



LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

2016

Cover Illustration: Wanneroo Road, Marangaroo near the intersection with Kent Road, 3 December 1958,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Local Heritage Surveys identify local heritage places in a systematic fashion, and provide the base information needed for local heritage planning to achieve consistency, strategic direction, and community support.

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* requires all local government authorities in Western Australia to compile, and periodically update and review their Local Heritage Surveys or previously named, municipal heritage inventories.¹

The relevant Section (45) of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* states that:

- 1) A local government shall compile and maintain an inventory of buildings within its district which in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.
- 2) The inventory required by Subsection (1) shall be compiled no later than 4 years from the commencement of this Act and shall be (a) updated annually; and (b) reviewed every 4 years after compilation.
- 3) A local government shall provide the [Heritage] Council with a copy of the Inventory compiled pursuant to this section.
- 4) A local government shall ensure that the inventory required by this section is compiled with proper public consultation.

The City of Wanneroo prepared a Heritage Inventory in 1992 which was reviewed in 2005 and since that time many places have undergone change and documentation standards have been revised. Most significantly the 2016 review of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* has identified that Aboriginal sites are more accurately and sensitively handled by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. As a result, the 8 sites identified as having Aboriginal significance in the 2006 Municipal Heritage Inventory are no longer included as heritage places in this Local Heritage Survey. All of these sites are included in the State Register of Aboriginal Sites and therefore protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*. A full list of state registered Aboriginal Sites in the City of Wanneroo has been included as Appendix C in recognition of their importance to the community and Aboriginal people.

The City of Wanneroo engaged consultants to review the 2006 Heritage Inventory. This document is the culmination of the review process and includes the following key elements

- Review of the documentary and physical evidence for the places currently on the MI (LHS);
- New documentary and physical evidence for places nominated for inclusion on the MI (LHS);
- Allocation of a management category for all places (current and new) in accordance with the current State Heritage Office guidelines;
- Review and update of the Thematic History and Thematic Framework for the MI; and
- Recommendation of places for inclusion on a Heritage List which can be adopted in the Town Planning Scheme.

A summary of the review process findings are as follows.

¹ State Heritage Office *Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories* March 2012, www.stateheritageoffice.wa.gov.au accessed May 2012.

PLACES ON THE LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

The following places have been recommended for inclusion on the Local Heritage Survey for their cultural heritage values. Refer to Section 7.0 for details of each place.

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Category	Page
ALEXANDER HEIGHTS					
1	Alexander Heights Park	-	Greenpark Road	4	54
ALKIMOS					
2	Alex T Brown Ship Wreck	-	Foreshore	4	56
3	Alkimos Ship Wreck	-	Adjacent foreshore	4	59
4	Eglinton Wreck	-	Adjacent foreshore	4	71
CARABOODA					
5	George Gibbs House (fmr)	122	Bernard Road	2	73
6	Lime Kilns – Yanchep Lime Company (40, 41)	-	Emerald Drive	2	75
7	Lime Kiln – Susac (47, 48)	329	Karoborup Road	1	78
8	Henry Gibbs House (fmr)	377	Karoborup Road	3	82
9	Lime Kilns – Spiers (37, 38, 39)	115	Kiln Road	2	85
CARRAMAR					
10	Lime Kilns (8,9,10)	569	Flynn Drive	3	89
CLARKSON					
11	Mindarie Pastoral Company Homestead (ruins)	50	Homestead Drive	4	93
EGLINTON					
12	Aubrey and Emma Gibbs House (fmr)	73	Pipidinny Road	2	96
GIRRAWHEEN					
13	Our Lady of Mercy Church	5	Patrick Court	4	98
GNANGARA					
14	East Wanneroo School (site)	500	Badgerup Road	4	100
HOCKING					
15	Old Block Road (site)	470	Wanneroo Road	4	102
MARANGAROO					
16	House, 17 Mereworth Way	17	Mereworth Way	4	105
17	Hut, 29 Mereworth Way	29	Mereworth Way	4	107
MARIGINIUP					
18	Berriman House	89	Caporn Road	2	109
19	Tom Neaves House (fmr)	44	Via Vista Drive	3	112
MINDARIE KEYS					
20	Lime Kilns – Coopers (12 and 12A)	30	Fairport Vista	1A	115
NEERABUP					
21	Edwards House (ruins)	500	Flynn Drive	4	119
22	Lime Kiln – Lunder (5)	70	Joondalup Drive	4	122
23	Lime Kilns (22, 23)	745	Joondalup Drive	4	124
24	Lime Kilns (49, 50)	-	Menchetti Road	4	126
25	Lime Kilns – Menchetti (26 and 27)	110	Wattle Avenue	2	128
26	Lime Kilns – East Neerabup (20 and	150	Wattle Avenue	1	131

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Category	Page
	21)				
27	Lime Kilns (24, 25)	1611	Wanneroo Road	4	133
28	Lime Kiln – Pappas No. 1 (6)	1768	Wanneroo Road	3	136
29	Early Wanneroo Road Remnant	1792	Wanneroo Road	4	139
30	10 th Light Horse Campsite and Heritage Trail	1800	Wanneroo Road	3	141
31	Watering Point and Sheep Dip	1880	Wanneroo Road	3	144
NOWERGUP					
32	George Leach House (1)	6	Gibbs Road	2	147
33	George Leach House (2)	18	Gibbs Road	4	151
34	Jabez Gibbs House	99	Gibbs Road	2	154
35	Lime Kilns - Hale (13) and Kilns 51, 52	144	Gibbs Road	3	157
36	Lime Kilns (14, 15)	169	Gibbs Road	4	159
37	House, 465 Gibbs Road	2500	Wanneroo Road	2	161
38	Lime Kilns - Dunstan's (28-32;42;46)	90	Nowergup Road	1	164
PINJAR					
39	Albert Thomas House (fmr)	27	Perry Road	4	168
QUINNS ROCKS					
40	Quinns Beach House	68	Ocean Drive	4	171
SINAGRA					
41	St Anthony's Priory (fmr)	1000	Wanneroo Road	3	173
TWO ROCKS					
42	Atlantis Marine Park (site)	10	Enterprise Avenue	4	175
43	King Neptune Sculpture	10	Enterprise Avenue	2	178
44	Two Rocks Shopping Centre	10	Enterprise Avenue	4	180
45	Two Rocks Tavern	10	Enterprise Avenue	4	182
46	Waughal Monoliths	10	Enterprise Avenue	4	184
47	Phil Renkin Centre (Bini Shell)	59	Lisford Avenue	2	186
48	Two Rocks Limestone Retaining Wall		Pope Street and Enterprise Avenue	4	188
49	Two Rocks Marina	14	Pope Street	4	190
50	Leeman's Boat Landing		Two Rocks Foreshore	4	193
WANGARA					
51	Wangara Boomerang	500	Wanneroo Road	4	196
WANNEROO					
52	Wanneroo Show Grounds	21	Ariti Avenue	2	199
53	Wanneroo Civic Precinct	21	Civic Drive	3	202
54	Wanneroo War Memorial	21	Civic Drive	2	207
55	Forestry House (fmr)	5	Dundebar Road	3	210
56	Wanneroo School Classroom (fmr) and site	5	Dundebar Road	3	213
57	Buckingham House	10	Neville Drive	1A	216
58	Old Wanneroo Schoolroom (fmr)	10	Neville Drive	2	219
59	Fenceline, Lake Joondalup	1121	Ocean Reef Road	4	222
60	Crisafulli House (fmr)	97	Scenic Drive	3	224
61	Rotary Heritage Wall	275	Scenic Drive	4	227

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Category	Page
62	Wanneroo Recreation Centre	275	Scenic Drive	4	229
63	Charles Pearsall's Garage House (site)	8	Villanova Street	4	232
64	Wanneroo Shire Offices (fmr)	935	Wanneroo Road	2	263
65	St Anthony's Church (site)	990	Wanneroo Road	4	238
66	Charles Aubrey Gibbs House (fmr)	1321	Wanneroo Road	4	241
67	Ernie Chitty House (fmr)	1351	Wanneroo Road	4	243
WOODVALE					
68	Perry's Paddock, Cottage, Stables and Olive Trees	1208	Ocean Reef Road	1A	245
69	Cockman House	1230	Ocean Reef Road	1A	250
70	Della's Dairy	419	Wanneroo Road	3	253
71	Bill Duffy House	489	Wanneroo Road	4	257
72	Conti Winery & Restaurant	529	Wanneroo Road	2	261
YANCHEP					
73	Fisherman's Hollow	-	Brazier Road	2	264
74	Yanchep Lagoon	3	Brazier Road	3	267
75	Lindsay Homestead		Capricorn Esplanade	1	270
76	Club Capricorn Resort	510	Two Rocks Road	4	274
77	North West Stock Route (fmr) Stage 1		Yanchep Beach Road	1A	276
78	Vaz's Store	361	Yanchep Beach Road	4	279
YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK*					
79	Yanchep National Park Precinct	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	281
80	YNP Administration Building	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	284
81	YNP Army Bunkers - radar installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	287
82	YNP Avenue of Trees	3499	Wanneroo Road	1	291
83	YNP Crystal Caves	3499	Wanneroo Road	1	294
84	YNP Generator Bunkers - radar installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	1	297
85	YNP Ghost House Ruin, Chauffeur's Room & Garage	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	300
86	YNP Gloucester Lodge and Pool	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	304
87	YNP McNess Guest House	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	307
88	YNP Tram Cottage	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	310
89	YNP Yanchep Golf Clubhouse	3499	Wanneroo Road	3	314
90	YNP Yanchep Inn	3499	Wanneroo Road	1A	316
91	YNP Yanchep War Memorial	3499	Wanneroo Road	2	320

* All of Yanchep National Park is included on the Western Australian State Register of Heritage Places. Within this place many structures and elements have been identified for their heritage value. It should be acknowledged that there is a variation in the level of significance for the various elements which will influence the consideration of any future development on the site.

PLACES ON THE SCHEME HERITAGE LIST

The following places are included on the Scheme Heritage list.

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Locality
CATEGORY 1A				
20	Lime Kilns – Coopers (12 and 12A)	30	Fairport Vista	Mindarie Keys
57	Buckingham House	10	Neville Drive	Wanneroo
68	Perry's Paddock, Cottage, Stables and Olive Trees	1208	Ocean Reef Road	Woodvale
69	Cockman House	1230	Ocean Reef Road	Woodvale
77	North West Stock Route (fmr) Stage 1	-	Yanchep Beach Road	Yanchep
79	Yanchep National Park Precinct	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
80	YNP Administration Building	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
81	YNP Army Bunkers - radar installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
85	YNP Ghost House Ruin, Chauffeur's Room & Garage	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
86	YNP Gloucester Lodge and Pool	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
87	YNP McNess Guest House	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
88	YNP Tram Cottage	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
90	YNP Yanchep Inn	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
CATEGORY 1				
7	Lime Kiln – Susac (47, 48)	329	Karaborup Road	Carabooda
26	Lime Kilns – East Neerabup (20 and 21)	150	Wattle Avenue	Neerabup
38	Lime Kilns - Dunstan's (28-32;42;46)	90	Nowergup Road	Nowergup
75	Lindsay Homestead		Capricorn Esp	Yanchep
82	YNP Avenue of Trees	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
83	YNP Crystal Caves	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
84	YNP Generator Bunkers - Radar Installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
CATEGORY 2				
5	George Gibbs House	122	Bernard Road	Carabooda
6	Lime Kilns – Yanchep Lime Company (40,41)	31	Emerald Drive	Carabooda
9	Lime Kilns – Spiers (37, 38, 39)	115	Kiln Road	Carabooda
12	Aubrey and Emma Gibbs House (fmr)	73	Pipidinny Road	Eglinton
18	Berriman House	89	Caporn Road	Mariginiup
25	Lime Kilns – Menchetti (26 and 27)	110	Wattle Avenue	Neerabup
32	George Leach House (1)	6	Gibbs Road	Nowergup
34	Jabez Gibbs House	99	Gibbs Road	Nowergup
37	House, 465 Gibbs Road	2500	Wanneroo Road	Nowergup
43	King Neptune Sculpture	10	Enterprise Avenue	Two Rocks
47	Phil Renkin Centre (Bini Shell)	59	Lisford Avenue	Two Rocks
52	Wanneroo Show Grounds	21	Ariti Avenue	Wanneroo
54	Wanneroo War Memorial	21	Civic Drive	Wanneroo
58	Old Wanneroo School House (fmr)	10	Neville Drive	Wanneroo
64	Wanneroo Shire Offices (fmr)	935	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo
72	Conti Winery & Restaurant	529	Wanneroo Road	Woodvale
73	Fisherman's Hollow	-	Brazier Road	Yanchep
91	YNP Yanchep War Memorial	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP

1.0 STUDY AREA

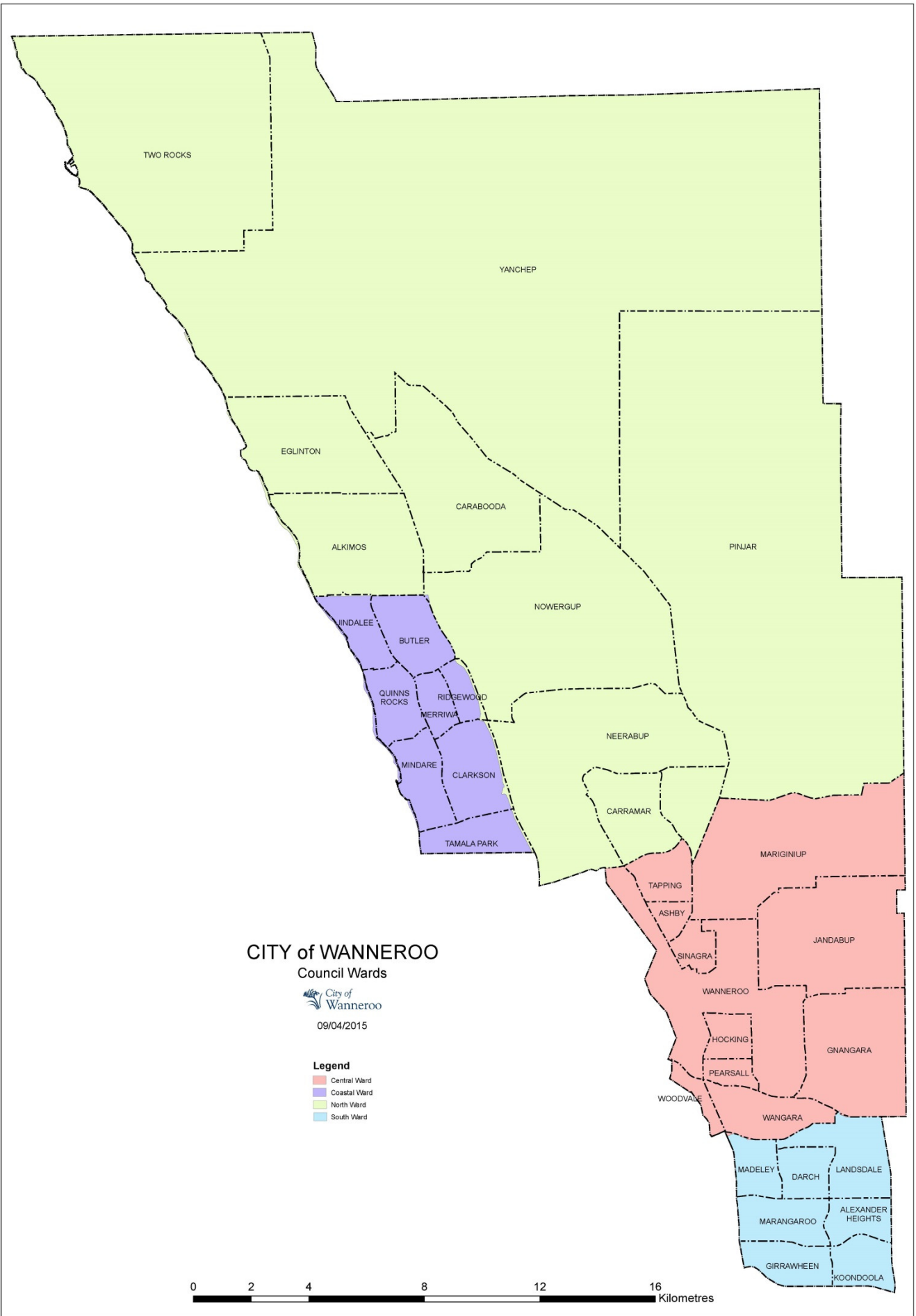
The City of Wanneroo is located on the north-eastern fringe of Perth, between 12 and 60 kilometres from the Perth CBD. The City of Wanneroo is bounded by Gingin Shire in the north, the Shire of Chittering and the City of Swan in the east, the Cities of Stirling and Joondalup in the south, and the Indian Ocean in the west.

The city is divided into localities.

Alexander Heights	Eglinton	Marangaroo	Ridgewood
Alkimos	Girrawheen	Mariginiup	Sinagra
Ashby	Gnangara	Merriwa	Tamala Park
Banksia Grove	Hocking	Mindarie	Tapping
Butler	Jandabup	Neerabup	Two Rocks
Carabooda	Jindalee	Nowergup	Wangara
Carramar	Koondoola	Pearsall	Wanneroo
Clarkson	Landsdale	Pinjar	Yanchep
Darch	Madeley	Quinns Rocks	

These localities have been used in this review to enable easy reference. It should be noted that not all localities have heritage places within them.

In addition, a separate grouping has been included for the heritage places within the Yanchep National Park.



2.0 STUDY TEAM

- Gemma Smith, BSc Hons, MSc Hist Cons, M.ICOMOS, IHBC, APIA
- Prue Griffin, BA, Post Grad Dip. Public Hist, M App Cult Heritage Studies M.ICOMOS
- Alex Myszka, BA Hons.
- Carol Leigh, Community History Librarian, City of Wanneroo

3.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Jessica Stojkovski, Project Planner, City Growth, City of Wanneroo
- Oscar Thomson, Project Planner, City Growth, City of Wanneroo
- Alia Parker, Coordinator Cultural Services, Community & Place, City of Wanneroo
- Michelle Rowe, City of Wanneroo
- Carol Leigh, Community History Librarian, City of Wanneroo
- Alaric Hayes, Wanneroo resident
- Margaret Cockman, Wanneroo resident
- Leonie Snape, Wanneroo resident

4.0 METHODOLOGY AND TERMINOLOGY

The preparation of this Local Heritage Survey was undertaken with reference to the Guidelines prepared by the State Heritage Office of Western Australia in consultation with the City of Wanneroo. The key documents all available from the State Heritage Office website² are:

State Heritage Office, *Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas*, March 2012.

State Heritage Office, *Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories*, March 2012.

State Heritage Office, *Local Planning Policies Practice Notes and Examples*, March 2012.

For clarity, the term 'place', as defined in *The Burra Charter*³ as:

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

In the proposed Heritage Bill 2015 the term **place** is defined as follows;

(1) In this Act —

place means a defined or readily identifiable area of land.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) —

(a) the area of land may be contiguous or may comprise any number of non-contiguous parts;

(b) the area of land may be comprised in separate titles and in different ownership; and

(c) the area of land includes as much of the land beneath the surface as is required for the purposes of conservation; and

(d) it is immaterial that water covers the land at any 30 particular time or at all times.

² Heritage Council and State Heritage Office website, <http://www.heritage.wa.gov.au/>

³ *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*, <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/> accessed December 2015.

- (3) Any of the following things at a place can be regarded as forming part of a place —
- (a) archaeological remains;
 - (b) buildings, structures and other built forms and their surrounds;
 - (c) equipment, furniture, fittings or other objects (whether fixed or not) that are historically or physically associated or connected with the place;
 - (d) gardens, man-made parks or sites;
 - (e) a tree or group of trees (whether planted or naturally occurring) in, or adjacent to, a man-made setting.⁴

From this information values are ascribed using the following criteria.

