TOWN OF
BASSENDEAN
Home by the Swan

Local Heritage Survey
August 2025

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1.0 Introduction

Heritage is important in understanding the story of both Western Australia and the local community - their history, identify and diversity. Heritage is wide ranging and consists of places such as culturally significant places, buildings, structures, gardens, landscapes and archaeological sites.

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

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

These values have been deemed by the Heritage Council of Western Australia and, in the preparation of a Local Heritage Survey, are used as assessment criteria to evaluate the importance of a place for the local government area.

The history and heritage of an area helps define its unique identity and create a meaningful sense of place. The Town of Bassendean recognises its rich history and is home to several significant places, 11 of which are on the State Register of Heritage Places.

1.1 Study Area

The Town of Bassendean (the Town) is located approximately 8km north-east of the Perth CBD. Covering an area of 10.3 square kilometres, the Town comprises three suburbs: Bassendean, Ashfield and Eden Hill.

The Town is bounded by the Swan River, the City of Swan to the north and the City of Bayswater to the west. It has a river frontage of 7 kilometres.

1.2 Acknowledgements

(to be determined).

2.0 Heritage Framework

2.1 Heritage Act 2018

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance in a LHS.

Section (104) of Heritage Act 2018 states that:

"The purposes of a local heritage survey by a local government include –

(a) identifying and recording places that are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance in its district; and

(b) assisting the local government in making and implementing decisions that are in harmony with cultural heritage values; and

(c) providing a cultural and historical record of its district; and

(d) providing an accessible public record of places of cultural heritage significance to its district; and

(e) assisting the local government in preparing a heritage list or list of heritage areas under a local planning scheme."

2.2 Aboriginal Heritage

Aboriginal heritage sites are not included in LHS as these are administered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and require both specialist archaeological and anthropological skills and cultural sensitivity which may preclude the disclosure of information to the public.

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

2.2 Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys

This LHS was prepared having regard to the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys, which was released by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) in July 2019 to assist local governments in the preparation of a LHS.

2.3 Local Heritage Surveys

LHS (formerly Local Heritage Inventories or Municipal Heritage Inventories) identify and record places that are, or that might become, of cultural heritage significance.

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires each local government to identify places of cultural heritage significance in a LHS. The LHS is compiled to "tell the stories" of the district, rather than serve as an instrument for control of development, however, it is used to inform other planning instruments such as the Town's Heritage List or local planning policies for heritage protection.

A LHS provides recognition of a place's importance to the local community. Places entered in the LHS generally do not have legal protection unless they are also listed in the Town's Heritage List under the Local Planning Scheme, and/or have been separately entered in the State Register of Heritage Places.

2.3 Heritage List

A Heritage List is a list of places compiled under the Town's Local Planning Scheme for which development approval will be required for all demolition, alterations or other development affecting the cultural heritage significance of the place. Heritage Lists must be compiled with regard to the LHS, but do not necessarily include all places in the LHS.

2.4 Management Categories

Some places are more important to the community than others, and some buildings and structures have been lost over time, with only the site remaining. Management Categories recognise the varying degrees of importance and intactness of heritage places and provide recommendations to the Town as to the kind of care that should be taken for each place if the cultural heritage values are to be retained.

The inclusion or exclusion of places in the LHS should be on the basis of cultural heritage significance as identified through a recognised assessment process, including factors relevant to cultural heritage significance as developed at the National Heritage Convention (HERCON) in Canberra, 1998; or the criteria defined under the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (Burra Charter criteria), and be guided by the thematic history of the district.

Each place in the LHS is provided a Management Category as follows:

Management Category	Level of Significance	Description	Desired Outcome
1	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)
2	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.
3	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.
4	Little significance or Historic Site	Contributes to the understanding of the history of the Town of Bassendean.	Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

2.5 Assessment Methodology

The assessment methodology for places included in the LHS include:

(i) The previous assessment undertaken for places contained within the 2017 Town of Bassendean Municipal Heritage Inventory, which was overseen by Hocking Hertiage Studio (qualified heritage consultants);

(ii) Factors relevant to cultural heritage significance as developed at the National Heritage Convention (HERCON) in Canberra, 1998;

(iii) The criteria defined under the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (Burra Charter criteria);

(iv) The thematic history of the district.

2.6 Place Record Forms

Place Record Forms have been compiled for each place within the LHS, which contain certain information about each place demonstrating its heritage significance in accordance with the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys. The Place Record Forms are contained in Section 5.0.

3.0 Thematic History

Purpose

The thematic history of the Town has been prepared to provide context for the LHS and an understanding of the cultural heritage significance of places within the Town of Bassendean. It is largely adapted from *Bassendean: a brief history*, prepared for the Town of Bassendean by Jennie Carter in May 2020[1]. The full version of that document (including imagery) is available on the Town's website and from the Town's Library.

Aboriginal land

Long before Captain James Stirling first sailed up river past what is now Bassendean, several Noongar families called this area home. For more than 45,000 years[2], Noongar people had developed and sustained a rich, complex culture and religion, and skilfully looked after their Boodja (country).

All this was to change profoundly when in March 1827 Lieutenant James Stirling carried out his first survey of the country on either side of the river which Noongar people knew as Derbal Yerrigan but named the 'Black Swan' River by Dutch explorer William de Vlamingh in 1697. Stirling labelled the Bassendean area as 'the rich and romantic country', but met with a very upset group of warriors on the left bank of the river near what is now Belmont, who made threatening gestures to Stirling's boats. This made it extremely unlikely that Stirling shortly afterwards pulled into the narrow strip of land at the foot of the Success Hill scarp to fill his water barrels at the spring[3].

The occupation of the Swan River Colony in 1829 by British migrants deprived Noongar people of the rights to their land, an action that was, even at the time, acknowledged. Captain Charles Fremantle wrote:

> *"We take possession of their Country, occupy the most fertile parts which they are in the habit of resorting to for nourishment, destroy their fishing & Kangaroo, & almost drive them to starvation."* [4]

Many early colonists understood Aboriginal land tenure and who owned and were responsible for which tracts of land. Also known were areas of common ground, such as that around Success Hill, which were considered particularly significant[5]. These meeting places were important neutral grounds where surrounding Noongar groups could come together, usually in late Spring when food and game were abundant. They gathered for important religious ceremonies as well as for practical purposes such as resolving disputes, arranging marriages, or deciding on hunting and gathering activities to sustain their families over the coming seasons. [6]

To Noongar people the Derbal Yerrigan was especially sacred with the twists and curves of the river being formed by the great spirit Waughal as it travelled from the hinterland to the sea. Bennett's Brook bend, below Success Hill, which became popularly known locally as 'Devil's Elbow', was out of bounds, or 'winarch' to Aboriginal people and there are several accounts of how Noongar youngsters refused to swim there out of respect and fear of the water spirit who lived beneath the surface. [7]

When Aboriginal people resisted the occupation of their land, they were severely punished. As James Henty wrote in a letter back to England soon after arriving here in October 1829.

> *The natives have been during the last week in many places, and they have been getting quite familiar and in many places too much so. C L's [Colonel Latour] men have written down for arms and ammunition to defend themselves from them.* [8]

Relationships between the colonists and Noongars worsened, exacerbated by the rapid depletion of vital traditional food sources. Jane Dodds, who with her husband James, built and ran the Cleikum Inn in West Guildford in 1830, witnessed the effects of the settlers' depredation at first hand.

> *The erringo root [a type of yam] was boiled as potatoes and the thistle cut up in vinegar as salad, and so eagerly were these ingredients sought for by every class of persons that our supply failed long before [our] vegetables were produced.* [9]

Given the rising tensions, it was not long before official reprisals were carried out against Noongar land owners. Jane Dodds' teenaged son, Tom, acquired a collection of weapons and a kangaroo skin cloak which Jane sent to friends in England, commenting ominously; 'the natives never part with them but with life'. She went on to recount how Aboriginal families were massacred after stealing sheep belonging to Peter Broun.

> *[T]he sequel is dreadful to contemplate; they were followed and the soldiers and others fell in with them about midnight, it was supposed that their number exceeded two hundred men, women, and children, … [They] fired into the midst of the thickest groups, killing some and wounding many.* [10]

Eventually, Noongar people were pushed to the fringes of settlements. In Bassendean, despite their displacement, several families continued to maintain links with their traditional lands, such as the areas in and around Success Hill.

