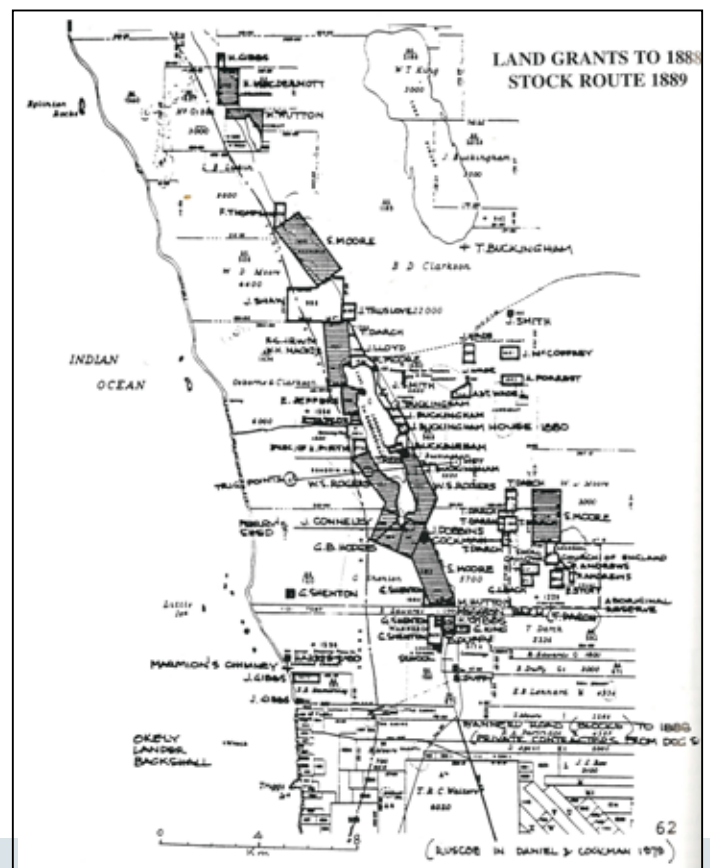
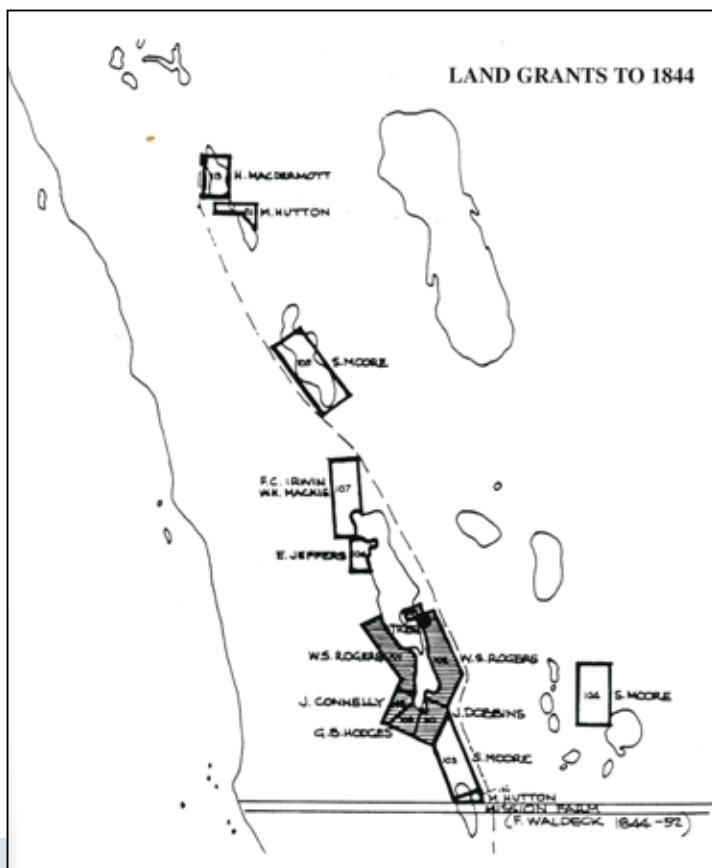
### 3.3 Peopling WA

With the arrival of British colonists in Western Australia from 1826 onwards, development centred initially around the Albany area. From 1829, settlement focused on Perth, Fremantle and Guildford. Areas north of Perth were considered for agricultural expansion at a later date. The Joondalup area was part of the northern stock route and its many lakes were important water sources along the route. Although surveying of the Wanneroo (now Joondalup) area occurred in the 1830s and some early settlers purchased land from the 1850s, generally there was little development until the 1890s when Government policies changed to encourage agricultural expansion in other areas.<sup>10</sup>

#### 3.3.1 Colonisation

In 1834, John Butler led the first recorded excursion into the area we know as Wanneroo.<sup>11</sup> Butler noted a 'large lake' and recommended the area be surveyed. Grey surveyed the area in 1838 and he camped at 'Lake Moolooore' with several Noongar people who advised him the land was called 'Doon-da-lup'.<sup>12</sup> The lakes in the area were officially surveyed by Thomas Watson in 1838.<sup>13</sup>

The area was surveyed several times in subsequent years with land allocations made, often to absentee landlords who leased their land.<sup>14</sup> The Cockman family was one of the first British settlers in the area.<sup>15</sup> Other families to settle the area in the nineteenth century included the Duffy, Leach, Gibbs, Tapping and Caporn families.<sup>16</sup>



Land grants to 1844 (left) and 1888 (right).

<sup>10</sup> Menck, *Thematic History of WA*, p. 10.

<sup>11</sup> Chambers, Adrian, *The Pioneers: a story of Wanneroo*, City of Wanneroo, Wanneroo, 1991, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Hamann, Jennifer, 'Lake Level Changes within the Yellagonga National Park: a Historic Perspective', Edith Cowan University, Honours Thesis, 1993, p. 64.

<sup>13</sup> Hamann, p. 65, citing Plans Swan 36 and Swan 39, dated 16 March 1838.

<sup>14</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 297. See also Hamann, pp. 65-77 for details of surveys and copies of plans.

<sup>15</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 9.

<sup>16</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 9-42.

An early attempt to establish a Wesleyan Mission experimental farm by Reverend John Smithies in 1844 was largely unsuccessful. The Mission Farm sought to convert Aboriginal people to Christianity and integrate them into white society. Aboriginal adults and children were taught farming and housework skills with the intention of Aboriginal people entering into servitude for colonials. A flood destroyed the school only a year into operation and the Mission was relocated to York.<sup>17</sup>

The large area and distance from Perth proved difficult for settlers to traverse the area easily. Settlers such as Hamersley, Shenton, Roe, Duffy, Okely, Truslowe, Darch and Buckingham petitioned the newly formed Perth Districts Road Board in 1871 for a permanent road from Perth to Wanneroo. In their petition they cited the macadamised roads from Perth to Fremantle and appealed to the Roads Board to service the area to the north of Perth. With the many pressures on the infant Roads Board, it would take many years for a road to be constructed. Arguably rallying for a road united the local community and fostered community spirit.<sup>18</sup> Locals needed the road to transport their goods to markets in Perth. The district became a thoroughfare for travellers heading north to Champion Bay (Geraldton).<sup>19</sup>

In 1886, two Aboriginal men, Tommy Dower and Johnny Carroll, petitioned the government for land at Wanneroo.<sup>20</sup> The petition received some support and consideration was given to making 'a home somewhere near Wanneroo where all natives could obtain food and clothing and where they could do light work for wages'. Effectively the reserve created for this purpose was cancelled in 1901.<sup>21</sup>

The 1903 Post Office Directory described Wanneroo as a 'farming district' and the entries confirm the rural nature of the area with only a carpenter and a teacher listed with non-rural connections.<sup>22</sup> There were around thirty market gardens in the area by 1903.<sup>23</sup>

### 3.3.2 Demographic Development

During the nineteenth century, 'the Old North Road' was developed as a route for stock movement. As well as stock based in the Wanneroo area, the route was used for those bringing stock from the Champion Bay (Geraldton) and Victoria Plains districts to the markets in Perth. In addition to the natural water sources such as the lakes, many wells and bores were sunk along the route when natural springs were not available. Many pastoral leases were taken up in the 1880s at a greater rate than previous settlement. Generally, the leases were at least 3,000 acres each.<sup>24</sup>

From the early 1900s, many people choosing to settle in the area included Italians and Yugoslavs.<sup>25</sup> After World War I, many more Italian families settled in the district, often establishing market gardens.<sup>26</sup> After World War II, many refugees from Communist Yugoslavia immigrated to Australia with a significant number taking up market gardening or viticulture. Several also specialised in building trades.<sup>27</sup> Greeks, Macedonians and Slovenians also comprised many of the post-war migrants who made their way to the Wanneroo area.<sup>28</sup>

The 1955 Stephenson-Hepburn planning report considered that the area around Lake Joondalup was best suited for rural and market gardening purposes. In referring to the area around Lake Joondalup they noted, 'these areas should be protected and extended for market gardening, and other types of development should not generally be allowed to intrude.'<sup>29</sup> Hepburn and Stephenson's recommendation to extend the railway line from Daglish to Whitfords was not implemented by the Hawke Labor Government.<sup>30</sup>

After World War II, the burgeoning population required housing and demand for residential land increased dramatically across the country. One solution to the problem was to explore the idea of new cities. In Western Australia, the State Government commissioned several reports from the late 1960s examining the feasibility of a new city north of Perth. Originally it was proposed to create a 'system city' in Perth's north-west corridor, 'Salvado' with a steel works located between Yanchep and Moore River. The steelworks did not eventuate (for companies like BHP and BP remained at Kwinana) but a commitment to exploring a new centre at Joondalup persisted.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>17</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 198 and 297. Hamann, p. 104.

<sup>18</sup> Chambers, p. 10. *Picture our Past*, p. 246. Ujma, p. 66.

<sup>19</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 297.

<sup>20</sup> Chambers, p. 25.

<sup>21</sup> Chambers, p. 27 citing *Government Gazette*, 12 April 1901, p. 1435, cancellation of Reserve 1229 (Swan).

<sup>22</sup> Chambers, p. 29.

<sup>23</sup> Ujma, p. 67.

<sup>24</sup> Brittain, p. 61.

<sup>25</sup> Chambers, p. 34.

<sup>26</sup> Chambers, p. 41. See *Picture our Past*, pp. 64 -88 for details of several Italian families who settled in the area. See also Hamann, p. 104-105.

<sup>27</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 88 - 92 for details of several Croatian families who settled in the area.

<sup>28</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 93 - 102.

<sup>29</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 22.

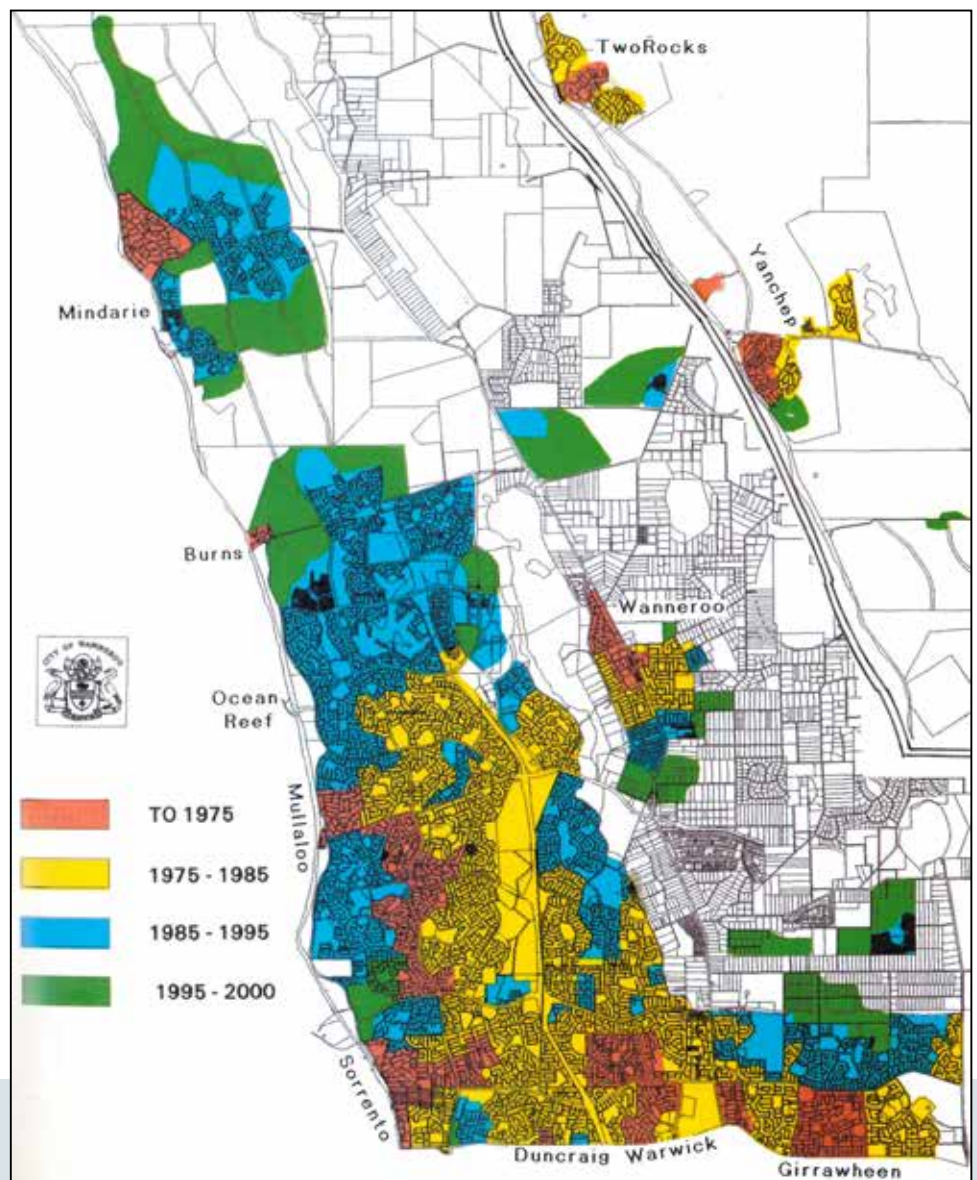
<sup>30</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 22.

<sup>31</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 9. Chambers, p. 129.

In 1947, only around 500 people lived in the Wanneroo district and it was estimated there were only 200 houses. By 1954 the number of inhabitants had more than doubled, with around 1,300 living in the area.<sup>32</sup> Settlement intensified and new suburbs were created. The development was guided by several planning reports for the areas along and in the vicinity of the old North Stock Route. Some of the many reports included the Stephenson-Hepburn Report (1955); the Perth Metropolitan Scheme (MRS, 1963); Corridor Plan (1970), Metroplan (1990); North-West Corridor Plan (1992); Network City (2004).<sup>33</sup> Many of the recommendations from these early reports formed the basis for the concepts outlined in the Joondalup Centre Act, 1976.<sup>34</sup>

Between 1961 and 1973, Perth's metropolitan population increased from 495,000 to 739,000.<sup>35</sup> Within the boundaries of Wanneroo, the population went from 2,437 in 1966 to 55,328 in 1976.<sup>36</sup> From the late 1960s, many new suburbs such as Craigie, Duncraig, Edgewater, Iluka, Kallaroo and Ocean Reef were established.<sup>37</sup> Generally, large landholdings were subdivided into smaller suburban lots. Many earlier residences and agricultural buildings were demolished to make way for new housing although some examples, such as Duffy House, Luisini Winery and Pearsall's House, are still extant in 2023.

In the early 1970s, it was estimated that 50 families were moving to the Wanneroo area every week.<sup>38</sup> The pattern of exponential growth in the northern suburbs has continued into the twenty-first century. Many new residents were migrants from other countries. The pattern of migrants choosing to settle in the Joondalup area is a current trend with many residents originating from the United Kingdom and South Africa in particular. In 2022, around 37% of residents were born overseas.<sup>39</sup>



Map showing progressive residential developments. (Gentili, *Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep*, p. 13.)

<sup>32</sup>Hamann, p. 105.

<sup>33</sup>Ujma, p. 17.

<sup>34</sup>Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 10. Chambers, p. 131.

<sup>35</sup>Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 13.

<sup>36</sup>Hamann, p. 105.

<sup>37</sup>Landgate Suburb index, <https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#B>, accessed 3 April 2023.

<sup>38</sup>Chambers, p. 127.

<sup>39</sup>City of Joondalup, *Joondalup 2032: Strategic Plan 2022-2032*, 2022, p. 9.



### 3.3.3 Suburb Summaries

The origin of the word 'Joondalup' varies slightly. One definition is it means, 'place of the long white hair that shimmers in the moonlight'. The original inhabitants of the area were the Oor-dal-kalla people with Yellagonga a prominent Elder at the time of European settlement. Joondalup (or Doondalup) is a word that means 'the lake that glistens'.<sup>40</sup>

Landgate's Geographic Names website contains summaries of the suburb names.<sup>41</sup> As the City of Joondalup includes the suburbs of Beldon, Burns Beach, Connolly, Craigie, Currambine, Duncraig, Edgewater, Greenwood, Heathridge, Hillarys, Iluka, Joondalup, Kallaroo, Kingsley, Kinross, Marmion, Mullaloo, Ocean Reef, Padbury, Sorrento, Warwick and Woodvale (part) their summaries included below. Unless noted otherwise, information has been taken from the WA Geographic Names webpage of Landgate.

**BELDON:** The suburb is thought to be named after a teacher at Wanneroo School from 1945 to 1959 named A. W. Beldon, but this has not been confirmed.<sup>42</sup> The suburb was originally proposed to be named Albert Grove in 1974 after Sir Albert V Jennings a founder of the company Jennings Industries, which was the co-partner in the development. Beldon was approved as the name in 1975.

**BURNS BEACH:** This suburb is located on land originally owned by the Midland Railway Company. In 1908 the Wanneroo Road Board, following a request by 50 district residents, applied for a 50-acre reserve for camping and a health resort at the beach. The request was granted, and by the late 1920s the area was well-used by locals and referred to by them as 'Burns Beach' after a farmer who ran sheep in the area.

**CONNOLLY:** 'Connolly' was the name adopted for this suburb adjoining Joondalup in 1980. Named in honour of John Connolly who held land in the area in 1838. Connolly was a private in the 63rd Regiment who arrived in the colony in 1829 and who farmed at Upper Swan and Bindoon after being discharged in 1834.

**CRAIGIE:** Craigie is one of the four suburbs created from the area previously known as Whitfords Estate. It is possible that developers Taylor Woodrow named it after Craigie Lake as Lake Joondalup was known by European settlers, or Craigie Farm established by the Spiers family on the south-eastern shore of Lake Joondalup in the early 1900s. (Information provided by City of Joondalup.)

**CURRAMBINE:** Currambine was approved as a suburb name in 1980. The name was chosen by the City of Wanneroo in 1979 from a book on Aboriginal Place Names by AW Reed. It is an Aboriginal word from New South Wales meaning "heaps of rocks".

**DUNCRAIG:** This suburb name was approved in 1969. The name was first used in the area as a promotional name, and it is of Scottish origin.

**EDGEWATER:** Edgewater was approved as a suburb name in 1974. It derives its name from its location on the western shores of Lake Joondalup.

**GREENWOOD:** Name derived from the promotional estate name Greenwood Forest used by the Gold Land Development Corporation who began development of this area in 1969.

**HEATHRIDGE:** Heathridge is a descriptive suburb name, chosen because of the heath-type vegetation growing on the sand ridges in the area.

**HILLARYS:** This suburb is named after Bertram John Hillary, a Gallipoli war veteran who died in 1957 at the age of 62, who set up the first beach shack on a lonely stretch of beach in 1930. That stretch of beach eventually came to be named after its best known inhabitant, courtesy of the army which had use of the land during World War II. The name was suggested as a suburb name by the City of Wanneroo, and was approved in 1971.

**ILUKA:** Name proposed by the City of Wanneroo in 1979 and approved in 1980. Iluka is an Aboriginal word from an eastern states dialect and is said to mean 'near the sea'.

**JOONDALUP:** This suburb is named after Lake Joondalup, situated on the eastern side of the suburb. Joondalup is an Aboriginal word first recorded in 1837, and possibly means "place of whiteness or glistening". Another account states that a 'joondal' is a creature that can only move backwards.

**KALLAROO:** Kallaroo is one of the four 'Whitfords' suburbs that resulted from the State Government rezoning a large area of coastal land for development in 1969. Kallaroo was chosen as a suburb name in 1970 and is an Aboriginal word meaning 'road to the water'.

<sup>40</sup>Edith Cowan University (ECU), Reconciliation Action Plan, May 2018 to April 2021, [https://www.ecu.edu.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0012/782886/ECU-Reconciliation-Action-Plan-2018-2021.pdf](https://www.ecu.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/782886/ECU-Reconciliation-Action-Plan-2018-2021.pdf), accessed 6 April 2023. City of Joondalup website: <https://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au/kb/resident/city-of-joondalup-history>, accessed 4 April 2023

<sup>41</sup>Landgate Suburb index, <https://www0.landgate.wa.gov.au/maps-and-imagery/wa-geographic-names/name-history/historical-suburb-names#B>, accessed 3 April 2023.

<sup>42</sup>Chambers, p. 21.

**KINGSLEY:** The suburb of Kingsley is thought to named after the village of Kingsley, near Winchester in County Hampshire, England. George Shenton, who leased land in the area, was from this village but the connection has yet to be confirmed. The suburb name was approved in 1974.

**KINROSS:** Kinross is named after a village near Perth in Scotland. The name was chosen because the adjoining suburb of Burns Beach is also a name of Scottish origin. The name was approved for the suburb in 1989.

**MARMION:** Marmion is named after Patrick Marmion who ran a whaling station from 1849 in the area. He was given ten acres of land and permission to run sheep on the adjacent crown land while his whaling station was operational. (Information provided by City of Joondalup.)

**MULLALOO:** Mullaloo is an Aboriginal word, and was first recorded for a point on the coast near here in 1919. It was first shown as Moolaloo Point, but the spelling was later changed to Mullaloo, and the feature is now known as Pinnaroo Point. The beach here was locally known as Mullaloo Beach around the turn of the century, but urban subdivision only commenced in the late 1950s. One record of the Aboriginal name records it as meaning “place of the rat kangaroo”.

**OCEAN REEF:** Ocean Reef is a descriptive name used by developers. It is derived from a line of reefs offshore from Mullaloo, and was approved in 1974.

**PADBURY:** This suburb is named after Walter Padbury (1820-1907), pastoralist, merchant and philanthropist. Padbury, a prominent Perth citizen and an early landholder in the area. The suburb was named in 1971.

**SORRENTO:** A private subdivision of freehold land known as ‘Sorrento’ was surveyed here in 1929. It is assumed that the name was taken from the Italian seaside town of Sorrento which is located south of Naples opposite the Isle of Capri.

**WARWICK:** Warwick derives its name from the main road in the area. It is thought to be named after an early settler named Jack Warrick. The spelling was changed to ‘Warwick’ in keeping with English and Scottish names that are a feature of the suburb. (Information provided by City of Joondalup.)

**WOODVALE (part):** The suburb of Woodvale derives its name from the area being rolling undulating country with many stands of good timber. The area was cleared between 1963 and 1968, apparently for grazing purposes, and then developed for housing in the early 1970s. The suburb name was approved on 3 December 1974.



### 3.4 Economy

Early grazing and agricultural activity in the nineteenth century was localised with varying degrees of success. Much of the development in the area has occurred primarily as a result of planning developments since the 1970s. Joondalup city was created as a 'satellite' city of Perth and as such contains many commercial businesses and community services.