Aesthetic Value	It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics
Historic Value	It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.
Research Value	It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.
Social Value	It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.
Rarity	It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.
Representativeness	It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.
Condition	The current state of the place in relation to the values for which that place has been assessed, and is generally graded on the scale of Good, Fair or Poor
Integrity	The extent to which a building retains its original function, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.
Authenticity	The extent to which the fabric is in its original state, generally graded on a scale of High, Medium or Low.

In accordance with the State Heritage Office Guidelines, the assessment process consisted of a site visit to photograph the place, and to record the condition of the physical fabric with reference to the surrounding streetscape and environment. The accuracy of the land information and historical information for each place was checked and added to where necessary.

For new nominations a short history of each place was prepared in addition to the physical evidence relating to the place.

Once each place was documented each was ascribed a level of significance and a management category. The management category is a tool for the City of Wanneroo when assessing individual development applications and for forward planning.

⁴ Heritage Bill 2015 (Exposure Draft), WA Parliament, 12 August 2015, Parliament of WA, www.parliament.wa.gov.au accessed December 2015.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

The following categories are those used in the 2005 review and are consistent with the State Heritage Office document *Criteria for Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas*.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Exceptional Significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example. Recommended for inclusion on the State Register of Heritage Places	The place should be retained and conserved unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to doing otherwise. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place)	1
Exceptional Significance	As Above	Currently included on the State Register of Heritage Places	1A
Considerable Significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity	Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.	2
Some/Moderate Significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.	3
Little significance or Historic Site	Contributes to the understanding of the history of the City of Wanneroo.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.	4

6.0 SUMMARY TABLES

PLACES ASSESSED BY LOCALITY

The following places were included in the previous municipal inventory and have been assessed in accordance with the methodology outlined above.

ALEXANDER HEIGHTS				
Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
1	Alexander Park	20	Greenpark Road	Category 4

ALKIMOS				
Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
2	Alex T Brown Ship Wreck	-	Foreshore	Category 4
3	Alkimos Ship Wreck	-	Foreshore	Category 4
4	Eglinton Wreck	-	Offshore	Category 4
	Karli Spring	-	Foreshore Reserves	Removed from LHS

CARABOODA				
Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
	Doogarch Cave	-	Bernard Road South	Removed from LHS
	Ruby McGarry House	219	Bernard Road	Removed from LHS
5	George Gibbs House	122	Bernard Road	Category 2
6	Lime Kilns – Yanchep Lime Company (40, 41)	-	Emerald Drive	Category 2
7	Lime Kiln – Susac (47, 48)	329	Karoborup Road	Category 1
8	Henry Gibbs House (fmr)	377	Karoborup Road	Category 3
9	Lime Kilns – Spiers (37, 38, 39)	115	Kiln Road	Category 2

CARRAMAR				
Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
10	Lime Kilns (8,9,10)	569	Flynn Drive	Category 3

CLARKSON				
Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
11	Mindarie Pastoral Company – Homestead (Ruins)	50	Homestead Drive	Category 4

EGLINTON

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
12	Aubrey and Emma Gibbs House	73	Pipidiny Road	Category 2

GIRRAWHEEN

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
	Houses, Roxwell Way Complex	20	Roxwell Way	Removed from LHS
13	Our Lady of Mercy Church	5	Patrick Court	Category 4

GNANGARA

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
14	East Wanneroo School (site)	500	Badgerup Road	Category 4
	Gnangara Lake	-	Gnangara and Sydney Roads	Removed from LHS

HOCKING

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
15	Old Block Rd (site)	470	Wanneroo Road	Category 4
	Nobili House (site)	744	Wanneroo Road	Removed from LHS

JANDABUP

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
	Lake Jandabup Nature Reserve	119	Hawkins Road	Removed from LHS
	William Townsend House (site)	74	Townsend Road	Removed from LHS

LANDSDALE

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
	Artefacts	-	Alexander Drive	Removed from LHS
	Dudley Pilbeam House	17	Priest Road	Removed from LHS

MARANGAROO

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
16	House, 17 Mereworth Way	17	Mereworth Way	Category 4
17	Hut, 29 Mereworth Way	29	Mereworth Way	Category 4

MARIGINIUP

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
18	Berriman House	89	Caporn Road	Category 2
	Mariginiup Lake	-	Harris Street	Removed from LHS
	Delamare House (site)	214	Neaves Road	Removed from LHS
19	Tom Neaves House (fmr)	44	Via Vista Drive	Category 3

MINDARIE KEYS

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
20	Lime Kilns – Cooper's (12 & 12A)	30	Fairport Vista	Category 1A

NEERABUP

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
21	Edwards House (ruins)	500	Flynn Drive	Category 4
22	Lime Kiln – Lunder (5)	70	Joondalup Drive, Neerabup National Park	Category 4
23	Lime Kilns (22, 23)	745	Joondalup Drive	Category 4
24	Lime Kilns (49, 50) – also Pappas	-	Menchetti Road	Category 4
	Sheep Dips	-	Neerabup National Park	Removed from LHS
25	Lime Kilns – Menchetti (26 and 27)	110	Wattle Avenue	Category 2
	Orchestra Shell Cave	110	Wattle Avenue	Removed from LHS
	Neerabup Lake Caves	150	Wattle Avenue	Removed from LHS
26	Lime Kilns – East Neerabup (20 and 21)	150	Wattle Avenue	Category 1
27	Lime Kilns (24, 25)	1611	Wanneroo Road	Category 4
28	Lime Kiln – Pappas No. 1 (6)	1768	Wanneroo Road	Category 3
29	Early Wanneroo Road Remnant	1792	Wanneroo Road	Category 4
30	10 th Light Horse Campsite and Heritage Trail	-	Wanneroo Road	Category 3
31	Watering Point & Sheep Dip	1880	Wanneroo Road	Category 3

NOWERGUP

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management category
	Lime Kiln – Brady (3)	4	Dayrell Road	Removed from LHS
32	George Leach House (1)	6	Gibbs Road	Category 2
33	George Leach House (2)	18	Gibbs Road	Category 4
34	Jabez Gibbs House	99	Gibbs Road	Category 2
35	Lime Kilns – Hale (13) and Kilns 51, 52	144	Gibbs Road	Category 3
36	Lime Kilns (14, 15)	169	Gibbs Road	Category 4
	Perry House (site)	275	Gibbs Road	Removed from LHS
37	House, 465 Gibbs Rd	2500	Wanneroo Road	Category 2
38	Lime Kilns – Dunstan's (28-32; 42; 46)	90	Nowergup Road	Category 1
	Nowergup Lake Fauna Reserve	2500	Wanneroo Road	Removed from LHS

PINJAR

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
39	Albert Thomas House (fmr)	27	Perry Road	Category 4

QUINNS ROCKS

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
40	Quinns Beach House	68	Ocean Drive	Category 4

SINAGRA

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
41	St Anthony's Priory (fmr)	990	Wanneroo Road	Category 3

TAPPING

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
	Eli Ashby House (site)	77	Ashley Road	Remove from LHS

TWO ROCKS

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
42	Atlantis Marine Park (site)	10	Enterprise Avenue	Category 4
43	King Neptune Sculpture	10	Enterprise Avenue	Category 2
44	Two Rocks Shopping Centre	10	Enterprise Avenue	Category 4
45	Two Rocks Tavern	10	Enterprise Avenue	Category 4

46	Waughal Monoliths	10	Enterprise Avenue	Category 4
47	Phil Renkin Centre (Bini Shell)	59	Lisford Avenue	Category 2
48	Two Rocks Limestone Retaining Wall	-	Pope Street and Enterprise Avenue	Category 4
49	Two Rocks Marina	14	Pope Street	Category 4
	Sun City Sales Office (fmr)	-	Sovereign Drive	Remove from LHS
50	Leeman's Boat Landing	-	Two Rocks Foreshore	Category 4

WANGARA

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
51	Wangara Boomerang	500	Wanneroo Road	Category 4

WANNEROO

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
52	Wanneroo Show Grounds	21	Ariti Avenue	Category 2
	Scarred Tree	34	Church Street	Removed from LHS
53	Wanneroo Civic Precinct		Civic Drive	Category 3
54	Wanneroo War Memorial	21	Civic Drive	Category 2
55	Forestry House (fmr)	5	Dundebar Road	Category 3
56	Wanneroo School Classroom (fmr) and site	5	Dundebar Road	Category 3
	Bamboo Plants		Lake Joondalup Foreshore	Removed from LHS
57	Buckingham House	10	Neville Drive	Category 1A
58	Old Wanneroo School House (fmr)	10	Neville Drive	Category 2
59	Fenceline, Lake Joondalup	1121	Ocean Reef Road	Category 4
	Artefacts		South end of Little Badgerup Lake	Removed from LHS
60	Crisafulli House (fmr)	97	Scenic Drive	Category 3
61	Rotary Heritage Wall	275	Scenic Drive	Category 4
62	Wanneroo Recreation Centre	275	Scenic Drive	Category 4
63	Charles Pearsall's Garage House (site)	9	Villanova Street	Category 4
64	Wanneroo Shire Offices (fmr)	935	Wanneroo Road	Category 2
65	St Anthony's Church (site)	990	Wanneroo Road	Category 4
66	Charles Aubrey Gibbs House (fmr)	1321	Wanneroo Road	Category 4
67	Ernie Chitty House (fmr)	1351	Wanneroo Road	Category 4
	Henry Chitty House (fmr)	1351	Wanneroo Road	Removed from LHS
	Charles Ashby House (fmr)	1369	Wanneroo Road	Removed from LHS
	Chinese Market Gardens		Yellagonga Regional Park	Removed from LHS

WOODVALE

Place	Name	Street	Street	Management
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No.		No.		Category
68	Perry's Paddock, Cottage, Stables and Olive Trees	1208	Ocean Reef Road	Category 1A
69	Cockman House	1230	Ocean Reef Road	Category 1A
70	Della's Dairy	419	Wanneroo Road	Category 3
71	Bill Duffy House	489	Wanneroo Road	Category 4
72	Conti Winery & Restaurant	529	Wanneroo Road	Category 2

YANCHEP

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
73	Fisherman's Hollow	-	Brazier Road	Category 2
74	Yanchep Lagoon	3	Brazier Road	Category 3
75	Lindsay Homestead		Capricorn Esplanade	Category 1
76	Club Capricorn Resort	510	Two Rocks Road	Category 4
	Well and Sheep Dip (Site)	600	Two Rocks Road	Included with entry for Lindsay Homestead
	The Hostel (site)	640	Two Rocks Road	Remove from LHS
77	North West Stock Route (fmr) Stage 1		Yanchep Beach Road	Category 1A
78	Vaz's Store	361	Yanchep Beach Road	Category 4

YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Street	Management Category
79	Yanchep National Park Precinct	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
80	YNP Administration Building	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
81	YNP Army Bunkers – Radar Installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
82	YNP Avenue of Trees		Wanneroo Road	Category 1
83	YNP Crystal Caves	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1
84	YNP Generator Bunkers – Radar Installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1
85	YNP Ghost House Ruin, Chauffeur's Room & Garage	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
86	YNP Gloucester Lodge and Pool	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
87	YNP McNess Guest House	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
88	YNP Tram Cottage	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
89	YNP Yanchep Golf Clubhouse	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 3
90	YNP Yanchep Inn	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 1A
91	YNP Yanchep War Memorial	3499	Wanneroo Road	Category 2

PLACES ASSESSED BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

CATEGORY 1A				
Place No.	Name	Street No	Street name	Locality
20	Lime Kilns – Coopers (12 and 12A)	30	Fairport Vista	Mindarie Keys
57	Buckingham House	10	Neville Drive	Wanneroo
68	Perry's Paddock, Cottage, Stables and Olive Trees	1208	Ocean Reef Road	Woodvale
69	Cockman House	1230	Ocean Reef Road	Woodvale
77	North West Stock Route (fmr) Stage 1	-	Yanchep Beach Road	Yanchep
79	Yanchep National Park Precinct	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
80	YNP Administration Building	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
81	YNP Army Bunkers - radar installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
85	YNP Ghost House Ruin, Chauffeur's Room & Garage	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
86	YNP Gloucester Lodge and Pool	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
87	YNP McNess Guest House	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
88	YNP Tram Cottage	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
90	YNP Yanchep Inn	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP

CATEGORY 1				
Place No.	Name	Street No.	Road name	Locality
7	Lime Kiln – Susac (47, 48)	329	Karoborup Road	Carabooda
26	Lime Kilns – East Neerabup (20 and 21)	150	Wattle Avenue	Neerabup
38	Lime Kilns - Dunstan's (28-32;42;46)	90	Nowergup Road	Nowergup
75	Lindsay Homestead		Capricorn Esplanade	Yanchep
82	YNP Avenue of Trees	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
83	YNP Crystal Caves	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP
84	YNP Generator Bunkers - Radar Installation	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP

CATEGORY 2				
Place No.	Name	Street No.	Road name	Locality
5	George Gibbs House	122	Bernard Road	Carabooda

6	Lime Kilns – Yanchep Lime Company (40, 41)	-	Emerald Driver	Carabooda
9	Lime Kilns – Spiers (37, 38, 39)	115	Kiln Road	Carabooda
12	Aubrey and Emma Gibbs House (fmr)	73	Pipidinny Road	Eglington
18	Berriman House	89	Caporn Road	Mariginiup
25	Lime Kilns – Menchetti (26 and 27)	110	Wattle Avenue	Neerabup
32	George Leach House (1)	6	Gibbs Road	Nowergup
34	Jabez Gibbs House	99	Gibbs Road	Nowergup
37	House, 465 Gibbs Road	2500	Wanneroo Road	Nowergup
43	King Neptune Sculpture	10	Enterprise Avenue	Two Rocks
47	Phil Renkin Centre (Bini Shell)	59	Lisford Avenue	Two Rocks
52	Wanneroo Show Grounds	21	Ariti Avenue	Wanneroo
54	Wanneroo War Memorial	21	Civic Drive	Wanneroo
58	Old Wanneroo School House (fmr)	10	Neville Drive	Wanneroo
64	Wanneroo Shire Offices (fmr)	935	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo
72	Conti Winery & Restaurant	529	Wanneroo Road	Woodvale
73	Fisherman's Hollow	-	Brazier Road	Yanchep
91	YNP Yanchep War Memorial	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP

CATEGORY 3

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Road name	Locality
8	Henry Gibbs House (fmr)	377	Karaborup Road	Carabooda
10	Lime Kilns (8,9,10)	569	Flynn Drive	Carramar
19	Tom Neaves House (fmr)	44	Via Vista Drive	Mariginiup
28	Lime Kiln – Pappas No. 1 (6)	1768	Wanneroo Road	Neerabup
30	10 th Light Horse Campsite and Heritage Trail	1800	Wanneroo Road	Neerabup
31	Watering Point and Sheep Dip	1880	Wanneroo Road	Neerabup
35	Lime Kilns - Hale (13) and Kilns 51, 52	144	Gibbs Road	Nowergup
41	St Anthony's Priory (fmr)	1000	Wanneroo Road	Sinagra
53	Wanneroo Civic Precinct	934	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo
55	Forestry House (fmr)	5	Dundebar Road	Wanneroo
56	Wanneroo School Classroom (fmr) and site	5	Dundebar Road	Wanneroo
60	Crisafulli House (fmr)	97	Scenic Drive	Wanneroo
70	Della's Dairy	419	Wanneroo Road	Woodvale
74	Yanchep Lagoon	3	Brazier Road	Yanchep
89	YNP Yanchep Golf Clubhouse	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep NP

CATEGORY 4

Place No.	Name	Street No.	Road name	Locality
1	Alexander Heights Park	-	Greenpark Road	Alexander Heights
2	Alex T Brown Ship Wreck	-	Foreshore	Alkimos
3	Alkimos Ship Wreck	-	Adjacent foreshore	Alkimos
4	Eglinton Wreck	-	Adjacent foreshore	Alkimos
11	Mindarie Pastoral Company Homestead (ruins)	50	Homestead Drive	Clarkson
13	Our Lady of Mercy Church	5	Patrick Court	Girrawheen
14	East Wanneroo School (site)	500	Badgerup Road	Gnangara
15	Old Block Road (site)	470	Wanneroo Road	Hocking
16	House, 17 Mereworth Way	17	Mereworth Way	Marangaroo
17	Hut, 29 Mereworth Way	29	Mereworth Way	Marangaroo
21	Edwards House (ruins)	500	Flynn Drive	Neerabup
22	Lime Kiln – Lunder (5)	70	Joondalup Drive	Neerabup
23	Lime Kilns (22, 23)	745	Joondalup Drive	Neerabup
24	Lime Kilns (49, 50)- also Pappas	-	Menchetti Road	Neerabup
27	Lime Kilns (24, 25)	1611	Wanneroo Road	Neerabup
29	Early Wanneroo Road Remnant	1792	Wanneroo Road	Neerabup
33	George Leach House (2)	18	Gibbs Road	Nowergup
36	Lime Kilns (14, 15)	169	Gibbs Road	Nowergup
39	Albert Thomas House (fmr)	27	Perry Road	Pinjar
40	Quinns Beach House	68	Ocean Drive	Quinns Rocks
42	Atlantis Marine Park (site)	10	Enterprise Avenue	Two Rocks
44	Two Rocks Shopping Centre	10	Enterprise Avenue	Two Rocks
45	Two Rocks Tavern	10	Enterprise Avenue	Two Rocks
46	Waughal Monoliths	10	Enterprise Avenue	Two Rocks
48	Two Rocks Limestone Retaining Wall		Pope Street and Enterprise Avenue	Two Rocks
49	Two Rocks Marina	14	Pope Street	Two Rocks
50	Leeman's Boat Landing		Two Rocks Foreshore	Two Rocks
51	Wangara Boomerang	500	Wanneroo Road	Wangara
59	Fenceline, Lake Joondalup	1121	Ocean Reef Road	Wanneroo
61	Rotary Heritage Wall	275	Scenic Drive	Woodvale
62	Wanneroo Recreation Centre	275	Scenic Drive	Wanneroo
63	Charles Pearsall's Garage House (site)	8	Villanova Street	Wanneroo
65	St Anthony's Church (site)	990	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo

66	Charles Aubrey Gibbs House (fmr)	1321	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo
67	Ernie Chitty House (fmr)	1351	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo
71	Bill Duffy House	489	Wanneroo Road	Woodvale
76	Club Capricorn Resort	510	Two Rocks Road	Yanchep
78	Vaz's Store	361	Yanchep Beach Road	Yanchep

PLACES ASSESSED AND REMOVED FROM LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY

Name	Street No.	Road Name	Locality	Comments
Elizabeth Wreck	-	Foreshore	Alexander Heights	Not in City of Wanneroo
Karli Spring	-	Foreshore Reserve	Alkimos	Site protected under <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
Doogarch Cave	-	Bernard Road South	Carabooda	Site protected under <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
Ruby McGarry House	219	Bernard Road	Carabooda	Demolished
Houses, Roxwell Road Complex	20	20 Roxwell Way	Girrawheen	No heritage value
Gnangara Lake	-	Gnangara and Sydney Rds	Gnangara	Natural environment
Nobili House (site)	744	Wanneroo Road	Hocking	Demolished
Lake Jandabup Nature Reserve	119	Hawkins Road	Jandabup	Natural environment
William Townsend House (site)	74	Townsend Road	Jandabup	Demolished
Artefacts	-	Alexander Driver	Landsdale	Site protected under <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
Dudley Pilbeam House	17	Priest Road	Landsdale	Demolished
Mariginiup Lake		Harris Street	Mariginiup	Natural environment
Delamare House (site)	214	Neaves Road	Mariginiup	Demolished
Orchestra Shell Cave	110	Wattle Avenue	Neerabup	Natural environment
Neerabup Lake Caves	150	Wattle Avenue	Neerabup	Natural environment
Sheep Dips	-	Neerabup National Park	Neerabup	No longer extant
Lime Kiln - Brady (3)	4	Dayrell Road	Nowergup	Not found – presumed no longer extant
Perry House (site)	275	Gibbs Road	Nowergup	Demolished
Nowergup Lake Fauna Reserve	2500	Wanneroo Road	Nowergup	Natural environment
Eli Ashby House (site)	77	Ashley Road	Tapping	Demolished
Sun City Sales Office (fmr)	-	Sovereign Drive	Two Rocks	Demolished
Scarred tree	34	Church Street	Wanneroo	Site protected under <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
Artefacts	-	South end of Little	Wanneroo	Site protected under

		Badgerup Lake		<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>
Henry Chitty House (fmr)	1351	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo	Demolished
Charles Ashby House (fmr)	1369	Wanneroo Road	Wanneroo	Demolished
Bamboo Plants	-	Lake Joondalup foreshore	Wanneroo	No longer in evidence
Chinese Market Gardens	-	Yellagonga Regional Park	Wanneroo	Not found – presumed no longer extant
Olive trees, Perry's Paddock			Woodvale	Included with Perry's Paddock entry
Well and Sheep dip	62L	Two Rocks Road	Yanchep	Demolished
The Hostel (Site)	640	Two Rocks Road	Yanchep	Demolished
YNP Recreation Hall	3499	Wanneroo Road	Yanchep National Park	Demolished

7.0 THEMATIC HISTORY – A TIME-LINED HISTORICAL REVIEW, PRE-1829 TO 2016.

This history is intended as a guiding document for the Local Heritage Survey of historically significant places within the City of Wanneroo and provides a framework for understanding the evolution of the City's history and cultural landscape.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

For the years covering pre-1829 to 1993, the information in this thematic history originates from a report prepared by consultants, W.G. Martinick and Associates in association with Gutteridge Haskins and Davey and Brian Delfs Associates. This report was published in March 1994 and is entitled *City of Wanneroo Inventory of Heritage Places*. Some additions and amendments have been made to the original text of this report. For the years covering 1994 to 2016, the information has been compiled by Carol Leigh, Community History Librarian at the City of Wanneroo.