The first colonists

After his 1827 voyage, Stirling returned to England to sing the praises of the Swan River area as a desirable British colony. He had named many of the places along the river bank after influential men in England as well as his companions on the voyage. The area now containing Bassendean he hailed as ideal for a British colony. Stirling persuaded Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to sanction a settlement on the Swan River and to appoint Stirling himself as governor with rights to large land grants.

In an inauspicious beginning, the Parmelia, was damaged when it landed at Garden Island on 1 June 1829 where Lieutenant Governor Stirling and his party, which included his young wife, Ellen, and their two children, made their home for several weeks. Also on the Parmelia were Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun, (known at that time as Brown), his wife Caroline, and their son and daughter. [11]

Land grants, many of them designated as ‘ribbon grants’ because they were surveyed to allow as many as possible to take advantage of the rich river land, were allocated from 1829. The township of Guildford was gazetted in December 1829 and its satellite hamlet of West Guildford across the river was laid out early in 1831.[12] Before then more than 3000 acres (approximately 1215 hectares) of rich alluvial land was set aside in November 1829 as a government farm under the control of James Drummond, Superintendent of Government Gardens who abandoned the reserve after a quarrel with Stirling. The reserve was then divided into two large blocks (Locations S and Q1) and five smaller ones and granted to settlers, including Francis Byrne and the Henty brothers.

James Henty with his younger brothers, John and Stephen, arrived on the Caroline on 12 October 1829 to take possession of the family’s land grants on the Swan. James was granted Location S, a 1455 acre (around 590 hectare) parcel of land on the river which he named ‘Stoke Farm’. William Dyer, a wheelwright and carpenter, who was a young bonded servant of the Henty brothers described building a large homestead and sowing wheat and maize, as well as tobacco which thrived in the swampy places. The Henty brothers left Western Australia to join the rest of the family in Launceston, Tasmania at the end of 1831. The move saddened Dyer and he wrote wistfully to his father, ‘I do not like this town so well as I did Swan River’. [13]

Peter Broun acquired Stoke Farm and renamed it ‘Bassendean’ in 1832 after his family’s estate in Berwickshire, England. The Brouns lived at Bassendean for only another two years before moving back to Perth and leasing the property to David and Marian Patterson. The Hon Peter Broun died in Perth at the age of 49 on 5 November 1846 and Caroline and the younger children sailed on the Hindoo back to England. Unfortunately, the ship caught fire and sank, and although no harm came to Caroline and her children, Peter Broun’s papers and private journal were destroyed.

James and Jane Dodds and their young family arrived on the Rockingham in May 1830 and built the ‘Cleikum Inn’ on the bank of the Swan the following year. They also set up the horse-drawn public ferry which, before the first traffic bridge was built in 1885, served as the only method of crossing that section of the river into Guildford. [14]

From 1831 to the turn of the century, many of the West Guildford lots changed hands. By the late 1830s William Tanner had acquired a large proportion of the land which was to become the Town of Bassendean and in 1841 sold some of it to Edward Hamersley who named his properties ‘Pyrton’ and ‘Lockeridge’. [15]

Convicts and Pensioner Guards

After successful lobbying of the British government by some wealthy landowners keen on a supply of plentiful cheap labour, the first convict ship, the Scindian, docked at Fremantle on 1 June 1850, 21 years after the Swan River Settlement’s founding as a free colony. Over the next 18 years, 9,676 British male criminals arrived[16] and their enforced labour did much to change the shape of their reluctantly adopted country.

The convict establishment was initially overseen by military and marine soldiers as well as members of the Enrolled Pensioner Force, who were retired good-conduct servicemen of the British Army, the Royal Marines, or the East India Company. These men were entitled to a small pension and acted not only as guards of convicts on board ships sailing to the Swan River Settlement, but when in the colony provided a militia which could be gathered at short notice if required. On signing up for duty the Pensioners were entitled to free passage for themselves and their families, and on top of what they earned for their pension, were free to seek paid work. Initially they were not to be granted land so as to encourage them to help supply the demand for labour, rather than aspire to be settlers, but within a month of the first convict ship the Scindian arriving, the policy was reversed. Governor Charles Fitzgerald was instructed to establish Pensioner 'villages' with blocks of land sufficient for the families to support themselves[17]. One of these was established on a few of the two acre (half hectare) town lots at West Guildford[18]. Pensioner Guards could apply for a block and after seven years working and maintaining their grants, they could claim ownership.

Lieutenant Edmund DuCane of the Royal Engineers was recruited from England in 1851 to assist the Comptroller-General of Convicts, Captain Edmund Henderson, and was given charge of the Guildford convict hiring depot[19]. DuCane, whose responsibilities included overseeing public works, assigned a party of convicts to work on building two-roomed dwellings in West Guildford for Pensioner Guards and their families[20]. In 1855 DuCane reported that bricks were being made and shingles split for 12 cottages, but convict labour was in demand elsewhere and by the middle of 1856 only four houses were under construction. It was not until December that they were completed.

The little cottage at 1 Surrey Street is the only extant free standing two-roomed Pensioner Guard cottage remaining of the 80 or so built in the metropolitan area, and is the oldest building in Bassendean. [21] The first occupants were John Law Davies[22], a former private in the East India Company, and his wife Amelia, who he had married in July 1856, and on 28 November 1864 the title was transferred to Davis for an annual peppercorn rent. John and Amelia raised seven children and after John died in July 1870, Amelia married John Bates in 1873 and had a further two children. Amelia continued to live in the cottage until 1893 when it was sold to Edmund Brockman and the adjacent house built. [23]

Several other Pensioner Guard families made West Guildford their home. Among them were Thomas and Elizabeth Young, James and Ann Clinton, and John and Eliza Hyland. Thomas, James, and John died at relatively young ages leaving their widows and children to carry on as best they could. Some of them worked in the big houses in Guildford or took in laundry and most struggled to make ends meet. Eliza Hyland's son, also named John, recounted an incident which happened when he was a little boy and was waiting with his mother to catch the ferry to Guildford. Young John fell into the river and the ferryman, whose name Hyland said was Williams, dived in to rescue him. Eliza had no time to take her son home as she very likely depended on her work to support them, so the ferryman dried John off and looked after him for the rest of that day. For his kindness the convict was reportedly granted a remission of his sentence. [24]

John Law Davies' eldest daughter Amelia married William the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Young, thereby knitting together the strands of the little Pensioner Guard community in West Guildford.

The Convicts

Convicts built the cottages and operated the ferry. At the expiry of their sentences or after receiving their Tickets-of-Leave or Conditional Pardons, some of them continued to live in West Guildford. John Picken, convicted for forging a marriage licence, worked as a cobbler and amassed enough money to purchase the block owned by Pensioner Guard Henry Chartres, but lived there for less than a year before returning to England. The most prominent ex-convict resident of West Guildford was Malachai Meagher, a qualified engineer, who aged 22 was convicted of forgery and sent to Western Australia in 1859. Meagher received his ticket-of-leave not long after he arrived in the colony, became a successful landowner, a shrewd businessman, and licensee of the Stirling Arms in Guildford. In 1862 he married Caroline, the only daughter of George Stubberfield, owner of the Guildford Hotel. Meagher leased the Bassendean Estate, then owned by the Clune brothers, and made it his family home. An energetic member of the community, he was elected to the Guildford Municipal Council before becoming a foundation member and chairman of the Swan Road Board. He was possessed a good deal of personal magnetism and Gaelic charm which he employed in improving services to West Guildford, including collecting subscriptions for a bridge to be built between the townships which was ultimately successful in 1885. Malachai Meagher died at his son's property in Bridgetown in 1906 and was survived by eight children and several grandchildren.

West Guildford residents had reason to be unhappy with the lack of action by the Guildford Town Trust toward supplying needed services to the little hamlet over the river. In 1880 the Swan Road Board decided to discontinue the ferry service even though the rail bridge over the Swan River had not yet been built. This decision was compounded when residents learned that, despite assurances, the railway bridge built in 1881 did not provide for wheeled traffic and had no proper footpath. It was not until 1885 that a separate traffic bridge was built alongside it.

Rail transport opened the district up to visitors and when Herbert Parry had the Lockeridge Hotel in River Road built in 1896, it was to capitalise on the allure of the riverside spaces for day-trippers, boating parties, and weekend guests. Sunday trains from Perth made an informal stop at a point just below the hotel to allow patrons and picnickers to alight.