#### 3.4.1 Rural Occupations

Prior to 1829, the area was inhabited by the Mooro people who lived off and maintained the land. The Mooro people, as part of the Noongar group, lived in the area north of Derbal Yarragan (Swan River), the foothills to the east, the ocean to the west and as far north as Moore River. They captured fish and abalone from the coast and lived off plants such as quandongs and caught tortoises from the lakes.<sup>44</sup>

The largely rural nature of the district that continued until well into the twentieth century meant that many people have relied on agricultural pursuits such as market gardening, dairying, bee-keeping, poultry farming and timber cutting to make a living.<sup>45</sup> Chinese market gardeners were in the area from around 1890 (although mostly on the Wanneroo side of Lake Joondalup).<sup>46</sup> A Farmers and Graziers Association was established in 1900, reflecting the predominantly rural employment of people in the district.<sup>47</sup> Several vineyards were established in the area, mostly by Italian migrants after World War I - such as the Luisini Winery.<sup>48</sup> With urban development growing rapidly throughout the area from the 1960s, many wineries were subsumed into new residential areas.<sup>49</sup>

The rural nature of the area and associated rural occupations have largely disappeared since the area has been increasingly developed for housing since the 1970s.



The Luisini Wine Cellar in 1986. (Picture Joondalup Collection P02360)

#### 3.4.2 Natural Resources

Early attempts to make a living included itinerant workers using 'palm-wool' picked from Zamia Palms (*Macrozamia reidii*) to make pillows and mattresses. With natural bushland full of jarrah (also known as Swan River mahogany) the area was ripe for a timber industry. Rather than a formal mill arrangement, most of the timber was used locally for the construction of houses. Local timber was also used to construct wooden boxes for transporting produce from the local market gardens to the markets in Perth.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>44</sup>City of Joondalup, *Joondalup Mooro Boodjar: Aboriginal Culture within Mooro Country*, Joondalup, undated brochure.

<sup>45</sup>*Picture our Past*, pp. 222-232. Chambers, p. 31.

<sup>46</sup>Brittain, p. 63.

<sup>47</sup>*Picture our Past*, p. 298.

<sup>48</sup>*Picture our Past*, pp. 233-239. InHerit database, 'Luisini Winery Group', P02676.

<sup>49</sup>Ujma, p. 72.

<sup>50</sup>Ujma, p. 69.



### 3.4.3 Mining and Mineral Resources

Lime kilns were established in the district from around 1910 and by the 1920s the area was highly regarded for the quality of lime. Between the wars as many as 200 people were employed in the lime burning industry. The success of the lime industry continued after World War II and much of the state's lime requirements were being produced from within the district.<sup>51</sup>

When planning for the new city centre in the mid-1970s, it was noted that 'Quarries will present problems in the development of the Centre. Ways and means should be sought to slow down operations and steps taken to make sure that restoration will be adequate for urban purposes.'<sup>52</sup> Suburbs were designed around the quarries. The Connolly and Joondalup Golf Courses were developed from old quarry sites.<sup>53</sup>

### 3.4.4 Manufacturing and Secondary Industry

The Joondalup district is not noted for its manufacturing industry; however, some industrial areas exist around Wangara (in the City of Wanneroo) and sections of Canham Way in Greenwood.

### 3.4.5 Commerce

Prior to the 1960s and 1970s, most of the economic activity was based around farming and semi-rural practices such as vegetable growing, wineries and small industry. The first bank in the district is believed to have opened in 1963.<sup>54</sup>

The formation of the Joondalup City Centre through the 1980s and 1990s resulted in a substantial increase in the types of services available to local residents. The city was organised into precincts based around the Central Business District (CBD) with areas for the sporting complex, a Business Park for services and a Business Park for technology as well as the various education providers and health and justice services. Residential precincts bordered the CBD.<sup>55</sup>



Aerial of Joondalup CBD in 2010 (Picture Joondalup Collection P03144.01)

<sup>51</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 240-245.

<sup>52</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 6.

<sup>53</sup> City of Joondalup website: <https://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au/kb/resident/city-of-joondalup-history>, accessed 4 April 2023.

<sup>54</sup> Chambers, p. 87.

<sup>55</sup> Gentilli, *Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep*, 1998, p. 24.

As noted by former City of Wanneroo Planner Philip Thompson, ‘what happened in the late ‘80s was that the market had finally got to a point where it was going to be viable for a big, new shopping centre to be built within the City Centre.’<sup>56</sup> The Lakeside Shopping Centre changed shopping patterns from small, localised retailers to a central venue which could be easily accessed by vehicle. Similarly, the Whitford City and Warwick Grove shopping centres have followed the pattern of large-scale centres as opposed to shopping strips along streets.

In more recent decades, the Hillarys Boat Harbour and ferry links to Rottnest Island/Wadjemup has created a tourist industry in the area. Joondalup has become a popular spot for visitors, particularly day trippers. Local attractions such as AQWA (previously Underwater World until 2001), beaches and parklands are all reasons people visit the area.<sup>57</sup>

### 3.4.6 Workers and Working

Since the establishment of a satellite city to Perth, Joondalup has attracted many businesses and workers. The placement of several government services, particularly law and justice services, has resulted in increased numbers of workers in the area.

In 2012, a report on why businesses remain in Joondalup identified factors of convenience (living in close proximity to their workplace) and that it was considered a ‘growth area’ as the main reasons people worked in Joondalup. In 2012, there were 13,400 registered businesses within the City of Joondalup.<sup>58</sup> In 2022, there were 12,181 local businesses within the City of Joondalup.<sup>59</sup>

## 3.5 Infrastructure

In the early 1950s, the State Government commissioned Professor Gordon Stephenson and Town Planning Commissioner J.A. Hepburn to prepare a planning scheme for the metropolitan region. The Stephenson-Hepburn report was published in 1955 and was regarded as a blueprint for development over the forthcoming decades.<sup>60</sup>

The Perth Metropolitan Region Scheme was established in 1963. The Metropolitan Region Planning Authority (MRPA) released the ‘Corridor Plan’ in 1970. The City of Joondalup was identified as a new sub-regional centre to support the planned expansion of the North-West Corridor.<sup>61</sup>

In 1975-1976, a Development Committee was established by Premier, Sir Charles Court, to plan for a proposed new city north of Perth. Professor Gordon Stephenson was appointed as a consultant for the project.<sup>62</sup> Stephenson’s ‘Joondalup Centre – An Interim Report’ was accepted by the Steering Committee in January 1976.<sup>63</sup> A later iteration of the report, ‘Joondalup Regional Centre: A Plan for Metropolitan Regional Centre’ was produced in October 1977.<sup>64</sup> The report was prepared for the Government of Western Australia, Wanneroo Shire Council and the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority.<sup>65</sup>

Stephenson, ‘a child of the British Garden City movement and a parent of the international New Towns movement’, based his ideas around planning principles of access and flexibility to accommodate change.<sup>66</sup> If it had proceeded as per Stephenson’s plan in 1977, ‘Joondalup would be one of the last non-single industry new town projects anywhere.’<sup>67</sup>

The first meeting of the Joondalup Development Corporation (JDC) was held in March 1977. The JDC was chaired by Robert Holmes à Court.<sup>68</sup> For the JDC’s work to be successful ‘...finance would have to be raised through Treasury, mining leases attended to, land exchanges made, Wanneroo Council mollified, the Steering Committee and its troublesome Plan held at bay, and roads and sewers approved.’<sup>69</sup> There were several tensions between the JDC and the City of Wanneroo as roles and responsibilities regarding the new city were clarified in the late 1970s.<sup>70</sup> Joondalup was designed along the principles of economic, social and environmental sustainability.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Oral History, Interview with Philip Thompson, by Anne Yardley, 2016, City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre, OH355.

<sup>57</sup> City of Joondalup, *Destination Joondalup: 2021-2026*, November 2020, p. 6. Picture Joondalup Collection for Underwater World.

<sup>58</sup> Walker, Beth and Redmond, Janice, ‘2012: City of Joondalup Business Study Report’, prepared by ECU Small and Medium Enterprise Research Centre, p. 6 and 17.

<sup>59</sup> City of Joondalup, *Joondalup 2032: Strategic Plan 2022-2032*, 2022, p. 13.

<sup>60</sup> Ujma, p. 74.

<sup>61</sup> Ujma, p. 74.

<sup>62</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 2.

<sup>63</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 5.

<sup>64</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 48.

<sup>65</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 51.

<sup>66</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, pp. 52-56.

<sup>67</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 58.

<sup>68</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 51.

<sup>69</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, pp. 46-47.

<sup>70</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 70ff.

<sup>71</sup> City of Joondalup website: <https://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au/kb/resident/city-of-joondalup-history>, accessed 4 April 2023.



Metroplan (1990) and the North-West Corridor Plan (1991) extended the ideas in the Corridor plan. The Network City Plan (2004) replaced the Metroplan.<sup>72</sup> These plans all extended the principles from earlier reports and resulted in further development within Joondalup.

### 3.5.1 Development of Settlement and Services

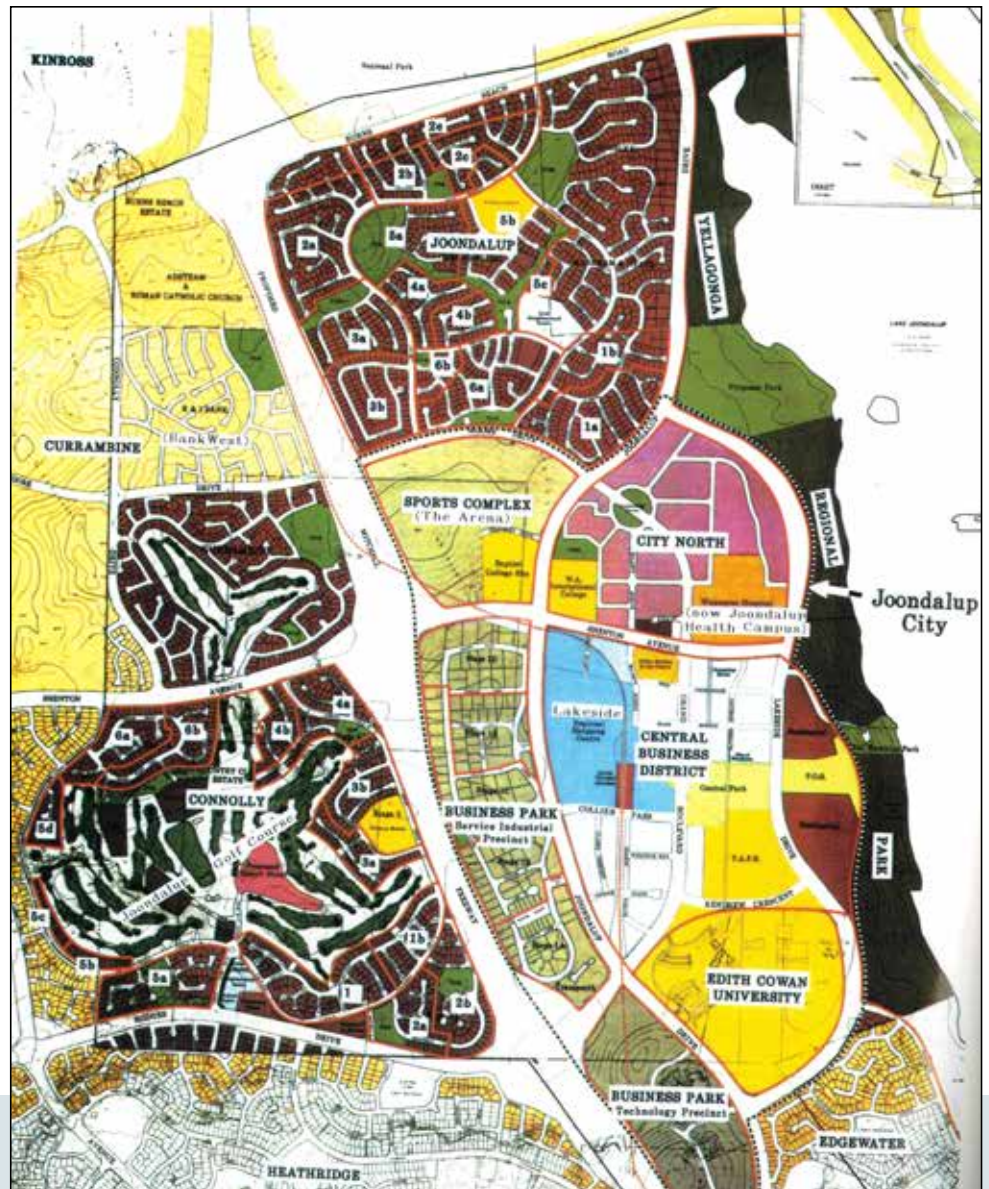
The small population and disparate settlement characterised the Joondalup, then Wanneroo, area until well after World War II. Basic telegraph, postal and community services were provided, albeit on a small scale.

Many comments about the 'Wanneru, Yanchep, Middle Swan, Upper Swan and Bullsbrook' districts were made in the 1955 Stephenson-Hepburn report. The 'sparse' nature of settlement and the large pine plantations being established west of the Swan Valley were noted. The market gardens north of Herdsman Lake 'stretch along a band of rich swampy country to Wanneru and Lake Joondalup. Generally the land is unsuitable for building and it should be retained for market gardens to provide some of the fresh food for the growing metropolitan population.'<sup>73</sup>

By examining the number of houses in the district, Lindsay Hunter noted that 'until the 1960s, Wanneroo was generally regarded as being beyond the urban margin, a largely underdeveloped district with pockets of intensive agriculture around some of the wetlands and a few small coastal settlements'.<sup>74</sup>

Major capital works that occurred during the 1980s included a golf course at Connolly, a boat harbour at Ocean Reef and the substantial \$13 million marina development at Hillarys.<sup>75</sup>

The freeway and railway line (discussed in the 'Transport and Communications' section below) provided the conduit through which people could travel, aiding and assisting further development north of Perth.



Plan showing boundaries of the Joondalup Development Commission. (Gentili, Wanneroo, Joondalup Yanchep, p. 24.)

<sup>73</sup> Stephenson, Gordon and Hepburn, J.A., *Plan for the Metropolitan Region, Perth and Fremantle, Western Australia*, Government Printing Office, Perth, 1955, p. 234.

<sup>74</sup> Hunter, Lindsay, 'The Changing Profile of Housing', in Gentili, *Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep*, 1998, p. 59.

<sup>75</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 315.

### 3.5.2 Transport and Communications

In 1883, Dog Swamp farmer Tom Darch was awarded the mail delivery contract for the Joondalup/Wanneroo area.<sup>76</sup> A weekly postal service commenced from 1883 and a post office was established several years later. Telegraph communications were established in 1895.<sup>77</sup>

The Old North Stock Route passed through an area to the west of Lake Joondalup.<sup>78</sup> 'While the stock route to the far north was being pioneered, residents in Wanneroo were more interested in having a good road to the market in Perth. And there was considerable pressure for a rail link.'<sup>79</sup> In September 1901, local residents petitioned for a rail link, led by Mathieson Jacoby, MLA for Swan. They maintained that much of the 'extremely suitable for vegetable growing and mixed farming' land was not being taken largely because of the difficulties in transporting produce to the city.<sup>80</sup>

With no indication of a railway line, the first cars in the area around the time of World War I caused significant community interest. George Leach, one of the first car owners in the district, reportedly assisted local residents in times of emergency with his Model-T Ford.<sup>81</sup> By 1924 there were 15 vehicles registered in the district.<sup>82</sup> The reliance on horse and cart lessened rapidly and by 1935 there were just over 200 motor vehicles and the Wanneroo Road Board employed a Traffic Inspector that year.<sup>83</sup>

In January 1959, 'faint hopes of a rail link to Wanneroo received a fatal blow when the Town Planning Commissioner advised Wanneroo's administrators the State Government had decided against a suggestion to have a suburban railway to Whitfords Beach'.<sup>84</sup>

Planning for the Mitchell Freeway, which roughly followed the North West Stock Route, commenced from the 1950s through the Stephenson-Hepburn report. The freeway reached Warwick Road in 1985 and Ocean Reef Road in 1992. Extensions were completed to Hodges Drive in 1992, Burns Beach Road in 2008 and Clarkson in 2015.<sup>85</sup>

Joondalup Railway Station was officially opened on 20 December 1992. More than 700 people travelled on the inaugural train ride from Perth to Joondalup. At the time it was referred to as the Northern Suburbs Railway Link and only the Leederville, Edgewater and Joondalup Stations were operational. Construction continued on Glendalough, Stirling, Warwick, Whitfords and Currambine stations, which all opened in 1993.<sup>86</sup> The railway line was built into the median of the freeway and therefore roughly followed the North West Stock Route.<sup>87</sup>

Clarkson Railway Station opened 4 October 2004.<sup>88</sup> Greenwood Railway Station opened in January 2005.<sup>89</sup> Butler Railway Station opened in September 2014.<sup>90</sup> In 2023, there are plans in place through Metronet to extend the railway line a further 14km north and create new stations at Alkimos, Eglinton and Yanchep.<sup>91</sup>



Construction of the Railway line and station, 1992. (Picture Joondalup Collection P00240.22)

<sup>76</sup>Chambers, p. 22.

<sup>77</sup>Picture our Past, p. 298.

<sup>78</sup>Chambers, p. 22.

<sup>79</sup>Chambers, p. 24.

<sup>80</sup>Chambers, p. 24. Metronet website: <https://www.metronet.wa.gov.au/news/latest-news/rail-sought-since-1901-1>, accessed 10 May 2023.

<sup>81</sup>Chambers, p. 35.

<sup>82</sup>Picture our Past, p. 301.

<sup>83</sup>Picture our Past, p. 302.

<sup>84</sup>Chambers, p. 107.

<sup>85</sup>Draft Thematic History for Wanneroo, being prepared in 2023.

<sup>86</sup>Media Statement dated 20 December 2022, <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2022/12/Joondalup-Line-celebrates-30-years-of-train-services.aspx>, accessed 10 May 2023. See also <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/Court/1993/07/Opening-of-Currambine-railway-station-next-month.aspx>, dated 17 July 1993.

<sup>87</sup>Draft Wanneroo Thematic History, 3rd edition.

<sup>88</sup>[https://dbpedia.org/page/Clarkson\\_railway\\_station,\\_Perth](https://dbpedia.org/page/Clarkson_railway_station,_Perth), accessed 10 May 2023.

<sup>89</sup><https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Gallop-Labor-Government/Services-commence-from-Greenwood-Railway-Station-20050129>, accessed 21 June 2023.

<sup>90</sup><https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/Barnett/2014/09/Butler-extension-opens-early-and-under-budget.aspx>, dated 21 September 2014, accessed 10 May 2023.

<sup>91</sup>Metronet, Yanchep Station fact sheet: <https://www.metronet.wa.gov.au/Portals/31/Project%20Documents/Yanchep%20Rail%20Extension/Yanchep%20Station%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf?ver=2020-09-04-121243-000&timestamp=1600907766885>, accessed 10 May 2023.



## 3.6 Social Services

### 3.6.1 General Social Services

With a sparse and scattered population until the late twentieth century, social services would have generally been voluntary within the area or residents would have travelled to other centres. Within what was considered the Wanneroo district at the time, local groups such as Red Cross, Playgroups, Council Libraries and the like provided services for residents.

From the 1980s onwards, the establishment of the Joondalup area brought a new level of localised services. For example, Granny Spiers Community House was established in the early 1980s. As the residential population flourished, additional social services were established.

### 3.6.2 Education

The first school in the Wanneroo district opened in September 1874.<sup>92</sup> Attendances were irregular when the children needed to help their families in the market gardens. Attendance numbers were low and the school closed between 1890 and 1899.<sup>93</sup> A new school was constructed in 1959.<sup>94</sup>

When the Sisters of Mercy established St Anthony's Church (1932) and School (1935) in the district the Sisters had to travel from their convent in West Perth each day. Reflecting the multicultural community, the opening address for the school was given in English, Italian and Slavic.<sup>95</sup> Other schools in the district include the Kingsley Montessori School that opened in 1962.<sup>96</sup>

The Regional Centre Plan prepared in 1977 noted that eight primary schools, one high school and a 'post-secondary' campus would be required but that, 'the future development of post-secondary education is difficult to predict.'<sup>97</sup>

By the mid-1990s there were several high schools including Mater Dei College (1993) and Lake Joondalup Baptist College (1994). The Joondalup campus of the Western Australian College of Advanced Education (WACAE) opened in 1987 and was renamed the Edith Cowan University in 1991. By the end of the twentieth century there were 19 primary schools and four state secondary schools in the Joondalup District. 'Each primary school site is located as centrally as possible within its future catchment area – one primary school for 1,500-1,800 residential lots and one school for 7,000-plus lots.' In an area with such high growth 'new schools have been established every year and existing schools have endured temporary over-enrolments till accommodation became available on neighbouring campuses.'<sup>98</sup>

In 2023, the City of Joondalup has 47 primary schools and 16 high schools – both government and private – within its boundaries. Tertiary facilities include Edith Cowan University (Joondalup Campus), North-West Metropolitan TAFE and the Western Australian Police Academy (2002).<sup>99</sup>



The Police Academy in 2002.  
(Picture Joondalup Collection P03158.09)

<sup>92</sup>Chambers, p. 14. *Picture our Past*, p. 109. *Plants and People in Mooro Country*, p. 13. Brittain, p. 40. Hallam in Gentilli, Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep, 1998, p. 91.

<sup>93</sup>*Picture our Past*, p. 111. Brittain, pp. 60-63.

<sup>94</sup>*Picture our Past*, p. 120.

<sup>95</sup>*Picture our Past*, p. 121.

<sup>96</sup><https://www.themontessorischool.wa.edu.au/about/our-history/>, accessed 6 June 2023.

<sup>97</sup>Renner, John, 'Education in a Model City' in Gentilli, *Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep*, 1998, p. 71.

<sup>98</sup>Renner, John, 'Education in a Model City' in Gentilli, *Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep*, 1998, p. 77.

<sup>99</sup>City of Joondalup website: <https://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au/kb/resident/about-joondalup>, accessed 4 April 2023.

### 3.6.3 Health

Up until the late twentieth century, residents within the Joondalup area would have had to access medical services outside the district.

Wanneroo Hospital, a 75-bed hospital, was planned for construction on the Joondalup town centre site in 1976.<sup>100</sup> It opened in August 1980 with 85 beds. It became the basis for the Joondalup Health Campus (JHC) from June 1996. In 2023, the JHC is a partnership between the State Government and Ramsay Health Care. It is a major sub-tertiary health care facility with more than 700 beds.<sup>101</sup>



The newly completed Emergency Department at Joondalup Health Campus in February 2011. (Picture Joondalup Collection P02744)

## 3.7 Governing

### 3.7.1 Government and Politics

The Wanneroo Road Board was gazetted in October 1902. From 1904, the Board met in the Wanneroo Agricultural Hall.<sup>102</sup> In 1905, the Board created four wards which were soon reduced to three wards: North, Central and South.<sup>103</sup>

A new office building for the Roads Board was constructed in 1960.<sup>104</sup> Wanneroo acquired 'Shire' status in 1961.<sup>105</sup> The Shire grew significantly in the 1960s and into the 1970s. The Shire quickly outgrew their 1960 building and a new administration building was opened by Premier John Tonkin in November 1971.<sup>106</sup>

From 1996, work on excising the Joondalup area from the Shire of Wanneroo commenced in earnest and several public meetings were held. There were compromises over which historical sites would remain in Wanneroo and this resulted in the dividing line through Lake Joondalup, effectively dividing the suburb of Woodvale over the two local government authorities. The Wanneroo Council was suspended from October 1997 to aid the creation of the new cities of Wanneroo and Joondalup from 1998.<sup>107</sup>

<sup>100</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 6 and p. 230.

<sup>101</sup> Joondalup Health Campus website: <https://www.joondaluphealthcampus.com.au/About-Us/Our-History>, accessed 4 April 2023.

<sup>102</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 300-302. The Hall remained the headquarters for the Road Board until 1960.

<sup>103</sup> Chambers, p. 31.

<sup>104</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 302.

<sup>105</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 303.

<sup>106</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 307-308.

<sup>107</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 327.

### 3.7.2 Law, Order and Defence

Prior to the construction of several police and justice buildings in Joondalup in the 1990s, there were very few services in the Joondalup district. Before the 1990s, residents would have travelled to other districts to obtain court and police services.