This history has been arranged using the current themes recommended by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

The themes are:

- Demographic Settlement and Mobility (Environmental development and change ; why people settled; why they moved away ; the things they left behind)
- Transport and Communications (How people and goods moved; how people communicated and exchanged information)
- Occupations (What people did for sustenance or add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour)
- Social and Civic Activities (What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs)
- Outside Influences (Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control)
- People (Women and men from all walks of life who left their mark on the history of the community)

7.2 LANDSCAPE

The City of Wanneroo is located on the Swan Coastal Plain in the South West Land Division of Western Australia. The Swan Coastal Plain is covered by three sediments deposited as a series of landscape units parallel to the present coastline. These include the Quindalup Dunes which are the closest to the coastline and are the most recent; the Spearwood Dunes; and the Bassendean Dunes. Coastal lakes are found on the latter two dune systems and form a fourth landscape unit called the Wetland Unit.

The dune and lake units help to determine the landforms of the study area which includes various vegetation communities and fauna habitats. Beard (1981) and Pilgram (1974) provide the following descriptions for the landscape units.

QUINDALUP DUNES

The Quindalup Dunes are large scallop-shaped dunes of recent origin which are still forming at the Indian Ocean shoreline. They are stabilised by the coastal scrub, including a range of *Acacia* sp. and *Oleria* sp., to 2m in height. Bird life, including emus and fauna such as Grey kangaroos, were plentiful across the Quindalup Dune heaths.

SPEARWOOD DUNES

The Spearwood Dunes include coastal limestone and orange and yellow sands. The limestone is present in two major parallel ridges in the study area which bound the east and west borders of a line of collapsed underground caverns.

Several of the significant features of the limestone formations in the study area come from the weathering of deposits of sands of fragments of marine shells and river-born quartz grains from the Darling Plateau and the dissolving and re-precipitation of the calcium carbonate. These features include the capstone that occurs in many locations, exposed solution pipes at Mullaloo, numerous caves and the chain of linear lakes from Yanchep to Kingsley.

Associated with the coastal limestone are red sands which with other sands have produced the characteristic colour in the local stone structures.

The principal component of the vegetation is eucalypt woodland. Numerous lakes also occur in chains parallel to the coast in depressions between the limestone ridges. These lakes are freshwater, and they are partly over-grown by vegetation, and both sedge swamp and sedge fern formations can be recognised. The lakes are bordered by communities of *Banksia* sp. or *Melaleuca* sp. (Paperbark). There are increasing patches of *Banksia* sp. low woodland which gradually isolate smaller and more open stands of eucalypts to the north of Wanneroo. The eucalypt woodland includes *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* (Tuart) and *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) association to the east, where limestone is closer to the surface. A mixture of the two associations is frequently found in depressions. Minor communities include *Dryandra-Calothamnus* (Bottle brush) heath on limestone ridges, *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint) low woodland and low forest along the western margin of the tuart woodland, and low woodland of *Banksia littoralis*, *Melaleuca preissiana* (Moonah paperbark) or *Melaleuca Rhapsiophylla* (Swamp paperbark) in swampy areas.

BASSEDEAN DUNES

The Bassendean Dunes are the remnants of an old coastline, built up by the wind deposition and levelled off by the ocean. They are largely infertile and heavy minerals and are often concentrated on the western edge of these dunes.

The vegetation cover on these dunes typically consists of a low woodland dominated by an overstorey of *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia ilicifolia*, *Banksia menziesii*, *Eucalyptus todtiana* (Blackbutt) and *Nuytsia floribunda* (Christmas tree), as well as a dense understorey of shrubs. Low areas are swampy with low woodlands and forests of *Banksia littoralis*, *Melaleuca rhapsiophylla* or *Melaleuca preissiana* or taller *Casuarina obesa* (River Sheoak) and *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded gum). Sedges are very common and they frequently dominate. *Casuarina fraserana* (Sheoak) appears to the south of Gingin and south of Lake Gngangara. *Eucalyptus todtiana* is generally replaced by *Eucalyptus marginata* around low lying areas.

WETLAND UNIT

The wetlands in the dune systems are connected to the water table and in their original condition groundwater was their primary source of water.

Semeniuk (1987) has provided a classification system for wetlands which for the study area include:

- Permanently inundated basin (Lake)
- Seasonally inundated basin (Sumpland)
- Seasonally waterlogged basin (Dampland)
- Seasonally inundated channel (Creek)

Semeniuk has identified seven wetland types within the Swan Coastal Plain and four wetlands suites for the study area which are grouped into major units in Arnold's (1990) *Perth Wetlands Study*. The two groups of wetlands are associated with the major dune systems – the Spearwood and the Bassendean systems. The Spearwood Dune System contains a chain of distinctly linear-shaped steep-sided lakes. This chain of lakes includes Loch McNess, Yonderup Lake, Wilgarup Lake, Mindarie Lake, Coogee Swamp, Carabooda Lake, Nowergup Lake, Lake Neerabup, Little Joondalup Swamp, Lake Joondalup, Walluburnup Swamp, Beenyup Swamp and Lake Goollelal. To the west of the line lie Pipidinny and Beonaddy Swamps.

The lakes are associated with numerous caves which range from small hollows in cliff faces to the larger cave systems at Yanchep National Park which contain lakes, stalactites and stalagmites. Orchestra Shell Cave, near Lake Neerabup, is associated with Aboriginal settlement from at least 6,000 years ago.

The major lakes of the Spearwood Dune system are permanent and others dry out for part of the year. The lakes occur in interdunal depressions without overflow outlets and, like all of the dune lakes, they are continuous with the water table. The permanent lakes generally have an area of deeper open water which is usually fringed by beds of sedges that are often extensive. *Banksia articulata* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* usually grow on the landward side of the sedges. Loch McNess and Lake Joondalup are relatively undisturbed examples of this type of lake. The seasonal or semi-permanent lakes support *Eucalyptus rudis* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* woodlands, depending on the degree of inundation. The lakes are generally fringed with reeds and bulrushes (*Typha* sp.). Yanchep takes its name from the Aboriginal name "Yanget" which is the bulrush found around the lakes. The vegetation about the lakes is otherwise typical of that associated with the Spearwood Dune System.

These wetlands support abundant wildlife and they act as a summer drought refuge for birds. Species includes Avocets, Black Duck, Black Swans, Blue-billed Duck, Coots, Grassbirds, Grey Teal, Moorhen, Reed Warblers, Snipes, Stilts, Stints and White-eyed Duck.

There is a tendency for wetlands of the Bassendean Dune System not to contain water for as long as other dune wetlands, but the Bassendean Dunes have greater vegetation diversity. The Bassendean wetlands occur in interdunal depressions and the water drains from swamp to swamp before eventually moving into functional drainage lines. The wetlands range from almost permanent to ephemeral. The vegetation is dominantly woodlands dominated by *Banksia* trees and a mixture of *Banksia* and Jarrah trees. Included in the chain are Smoke Bush Swamp, Yeal Swamp, Lake Pinjar, Little Coogee Swamp, Little Coogee Flat, Lake Adams, Little Mariginiup Lake,

Mariginiup Lake, Jandabup Lake, Little Dunderbar Swamp, Badgerup Lake, Lenzo Swamp, Little Gngangara Lake, Gngangara Lake, Snake Swamp, Emu Swamp, and minor depressions.

The shallow gradients of the depressions produce marked variations in shorelines, according to seasonal conditions. These wetlands generally tend to be oval in shape, and they have been subjected to varying degrees of alteration during human settlement.

7.3 DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY

The time periods reflecting the sequence of environmental and land use changes are:

- Pre-1829: Aboriginal and maritime exploration
- 1829-1843 Colonial exploration and grazing
- 1844-1905 Farming
- 1906-1969 Horticulture, lime and sand mining, timber milling, recreation
- 1970-1993 Urbanisation
- 1994-2016 Creation of the City of Joondalup and ongoing intensive urbanisation

Places of interest may include evidence of residential, pastoral, farming and horticultural subdivisions; industry sites such as timber mills and factories; tourism and recreation projects and reserves. Some individual places will overlap with the theme 'Employment and Industry'.

PRE-1829

The environment is dynamic and for much of the last 50,000 years the shoreline was beyond Rottnest Island and the vegetation associations and fauna of the region would have been different to that of today. Animals and vegetation associations which are now extinct would have covered the study area. Aboriginal occupation of the Perth region is archaeologically documented to before 35,000 years before the present (bp). At the last great ice age (c50,000bp) ended, the sea levels rose and as recently as between 8,000 and 6,000 years bp, Rottnest Island became isolated from the mainland.

Early Dutch, French and English maritime explorers sighted the coast and in the case of the ship *Gilt Dragon* (Vergulde Draeck), some are likely to have made a forced landing where it foundered in 1656. Henderson (1986) records that in 1658, Abraham Leeman from the ship *Waeckende Boey* became stranded near Two Rocks while looking for the remains of the *Gilt Dragon*.

At the time of British colonisation, the Nyungar Aboriginal territory extended from Geraldton to Albany and included the study area. Hallam (1979), Brittain (1991), Gentilli (1998) and others have described the use of the land by Aboriginal people. The environment was exploited and may have been modified by Aboriginal people over this time. Aboriginal firing of the landscape helped to reduce the density of forests and promote grasses and herbs which in turn attracted kangaroos and other game animals. Numerous Aboriginal sites have been found in the study area, especially around the major lakes and swamps which provided reliable sources of food.

1829-1843

Initially, the colonial settlers camped close to the Swan and Canning Rivers. Their cattle and sheep were occasionally moved further north into the study area in search of better seasonal pasture.

Explorers, including Butler in 1834, Grey in 1838, and Roe in 1841 walked or rode north in search of good farming land.

Little or no immediate impact would have occurred on the environment during this time. However, the faeces of horses, cattle, sheep and other introduced animals would have begun to spread from introduced species, many of which would in time become weeds. These weeds would eventually choke out some of the native species and be part of the change that has altered the original environment.

In 1838 land holders at the southern end of Lake Joondalup included Hodges, Dobbins, Connolly and Hester. The land was primarily used for grazing runs. It is unknown if temporary camps were set up.

1844-1905

The establishment of the Wesleyan Mission farm on the shores of Lake Goollelal in 1844 brought permanent farming and grazing to the study area. Over the next 72 years to 1906, the landscape was gradually transformed as farmers and graziers obtained farming blocks and grazing leases. Timber was cut down for farm buildings, bush was cleared for grazing and swamps were used as watering holes for stock. In 1849 a short lived whaling station was established at Sorrento Marmion, but it does not appear to have contributed greatly to the development of the district.

Foreign plants and animals were introduced and these helped change the natural environment to a 'broad acre' agricultural one. Introduced plants include: grain crops (wheat, rye, barley, oats), pasture and fodder species and household plants (castor oil, lupin, geranium, wild radish, fennel, capeweed) and up to 30 other species.

Introduced animals included the common pigeon, cattle, donkeys, sheep, pigs, goats, cats, dogs, rabbits, fox, rats, mice and other animals. Flocks of sheep grew from around 100 each in the early days to over 4,000 by about 1870. From about 1870 onwards the Clarkson, Shenton, Duffy, Gibbs and other families took up grazing leases which covered most of the study area. As a result, environmental conditions in most areas were modified by grazing.

1906-1969

The early farmers produced vegetables, fruit and grapes for the Perth market, but full scale market gardening did not begin until the early twentieth century. Arnold (1990) has mapped the dramatic change on wetlands caused by clearing, grazing and market gardening. Water levels rose causing the eventual abandonment of gardening around some lakes and introducing weeds which have choked out some of the smaller swamps. A steady increase in population from approximately 450 people (over 60 families) in 1870 to around 3,400 in 1969 changed the character of the study area very little. By 1969 urbanisation had begun on the southern boundary of the study area, with the establishment of Marmion and also the then village of Wanneroo.

The town site of Wanneroo was gazetted in 1907. Location 102 was divided into blocks of 80 to 100 acres. In 1953 the spelling was amended to Wanneroo.

The rural character intensified with large grazing lands being broken up into smaller farm lots and tree plantations. With the development of motor transport, Yanchep and some of the beaches began to be used more frequently for tourist and recreational purposes from the early 1920's onwards. A coastal community developed along the Marmion-Trigg coastal strip.

In 1956, a new sub-regional centre on the west side of the Lake Joondalup was identified for development, following the recommendations of firstly the Stephenson-Hepburn Report (1955) the Metropolitan Region Scheme (1962) and the Corridor Plan (1971). The Joondalup Development Corporation was set up to guide development. The first building to be erected in the centre was the City of Wanneroo offices in 1979, followed by the hospital in 1980.

1970-1993

The urbanisation of Wanneroo was rapid through this period and continued to have an impact on agricultural land, particularly in the coastal areas. The population of the City of Wanneroo almost doubled in successive years from 1969 to 1971. By 1993 the population had grown to over 200,000 and is expected to be around 450,000 by 2021 (City of Wanneroo,1993). Concurrent with this growth in population, market gardens have moved from the southern and middle of the lakes of the study area to the north and east of the town site of Wanneroo. Farm lots are being more intensively used and the pressure from subdivision is likely to continue (Metroplan, 1987).

Housing estates have been the most dramatic change on the environment and substantial development of land to the west of Wanneroo Road is expected to continue (Metroplan, 1987). The first of these housing estates was the Lake Joondalup Estate, developed in 1970 and located between Church Street, Scenic Drive and Wanneroo Road.

The City of Wanneroo's Draft Rural Strategy called for protection of rural land which included vegetable, fruit and grape production as well as hobby farms.

The study area also includes industrial development. Industrial development in Western Australia was slow and confined to Perth and Fremantle until the gold boom era of the late 1890's. Lime kilns and timber milling were developed partly to meet local needs and partly in response to the rapid growth of the economy of the state. Although lime kilns and timber mill industry sites existed prior to 1969, the first industrial site to cater for light to medium industry was established at Gnangara in Landsdale in 1972. The development of the Wangara Industrial Estate in 1976 saw the first planned purpose-built centre for light to medium industry in the study area. New commercial/industrial centres are planned for Joondalup (under construction in 1993), Flynn Drive in Neerabup and Alkimos.

The study area is expected to continue to change because of the spread of housing, intensive rural use and industrial/commercial development. The environment will be interspersed by managed parklands and reserves which will provide a patchwork pattern to what will become a built environment.

1994 TO 2016

By 1996 Wanneroo's population stood at 201,000. In 1998 the City of Wanneroo was split into the City of Joondalup and the Shire of Wanneroo with populations of 142,000 and 66,000 respectively. By 2001 Wanneroo's population had increased to 83,000 and by 2004 it had reached 101,000.

This decade was characterised by continuing rapid urbanisation and enormous population growth which was directly related to the significant expansion of the then proposed northern and north-western suburbs of Perth.

Before 1994, urbanisation had been almost exclusively confined to land along the coastal corridor, west of Wanneroo Road. Vast housing demand in this north-west corridor from the late 1990s and into the 21st century resulted in extensive housing developments along this western

coastal corridor with communities being established in Mindarie, Merriwa, Butler-Ridgewood and Clarkson.

State metropolitan planning until 1990 was directed at protecting rural zoned areas to the east of Wanneroo Road from incompatible uses or subdivision. This strategy also endeavoured to accommodate those wanting to live a rural lifestyle and strove to identify areas for rural living to occur without adverse impact to the environment and rural character. Urban development of traditionally rural land east of Wanneroo Road was strictly controlled therefore and the only land east of Wanneroo Road which was allowed for new urban areas was south of Hepburn Avenue.

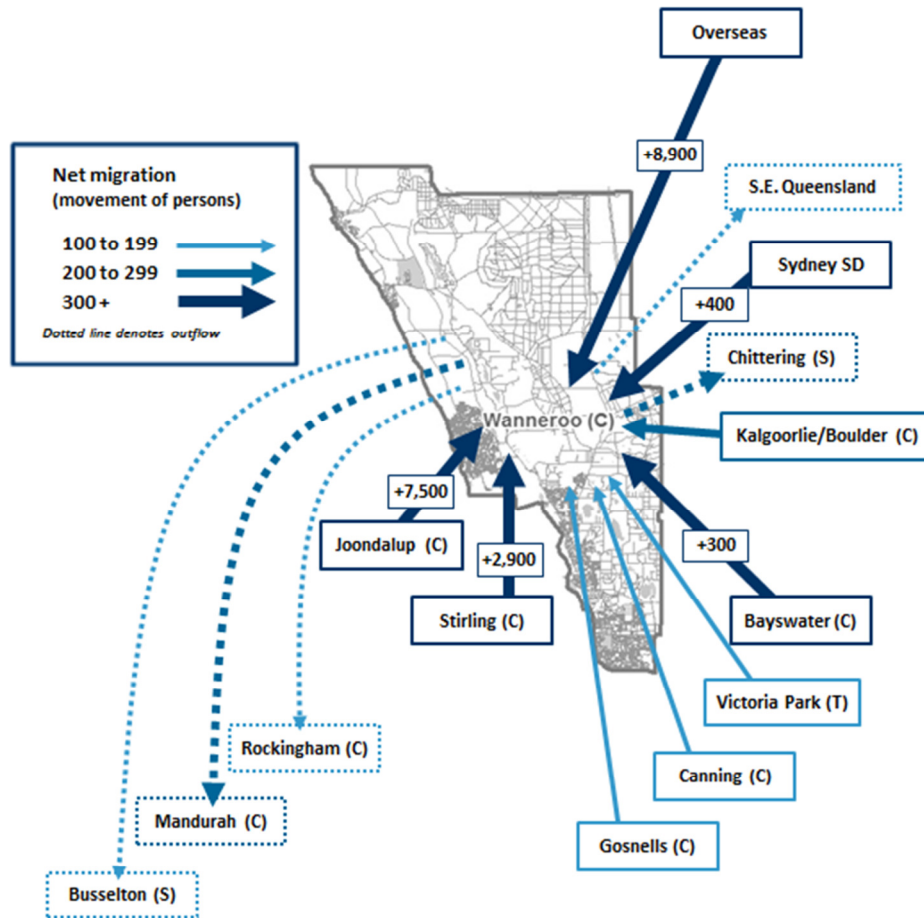
The initial impetus for the easing in the 1990s of some of these restrictions on urban development of land east of Wanneroo Road, originated with the release of two documents – *Metroplan* (1990) and *North-West Corridor Structure Plan* (1992). Both plans were broad long-term strategies for the planning of the Perth Metropolitan Region and they gave the green light to urban developments in some parts of the rural land east of Wanneroo Road, located north of Hepburn Avenue. Housing developments subsequently occurred during the course of this decade and these became the suburbs of Carramar, Banksia Grove, Darch, Pearsall, Hocking, Landsdale, Ashby and Sinagra.