Despite initial difficulties, West Guildford continued to grow steadily, if slowly, until the 1890s when the discovery of gold spurred a rapid influx of people and the Western Australian population grew four-fold from less than 49,000 people in 1890 to almost 200,000 in under a decade. The effect was felt in all sectors of society and manifested itself in a critical demand for housing, public works, transport, health services, and education. Developers made fortunes in buying and subdividing suburban land. In West Guildford syndicates of influential men in business, politics, medicine, the civil service, and the law, had by 1899 purchased most of the large pieces of land north and south of the rail line as investment speculations. Subdivision advertisements made much of the advantages of the district.

[It is] a most desirable place for a home where the business man, fagged and worried with cares can breathe pure and revivifying air, and recuperate his exhausted energies… [25]

Several West Guildford blocks were bought by high ranking civil servants and businessmen who built large houses in or close to North Road. These included the homes of George Tuthill Wood who was a magistrate, Charles Wicks a master builder, John Tregurtha Short the Commissioner of Railways, and Cyril Jackson who was recruited from England in 1897 with a comprehensive agenda to reform the State's education system.

These new residents quickly became impatient with the lack of action by the Guildford Town Trust and the Swan Road Board to provide much needed amenities in their little township. After a strong campaign spearheaded by Cyril Jackson, the West Guildford Road Board was gazetted and the first meeting held on 12 July 1901 in the billiard room of Jackson's imposing river-side house. Although boasting only 180 residents in 34 houses, West Guildford was well and truly on the map. By the following year the infant Board had persuaded the State Government to shift the alignment of the main road from Perth to Guildford from a position roughly parallel to the railway line, to deviate through the township giving it an awkward dog-leg configuration, but encouraging housing development. [26] Trees were planted on verges along North Road and Surrey Street, including a stand of English oak trees, of which only two remain.

To cater for the increased population in Perth metropolitan and suburban areas, rail transport became a vital service. The railway workshops at Fremantle could no longer cope with the work piling up, but could not easily extend operations where they were. The decision was made to shift to a large site in Midland Junction where a running shed was built in 1897. By 1904 the Midland Railway Workshops were in full operation and workers who continued to live in and near Fremantle made the daily journey to and from their homes on a special train, the 'rattler'. Some employees decided to move closer to Midland and developers, particularly of land north of the rail line, increasingly pitched their sales at the 'railway men' in the hopes they would choose housing lots in West Guildford.

The new residents, many of them ardent unionists, soon took a proprietary interest in their suburb and pushed for practical improvements, most urgently, a railway station and a primary school. John Hyland, son of the Pensioner Guard, was elected to the Road Board in 1902. He was a railway linesmen and one of the leaders of the working class men who came to dominate the Road Board by 1910, ending the influence of senior civil servants, men of business, and self-described gentlemen.

In the decade between 1904 and 1914 the population of West Guildford multiplied five-fold from 485 residents to well over 2,000, most of them young. Improved community facilities were sorely needed and in 1912 a new Roads Board building incorporating a town hall was constructed.

Schools

The earliest school building in the district was the private Guildford Girls High School which had been established in the former Lockeridge Hotel in 1904 to accommodate the daughters of farmers, pastoralists, and wealthy families of Guildford. The first purpose built state school for the district's children was the two-roomed West Road primary school (now Bassendean Primary School) which was sited on swampy land donated by two of the largest landholders in the district, Stephen Parker and Dr Daniel Kenny. Originally intended to cater for 85 pupils, enrolments ballooned to 197 less than six months after the school opened in October 1906. Despite many hastily erected additions over its first decade, the school remained chronically overcrowded.

The Roman Catholic school operated out of St Joseph's church under the tutelage of five Sisters of Mercy and classes were held in the enclosed verandahs which ran down each side of the church. This arrangement lasted almost 40 years from the time the church was built in 1914 until St Michaels primary school was constructed in 1953.

The school in Ivanhoe Street Eden Hill, originally designated 'North Guildford', opened to students from grades one to five at the beginning of 1915. By October that year the Education Department acquiesced to the Board's request for a name change to 'Eden Hill Primary School'. The school soon became overcrowded and in 1919 the Education Department was petitioned by residents to increase classes.

After the initial flurry of building there were no more primary schools constructed in the district until the new Roman Catholic school, to be renamed St Michael's, was built in 1953. Ashfield primary school followed in 1955 and Anzac Terrace primary school in 1969. Cyril Jackson High School, built in Ashfield in 1962, was converted to a special senior campus for students in 1990. The private, parent-run Casa Mia Montessori School opened in 1999.

The coming of industries

The river and its environs played an important part in the growth of local industry. In 1898 Jeremiah Asquith had a thriving boat building yard at the end of Anstey Street where he made river craft, rowing boats and punts, to complement his other business at Fremantle for the construction of pearling luggers and large sea-going vessels.

Brick-making was another early pursuit and the heavy clay deposits near the river helped in the construction of many early houses including Stoke Farm (the old Bassendean homestead) and the convict-built Pensioner Guard cottages. By 1901 there were several brickyards, including those north of the railway line near Success Hill and the swampy areas just south of what is now Walter Road, with one of the largest on the Bassendean Estate run by Mrs Millard and her daughter.

The river flats supported primary industries such as dairy farming, poultry yards, market gardening, and seasonal cropping of wheat, oats, hay, and corn. As early as 1829 William Dyer grew tobacco and maize on the wetlands around Stoke Farm while also practising his trade as a wheelwright.

By 1900, apart from home gardens and poultry runs, surpluses from which were often a profitable sideline for the women of the house, there were several commercial market gardens and orchards. Some of the largest ones were run by Chinese families - the Ah brothers in Elder Parade, the Hoons in Hamilton Street, the Ing syndicate at Bennett's Brook on land leased from Hugh Hamersley, and Wong Noon Sack's garden at the corner of Railway and First Avenues. Other prominent market gardens were those belonging to Thomas Barnes on land between Palmerston Street and Guildford Road and the largest orchard, owned by Frank and Georgina Piaggio, in North Road.

The Santa Rosa vineyard was planted near the river north of the railway line in 1894 and the large brick Santa Rosa winery and distillery was built in 1897. [27] The estate was purchased by R B Young in 1940 who used the winery to store grain and manufacture poultry food.[28] The distinctive building with its large square tower remained a landmark in the district until it was demolished in the 1970s.

Retail businesses were also popular undertakings with the largest being William Padbury's graceful two-storey emporium built in 1918. The Lord Street dairy and gardens owned by Thomas and Kate Grogan provided produce for Kate's shop in First Avenue. By 1924 there were several grocers, greengrocers and household suppliers, including Everingham's Co-operative stores. Different types of commercial enterprises also operated in the years between the two world wars including restaurants, cafes, butcher shops, fishmongers, bakeries, tobacconists, clothing and hat shops, chemists, hardware supplies, motor garages, cycle and repair businesses, hairdressing salons, barber shops, a printery, and newsagencies. Boarding houses and guest houses catered for workers and visitors to the district, and in 1930 a hotel was built to vociferous opposition.

The first metals factory was the blacksmith forge and coach-building works established in First Avenue in 1911 by Arthur Ebenezer Yelland, who later branched out as co-owner of the Bassendean Motor Garage.

John Smallman and E. E Ireland were cabinet makers who both became chairmen of the Bassendean Road Board and it was Ireland who crafted the large jarrah table which is still a feature in the Town's council chamber.

Small to medium-sized manufactories were also encouraged into the district after the establishment of the Cuming Smith's fertiliser factory. The company, which pioneered the production of superphosphate in Australia, had made approaches to Bayswater in 1901 to set up a factory, but had been refused because sulphuric acid, which was a central part of the process, made it a noxious industry. West Guildford Road Board members had no such qualms and when contacted by Cuming Smith in August 1909 were enthusiastic about the proposal. The extensive brick and iron works with its own rail branch line was constructed just north of the rail line and opened in September 1910. Senior staff at the plant built large homes in West Guildford and in 1913 the manager, Alfred Youlden Garnsworthy served a term as chairman of the Road Board. Other large enterprises included Richard Purser and Co which set up on land fronting Railway Parade in 1912 and specialised in agricultural machinery, and Hadfields Pty Ltd which built a large modern foundry in 1920 on a large block bought from Purser.

These and other firms were further encouraged into the district after the Road Board purchased electric power from the State Government in 1915, with the help of a loan provided by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Workers. A sub-station to supply single-phase power was built which powered homes and street lamps throughout the suburb as well as bridge lights.