The Building Management Authority (successor to the Public Works Department) designed, documented and built the \$8.24 million police complex in Joondalup. The complex was a commitment made under the Dowding Government. It was proposed as the centre for a Police division for the northern suburbs. The court facilities contained four Magistrate's Courts.<sup>108</sup> The two-storey combined police and court facility was completed in 1992.<sup>109</sup>

The WA Police Academy was relocated to Joondalup from Maylands and was opened by Premier Geoff Gallop in February 2002. A purpose-built academy was constructed on the 8.7 hectare site adjacent to the Edith Cowan University campus at a cost of \$47 million.<sup>110</sup>



Joondalup Court House, 1993. (Picture Joondalup Collection P00278.22)

## 3.8 Cultural Life

### 3.8.1 Religion

One of the first churches in the Wanneroo district was St Anthony's Catholic Church which opened in 1932.<sup>111</sup> Generally, churches within the existing boundary of the City of Joondalup were not established until the 1970s onwards when rapid development of the suburbs occurred. For instance, the Duncraig (now Uniting) Church was established in 1974. Throughout the 1980s, Uniting Churches were consecrated in Beldon and Greenwood. Most of the Anglican Churches in the area date from the 1980s and 1990s such as St Nicholas, St John the Evangelist, St Mary Magdalene and Resurrection Churches.<sup>112</sup>

In 2023, there at least 14 churches in the City of Joondalup representing a range of denominations and faiths.<sup>113</sup>

<sup>108</sup> Information obtained from the 'Picture Joondalup' library catalogue, P00089.27.

<sup>109</sup> Edmonds, Leigh in association with Andrew Gill and Jenny Gregory, 'Western Australia Police Service Thematic History', prepared for the Department of Contract and Management Services, May 1998, appendices. See also Media Statement, <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/Lawrence/1992/05/New-state-of-the-art-police-complex-for-Joondalup.aspx>, dated 29 May 1992, accessed April 2023.

<sup>110</sup> WA Police Academy website, <https://www.police.wa.gov.au/About-Us/Our-agency/Western-Australia-Police-Academy>, accessed April 2023.

<sup>111</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 203-212.

<sup>112</sup> Information obtained from the Uniting Church Survey, 1996 and Anglican Church Survey, 1996.

<sup>113</sup> City of Joondalup Community Directory



### 3.8.2 Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment

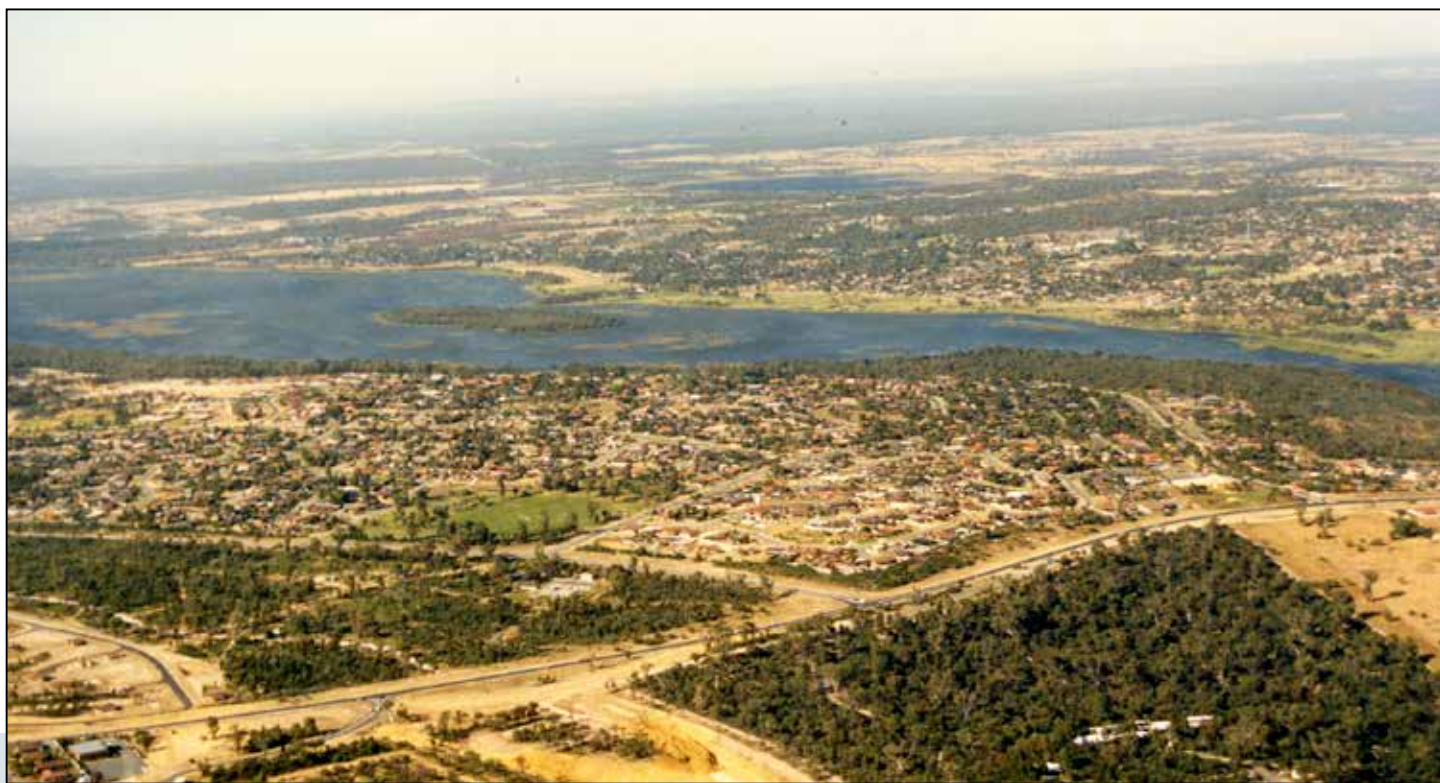
Public art installations were regarded as an important feature for the new Joondalup city. The Joondalup Development Commission engaged several artists from the late 1980s for various artworks around the City. Artists included Sally Morgan, Robert Juniper and Leon Pericles.<sup>114</sup>

A cinema complex was first proposed in the early 1990s. The location was initially near the Civic Centre but later became a ten-cinema complex at Lakeside Joondalup.<sup>115</sup> The Galaxy Drive-in Cinema opened in 1973 in Kingsley. While there were at least ten drive-ins in the metropolitan area from 1955, the Galaxy is the last drive-in still in operation.<sup>116</sup>

### 3.8.3 Recreation – Sport

Perry's Paddock (now in Wanneroo) was used for horse racing and social events for most of the 1920s. John (Jack) Perry had purchased land in the area in 1909 and used it to breed horses. The annual Race Days were popular not only for the racing but as a social, community gathering. It quickly became a popular and highly anticipated event but was stopped in 1931 when the WA Turf Club refused to grant approval. Despite community efforts to reinstate the event, the WA Turf Club was adamant. A short revival of the event occurred between 1992 and 2001.<sup>117</sup>

Lake Joondalup was a popular venue for Scout Camps between the 1940s and 1970s. Many of the camps were held near Neil Hawkins Park.<sup>118</sup> Ern Halliday Recreation Reserve was established in 1976 in Hillarys, near Whitford Nodes Park and Hillarys Marina, and provides recreation activities for all ages and abilities.<sup>119</sup>



Aerial view of Lake Joondalup 1987. (Picture Joondalup Collection P00206.09)

Yellagonga Regional Park was established in 1989 as a way of preserving the fauna and flora in the region.<sup>120</sup> Lake Joondalup, with its wetland system, has been used for recreational purposes over many years. Picnics, gatherings and walking have been the main reasons people have, and continue to, visit the Lake. Activities such as fishing, rowing and speed boating have all been considered but generally have proved to be short-term or unsuccessful activities.<sup>121</sup>

<sup>114</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 199 and Picture our Past, p. 318.

<sup>115</sup> Stannage, *Lakeside City*, p. 227.

<sup>116</sup> <https://www.perthnow.com.au/community-news/western-suburbs-weekly/wa-history-take-a-look-back-at-perths-drive-in-theatres-that-offered-a-reely-good-time-c-1304409>, article dated 18 September 2020, accessed 14 June 2023.

<sup>117</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 267-268.

<sup>118</sup> Picture Joondalup, <https://joondalup.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/FULL/WPAC/BIBENQ/48294419/1650647,1,P00554.02>.

<sup>119</sup> Information provided courtesy of Local History research, City of Joondalup, 'Enquiry reports, suburbs and streets, Hillarys, Ern Halliday Camp', December 2022.

<sup>120</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 291.

<sup>121</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 291-292.

Being a coastal city, ocean sports and recreation has been a significant pastime for local residents and visitors. The Marmion Angling and Aquatic Club was formed in 1953. The Whitford Sea Sports Club was formed in 1973. It is now known as the Ocean Reef Sea Sports Club and incorporates a volunteer rescue group.<sup>122</sup>

Similarly, several surf lifesaving groups continue to operate with the Joondalup district. One of the first groups was likely in the Sorrento/Whitfords area where a large number of beach shacks existed. St John Ambulance volunteers operated a post at Mullaloo. The increasing number of incidents and popularity of the beaches resulted in Surf Clubs forming. It is believed that Sorrento (1958) and Mullaloo (late 1950s) Surf Life Saving Clubs were the first clubs in the district. A purpose-built Club opened in Mullaloo in January 1966. Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club originally operated from 'The Dome' from 1961 and new clubrooms were constructed in 1969 and then again in 1978.<sup>123</sup>

The Duncraig Recreation Centre was commenced in 1974 and developed over the next several years.<sup>124</sup>

Construction of Arena Joondalup, a large sporting arena, commenced in 1993. It was officially opened on Anzac Day 1994. A large aquatic centre opened at Arena Joondalup in 2000.<sup>125</sup>



The Opening of the Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club in 1966.  
(Picture Joondalup Collection P00799.07)



The Duncraig Recreation Centre in 1975.  
(Picture Joondalup Collection P02456.01)



The opening of Joondalup Arena in April 1994.  
(Picture Joondalup Collection, P02756)

### 3.8.4 Domestic Life

The beach shacks along the coast were a recreational feature of the area for many decades. The first shacks were built in Marmion around the 1920s when the area became a popular fishing spot. Construction of shacks continued in the area and along the coast further north of Joondalup. Enterprising visitors to the area constructed makeshift dwellings but later shacks were constructed with more permanent materials. Whole rows of shacks appeared in the Whitfords and Hillarys areas. Beach shacks were strongly discouraged by the State Government and many shacks were demolished, particularly in the 1970s.<sup>126</sup>



Beach Shacks at Marmion, c. 1950.  
(Picture Joondalup Collection, P00597)

In 1978, the Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park opened, and the first burial occurred that year. Unlike a typical cemetery, the area has been maintained as natural bushland. Burials are noted by flat bronze plaques and all plantings are native species. As noted by the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board, 'the natural environment of Pinnaroo provides a haven for many native birds and animals, including kangaroos.'<sup>127</sup>

<sup>122</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 283.

<sup>123</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 284-290.

<sup>124</sup> Picture Joondalup: <https://joondalup.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/FULL/WPAC/BIBENQ/48532408/1645993,1>, P02456.01.

<sup>125</sup> Picture Joondalup: <https://joondalup.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/WPAC/BIBENQ?SETLVL=&BRN=331517>, P02756.

<sup>126</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 275ff. Extant shacks are in areas much further north of Joondalup, such as those at Wedge and Grey, <https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/management/wedge-and-grey-reserves>, accessed 14 June 2023.

<sup>127</sup> Metropolitan Cemeteries Board brochure: <https://www.mcb.wa.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/pinnaroo-facilities-brochure.pdf>, accessed 15 May 2023. Pinnaroo means 'resting place'; State Library of WA, PR342,



### 3.9 International Links

To honour those killed in conflicts, the Anzac Memorial was built in 1996 in Central Park.<sup>128</sup>



The First Anzac Memorial service at the Joondalup War Memorial, 1996. (Picture Joondalup Collection P00223.05)

#### 3.9.1 World War I

During World War I, locals banded together to assist with the war effort, including 'Sand Bag Day' to raise funds for the war.<sup>129</sup>

23 men from the district enlisted in World War I.<sup>130</sup> Tragically, nine local men were killed in action.<sup>131</sup>

When the Armistice was announced, welcome committees were set up and a dance was organised to celebrate.<sup>132</sup> Several measures were taken to assist returned soldiers find employment. In addition to the impact of war itself, the Spanish Influenza pandemic immediately after World War I had a significant impact globally. A clinic was established in the district to provide inoculations for the local community.<sup>133</sup>

<sup>128</sup> Picture Joondalup, <https://joondalup.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/FULL/WPAC/BIBENQ/48532862/32153030,5, P00223.05>.

<sup>129</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 145.

<sup>130</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 137.

<sup>131</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 137-141 contains details of soldiers who served in WWI.

<sup>132</sup> Chambers, p. 37.

<sup>133</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 142.



### 3.9.2 World War II

As in World War I, many local men enlisted at the outbreak of World War II.<sup>134</sup> The 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment was tasked with patrolling the coast from Scarborough to Moore River. Their camps were based around the coastal area. The 600 Light Horsemen effectively doubled the population of the district.<sup>135</sup> They served in the area from 1941 to 1944 after which time aerial patrols carried out coastal surveillance.<sup>136</sup>

The Wanneroo district was a vital food production district at the outbreak of World War II.<sup>137</sup> Several market gardens in the area and a local sawmill were requisitioned by the Government to provide food and transport casing.<sup>138</sup> With a large Italian population, many men considered 'aliens' by the Federal Government were sent to internment camps.<sup>139</sup>

Keen to assist with the war effort, local people found diverse ways to contribute. Many local men joined the Volunteer Defence Corps.<sup>140</sup> Many women joined the local Red Cross branch and worked to fundraise. Students at local schools were taught emergency drills in preparation for possible Japanese raids.<sup>141</sup>

### 3.9.3 COVID Pandemic

The worldwide COVID-19 pandemic led to lockdowns in Western Australia from 24 March 2020 when a range of national and international border restrictions were introduced. Various lockdowns occurred throughout 2021: 31 January – 5 February 2021<sup>142</sup> and 24 – 27 April 2021<sup>143</sup> and 29 June – 3 July 2021.<sup>144</sup> The health measures severely restricted travel movements and had a significant impact on tourism as well as most other businesses, particularly retail and hospitality. A testing clinic opened at Joondalup Regional Health Campus on 23 March 2020 in response to the pandemic.<sup>145</sup> In May 2021, a vaccination clinic opened at the Lakeside Joondalup Shopping City.<sup>146</sup>

<sup>134</sup> *Picture our Past*, pp. 151-157 contains details of soldiers who served in WWII.

<sup>135</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 164.

<sup>136</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 171.

<sup>137</sup> Chambers, p. 79.

<sup>138</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 158.

<sup>139</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 162.

<sup>140</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 159.

<sup>141</sup> *Picture our Past*, p. 158. Further information about people who served in World Wars could be found in the City of Joondalup's publication, 'Saluting Their Service', c.2021.

<sup>142</sup> <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2021/01/Western-Australia-enters-five-day-lockdown-from-6pm-tonight.aspx>, accessed November 2022.

<sup>143</sup> <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2021/04/Perth-and-Peel-to-enter-lockdown-from-12-01am-Saturday.aspx>, accessed November 2022.

<sup>144</sup> <https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2021/06/Perth-and-Peel-to-enter-lockdown-from-midnight-tonight.aspx>, accessed November 2022.

<sup>145</sup> <https://www.joondaluphealthcampus.com.au/For-Media/News/COVID-Clinic-now-open-at-Joondalup>, accessed 15 May 2023.

<sup>146</sup> <https://www.wa.gov.au/government/announcements/roll-covid-19-vaccinations-joondalup>, accessed 15 May 2023.

## 4. Heritage Places in 2023 LHS

### 4.1.1 List of places (20) in order of suburb and street

LHS No	Place No. inHerit	Name of Place	Street No.	Street name	Locality	Level of Significance	Classification
1		Duncraig Leisure Centre	40	Warwick Road	Duncraig	Little	4
2		Ken Colbung Statue, Duncraig	40	Warwick Road	Duncraig	Little	4
3	P08898	Burial Site, Edgewater	57	Joondalup Drive	Edgewater	Historic Site	5
4		Parin Park, Greenwood		Canham Way	Greenwood	Historic Site	5
5		Pinnaroo Point, Hillarys	239	Whitfords Avenue	Hillarys	Little	4
6	P09486	Lake Joondalup Reserve	580	Joondalup Drive	Joondalup	Considerable	2
7	P09489	Neil Hawkins Park, Joondalup	202	Boas Avenue	Joondalup	Considerable	2
8	P14292	Gibbs House (demolished), Joondalup	580	Joondalup Drive	Joondalup	Historic Site	5
9	26079	Galaxy Drive-In Cinema, Kingsley	159	Goollelal Drive	Kingsley	Considerable	2
10	P09487	Shepherds Bush Reserve, Kingsley	59	Shepherds Bush Drive	Kingsley	Considerable	2
11	P02676	Luisini Winery Group	10	Lakeway Drive	Kingsley	Exceptional	1
12		Kingsley Montessori School	18	Montessori Place	Kingsley	Little	4
13		Tom Simpson Park, Mullaloo	19	Oceanside Promenade	Mullaloo	Some	3
14		The Little Pinnacles, Mullaloo	131	Oceanside Promenade	Mullaloo	Little	4
15		Tom's Rock, Ocean Reef	450L	Ocean Reef Road	Ocean Reef	Little	4
16	P04522	Hepburn Heights, Padbury	319	Hepburn Avenue	Padbury	Considerable	2
17	P09497	Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park, Padbury	746	Whitfords Avenue	Padbury	Some	3
18	P16582	Geneff Park, Sorrento	22	Padbury Circle	Sorrento	Historic Site	5
19	P09496	Duffy House (fmr), Woodvale	108	Duffy Terrace	Woodvale	Considerable	2
20	P09513	Pearsall House (fmr), Woodvale	67	Woodvale Drive	Woodvale	Considerable	2

**4.1.2 List of places (20) in order of classification**

LHS No	Place No. inHerit	Name of Place	Street No.	Street name	Locality	Level of Significance	Classification
11	P02676	Luisini Winery Group	10	Lakeway Drive	Kingsley	Exceptional	1
6	P09486	Lake Joondalup Reserve	580	Joondalup Drive	Joondalup	Considerable	2
7	P09489	Neil Hawkins Park, Joondalup	202	Boas Avenue	Joondalup	Considerable	2
9	P26079	Galaxy Drive-In Cinema, Kingsley	159	Goollelal Drive	Kingsley	Considerable	2
10	P09487	Shepherds Bush Reserve, Kingsley	59	Shepherds Bush Drive	Kingsley	Considerable	2
16	P04522	Hepburn Heights, Padbury	319	Hepburn Avenue	Padbury	Considerable	2
19	P09496	Duffy House (fmr), Woodvale	108	Duffy Terrace	Woodvale	Considerable	2
20	P09513	Pearsall House (fmr), Woodvale	67	Woodvale Drive	Woodvale	Considerable	2
13		Tom Simpson Park, Mullaloo	19	Oceanside Promenade	Mullaloo	Some	3
17	P09497	Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park, Padbury	746	Whitfords Avenue	Padbury	Some	3
1		Duncraig Leisure Centre	40	Warwick Road	Duncraig	Little	4
2		Ken Colbung Statue, Duncraig	40	Warwick Road	Duncraig	Little	4
5		Pinnaroo Point, Hillarys	239	Whitfords Avenue	Hillarys	Little	4
12		Kingsley Montessori School	18	Montessori Place	Kingsley	Little	4
14		The Little Pinnacles, Mullaloo	131	Oceanside Promenade	Mullaloo	Little	4
15		Tom's Rock, Ocean Reef	450L	Ocean Reef Road	Ocean Reef	Little	4
3	P08898	Burial Site, Edgewater	57	Joondalup Drive	Edgewater	Historic Site	5
4		Parin Park, Greenwood		Canham Way	Greenwood	Historic Site	5
8	P14292	Gibbs House (demolished), Joondalup	580	Joondalup Drive	Joondalup	Historic Site	5
18	P16582	Geneff Park, Sorrento	22	Padbury Circle	Sorrento	Historic Site	5

## 4.1.3 Recommended Heritage List (8 places)

LHS No	Place No. inHerit	Name of Place	Street No.	Street name	Locality	Level of Significance	Classification
11	P02676	Luisini Winery Group	10	Lakeway Drive	Kingsley	Exceptional	1
6	P09486	Lake Joondalup Reserve	580	Joondalup Drive	Joondalup	Considerable	2
7	P09489	Neil Hawkins Park, Joondalup	202	Boas Avenue	Joondalup	Considerable	2
9	P26079	Galaxy Drive-In Cinema, Kingsley	159	Goollelal Drive	Kingsley	Considerable	2
10	P09487	Shepherds Bush Reserve, Kingsley	59	Shepherds Bush Drive	Kingsley	Considerable	2
16	P04522	Hepburn Heights, Padbury	319	Hepburn Avenue	Padbury	Considerable	2
19	P09496	Duffy House (fmr), Woodvale	108	Duffy Terrace	Woodvale	Considerable	2
20	P09513	Pearsall House (fmr), Woodvale	67	Woodvale Drive	Woodvale	Considerable	2



## 5. Place Records





## Duncraig Leisure Centre

LHS No. 01.

Place No. (inHerit):



Place Details			
Former and other names	Sorrento Duncraig Recreation Centre		
Street Address	40 Warwick Road		
Locality	Duncraig		
Location Description	Cnr Marmion Avenue		
GIS coordinates	-31.83614885, 115.76496545		
Reserve No.	32380	Diagram/Plan No.	P220959
Lot No.	14077	Vol/Fol	LR3122/642
Place Type	Individual Building		
Original Use	Social/Recreational	Sports Building	
Current Use	Social/Recreational	Community Hall/Centre	
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		




Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The Duncraig Leisure Centre has social significance for residents of the area as a recreational facility and social gathering place. It is representative of the development of services in the 1970s for a growing community.
Values	Social
Level of Significance	Little – Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Classification and Management	Category 4 – Conservation of the place is not necessary. Should the place be proposed for demolition, or substantially altered so that its heritage values are lost, the City may request that the owner provide an Archival Record as a condition of approval of the development application.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick – Common		
	Roof: Metal – Colorbond		
	Other:		
Architectural Period	Late Twentieth Century (1960- )	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of Demolition	N/A
Description	<p>The Duncraig Leisure Centre is a single storey brick structure, with a central second storey. Located in a similar group of purpose-built Council facilities, the multi-aspect building features a red brick façade characteristic of 1970s-built structures, with a mansard roofline. The front entrance features a concrete area extending from the front doors to a red brick wall, with an alcove for a flagpole and statue. The area between the brick wall and the road reserve is grassed, with large endemic trees planted. The building features large rectangular shaped windows on three of the four walls, and multiple double door entrances.</p> <p>The outer area includes a children's play area, a stand-alone wooden pergola structure, and shade sail additions. The Leisure Centre is open to the front from Marmion Ave and enclosed on three sides by a low chain wire fence. It is bordered by the Duncraig Library on its northern side, and car parks and a loading dock to the east of the building. The entire group of facilities is bordered by the Percy Doyle Reserve.</p>		
Condition	Fair – <i>assessed from street view only</i>		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Peopling WA – Demographic Development Social Services – General Social Services Cultural Life – Recreation – Sport	
Construction Date/s	1974	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	Percy Doyle
Historical Notes	<p>The Sorrento Duncraig Community Recreation Association (Inc) was formed in 1973 and the land was vested in the then Shire of Wanneroo on 14 December 1973 as a ‘Library and Community Centre’. The site was originally a tennis club. The Sorrento Duncraig Recreation Centre was built in 1974 as part of the Percy Doyle Reserve, which also contains the Duncraig Library, the Sorrento Bowling Club, football fields and tennis courts. An honour board in the building lists its members from 1974 to 1993.</p> <p>Percival Kenneth Doyle was a Wanneroo Road Board member, elected in 1960 in Wanneroo’s final year as a Road Board prior to becoming a local government. He was a business proprietor who was one of two elected as first representatives for a new Southwest Ward.</p> <p>Since construction, the operations of the centre has shifted away from that of a leisure centre to a community-based facility. On 18 September 2006, as part of a rebranding program, the Recreation Centre was subsequently renamed the Duncraig Leisure Centre with the orange logo that is now used.</p> <p>In 2020 the place was leased for five years to the Churches of Christ Sport and Recreation Association and in 2023 is used for its basketball program.</p>	

Historical Photos	 <p><i>Duncraig Recreation Centre, 1974 (City of Joondalup Local History Collection P02456.01)</i></p>
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References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Tyler Brown, <a href="#">‘Church management of Duncraig Leisure Centre concerns some residents’</a>. Joondalup Times, 8 May 2020 , via ‘Perth Now online. Accessed 8 June 2023.</li><li>▪ <a href="#">Western Australian Land Information Authority</a>, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>▪ <a href="#">Western Australian Land Information Authority</a>, Reserve Information.</li><li>▪ ‘Save Duncraig Leisure Centre’ <a href="#">Facebook page</a>. Accessed July 2023.</li><li>▪ Chambers, Adrian. 1991. <i>The Pioneers. A Story of Wanneroo</i>. p. 110.</li><li>▪ City of Joondalup, Local History Collection. <i>Sorrento Duncraig Recreation Centre, 2006</i>.</li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	
	



## Ken Colbung Statue, Duncraig

LHS No. 02.