The established suburbs of Girrawheen and Koondoola were re-developed during this period with the aim of improving the condition of housing stock in these areas and reducing the proportion of public housing. This was undertaken through the "New North" project which was a joint venture between the State Government, the Satterley Property Group and McCusker Holdings.

In 2004 Yanchep Sun City Pty Ltd and the Capricorn Investment Group Pty Ltd entered the Capricorn Village Joint Venture Agreement in order to develop a selected portion of their landholding into affordable residential lots. This Yanchep beachside community aimed to house 8,000 people in 3000 dwellings and is being developed over a time span of 10-15 years.

Wanneroo's population totalled 118,000 in 2006 and in 2016 it has reached almost 188,000. Between 2006 and 2011, nearly 28.5% of the population migrated into the area –18% from other states in the country and 10.5% from overseas countries. There have been steadily increasing numbers from the United Kingdom (17% of the population), New Zealand (4%) and South Africa (3%), taking up residence within the City of Wanneroo and the top five languages spoken, other than English, are Vietnamese, Afrikaans, Italian, Macedonian and Arabic.

Historical migration flows, City of Wanneroo, 2006-2011



Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2036, prepared by .id the population experts, November 2013.



The City of Wanneroo became a primary focus for residential development in the northern suburbs of Perth and continued to be a major growth corridor for Perth. The expansion of housing northwards to the west of Wanneroo Road accelerated further with developments in Alkimos-Eglington, Butler, Quinns Rocks, Yanchep, Two Rocks and Jindalee.

Growing communities occurred in east Wanneroo as more land was released for urban development. The resultant urbanisation created the new suburb of Tapping and led to the further development of the existing suburbs in this area which were established during the course of the previous decade (Carramar, Banksia Grove, Darch, Pearsall, Hocking, Landsdale, Ashby and Sinagra).

By 2007 it was recognised that quality horticultural land in close proximity to urban populations was becoming a limited resource. Climate variability and lower rainfall, particularly since 2000, resulted in lower recharge of the Gnangara Mound, declining water table levels, and less groundwater available. These factors pose major constraints to the future growth of south-east Wanneroo's agricultural and horticultural industry. Land in north-eastern Wanneroo in 2016, still designated as prime horticultural land, is located in Carabooda, Nowergup, Wanneroo east of Lenore Road, Mariginiup, Jandabup and Gnangara.

Planning for the St Andrews Project began in 2007. This future development is set to become one of Australia's flagship "live and work" urban communities and includes the existing settlements of Yanchep and Two Rocks, residential development surrounding Sun City Golf Course and rural residential development in the area's north east corner. In 2016, it is envisaged that the Yanchep-Two Rocks area will be the anchor of the north-west corridor with the aim of providing a projected 55,000 jobs to the region. The projected population is 148,000 people by 2035. On completion, this strategic centre will offer a substantial amount of retail, commercial, government, civic, entertainment, medium and high density housing and community-based business and employment.

In addition, the Alkimos City Centre will offer a regional shopping centre with multiple supermarkets, department stores and specialty stores, connected with a future rail station and surrounding employment generating businesses and education facilities.

7.4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The time periods reflecting transport issues are:

- 1829-1903: Characterised by pioneering tracks and stock routes
- 1904-1970: Characterised by local government road building
- 1971-1993: Characterised by State Government road and freeway projects to cater for private cars and public bus services
- 1994-2016: Characterised by integrated road and rail system for commuters.

Places of interest may include bus stations, local and state road maintenance depots, road building material quarries, timber mills, old roads and tracks, watering points and survey pegs.

1829-1903

The linear lake system which includes Lake Joondalup was an alternative route to that of the Swan-Avon River for explorers and stock herders moving north from Perth, including Roe in 1841 and the Hodges and Shenton syndicates in 1838.

Grey, in 1839, was the first to travel the coastal route, but settlers, including the Wesleyan missionaries in 1844 and the Cockman family in 1852, used a common route which was to become Wanneroo Road. De Burgh (1989) has recorded the development of the stock route to Champion Bay which has two starting points at the Perth end. The first was at Henry Trigg's lime kilns west of Perth which was purchased by Walter Padbury for use as a site for a slaughtering works. He also purchased Yatheroo Station near Dandaragan, 200km north of Perth. Padbury was an expansionary businessman who sought to develop or influence all of the factors affecting his business from production to retailing. Watering points were provided at Boongarra, near Lake Yanchep, Mambibby, Beonaddy, near Nowergup and west of Lake Joondalup. The second starting point was from the Dog Swamp area which followed part of the eventual route of Wanneroo Road. This stock route was gazetted in 1889 to the west of Lake Joondalup. While this route was beneficial to the movement of stock to and from the northern districts, local farmers also required a reliable route south to their closest market which was Perth.

In 1852 the Cockman family became the first permanent settlers in the district when James Cockman established a farm on the eastern side of the linear lake system. By 1855 Thomas Buckingham Senior had constructed a paperbark hut for his family near Lake Pinjar. These families

together with the Wesleyan Mission farmers and their successors pioneered the Wanneroo track south to Perth. The track was cut northwards to Lake Pinjar and on to Yanchep as farmers and graziers moved further north to occupy the fertile land around swamps and lakes. In 1862, the track was gazetted a road but the continued poor economic conditions apparently prevented colonial government expenditure on the road.

Shortly after the inception of the Perth Roads Board in 1871, Wanneroo residents petitioned the Board to fund construction of a road. The Roads Board recognised the difficulty in providing a suitable road through the sand and requested the colonial administration to permit the use of convicts. The request was granted and wood blocks were cut and laid as foundations. By 1874, the road had reached Dog Swamp. It was not until 1903 when the Wanneroo area became a separate Roads Board, that the permanent road reached its present southern boundary. The road eventually reached Yanchep in 1930 and became the accepted alternative to Pinjar Road.

1904-1970

The local need for an efficient transport route was given in support of a call for a railway in 1901. However, this did not happen until 1993 with the advent of the Northern Suburbs Rail Link.

By 1925, 15 motor vehicles were registered to local owners and the issue of road development and maintenance was becoming critical. In 1935 a traffic inspector was appointed and a census indicated 720 vehicles passed along Wanneroo Road over three days, including a weekend. By this time, holiday makers were travelling north to Yanchep and west to the beach. In 1928, Frank Whitford called for a road to be built to the coast to serve a proposed residential development.

Pearsall's Garage, the first in Wanneroo, was built on the corner of Wanneroo Road (now Calabrese Ave) and Mullaloo Road (now Villanova Street) by Charles Pearsall in 1929. In the same year, the construction of another garage was also approved by the Roads Board for the Dennis family on the corner of Wanneroo Road and Hastings Avenue.

Beach side development occurred initially to cater for the Perth holiday market. It commenced with North Beach in 1892, Sorrento between 1904 and 1906, and other small coastal sites from 1913 to 1929. The bus service to the North Beach and Wanneroo areas had commenced by 1927. North-south and east-west road development prepared the study area for further development. The Metropolitan Transport Trust took over the local service to Yanchep from the State Tourist Authority in 1964.

1971-1993

In 1971 a road was opened which linked Sorrento to Mullaloo – a development which laid the foundation for West Coast Highway. This was a signal that coastal urbanisation had become a separate development issue from the needs of the primarily rural community further inland. The development of this trend had its beginnings at the turn of the century with the desire of urban (Perth) residents to obtain residential properties on the beach.

The effects and location of a northern freeway was linked to the publication of the Corridor Plan in 1971. The development of a new city at Joondalup along a corridor inland of the developing coastal suburbs, was designed to be supported by a freeway. The Mitchell Freeway reached Warwick Road in 1985 and Ocean Reef Road in 1992. The freeway is the main metropolitan access for the northwest corridor, located approximately along the Old Stock Route.

In 1978, the watering place at the lake along the Old Stock Route which lies on the western edge of Lake Joondalup Heritage Trail was named after a former chairman of the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority (MRPA), Neil Hawkins. In 1979, the UNESCO "Year of the Child" by UNESCO was commemorated by a joint venture between the MRPA, Shire of Wanneroo, and the Joondalup Development Corporation to further develop Neil Hawkins Park.

1994-2016

Extension of the railway line from Currambine to Clarkson was constructed between 2002 and 2004 and opened in October 2004. Beyond Clarkson, the line continued north for a further 3.5 kilometres to Nowergup Depot. The late 20th and early 21st century were characterised by the beginning of an integrated road, freeway and rail system to service local and commuter use.

The Mitchell Freeway already completed to Ocean Reef Road, was extended to Hodges Drive and opened in December 1999. Marmion Avenue was developed into a dual carriageway during 2000 and 2001 and Hepburn Avenue was extended making it an integral link for traffic travelling east-west – a link used by 20,000 to 25,000 vehicles a day.

Extension of the railway line by a further 7.5 kilometres from Clarkson to Butler commenced in 2011. Butler station was opened in September 2014. This development extended the northern rail transit system to 40.7 kilometres from Perth station.

Extension of the Mitchell Freeway to Burns Beach Road was opened in November 2008 and in 2015 work began on extending the Mitchell Freeway from Burns Beach Road to Hester Avenue.

Other roadwork developments included Hartman Drive in Madeley and the Ocean Reef Road extension which provides direct access to the new Wangara industrial area, Northlink Industrial Park. Ocean Drive, Quinns Rocks was reconstructed and Pinjar Road was re-aligned and upgraded. Marmion Avenue was extended further north to Yanchep and opened to traffic in November 2008. The extension is currently a single carriageway, but earthworks have already been undertaken to enable conversion to a dual carriageway at a later date. Works to upgrade Hepburn Avenue to a dual carriageway were constructed between the late 2000s to the early 2010s. Gngangara Road was upgraded to a four lane dual carriage way between Drumpellier Drive and Pinaster Parade, near Ellenbrook and Lenore and Franklin Roads were upgraded.

7.5 OCCUPATIONS

The time periods reflecting employment and industry changes are:

- 1829-1843: Exploration and droving
- 1844-1905: Mixed farming and grazing
- 1906-1946: Diversification – horticulture, timber, quarrying, farming and grazing
- 1947-1969: Intensification – new rural industries, new technology
- 1970-1993 Urban development
- 1994-2016 Industrial estates and construction

Places of interest might include farms, shops, tourist places, timber mills, lime kilns, garages, factories, nurseries, shopping centres and industrial sites.

1829-1843

Pastoral runs, traditional Aboriginal lifestyles and exploration occurred during this time. A short lived whaling station was also set up in 1849.

1844-1905

Cropping and small horticultural ventures were associated with grazing and droving by the Clarkson, Gibbs, Higham and Maley families. In 1890 Henry Dennis, a wood carter and farmer set up at Carraburra and later at Little Badgerup. In 1894 the Caporn family set up market gardens at Jandabup. In 1899 the Tapping family established a dairy and garden at Buckingham's residence. The Perry's were also market gardeners. By 1901 Harry White was making an earning from tourism in Yanchep. Chinese market gardeners leased land from James Spiers on the south eastern shore of Lake Joondalup. Early settlers supplemented their income by cutting timber for use as shingles, road construction and for export.

1906-1946

This period is characterised by the development of horticultural farms, lime kilns, timber mills and army camps. Recreation and holiday services commenced at Yanchep. Poultry farming, aviculture, horse breeding and stabling commenced, as did the wine industry. Henry Dennis Jnr established the Mariginiup timber mill in 1921. Rushes were harvested from the lake shores, in particular Mariginiup Lake, for ropemaking and road construction. During the early 1930's the demand for licences to establish piggeries led to a need for the Wanneroo Roads Board to exclude new piggeries from being established in a broad band of land on both sides of Wanneroo Road (Gilk,1977). Piggeries were not considered a suitable land use for this area.

Gilk (1959) indicates that by 1903 there were 37 market gardens in Wanneroo and that by 1920, new immigrants were forced to move into Wanneroo to obtain suitable land for horticulture. This was because areas to the south were fully occupied. Most dairies and other farms also had vegetable lots. The Metropolitan Marketing Act 1929 discouraged direct sales to the public and centralised the Metropolitan Markets to Wellington Street in Perth.

Mining of high grade silica sand in the Wanneroo district was based at Lake Gnangara where the industry was chiefly carried out by the Leach family. Charles Leach Senior was responsible for starting a unique family business in 1923, when he began quarrying silica sand and supplying it to the Calyx Porcelain and Paint Company in Subiaco. Charles's son Ron Leach established his own sand mining business and had mineral claims in Gnangara Lake from 1943 until the 1980s.

1947-1969

The immediate post war period is characterised by the development of the town of Wanneroo, village shops, plant nurseries and early residential development. Statistics for 1955 to 1981 for the City of Wanneroo indicate that rural holdings increased in number from 142 in 1957 to 208 in 1966 and the average size of each holding increased from 6.2ha to 35ha. Beef, cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry numbers increased except for dairy cattle which decreased in numbers as the dairy industry began to decline. Horse numbers also declined, with the widespread introduction of motorised tractors.

The land under vegetable production decreased but improved irrigation and fertiliser technology helped to boost production. Grape and wine production increased rapidly.

D'Orsogna Bros Limited established a new industry to capitalise on the intensification of agriculture in the district, and they established a small goods factory in conjunction with their piggery. In 1959 Diamond Foods expanded into chicken breeding using new technology. The Wanneroo Wildflower Nursery was established in 1965 and quickly became a commercial enterprise.

1970-1993

Since 1969, rural activities have intensified as the land available for rural use has been reduced. Coastal, ribbon (along Wanneroo Road), and corridor urbanisation, growers markets, industrial sites, shopping centres, marina-holiday developments, golf courses and cities within cities (Joondalup), have reshaped the character of Wanneroo. The number of rural holdings fell slightly from 278 in 1971 to 257 in 1981 and the average size of holdings more than halved from 33 ha to 14ha over that period. Pastoral activities such as cattle and sheep grazing declined, but poultry, wine, fruit and vegetable production increased markedly during this period. First commercial growing of avocados began in 1974. Commercial olive oil making commenced. Dairy farming died out in the early 1980s, as did sand mining.

By 1975 much of the land, south of Hepburn Avenue which was previously used for crop production and grazing had been rezoned for urban subdivision. New plant nurseries opened to supply the housing subdivisions. Land for industrial use, including a site for a possible new port and heavy industry, was recommended to be set aside as a result of planning for the greater Perth Metropolitan area.

1994-2016

In 1999 Wanneroo was the foremost horticultural area in the State and the market gardening and horticulture sectors, located on land in east Wanneroo, were a major centre of local economic stimulus and employment in the region. Production included vegetables, mushrooms, small berries, cut flowers and turf. Estimated employment in the horticultural area was between 4000 and 7000 people and crops such as lettuce, broccoli and tomatoes and strawberries accounted for approximately 73% of the State's total production. Wanneroo was also foremost in the production of poultry meat and accounted for 49% of State production. Production of pig meat was significant, but pig farming in the region had died out by the end of the 1990s.

Employment in the construction industry increased significantly and winemaking, although on the decline, continued in this period with the Conti and Faranda Wineries being the main producers. With the closure of Dunstons Lime Kilns, the Susac Lime Supply Company was the only limestone business operative during this period.

Wanneroo's pine plantations were harvested without replacement under the management of the Forest Products Commission. This policy came about because of rapid suburban development and the recognition since the 1970s, that the pines have had an adverse effect on groundwater recharge and levels.

By 2003 Wanneroo had three industrial estates – in Wangara, Landsdale and Neerabup. These industrial estates provide a strong industrial and manufacturing employment base. Home-based businesses began to emerge, as well as the development of a strong local tourism sector. Wanneroo was being transformed into one of Perth's leading economic bases and had become a dynamic region of economic growth

In 2010 market gardens, turf farms, plant nurseries, extractive industries and rural living lots in east Wanneroo still fulfilled an important agricultural and peri-urban function for Perth.

With the closure of the Faranda Wine Estate in 2013, there is only one surviving winery – the Conti Winery in Woodvale. Susac Lime Supply continues to operate the sole surviving lime kiln site in Wanneroo.

The years 2006 to 2007 saw rapid commercial and industrial growth. A Business Grow Centre was established at the City's Enterprise House to help big and small business achieve their goals. The emphasis of this Centre is to showcase small business and tourism. The City of Wanneroo developed an "Open for Business Economic Development Strategy" which had as one of its aims, the support and encouragement of home-based businesses.

In 2008 the greatest employment areas were agriculture, retail, construction, education, healthcare and a range of professional industries. By 2014 the construction industry had the highest number of registered businesses, followed by professional, scientific and technical services and then transport, postal services and warehousing.

The design of Meridian Park located within the Neerabup Industrial Area was approved in 2008 and land releases began in 2010. This industrial estate is planned to be the most significant new industrial estate in Perth's North West Metropolitan Corridor and is expected to generate up to 20,000 new employment opportunities. A continuing shortage of industrial land, despite the existence of the adjacent Enterprise Park and Landsdale North industrial areas, led to the start in 2013, of a new industrial development in Wangara, the Northlink Industrial Park.

By 2013 Wanneroo's three industrial estates had extended to approximately 1500 hectares. These developments have transformed Wanneroo into a key strategic node for business activity within the northern metropolitan area, as well as a manufacturing hub that contributes significantly to the State's wealth. The prime industrial land is conveniently situated along north-south and east-west arterial roads providing easy access to the Perth CBD, domestic and international airports and northern haulage routes.

7.6 SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Community development is linked to neighbourly interactions between local residents which begins informally during colonial settlement and becomes more formal over time. Seven time periods have been identified and these are:

- 1829-1844: Characterised by exploration and pastoral runs, no permanent local settlement
- 1845-1873: Early pastoral and farming settlement
- 1874-1902: Sense of local community marked by opening of first school
- 1903-1919: Formation of local government, First World War experience
- 1920-1946: Great depression and Second World War experience
- 1947-1970: Intensification of rural community and development of coastal residences
- 1970-1993: City status, incorporation of community into greater Perth Metropolitan area, urbanisation west of Wanneroo Road and elsewhere, protection of rural lifestyles.
- 1994-2016: Creation of City of Joondalup and provision of community services and facilities.

The cultural marker for each of these time periods is a decision based on the experience of local residents. Likely events which mark community development are described below. The major categories of activities include sporting and cultural events and places, law and order, social activities, health and religion.

Places of interest may include churches, telephone and postal stations, agricultural show grounds, army camp sites, halls, wineries, meeting and picnic places, sports grounds, hospitals, libraries, heritage trails and service depots.

1829-1843

Pastoral runs.

1844-1873

Wanneroo community established with development of the Wesleyan Mission Farm in 1844. The farm was established by the Rev Smithies of the Wesleyan Missionary Society on the east side of Lake Goollelal. It disbanded in 1850 and relocated to York in 1851. John Uglow, a long-serving member of the Wesleyan Society in Cornwall England, was the first overseer when the mission started. Residents at the farm were Fredrick Waldeck from 1846-1852 and Thomas Darch and later his son John from 1860 to 1911. The farmhouse burnt down in 1911.

Several farms were established in the district including those by early pioneers the Darch, Cockman and Buckingham families.

1874-1903

The first Government school in Wanneroo opened in 1874 and closed in 1890. A new school opened in 1898 and a regular mail service commenced in 1883 with the first post office on the schoolmistress's verandah. The Post office closed in 1884, but the mail service continued with delivery to homes. Land was gazetted for use by local Aboriginal people; a stock route is gazetted; church services begin; the Wanneroo Farmers and Graziers Association established.

