Services and activities

Young people have told us that the Top 5 services and activities that are of interest are:

1. Organised social activities
2. Activities at school
3. Music events
4. Activities at sports centres
5. Assistance in finding employment

Examples of City Initiatives and Projects

- Upgrades to Wanneroo Regional Museum
- Master Plan for Wanneroo Recreation Centre
- Feasibility study for Wanneroo Youth Centre
  - Increase amenities of Scenic Park
  - Upgrades to Frederick Duffy, Jindinga, Wonambi and Taywood Parks
- New family change area at Wanneroo Aquamotion

The People of Wanneroo

Wanneroo

12,067 Residents estimated to be living in Wanneroo in 2016

37% BORN OVERSEAS 1.4% IDENTIFY AS ABORIGINAL TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER

Residents who speak another language at home

Wanneroo Residents estimated to be living in Wanneroo in 2016

81% of homes have an internet connection

PET OWNERSHIP

1,865 DOGS
396 CATS

Main Industries for Employment

- Construction
- Health care and social assistance
- Retail trade
- Education and training
- Public administration and safety

Overall 14% of residents volunteer at local community group/organisation

81% of homes have an internet connection

Main Industries for Employment

- Construction
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Lake Joondalup is a medium-sized freshwater lake in the Yellagonga Regional Park. It is part of the Regionally Significant Ecological Linkage with Yanchep National Park and Neerabup National Park and has been classified as a Conservation Category Wetland and Important Bird Area.

**Birds**
- Carnaby’s Black Cockatoo
- Rainbow Bee-Eater
- Splendid Fairy Wren
- Tawny Frogmouth

**Native Mammals**
- Western Grey Kangaroo
- Echidna
- Quenda
- Rakali (native water rat)

**Reptiles and Amphibians**
- Tiger Snake
- Oblong Turtle/South West Long Neck Turtle
- Motorbike Frog

**Native Plants**
- Banksia, bottlebrush, eucalypt, grass tree, grevillea, kangaroo paw, melaleuca, orchid, sedge and rush.

**16km Shared Path**
Walkers and cyclists can enjoy a 16km shared path around the lake and learn about the Aboriginal Six Seasons through interpretive panels.

**Places of Rest and Recreation**
Wanneroo has 18 parks:
- Rotary Park, Nannatee Park
- Beelara Park, Wonambi Park
- Lake Joondalup Park, Clarkside Park
- Taywood Park, Gidgi Park
- Frederick Duffy Park, Jindinga Park
- Bert Togno Park, Memorial Park
- Neville Park, Pezaj Park
- Barndie Park and Bilara Park
- Wanneroo Aquamotion and Elliot Road Tennis Club

**Places for Worship**
St Anthony’s Catholic Church and St Peter’s Anglican Church

**Places of History**
- Wanneroo War Memorial, Wanneroo Show Grounds
- Wanneroo Civic Precinct, Forestry House
- Wanneroo School Classroom, Buckingham House
- Old Wanneroo School House
- Crisafulli House, Rotary Heritage Wall
- Wanneroo Recreation Centre
- Wanneroo Shire Offices and St Anthony’s Church

**Places of Art**
- Limelight Theatre, Wanneroo Gallery
- Jacaranda Amphitheatre
- Public Art: Wanneroo Sam, Entrance Gates, Looking West, Schooling in Wanneroo, Showgrounds Marker, Seed, Fruit and Flower, Seed Cloud, Teen Screen, Walter the Waterwise Gardener

**Places for Learning**
- East Wanneroo Primary School
- Wanneroo Secondary College
- Wanneroo Library
  - 105,000 visits per year
- Wanneroo Regional Museum

**Places for Community**
- Wanneroo Civic Centre, Wanneroo Community Centre, Wanneroo Showgrounds, Wanneroo Youth Centre, Wanneroo Recreation Centre, Wanneroo Sports and Social Club and Enterprise House

**Places for Shopping and Trade**
The Wanneroo Town Centre is a secondary activity centre which plays a critical role in providing population services and employment for local residents and is a hub of commercial, community and cultural activity. There are 103 registered food premises in the area. The main shopping centre is Wanneroo Central, with commercial premises, fast food outlets and a variety of retail shops also situated along Wanneroo Road.

**Places for Nature**

**Bush walks**
- Belgrade Park, (Bush Forever site)
- Boyagin Park and Burbanks Park
- offer unique walking trails
Local History

Whadjuk and Yued people, two Noongar language groups, moved around Wanneroo's coastal sandplain according to the six Noongar seasons.

First contact with explorers and surveyors, John Butler, George Grey, Thomas Watson and John Septimus Roe as they travelled through the Wanneroo area.

James and Mary-Ann Cockman started a dairy farm, had 7 children and built a rough limestone house. State Heritage listed Cockman House exists today and is a rare and historically significant dwelling.

Whadjuk and Yued people, two Noongar language groups, moved around Wanneroo's coastal sandplain according to the six Noongar seasons.

Governor petitioned by Noongar men Tommy Dower and Johnny Carroll for a land grant near Lake Gnangara. Petition supported by Mayor of Fremantle.

First Wanneroo school opened near Lake Goolielal with 15 pupils enrolled.

Wanneroo Road Board gazetted on 31 October.

First Wanneroo school opened near Lake Goolielal with 15 pupils enrolled.

War memorial stone obelisk erected in Wanneroo in honour of the nine local men who lost their lives in WW1.

District's name officially changed to Wanneroo.

Wanneroo was part of an area known as Mooro, which covered the coast to Ellenbrook and from the Swan River to Moore River.

The name is derived from the Aboriginal word Wanneru, meaning ‘place of Aboriginal women’s digging stick’.

Aboriginal women’s digging stick.

Origin of Place Names

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