Railway stations

The unofficial stop just below the Lockeridge Hotel operated until the railway station fronting Guildford Road was built. The long-running campaign for a passenger station was bolstered by the support of Cuming Smith senior management and the station was opened with much fanfare on 30 April 1910. It was to be decades before another station was built. Ashfield station was opened in 1954 after the State Housing Commission resumed large tracts of land between Guildford Road and the Ashfield Flats to build around 400 homes to house many of the post-war influx of migrants to the district. The Success Hill station near the site of the earlier unofficial stop was constructed in 1960.

Social and political life

Social life for Bassendean families in the first quarter of the 20th century revolved around home, sport, and church activities. So much so that residents took pride in the fact that their suburb was known locally as ‘the holy city’ because of the presence of many churches but no hotel.

The first specially built house of worship was the Methodist church in Hamilton Street. Volunteers erected the building in 1905 and it was the district’s first permanent public meeting hall. The Presbyterian congregation opened their church in Lord Street on 27 July 1907 with a small gymnasium attached. Before St Mark’s Anglican Church’s weatherboard building was erected in Lord Street in 1909, services were held at the old Lockeridge hotel which became the Girl’s High School. Physical activity was decreed vital for boys and a larger exercise facility and youth club was a popular feature of the Church of Christ, famously built by volunteer labour over the course of a single day on 14 January 1913.

From 1912 the suburb’s Roman Catholic parishioners used the basement of the Road Board hall for Sunday mass until the brick and iron St Joseph’s church was erected in 1913. The following year the Sisters of Mercy religious order established a convent, initially to house the small congregation of nuns who taught at St Joseph’s Church as well as undertaking pastoral care work in the district. A brick convent building was constructed in 1925 and some school lessons were held in the downstairs rooms.

Both Protestant and Catholic churches concentrated on youth outreach, supporting a variety of sporting clubs and other recreational activities for children and young adults, such as the Christian Endeavour Group and the Dorcas Society for girls.

Church halls, the Road Board rooms, and the later Trades Hall built in Broadway in 1932 with funding from the Railway Employees Union, were venues for frequent social functions and tea dances where single men and women could meet and families would mingle and cement friendships. Silent movies were first shown in 1913 in the Road Board hall. These proved so popular, that a permanent bio box and theatre seating were installed in the lesser hall in 1917. The lure of the movies was considered pernicious by some and in 1916 the West Guildford Mothers' Union sought to have cinema sessions restricted and called for greater State supervision of the films that were shown to young people, to little effect. An outdoor theatre, the 'Wonderview' opened next door to the hall in 1925 and was heavily patronised on summer evenings despite the nuisance of the suburb's mosquitoes.

Music was an important part of the life of the district and not only did the primary schools support brass bands, but amateur musicals proved popular. In 1914 both the West Guildford Orchestral Society, which had been formed the previous year, and the Choral Society held their first public concerts and the West Guildford Orchestral Society went on to win prizes across the state over the years. The WG Orchestra refused to change its name to Bassendean after 1922 retaining the original name right up until the 1960s when the orchestra was disbanded.

Special interests were encouraged by the establishment of the Daffodil Society, the Mothers' Union, the Rifle Club which began in 1915 in response to the outbreak of war, and the Returned Servicemen's League founded after the war in 1919. The West Guildford Masonic Lodge held its first meeting in 1920.

One of the most significant and long-lasting organisations was the Volunteer Fire Brigade which was held its first meeting at the Road Board offices on 31 January 1911. Among the foundation members were Charles Wicks, Vern Howe, Ben Bailey, John Bull and Richard Ellis who became the first captain of the Brigade. To begin with the men were called out to fires by a band of call-boys, youths interested in the Brigade but not yet old enough to be members who ran or cycled around to knock on doors. Later on a bell was installed to summon the volunteers. In 1913 the members built a clay running track and ladder stand on the recreation reserve, which is now site of the Swan District's Football oval. In 1914 the Brigade won its first trophy at a meet at Kalgoorlie and this marked the beginning of a long career of successes including Australian Champions in 1922 and Champion Brigade of Australia in 1951.
The Fire Station was built on the highest point of land in Parker Street in 1934 and the Art Deco building is now on the State Register of Heritage Places. After more than one hundred years of service, the Brigade was disbanded in October 2013.

War and peace

When war was declared in August 1914, many of the district's young men were swift to enlist. One of the first to die in battle was Ben Bailey, a founder of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, who was killed during the landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. Other notable West Guildford identities who fought overseas were Edward Clay, George Wyndham, then secretary of the Road Board, William Wilson, who was killed in the final days of the war, and Richard Alexander McDonald. McDonald was a railway worker, who had not long moved into the district, fought in France, and was wounded in 1918.

The sons of leading citizens also served. John, the son of John Tregurthen Short, Commissioner of Railways and second chairman of the Road Board, was killed at Bullecourt, France, on 11 April 1917. John Hyland's son William fought in France, as did Aubrey and Frances Brown's son, also Aubrey. Brothers Francis and Frederick Young, who were the grandsons of two Pensioner Guards, John Law Davis and Thomas Young, were both killed in action. Alfred Garnsworthy's son Stanley, wounded more than once, was promoted to lieutenant. Ernest and William, the sons of Charles Wicks, were both wounded in action with Ernest being promoted to lieutenant as well as being awarded the Military Medal and the Military Cross for bravery.

Of the total of 203 men who enlisted from the tiny town of West Guildford to fight in the First World War, 33 died on active service, a figure of one in six fatalities, or 16%[29]. The loss of so many of their fine boys had a profound effect on West Guildford.

Several organisations were formed to aid the war effort. In West Guildford, the Red Cross Society and the Ugly Men's Association[30] were particularly active in fundraising and providing volunteers to help war widows and children. The Ugly Men's Association, which unlike the local men's lodges, had both men and women members and became a key part of the social life of the district. A Guildford branch, which included West Guildford residents, was formed in 1918 and proved so popular that a separate West Guildford Branch was established in May 1921. The Returned Servicemen's League (RSL) sub-branch had its inaugural meeting on 30 July 1920.

After the cessation of hostilities, the Soldiers' Memorial Committee, headed by Road Board chairman, Charles Wicks, organised busy bees to erect a memorial in the town, with some materials being donated by Cuming Smith, Padbury's Stores, and the Road Board. [31] The granite obelisk on a concrete base was designed by two returned soldiers, Wales and Gillies, [32] who also helped supervise the volunteer labour crew which was sustained by lashings of tea, scones, and sandwiches, prepared by 'the ladies'. The war memorial on the corner of Wilson Street and Perth Road was officially opened by Governor Sir Francis Newdegate on Sunday 12 December 1920.

Change of name

In the years between the world wars, the suburb's population grew by leaps and bounds. Twenty one years after its founding as a local authority, the West Guildford Road Board resolved to change the name of the suburb to distinguish it from what was believed to be the 'smaller', 'less progressive', and 'has-been', township across the river. The assertion that the district needed its own identity was unanimously supported by the Board, but had a mixed reception from residents. The Board's suggestion of 'Stirling' was not popular, nor was 'Florida', or 'Mandoon', the Noongar name for a greater part of the district, so it was resolved that a competition open to primary school children would be run and F Taylor offered a one guinea (£1.1s) prize for the winner. Clare Drysdale and Sylvia Sharman shared the money for their suggestion of 'Bassendean', which was chosen by the Board at their meeting on 9 May 1922 for its association with the Broun family farm, and in the hope that the new name would satisfy the traditionalists among the ratepayers. On the anniversary of the founding of the road board, in July 1922, 'Bassendean' was gazetted as the new name for the district.

R A McDonald (1885-1967)

Richard (Dick) Alexander McDonald, the most enduring architect of Bassendean's growth and development, trained as a carpenter and was employed at the Midland railway workshops as a carriage builder. He and his wife Ethel moved to West Guildford and lived in the house he built in Kenny Street, and they almost immediately became part of the lively social life of the district. McDonald was elected to the Road Board in 1915, but resigned to enlist as a sapper in the v1 Field Company of Engineers and fought in France. He arrived home six days after the armistice in 1918 and immersed himself in local politics and the Labor Party. McDonald was re-elected to the now renamed Bassendean Road Board in 1922 and was to become its longest serving chairman and, except for a period between 1948 (following the death of his wife) and 1956, he retained office for 34 years. He was Chairman of the Board from 1929 to 1947 and after his return to local politics, was the first President of the Bassendean Shire Council from 1961 to 1962. His influence was such that he was often referred to (not always kindly) as the 'king of Bassendean'. Dick McDonald died on 20 March 1967 aged 82.