1903-1919

A Roads Board was formed; an Agricultural Hall built and a townsite gazetted. Post office re-opened in 1909 and telephone and telegraph systems commence. Places where early agencies for banking, insurance and machinery were set up may also be identified. The first agricultural Show was held in 1909 with Jasper Spiers the first President of the Agricultural Society.

1919-1946

This period is characterised by army camps, the first garage, attempts at drainage, a world war memorial stone, picture theatres, wineries, development of Yanchep as a resort and the last brumby round up. The Old Stock Route pioneered from about 1850 was used not only for droving and agisting animals, but was used intentionally to breed wild horses. They were of good quality and generally sought after. Periodic (probably annual) round-ups were held, the last occurring on the west side of Lake Goollelal in 1931.

A post office is opened and a tourist bus service uses the new road to Yanchep. Perry's Paddock (known as Shenton Park) used as a meeting and recreation ground. The first church, St Anthony's Catholic Church is built.

1947-1969

Nurseries were developed, and a recreation ground and a motor racing circuit were built. Names of Second World War men are added to the memorial and two general stores are built. There is controversy about management of the Roads Board. The Nowergup fauna reserve and the Neerabup National Park are established. Residential developments occur at Marmion and Sorrento. An airstrip is built at Quinns Rock. Water treatment and electricity services arrive. A Shire Council is formed and an ambulance and library service is established. The Surf Life Saving Club at Mullaloo and a Country Club are established.

1970-1993

Rapid development since 1970 includes the widespread introduction of scheme water and the development of the Wangara and Gnangara industrial areas. Other developments include Hillarys Marina, Two Rocks Marina, the Nyoongah Community Cultural Complex, golf courses, radio link centre, research station, regional hospital, Neil Hawkins Park, Yellagonga Park, shopping centres, a basketball stadium, a university campus, Overseas Telecommunications Centre station and heritage trail.

In 1976, 65 acres of land on the western side of Lake Gnangara were sold by M. D. Lachberg to the Aboriginal Lands Trust. The Federal government financially supported the Trust in order to make the purchase possible. The Trust made the land available in 1977 to a newly formed indigenous group, Nyoongah Community Incorporated, for the establishment of a centre for education, recreation and the preservation of Aboriginal culture. The gradual development of the centre was led by Ken and Betty Colbung and the Nyoongah Community Cultural Complex was officially opened by Gough Whitlam on 17 November 1979. The school within the complex, the Aboriginal Community College, accepted its first student intake in 1981 and was officially opened on 25 September 1981 by Sir Charles Court. The founding Principal was Betty Colbung and the school offered the conventional curriculum in conjunction with the teaching of Aboriginal lore, arts, crafts and dance. The college was the first of its kind in southern Western Australia and was a fully operational primary and secondary educational facility funded by Federal and State governments.

The Quarry Ramble Lookout was established in 1980 at large random shaped quarry which resulted from a limestone extraction operation in the late 1970's in the Edgewater area on the western side of Lake Joondalup.

The name of the heritage trail was suggested by Ken Colbung. The name means "north people's land" (Brittain 1987). The concept of a heritage trail was proposed by Robert Brittain, which was implemented by the West Australian Heritage Committee for the Bicentenary of Australia.

In 1990, Yellagonga Regional Park, sometimes known as the 'Kings Park of the North' was named and created a continuous green area along the linear lakes from Goollelal to McNess, including the existing Yanchep National Park.

1994-2016

1994 to 1997 saw the construction and completion of the Joondalup Civic and Cultural Centre which included the new Joondalup Library.

In 1996 the State Minister for Local Government requested that the West Australian Local Government Advisory Board assess the proposal to reduce the size of the City of Wanneroo. The Minister was concerned that with the population of the city at 201,000, the prevailing ratio of

approximately 13,000 residents to one councillor was far too high. The recommended average at this time for Western Australian local authorities was between 3000-5000 residents to one councillor.

The Board recommended the split and in October 1997 the Wanneroo Council was suspended and five commissioners appointed to oversee the split. This process involved dividing assets and liabilities, organising staff and their work accommodation, identifying ward boundaries for the two new bodies and organising council elections. On 1 July 1998 the City of Wanneroo was formally abolished and the City of Joondalup and Shire of Wanneroo established. In December 1999 the Commissioners relinquished their authority and on 12 December 1999 new councils were elected. Exactly a year after the split, on 1 July 1999, Wanneroo regained its city status.

After the creation of the City of Joondalup, the Shire of Wanneroo's staff moved out of the Administration Centre in Boas Avenue, Joondalup and worked from a variety of locations until a new Administration Centre and Council Chambers opened in Dundeebar Road in 2001. In tandem with this new civic building came the desire to revitalise the Wanneroo Town Centre and this initiative was prioritised from 2004.

The first stage of the Kingsway shopping centre was completed in 1996, the Jenolan Way Community Centre was built between 1994 and 1996 and the Banksia Grove Community Centre was opened in 2000. Ocean Keys Shopping Centre, a major retail outlet serving the Mindarie, Clarkson Merriwa and Butler-Ridgewood communities opened in 2001. Kingsway Sporting Complex opened in 1979 and underwent extensive re-development in 2007.

The planning of Clarkson Library began in 2001 and the design work and construction took place between 2002 and 2004. Clarkson Youth Centre was also established during this decade and the Clarkson Library opened in March 2005.

Revitalisation of the Wanneroo townsite continued with initial plans for the development of the Wanneroo Library and Cultural Centre. The Aquamotion Centre was extensively re-developed and re-furbished from 2007 to 2009 and re-opened in April 2009

The project to build a new shopping centre for Wanneroo's townsite began in 2007 and was completed in 2009. To allow the existing shopping centre to remain fully operational during the building of the new complex, construction was staged, allowing existing tenants to decant into the partially complete new centre as premises became available. The last day of trading in the old complex was 11 August 2008 and demolition followed soon afterwards. Wanneroo Central was fully completed in late 2009.

The Wanneroo Library and Cultural Centre opened in September 2009 offering a library, new regional museum, community history centre, gallery, conference room, theatrette and café.

The infrastructure at the Wanneroo Showgrounds underwent major upgrades and the Wanneroo Agricultural Society held its centenary Show in 2009. For the occasion the City of Wanneroo installed centennial gates and a ticket booth.

The re-development of Kingsway Regional Sports Complex was completed.

Community centres were built in Butler, Banksia Grove, Carramar and Pearsall-Hocking. The award-winning playground known as Opportunity Playspace on Scenic Drive was opened in 2008.

Edith Cowan University led the development of the Wanneroo GP super clinic on Dundobar Road. Plans for the facility were approved by the North West Metropolitan Development Assessment Panel in 2012, paving the way for construction to begin in 2013. ECU invested \$12 million in the clinic, with the Commonwealth and Western Australian governments providing \$5 million each. A brand new, state-of-the-art medical centre, the clinic offers quality healthcare in modern facilities and takes the pressure off the Joondalup Health Campus. It was officially opened in December 2014.

7.7 OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

The history of the study area is closely linked to that of Perth. Wanneroo was originally an outer pastoral area of the capital of the Swan River Colony. It then became part of the City of Perth from 1871 to 1902. In 1903, the study area became the Wanneroo Roads Board. The area was also called both Wanneru and Wanneroo until 1953.

Places of interest may include convict labour camps, utility service centres (water, electricity, gas, sewage, postal, police) and other State, Commonwealth or internationally provided services.

Firkins (1979) has described the history of the commerce and industry in Western Australia in five time periods.

1829 -1901

Characterised as the pastoral period ending with the rise of government and private enterprise.

1901-1930

Characterised by the post gold boom recession, federation, a newly developed industrial base, an urban land boom, post World War One land settlement schemes and economic reconstruction.

1930-1945

Characterised by the Great Depression and local market speculations, crashes, World War Two government controls and high commercial production. Army camps were set up. The 12th Army (Aliens) Corp and 10th Light Horse regiment were located in the district.

1945-1960

Characterised by a rural boom, government influenced industrialisation, immigration and modernisation.

1969-1979

Characterised by a mining boom, rural decline, industrial stagnation (except for light industry) and urban boom.

1979-1993

The economy has undergone further mining booms and recessions which have affected the State as a whole. Industry and commerce has undergone change with the increasing disappearance or amalgamation of many medium to large local firms and the internationalisation of business.

1994-2016

State Government splits the City of Wanneroo into two local authorities. State Government planning strategies significantly influenced the rural, urban and industrial use of land in the Wanneroo region, whilst managing the pressure of strong housing demand. State strategic planning identified agricultural areas of State significance and of all the areas identified in the Metropolitan Region, the areas within the City of Wanneroo were the most productive. External influence was exercised particularly by the strategies laid out in the documents, Metroplan (1990), North-West Corridor Structure Plan (1992), State Planning Policy (1997) ; Network City Community Planning Strategy for Perth and Peel (2004).

Migration from other Australian states and from overseas countries boosted the region's population and fed housing demand.

Stannage (1981) prefers to break the early development period into three stages. He identifies the economic change brought about with the arrival of convicts in 1850 as the first stage. His second stage extends to the outbreak of World War One, the third to the end of World War Two.

Significant links between the study area and the 'outside' include:

- Early country versus town cricket matches and other early manifestations of an urban/country dichotomy
- The arrival of convicts in 1850 to provide the labour for the start of construction of Wanneroo Road
- The proclamation of responsible local government in 1871 brings the study area under the jurisdiction of 'urban' Perth
- Compulsory education in 1871 leads to a push for schooling to be provided for all settlers
- The opening up of pastoral land at Geraldton helps to develop a stock and transport route through the study area
- The expansion of the British Army in India encourages the development of the horse re-mount industry
- The development of the telephone and telegraph in 1885 eventually spreads to outlying places including Wanneroo (in 1909).
- Construction of the railway from Midland to Walkaway (near Geraldton) signalled the end of the study area as a critical staging post for traffic to the north.
- Post World War One and World War Two immigration swells the local population.
- The residential and holiday needs of Perth citizens leads to the development of Marmion and Sorrento in the early 1950s.
- Prevailing social attitudes to housing, central government and an economic boom leads to a planned urban push into the study area.
- The Metropolitan Transport Trust takes over the urban bus services in 1964.
- Urban development brings about freeway and railway services.
- Financial assistance from Edith Cowan University, as well as State and Commonwealth governments contributed to the development of the Wanneroo Townsite Precinct.
- Climate change and declining water table levels over the Gnangara Mound result in reduced groundwater availability and sets limits on the horticultural industry.

7.8 PEOPLE

1829-1843

CA. 1780-1843 YELLAGONGA

Yellagonga was a Nyungar and the leader of the family of Aborigines who lived north of the Swan River, with his main camp at Goodinup (Eliza Bay). He was the brother of Midgegooroo and uncle of Yagan. He does not appear to have been involved in any conflicts with the British. He withdrew from his main camp, Goodinup in 1829, in deference to the 63rd Regiment. He fell back to Galup (Mongers Lake), and other lakes and seasonal food gathering routes north of Perth.

CA. 1808-1833 - YAGAN

Yagan is probably the best known Nyungar in both colonial and present times. He was the son of the leader Midgegooroo, from the portion of Beelie, south of the Swan River (Lyon in Green (ed) 1979, 177). Yagan, with his father Midgegooroo, killed Enion Entwhistle in December 1831 in retaliation for the murder of another Aboriginal. In June 1832 Yagan killed William Gaz for which he was outlawed. He was captured and imprisoned on Carnac Island. After his release, Yagan killed two settlers in retaliation for the execution of his brother Domjum. Yagan, Midgegooroo and a companion, Mundi, were outlawed, but Mundi successfully appealed. Yagan sought refuge to the north and across to the east, but was betrayed by two of his European friends on the Upper Swan, who shot him. Midgegooroo was captured and executed without trial.

1834 - JOHN BUTLER

John Butler was the first European who, with a party of four and two ponies ventured north into the "outer regions" in search of lost cattle. He travelled east of Lake Joondalup for about 55kms, reporting to the Governor that he had seen large lakes, an abundance of game of all descriptions and natives who were "those Wanneroo men who frequent Perth in the company with the Yellagonga tribe. They were friendly towards us but we were cautious of letting them see our bread". (Butler,1834). He recommended that a proper surveyor be sent for at least three weeks to divide the land for pastoral use.

1838 - LT GEORGE GREY (1812-1898)

Lt Grey led a party to study Aboriginal culture, and the flora, fauna and geology of the land between Shark Bay and Perth. As a preliminary excursion he explored along the west shore of Lake Joondalup and beyond Moore River, during which time he became friendly with the local Aborigines. The trip to Shark Bay ended in the shipwreck of his whale boats around present day Kalbarri. He and his party returned to Perth overland with the loss of one Fredrick Smith (1821 -189), a 19 year old artist. In 1841 he was knighted and became the Governor of South Australia.

1838 - JOHN WATSON

Watson undertook the first survey of land around Lake Joondalup called Bonorin Hill. Wanneroo was one of the first five main districts to be surveyed around the proposed capital, and it was described as "the large lake district". The trig points appear on maps about the time of the survey of pastoral leases and the stock route.

1838 - GEORGE HODGES

Recipient of early land grant.

1838 - JAMES DOBBINS

Recipient of early land grant – gave his address as Wanneroo in 1844.

1838 - JOHN CONNOLLY

Recipient of early land grant.

1838 - THOMAS HESTER

Recipient of early land grant.

1839 - JOHN HUTT

Governor of the Swan River Colony (1839-1846), Hutt went on a hunting trip to Yanchep Caves in 1839 with the Surveyor General, John Septimus Roe.

1841 - JOHN SEPTIMUS ROE

Surveyor General to the Swan River Colony. Passed west of Lake Joondalup on a hunting trip to Yanchep caves in 1841 with Governor Hutt. He examined the recently surveyed land around Lake Joondalup.

1844-1904

1846 - FREDRICK WALDECK

Lived at the Mission Farm (1846-1852) as manager.

1840s - WILLIAM RODGERS

Recipient of early land grant.

1840s - SAMUEL MOORE

Recipient of early land grant.

1852 - JAMES COCKMAN

A pioneer from Gloucestershire, England, who arrived in Fremantle in August, 1829 aboard the "Calista" only three months after the colony was proclaimed. He married pioneer, Mary Anne Roper, who arrived two months later aboard the "Atwick". Theirs was the first Anglican wedding in the colony and it took place on 15 March 1830. In 1852 they moved on to a 45 acre dairy farm and market garden on the foreshore of Walluburnup Swamp. Their first cottage, referred to as "the little place" was built of timber cut from the property, and had a thatched roof. In about 1860 he built the present structure in 18 inch thick limestone walls, with a timber shingle roof. The first house, which became vermin infested, was burnt down. James and Mary Anne had seven children. The house was occupied by the family for four generations, until it was purchased and subsequently restored by the City of Wanneroo in 1988. Today it operates as a historic house museum.

CA. 1852 - JOHN BUCKINGHAM

A pioneer, whose father John Buckingham, a wheelwright came to the Swan River Colony in 1850 aboard the "Sophia" with his wife Mary and children William and John. Also on the "Sophia" were John (Snr) Buckingham's older brother, Thomas and his family, and another closely related family, the Cockrams. Thomas took up a lease of land at Pinjar for one year around 1852, but moved on. The Cockrams settled further north along the Old North Road. John (Jnr) Buckingham married Emily Amelia Okely and they had five children. He purchased 100 acres around Lake Joondalup in 1876 and built a house sometime in the 1880s. The house was leased and owned by a variety of

dairy farmers until 1968. In 1975 the house was purchased by the Shire of Wanneroo, restored and now operates as a museum.

1860 - THOMAS DARCH

Lived at Mission Farm (1866), married Joanna Carroll in 1866. They had seven children. Thomas Darch died in 1884. His son, John Francis Darch (1869) continued to live at Mission Farm with his wife and family until 1911.

1871 - GIBBS FAMILY

William John Gibbs and his wife Harriet Lacey came to Western Australia and settled at East Perth. His son, Henry Wrighton Gibbs, married Margaret Duffy. In 1871 they bought the northern portion of the Duffy land and built the Gibbs dairy only some 200 yards from the Duffy dairy on the east side of Lake Goollelal. They conducted the first Catholic Mass in Wanneroo. They had eight children.

1877 - DUFFY FAMILY

Bernard (or Barney, 1851-1918) Duffy with his wife, Catherine Hughes, leased 100 acres at Swan Location 709 in 1877, the northern 20 acres of which he sold to Henry Gibbs. Barney's son, Frederick, became the first secretary of the Wanneroo Roads Board in 1903. Fredrick and his wife Eva Matilda Cockman, daughter of Sam Cockman and granddaughter of James Cockman, married in 1903. They built a limestone house on the west side of Walluburnup Swamp.

1878 - GEORGE LEACH

George with his wife Emma, settled near Lake Gnangara where he started commercial pit sawing, and cutting blocks for road building and market gardening.

1886 - TOMMY DOWER (1845-1895)

In 1886, a petition for land was submitted to the Acting Colonial Secretary by 39 signatories, including the Aborigines, Tommy Dower and Johnny Carroll, who added their marks. The land was intended for the erection of huts and planting of gardens. The Aboriginal Protection Board was formed in 1887 and recommended that 2360 acres be reserved. On 23 June 1887, the Government Gazette set out the boundaries of the reserve near Lake Gnangara. The Reserve was cancelled in 1901. Tommy Dower accompanied Alexander Forrest and Sir John Forrest on their explorations. He was buried in the East Perth Cemetery where a headstone records his contribution to the life of the colony.

1905-1946

1905 - JAMES SPIERS

James Spiers (1849-1953) built a cottage for Studmaster, Alf Kerr. Spiers used to run races on his property before the Perry's Paddock circuit was developed. In 1905, he purchased 6,000 acres at Wanneroo and Yanchep, which had previously been leased from the Midland Railway Company. This purchase included land about the south eastern shore of Lake Joondalup, including Lot 15. He established a stud farm at Lot 50 in the Wanneroo Estate. By 1927, the swamp sections of his property were worth up to five pounds per acre, and a number of dairy farms and market gardens were being rented to prosperous lessees. Among the lessees was William Hastings at "Craigie Park". Craigie farm, Hastings' short-horn dairy, was said to be the best in the State. Chinese gardeners worked the shore of the lake at Lot 15. Spiers' own cartage business continued to prosper alongside his grazing, farming and stud interests. He owned several successful racehorses and the family firm won the heavy draught lorry horse pair prize at the Royal

Agricultural Show in 1912. In 1914, when others were hit by crop failure, Spiers earned great local affection when he was able to agist (take in and feed) 80 horses belonging to local settlers. He and his wife were known for their lavish entertainment at their Wanneroo home.

1910 - GEORGE LEACH JUNIOR

George married Elsie Edwards in 1910. He ran a market garden at Badgerup, North Wanneroo.

1912 - ANTONINO CRISAFULLI

Antonino and Maria Crisafulli arrived in Fremantle from Sicily in 1912. They settled on a property near Little Badgerup Lake. While on this land, they became very close friends with the Leach, Darch and Martinovich families. After staying there for a short period, Antonino purchased a property situated on the shore of Lake Joondalup, opposite the 14 Mile Peg (22.5kms), Wanneroo Road. Here he started a market garden specialising in tomatoes. Later he produced a tomato that was highly prized for its marketing and export qualities. He was a founding father of St Anthony's Church.

1917- HARRY CHITTY

Harry and Laura Chitty, both children of early settlers in Toodyay, came with their seven children to Wanneroo in 1917. They had two more children. Harry Chitty was employed by H. W. Clarkson, a pastoralist, who had property holdings in Toodyay, Moondyne, Bullsbrook, and the coastal plain at Wanneroo. This portion stretched from south of Burns Beach, north to Yanchep Lagoon and Sun City.