Place No. (inHerit):

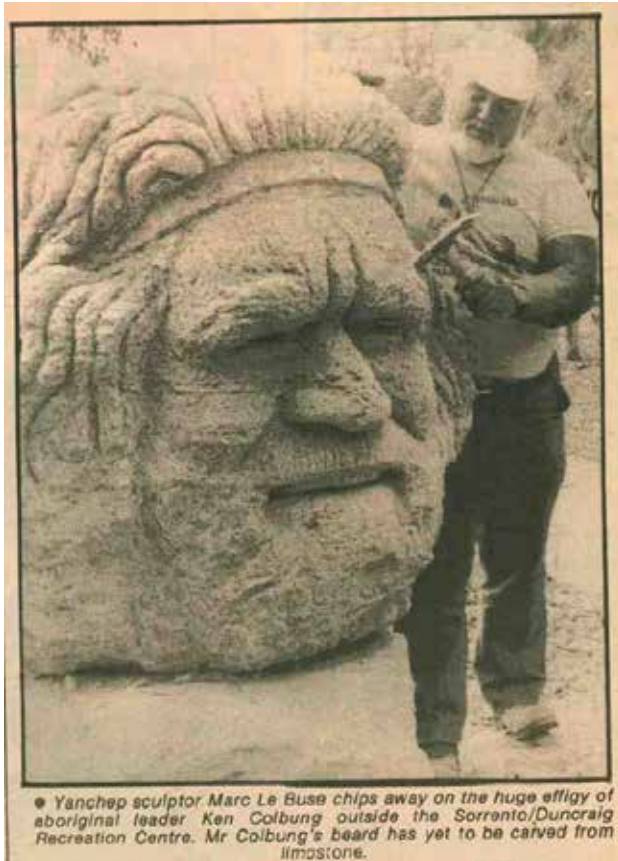


Place Details			
Former and other names			
Street Address	40 Warwick Road		
Locality	Duncraig		
Location Description	Outside the Duncraig Leisure Centre		
GIS coordinates	-31.83604937, 115.76484282		
Reserve No.	32380	Diagram/Plan No.	P220959
Lot No.	14077	Vol/Fol	LR3122/642
Place Type	Other Structure		
Original Use	Other Structure		
Current Use	Social/Recreational		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The Ken Colbung statue has historic significance for its association with Mark Le Buse, the artist who created King Neptune and other sculptures for Atlantis Marine Park.
Values	Historic
Level of Significance	Little - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Classification and Management	Category 4 - Conservation of the place is not necessary. Should the place be proposed for demolition, or substantially altered so that its heritage values are lost, the City may request that the owner provide an Archival Record as a condition of approval of the development application.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: Stone - Limestone		
Architectural Period	Late Twentieth Century (1960- )	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of Demolition	N/A
Description	The statue is situated on a concrete plinth facing the Duncraig Leisure Centre. Sculpted from limestone, several of the facial features are deteriorated and black stains from surface dirt and moisture retention are evident. The statue is exposed to the elements as it is located outside of the Duncraig Leisure Centre awning.		
Condition	Poor – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Cultural Life - Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Construction Date/s	1982	
Associations	Artist:	Mark Le Buse
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	Atlantis Marine Park
Historical Notes	<p>Artist and sculptor Mark Le Buse (1918-1999) was born in America. He settled in Yanchep Two Rocks in 1975. In the 1980s he was commissioned to create statues in and around Two Rocks by the developers of Atlantis Marine Park, including a 10m high statue of King Neptune to overlook the marine park, a large clock with limestone and concrete busts of well-known celebrities, and other sculptures in the park including a pod of dolphins at the entrance.</p> <p>Le Buse was previously commissioned to construct a series of sculptures known as the Waugal Monoliths, which was Le Buse’s interpretation of a Noongar creation story, adjacent to the Two Rocks Shopping Centre. It should be noted that he did so without consultation with representatives from the Noongar community.</p> <p>During the Wanneroo Shire Arts Exhibition at the Sorrento/Duncraig Recreation Centre in April 1982, Le Buse was commissioned to carve the bust of well-known Noongar leader Ken Colbung. He took photographs of Mr Colbung to enable an accurate depiction of him, and carved the 1.8m high carving in situ so the public could watch his creation, using a large piece of limestone taken from Quinns Rocks for the purpose. Originally the statue was to be relocated to the grounds of the Wanneroo Shire Offices, but at the next Council meeting the Council agreed to leave it at the Recreation Centre. It was felt that the statue would be lost among the others recently created by Le Buse if it was relocated to Yanchep.</p> <p>Le Buse crafted an estimated 48 limestone sculptures while living in Western Australia from 1975 to 1984. His work can still be seen at Two Rocks, most notably in the landmark King Neptune Statue that rises above the Sun City Precinct, a place in the State Register of Heritage Places. Many of the other Atlantis sculptures were relocated following the closure of the marine park in 1990. Several have undergone conservation and are now located in Charnwood Park, Two Rocks.</p>	

Historical  
Photos

Extract from *Wanneroo Times*, 4 May 1982, p. 2.

## References

Date of  
assessment

18 July 2023. Photographs by **element**.

## Sources

- City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre, 'Mark Le Buse with sculpture at Two Rocks'.
- 'Sculpture Show.' *Wanneroo Times*, 5 April 1982, p. 2. (copy in City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre)
- 'Just a few details to go...' *The West Australian*, 26 April 1982, p. 21. (copy in City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre)
- 'Sculpture will stay in Sorrento', *Wanneroo Times*, 4 May 1982, p. 2. (copy in City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre)
- 'P26470 Sun City Precinct, Two Rocks', State Register of Heritage Places assessment documentation, 28 December 2022.

## Additional Current Photos





## Burial Site, Edgewater

LHS No. 03.

Place No. (inHerit): P08898



Place Details			
Former and other names			
Street Address	57 Joondalup Drive		
Locality	Edgewater		
Location Description	Off George Grey Place, within carpark of Lot 1		
GIS coordinates	-31.771659, 115.7812583 (Memorial)		
Reserve No.		Diagram/Plan No.	D075361
Lot No.	1	Vol/Fol	2838/93
Place Type	Aboriginal Site		
Original Use	Other - see Historical Notes		
Current Use	Other - see Historical Notes		
Statutory Listings	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 'Edgewater Burial Site', Site ID 17590 (Burial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Other)</li> <li>▪ 'Joondalup Drive Trees', Site ID 3505 (Burial; Modified Tree)</li> </ul>		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

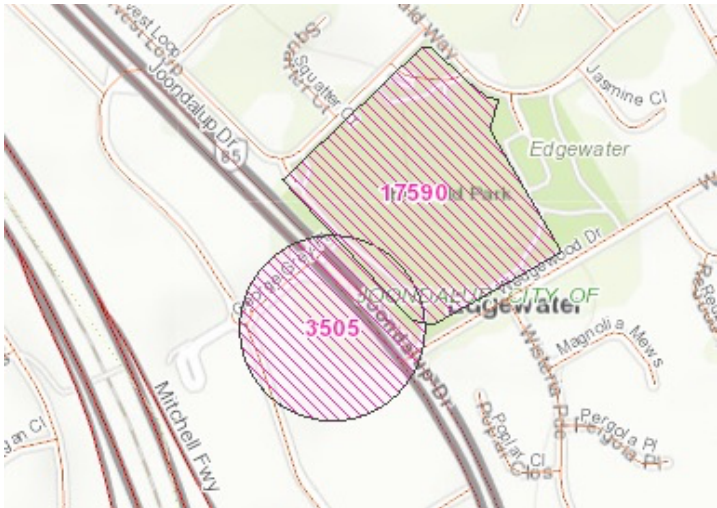
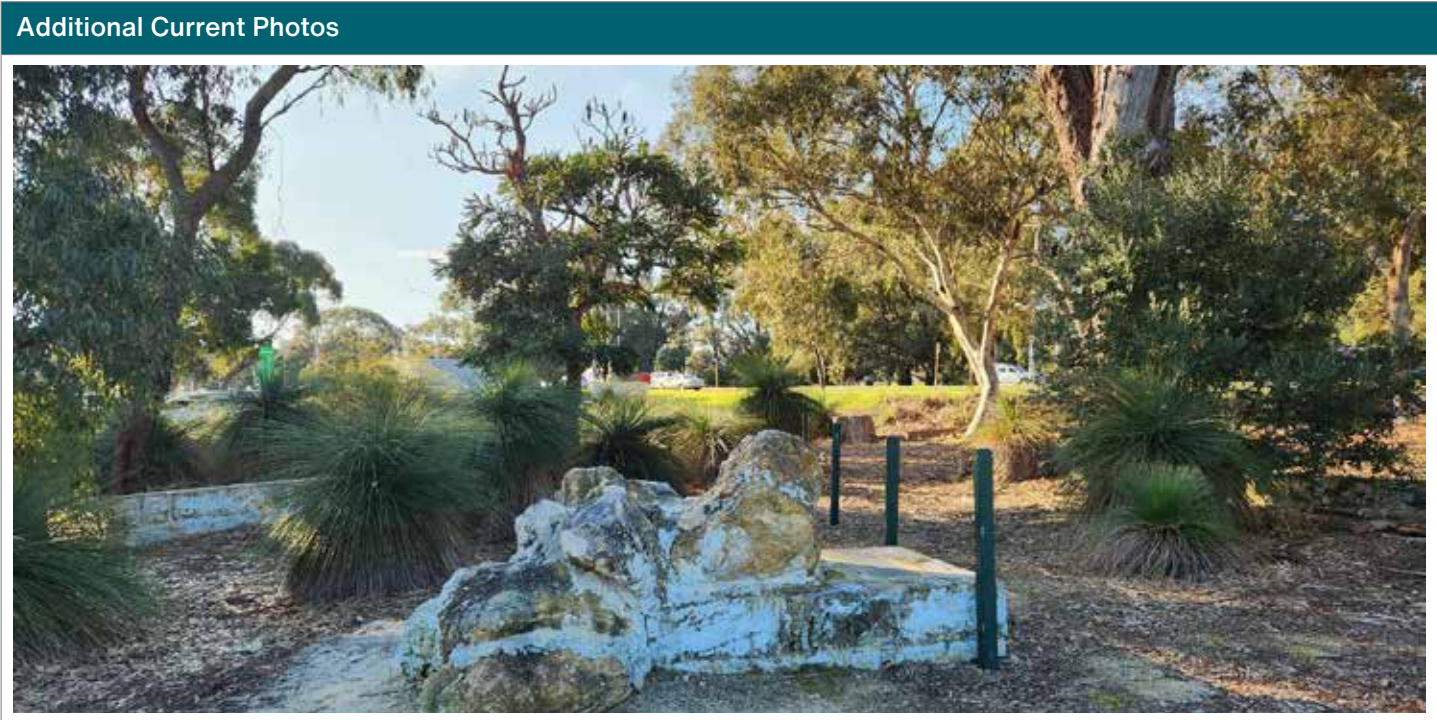
Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The memorial built at the Edgewater Burial site has historic significance for its association with recognised Noongar Elder Ken Colbung AM MBE (1931-2010). Colbung constructed the memorial to Bennyowlee in recognition of the social significance he holds to the Noongar community.
Values	Historic, Social
Level of Significance	Historical Site - Has significance for its former use, an event, or its role in the development of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 5 - This site is generally a place that has few visible material remains that relate to its former use and significance. This place should be included in heritage initiatives such as interpretive signage, heritage/walk trails, research, and education projects.



Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls:		
	Roof:		
	Other: Stone - Limestone		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of Demolition	N/A
Description	The memorial is comprised of limestone blocks built to resemble a cairn, with a plaque detailing the significance of the site. The memorial is located amongst a bushland setting, between the main Joondalup Drive and the carpark for a commercial complex on George Grey Place. Surrounding the block are cut timber logs to further define the area. The memorial signifies that the actual burial site is in the vicinity of the memorial only. It is recorded as being in Emerald Park on the opposite side of Joondalup Drive.		
Condition	Poor – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Integrated Stories - Aboriginal People	
	Peopling WA - Colonisation	
Construction Date/s	1840s (burial); 1970s (memorial)	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	Bennyowlee, Ken Colbung AM MBE
Historical Notes	<p>Bennyowlee (Ben-nee-yowl-ee) was a senior Yued tribesman of the Noongar people, and a member of the Tdondarup family. He was brother to Marungo and Werang. He was also a friend and guide to the explorer George Grey. Bennyowlee was an uncle of a man named Kaiber who in 1841 was a member of the party with Sir George Grey who arrived hungry and exhausted at Lake Joondalup after staggering southward down the coastal plain from a shipwreck near the mouth of the Murchison. Grey records in his diaries that without the assistance of Aboriginal people his party surely would have perished.</p>	
	<p>Bennyowlee was considered a sort of prophet who dreamt that the Aboriginal culture would go into a decline with the arrival of the Europeans, but that it would continue and eventually flourish again. It is not known when Bennyowlee died.</p>	
	<p>Alternative spellings for Bennyowlee's name are Bennyyowlee; Beniyowllee; Benyowllee.</p>	
	<p>Noongar Elder Ken Colbung AM MBE (1931-2010) set up a small stone memorial and plaque in the general area of Bennyowlee's grave in George Grey Place, Edgewater prior to development of the area in the 1970/80s.</p>	
	<p>The place where the memorial is located is a Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site: 'Joondalup Drive Trees', Site ID 3505 (Burial; Modified Tree). The actual burial site is 'Edgewater Burial Site', Site ID 17590 (Burial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Other), the location of Emerald Park.</p>	

References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monument Australia, 'Bennyowlee', <a href="https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/people/indigenous/display/60608-bennyowlee">https://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/people/indigenous/display/60608-bennyowlee</a></li><li>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System, Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage.</li><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li><li>Martinick, W. G, 'City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places', 1994, p. 91.</li><li>Gentili, J, 'Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep', 1998, p. 96.</li><li>City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Ephemera C5374'.</li><li>Hallam, Sylvia, 'Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Vol. 8 – Aborigines of the Southwest Region 1829-1840', 1990.</li><li>Grey, George, 'Journals of Two Expeditions of discovery', 1837-1839, <a href="https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00054.html">https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00054.html</a></li><li>City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre, 'Bennyowlee memorial digital picture', <a href="https://wanneroo.spydus.com/">https://wanneroo.spydus.com/</a></li></ul>



- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register:
- 'Edgewater Burial Site', Site ID 17590 (Burial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Other)
  - 'Joondalup Drive Trees', Site ID 3505 (Burial; Modified Tree)



## Parin Park, Greenwood

LHS No. 04.

Place No. (inHerit):



Place Details			
Former and other names	10-Mile Peg Park		
Street Address	Canham Way		
Locality	Greenwood		
Location Description	Cnr Wanneroo Road		
GIS coordinates	-31.82255916, 115.82018854		
Reserve No.	34274	Diagram/Plan No.	P194480
Lot No.	13500	Vol/Fol	LR3115/445
Place Type	Historic Site		
Original Use	Residential - Single Storey Residence		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Parin Park has historic significance for its association with the Parin family who were one of the numerous migrant families instrumental in the development of market gardens and viticulture in the area.
Values	Historic
Level of Significance	Historical Site - Has significance for its former use, an event, or its role in the development of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 5 - This site is generally a place that has few visible material remains that relate to its former use and significance. This place should be included in heritage initiatives such as interpretive signage, heritage/walk trails, research, and education projects.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of Demolition	N/A
Description	Parin Park is comprised of a well maintained public open space, inclusive of large specimens of tuart and Jarrah trees endemic to the area. The park includes children's play equipment, a pergola area with interpretive signage, and landscaping with local species. The park is used as a dog exercise area.		
Condition	Good – <i>assessed from street view only</i>		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Economy - Rural Occupations	
	Integrated Stories - Non-British Migrants	
Construction Date/s	1975	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	Pater and Roko Parin
	Other:	Parin Family
Historical Notes	<p>Petar (Peter) and his brother Roko (Rocco) Parin are recorded as the first immigrants from Croatia to settle in the district. Peter first travelled to Australia in 1908 alone as a young man, working in the Southwest. He returned to Croatia in 1912, marrying Marija Antic in 1913. Their first daughter, Rose, was born in December of the same year, and three weeks later Peter returned to Australia. This time he brought his brother Rocco; the brothers arriving in Fremantle in 1914.</p>	
	<p>The Parin brothers worked in the Southwest and following investigation of several areas in the Perth area decided on the district of Wanneroo as their final destination. The climate and soil composition best replicated their former home in the central coastal Dalmatian region of Croatia, an area renowned for its production of fine wines. While working in Manjimup, Peter Parin befriended Ezio Luisini, whose family later established a vineyard in Kingsley 1929. (Refer to Place Record for Luisini Winery Group.)</p>	
	<p>The Parin brothers travelled from Manjimup to Wanneroo in 1921 and purchase land to realise their vision of a small property close to the sea which would be suitable to grow vines. They laboriously cleared with a broad axe and cross-cut saw an area of 20 hectares for their vineyard. Located at the 10-mile peg on Wanneroo Road, the Parin brothers cemented themselves as among the first to establish vineyards in the area. Following a disagreement in 1929, the brothers dissolved their partnership and went on to develop separate vineyards.</p>	
	<p>The Parin house, which they referred to as Homestead Park, was vacated in 1975, and then demolished to provide public open space for the new suburb of Greenwood. It was gazetted for Public Recreation on 17 September 1976. On 8 December 1999 the vesting was changed from the City of Wanneroo to the City of Joondalup.</p>	
	<p>In 2015, Mrs Dorothy Parin requested that a memorial be erected in commemoration of her late husband John Erik Parin, and to showcase the history of the site as the location of their historical family landholding. The City had lengthy discussions with the Lands Department about changing the name of Parin Park to Homestead Park or 10-Mile-Peg Park. Ultimately the name has stayed officially as Parin Park. In 2019 the park received an upgrade including interpretive signage to tell the story of the Parin family.</p> <p>In 2023 Parin Park, or ‘10-Mile Peg Park’, is a public open space and dog walking park.</p>	



## Historical Photos



Parin family, L-R: Peter, Maria, John, Milka (Millie) and Roko. On plough L-R: Tony, Frank and Lucy. Holding the horse is B. Parin, brother of Roko and Peter. (City of Joondalup Local History Collection P00758.03)



Parin homestead, 1972. (City of Joondalup Facebook post, 4 June 2018)

## References

<b>Date of assessment</b>	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
<b>Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretive signage on site.</li> <li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li> <li>Chambers, A, 'The Pioneers: a story of Wanneroo', 1991, pp. 19-21, 45, 107.</li> <li>Gentili, J, 'Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep', 1998, pp.155-156.</li> <li>Marwick, Bill, 'Stories of old Wanneroo', 2002, pp. 121-128.</li> <li>City of Joondalup Facebook page. 4 June 2018. Accessed 10 August 2023.</li> <li>Tyler Brown, 'Project promotes Parin Park's pioneering past', Joondalup Times, 6 Nov 2019, via Perth Now online. Accessed 11 August 2023.</li> <li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li> <li>City of Joondalup, Agenda for Briefing Session 10.04.2018.</li> </ul>

## Additional Current Photos



Pinnaroo Point, Hillarys

LHS No. 05.

Place No. (inHerit):




Place Details			
Former and other names	Mullaloo Point, Bush Forever Area 325		
Street Address	239 Whitfords Avenue		
Locality	Hillarys		
Location Description			
GIS coordinates	-31.80222297, 115.73125108		
Reserve No.	39497	Diagram/Plan No.	P417135
Lot No.	500	Vol/Fol	LR3172/1
Place Type	Urban Park		
Original Use	Social/Recreational		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Pinnaroo Point has historic significance for its association with recreation and fishing, and holiday making at the beach shacks formerly present in the area. It has aesthetic and social significance to the community who appreciate its setting and location as a recreational space, and for the beach access it provides to recreational sea sports and small boat users.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Social
Level of Significance	Little - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Classification and Management	Category 4 - Conservation of the place is not necessary. Should the place be proposed for demolition, or substantially altered so that its heritage values are lost, the City may request that the owner provide an Archival Record as a condition of approval of the development application.






Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of Demolition	N/A
Description	<p>Pinnaroo Point is comprised of a well-maintained park area in a coastal setting which is set within the Bush Forever Area 325. The park features an ablution block and wide grassed areas with shelters and picnic tables. A multi-use pedestrian pathway provides a buffer between the park and the beach. The park is bordered on the eastern side by a car park.</p> <p>John Wilkie Tarn provides vehicle access from Whitfords Avenue to the Pinnaroo Point car park and terminates in a launching site for small sea craft. A vehicle turning and rigging area is also provided off John Wilkie Tarn, with signposting provided to restrict parking around this area.</p> <p>At the time of assessment in July 2023, a two-storey tavern was under construction and the boat launching site was closed to public access.</p>		
Condition	N/A		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Environment	
	Cultural Life - Recreation - Sport	
Construction Date/s	N/A	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	Mullaloo Shacks
	Other:	Whitfords Sea Sports Club Windsurfing WA Kitesurfing WA
Historical Notes	<p>The coastal beaches of Mullaloo, Hillarys and Whitfords have been popular with holiday makers since the 1920s. Pre-World War II, fisherman lived permanently on the nearby sand dunes in shacks made from tin and hessian. A line of shacks ran right along the shoreline, north and south of Pinnaroo Point. It was a colourful sight, even though it ultimately contributed to damage of the frontal dune system.</p>	
	<p>An extension to the West Coast Highway linking Sorrento to Mullaloo was opened in 1971, providing public access to new beaches. Prior to the extension, the only access to the beaches in this stretch of coast was by boat or four-wheel drive. The beach shacks were demolished in 1972 when the surrounding area was developed for housing.</p>	
	<p>In 1973 the Whitfords Sea Sports Club was formed and held its first fishing competition at Pinnaroo Point (Mullaloo Point) as well as the first club surf cat sailing event with 60-70 boats taking part. In 1974 regular club events off the beach at Pinnaroo Point included monthly power boating and fishing events and weekly sailing holding events. The Whitfords Volunteer Sea Rescue Group was formed by the club in 1975. In 1979 the new Ocean Reef Boat Harbour was opened and the following year the Whitfords Sea Sports Club was established there with a new clubrooms.</p>	
	<p>Pinnaroo Point continued to be used by beach-craft, but it was not until the early 1990s that the City of Wanneroo developed carparking and vehicle turnaround facilities. In 1988 a windsurfing school was established north of Mullaloo Point. In 2001 the first kitesurfing commenced at Pinnaroo Point.</p>	
	<p>The reserve was gazetted on 5 September 1986 for ‘Parks and Recreation.’ On 29 February 2000 the vesting was changed from the City of Wanneroo to the City of Joondalup.</p>	
	<p>In 2023, Pinnaroo Point is a public open space popular with families and the boat launch facilities provide access for small sea craft and recreational sports such as kiteboarding and windsurfing.</p>	
	<p>On 13 December 2023 a new two-storey Hillarys Beach Club opened at 20 John Wilkie Tarn on Pinnaroo Point.</p>	



<b>Hitorical Photos</b>	 <p data-bbox="317 551 1308 584">Moolalloo Point (now Pinnaroo Point) - historical “beach craft” launching facility</p>
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References	
<b>Date of assessment</b>	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> . Additional photographs by City of Joondalup 23 February 2024
<b>Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>Chambers, A, ‘The Pioneers: a story of Wanneroo’. 1991, p. 124.</li><li>Gentili, J, ‘Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep’, 1998, pp. 135-137.</li><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li><li>Kiteboarding WA. <a href="https://kiteboardingwa.org.au/locations/">https://kiteboardingwa.org.au/locations/</a></li><li>Whitfords Sea Sports Club. <a href="https://www.orssc.asn.au/history">https://www.orssc.asn.au/history</a></li><li>Hillarys Beach Club Facebook page: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/HillarysBeachClub/">https://www.facebook.com/HillarysBeachClub/</a></li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	
	
	



# Lake Joondalup Reserve

LHS No. 06.