McDonald saw the establishment of the Swan Districts Football ground as one of his finest achievements and it was an uphill battle. His first step was to lobby the Western Australian Football League for acceptance of a district team with headquarters in Bassendean. With tentative agreement from WAFL, he pushed the Road Board for a £3,750 loan to upgrade the recreation reserve bounded by West Road, and Surrey, Brook, and Dodd Streets to convert the reserve into a football oval with all facilities required. To say that not all Bassendean residents were happy with the scheme would be an understatement, and a concerted effort by a group of ratepayers defeated the loan proposal by forcing a referendum on the issue. At the same time Midland was actively working to reform the Midland Junction Football Association, which had been disbanded during the war, and there was strong support for the team to be located in the more populous district.

McDonald was determined, however, and as chairman he managed to persuade the board to hold another loan referendum. With assurances that all revenues from games at the oval would go to pay off the loan, and with WAFL guarantee that no players signed up by Swan Districts would be allowed to join another team for at least two years, this time McDonald was successful. When, as inaugural President of Swan Districts Football League, Dick McDonald kicked the ball for the start of the first game in 1934, it was one of his proudest moments.

Another recreation reserve that McDonald became involved in creating is the BIC which fronts Guildford Road. When eccentric journalist, naturalist and historian Jose Guillermo Hay died in June 1923, members of the Road Board and local businessmen established the Bassendean Improvement Committee (BIC) to purchase the strange wooden castle, which had been Hay's home, and the wetland surrounding it from Hay's estate. Various schemes were undertaken to raise money for the purchase, but none of them were successful except for the popular fundraising activities run by the newly formed BIC Ladies Auxiliary under the banner of 'Bassendean Beautiful'. From 1923 to 1927 the women of the district amassed sufficient money to buy the 12 acre (almost five hectare) property with enough left over to begin an ambitious beautification project.

McDonald and members of the Road Board were tempted in 1928 by an offer from hotelier Paddy Connolly who offered a handsome donation to the BIC project if the board would give support to the building of a hotel in Bassendean. Although the board was, in general, in favour of the proposal, members of the powerful Temperance movement in the suburb were outraged and a 'no licence' campaign swung into action. The wishes of local business proprietors, the board, and workingmen's groups, however, held sway and the licence was granted. Construction of the two-storey Bassendean Hotel began in 1929 and it was open for business in August 1930.

The Bassendean Road Board enthusiastically celebrated the State's 100th anniversary of European settlement in June 1929 and staged a 're-enactment' of James Stirling's exploratory voyage up the Swan River in March 1827 where he was supposed to have stopped at Success Hill spring to 'fill his water barrels'. Appealing as the account is, there is no record of any of the exploratory boats, neither Stirling's nor the one in which botanist Charles Fraser travelled, stopping at the spring. The tale apparently first emerged in a 1922 report written by the West Guildford Road Board secretary, Reg Sargent, who misinterpreted Stirling's account of the voyage upriver.[33] It was perpetuated in Paul Hasluck's 4 July 1929 article 'Guildford memories' in the Western Mail where he claims the event was 'according to local tradition'. Similar re-enactments staged since 1929 have cemented the story into enduring local belief.

Work had commenced to drain Hay's swamp, when the world wide Depression which began in October 1929, brought it all to a halt. Ultimately, the Depression was to prove a godsend to Bassendean as the 'BIC Park', as well as several other major projects, including the building of the new road board hall, were completed by sustenance, or 'susso', labour at a minimal cost. [34] In March 1931 the board transferred the site to the Crown to be vested in the Bassendean Road Board as a reserve.

By 1934 the park had two soccer pitches, a football field for junior players, a cricket pitch, bowling greens, croquet and tennis courts, a playground, and a band pavilion. Construction had also begun on the Volunteer Fire Brigade's training track as well as the installation of floodlights for night games. Beautification efforts resulted in lawns, gardens and shaded areas for picnics. The official opening of both the park and the new hall was performed by Premier James Mitchell on 9 November 1935 with an estimated 5000 in attendance. [35] Early the following year a competition was held to name the new reserve and the board chose 'Temple Park', although several members wanted it to be called 'McDonald Park' in recognition of the chairman's role in its creation. Neither names took hold and to this day the reserve remains simply 'the BIC'.

Alice Mary (May) Holman (1893-1939)

May Holman was the eldest of nine surviving children of John (Jack) Barkell Holman and his wife, Catherine, who were both heavily involved in the Australian Labor Party. Jack was a state politician and Catherine prominent in Labor women's groups. In 1920 the Holmans bought a 20 acre property in Ida Street and extended the house into a large family home. [36] May was a talented musician and, with her sisters and brother Ted, formed a musical revue group, 'the Entertainers', which performed around the state with profits being channelled to the Labor Party and local charities. In 1924, under the leadership of May Holman, Bassendean raised the greatest sum for the Perth Hospital Appeal, roundly beating Claremont who were runners-up.

After Jack Holman died on 23 February 1925 from complications following surgery for appendicitis, May was encouraged to nominate for her father's south-west timber milling seat of Forrest at the resultant by-election, which she won on 3 April 1925. On taking her seat in the Legislative Assembly she became the first Labor woman parliamentarian in the British Commonwealth and the second woman elected in Australia. [37] While a member of parliament, May was instrumental in the passage of bills aimed to protect workers' rights, maternal and infant health, and was active in establishing the Central Executive of Labor Women, and the Young Labor League. Attractive, intelligent, and charming, she made good copy for the press, but the sexism of the times hampered her political rise. In 1930 she was an Australian delegate to the League of Nations where she campaigned against drug trafficking and child labour.

While touring her electorate for the 1939 elections, May and her sister Iris were involved in a car accident near Bunbury. May Holman died of her injuries three days later on 20 March 1939, just hours after receiving the news that she had been elected to State Parliament for the fifth time. Her funeral was one of the largest seen in Perth and tributes to her came from all over the country, but to her many friends from Bassendean, she remained 'our May'. Her brother Ted then ran for and was elected to the seat of Forrest, although he relinquished his place in Parliament to enlist in the Second World War.

War again

Barely 21 years after the cessation of hostilities known as the Great War, the Second World War began on 3 September 1939, and the district again sent its sons and daughters overseas to serve. More than 700 people, who lived in Bassendean enlisted, including 37 young women. [38] Among them were well-known residents, Dorothy Evans, Elsie and Jean Craig, Joan Faulkner, Jessie Townsend, Elsie Minchin, and Dorothy and Sylvia Taylor.

During the Second World War both the Midland Railway Workshops and Hadfields became munitions factories which employed skilled local people, many of them women as there was soon a critical shortage of metal workers. The Great Depression had now ended and new manufacturing jobs created. In 1941 Hadfields produced more than 6000 mortar shells and artillery gun carrier wheels, spare parts, and ships' castings. Male foundry employees were manpowered, despite the fact that in 1942 conscription was introduced.

Community activism which had helped Bassendean weather the rigours of the Depression were channelled into supporting the war effort. The women of the district organised scrap collections, fundraising, and first aid lectures as members of the Bassendean branch of the Red Cross and the women's auxiliary of the RSL. Dick McDonald, became head warden for the district and set aside the BIC for the RSL Defence Corps training, authorising the placement of obstacles on the ground to thwart the landing of enemy aircraft. He also ensured that the board had reserves of petrol and oil stockpiled in case of emergencies. A letter was sent to Bassendean's pigeon fanciers warning them not to set their birds loose because they might be used to communicate with enemy agents. After the 1942 bombing of Darwin, the road board constructed several air-raid shelters, the Army took over the football ground and matches were suspended until February 1943 when the soldiers moved out.

Bassendean residents also opened their homes to children who had been evacuated from Fremantle because of the fear of bombing, and Midland high school students were transferred to Bassendean Primary School for the duration of the war.

After Allawah Grove in South Guildford was taken over as an army camp, Aboriginal families living there were forced to relocate, and several had no option but to move in with relatives living in Eden Hill.

Post war migration

At the end of the Second World War, plans were made to materially encourage migration to Australia. Non-British migrants from Italy, such as the Ghisalberti family, and Malta, particularly the Calleja family, had settled in Bassendean beginning in the 1920s, but the numbers of new residents increased markedly after 1946, the year the State Housing Commission (SHC) was established. [39] Partly in a bid to encourage migration from England, the SHC acquired land in selected Perth suburbs for subdivision and low cost housing development. Bassendean, Eden Hill, and Ashfield were among the first places to be developed and resulted in a population boom in the district from the mid 1950s.