1919 - CHARLES ASHBY

The brothers Eli and Charles Ashby established themselves from 1907 as market gardeners.

1920 - WILLIAM CHARLES PEARSALL

William Charles Pearsall arrived in Wanneroo from Leederville in 1919 with his family. The first Pearsall House was built at the junction of the two swamps (Walluburnup and Beenyup) in 1920.

1923 - PETER AND ROKO PARIN

The Parin brothers, Peter and Marian (Roko) were Croatians from Dalmatia who settled in Wanneroo in 1923. They purchased 20 hectares of land at the 10 Mile Peg, Wanneroo Road, near present-day Canham Way in Greenwood and set about planting the first vineyard for commercial purposes. The family cleared the land by hand, planting grapes, other fruit and almonds. Despite the Agricultural Department advising that Wanneroo's sandy soil wasn't suitable for growing grapes, the vines prospered.

1929 - TONY VILLANOVA

Arrived in Australia in January 1929. He later built Wanneroo's first store in 1951 on the east side of Wanneroo Road, close to Dundobar Road.

1929 - EZIO LUISINI

Established in 1929, the Luisini Winery started by Ezio Luisini eventually became the largest, privately owned vineyard in Western Australia. Ezio arrived in Western Australia in 1908 from Italy's Umbria region and purchased 200 acres in Wanneroo in 1924. His winery, was located on present-day Lakeway Drive in Kingsley.

1931 - BENIAMINO TOGNO

Ben Togno came to Wanneroo in 1931 and leased George Gibb's dairy at the 10½ Mile Peg, Wanneroo Road. He carried on dairying at Buckingham House in the 1940s after which he built a home on the south-east corner of Dundebur and Wanneroo Roads. Here he established the second store in Wanneroo in 1951.

1967-1993

1977 - KEN COLBUNG

Ken Colbung, son of Eva Colbung, was born in 1930 and grew up in the Moore River Native Settlement at Mogumber. In 1950 he joined the army and for the following 19 years served in Australia and overseas including Korea, attaining the rank of Sergeant. Since his honourable discharge in 1969, he was in the forefront of Aboriginal rights movement both at the State and Commonwealth levels. A well-known Aboriginal leader, he was responsible for developing the Nyongah Community Incorporated. He died in 2010.

1993 - PHIL RENKIN

Phil Renkin was born in Melbourne in 1919. When the Second World War broke out in 1939 he joined the RAAF, serving as a bomber pilot attached to RAF, which he joined and served for 24 years until he retired in 1972. Phil settled in Two Rocks in 1973 where he helped form and maintain a host of Yanchep/Two Rocks Community Groups. From 1974 to 1977 he was Secretary/Manager of the Yanchep Sun City Golf Club. He was the prime mover in getting this club formed as he was with the Yanchep Sun City Sports Club. He was also founding Treasurer of the Yanchep Two Rocks Recreation Association and was instrumental in getting the "Bini Shell" recreation centre erected. From 1983 to 1987, Phil served as a Councillor of the Shire and City of Wanneroo representing the North Ward as Deputy Shire President and Deputy Mayor. In 1989, he was the Inaugural President of the Wanneroo & Districts Historical Society. In 1994 he was awarded the Wanneroo Citizen of the Year for services to the Community, and in 1997 was awarded Order of Australia in the Honours list. In 2000, the Yanchep Two Rocks Recreation Centre was renamed "The Phil Renkin Recreation Centre" in acknowledgement of his contribution to the community.

1994-2016

MARGARET COCKMAN

Margaret Cockman was born in Wanneroo in 1931 and has lived in the district all her life. Long-term and ongoing involvement and service to organisations in the Wanneroo area are evidence of her strong commitment and attachment to the district. Some of the organisations in which she has played an influential role are the Wanneroo Historical Society, the Wanneroo Agricultural Society, the CWA, the Bushfire Brigade, Civil Defence, the Mullaloo Surf Lifesaving Club and tennis, basketball and golfing organisations. A particularly major commitment was to the St John's Ambulance Association which she joined in 1968. She held many positions in the Association including Ambulance Officer, Member in Charge of Wanneroo, State Corps Superintendent and Divisional Manager. The recipient of numerous awards Margaret Cockman received the Order of Australia Medal in 2002 for community work and was made a Freeman of the City of Wanneroo in 1988.

NICK TRANDOS

Nick Trandos was born in 1934 and came to Wanneroo from Macedonia at the age of 15. His father Dimitrios was already living in Wanneroo since 1938 and had settled at Pappas Swamp

where he earned his livelihood as a market gardener. Nick went on to become a prominent member of the market garden industry in Wanneroo. He was first elected to the Wanneroo Council in 1960 at the age of 25 and became Wanneroo's first mayor when Wanneroo first attained city status in 1985. In 1988 he became a Freeman of the City of Wanneroo. He became Western Australia's representative to the Australian Vegetable Growers Association before being elected President. He was awarded the Order of Australia for his service to local government and to the Australian vegetable industry in 1998 and was inducted into the Royal Agricultural Hall of Fame in 2012.

BILL MARWICK

Bill Marwick moved to Wanneroo in 1973 and has contributed to the district as the proprietor of Wanneroo Times, a small business owner and through his extensive commitment to the Wanneroo Historical Society. He created the first Community Newspaper in 1974 from his house in Wanneroo and formally adopted the name Community Newspaper in 1976. In 2016 the Community Newspaper Group still produces and circulates newspapers in the Perth metropolitan area. He was a Councillor from 1988 to 1994 and Mayor from 1991 to 1992. In December 2004 he became a Freeman of the City. He has published two books on the history of Wanneroo. Bill Marwick received the Order of Australia Medal in 2009 for service to the communities of Wanneroo and Joondalup, particularly through documentation of the region's history, and to the newspaper industry and was made a Freeman of the City of Wanneroo in 1988.

ALAN CARSTAIRS

Alan Carstairs served on the City of Wanneroo Council from 1999-2001. He did much valuable work with the Wanneroo Aged Persons Home Trust, Friends of Belgrade Village, the Wanneroo Agricultural Society and the Yellagonga Catchment Group. He was named Wanneroo's Citizen of the Year in 2002.

JON KELLY

Jon Kelly was born in 1967 in Collie and lived in Kalgoorlie until around 1978. He then moved to Wanneroo where he grew up in Girrawheen. He was Mayor of the City of Wanneroo from October 1999 to October 2011 and took over the reins as Mayor only a few months after the former City of Wanneroo had been split into two local authorities – the Shire of Wanneroo and the City of Joondalup. His tenure period saw enormous population and housing growth within the City and he and his Council had an important role to play in the strategic direction of the City. In August 2011 he was recognised by the West Australian Local Government Association with an award of merit at the West Australian Local Government Convention.

RUSSEL PERRY

Dr Russel Perry, Yanchep urban development visionary, was the chief executive of the award-winning Capricorn Village Joint Venture property development from its start until November 2013. He was also involved in various community initiatives. In 2012 he received a Member (AM) in the General Division of the Order of Australia for his services to rugby in the Queen's Birthday Honours list. He was also recognised for with this Order, for his service to the community in urban design and to education. Dr Perry was highly regarded in Perth's business sector, most recently as the chairman of Stirling Capital.

NIGEL SATTERLEY

Nigel Satterley founded the Satterley Property Group in 1980 years ago and has more than 40 years experience in building, real estate and property development. He ranks as one of the most influential and important figures in the history of West Australian residential land development. Satterley Property Group has been awarded more than 70 prestigious industry awards and Nigel's personal achievements in residential development, real estate, project management, environmental and urban renewal have won recognition, respect and admiration. Developments managed by his Company in Wanneroo are Brighton Estate in Butler and renovated developments in Girrawheen and Koondoola known as the "New North". In 2006, Nigel received membership of the Order of Australia for his contribution to land development, urban renewal programs and to charity, medical research and sport.

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8.0 PLACE RECORD FORMS



NAME OF PLACE	Alexander Heights Park
Other names	Ian Robbins Park; Alexander Park, Green Park
Address	20 Greenpark Road
Locality	Alexander Heights

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No: Various	Lot No: Various	Diagram or Plan No: Various	Vol/Fol: Various
GPS:		31.826225°S 115.872703°E (approx.)	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	17522
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Urban Park
ORIGINAL USE	Park / reserve
CURRENT USE	Park / reserve
OTHER USE	Sports reserve
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	

Construction Date	c1987
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: Mature trees in a parkland setting surrounded by suburban development.	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The park was previously known as Green Park and was vested in the City of Wanneroo in 1987. The park was created as part of the residential subdivision of Alexander Heights in the late 1970s. Aerial photographs demonstrate that the group of mealeuca trees in the centre of the park were present at that time.

Portion of the park was named Ian Robbins Park c2004. Ian Leslie Robbins (c1943-2001) was a respected and well known figure within the Alexander Heights community. He served the community as Deputy Principal of the Allinjarra Primary School and was on a number of advisory committees for the City of Wanneroo. His leadership and mentoring to a generation of Allinjarra students, with respect to environmental and conservation management in the park was considered significant by the community and the City of Wanneroo.

Historic Theme:

Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
People: Local heroes and battlers

Associations:

Ian Leslie Robbins

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic value as an example of the native landscape within a suburban setting.
- The place has social value for its association with respected community member, Ian Robbins.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 4 - interpret

MAIN SOURCES:	City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006. Aerial photographs & Geographic Names Landgate Information from the family of Ian Robbins.
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE	Alex T Brown Ship Wreck
Other names	
Address	Foreshore
Locality	Alkimos

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Foreshore Reserve	Lot No: 15450	Plan No: 40341	Vol/Fol: LR3133-575
GPS:	31.524584°S 115.605032°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	9525
Other Listing	WA Museum shipwreck database 200265/1244

PLACE TYPE	Historic Site
ORIGINAL USE	Wreck
CURRENT USE	Wreck
OTHER USE	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1903 (ship); 1917 (ship wreck)

Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description:	
An interpretative plaque marks the story of the shipwreck of the Alex T Brown. The rock and plaque are located on a prominent headland close to The Spot. The plaque is accessed via a narrow dune path which leads down onto the beach where the remnants of the shipwreck can be found. Not much of the shipwreck remains but timbers can be seen amidst the sand.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The four-masted timber schooner Alex T. Brown, built in 1903 in Washington USA, left Fremantle without a cargo on 29 May 1917 bound for Manila and then America. It was blown ashore south of Wreck Point on 30 May 1917. The tug Wyola was sent from Fremantle to try to tow the ship off the beach but was unable to get close enough to carry out the work. Captain Myers and his crew made several unsuccessful attempts to refloat the vessel but were unsuccessful and the ship was washed ashore.

Henry Dennis, recalled that when the ship was first on the beach, local resident Jim Spiers cut the masts off with a crosscut saw. Several early homesteads in the area were built using timber from the wreck. The schooner was finally sold to Mr Findlayson for £420 although it is not clear if this was before or after the salvage of the timber. Local residents recall that years of strong winds pushed the wreck up the beach until it was buried at a headland called 'The Spot'.

The Lindsay family burnt the wreck after they tired of people trespassing on their property to reach the wreck. The gun carriage given to the Gloucester Lodge Museum in 1984 was believed to be built from timbers from the 'Alex T Brown' and constructed by Jack Otney.

A plaque with details of the wreck has been erected adjacent to the beach on a large limestone rock. The wording reads;

Alex T Brown
The remains of this 788 ton four masted wooden schooner
Lies 200 meters south
Of this plaque
It was wrecked with no loss of life
29th May 1917
Whilst en route to
Puget Sound USA from Fremantle

Historic Theme:	Transport: river and sea transport Demographic settlement and mobility: natural disasters
Associations:	Lindsay family Jack Otney

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the danger of travel by ocean in the early 20th century.
- The wreck site has historic value for its association with the construction of simple houses in the district in the early 20th century from salvage materials.
- The site as been a landmark in the community since 1917.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 4
MAIN SOURCES:	City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory,

2006.

Ship Wrecks of Western Australia database maintained by the Museum of Western Australia, www.museum.wa.gov.au

Chambers, Adrian 'The Pioneers A Story of Wanneroo', City of Wanneroo, 1991, p. 169.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE	Alkimos Ship Wreck
Other names	
Address	Foreshore
Locality	Alkimos

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No: Reserve	Lot No: Reserve	Diagram or Plan No: N/A	Vol/Fol: N/A
GPS:		31.6102239°S 115.65402233°E	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	14294
Other Listing	WA Museum Ship wreck database No. 881

PLACE TYPE	Other Built Type/Historic Site
ORIGINAL USE	Wreck site
CURRENT USE	Park / reserve
OTHER USE	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1943 (ship); 1963 (ship wreck)

Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description:	
Located off the coast close to the new residential development of Alkimos. The wreck is a dive site and little of the former ship can be seen above sea level with only the steam pistons projecting above the sea.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The Alkimos, a Greek freighter and former Liberty ship, ran aground south of Geraldton in March 1963. It was refloated and made its way to back to Fremantle. The tug Pacific Star was then engaged to tow the vessel to Hong Kong. On 31 May 1963, just after the tow was started, bad weather caused the tow cable to snap and the vessel ran aground near Yanchep. Several attempts were made to refloat her, but all were unsuccessful. The final attempt left her aground in her current resting place and the hulk was sold for scrap. The salvage of the vessel was only partially successful and remnants of the ship remained on the Eglinton Rocks.

The wreck was closely associated with the locality and the name was subsequently approved for use by the Geographic Names section of Landgate for suburb.

Since foundering off the coast the wreck has gained a reputation for paranormal activity and many stories are circulated relating to the sightings of ghosts at the wreck site.

Historic Theme:

Transport: river and sea transport
Demographic settlement and mobility: natural disasters

Associations:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The wreck has historic value for its association with the ongoing danger of ocean travel in the 20th century.
- The site has social value for the accumulation of 'ghost' stories attributed to the wreck.
- The site has research and social value as a recreational and educational diving location.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Little

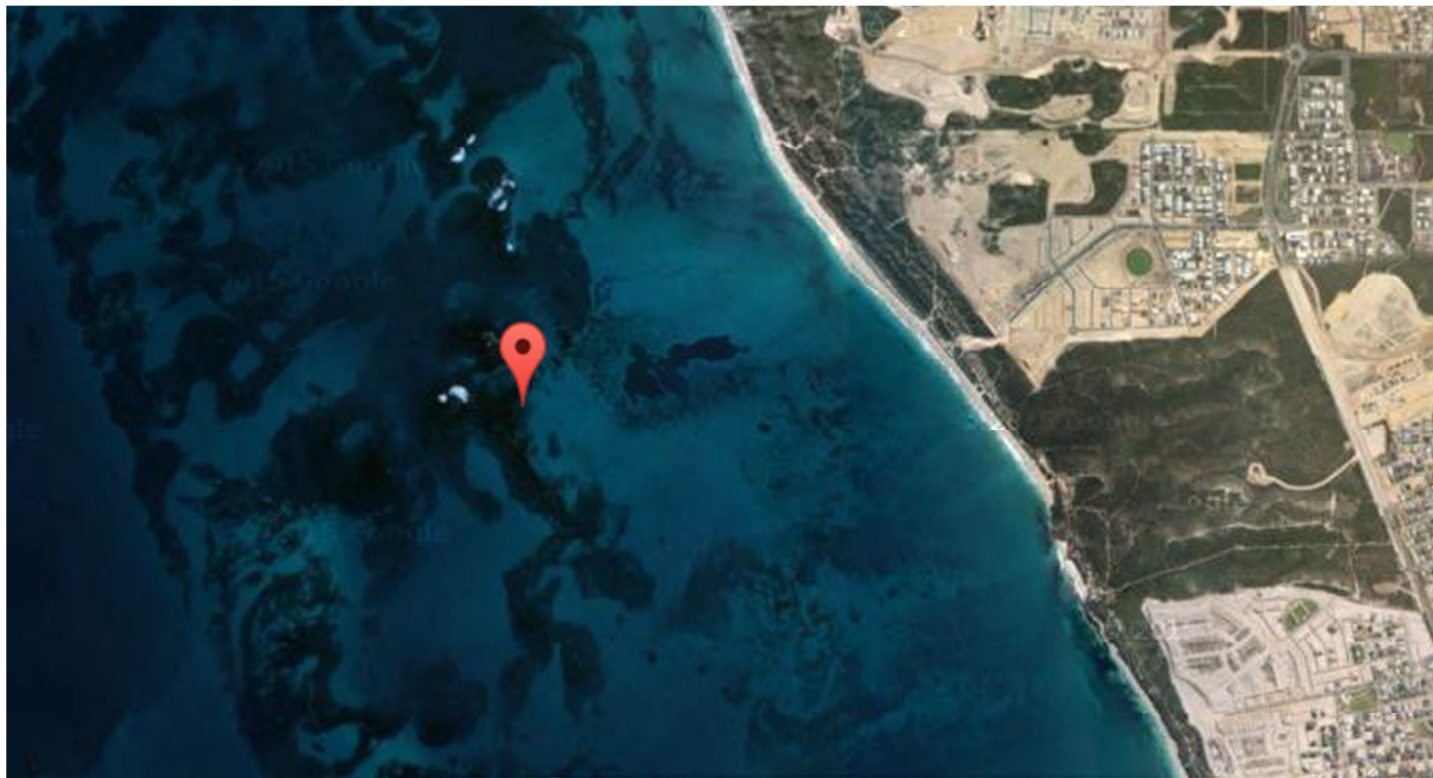
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category 4

MAIN SOURCES:

Landgate, origin of Perth Metropolitan suburb names.
City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006.
Ship Wrecks of Western Australia database maintained by the Museum of Western Australia, www.museum.wa.gov.au

Place No: 4



Location as designated on WA Museums shipwreck database

NAME OF PLACE	Eglinton Wreck
Other names	
Address	Foreshore
Locality	Alkimos

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No: N/A	Lot No: N/A	Diagram or Plan No: N/A	Vol/Fol: N/A
GPS:		31.640864°S 115.659090°E	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	9523
Other Listing	WA Museum Shipwreck database No. 133

PLACE TYPE	Other Built Type
ORIGINAL USE	Ship wreck
CURRENT USE	Ship wreck
OTHER USE	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1848 (ship) 1852 (wrecked)
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A

Physical Description: Remnant evidence on the reef as recorded by the WA Museum	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	None
Authenticity	None

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: The Canadian three-masted barque the Eglinton built in Canada, in 1848 was wrecked on a reef off the coast of Wanneroo in September 1852. The Captain and her crew tried to regain control of the ship but it was caught on a second reef, now known as Eglinton Rocks. Only two of the 21 crew and 30 passengers did not survive the hazardous journey to the beach. The wreck site was a valuable learning experience for the team of the WA Museum maritime archaeological department. The site had been undisturbed until the 1970s and it provided maritime archaeologists with the opportunity to develop strategies aimed at solving the practical problems of carrying out archaeological work in Western Australia's high energy, shallow water, reef environments . The name 'Eglinton' was applied to the adjacent suburb in 1973. The wreck site is however off shore from the locality of Alkimos.	
Historic Theme:	Transport: river and sea transport Demographic settlement and mobility: natural disasters
Associations:	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wreck has historic value for its association with the ongoing danger of ocean travel in the 19th century. The wreck site has research value to maritime archaeologists as a relatively undisturbed wreck site which was a valuable resource in the 1970s.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 4

MAIN SOURCES:	WA Museum Shipwreck database http://museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/eglington
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Place No: 5



NAME OF PLACE	George Gibbs House (fmr)
Other names	Georgemma
Address	122 Bernard Road
Locality	Carabooda

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 55	Diagram: 93848	Vol/Fol: 2113-811
GPS:	31.587194°S 115.710544°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	14282
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Single storey residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1930
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: corrugated galvanised iron

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Inter War
Physical Description:	
Simple limestone and iron single storey house positioned in a slightly elevated position on the eastern side of Bernard Road. The house overlooks the rural setting of Bernard Road to the front and the natural bushland to the rear.	
The house is rendered to the façade and with a symmetrical plan form to the front elevation incorporating a centrally placed entrance door flanked by timber framed casement openings. The windows are arranged in sets of three and each casement consists of a large pane with four small panes above. A verandah extends across the full width of the façade with the canopy being part of the main roof albeit at a slight broken pitch, supported on square timber posts with a simple timber post balustrade. The main roof is hipped in form with two brick chimneys to the north plane.	
The side elevations of the property are plain limestone interspersed with windows. A skillion roof section extends across the rear elevation.	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

Among the earliest families to purchase leases in the Wanneroo district were the Gibbs, Highams, Maleys and Clarksons. Members of the Gibbs family are known to have lived within the City of Wanneroo area since the 1860s when Henry Wrighton Gibbs grew vegetables and began dairy farming at the 10 Mile Peg on Wanneroo Road.