Place No. (inHerit): P09486






Place Details			
Former and other names	Bush Forever Area 299		
Street Address	580 Joondalup Drive		
Locality	Joondalup		
Location Description	Yellagonga Regional Park		
GIS coordinates	-31.74734738, 115.78645876		
Reserve No.	43290	Diagram/Plan No.	192002
Lot No.	12050	Vol/Fol	LR3104/281
Place Type	Large Conservation Area		
Original Use	Park/Reserve		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	RHP Does not warrant assessment (28 Jun 2019) Register of the National Estate, Registered (21/03/1978) Place ID 10759.		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Lake Joondalup Reserve has social significance for its long and continued connection to Country for Noongar people. The place may have scientific research value for the archaeological potential demonstrating evidence of use. Lake Joondalup Reserve has aesthetic significance as a landscape with natural vegetation, lake and wetlands. As an environmental conservation area the lake is outstanding for the number and variety of its waterbirds.
Values	Aesthetic, Scientific, Social
Level of Significance	Considerable - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 2 - Conservation of the place is highly desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	Lake Joondalup Reserve has social significance for its long and continued connection to Country for Noongar people. The place may have scientific research value for the archaeological potential demonstrating evidence of use. Lake Joondalup Reserve has aesthetic significance as a landscape with natural vegetation, lake and wetlands. As an environmental conservation area the lake is outstanding for the number and variety of its waterbirds.		
Condition	N/A		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Environment	
	Integrated Stories - Aboriginal People	
Construction Date/s	N/A	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	
Historical Notes	The original inhabitants of this area were Whadjuk and Yued Noongar people. Yellagonga, a prominent and highly regarded Aboriginal Elder, was the leader of his family group, the Oor-dal-kalla people. It is from the Oor-dal-kalla people that Joondalup derives its name. The Noongar word 'Doondalup' means 'the lake that glistens'.	
	The region was still predominately bush in 1914 and the local Noongar people were still living a traditional lifestyle, especially around Lake Joondalup.	
	In 1975 under the Metropolitan Regional Scheme most of the land which now comprises of Yellagonga Regional Park were reserved as 'Parks and Recreation'. Since then most of the private lands within the park have been acquired by State planning authorities. The Park was named 'Yellagonga Regional Park' in 1990 to honour Yellagonga. The current reserve of 27.1146ha was gazetted on 30 May 1995.	
	'Bush Forever' was a strategic plan released in 2000 for the conservation of bushland within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. A key objective of Bush Forever was to retain the Swan Coastal Plain's rich biodiversity by protecting, where possible, representative areas of each of the 26 naturally occurring unique vegetation types (called 'vegetation complexes') that occur within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. Yellagonga Regional Park was designated as Bush Forever Area 299 in 2000.	
	In 2023 Lake Joondalup Reserve is part of Yellagonga Regional Park, one of eleven regional parks within the Perth metropolitan area.	

References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pratt, S, 'City of Joondalup and Wanneroo snapshot', City of Joondalup, no date.</li><li>Australian Heritage Database, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 'Lake Joondalup Reserves, Wanneroo, WA, Australia', Place ID 10759.</li><li>Martinick, W. G, 'City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places', 1994, pp. 76, 84-85.</li><li>Department of Environmental Protection, 'Bush Forever', Government of Western Australia, 2000.</li><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	
	



## Neil Hawkins Park, Joondalup

LHS No. 07.

Place No. (inHerit): P09489



Place Details			
Former and other names	Old North Stock Route		
Street Address	202 Boas Avenue		
Locality	Joondalup		
Location Description	Yellagonga Regional Park		
GIS coordinates	-31.74564166, 115.77925156		
Reserve No.	28544	Diagram/Plan No.	P182909
Lot No.	8202	Vol/Fol	LR3046/50
Place Type	Urban Park		
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register – ‘Waugal Cave’, Site ID 17498 (Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Modified Tree; Other; Water Source)		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		




Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Neil Hawkins Park, Joondalup has social significance for its long and continued connection to Country for Noongar people and may have scientific significance for its research value for the archaeological potential demonstrating evidence of use. It has aesthetic significance for its natural bushland and vegetation. The place has historic significance for its association with the period in which pastoralists travelled the Northwest Stock Route and made use of a watering point and well located on the site.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Scientific, Social
Level of Significance	Considerable - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 2 - Conservation of the place is highly desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.



Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	Neil Hawkins Park is a landscaped area of 5.5ha on the western shore of Lake Joondalup, set among a natural bushland reserve. Playground facilities, parking and barbeque facilities are provided in this recreational space. The park features a dual limestone staircase leading towards the lake, that provides an alcove for the bronze statue 'Bibulmun woman'. The park also features a wooden jetty that extends out over the edges of the lake for bird watching.		
Condition	N/A		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Environment	
	Economy - Rural Occupations	
	Cultural Life - Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Construction Date/s	1880s; 1979	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	Neil Hawkins
Historical Notes	<p>The original inhabitants of this area were Whadjuk and Yued Noongar people. Yellagonga, a prominent and highly regarded Aboriginal Elder, was the leader of his family group, the Oor-dal-kalla people. It is from the Oor-dal-kalla people that Joondalup derives its name. The Noongar word ‘Doondalup’ means ‘the lake that glistens’.</p> <p>A cadastral map dated 1890 indicates that most of the land along the coast and around the circular lakes was leased for pastoral purposes by 1880. The Crown land was at first used by farmers without authority. Dairy farmers settled along the linear lakes while the rest of the district developed mainly for pastoral use. Pastoral leases were of a minimum of 3,000 acres and an area called Reserve 313A was allocated as a ‘watering place for stock’. A stock route between Sorrento and Dongara had been developed to the west of present Wanneroo Road and then west of Lake Joondalup, with usage peaking around 1884. In 1889 it was widened to about 800m and was gazetted in 1889 as freehold land.</p> <p>The original 5.5ha reserve was gazetted on 2 June 1967 for recreation. A portion of it was for the purpose ‘Camping (Boy Scouts)’ and was a popular camping place. Neil Hawkins Park was established in UNESCO’s ‘Year of the Child’ in 1979 as a joint venture between the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority (MRPA), Shire of Wanneroo and the Joondalup Development Corporation. Neil Hawkins was a former Chairman of the MRPA. He visited the park in 1982 for a special tree planting ceremony and planted the first of 2,000 trees on the foreshores of Lake Joondalup. Trees were supplied by the Joondalup Development Corporation. On 17 January 2000 the vesting was changed from the City of Wanneroo to the City of Joondalup.</p> <p>Neil Hawkins Park now forms the starting point for the Yaberoo Budjara Heritage Trail that runs through Yellagonga Regional Park, Neerabup National Park and into Yanchep National Park. The name Yaberoo Budjara is translated as the land (Budjara) of the people of north of Perth (Yaberoo). The 28km walking trail opened in 1988 and highlights features of natural, Aboriginal and historic significance. It is based on the tracks made by Yellagonga and his group that linked together the linear lakes of the coastal plain.</p> <p>Neil Hawkins Park features the bronze sculpture of a Bibbulmun woman and a dingo, created by Rod Corbett and installed in 1988. The statue denotes the importance of the area to Noongar people. ‘Bibil’ means ‘breast’, hence the Bibbulmun group name which indicates a matrilineal society, with succession from the mother’s line.</p>	

References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ City of Wanneroo, 'Yaberoo Budjara Heritage Trail',</li><li>▪ Martinick, W. G, 'City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places', 1994, p. 144.</li><li>▪ Chambers, Adrian, 'The Pioneers: a story of Wanneroo', 1991, pp.146-147.</li><li>▪ City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Ephemera C3212'.</li><li>▪ City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Newspapers N136 (ca. 1988; ca. 1994)'.</li><li>▪ City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Picture Joondalup: P00152, P03220, P02511'.</li><li>▪ Monument Australia, 'Bibulmun woman':</li><li>▪ Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	
	

## Gibbs House (demolished), Joondalup

LHS No. 08.

Place No. (inHerit): P14292



Place Details			
Former and other names			
Street Address	580 Joondalup Drive		
Locality	Joondalup		
Location Description	Corner of Lakeside Drive, Lake Joondalup foreshore		
GIS coordinates	-31.73042324, 115.77352366		
Reserve No.	43290	Diagram/Plan No.	P192002
Lot No.	12050	Vol/Fol	LR3104/281
Place Type	Historic Site		
Original Use	Residential	Single Storey Residence	
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The site of Gibbs House (demolished) has historic significance for its association with Ted and Sylvia Gibbs who together contributed to local government and community groups. The Gibbs family was first established in the area in the 1860s.
Values	Historic
Level of Significance	Historical Site - Has significance for its former use, an event, or its role in the development of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 5 - This site is generally a place that has few visible material remains that relate to its former use and significance. This place should be included in heritage initiatives such as interpretive signage, heritage/walk trails, research, and education projects.



Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other:		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	Yes	Year of demolition	c. 1990
Description	The limestone foundations of the former house are in situ, as are the avenue of trees that originally lined the driveway. Due to their orientation, the foundations of the former house provide a sense of the view from the house across Lake Joondalup and the natural bush landscape. The site is now incorporated into the greater Lake Joondalup Reserve.		
Condition	N/A		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Peopling WA – Demographic Development	
	Economy – Rural Occupations	
	Economy - Mining and Mineral Resources	
Construction Date/s	1946	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	Ted Gibbs
	Other:	
Historical Notes	<p>After colonisation, among the earliest families to purchase leases in the district was the Gibbs family. From the 1860s Henry Wrighton Gibbs (1834-1893) grew vegetables and began dairy farming at the 14-mile peg on Wanneroo Road.</p>	
	<p>Edward John Gibbs (Ted) married Sylvia Leach in 1930 in West Perth, and they went on to have two sons, Len and Allan. The couple’s first home was in Gibbs Road. In 1939 Ted entered local government, serving for 17 years. Sylvia joined the Wanneroo Red Cross and became its Secretary. Ted was always involved in activites across Wanneroo, and was instrumental in getting the Wanneroo Showgrounds grassed. Prior to this the Wanneroo boys played football on the sand.</p>	
	<p>In 1945 Ted and Sylvia Gibbs bought a property at Joondalup (the subject of this place record), north of the present-day Joondalup Health Campus and close to the corner of Joondalup Drive and Lakeside Drive. The property overlooked Lake Joondalup and was surrounded by market gardens. There was a long driveway leading off Lakeside drive to the east, lined by an avenue of trees.</p>	
	<p>In 1946 the Gibbs’ built a brick home by the lake and put 15 acres under irrigation for market gardening. The bore water on the property proved to have a very high salt water content; 116 grains to the gallon; which caused the vegetables to fail. After several attempts and considerable expense to find fresher water, Ted Gibbs eventually put an underground tank in to store rainwater.</p>	
	<p>On a walk through the Clarkson-owned property one day, Ted Gibbs uncovered a good deposit of high quality sandstone. Gibbs approached Clarkson, resulting in him establishing a lease on the land. Ted Gibbs applied for mineral rights and a permit to quarry stone. It took 18 months to receive approval, but this saw Ted and Sylvia Gibbs turn from market gardening to sandstone quarrying. In 1958 the couple left Joondalup and moved to Mandurah.</p>	
	<p>In 1975 under the Metropolitan Regional Scheme most of the land which now comprises of Yellagonga Regional Park were reserved as ‘Parks and Recreation’. Since then most of the private lands within the park have been acquired by State planning authorities.</p>	
<p>Aerial photos show that the house was in a deteriorated state and/or was demolished sometime between 1985 and 1995. The foundations of the former house are now part of Regional Open Space within the Yellagonga Regional Park, and provide a viewing platform for photographers and visitors to Lake Joondalup.</p>		

Historical  
Photos

(City of Joondalup Local History Collection P00113.09, P00113.03, P00113.07)

## References

Date of  
assessment

18 July 2023. Photographs by **element**.

## Sources

- Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.
- City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre, 'Gibbs family house, Lot 1, Joondalup c. 1980',
- Marwick, Bill, 'Stories of Old Wanneroo', 2002, pp. 39-44.
- Martinick, W. G, 'City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places', 1994, p.162.

## Additional Current Photos



## Galaxy Drive-In Cinema, Kingsley

LHS No. 09.

Place No. (inHerit): P26079



Place Details			
Former and other names			
Street Address	159 Goollelal Drive		
Locality	Kingsley		
Location Description			
GIS coordinates	-31.80525425, 115.80706321		
Reserve No.		Diagram/Plan No.	D031149
Lot No.	26	Vol/Fol	1828/643
Place Type	Other Structure		
Original Use	Social/Recreational		Theatre or Cinema
Current Use	Social/Recreational		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	RHP - To be assessed 22 Feb 2019		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The Galaxy Drive-In Cinema has historic significance as one of the last drive-ins built and is representative of an iconic place type from a specific time period. It has rarity value as the only remaining drive-in located in the Perth metropolitan area. It has social significance to the local and wider community for its continuity of use.
Values	Historic, Social, Rarity, Representativeness
Level of Significance	Considerable - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 2 - Conservation of the place is highly desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.



Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	Late Twentieth Century (1960- )	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	<p>The Galaxy Drive-In Cinema is located on a 1.5ha lot in Kingsley opposite Lake Goollelal. The place consists of a drive-in screen in one corner of the lot, with the projection house in the opposite corner. The projection house is a red brick, single storey building that also contains the café and toilet block. The surface of the lot is coated with bitumen tarmac, with upright speaker stands at regular intervals across the lot. The screen is made from steel frame with a flat white screen at the front. The entrance to the drive-in is via an uphill road, which results in an elevated view across the lake area. The entrance is via two large, steel gates. Prior to development of the adjacent residential lot, both gates led into the drive-in area. Access is currently via the left gate. The perimeter shows a neon sign advising that this is the Galaxy Drive-In. The entire lot is surrounded by vegetation and a blue Colorbond fence.</p>		
Condition	Fair – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Peopling WA - Demographic Development	
	Cultural Life - Recreation – Arts, Culture and Entertainment	
Construction Date/s	1972	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	
Historical Notes	The boom of Perth’s suburban drive-ins began with the opening of ‘The Highway’, Bentley, in October 1955. Over the following two years, three more drive-ins were opened, reaching a combined capacity of 6,000 cars. Within four years there were no less than ten drive-ins in Perth. In 1957 Perth’s fifth drive-in, the Metro of Innaloo, opened with considerable fanfare. A throng of 300 people were invited to the gala opening, including members of Parliament, civic leaders, heads of commerce and of industry. In all, eight drive-in cinemas opened in Perth metropolitan area in the 1950s, a further nine in the 1960s, and five in the 1970s. This included the Galaxy Drive-in Cinema at Kingsley. In country areas the introduction of drive-in cinemas was slower, with just three established in the 1950s. This changed rapidly and numbers soon grew to more than sixty in regional areas by the late-1960s.	
	The Galaxy Drive-in Cinema in Kingsley was built in 1972, at a time when the introduction of color TV, combined with the rise in property values, caused city drive-ins to decline. At the time the area surrounding the Galaxy Drive-in was undeveloped bushland. By the end of 1970s, Whitfords Avenue had been constructed to the north, and the nearby areas had been cleared for residential development to commence in the early-1980s.	
	During the mid-1990s the northern portion of the Galaxy Drive-in car park was subdivided and sold, with new houses being constructed on the land. The semicircular car parking space was made smaller, but the café, toilet block and screen were not relocated to accommodate the reduction in parking. Apart from this subdivision, little has changed to the Galaxy Drive-in since its construction. The predominant change has occurred in the delivery of sound associated with the cinematography: film sound is no longer projected into cars via speaker poles, it is now delivered through car radios.	
	In 2023, the Galaxy Drive-In Cinema is rare as the only one in operation in the Perth metropolitan area. There are only two surviving country drive-ins; at Koorda (constructed 1965) and Port Denison (constructed 1966). The Galaxy Drive-In offers a regular screening of movies and is a popular entertainment venue.	

References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>Honniball, J. H. M., 'The Cinemas of South Perth.' South Perth: The Vanishing Village, City of South Perth Historical Society, 2002, p. 22.</li><li>Richardson, J, 'Movies under the Stars: Drive ins and Modernity,' Continuum 1, no. 1, 1988, (p.111-15), <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/10304318809359323">https://doi.org/10.1080/10304318809359323</a></li><li>DriveInMovie.com: <a href="https://www.driveinmovie.com/Australia">https://www.driveinmovie.com/Australia</a></li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	
	

## Shepherds Bush Reserve, Kingsley

LHS No. 10.

Place No. (inHerit): P09487



Place Details			
Former and other names	Bush Forever Area 39		
Street Address	59 Shepherds Bush Drive		
Locality	Kingsley		
Location Description	Bounded by Newhaven Place to the north, Barridale Drive to the east, Robertson Road Cycleway to the south and Shepherds Bush Drive to the west.		
GIS coordinates	-31.80987363, 115.79452977		
Reserve No.	26052	Diagram/Plan No.	P220959
Lot No.	10406; 7265	Vol/Fol	LR3122/642
Place Type	Large Conservation Area		
Original Use	Park/Reserve		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Shepherds Bush Reserve, Kingsley has aesthetic significance for its natural bush landscape and vegetation, and for its classification as a conservation reserve. The place has social significance as a passive recreational area central to a residential area with associations to the local community who purchased land there due to the proximity of the reserve.
Values	Aesthetic, Social
Level of Significance	Considerable - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 2 - Conservation of the place is highly desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.



Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	<p>Shepherds Bush is located within the Spearwood Dune System and comprises of sand derived from Tamala Limestone. It contains vegetation characteristic of the northern Swan Coastal Plain including regionally significant Banksia and Jarrah open woodland with the occasional Allocasuarina fraseriana (Sheoak) and tuart tree. Vegetation is relatively pristine in the interior and west.</p> <p>The reserve covers 14.3662ha of bushland and is bounded by Newhaven Place to the north, Barridale Drive to the east, Robertson Road Cycleway to the south and Shepherds Bush Drive to the west. The Barridale Drive side has some urban landscaping with paths and a grassed area, with angle parking along the boundary. There is also a playground and large grassed recreation oval.</p>		
Condition	Good – <i>assessed from street view only</i>		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Environment	
Construction Date/s	2000	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	
Historical Notes	<p>The suburb of Kingsley is thought to be named after the village of Kingsley, near Winchester in County Hampshire, England. George Shenton, who leased land in the area, was from this village but the connection has yet to be confirmed. It is thought that Shepherd’s Bush was subsequently named after a district of London, in keeping with the English theme.</p> <p>A reserve was gazetted on 08 September 1961. The following year the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) was established, setting out the broad pattern of land use for the whole Perth Metropolitan Region, at which time the area was zoned as Urban, putting the area under development pressure. On 12 October 1979 the reserve was set aside for Recreation.</p> <p>Up until the early-1970s, Kingsley was primarily rural, used for stock grazing and market gardening. By 1979 Whitfords Avenue had been built and a small suburban development was formed south of it, forming the now western boundary of a much larger reserve than now exists. The northern and eastern boundaries of the original reserve was developed intensively between 1985 and 1995, leaving the current reserve parameters. The suburb had a rich bush presence which attracted many of the first settlers to the area.</p> <p>The area was described by Conservation and Land Management in 1987 as having flora generally of high-quality, enough to warrant conservation.</p> <p>‘Bush Forever’ was a strategic plan released in 2000 for the conservation of bushland within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. A key objective of Bush Forever was to retain the Swan Coastal Plain’s rich biodiversity by protecting, where possible, representative areas of each of the 26 naturally occurring unique vegetation types (called ‘vegetation complexes’) that occur within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. Shepherds Bush was designated as Bush Forever Area 39 in 2000. The MRS Amendment 1082/33 – Bush Forever and Related Lands (2010) amended the zoning from ‘Urban’ to ‘Parks and Recreation’.</p>	

Historical Notes	<p>On 14 January 2000 the vesting was changed from the City of Wanneroo to the City of Joondalup.</p> <p>Within the ‘Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5million’ released in December 2015 by the West Australian State Government, Shepherds Bush was included as a proposed specific conservation commitment, to be classified as a ‘conservation reserve’. In 2016, the ‘Shepherds Bush Reserve Management Plan’ was developed by the City of Joondalup. To inform the report, a flora, fauna and fungi survey was conducted in spring 2015. The results of this survey were combined with previous surveys to develop a comprehensive species list and ecological assessment of the site. The majority of the native vegetation on site is in very good or good condition and surveys have identified 110 native flora species (including one priority species and two significant species of the Perth Metropolitan Region), two native mammals, 29 native birds (including two species of conservation significance), 10 native reptile species and 34 native invertebrates.</p> <p>In 2023, Shepherds Bush is Crown Land, managed by the City of Joondalup and reserved for the purposes of Parks and Recreation. It is classified as a Major Conservation Area and is ranked in the City of Joondalup’s top five bushland natural areas due to its high biodiversity values.</p>
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References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>City of Joondalup, ‘Shepherds Bush Reserve Management Plan’, Perth, 2016.</li><li>Martinick, W.G, ‘City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places’, 1994, pp. 74-75.</li><li>Department of Environmental Protection, ‘Bush Forever’, Government of Western Australia, 2000.</li><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li></ul>

Additional Current Photos



Shepherds Bush Reserve - City of Joondalup

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the art and science of place

Bush Forever Areas  
WA Bush Forever Area

Boundary of Shepherds Bush Reserve (Bush Forever Area 39)

## Luisini Winery Group

LHS No. 11.

Place No. (inHerit): P02676




Place Details			
Former and other names			
Street Address	10 Lakeway Drive		
Locality	Kingsley		
Location Description	Bounded by Hocking Road, Lakeway Drive and Lake Goollelal		
GIS coordinates	-31.80512905, 115.81551525		
Reserve No.	49976	Diagram/Plan No.	P060778
Lot No.	801	Vol/Fol	LR3155/584
Place Type	Group of Buildings		
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral – Other - See Historical Notes		
Current Use	Social/Recreational		
Statutory Listings	State Register of Heritage Place (16/03/2001)		
Other Heritage Surveys	Local Heritage List 1/11/2009		
	Classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) – 5 Dec 1988		



Cultural Heritage Significance	
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p>The following is extracted from the 'Luisini Winery Group (P02676)', State Register of Heritage Places assessment documentation, 16 March 2001.</p> <p>Luisini Winery Group, consisting of the surviving 1929, concrete block with corrugated galvanised roof, winery building, other structures and features associated with the former operation of the winery, together with the remaining introduced vegetation, natural vegetation and landscape, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <p>the place is associated with the agricultural development of the Wanneroo district, and the dominant Italian occupation of the area from the 1920s through to the 1960s for market gardening;</p> <p>the winery was formerly the largest privately owned winery in Western Australia, operating between 1929 and 1986. It was established by Ezio Luisini, an important patron of the Italian community in Western Australia;</p> <p>from 1929 to the 1960s, the place was a well-known as the first place of employment in Western Australia for many new Italian migrants;</p> <p>the 1929 winery building is a representative industrial building that displays a method of wine production and distillation that is no longer practiced in Western Australia. The still equipment is the last one of its kind in the Metropolitan Area; and,</p> <p>the area surrounding Luisini Winery has the potential to reveal archaeological deposits relating to Italian migrants, the daily activities of the winery and the vernacular construction of the buildings.</p>
<b>Values</b>	Aesthetic, Historic, Scientific, Social, Rarity, Representativeness
<b>Level of Significance</b>	Exceptional - Essential to the heritage of the City of Joondalup. Rare or outstanding example.
<b>Classification and Management</b>	Category 1 - Conservation of the place is essential. The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists).