The need for orderly planning to house large numbers of new residents impelled the Bassendean Road Board to adopt in 1952 its first, and for its time, revolutionary Town Planning Scheme. This scheme established three separate areas for the district: 1) residential and commercial, 2) industrial and manufacturing, and 3) ‘other purposes’, which excluded housing but could encompass public open space and administration requirements. It was made very clear that no further ‘noxious’ industries, such as Cuming Smith or Cresco would be permitted to operate within Bassendean’s boundaries, although light industrial and manufacturing was encouraged.

Bassendean residents were dismayed to learn that the Railways Department intended to build an extensive railway marshalling yard and chord line from near Scaddan Street through the Ashfield Flats to cross the river to the Ascot racecourse. The proposal would have had the rail line slicing Bassendean into three distinct parts. A public meeting in 1950 attended by more than 400 residents had little sway until the Chairman of Directors of Hadfields opposed the plan because it required resumption of part of the factory’s land and Hadfields was 'essential to the national interest’. [40] The issue dragged on until the State election in 1953 resulted in a Labor government which shifted the focus of industrial development to Kwinana.

Between 1947 and 1961 Bassendean’s population increased by almost 60 percent as young families moved into new housing in the SHC developments of Eden Hill and Ashfield. Aboriginal people, most of them women, owned several large lots of land at Eden Hill which were acquired by the SHC in the early 1950s and special ‘native houses’ were planned for some of the subdivided blocks, the first being built in 1954.[41] When some Aboriginal families got into financial difficulties and were unable to keep up the lease payments on their new houses they were evicted and lost both land and home.

One of the controversial decisions made in the 1960s was to remove a large amount of sand from Success Hill. Its profound significance to Aboriginal people and their distress at such desecration was of no concern of Council when in 1962 a 'beautification' scheme which covered Sandy Beach, the Point Reserve, as well as Success Hill was adopted. Beginning in 1963, as part of a proposal to clear the bush for conversion to grassed sporting and playground areas, more than 61,000 cubic yards (around 47,000m^3) of soil was removed from Success Hill with most of it sold as a commercial venture. Some of the sand was used on sites around Bassendean, including the old Hamersley Estate which had been taken over as a mental health training facility, and to build up the banks surrounding the Swan Districts Oval.

Post-war schooling and social life

Schools at Bassendean and Eden Hill were extended and a new primary school in Margaret Street Ashfield opened on 1 February 1955. Cyril Jackson Senior High School was built on land fronting Reid Street in Ashfield in 1962. The rise in numbers of school-age children was the impetus for local organisations to provide an outlet for youthful energies. To counter fears of delinquency, teenage gangs, and 'fast' behaviours churches, sporting clubs, and community groups provided structured activities for young people and the Bassendean Primary School established an after-school youth centre offering instruction in dressmaking, motor mechanics, as well as a very popular ballroom dancing class.

After its new hall, boasting a dance floor and pool table among other amenities, was built in 1960, the Returned Services League (RSL) became enthusiastically involved in providing activities for young males. Youth groups supported by the RSL included the Aboriginal-run Mudulla Club, organised by 20 year-old Ron Kickett. Other activities for both boys and girls took place in church halls and the Masonic hall. Friday and Saturday evening dances were popular after the youth centre shifted to Cyril Jackson Senior High School, especially when the 'jive' was permitted, despite being frowned upon by older members of the community.

The Bassendean Council also provided space in the undercroft of the new administration building for a youth drop-in centre in 1972. Alf Faulkner, who was first elected to council in 1952 and was Shire President 1962 to 1970 is remembered in the name of the hall erected at Mary Crescent Eden Hill in 1974.

To cater for the large numbers of children growing up in the district, from the early 1950s successive ratepayer associations formally requested Bassendean Council to provide a library service. All requests were resisted, not only because of the supposed cost, but also as councillors saw little community value in the scheme. By the late 1950s attitudes began to change, particularly after the Road Board became a Shire Council in 1961 when the population of the district neared 8,500 residents and a group of younger men were elected.

A dedicated senior citizens centre funded by the State Government and the Lotteries Commission, was constructed in 1966. Services for older and house-bound residents were largely volunteer-driven but in 1964 Shire President Alf Faulkner, with the support of Beatrice (Beattie) Chape, championed the establishment of the district's much-needed meals-on-wheels scheme.

It was immediately popular and among other social benefits helped to keep older residents living independently in their own homes. The 25 unit Hyde retirement housing complex, named for a family of early residents and business owners in the Town, opened in 1980.

The Pyrton centre for intellectually and physically disabled children was acquired by the State Government and opened in 1966 on the site of the Hamersley family's property bordering Success Hill. By the early 1970s, Pyrton had expanded its role with the establishment of a training centre to equip residents with skills which, depending on their level of ability, would allow them to become more involved in wider society.

By the late 1960s, the lovely art deco town hall and administration building which had been constructed in Old Perth Road in 1936, was deemed to be inadequate for the burgeoning suburb and, despite community opposition, plans for new council buildings incorporating a community centre and a library went ahead. The new complex was opened on 1 February 1970. Negotiations with the RSL allowed the war memorial to be relocated to a spot outside the administration block to make way for the Bassendean Memorial Library to be built on the site, which was subsequently opened in July 1972.

Community services were enhanced when Beattie Chape, who was instrumental in establishing Wind in the Willows child care centre as well as the meals-on-wheels service, was elected as the first female councillor in 1973. [42] The indefatigable Gwen Fenech was appointed the Town's first welfare officer in 1979 and remained in that role until her retirement in 2004. Her community service throughout the years, including establishing the Broadway II band[43] and leading the Melody Club, was honoured with an Order of Australia Medal in 1992. Both women were made Freepeople of the Town - Beattie in 1996 and Gwen in 2009.

The Swan Districts Football Club has played an important role in the sporting life of the Town for decades. Stalwart of the club, Stan Moses, is remembered in the pavilion named for him at Jubilee Reserve in Eden Hill. Stan coached junior football for many years from 1952, became the club's general manager serving in that role for almost a decade, and in 2011 was awarded a Member of the Order of Australia Medal for services to Australian Rules Football. [44]

Key players for Swan Districts were also Bill Walker and Haydn Bunton. Bill joined Swan Districts in 1961 and went on to play a record 302 games, winning four Sandover medals, being made a Member of the Order of Australia in 1978 and inducted into the Australian and Western Australian Football Halls of Fame. After retirement from the game Bill served for more than a decade as President of the club. The Bill Walker stand at the oval is named in his honour. Football legend, Hadyn Bunton junior joined Swan Districts in 1961 as Captain Coach and steered the club to three grand premierships in a row from 1961 to 1963, before leaving in 1964.

Planning for the future

Bassendean strenuously resisted amalgamation with neighbouring local authorities during the Boundaries Commission Inquiry of 1974 and in July 1975, with the suburb reaching a population of nearly 12,000, its status was changed from a shire to a town.

Dr John Paterson, who had been elected Shire President in 1970, became the Town's first Mayor.

The North Western Town Planning Scheme No. 2 which had been launched in 1969 was expanded in 1974 to open up land north of the railway line for housing development, the establishment of Anzac Terrace primary school, and an industrial area. Tom Wardle was encouraged to open a 'Tom the Cheap' grocery and shopping centre on Morley Drive at Eden Hill which later grew to house a service station and a hotel. By 1978 most of the building lots had been sold and new houses were adding to the vibrancy of the Town.

In addition to the shopping centre at Eden Hill, land south of the railway line on Guildford Road and bordered by Whitfield Street, West Road and Old Perth Road was cleared of buildings, including the Bassendean Police Station, to make way for a shopping centre. The loss of police presence in the Town sparked some heated community opposition but eventually the Bassendean Village Shopping complex was opened to the public in 1977. Access to the centre from Guildford Road had been made easier when the Guildford Road bypass, which diverted traffic from Old Perth Road, was constructed by the middle of that year.

With involvement in the looming State's sesquicentenary, long-running community action to construct an Olympic sized swimming pool in Bassendean was channelled into creating a water playground on the Wilson Street side of the BIC. Funds raised for the pool were put to the water playground which was named after entertainer Rolf Harris and opened in 1979. [45] The 150th celebrations also included another staged 're-enactment' of the supposed landing at Success Hill.