One of the sons of Henry Gibbs, George Burnett Gibbs (1873-1965) married Jemima (Jemime) Coventry Smith (c1892-1932) in 1912, and the couple had nine children. In 1929, when their son Ernie was 15, George and Jemima secured this property to start a market garden. As was common practice in the early days, the family lived in shed while the house was under construction. This residence, known as 'Georgemma', was constructed in 1930. Sadly, Jemima died in 1932, aged 41.

George Gibbs lived at the house until the 1960s when additions and alterations were undertaken. Bernard Road is taken from George Gibbs middle name, Burnett, which was for some years thought to be Bernard, not Burnett.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening People: early settlers Demographic Settlement and Mobility: settlements
Associations:	Gibbs family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic value as a simple, well maintained example of Inter War style executed in limestone.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Wanneroo for market gardening in the 1930s.
- The place has historic value for its association with prominent early settlers the Gibbs family.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of residences constructed for working families in the Inter War period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 2

MAIN SOURCES:	City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006.
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NAME OF PLACE	Lime Kilns - Yanchep Lime Company (40, 41)
Other names	
Address	31 Emerald Drive
Locality	Carabooda

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 14435	Plan 24938	Vol/Fol: LR3127-232
GPS:		31.599530°S	115.714013°E

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	17531
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Other Structures
ORIGINAL USE	Lime Kiln
CURRENT USE	Ruin – access restricted
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	C1938
Walls	Stone: limestone
Roof	N/A

Other	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description:	
<p>Consists of a pair of lime kilns, constructed from limestone and brick, which are connected by a bagging floor. The north walls of both kilns and bagging floor are set into the embankment at the rear of the kilns. The southern wall of the western kiln is constructed of random limestone and red bricks. At the base of the southern wall are three evenly spaced stoking holes. The central stoke hole is arched; whereas the east and west stoke holes have a rectangular opening. All three are constructed from limestone blocks and red brick. The east and west stoking holes may have been repaired recently. Attached to the southern wall, on either side of the central stoke hole, are two metal posts set in concrete footings. At the eastern edge of the southern wall is a curved limestone structure which extends around to the eastern wall. The eastern wall, constructed from limestone, has a small rectangular opening approximately half way down the wall. The roof opening remains unopen.</p> <p>The southern wall of the eastern kiln is constructed of limestone. At the base of the wall are two arched stoking holes which are constructed from assorted brick. The roof opening remains uncovered which exposes the interior of kiln. The interior of kiln is lined with brick. The height of roof opening is inconsistent, which suggests deterioration of kiln.</p>	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

In the late 1930s, Slovenian born, Josip (Joe) Hribar (c1903-1978) and his family lived and worked at the Balcatta lime kiln before starting the Yanchep Lime Company.

Between 1937 and 1939, Hribar leased land from Ernest Thomson Gibbs at 28 Mile Peg, Wanneroo Road to establish his business. This site was an excellent choice as it was mainly capstone, which produced high quality lime.

The Yanchep Lime Company had three quarries to source limestone: one on top of the ridge behind the kilns, a second one approximately 50 metres east of the base of the kilns and a third one to the north of the kilns; the latter proved to be the best.

The Yanchep Lime Company provided employment to a significant number of southern European migrants until its closure in 1965, when Joe Hribar sold a major share of his company to Menchetti's Ready Lime Putty company.

The site is currently not accessible to the public because of contamination with asbestos.

The designation of the place as Lime Kiln (40, 41) is attributed to the study of Lime Kilns prepared in 1984 by Robert Brittain. This numbering system has continued into common usage and is valuable in determining individual lime kilns.

Historic Theme:

Occupations: manufacturing and processing
Occupations: mining
Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Immigration, emigration and refugees

Associations:

Josip Hribar
Menchetti family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the important industry of lime burning which was practised in many locations throughout the City of Wanneroo.
- The place has historic and social value for its association with the Hribar and Menchetti families who have been living and working at the site since the mid 20th century.
- The kilns have research value for their demonstration of the techniques of lime burning.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 2
MAIN SOURCES:	<p>Brittain, Robert K. <i>The Lime Kilns of Wanneroo A study in the Preservation and Conservation of a series of Historic Structures</i>, 1984, p. 51.</p> <p>City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006.</p> <p>City of Wanneroo, Lime Kilns of Wanneroo, Review for Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004, draft.</p>

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place No: 7



NAME OF PLACE	Lime Kiln - Susac (47, 48)
Other names	Lime Kiln - Butcher (4) & Susac (47, 48)
Address	329 Karaborup Road
Locality	Carabooda

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 889	Plan: 73009	Vol/Fol: 2808-940
GPS:	31.605615°S 115.718792°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	9478
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Other Structures
ORIGINAL USE	Lime Kiln
CURRENT USE	Lime Kiln
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1955; 1957
Walls	Stone: limestone

Roof	Metal: Corrugated galvanised iron
Other	Brick: common
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description:	
<p>Two lime kilns connected by a bagging area. Both kilns are constructed from limestone and brick. North walls of both kilns are set into the embankment to north of kilns. North wall of bagging area is also set into the embankment to north of kilns. There is a modern metal and corrugated iron roof structure covering bagging area. The east kiln is constructed from limestone and brick. At the base of south wall are three evenly spaced stoking holes. Shape and material of stoke holes cannot be determined as they are covered with corrugated iron. Metal structure with a flat roof of corrugated iron has been placed on the south wall, over the stoking holes. At the west corner of the south wall is a small curved structure which extends around to the west wall. The west wall is constructed from limestone and brick. On the east corner of the west wall is the curved structure which extends from the south wall. At the base of the west wall is an arched opening constructed from metal, bricks and limestone. The opening is lined with sheet metal to provide support. There is a metal structure above the opening which supports a limestone course above the opening. On the west wall, part of the outer limestone walling has fallen away to expose the interior brick lining of kiln. The interior of kiln is lined with bricks. West and east walls are prevented from collapsing by having a metal support rod, extending along the north wall, supporting the west and east walls with metal claw-like structures.</p> <p>The west kiln is constructed from limestone and brick. At the base of the south wall are three stoking holes. The west stoke hole is covered and therefore shape and construction material cannot be determined. The remaining two east stoke holes have curved openings and are constructed from brick. Metal structure with a flat roof of corrugated iron has been placed on the south wall, over the stoking holes. The west wall is constructed from limestone. At the base of the east wall is a rectangular opening, with a metal lintel, constructed of limestone. No access was given to interior of kiln. West kiln has an 11 course brick addition on top of the west, south and east limestone walls.</p>	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The site is believed to have previously been the site for a kiln used by a local homebuilder, 'Butcher' Lee from the 1920s. Yorkshire born, Arthur William 'Butcher' Lee (c1876-1932), was a local bricklayer who constructed several homes in the district, including the former Ashby Homestead and a home for Aubrey Gibbs in Pipidinny Road.

The current [2015] owner of the property who has knowledge of property since the 1950s does not recall any evidence of the former kiln. It is probable that the later two kilns built by Jack Susac in the 1950s replaced or incorporated the earlier kiln.

In 1955 and 1957, Jack Susac built two large kilns on the site. The kiln operations are still functioning in 2015 as Susac Lime Company.

As a small producer Susac is able to provide good quality control and this has led to the use of their products in places such as new Parliament House in Canberra. The kilns are still operating and are used as a teaching resource for the building trade.

The designation of the place as Lime Kiln (4) and (47, 48) is attributed to the study of Lime Kilns prepared in 1984 by Robert Brittain. This numbering system has continued into common usage and is valuable in determining individual lime kilns.

Historic Theme:

Occupations: manufacturing and processing
Demographic settlement and mobility: Immigration, emigration and refugees

Associations:

Susac family
Arthur William 'Butcher' Lee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the important lime burning industry which was practised in many locations throughout the City of Wanneroo.
- The place has historic and social value for its association with families who have been living and working at the site since the mid-20th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with Jack Susac and his family who have been significant contributors to the development of the lime burning industry in Western Australia, and for their role in the Wanneroo community.
- The kilns have research value for their potential to demonstrate techniques of lime burning since the 1930s.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Exceptional
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 1
MAIN SOURCES:	Chambers, Adrian 'The Pioneers A Story of Wanneroo', City of Wanneroo, 1991, p. 155 and 168. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1990s, accessed online; www.ancestry.com The Western Australian Post Office Directories. 1893-1949. Accessed online, www.slwa.wa.gov.au <i>The West Australian</i> , 31 October 1932, p. 1. Brittain, Robert K. <i>The Lime Kilns of Wanneroo A study in the Preservation and Conservation of a series of Historic Structures</i> , 1984. p. 57. City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006. City of Wanneroo, Lime Kilns of Wanneroo, Review for Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004, draft.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS







NAME OF PLACE	Henry Gibbs House (fmr)
Other names	Susac House
Address	377 Karoborup Road
Locality	Carabooda

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 888	Plan: 73009	Vol/Fol: 2808-939
GPS:	31.605015°S 115.716104°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	17923
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Single storey residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1880s; 1920s
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Metal: corrugated galvanised iron

Other	Fibrous cement sheet
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description: A single storey timber framed house with fibrous cement sheet cladding and corrugated iron gable roof. A brick chimney extends up the west elevation of the house and projects marginally above the ridgeline of the roof and further shorter chimney is located to on the north west corner of the property.	
The house cannot be clearly seen from the road but it is clear that other structures are on the site including water tanks and sheds/outbuildings. The remnants of a red brick chimney are sited to the west of the house.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate/Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

This property was originally owned by Henry Wrighton Gibbs (1843-1893) , who upon his death in 1893 left it to his son Aubrey Righton Gibbs (1878-1939). During the Gibbs ownership a simple limestone cottage was built on the property in the late 1880s. Further research may determine a more definitive date of construction and the original occupants.

The Susac family purchased the property in the 1920s and built additions onto the original limestone house. The property was used for the processing of lime from at least the Inter-War period and still has examples of lime kilns adjacent to the house. The Susac family were leading in the manufactures of lime in Wanneroo and several members of the family were prominent community leaders.

In 2005, the occupant noted that two internal stone walls were still evident in the structure from the original Gibbs cottage. Access to the interior of the cottage was not obtained during the 2015 review.

Historic Theme:

Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Occupations: manufacturing and processing
People: early settlers
Demographic Settlement and Mobility: settlements

Associations:

Gibbs family
Susac family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the Gibbs and Susac families who each made a valuable contribution to the development of Wanneroo.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the small scale and form of housing in the late 19th century.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Wanneroo district in the late 19th century.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some/moderate

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category 3

MAIN SOURCES:

City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE	Lime Kilns - Spiers (37, 38, 39)
Other names	
Address	115 Kiln Road
Locality	Carabooda

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 8038	Plan: 206216	Vol/Fol: LR3045-908
GPS:	31.617464°S 115.737496°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	14299
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Other Structures
ORIGINAL USE	Lime Kiln
CURRENT USE	Ruin
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1930s; 1978
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A

Other	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description:	
<p>Group of three lime kilns within an area of natural bushland. The kilns are visible from the road side and a timber and wire mesh fence encloses the kilns. Access is however possible through a gated entry. The west kiln is constructed from limestone and brick. The north wall of the western kiln is set into the embankment which has been built behind the kiln. At the base of the south wall are three evenly spaced arched stoking holes, which are constructed from brick. At the east and west edges of the south wall are plain brick buttresses, the full height of the kiln. The east wall is constructed from limestone and brick. At the base of the east wall is a rectangular opening. The opening has been blocked up with bricks and a steel door structure. To the east of the south wall is a small pit dug into the ground. It is open at the south side and supported by three limestone retaining walls on the north, east and west sides.</p> <p>The middle kiln is constructed of limestone and brick. The north wall is set into the embankment which has been built behind the kiln. The south wall is constructed from limestone. At the west corner of the south wall is a curved structure which extends around to the west wall. At the east corner of the south wall is another curved structure which extends around to the east wall. At the base of the south wall are three evenly spaced arched stoking holes which are constructed from pale and red brick. On either side of the central stoke hole are limestone buttresses, which are the height of the stoking holes. Connected to the base of the south wall is a limestone retaining wall which extends a small distance east of the kiln to create a small pit. The pit is open on the south side, but is supported on the north, east and west sides with limestone retaining walls. The east wall is constructed of limestone and brick. The outer layer of limestone creates a rectangular opening at the base of the wall, which has a metal lintel. The interior brick lining of the kiln creates a curved opening at the base of the east wall, which can be seen through the outer rectangular opening.</p> <p>The east kiln is constructed from limestone and red brick. The north wall of the kiln is set into the embankment which has been built behind the kiln. The north wall is constructed from a lower section of brick and an upper section of limestone rubble and it extends out to the west side of kiln. The south wall is constructed from limestone. At the base of the south wall are three evenly spaced arched stoking holes, which are constructed from pale and red brick. There are four rendered buttresses; one situated either side of the three stoking holes and they extend to half way up the south wall. Connected to the base of the south wall is a limestone retaining wall which creates an open pit to the west side of the kiln. This pit is quite deteriorated. The west wall is constructed from limestone and brick. The outer limestone layer creates a rectangular opening at the base of the west wall. The inner brick lining of kiln creates and arched opening at the base of the west wall, which is visible through the outer rectangular opening. There is a metal pillar supporting the arched brick opening. There are several sheets of corrugated iron attached to the opening of the west wall which have partially collapsed</p>	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

The origin and date of construction of these kilns has not been determined from the available information. Previous descriptions have associated the kilns with the Spiers family. However, this may relate more closely to the ownership or leasehold of the land as the Spiers family had a successful cartage and farming business.

Lime kilns were commonly established in the inter war period to manufacture lime for building and construction. Frequently the workers who undertook this labour intensive and hot work in remote locations were migrants from Europe. Small communities of migrants would often live near the kilns.

In later years these kilns were understood to be managed by Emilio Neil Menchetti whose parents had migrated to Australia in the 1920s. In the 1960s, Neil Menchetti was associated with the 'Ready Lime Putty Company' and he managed other kilns in Wanneroo, notably those in Wattle Avenue Neerabup.

The Menchetti's built the middle kiln in 1978 and this is likely to be the last kiln built in the Wanneroo district. Lime burning ceased at this site c1985.

The designation of the place as Lime Kiln 37, 38, 39) is attributed to the study of Lime Kilns prepared in 1984 by Robert Brittain. This numbering system has continued into common usage and is valuable in determining individual lime kilns.

Historic Theme:	Occupations: manufacturing and processing Occupations: mining Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Immigration, emigration and refugees
Associations:	Menchetti family Speirs family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has historic value for its association with the important industry of lime burning which was practised in many locations throughout the City of Wanneroo.
- The place has historic and social value for its association with the Speirs and Menchetti families who have been living and working at the site since the mid 20th century.
- The kilns have research value for their demonstration of the techniques of lime burning.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 2

MAIN SOURCES:	Chambers, Adrian 'The Pioneers A Story of Wanneroo', City of Wanneroo, 1991, p. 147-152. NAA: A10079, 3/1965 Brittain, Robert K. <i>The Lime Kilns of Wanneroo A study in the Preservation and Conservation of a series of Historic Structures</i> , 1984, p. 57. City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006. City of Wanneroo, Lime Kilns of Wanneroo, Review for Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004, draft
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS







NAME OF PLACE	Lime Kilns (8,9,10)
Other names	Lime Kilns (7-11) and Quarry; Flynn Drive Kilns – 20 Mile Peg
Address	569 Flynn Drive
Locality	Carramar

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 9000	Plan 74654	Vol/Fol: In dealing
GPS:	31.688682°S 115.770375°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	9474
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Other Structures
ORIGINAL USE	Lime Kiln
CURRENT USE	Landscape
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1920s
Walls	Stone: limestone
Roof	N/A
Other	Brick: common
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description: Group of 3 separate structures within a landscaped area of public open space. The property is currently [2015] being developed for a residential estate and the former kilns are being incorporated as features into retaining walls.	

The furthestmost westerly lime kiln is constructed of limestone and red brick. The westerly section of the southern wall consists of a curved structure which curves around to the western elevation. The curved structure is constructed of alternating red brick and limestone courses. The western section of the southern wall is constructed of alternating limestone and red brick courses. The lower part of this section contains 3 red brick arched stoking holes which lead into the interior of the kiln.

The western elevation is constructed of limestone and red brick. The western section of the west wall is constructed of limestone and is partly rendered. There is a medium sized rectangular hole in the lower part of that section. The eastern section of the west elevation consists of the curved structure that forms a part of the southern wall. The central section of the west elevation contains a red brick, arched doorway, leading into the interior of the kiln. This wall is approximately 4 bricks thick. The upper third of wall above the doorway is constructed of limestone.

The north and east wall of kiln are supported by earth. The east wall is constructed of limestone and brick and extends a small distance beyond the southern façade. It contains a small opening constructed of brick in the lower two thirds of the wall.

The kiln has a roof opening which exposes the interior of kiln. The interior is lined with red brick. The roof height is consistent except at the junction of the southern and east walls where extra courses have been added.

The middle east lime kiln is constructed of red brick and limestone. Of the original structure only part of the north wall, eastern wall and floor remain. The north wall has partly collapsed and is constructed from red brick and is a single brick wide. The floor is constructed of red brick and is approximately 7 courses deep. The eastern wall is extremely thick and constructed from limestone and red brick. It contains an arched opening constructed of large limestone blocks. Modern additions have been added, but are complementary to the existing structure. However they are difficult to distinguish from the original structure. The furthestmost eastern lime kiln is constructed of alternating random courses of limestone and brick. The interior of the kiln is lined with brick. At the base of the south wall are three evenly spaced stoking holes which are constructed from brick. The west wall contains a rectangular opening set at the base of the wall. The opening from the interior side is arched and constructed from red brick; the outer opening is rectangular, also constructed from red brick and has a timber lintel. In total, the east wall opening is approximately 4 bricks thick. The northern wall, which extends beyond the eastern wall, contains two small arched openings at the base of the wall and is constructed of red brick. The roof opening is uncovered and the height of the roof line is inconsistent. This could be due to structure deterioration. The floor of the kiln is constructed from bricks.

Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

Balcatta Lime Stone Company originally operated five kilns at this site, probably during the period from the late 1920s to 1965. Advertising by the company in 1928 stated that they had a new kiln in Wanneroo which suggests the kilns were built in this period. The Company is recorded as supplying 100 tons of ground quicklime in 1928 and 1929.

The adjacent quarry, which is no longer extant, also supplied limestone to the Wanneroo Roads Board for road works.

This site, with kilns and quarry, was possibly the largest such operation in the district. Oral history notes the place as a common distribution point for bagged lime. A site visit in 2002 noted that the two kilns formerly on the property were no longer extant. The remaining kilns were numbered 8, 9 and 10.

The current owner is developing the site for a residential estate and has undertaken stabilisation works on the former kilns to incorporate them into the landscape.