Physical Description			
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Concrete - Block		
	Roof: Metal - Corrugated Iron		
	Other: Brick		
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Inter-War (c.1915-c.1940)	<b>Architectural Style</b>	N/A
<b>Demolished</b>	No	<b>Year of demolition</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	<p>Luisini Winery Group is situated on the banks of Lake Goollelal. All that remains as evidence of the former winery is a 1929 concrete block building with a corrugated galvanised roof. It is set in an area of introduced vegetation, natural vegetation and landscaping.</p> <p>In June 2023 the site is surrounded by mesh link fencing, and is about to undergo a major redevelopment.</p>		
<b>Condition</b>	Poor – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
<b>Heritage Themes</b>	Peopling WA - Demographic Development Integrated Stories - Non-British Migrants Economy - Rural Occupations International Links	
<b>Construction Date/s</b>	1929	
<b>Associations</b>	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	Ezio Luisini
	Other:	

<b>Historical Notes</b>	<p>The winery was established by Ezio Luisini, who settled in the area in 1924. The winery operated from 1929 until 1986 and was at one time the largest privately owned winery in WA. It operated as a sideline to his wine cellar on William Street in Perth. Ezio Luisini became an important patron of the Italian community in WA, and his wine cellar was a well-known landmark for the Italian community, especially for new migrants.</p> <p>Ezio Luisini died in 1964. The business was taken over by his nephew Ernie Mondello. By the 1980s the winery succumbed to pressures of surrounding urban development. In 1988 the land was redeveloped into suburban lots. Wine sales continued from the winery building until 1989, and then the winery closed. All buildings associated with the winery were demolished in 1989 with the exception of the main cellar which contains the original 1929 section and 1950s additions. The place was purchased by the State Government in 1989, and has been closed to the public since. In 2001 the National Trust took up a lease to investigate the place's future potential.</p> <p>In June 2023 the State Government announced that Luisini Winery will undergo a multi-million dollar conversion into an eatery as part of a broader revamp of Yellagonga Regional Park that will include the installation of a nature playground and boardwalk in partnership with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. The WA Government will invest \$8.5m over four years to improve and protect the Yellagonga Regional Park. The redevelopment will be carried out in a public-private partnership between the National Trust of Western Australia and Be Our Guest Holdings, with the restaurant component expected to take around 18 months to complete. Plans for the site include preserving most of the concrete wine barrels and honouring the current hand-built structures by reusing limestone walls, wooden eaves and steel doors. The overarching vision for the place is 'to help create a Kings Park of the north by including an all-abilities nature playground on the banks of Lake Goollelal, with signage in Aboriginal, English and Italian.'</p>
<b>Historical Photos</b>	 <p><i>Luisini Winery in 1986. (City of Joondalup Local History Collection P02360)</i></p>

References	
<b>Date of assessment</b>	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
<b>Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palassis Architects, 'Luisini Winery, Lakeway Drive, Kingsley, Western Australia: Conservation Plan', for the Western Australian Planning Commission, 2000.</li> <li>Heritage Council of Western Australia, 'Luisini Winery Group (P02676)', State Register of Heritage Places assessment documentation, 16 March 2001:</li> <li>'The Luisini Winery: Redevelopment Study and Recommendations,' Report by Asset Research, March 2001, prepared for the National Trust of Western Australia.</li> <li>'Heritage winery to shine in Yellagonga Regional Park'. Media Statement, 18 June 2023, Cook Labor Government:</li> </ul>

Additional Current Photos





# Kingsley Montessori School

LHS No. 12.  
Place No. (inHerit):



Place Details			
Former and other names	Children's House		
Street Address	18 Montessori Place		
Locality	Kingsley		
Location Description			
GIS coordinates	-31.81225116, 115.80775192		
Reserve No.		Diagram/Plan No.	P007453
Lot No.	2	Vol/Fol	1306/608
Place Type	Group of buildings		
Original Use	Educational	Primary School	
Current Use	Educational	Primary School	
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The Kingsley Montessori School has historic significance as the first school in the Joondalup area to provide the Montessori method of education. The place has social significance for the community, families and students who currently attend and have attended the school in the past.
Values	Historic, Social, Representativeness
Level of Significance	Little - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Classification and Management	Category 4 - Conservation of the place is not necessary. Should the place be proposed for demolition, or substantially altered so that its heritage values are lost, the City may request that the owner provide an Archival Record as a condition of approval of the development application.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: Brick – Common		
	Roof: Metal – Colorbond		
	Other:		
Architectural Period	Late Twentieth Century (1960- )	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of Demolition	N/A
Description	<p>The Kingsley Montessori School is located at the end of Montessori Place, Kingsley. The road slopes downwards away from the school, revealing an expansive view of Lake Goollelal. Set back from the road in reconstructed bushland, the school features multiple single storey buildings made from a variety of materials. The reception building has a painted brick façade with a metal roof with pronounced overhang. The second front-facing building features a brick façade, and a verandah on the road facing side. The pillars supporting the roof are brick, and the undercover area is paved. The pitched roof features solar panels.</p> <p>The design is representative of a school with extensions added as needed. The buildings surround a central, paved play area. Some of the buildings to the rear of the lot have covered walkways connecting them made of shade sail. The school site is representative of the Montessori teaching method of discovery, featuring cottage gardens, sandpits and play spaces within a natural setting. The buildings are delineated by low limestone walls, and the entire school complex is surrounded by a 1.2m high chain link fence.</p>		
Condition	Fair – <i>assessed from street view only</i>		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Social Services - Education	
	Peopling WA - Demographic Development	
Construction Date/s	1962	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	Willemein Duyker-de-Vries
Historical Notes	The Montessori method of education has been present in Western Australia since 1928, with some of the first classes taught in establishments such as the Sacred Heart Junior High School in Mount Lawley (1929) and St Vincent’s Foundling Home in Subiaco (1934).	
	The Kingsley Montessori School was founded in 1962 as a Children’s House for three- to six-year-olds. Mrs Willemein Duyker-de Vries and Frank Duyker-de Vries purchased a 5-acre bushland block and the first classroom was constructed in bushland overlooking Lake Goollelal. The school was officially opened in November 1963 by the Minister for Transport and Police, James Frederick Craig. In 1969 a second classroom was added to accommodate expanding numbers of students. With the realisation that recruitment of qualified staff was a potential barrier to success, Duyker-de Vries started her own Montessori training course. This was officially recognised and accredited in 1986 by the West Australian Government as a Certificate in Montessori Education.	
	The continuing success of the School resulted in the establishment of the urban Erdkinder (Earth Children) group in 1972, marking the opening of the secondary school. The Australian Montessori Society was established in 1973 and commenced financial support of the school.	

Historical Notes	<p>The Kingsley Montessori School celebrated its 21st year in 1983. Willemein Duyker-de-Vries successfully lobbied the Wanneroo Council to change the street name where the School is located from Robertson Road to Montessori Place. The 1980s saw evidence of the continual environmental and physical evolution the School was known for, including reorientation and enlargement of rooms, the establishment of a playing field, and care and conservation of nearby bushland. In 1990 the School's Management Committee was formed and in 1992 the International Baccalaureate studies was added to the secondary school curriculum. The Kingsley Montessori School was the first Montessori school in the world to offer this course to senior secondary students.</p> <p>The 2000s heralded the School's involvement in the Joondalup Festival Parade, and in 2002 the celebration of its 40th year. In 2022 the school formally purchased the remaining land held by Duyker de Vries, allowing for expansion and the construction of new buildings. In 2008 new primary and secondary buildings (now lower and upper primary) and a new amphitheatre were built, officially opening in 2009.</p> <p>Willemein Duyker-de-Vries passed away in 2014.</p>
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References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>Feez, Susan, 'Montessori: the Australian story', 2013, pp.118-119, 127-130.</li><li>'The Montessori School Kingsley': <a href="https://www.themontessorischool.wa.edu.au/about/our-history/">https://www.themontessorischool.wa.edu.au/about/our-history/</a></li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	
	



# Tom Simpson Park, Mullaloo

LHS No. 13.  
Place No. (inHerit):



Place Details			
Former and other names			
Street Address	19 Oceanside Promenade		
Locality	Mullaloo		
Location Description			
GIS coordinates	-31.78460251, 115.73482739		
Reserve No.	32074	Diagram/Plan No.	P009195
Lot No.	8891	Vol/Fol	LR3046/981
Place Type	Urban Park		
Original Use	Social/Recreational	Other – See Historical Notes	
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Tom Simpson Park has historic significance for its association with local identity Thomas Simpson, who donated the land for the establishment of the beach reserve. The place has social significance for the community through its association with the Mullaloo beach shacks, holiday making and recreation, and aesthetic significance for its setting and location.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Social
Level of Significance	Some - Contributes to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 3 - Conservation of the place is desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained wherever feasible; most importantly that which is visible from the street. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	Tom Simpson Park is comprised of a well maintained public open space, bordered by a site-specific car park, a beach access way and a café. The park also borders Bush Forever Area 325, delineated by a multi-use pedestrian pathway. Toilets blocks are located at either end of the park space; the southern block has a large mural and mosaic work, while the northern block has a pathway lined by limestone blocks with sculpted tiles attached depicting a coastal theme. The park includes children's play equipment, multiple seating areas with shelters, and BBQ facilities. Interpretive signage on the edge of the conservation area provides information on Tom Simpson, and the conservation of the dunes.		
Condition	Good – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Cultural Life – Recreation – Sport	
	Peopling WA – Demographic Development	
Construction Date/s	1974	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	Tom Simpson
	Other:	
Historical Notes	Thomas William Simpson ran a dairy business in North Perth. In the 1920s he purchased around 3,100 acres from the Midland Rail Company property which is today occupied by the suburbs of Hillarys, Kallaroo, Craigie and Padbury. He leased the coastal section for beach shacks, and the rest of his landholding to graziers and dairy operators who supplied his business with milk. He also used the land to run his trotting horses. Simpson was a well-known and respected person in WA racing circles, and a member of the WA Trotting Association for 38 years. This included a term as President, and eventual presentation of life membership.	
	In 1939, Simpson donated three hectares of land at Mullaloo to the Wanneroo Road Board, on condition that it become public open space. The rest of Simpson’s land was eventually sold in 1954 for the sum of £38,000. The land was bought by a syndicate of shack owners, Whitfords Beach Limited, in 1967, and subsequently purchased by another syndicate consisting of Taylor Woodrow General Agencies and another company, for subdivision and development in 1971. Part of the sale contract allowed the selection of any half-acre for himself, but Simpson died in 1968 without having made any selection.	
	The land Simpson donated to the public was gazetted for ‘Recreation & Parking’ on 6 July 1973, and the land began to be developed in 1974 with a car park and grassed area which defines the park today. In 1990 the grassed area of the foreshore between Iluka Avenue in the north to Merrifield Place in the south was formally named Tom Simpson Park, at a ceremony attended by Wanneroo mayor Wayne Bradshaw, and the late Tom Simpson’s daughters Sylvia Morffitt, Dr Elsie Simpson, and Dorothy Carstairs.	
	On 14 March 2000 the vesting was changed from the City of Wanneroo to the City of Joondalup.	

Historical  
Photos



Whitfords Beach Shacks, 1950. (City of Joondalup Local History Collection P02332)

References

Date of  
assessment

18 July 2023. Photographs by **element**.

Sources

- Interpretive signage on site.
- Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.
- Chambers, A, 'The Pioneers: a story of Wanneroo', 1991, pp. 77-78.
- Gentilli, J, 'Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep', 1998, pp. 135-137.
- Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.
- 'Park name switch to honour donor.' Wanneroo Times, 18 Dec 1990, p. 8.
- 'Legacy from milkman.' Wanneroo Times, 8-14 June 1999, p. 1.

Additional Current Photos





# The Little Pinnacles, Mullaloo

LHS No. 14.

Place No. (inHerit):

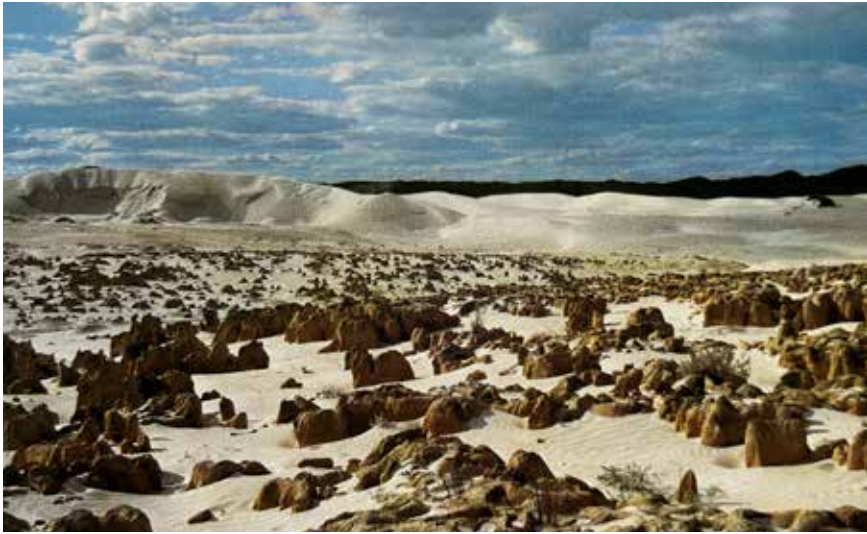


Place Details			
Former and other names	‘The Little Desert’, Bush Forever Area 325		
Street Address	131 Oceanside Promenade		
Locality	Mullaloo		
Location Description	Southern side of the Mullaloo Beach North car park		
GIS coordinates	-31.77357785, 115.73321322		
Reserve No.	45136	Diagram/Plan No.	D035602
Lot No.	12804	Vol/Fol	LR3146/876
Place Type	Landscape		
Original Use	Park/Reserve		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The Little Pinnacles have scientific significance and rarity value as a surviving example of this type of geological feature in the metropolitan area. They are representative of the limestone formations and deposits along the Western Australian coastline.
Values	Scientific, Rarity, Representativeness
Level of Significance	Some - Contributes to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 3 - Conservation of the place is desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained wherever feasible; most importantly that which is visible from the street. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	The 'Little Pinnacles' are located within a densely vegetated conservation reserve, Bush Forever Area 325, south of Mullaloo Beach North car park. One side of the reserve is bordered by a carpark, and the other by Oceanside Promenade. The conservation reserve is delineated from the coastal dunes by a gelding fence and a dual use pathway. The vegetation within the site is so dense the feature is unable to be seen and fences make the area inaccessible. Photographs supplied, taken c. 2008, show the limestone pillars protruding from the sand dunes.		
Condition	N/A		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Environment	
Construction Date/s	N/A	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	
Historical Notes	Along the metropolitan coast north of Perth, sandy beaches broken by limestone headlands are common. There are many theories around how pinnacles are formed, but the most popular being a combination of factors: that they have formed by erosion (especially water corrosion and wind erosion) of the surrounding material to leave the more resistant parts as pinnacles, and are remnants of the Tamala Limestone, i.e. that they formed due to a period of extensive solutional weathering or karstification.	
	The coastal dunes between Marmion and Two Rocks include a wide variety of coastal features from rocky headlands and cliff shorelines to wide sandy beaches. The Little Pinnacles, also known as The Little Desert of Mullaloo, are what scientists refer to as solution pipes, dating back 2.5 million years to the Pleistocene Age. They have become exposed over the years by the removal of the dune sands by wind erosion.	
	Through the development of management plans and conservation reserves, public access and use is controlled to ensure the integrity of these formations are not lost. In 1976 when the coastal area of Mullaloo was subject to residential development, the Mullaloo Progress Association submitted to the Department of Environment and Conservation to make 50ha of heath-covered dunes including The Little Pinnacles into a national park.	
	Although not comparable to The Pinnacles south of Jurien Bay, the Little Pinnacles of Mullaloo are the last remaining example in the metropolitan area of the heathland environment that once stretched along the coast. The area was gazetted as a Recreation Reserve on 9 December 1997. On 12 January 2000 the vesting was changed from the City of Wanneroo to the City of Joondalup.	
	The Little Pinnacles are today also afforded protection by being located within Bush Forever Area 325 which extends from Burns Beach in the North to Hillarys in the South. ‘Bush Forever’ was a strategic plan released in 2000 for the conservation of bushland within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. A key objective of Bush Forever was to retain the Swan Coastal Plain’s rich biodiversity by protecting, where possible, representative areas of each of the 26 naturally occurring unique vegetation types (called ‘vegetation complexes’) that occur within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region.	
	In 2023, although there is a dual use pathway that runs along the beach, the area is inaccessible to the public as it is fully fenced. Dense vegetation also obscures the geological feature from the roadway and car park.	

Historical Photos	 <p><i>The Little Pinnacles, Mullaloo c. 1972. (Image by F. W. Humphreys, reproduced from Seddon, George, "Sense of Place." UWA Press, first published 1972, facsimile edition 2004, p. 67.)</i></p>
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References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>Seddon, George, "Sense of Place." UWA Press, first published 1972, facsimile edition 2004, pp. 10, 61, 67, 69.</li><li>Gentili, J, 'Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep" 1998, pp. 135-137.</li><li>Department of Plannings, Lands and Heritage, 'Keeping the Bush in the City', <a href="https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/12fc6a087e49418ca7243f51a6845a1e">https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/12fc6a087e49418ca7243f51a6845a1e</a></li><li>National Rock Garden, 'Formation of the pinnacles, Western Australia,' <a href="https://www.nationalrockgarden.com.au/featured-article/formation-of-the-pinnacles-western-australia/">https://www.nationalrockgarden.com.au/featured-article/formation-of-the-pinnacles-western-australia/</a></li><li>Department of Environmental Protection, 'Bush Forever,' Government of Western Australia, 2000.</li><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li><li>'Looking back – a million or so years.' The West Australian, 7 July 1976.</li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	



## Tom's Rock, Ocean Reef

LHS No. 15.

Place No. (inHerit):



Place Details			
Former and other names			
Street Address	450L Ocean Reef Road		
Locality	Ocean Reef		
Location Description	Just south of the southern wall of Ocean Reef Marina		
GIS coordinates	-31.76469397, 115.72995998		
Reserve No.	47831	Diagram/Plan No.	P040340
Lot No.	15445	Vol/Fol	LR3133/570
Place Type	Landscape		
Original Use	Other - see Historical Notes		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Tom's Rock has historic significance for its association with local identity Tom Ostle. The place has social significance for its association with holiday making, fishing and recreation in the area from the 1920s.
Values	Historic, Social
Level of Significance	Little - Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
Classification and Management	Category 4 - Conservation of the place is not necessary. Should the place be proposed for demolition, or substantially altered so that its heritage values are lost, the City may request that the owner provide an Archival Record as a condition of approval of the development application.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	<p>The site of Tom's Rock is south of the Ocean Reef Boat Harbour, approximately 50m north of the lookout along the dual use pathway. The site is marked with a hand crafted cross, fabricated from reinforcing bar with a wheel cog welded to the centre. The cross is surrounded by limestone rocks and is located on the top of a dune overlooking the cliffs above the beach.</p> <p>Note: The coastal location of Tom's Rock lies within a recognised Conservation Area. Although there is a dual use pathway that runs along the coastline, including a lookout, the dune and cliff area is inaccessible to the public.</p>		
Condition	N/A		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Cultural Life – Domestic Life	
	Cultural Life – Recreation - Sport	
Construction Date/s	N/A	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	Tom Ostle
Historical Notes	The coastal beaches of Mullaloo, Hillarys and Whitfords have been popular with holiday makers since the 1920s. Pre-World War II, fisherman lived permanently on the nearby sand dunes in shacks made from tin and hessian.	
	Tom’s Rock is named after Tom Sykes Ostle (1901-1970), who frequented this well-known fishing spot in the 1940s and 1950s located between Mullaloo and Ocean Reef Boat Harbour. The rocks are accessible at low tide, and at the height of their popularity were mentioned in fishing magazines, reportedly as a good spot for fishing herring.	
	The Ostle family were well-known early market gardeners located at the 14-mile peg on Wanneroo Road. As with many families during that era, the Ostle family fished and camped at Ocean Reef and Mullaloo on holidays and weekends. In his later years Tom retired to Walcha Street, Mullaloo and fished at Tom’s Rock every day. Ruth Horsley, Tom Ostle’s daughter, recalls going to the place as a young girl and that it was not easy to get to. The place was only accessible through climbing a steep incline, and when it became a popular fishing spot Tom built a series of concrete steps for better access. Tom Ostle died at his favourite fishing spot on 8 October 1970.	
	The concrete steps were still in situ in 2004, though heavily overgrown and in need of repair. In 2023 there is no remaining evidence of them.	
	Note: It is not known who erected the cross located on the top of the cliff, if it relates to Tom Ostle, or if it is a memorial to another person or event.	

References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>City of Joondalup, Local History Collection.</li><li>Gentili, J, 'Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep', 1998, pp. 135-137.</li><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li></ul>





# Hepburn Heights, Padbury

LHS No. 16.

Place No. (inHerit): P04522



Place Details			
Former and other names	Hepburn Conservation Area; Pinnaroo Park; Bush Forever Area 303		
Street Address	319 Hepburn Avenue		
Locality	Padbury		
Location Description	Bounded by Hepburn Avenue to the south, Parkinhurst Rise to the east, and linkage to the Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park to the north		
GIS coordinates	-31.81641931, 115.77151434		
Reserve No.	42987	Diagram/Plan No.	P218324
Lot No.	11900	Vol/Fol	LR3117/18
Place Type	Large Conservation area		
Original Use	Park/Reserve		
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	National Trust of Australia (WA) - Classified {Landscape} 02 Dec 1991 Register of the National Estate Interim List 30 June 1992 Place ID 18055		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Hepburn Heights has scientific significance for its biodiversity and the habitat it provides to a variety of species. It has aesthetic significance for its natural bush landscape and vegetation, and historic and social significance as the site of natural bushland area retained in the face of development as a result of community action.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Scientific, Social
Level of Significance	Considerable - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 2 - Conservation of the place is highly desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	<p>Hepburn Heights is comprised of a prominent wooded hill in the south, and the southern and western slopes of a valley in the north. A total of 314 species of flora have been recorded, including 250 native species. The fauna of the area are typical of the jarrah and banksia woodlands of the northern Swan Coastal Plain. The area is fully fenced to ensure fauna is protected, and limestone pathways invite visitors and bush walkers. Interpretive signage provides an overview of the species located within the conservation area.</p>		
Condition	N/A		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Environment	
Construction Date/s	1993	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	
	Other:	
Historical Notes	In May 1972 Hepburn Heights land was transferred to the Crown and vested as a ‘C’ Class Reserve. The purpose of Crown Reserve 33286 was for tertiary education (Government Gazette, 6 April 1973.) It was anticipated that a tertiary facility would be built on the site, with considerable bushland left in its natural state. This view was widely held until 1987, when State Planning Minister Bob Pearce announced plans to develop Hepburn Heights Bushland for housing. Following the announcement, concerned community members formed the Hepburn Woodlands Preservation Group.	
	In May 1988, the City of Wanneroo supported the rezoning of Hepburn Heights from Public Purpose to Residential, despite growing community concerns. This was evidenced when Opposition Leader Barry McKinnon presented 12, 928 signatures to State Government opposing development. The City of Wanneroo subsequently revoked its decision in June of the same year, and the matter was referred back to the City’s Town Planning Committee.	
	The petition requested the Government undertake an Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Survey of the bushland, but in July 1988 the EPA noted that there was no environmental reason to prevent development. By July 1989 LandCorp was presenting development options to the Planning Minister, Pam Beggs. In a report leaked to ‘The West Australian’ newspaper in December 1989, Kings Park Board Botanist Kingsley Dixon declared Hepburn Heights Bushland healthier than Kings Park. Dr Dixon went on to comment that the team who had assessed the bushland was impressed with its environmental value and reserve potential. The City of Wanneroo continued to oppose State Government plans to develop the site.	
	The 1990s saw the continued fight by residents for the retention of Hepburn Heights Bushland. Plans for development of the site wavered from Homeswest housing, an aged care facility, and a mosque, while City of Wanneroo Councillors’ admonished State Government for overlooking the site as a potential wildflower tourist attraction. The battle between the State Government and the Wanneroo Council over the validity of amendments to the Metropolitan Region Scheme escalated to such a point that a Supreme Court hearing was scheduled for 20 March 1991. Faced with exorbitant costs, Wanneroo City Council dropped legal action to prevent development.	