Environmental concerns came more to the fore in the late 1970s and early 1980s. A major recurring problem was that of managing municipal waste, which had traditionally been collected and dumped or buried on council owned vacant land, with many of the sites being on the flood plain. Spurred by Mayor John Paterson, who was an agricultural scientist, in 1979 Bassendean joined with the neighbouring local government areas of Swan, Bayswater, Belmont, and Mundaring to set up the Eastern Refuse Disposal Zone Committee which was the forerunner to the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC). The group cooperated to share the costs of rubbish disposal and purchased land at Red Hill to create a landfill facility which opened on 23 October 1981. [46] The EMRC was formally established in November 1983 with Paterson as its inaugural chairman.

In 1980 the Town began work on an ambitious town planning scheme to retain and enhance riverside land at the Ashfield Flats and Bindaring Swamp. Community support for the preservation of public open spaces was threatened when a proposal to create a canal development for 108 houses encroaching into the Ashfield river flats was supported by Council in 1984. Land earmarked for the development was owned by the Town of Bassendean, the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority, as well as private owners who were notified that their properties could be resumed if they were not willing to participate in the scheme.

The Department of Conservation and Land Management warned that the construction of artificial canals could impact adversely on the fragile ecosystem of the low-lying river flats and the samphire heath which were key bird breeding grounds. Almost immediately, community protest meetings were organised which agitated for the establishment of a large regional reserve to preserve Bassendean's significant riverine habitat. The furious reaction of so many residents to the canal development seemed to have caught the Council off guard. John Cox, a champion of the canal scheme, had in May 1984 just been appointed Mayor after the surprise defeat of John Paterson who had first been elected to Council in 1969. [47]

Activism sparked by the canal proposal resulted in the formation of the Bassendean Preservation Group (BPG) on 17 March 1985. Concerned residents also looked to the Town of Bassendean for support and in 1985 Paul Bridges, who was prominent in the BPG, was elected to the Bassendean Council as East Ward representative. By 1988 environmentally active residents had been voted onto Council in sufficient numbers to elect Bridges as Mayor. From that time onwards a rift became manifest with environmentally focussed councillors on one side and pro-development ones on the other. Although Bridges retired at the 1990 election and John Cox was re-established as Mayor, the protection of Bassendean's environment and heritage were now firmly established as key drivers of progress.

Greater interest in Bassendean's history also became a factor stemming from community involvement in the State's 150th anniversary celebrations in 1979 and Council members resolved to publish a history of the district. [48] The Town Clerk, Clarrie McCreed, and Mayor Patterson sought advice from Professor of History at University of WA, Tom Stannage, who had grown up in Bassendean where his father was the Anglican minister. Stannage had also played for Swan Districts Football Club from 1964 to 1967 and retained a distinct fondness for the home of his youth. In 1982 the Town advertised for a historian and Jennie Carter, who had moved to Bassendean the year previously, was the successful applicant. She immediately began a program to interview many of the old-time residents. [49] *Bassendean: a social history 1829 to 1979* was published in 1986 and records, documents, photographs and other information gathered and donated during Carter's research for the book was given to the Bassendean Memorial Library. These materials became the nucleus of the library's local history collection.

As part of the celebrations for the 1988 Australian Bicentenary history and heritage were celebrated with enthusiasm. Among the many events planned was the installation of 64 plaques commemorating some of the Town's early or notable residents which were embedded in the river-side footpath of North Road and Bassendean Parade.[50] Council also resolved to purchase 1 Surrey Street which contained the old Pensioner Guard cottage together with an adjoining house which had been constructed in 1893. Plans were made to preserve the cottage and convert the next door building into a community learning and sharing centre with a focus on the history of the district.

The arts and performance sector also grew in importance during these years, with the establishment of the Bassendean Arts Council (BAC) in 1989. That same year the Town revived the youth service and drop-in centre in an effort to engage the district's young people.

In 1991, with the support of the Town of Bassendean, the Bassendean Historical Society (BHS) was formed to be responsible for the Pensioner Guard cottage, supervise its opening to the public for regular visits, and to promote the creation of a museum and historical interpretive centre in the adjacent house. In 1994 the cottage was placed on the State Heritage Register followed later that year by the inclusion of Earlsferry House. [51]

The Town's first female CEO, Stephanie (Steve) Smith was appointed in 1992 and served for four years.

A prison for Bassendean?

The State Government under Premier Richard Court closed the Pyrton Training Centre, which had been purchased in the 1950s as a hostel for severely disabled children, after the relocation of all remaining residents by 1997. The buildings were put into caretaker mode with limited community access while plans for their future use were developed. The State Government was interested in maximising a return from the large area of riverside land by selling it as prime residential lots, but the rezoning application was vigorously opposed by the Town and knocked back by the Planning Commission. Given the fact that the land was located on part of a registered site of Indigenous significance, Councillors and staff were keen to see a sensitive development of Pyrton that would acknowledge its importance to Western Australia.

It came as a shock when it was subsequently announced that Pyrton would become a women's prison. Community opposition was immediate and vocal. Council set up a community advisory panel to consult with residents and at a public meeting held at the Bassendean Oval on 27 July 1998, the proposal was soundly rejected.

Attorney General, Peter Foss, was adamant that the prison would go ahead and all that was needed was a rezoning of the land to be approved by the WA Planning Commission.

To highlight opposition, Mayor Bevan Carter and Bassendean MLA, Clive Brown, supported by a group of residents, walked the 12km from Bassendean to the office of the Minister for Planning in Perth to hand over a petition and numerous written objections. Aboriginal community members under the leadership of Robert Bropho of the Swan Valley Nyungah Community persuaded Federal Minister for Heritage, Robert Hill, to halt proceedings to investigate possible desecration of the site if the prison went ahead. For almost another three years, nothing was resolved, but the State Labor Party, then in opposition, publicly supported the claims of Aboriginal people and the Town. In February 2001 Labor was elected with Dr Geoff Gallop as Premier and the Pyrton Prison scheme was quietly mothballed. [52]

The changing Town

In the early 2000s plans were finalised to construct a new railway station at Bassendean. The scheme involved demolishing the steep ramp and long overhead bridge that spanned Guildford Road. The removal sparked a community debate but, steered by the Town's CEO, Gary Evershed, Bassendean forged a partnership with the State Government and the new station went ahead. It was opened by Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, Alannah MacTiernan, on 31 May 2004.

It had become clear by the end of the 20th century that the library constructed in 1972 was in need of a major overhaul and that ideally an entirely new building was needed. A proposal for resiting the library to the Swan Districts Oval was considered but rejected by the WA Planning Commission. The old library was demolished in December 2004 and the new building, which included a secure archives area, was opened by Mayor Tina Klein in October 2005.

The new railway station was seen as part of a comprehensive plan for the revitalisation of the town centre which found expression in the Council's 2005 Vision 2030 Community Plan publication. Optimistic estimates of a growth in Perth's population of more than 50 percent over 25 years would inevitably place pressure on suburbs close to the city to increase housing density, but also provide opportunities to improve employment, recreation, and transport options. In the time since that 2005 document and, for a variety of reasons, a rapid rise in population has not yet eventuated, but issues of housing density, transport and business hubs, and use of community spaces remain as relevant as ever.

In 2005, the Town approved the Mary Crescent Reserve Concept Plan, and obtained Federal grant funding to implement it. The reserve, which is located on a site of Indigenous significance, was redeveloped after consultation with Aboriginal residents with its major feature being a gathering site with an art work created by Peter Farmer in 2012 depicting the Noongar six seasons of the year. A nature playground was constructed on the reserve in February 2019.

Over the years residents in Ashfield had voiced concerns that their part of the suburb was overlooked. As a way to address the issue, in 2008 a review was launched which resulted in the Ashfield Precinct Plan. One of the improvements made during these times was the Town's decision to partner with the State Government and guarantee half the funds needed to provide Ashfield with underground power. The State Underground Power Program was first launched in 1996 and with the backing of the Town of Bassendean, Ashfield was chosen for round five of the rollout across selected suburbs in 2011. This was the year that Ashfield residents formed a community access network under the title Ashfield CAN and obtained funding for street beautification schemes and hosted regular local events. The underground power supply work was completed in 2013.

Town centre revitalisation continued with encouragement for street art and colourful murals. The Old Perth Road Markets which operated on Sundays during the summer months, and the outdoor film screenings by Telethon Community Cinemas were established with the enthusiastic backing of Mayor John Gangell in 2009.