The designation of the place as Lime Kiln (8,9,10) is attributed to the study of Lime Kilns prepared in 1984 by Robert Brittain. This numbering system has continued into common usage and is valuable in determining

individual lime kilns.	
Historic Theme:	Occupations: Mining Occupations: Manufacturing and processing Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Associations:	Balcatta Lime Stone Company
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place has historic value for its association with the important lime burning industry which was practised in many locations throughout the City of Wanneroo. • The place has historic and social value for its association with the families who have been living and working at the site since the mid 20th century. • The kilns have research value for their demonstration of the techniques of lime burning 	

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Some/moderate
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 3

MAIN SOURCES:	<p>Brittain, Robert K. <i>The Lime Kilns of Wanneroo A study in the Preservation and Conservation of a series of Historic Structures</i>, 1984. p. 31.</p> <p>City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006.</p> <p>City of Wanneroo, Lime Kilns of Wanneroo, Review for Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004, draft.</p>
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS





NAME OF PLACE	Mindarie Pastoral Company Homestead (Ruins)
Other names	Mindarie Homestead Homestead Park
Address	50 Homestead Drive
Locality	Clarkson

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 2216	Plan: 53117	Vol/Fol: LR3140-779
GPS:	31.681271°S 115.730394°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	14284
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Park/reserve
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1890; 2005
Walls	Stone: limestone

Roof	Metal: Corrugated galvanised iron
Other	Timber structure
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description:	
Remnants of a former stone homestead now converted to a public barbeque area as a form of interpretation. A plaque was erected at the site which has the following wording;	
<p><i>In 1888 Bernard Clarkson was granted two leases in this area for the grazing of sheep. The name given to the 13,355ha property was the Mindarie Pastoral Company. Shepherds employed included Tom burns and Mick (Syd) Quinn. Lionel Lukin leased nearby land.</i></p> <p><i>Nearby was Mindarie Lake, earlier named by explorer Alexander Forrest and from which the company took its name. The lake is no longer in existence.</i></p> <p><i>The Clarkson family built a homestead and kept the property until 1958 when it was purchased by partnership including the Kemp Hall family. A second homestead had been built in 1951.</i></p> <p><i>All the remains of the homestead(remainder illegible)</i></p>	
Condition	Good
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

The suburb name Clarkson was proposed by the Shire of Wanneroo in 1979 in honour of an early settler who held large land leases in the area.

Before pastoral leases were purchased in the 1880s, grazing without legal authority occurred on Crown land. Among the earliest families to purchase leases in the Wanneroo district were the Gibbs, the Highams, Malays and the Clarksons.

In 1888, Bernard Drummond Clarkson took up a 18,000 acre grant at Mindarie to graze his sheep which he brought down to sell from his Yalgoo property, Meeka Station.

The ruins of the original homestead are situated on the original lease area. John Clarkson is also noted as bringing sheep from Yalgoo. He was a Major in the Light Horse Brigade and died of a heart attack in the late 1950s. A house was built near the ruins around 1951, however this house is also no longer extant

The property was sold in 1958 to Kemp Hall and Archie Pearce and subsequently transferred to Harry and Lynn Kemp Hall. Dorothy and Robin Miles were caretakers on the property until the 1990s.

The land has been subdivided for redevelopment, the first subdivision taking place in 1959. The creation of the park followed intense subdivision in the 1990s and landscaping of the park in 2005.

Historic Theme:

Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Occupations: grazing, pastoralism and dairying
People: early settlers

Associations:

Bernard Drummond Clarkson
Clarkson family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The ruins of the former homestead have historic value as evidence of the original settlement in this area and its use for grazing stock.
- The park including the remnant of the former homestead have aesthetic and social value as a well maintained park for the local community.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 4

MAIN SOURCES:

City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006.
Aerial photographs, Landgate 1990-2006.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place No: 12



NAME OF PLACE	Aubrey and Emma Gibbs House (fmr)
Other names	
Address	73 Pipidiny Road
Locality	Eglinton

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 4	Diagram: 31438	Vol/Fol: 2087-319
GPS:	31.585831°S 115.687225°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	9494
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Single storey residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1921
Walls	Stone: limestone

Roof	Metal: corrugated galvanised iron
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Interwar
Physical Description: Single storey stone and iron house set in an elevated position above the road side with gardens opening out in front of the property reinforcing the rural setting of the place. The property has a symmetrical façade overlooking the gardens rather than the road, consisting of a centrally placed front entrance flanked by timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows. The steeply pitched hipped roof extends down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which envelops the property. The canopy is supported on square timber posts, with a timber deck and no balustrade.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

William Lacey Gibbs (1843-1909) farmed in the Cannington area and married Elizabeth White in 1869 (1849-1915). The couple had 12 children and whilst they continued to farm in Cannington they leased land in Wanneroo. The 100 acres, along with other leased lands in the Wanneroo area were used to spell the dairy cattle, from "Brooklands" the Cannington farm.

After William's death in 1909 the Wanneroo property was transferred to sons, Jabez (1882-1954) and Aubrey (1885-1967). The brothers started a market garden and grazed stock. Jabez and his family moved onto the northern section of the property in 1919.

Around the same time Aubrey built a bag house for himself on the southern portion of the property and started the construction of this limestone house.

In 1921, Aubrey and Emma Gibbs and their three children Ruby, Henry and Charlie moved to north Wanneroo. The family grew to six children, although one died in infancy. Aubrey ran cattle, had a dairy and twice reclaimed a section of the Beonaddy swamp land. Here, with the help of his sons he grew tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflowers for market. In later years the family also ran sheep on adjacent leased land and had a piggery. Aubrey was also the caretaker for Yanchep Park in the late 1920's.

During World War 2 the family well was used by the army, stationed on the coast, for their water supply.

In 2015, the house continues to be associated with the Gibbs family.

Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: early settlers Occupations: rural industry and market gardening
Associations:	Gibbs family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has aesthetic value as a simple and intact example of the Inter war style.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of the Eglinton area for market gardening in the 1920s.
- The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of accommodation built by working families in the Inter war period.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Considerable
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 2

MAIN SOURCES:	Information from local resident Leonie Snape.
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NAME OF PLACE	Our Lady of Mercy Church
Other names	
Address	5 Patrick Court
Locality	Girrawheen

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 5	Diagram: 52358	Vol/Fol: 1477-966
GPS:	31.839867°S 115.840004°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	13130
Other Listing	Catholic Church Inventory

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Church
CURRENT USE	Church
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1985
Walls	Brick
Roof	Zincalume

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Post war ecclesiastical
Physical Description:	
<p>Pale brick building of distinctive modernist design. The key corners of the building incorporate a distinctive parapet wall feature that bears a similarity to a Bishops mitre in form, with each of the flat planes containing a circular stained glass window. The main roof to the church is an extensive hipped form which extends down to form shallow eaves to most elevations and a verandah to the main entrance. The verandah canopy is supported on brick columns. The roof is clad in beige colorbond.</p> <p>There are areas of landscaping between the church and the parish centre as well as along the periphery of the site. The parish centre is located to the east of the church and is of similar design and construction, albeit without the distinctive roof form.</p>	
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

'Girrawheen' is an Aboriginal word from eastern Australia meaning 'place of flowers'. The suburb was established in 1970 and comprises predominantly public housing.

Our Lady of Mercy Church, Girrawheen was built by the Primary Building Company for the Catholic Church in 1985 to designs by architect Iris Rossen & Associates. Iris Rossen & Associates have designed a number of churches in northern Western Australia. Some of these include St Mark's, Kalbarri, built in 1992, and six churches and three rectories comprising part of the Outback Church Foundation (OCF).

These are multi-purpose buildings serving not only for church functions but also for a variety of group and community activities.

Historic Theme:

Social and Civic activities: religion

Associations:

Iris Rossen: architect

Primary Building Company: Builder

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The place has social and historic value for its association with the provision of religious and social functions since 1985.
- The place has historic value for its association with the development of Girrawheen in the 1980s.
- The place has historic value for its association with prominent church architects, Iris Rossen and Associates.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Little

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category 4

MAIN SOURCES:

City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006.



NAME OF PLACE	East Wanneroo School (site)
Other names	Jandabup School
Address	500 Badgerup Road
Locality	Gnangara

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: Lot 103	Diagram 92079	Vol/Fol: 2119-113
GPS:	31.758778°S 115.847028°E (approx.)		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	17529
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Historic site
ORIGINAL USE	Primary School
CURRENT USE	Vacant site
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1904; 1928 relocated

Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description: N/A	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION**Historical Notes:**

In August 1904 a one classroom school, known as 'Jandabup', was established at East Wanneroo on the east side of Badgerup Rd. It was the third Government school in the district.

Approximately 15 to 18 students attended; nine girls and seven boys. The first teacher was Robert Burns who was then followed by Francis Cockman.

The school closed in 1926 and the students were transferred to Wanneroo Primary School.

In 1928, the school building was relocated to the Wanneroo School site at the corner of Wanneroo Road and Dundobar Road.

The Wanneroo School closed in 1959 and the old Jandabup school building was relocated to the Shire depot for a time and subsequently to Perry's Paddock in 1992. Since then, the old Jandabup School Building has been relocated to the site of Buckingham House.

Historic Theme:	Social and civic activities: Education and Science Social and civic activities: Cultural Activities
Associations:	Robert Burns Francis Cockman

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The site has historic value for its association with the establishment of the community in the district in the early 20th century.
- The relocations of the school building formerly located on this site demonstrates a community interest in the school and its association with the development of the district.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 4

MAIN SOURCES:	City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006. Marwick, Bill <i>Stories of Old Wanneroo As told to Bill Marwick: The People, The Times, The Place</i> City of Wanneroo, 2002.
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NAME OF PLACE	Old Block Road (site)
Other names	Old Wanneroo Road Old North Road
Address	470 Wanneroo Road
Locality	Hocking

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No: Various	Lot No: Various	Diagram or Plan No: Various	Vol/Fol: Various
GPS:		31.781912°S 115.807528°E (Approx)	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	14289
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Other Built Type
ORIGINAL USE	Transport/communications: road
CURRENT USE	Historic site
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1870s
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Other	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description:	
<p>No evidence of the old timber blocks remains extant with only interpretative signage commemorating the earlier form of road.</p> <p>The old block road was located to the west of the current Wanneroo Road with the plaque erected midway along Mangano Place in a small public garden.</p> <p>The plaque erected to identified the road is worded as follows;</p> <p><i>The Old Wanneroo 'Block' Road</i> <i>The old 'Block' Road passed adjacent to this point and wooden blocks were found here during works in the late 1980s. Jarrah blocks had been cut and laid in two rows with sand in between to form parts of Wanneroo Road. In later years limestone, instead of sand, was used in between the blocks.</i> <i>By 1900 between the 10 mile and the 14 mile was a mixture of sand and planks, with wooden blocks used to the 16 mile at Wanneroo. The wooden blocks were thick slices of tree trunks. Local settlers supplemented their income by cutting these for the Wanneroo Road Board.</i> <i>The Road Boar recognised the need for a bituminised road and by 1930 most of the main road was bitumen. Feeder roads were still made of blocks or planks. Using sustenance labour during the depression a good road was completed to Yanchep National Park in the mid 1930s.</i></p>	
Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A


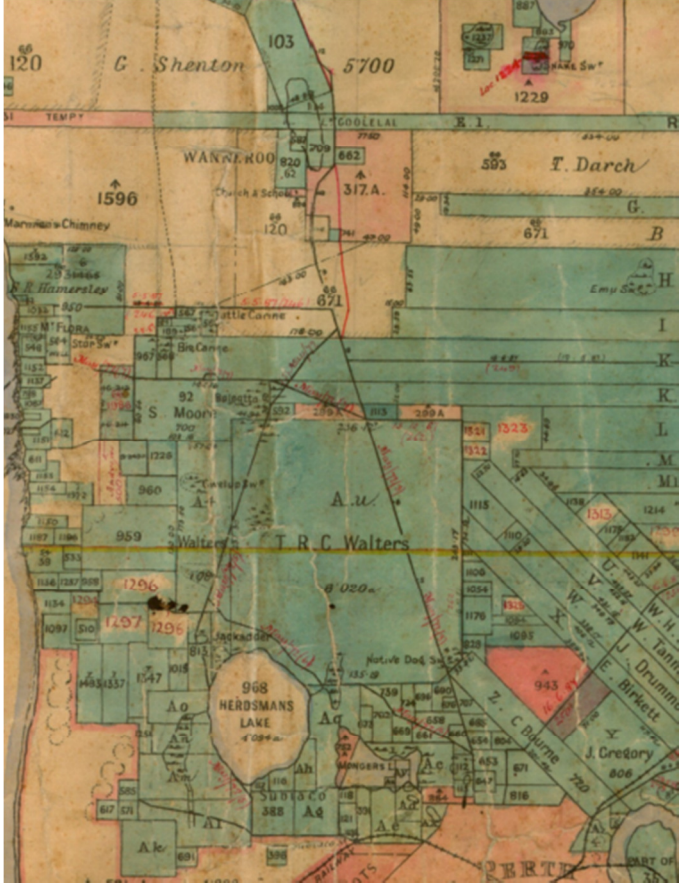
HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes:	
<p>The first road to the Wanneroo district was a sandy track that was difficult to traverse with horse and cart. The track was improved with blocks of wood laid in the approximate location of the wheel ruts. Sand was spread between the jarrah blocks and later crushed limestone.</p> <p>Convicts worked on the construction of the road to Wanneroo for approximately three years and it served as the main transport route for the early settlers in the district until the mid-20th century. It is not clear how far the road was constructed from blocks but was likely to have been only as far as the Wanneroo townsite. The road did extend to the Yanchep and then provided the main link to the north of the state as it was the alignment of the North West Stock Route north of Yanchep. There was some disappointment among the early settlers that this road was not the alignment of the major stock route south of Yanchep which was located west of the Old Block Road.</p> <p>Wanneroo Road was paved c1930 and the jarrah blocks were ripped up and many were used for firewood. A section of blocks were found in the late 1980s which were subsequently removed.</p> <p>Portions of the Old Wanneroo Road are still visible alongside the current Wanneroo Road, frequently providing a service road function. One portion to the west of Wanneroo Road between Pipidinny Road and Lacey Road in Eglinton is a sandy track within an avenue of eucalypts. It also features original timber fence posts.</p>	
Historic Theme:	Transport/communication: road Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements
Associations:	N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- The site has historic value for its association with the methods of road building and transport in the 19th century.
- The site has significance for its association with the period of convict labour in Western Australia.
- The site has historic value for its association with the early period of settlement in Wanneroo when this former road was one of the few methods of access to the region.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 4

MAIN SOURCES:	City of Wanneroo, Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2006. Interpretive signage at the site. Shire of Wanneroo, 'The Story of Wanneroo', 1979.
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<p>ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS:</p>  <p>Remnant section of the Old Wanneroo Road between Pipidiny Road and Lacey Road Eglinton.</p>	 <p>Former Public Plan showing location of the Old Wanneroo Road the block road south of Wanneroo townsite.</p> <p>SROWA Central West 4 1890 to 1893 Cons 4894 Item C01-4.</p>
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Place No: 16



NAME OF PLACE	House, 17 Mereworth Way
Other names	
Address	17 Mereworth Way
Locality	Marangaroo

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: Pt Lot 5	Diagram 15667	Vol/Fol: 1475-999
GPS:	31.833783°S 115.825323°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	17925
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Single storey residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1950s
Walls	Brick
Roof	Tile

Other	Timber casement windows
Architectural Style	Post war
Physical Description: 1950s single storey brick and tile residence of traditional asymmetric plan form incorporating a shallow projecting wing. The projecting section incorporates a 3-section timber framed window with two casements flanking a larger central fixed pane with a metal canopy above. The recessed section incorporates a similar window and the front entrance with the verandah extending across the full width of the recessed section. The verandah has a separate tiled hipped roof, supported on slender steel posts and has a concrete deck. The main roof to the house comprises a high hipped form with red brick chimney projecting to the side elevation and a separate hip to the front projecting section.	
Condition	Fair
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Historical Notes: This place was originally in Girrawheen which was largely established in 1970 as a predominantly public housing suburb. Mereworth Way was previously known as Warwick Road and was renamed following realignment of the road. In 1951/52 the owner was Komarnyczkyj and in 1956 Wolaniuk. These names suggest the house was one of many homes occupied by Eastern European migrants who settled in Western Australia in the period following World War Two. It is likely to be one of the first homes in the vicinity.	
Historic Theme:	Demographic settlement and mobility: immigration, emigration and refugees
Associations:	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place has historic value for its association with the settlement of the Girrawheen area in the 1950s.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Little
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	Category 4

MAIN SOURCES:	Information provided by the City of Wanneroo BA 51/0137 BA 51/0861, 52/0018 and 56/0089
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Place No: 17



NAME OF PLACE	Hut, 29 Mereworth Way
Other names	House and Hut, 29 Mereworth Way
Address	29 Mereworth Way
Locality	Marangaroo

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 102	Plan 64628	Vol/Fol: 2741-570
GPS:	31.833720°S 115.824033°E		

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	17924
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Single storey residence
CURRENT USE	Single storey residence
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1951 (hut); 1953 (house)
Walls	Timber: weatherboard
Roof	Metal: Corrugated galvanised iron

Other	N/A
Architectural Style	Vernacular
Physical Description: Timber framed and weatherboard hut incorporating a corrugated iron gable roof and a brick firebox with metal chimney to the east elevation. A small low level weatherboard log store with corrugated roof is positioned adjacent to the chimney.	
The main elevation of the hut is simple in its presentation with only a timber door and small window providing any adornment. The window has a corrugated iron canopy above supported on timber brackets. The house is not of any heritage value.	
Condition	Poor
Integrity	High/moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical Notes:

This hut was constructed in 1951 to enable Harold Clover and his family live on the property while their home was built on the block. Harold Clover was the Forests Department manager of the Gnangara pine plantation. He continued to hold this position for many years.

Marangaroo was originally part of Girrawheen which was developed for predominantly public housing.

Historic Theme:

Occupations: timber industry
Demographic Settlement and mobility: settlements
Demographic Settlement and mobility: government policy

Associations:

Clover family

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- This house has historic value for its association with the Forests Department and Harold Clover who managed the Gnangara Pine plantation which formerly existed in the vicinity.
- The place has some aesthetic value as a demonstration of a simple hut built in the 1950s which provided basic accommodation.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Little

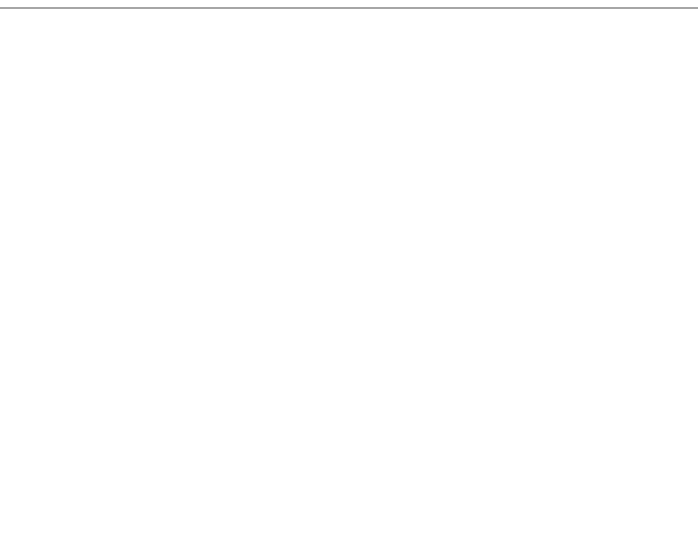
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Category 4 (hut only)

MAIN SOURCES:

Information provided by the City of Wanneroo.
Plans in City of Joondalup BA 51/0117
BA 53/0035 also see 520094 house by H G Clover

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Place No: 18



NAME OF PLACE	Berriman House
Other names	
Address	89 Caporn Road
Locality	Mariginiup

LAND DESCRIPTION			
Reserve No:	Lot No: 10	Diagram 83868	Vol/Fol: 2120-34
GPS:		31.733206°S 115.813949°E	

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
inHerit database No	9514
Other Listing	N/A

PLACE TYPE	Individual Building(s) or Group
ORIGINAL USE	Vacant/unused
CURRENT USE	Vacant/unused
OTHER USE	N/A

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1914
Walls	Stone: limestone