<b>Historical Notes</b>	<p>The battle turned to ‘residents versus bulldozers’, with clearing of the Hepburn Heights Bushland commencing in April 1991. Landcorp defends its proposal to turn the bushland into a residential area despite receiving a 15,000 petition against the proposal. Residents gather support from the Conservation Council of WA and botanist Mary White. In December 1991 the National Trust of Australia (WA) classified Hepburn Heights Bushland as important remnant vegetation. A second environmental study was commissioned and forwarded to the Heritage Commission in Canberra.</p> <p>On learning of LandCorp’s decision to commence clearing of the site in 1992, the Australian Heritage Commission stressed the importance of the values of the site to the Government. Environmental consultants Alan Tingay and Associates prepared a management plan to protect the 18.5ha of public open space at Hepburn Heights. The Wanneroo City Council broadly supported the draft management plan when it is released for public comment in June 1993.</p> <p>Years of campaigning to save the site resulted in over 18,000 people signing petitions and protesting the development of the natural bushland at Hepburn Heights. On 22 March 1994 the Hepburn Heights Conservation Area was vested in the City of Wanneroo, subject to LandCorp uniformly fencing the entire Hepburn Heights reserve.</p> <p>The residents of the area demonstrated their commitment to the bush and woodland, in all saving 38% of the Hepburn Heights bushland to be enjoyed by future generations.</p> <p>The ‘Hepburn Heights - Pinnaroo Park Area’ listing in the Australian Heritage Database, Place ID 18055 reads:</p> <p>The site is significant as a transitional zone between the Quindalup dune system and the Cottesloe and Karrakatta divisions of the Spearwood dune system. Naturally vegetated examples of such transitional zones are now increasingly rare on the Swan Coastal Plain due to extensive clearing for urban development. The vegetation of the site is highly diverse. A total of nineteen vegetation association types have been mapped for Hepburn Heights/Pinnaroo Park. The flora of the site is also diverse for an area this size in the Perth metropolitan region. A total of 250 species of native flora have been recorded for the Spearwood dune system areas of Hepburn Heights/Pinnaroo Park alone. The site contains populations of three species of flora of special significance: <i>Ptilotus caespitulotus</i>; <i>Cartonema phylliroides</i>; and, the poorly known species <i>Carpobrotus cg modestus</i>. Several vegetation associations which are limited to limestone outcrops and shallow soil over limestone are found on the site. These include <i>Acacia truncata</i>, <i>Acacia truncata</i>/Dryandra sessilis, and limestone mallet (<i>Eucalyptus decipiens</i>) low woodland. With the urbanisation of the region, the site has become a refuge site for woodland and heath bird species. The site is also likely to form part of a network of feeding, nesting and habitat areas utilised by nomadic and migratory bird species.</p> <p>On 12 January 2000 the vesting was changed from the City of Wanneroo to the City of Joondalup.</p> <p>‘Bush Forever’ was a strategic plan released in 2000 for the conservation of bushland within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. A key objective of Bush Forever was to retain the Swan Coastal Plain’s rich biodiversity by protecting, where possible, representative areas of each of the 26 naturally occurring unique vegetation types (called ‘vegetation complexes’) that occur within the Swan Coastal Plain portion of the Perth Metropolitan Region. Hepburn Heights was included in the Whitfords Avenue Bushland Bush Forever Area 303 in 2000.</p> <p>In 2023, the area is a recognised conservation area of 21.7909ha. Fencing ensures fauna is protected, and limestone pathways invite visitors and bush walkers. Interpretive signage provides an overview of the species located within the conservation area.</p>
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References	
<b>Date of assessment</b>	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
<b>Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Heritage Database, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, ‘Hepburn Heights - Pinnaroo Park Area, Hepburn Av, Padbury, WA, Australia’, Place ID 18055.</li> <li>• Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li> <li>• Marwick, W, &amp; Lloyd, A, ‘Saving Hepburn Heights Bushland: the saga of the Hepburn Heights Bushland campaign’, 2009, pp. 209-216.</li> <li>• Department of Environmental Protection, ‘Bush Forever’, Government of Western Australia, 2000.</li> <li>• Western Australian Land Information Authority, Reserve Information.</li> </ul>



Additional Current Photos



## Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park, Padbury

LHS No. 17.

Place No. (inHerit): P09497



Place Details			
Former and other names	Bush Forever Area 303		
Street Address	746 Whitfords Avenue		
Locality	Padbury		
Location Description	Bounded by Mitchell Freeway & Whitfords Avenue		
GIS coordinates	-31.8053408, 115.77801985		
Reserve No.		Diagram/Plan No.	P045211
Lot No.	1001	Vol/Fol	2696/460
Place Type	Urban Open Space		
Original Use	Monument/Cemetery		
Current Use	Monument/Cemetery		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	RHP - <i>To be assessed 28 Jun 2002</i>		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park has aesthetic significance as an expansive landscape inclusive of lake, natural vegetation and fauna. The place has social and spiritual significance as a memorial place for families of those interred in the park. It is representative of an environmentally responsible cemetery.
Values	Aesthetic, Social, Spiritual
Level of Significance	Some - Contributes to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 3 - Conservation of the place is desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained wherever feasible; most importantly that which is visible from the street. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.






Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other: N/A		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	<p>The main entrance to Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park is on Whitfords Avenue, Padbury. It has been developed and maintained as a natural bushland cemetery planted only with native species. The natural environment provides a haven for many native animals including kangaroos. Headstones, plaques and tablets to memorialise graves are flush with the lawn and made only of bronze or natural stone. There is a large, limestone coloured memorial building with peaked tiled roof where memorial ceremonies are held, and areas of carparking adjacent. There is a circular area with amphitheatre-style seating, and a man-made lake with a gazebo on a small island. Roads with carparking and pedestrian paths meander throughout the landscape.</p>		
Condition	Good – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Social Services - General Social Services	
Construction Date/s	1978	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	Pinnaroo Memorial Park Board
	Other:	Metropolitan Cemeteries Board
Historical Notes	<p>On 18 May 1962 Pinnaroo Valley was declared a public cemetery and a board of trustees was appointed with H.L. Downe J.P as Chairman. The 303-hectares allocated for cemetery purposes was developed as a memorial park similar to King’s Park. The aim was to create ‘the living among the dead’ concept encouraging people to walk through the park and have picnics, using the barbecue and playground facilities. Only native tree species and wildflowers were used in the landscaping. In keeping with the natural bushland theme burial areas have been named after native flora.</p>	
	<p>On 22 May 1977, Sir Thomas Meagher, by then chairman of the Pinnaroo Memorial Park Board and chairman of Karrakatta and King’s Park boards, denied that BBQ and bushland areas would replace traditional headstones and rose gardens. Headstones, plaques and tablets were permitted to memorialise graves, to be flush with the lawn and made of bronze or natural stone. The cemetery was to be non-denominational.</p>	
	<p>On 28 April 1978 Pinnaroo was officially opened by Cyril Rushton, Minister for Local Government. It was the first opening of a major cemetery in WA since 1899. Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park received its first burial in May 1978: Cecil Malcolm Cockman (b.1887, Wanneroo). He was the son of James and Emma Cockman and the grandson of James Cockman, who arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1829 aboard the ‘Calista’. Cecil died on 21 May 1978. Although the official opening had occurred, the cemetery was not yet authorised for internments. The family lobbied members of parliament to have him interred there.</p>	
	<p>Management of the place passed to the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board in 1988. The 303ha was reduced to 119ha by 1996 due to residential development, with 32ha in the southern portion of the place protected as part of Bush Forever Area 303.</p>	
	<p>The East Chapel and Crematorium were opened in 2002. The West Chapel was constructed in 2012.</p>	
	<p>In 2023 Pinnaroo Valley Memoria Park is home to many native animals, the most common being kangaroos. A lake created in the middle of the park is named after Sir Thomas Meagher who was a member of Pinnaroo Valley Cemetery Board for 17 years. The grounds are a popular attraction for walks, jogging and picnics. The park is widely considered to be the most environmentally responsible cemetery in Australia.</p>	



References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>Metropolitan Cemeteries Board: 'Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park,' <a href="https://www.mcb.wa.gov.au/our-cemeteries/pinnaroo-valley-memorial-park">https://www.mcb.wa.gov.au/our-cemeteries/pinnaroo-valley-memorial-park</a></li><li>Metropolitan Cemeteries Board, 'Annual Report 2000/2001: Chairman's Report',</li><li>State Records Office of Western Australia, 'AU WA A1153 Pinnaroo Valley Memorial Park Board'.</li><li>McDonald, D. J., 'The cultural landscape of Perth's cemeteries: Thesis Edith Cowan University', 2009, <a href="https://ro.ecu.edu.au/thesis_hons/1402">https://ro.ecu.edu.au/thesis_hons/1402</a></li><li>City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Stories from the Suburbs – Padbury'.</li><li>City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Newspaper articles - N45 Pinnaroo Valley and Padbury May 1960 – July 2012 - N97 FESA/Bushfires'.</li><li>City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Ephemera - C3529, C3517, C4825, C5855, C0016, C0244, C0516'.</li><li>City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Oral History: E0611 Bill Bullock (MCB Community relations consultant), Wanneroo Times, 6 July 2004 p. 49 [N45]'</li></ul>

Additional Current Photos



All images supplied by the Metropolitan Cemeteries Board, 2023.

## Geneff Park, Sorrento

LHS No. 18.

Place No. (inHerit): P16582



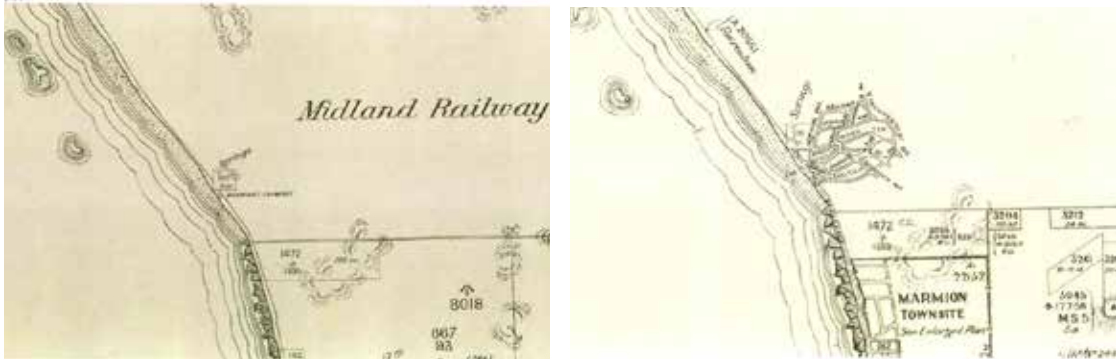
Place Details			
Former and other names	Whaling Station (site of); Marmion's Chimney; Sorrento Community Hall		
Street Address	22 Padbury Circle		
Locality	Sorrento		
Location Description			
GIS coordinates	-31.83069006, 115.74852237		
Reserve No.		Diagram/Plan No.	P005180
Lot No.	369	Vol/Fol	1094/419
Place Type	Historic Site		
Original Use	Industrial/Manufacturing	Other - see Historical Notes	
Current Use	Park/Reserve		
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	RHP - Does not warrant assessment 31 May 2002		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	The site of the Whaling Station, acknowledged by a plaque in Geneff Park, has historic significance for its association with Patrick Marmion and the Marmion family and for its connection to the establishment of the whaling industry in the area and in the State. Geneff Park has social significance for its association with local identity George Geneff who made a significant contribution to the development of Sorrento. The place has aesthetic significance to the community for its setting and location.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Social
Level of Significance	Historical Site - Has significance for its former use, an event, or its role in the development of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 5 - This site is generally a place that has few visible material remains that relate to its former use and significance. This place should be included in heritage initiatives such as interpretive signage, heritage/walk trails, research, and education projects.

Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: N/A		
	Roof: N/A		
	Other:		
Architectural Period	N/A	Architectural Style	N/A
Demolished	Yes	Year of demolition	c. 1978
Description	Geneff Park comprises a well maintained public open space, populated with numerous large trees, both endemic and introduced. A limestone staircase provides a panoramic view of the area and access to a boardwalk which culminates in a children's play area. The boardwalk is dominated by a limestone rock in a circular pause point that includes interpretive signage detailing the history of the area and the whaling station.		
Condition	Good – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Cultural Life – Recreation – Sport	
	Economy – Manufacturers and secondary Industry	
	Peopling WA – Demographic Development	
	Integrated Stories - Non-British Migrants	
Construction Date/s	1849; 1966	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	
	Previous owners or occupants:	Patrick Marmion
	Other:	George Geneff
Historical Notes	On 4 July 1849, Irish-born Patrick Marmion wrote a letter to Governor Fitzgerald requesting a piece of land twenty miles north of Fremantle for the purpose of erecting a whaling establishment.	
	My present intention (if I obtain permission) is to erect a house for the whalers and ‘to set a proper sort of tryworks with English bricks etc. to make this affair a not merely temporary concern.	
	Marmion asked for and received a quick response, with a letter the following day advising him that ‘His Excellency is of the opinion it would be desirous for you to purchase 10 acres of land in the locality you allude to...’ The letter went on to articulate the price per acre at One Pound, and if Marmion was inclined to purchase the grant, ‘...the Governor will grant you a free depasturing license for the surrounding unoccupied Crown Land for 12 months.’	
	The whaling operation began; The Perth Gazette of 13 July 1849 reported that:	
	<i>Mr. Marmion has hired the schooner Pelsart for the purpose of carrying on a whale fishery on the north coast opposite the Wanneroo [sic] district, and His Excellency has granted him permission to occupy a small tract of land on the coast during the season.</i>	
	Three boats and crew eventually operated from the whaling station, but it lasted for little more than three years. According to contemporary reports, the whaling industry suffered from the diversion to gold digging. Patrick Marmion died in 1856, aged forty.	
	The rendering works’ chimney was a remnant of the whaling operation, and became a beacon for passing ships. It remained until the late-1970s as a reminder of Marmion’s enterprise.	
	Historical maps show that the actual site of the chimney was closer to the beach, approximately south of the Sorrento Surf Lifesaving Club and near Lot 25 (No. 1) Padbury Circle. The suburb of Marmion and the adjacent Marmion Marine Park were both named after Patrick Marmion.	
	In 1946, the Wanneroo Roads Board purchased the land from the estate of William Padbury, descendant of the first land grant recipient Walter Padbury, for £5,000 for the purposes of recreation. Geneff Park and the Sorrento Community Hall was built in 1966. A plaque was placed on a large limestone rock in what was then called Padbury Reserve by the Royal Western Australian Historical Society to commemorate Marmion’s Waling Station. It was one of a series of sites that the Society had recognised along the South West coast as whaling stations, other being King George Sound, Augusta, Castle Bay, Bunbury and Fremantle.	



<b>Historical Notes</b>	<p>The park was renamed from Padbury Reserve in honour of Geoff Geneff (1897-1977) who was born in Bulgaria and came to Australia at 13 years of age. Geneff was not only a successful entrepreneur and businessman, but also played a very active part in community affairs. He was one of the founders of the Sorrento Surf Life Saving Club and served as its first President in 1959. He also founded and served as Chairman of the Marmion Sorrento Progress and Ratepayers' Association.</p> <p>Over the years and in 2023 Geneff Park, and the Sorrento Community Hall on the western side at the entrance, have provided a venue for the annual Carols by Candlelight, local P &amp; C events, community groups including the Sorrento Playgroup, and the like. Within the park on a limestone rock along a boardwalk is a plaque that commemorates Marmion's whaling enterprise.</p>
<b>Historical Photos</b>	 <p><i>Extracts of Maps 1917 and 1948, showing location of Marmion's Chimney. (City of Joondalup)</i></p>

References	
<b>Date of assessment</b>	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
<b>Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li> <li>The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News, 13 July 1849: 2. <a href="http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3170804">http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3170804</a></li> <li>Interpretive signage on site.</li> <li>North Beach Historical Society, with Newell, L and Weller, H. (Eds), 'Recollections from a Shoreline', Artlook WA, 1980, p. 85.</li> <li>City of Wanneroo, Community History Centre, 'Sorrento dome'.</li> <li>Chambers, A, 'The Pioneers: a story of Wanneroo', 1991, pp. 8-12.</li> <li>Gentili, J, 'Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep', 1998, pp. 135-137, 329.</li> <li>The West Australian, 29 December 1930: 7. <a href="http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32998161">http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32998161</a></li> </ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	
	

## Duffy House (fmr), Woodvale

LHS No. 19.

Place No. (inHerit): P09496



Place Details			
Former and other names	Frederick Duffy House; Jack Duffy House		
Street Address	108 Duffy Terrace		
Locality	Woodvale		
Location Description			
GIS coordinates	-31.79329889, 115.80532158		
Reserve No.		Diagram/Plan No.	D033589
Lot No.	69	Vol/Fol	2845/999
Place Type	Individual Building		
Original Use	Residential	Single Storey Residence	
Current Use	Other - see Historical Notes		
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage List 1/11/2009		
Other Heritage Surveys	RHP assessed below threshold 13/04/2018		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
<b>Statement of Significance</b>	<p>Duffy House (fmr), Woodvale, comprising a single storey iron, brick and limestone cottage (1911-1913), and a ruinous limestone dairy building (1925) has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the place is a representative example of the development of the market gardening and dairying industries in Western Australia in the early 20th century;</li> <li>the place is a rare, representative example of the practice of cottage market gardening in the wetland areas along the Swan Coastal Plain;</li> <li>the place is likely to yield information, through archaeological investigation, about the former use of the site as a market garden, as a dairy, and as a simple worker's residence since the early twentieth century;</li> <li>the place is a good example of vernacular architecture, combining Federation and Georgian elements applied to a rural residence; and</li> <li>the place has aesthetic value as it retains much of its original open wetland setting within Yellagonga Regional Park, which is becoming less common in the State due to increased urbanisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Values</b>	Aesthetic, Historic, Scientific, Rarity, Representativeness
<b>Level of Significance</b>	Considerable - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
<b>Classification and Management</b>	Category 2 - Conservation of the place is highly desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.

Physical Description			
<b>Construction Materials</b>	Walls: Stone - Limestone		
	Roof: Metal - Corrugated Iron		
	Other: N/A		
<b>Architectural Period</b>	Federation (c.1890-c.1915)	<b>Architectural Style</b>	Bungalow
<b>Demolished</b>	No	<b>Year of demolition</b>	N/A
<b>Description</b>	<p>Duffy House (fmr), Woodvale comprises a single storey cottage built 1911-1913, and a ruinous dairy, built 1925 located approximately 100m to the south west. It sits in an open rural setting between Beenyp Swamp and Lake Goollelal.</p> <p>The cottage is a simple corrugated iron, red brick and limestone residence constructed in a vernacular style, incorporating Federation and Georgian elements. The front has a symmetrical façade with centrally placed door flanked by sash windows. The interior layout, commencing from the front entrance, includes a hallway connecting two front rooms and former kitchen to the rear, with another room situated adjacent to the kitchen.</p> <p>The former dairy is a simple limestone rubble building in a ruinous condition. Situated on a raised earth platform, the entrance faces east toward Beenyp Swamp. A single window opening exists on the northern side.</p>		
<b>Condition</b>	Fair – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
<b>Heritage Themes</b>	Peopling WA – Demographic Development Cultural Life – Domestic Life Governing – Government and Politics	
<b>Construction Date/s</b>	1913	
<b>Associations</b>	Architect:	
	Builder:	George Dawson
	Previous owners or occupants:	Frederick John Duffy (1875-1924)
	Other:	



<b>Historical Notes</b>	<p>In 1909, after having already managed the place since 1890, a portion of George Shenton's Perthshire Location 103 holding (Lots 24 and 25) was transferred to Barney Duffy. In 1912, his son Frederick John Duffy (1875-1924) purchased Lot 25, comprising just over 25 acres. Frederick employed a local builder, George Dawson, to construct a family residence on Lot 25, which is now known as Duffy House, Woodvale. By 1913, the house was complete and comprised four rooms with a front verandah, built of local limestone sourced from the quarry at Perry's Paddock, Cottage and Stables (P09484). A ceiling was never constructed, as Frederick, on advice from a local doctor, believed that it would be healthier not to do so.</p> <p>Frederick Duffy and his wife, Eva Matilda nee Cockman, lived in a stone cottage further up the Wanneroo Road at the 13-mile peg so it is assumed the house was never occupied by them. Frederick Duffy was the first secretary of the Wanneroo Roads Board (1903-1924) and he and the extended Duffy family were prominent members of the community.</p> <p>The proximity of the land to Beenyup Swamp, as well as reference to contemporary historical land titles, suggests that the Duffy's market garden may have been located south east of the cottage. However, given that the Duffy family owned land parcels surrounding the original allotment, there is the potential that the market garden area extended elsewhere (and may not be located within the current boundaries of the place).</p> <p>After Frederick Duffy's death in 1924, Eva and the young family were unable to maintain the vegetable garden and abandoned it in favour of establishing a dairy. In 1925, the Duffy family established the dairy in a building 100m to the south west of the cottage.</p> <p>In later years, despite most of the Duffy children leaving the family house, the second youngest son, John, remained and ran the dairy with his brother Bernard (Bob), who from 1955 until the mid-1980s was the owner of Perry's Paddock, Cottage and Stables. The dairy continued production until 1976.</p> <p>In the 2000s, an area of Woodvale, including Duffy House, was ceded to the City of Joondalup. This meant that the Duffy House became, by default, the oldest extant residence in Joondalup.</p> <p>The archaeological record of the place is likely to be highly intact. As the site was occupied as a private residence until c. 2009 and no major development has been undertaken within Yellagonga Regional Park, limited ground disturbance has occurred. Some elements of the dairy have been removed; however, this appears to have involved the removal of above-ground features and is therefore unlikely to have impacted on the archaeological potential relating to the dairy. Some archaeological potential inside the kitchen may be compromised, as vandalism has disturbed the original floorboards and underlying ground.</p> <p>In 2019, conservation works were undertaken for the building, including a new roof and verandah. The dairy was partially deconstructed as the structure was unsafe. Material from the dairy has been retained onsite for future use. Architectural plans of the conservation work and progress pictures are available from the City of Joondalup.</p> <p>In 2023, the City of Joondalup and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions will commence works within Yellagonga Regional Park and the Duffy House site to support improved access, path connections and revegetation activities. Proposed works include a pathway connecting Duffy Terrace and Duffy House, widening of the existing entry road to Duffy House, and revegetation works to the south. The City of Joondalup will be progressing an expression of interest for a potential commercial operator.</p>
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References	
<b>Date of assessment</b>	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
<b>Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li> <li>Martinick, W, G, 'City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places', 1994, pp. 133-136.</li> <li>City of Joondalup, 'Notification of Works: Duffy House and Yellagonga Regional Park'.</li> </ul>

Additional Current Photos



Pearsall House (fmr), Woodvale

LHS No. 20.

Place No. (inHerit): P09513



Place Details			
Former and other names	William (Charles) Pearsall's House		
Street Address	67 Woodvale Drive		
Locality	Woodvale		
Location Description			
GIS coordinates	-31.78926136, 115.80327902		
Reserve No.		Diagram/Plan No.	D002615
Lot No.	28	Vol/Fol	1755/754
Place Type	Individual Building		
Original Use	Residential	Single Storey Residence	
Current Use	Religious	Other – See Historical Notes	
Statutory Listings	N/A		
Other Heritage Surveys	N/A		

Cultural Heritage Significance	
Statement of Significance	Pearsall House (fmr), Woodvale has historic significance for its associations with the Pearsall family, who had considerable impact on the development of the district. The place has aesthetic significance as an example of an early homestead in Joondalup.
Values	Aesthetic, Historic, Social
Level of Significance	Considerable - Very important to the heritage of the City of Joondalup.
Classification and Management	Category 2 - Conservation of the place is highly desirable. The place should be retained and managed sensitively. For buildings, this means original fabric should be retained; and any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.



Physical Description			
Construction Materials	Walls: Stone - Limestone		
	Roof: Metal - Corrugated Iron		
	Other:		
Architectural Period	Inter-War (c.1915-c.1940)	Architectural Style	Bungalow
Demolished	No	Year of demolition	N/A
Description	Pearsall House (fmr) is a single storey, former residence constructed of painted limestone blocks and a corrugated hipped iron roof that continues over the verandah. The verandah extends around three sides of the house and is supported by jarrah posts at regular intervals. A concrete floor extends around the entire building, interrupted only by the skillion-roofed addition to the rear. The façade has a centralised doorway entrance with a large lawned area in front, and climbing roses adorning the verandah posts. The building is fenced on three sides with Colorbond. The front of the house is exposed to both the carpark associated with the Church, and the nearby road.		
Condition	Fair – assessed from street view only		

Historical Description		
Heritage Themes	Economy – Rural Occupations	
	Infrastructure – Transport and Communications	
	Peopling WA - Demographic Development	
Construction Date/s	1922	
Associations	Architect:	
	Builder:	Alan Brown
	Previous owners or occupants:	Charles Frederick Thomas Pearsall (1910-2001)
	Other:	
Historical Notes	The house is the former residence of William Charles Pearsall, known as Charles. The suburb of Pearsall was named after him in honor of his long contribution to the community and his position as a member of the Wanneroo Road Board.	
	Originally from Albury, William Charles Pearsall left Victoria in 1906 when he was 24. He paid his way from Melbourne to Perth by shoveling coal on a freighter. Pearsall met and married Constance Backshall of Leederville in 1908. They lived at 36 Salisbury Street behind the Oxford Hotel. Pearsall had a workshop at 66 Vincent Street (1915), and then 133 Oxford Street (1918) for a plumbing and metal working business with his partner Fred Phillips. Pearsall was skilled in making milk buckets, billy cans and water cans, but developed respiratory problems and was advised by his doctor to move to the country.	
	In 1922 William Charles Pearsall, along with his brother Bert Pearsall and his father-in-law, moved to a seven and a quarter acre lot on Cockman Road, which is now Duffy Terrace and Woodvale Drive. He paid £400 for the acreage and house, which although recently built, was unfinished. The house had a long cement passage, but the other rooms had the more common tongue and groove, jarrah floorboards.	
	The family intended to establish a market garden, but soon found it difficult as when they ploughed the fields, they found ironstone a foot to 18 inches beneath the surface. Water sat on the ironstone and the vegetable crops withered. Disappointed with this venture, William Charles Pearsall returned to metal working. He manufactured cans and water tanks: in those days everyone in Wanneroo needed a water tank.	
	The Pearsall family were the first to screen silent pictures for the community, located in the old Wanneroo Road Board Hall in the mid-1920s.	

Historical Notes	<p>In December 1929, William Charles Pearsall applied for permission to open Wanneroo's first petrol station. The garage was erected at the 13-mile peg, 21km north of Perth on Wanneroo Road (the present junction of Ocean Reef Road and Wanneroo Road). The Pearsalls moved to a new house adjacent, at 4 Calabrese Avenue and on the corner of Villanova Street, Wanneroo. The garage was run largely by William and Constance's son Charles, known as Charlie. He also carried out a business contract to deliver mail from Wanneroo through to Yanchep, and did the mail run on his weekends off from the garage. As the roads in the area were of poor quality for vehicles, he delivered the mail by horseback.</p> <p>Modifications to Pearsall House (fmr) in Woodvale have included verandah posts, a concrete verandah, and an additional concrete fascia walled room at the rear. Aerial photographs show that a driveway and carparking was built south of the house, and new buildings to the south and east were erected between 1985 and 1995. In 2008/09 more carparking was built to the north side of the former house, and in 2012 a new building was erected for the Woodvale Baptist Church on the south west corner of the lot.</p> <p>In 2023, the former residence is owned and used by the Woodvale Baptist Church, which was founded in 1985.</p>
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References	
Date of assessment	18 July 2023. Photographs by <b>element</b> .
Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Woodvale Baptist Church: <a href="https://www.woodvalebaptist.com.au/about/">https://www.woodvalebaptist.com.au/about/</a></li><li>'Post Office Directories.' State Library of Western Australia, <a href="https://slwa.wa.gov.au/collections/collections/post-office-directories">https://slwa.wa.gov.au/collections/collections/post-office-directories</a>.</li><li>Western Australian Land Information Authority, Landgate Map Viewer Plus.</li><li>Martinick, W. G, 'City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places', 1994, pp. 129-132.</li><li>Marwick, Bill, 'Stories of Old Wanneroo', 2002, pp. 45-52.</li><li>City of Joondalup, Local History Collection, 'Oral History 0030-E0031 Charles Pearsall 21/02/1994'.</li></ul>

Additional Current Photos	
	

# 6. Appendices

## Appendix 1. Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the City of Joondalup



### Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

#### List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Directory

For further important information on using this information please see the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's Disclaimer statement at <https://www.wa.gov.au/disclosure>

#### Search Criteria

15 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Directory in LGA - JOONDALUP, CITY OF

#### Disclaimer

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021 (Act)* recognises, protects, conserves, and preserves Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH), and recognises the fundamental importance of ACH to Aboriginal people and its role in Aboriginal communities past, present and future. The Act recognises the value of ACH to Aboriginal people as well as to the wider Western Australian community.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in Western Australia is protected, whether or not the ACH has been reported to the ACH Council or exists on the Directory.

The information provided is made available in good faith and is predominately based on the information provided to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage by third parties. The information is provided solely on the basis that readers will be responsible for making their own assessment as to the accuracy of the information. If you find any errors or omissions in our records, including our maps, it would be appreciated if you email the details to the Department at [AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au](mailto:AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au) and we will make every effort to rectify it as soon as possible.

#### South West Settlement ILUA Disclaimer

Your heritage enquiry is on land **within or adjacent** to the following Indigenous Land Use Agreement(s): Whadjuk People Indigenous Land Use Agreement.

On 8 June 2015, six identical Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) were executed across the South West by the Western Australian Government and, respectively, the Yued, Whadjuk People, Gnaala Karla Booja, Ballardong People, South West Boorah #2 and Wagyl Kaip & Southern Noongar groups, and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).

The ILUAs bind the parties (including 'the State', which encompasses all State Government Departments and certain State Government agencies) to enter into a Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA) when conducting Aboriginal Heritage Surveys in the ILUA areas, unless they have an existing heritage agreement. It is also intended that other State agencies and instrumentalities enter into the NSHA when conducting Aboriginal Heritage Surveys in the ILUA areas. It is recommended a NSHA is entered into, and an 'Activity Notice' issued under the NSHA, if there is a risk that an activity will 'impact' (i.e. by excavating, damaging, destroying or altering in any way) an Aboriginal heritage site. The Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines, which are referenced by the NSHA, provide guidance on how to assess the potential risk to Aboriginal heritage.

Likewise, from 8 June 2015 the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) in granting Mineral, Petroleum and related Access Authority tenures within the South West Settlement ILUA areas, will place a condition on these tenures requiring a heritage agreement or a NSHA before any rights can be exercised.

If you are a State Government Department, Agency or Instrumentality, or have a heritage condition placed on your mineral or petroleum title by DMIRS, you should seek advice as to the requirement to use the NSHA for your proposed activity. The full ILUA documents, maps of the ILUA areas and the NSHA template can be found at <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of-the-premier-and-cabinet/south-west-native-title-settlement>.

Further advice can also be sought from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage at [AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au](mailto:AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au).

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# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

## List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Directory

For further important information on using this information please see the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's Disclaimer statement at <https://www.wa.gov.au/discclaimer>

### Terminology

ID: Reported ACH is assigned a unique ID by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage using the format: ACH-00000001. For ACH places on the former Register the ID numbers remain unchanged and use the new format. For example the ACH ID of the place Swan River was previously '3536' and is now 'ACH-000003536'.

### Access and Restrictions:

- Boundary Reliable (Yes/No):** Indicates whether the location and extent of the ACH boundary is considered reliable.
- Boundary Restricted = No:** ACH location is shown as accurately as the information submitted allows.
- Boundary Restricted = Yes:** To preserve confidentiality the exact location and extent of the place is not displayed on the map. However, the shaded region (generally with an area of at least 4km<sup>2</sup>) provides a general indication of where the ACH is located. If you are a landowner and wish to find out more about the exact location of the place, please contact the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
- Culturally Sensitive = No:** Availability of information that the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage holds in relation to the ACH is not restricted in any way.
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- Culturally Sensitive Nature:**
  - No Gender / Initiation Restrictions:** Anyone can view the information.
  - Men only:** Only males can view restricted information.
  - Women only:** Only females can view restricted information.

### Status:

- ACH Directory:** Aboriginal cultural heritage place or cultural landscape.
- Pending:** Aboriginal cultural heritage place or cultural landscape with information in a verification stage.
- Historic:** Aboriginal heritage places determined to not meet the criteria of Section 5 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. Includes places that no longer exist as a result of land use activities with existing approvals.

### ACH Type:

- Cultural Landscape:** a group of areas interconnected through the tangible elements of Aboriginal culture heritage present.
- Place:** an area in which tangible elements of Aboriginal cultural heritage are present.
- Place Type:** The type of Aboriginal cultural heritage place. For example an artefact scatter place or engravings place.
- Legacy Place Status:** A status determined under the previous *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*:
  - Registered Site:** the place was assessed as meeting Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.
  - Lodged:** Information was received in relation to the place, but an assessment was not completed to determine if it met section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.
  - Stored Data/Not a Site:** The place was assessed as not meeting Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.
- Legacy ID:** This is the former unique number that the former Department of Aboriginal Sites assigned to the place.

### Coordinates

Map coordinates are based on the GDA 94 Datum.

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# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

## List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Directory

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	ACH Type	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy Place Status	Legacy ID
3316	LAKE JOONDALUP WEST	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S00160
3504	JOONDALUP WAUGAL EGG	Yes	No	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Creation / Dreaming Narrative	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02572
3505	JOONDALUP DRIVE TREES	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Burial; Modified Tree	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02573
3532	JOONDALUP CAVES	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Creation / Dreaming Narrative	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02538
3533	BONORIN HILL.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Historical; Traditional Structure	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02539
3640	LAKE JOONDALUP SOUTH-WEST	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Sub surface cultural material; Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02321
3673	MULLALOO DESERT NORTH	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02300
3674	YULEMA STREET, MULLALOO	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02301
3739	LAKE GOOLLELAL.	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Burial; Camp; Hunting Place	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02186
3740	LAKE JOONDALUP.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Camp; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Hunting Place	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	S02187
4102	LAKE JOONDALUP NORTH-WEST	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Lodged	S01288
17498	Waugal Cave, Neil Hawkins Park	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Modified Tree; Other; Water Source	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	

## Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

### List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Directory

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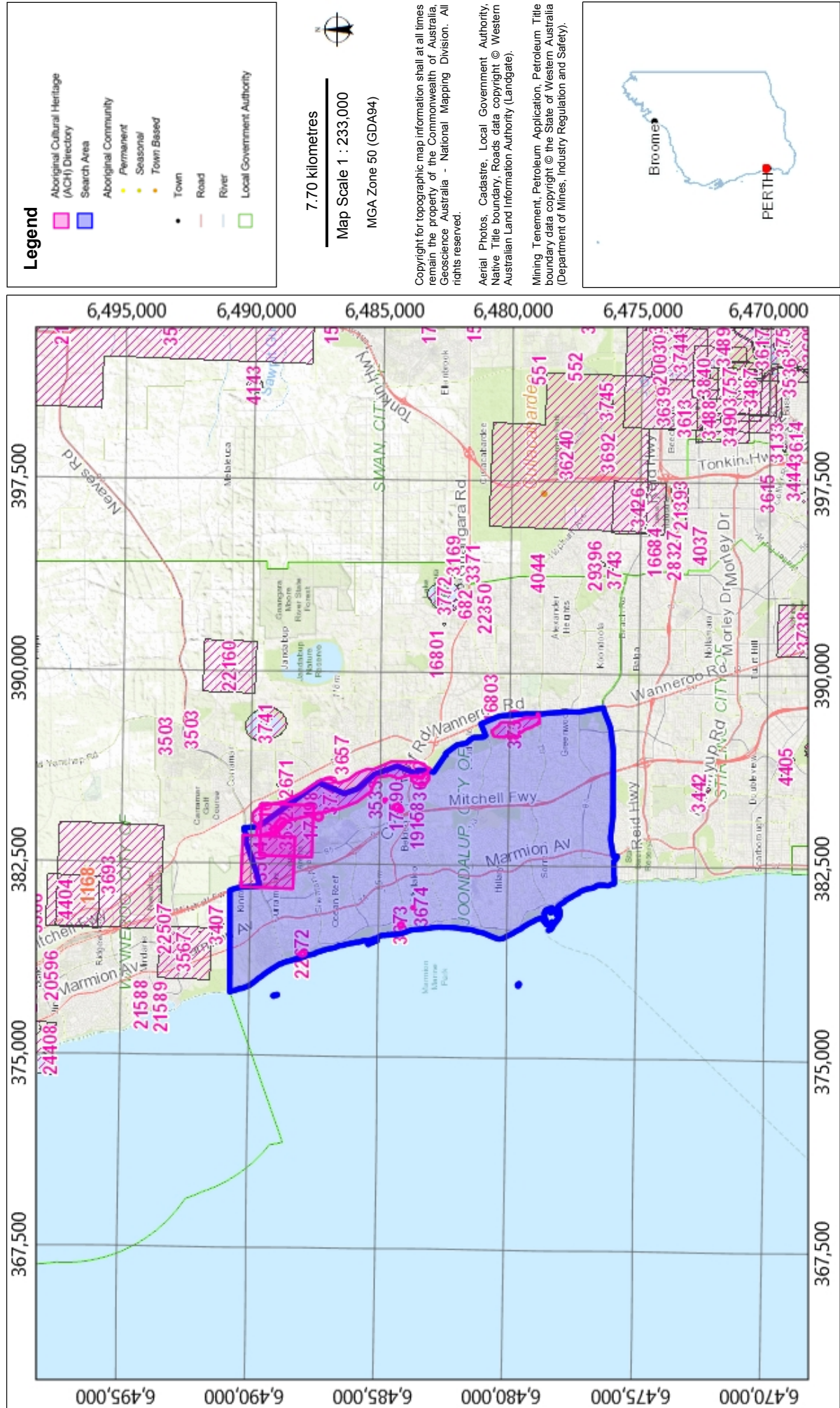
ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	ACH Type	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy Place Status	Legacy ID
17590	Edgewater Burial Site	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Burial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Registered Site	
19158	Beenyup Marked Tree BeA1	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Modified Tree	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Lodged	
22672	Burns Beach Waugal	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	ACH Directory	Place	Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Landscape / Seascape Feature	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Lodged	



# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

## Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Directory

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## Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

### List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic

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#### Search Criteria

8 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic in LGA - JOONDALUP, CITY OF

#### Disclaimer

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021 (Act)* recognises, protects, conserves, and preserves Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH), and recognises the fundamental importance of ACH to Aboriginal people and its role in Aboriginal communities past, present and future. The Act recognises the value of ACH to Aboriginal people as well as to the wider Western Australian community.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in Western Australia is protected, whether or not the ACH has been reported to the ACH Council or exists on the Directory.

The information provided is made available in good faith and is predominately based on the information provided to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage by third parties. The information is provided solely on the basis that readers will be responsible for making their own assessment as to the accuracy of the information. If you find any errors or omissions in our records, including our maps, it would be appreciated if you email the details to the Department at [AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au](mailto:AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au) and we will make every effort to rectify it as soon as possible.

#### South West Settlement ILUA Disclaimer

Your heritage enquiry is on land **within or adjacent** to the following Indigenous Land Use Agreement(s): Whadjuk People Indigenous Land Use Agreement.

On 8 June 2015, six identical Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) were executed across the South West by the Western Australian Government and, respectively, the Yued, Whadjuk People, Gnaala Karla Booja, Ballardong People, South West Boorarah #2 and Wagyl Kaip & Southern Noongar groups, and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).

The ILUAs bind the parties (including 'the State', which encompasses all State Government Departments and certain State Government agencies) to enter into a Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA) when conducting Aboriginal Heritage Surveys in the ILUA areas, unless they have an existing heritage agreement. It is also intended that other State agencies and instrumentalities enter into the NSHA when conducting Aboriginal Heritage Surveys in the ILUA areas. It is recommended a NSHA is entered into, and an 'Activity Notice' issued under the NSHA, if there is a risk that an activity will 'impact' (i.e. by excavating, damaging, destroying or altering in any way) an Aboriginal heritage site. The Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines, which are referenced by the NSHA, provide guidance on how to assess the potential risk to Aboriginal heritage.

Likewise, from 8 June 2015 the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) in granting Mineral, Petroleum and related Access Authority tenures within the South West Settlement ILUA areas, will place a condition on these tenures requiring a heritage agreement or a NSHA before any rights can be exercised.

If you are a State Government Department, Agency or Instrumentality, or have a heritage condition placed on your mineral or petroleum title by DMIRS, you should seek advice as to the requirement to use the NSHA for your proposed activity. The full ILUA documents, maps of the ILUA areas and the NSHA template can be found at <https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/departments-of-the-premier-and-cabinet/south-west-native-title-settlement>.

Further advice can also be sought from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage at [AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au](mailto:AboriginalHeritage@dph.wa.gov.au).

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## Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

### List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic

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#### Terminology

**ID:** Reported ACH is assigned a unique ID by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage using the format: ACH-00000001. For ACH places on the former Register the ID numbers remain unchanged and use the new format. For example the ACH ID of the place Swan River was previously '3536' and is now 'ACH-000003536'.

#### Access and Restrictions:

- **Boundary Reliable (Yes/No):** Indicates whether the location and extent of the ACH boundary is considered reliable.
- **Boundary Restricted = No:** ACH location is shown as accurately as the information submitted allows.
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- **Pending:** Aboriginal cultural heritage place or cultural landscape with information in a verification stage.
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#### ACH Type:

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- **Place:** an area in which tangible elements of Aboriginal cultural heritage are present.
- Place Type:** The type of Aboriginal cultural heritage place. For example an artefact scatter place or engravings place.
- Legacy Place Status:** A status determined under the previous *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*:
  - **Registered Site:** the place was assessed as meeting Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.
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- Legacy ID:** This is the former unique number that the former Department of Aboriginal Sites assigned to the place.

#### Coordinates

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## Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

### List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic

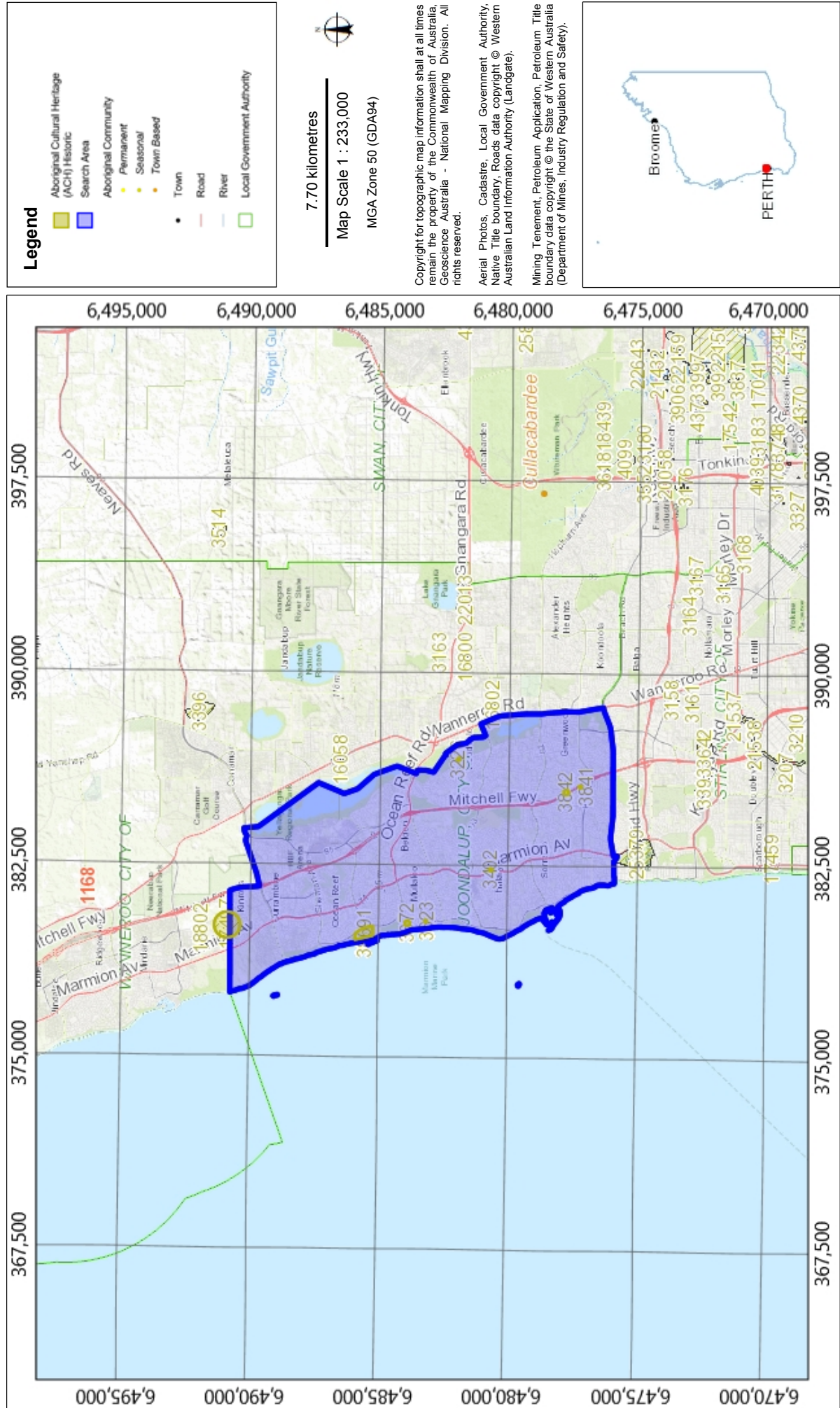
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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	ACH Type	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy Place Status	Legacy ID
3226	WANNEROO SHIRE	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Historic	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	S00437
3402	PADBURY BURIAL	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Historic	Place	Burial	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	S02779
3623	JOHNSON CRESCENT, MULLALOO	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Historic	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	S02302
3672	MULLALOO DESERT SOUTH	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Historic	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	S02299
3841	ARNISDALE ROAD	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Historic	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	S01999
3842	LYNDOCH CRESENT	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Historic	Place	Artefacts / Scatter	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	S02000
17497	MINDARIE BURIAL MOUND	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Historic	Place	Burial	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	
38691	Ocean Reef Limestone Ridge	No	Yes	No		Historic	Place	Water Source	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	Stored Data / Not a Site	

# Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

## Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Historic

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