It was also a time of controversy when a plan to shift the war memorial to the BIC on the corner of Wilson and Guildford roads and upgrade it met with concentrated public opposition. Despite consultation with and the approval of the RSL, a petition circulated in 2011 gained significant support. For a while it seemed that the relocation would be abandoned, but Council members voted overwhelmingly in favour of the move. On 11 April 2015, a fortnight before the Town's centenary commemoration of Gallipoli, a refurbished obelisk, a new wall of remembrance, and a reflection pond, were officially dedicated.

The amalgamation threat

The concern over the war memorial became overshadowed by the possibility that Bassendean would be swallowed up by neighbouring Bayswater with the intent of the Colin Barnett government to slash the number of metropolitan local authorities from 30 to 14 new 'super councils'.[53] Under the amalgamation process, first mooted by the Alan Carpenter government in 2005, but reinvigorated by an announcement made by Premier Barnett in July 2013 that mergers would be compulsory, with most new councils supporting around 100,000 residents.

There were to be definite winners and losers. Instead of abolishing all metropolitan local authorities, redrawing boundaries, and renaming the new districts to make the process seem equitable, under this scheme some councils would be totally subsumed by neighbouring ones, while others remained untouched. The small western suburb councils of Nedlands, Cottesloe, Peppermint Grove and Claremont, were to retain their separate status, while others, like Bassendean would cease to exist as a local authority. Despite an earlier assessment by the Department of Local Government that the Town was, 'a sustainable local authority with the capacity to provide for its community into the future', [54] Bassendean was to be largely taken over by Bayswater[55] with the confirmation that the suburb would not even constitute a separate ward and that the name would disappear. The Town cooperated by reviewing and coordinating administrative systems and staffing matters, while trying hard to negotiate some degree of autonomy for the district. The fight appeared lost when on Christmas Eve 2014 the Town of Bassendean was formally abolished by a brief notice in the Government Gazette.

Bassendean was not the only council to be profoundly affected. The drawn out amalgamation process proved to be highly unpopular with the public and influenced politicians across the spectrum. The Labor Party, the Greens, and the Nationals remained staunchly opposed, and even some Liberal Party colleagues were vocally critical. Nevertheless, it still came as a surprise when the Premier announced on 17 February 2015 that 'Governor's orders will be revoked for mergers that aren't supported by the councils'. [56] With that statement, the local government reform agenda was abruptly terminated and less than a month later the Town of Bassendean was quietly reinstated as a separate local authority.

Towards the future

Anne Brinkworth, who had been Bassendean's longest serving Councillor, announced that after 27 years she would be retiring before the local government elections in October that year. In recognition of her service and community involvement over the years, Anne was made a Freeperson of the Town in March 2016.

Renee McLennan was elected in 2017 as the Town's third female mayor, after Vicki Philipoff's one year term in 1995-6, and Tina Klein's six years from 2003 to 2009. In July 2018 Bassendean's population had grown to almost 16,000, with a total revenue of just under $22.5million. The CEO, Bob Jarvis, resigned in 2018 and Bassendean's second female Chief Executive Officer, Peta Mabbs, was appointed in that October.

The ambitious 'BassenDream Our Future' project was launched in 2018 and by the middle of the following year 3,000 residents had been involved in providing their views. Mayor McLennan reported "[W]e now have a greater understanding of our community's vision and priorities for the future. … We want to create an inclusive community with a vibrant, sustainable future while honouring the foundations of our past in partnership with the people of Bassendean." [57] It was clear that residents were most concerned about the environment of the Town and preserving its green spaces, natural parks, and river foreshore. History and heritage was also high on the list of its residents' views on what makes Bassendean such an appealing place in which to live. All plans for community events had to be cancelled in early March 2020 as Western Australia enforced strict social distancing to cope with the world-wide outbreak of the Covid-19 virus pandemic. Local businesses were hard hit with cafes and independent shops closing or providing only a take-away service. Community facilities such as sporting grounds, senior centres, youth facilities, and children's playgrounds were closed. All public events and bookings for venues and halls were cancelled and wherever possible staff were assisted to work from home. While the building was closed, the Bassendean Memorial Library maintained a reduced service providing online information, phone contact for residents, and a popular expansion of the Books on Wheels program for residents retitled Pick and Drop. [58]

At a special council meeting held on 23 March 2020 emergency measures were passed to deal with the crisis in the community which included no rate increases and delaying financial impact of the proposed underground power north of the railway line until 2021. A series of initiatives to contact and assist vulnerable residents was announced in April.

Whatever the future brings, it is clear that the people of Bassendean will, as they have throughout its history, remain a close community.

Notes:

1. *Author's note:* unless otherwise indicated, information about the pre-1980 history of Bassendean is drawn from *Bassendean: a social history 1829-1979.*
2. Archaeological evidence from Devil's Lair in the South West show human habitation dating from around 50,000 years ago.
3. There is no contemporary record of Stirling stopping at or naming Success Hill in 1827.
4. Lord Cottesloe (ed.) *Diary & letters of Admiral, Sir C H Fremantle GCB relating to the founding of the colony of Western Australia 1829* [first published 1928]. Fremantle; Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1979 pp.91-92.
5. Kings Park was another traditional meeting ground which like Success Hill, has never been freehold land. There are nine registered Aboriginal sites in Bassendean including Success Hill Reserve and all of Bennett Brook.
6. Noongar people divided the year into six seasons which roughly approximate the following months: December to January - Birak (dry and hot), February to March – Bunuru (very hot), April to May - Djeran (cool change), June to July – Makuru (cold, wet and windy), August to September – Djilba (wet but warmer) and October to November – Kambarang (dry periods and increasing heat).
7. For example interview with Mervyn Woods 1982 (J Carter BLHC)
8. JS Battye Library of West Australian History *Extracts of letters from the Swan River* 994.11 EXT p.11.
9. Jane Dodds in a letter to her family. The early colonists dug up so many yams, that it is estimated that within a year or so a crucial vegetable that had sustained Aboriginal people for thousands of years had completely disappeared. The loss of their main source of starch might explain why Noongar people were so often caught raiding potato patches cultivated by settlers.
10. *Morning Herald* 23 October 1832. Published in Ian Berryman (ed) *Swan River letters Vol.1*. Glengarry, WA, Swan River Press, 2002 p.233.
11. Another six children, two sons and four daughters were born in Western Australia.
12. See Sunderland's survey map 1829 SROWA Cons 3868 169/141.
13. William Dyer to his father. 'Letters from Swan River and Tasmania (1830-1848)' Acc.1598A.Battye Library, SLWA.
14. It is believed that their daughter Mary Anne Thompson planted the magnificent Moreton Bay Fig tree in the 1870s on the family home on the corner of Lamb and Thompson streets. See Heritage Council register place no. 25929 *http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/ab289974-4437-4c88-8cc8-c9e59067b832*
15. Interestingly, the Hamersley's large house, Lockeridge [note spelling], was resumed in 1955 and erroneously named Pyrton, while the original Pyrton land became part of the suburb of Lockridge.
16. Bevan and Jennie Carter 'For their country's good: ending transportation and the last convict ship' in *Early Days: Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society* No.102, 2018.
17. The change of heart came from the British Government. Geoffrey Bolton 'Who were the Pensioners?' In *Convictism in Western Australia: Studies in Western Australian History IV* University of WA 1981 p.85.
18. Other Pensioner villages were set up in the metropolitan area at Perth, South Perth, Claremont, North Fremantle, Coogee, and Willagee. Country ones were at Bunbury, Busselton, Albany, Toodyay, Northam, York, Kojonup, Greenough, and Port Gregory. See 'History of the EPG' https://enrolledpensionerforcewa.org.au/about-us/history-of-the-epg/ accessed 10 January 2019. See also *1 Surrey Street, Bassendean Pensioner Guard Cottage (1856-1857, 1991-1993) Residence (c.1893, c.1952) Conservation Management Plan* Prepared for Town of Bassendean by Laura Gray in association with Irene Sauman December 2007.

19. DuCane was 21 years old when he arrived, he built a house in Guildford which is still standing, and designed the first bridge over the river at Guildford. He married Mary, the daughter of Georgiana Molloy, in 1854 and the marriage was a long and happy one. DuCane was recalled to England, leaving in February 1856, where he later became a leading prison reformer and was knighted.

20. Initially twelve were planned, but because of shortage of labour and materials, only four started construction.

21. The largest village was at North Fremantle where 21 cottages were originally built. See http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/aac258cf-aaa6-4a9a-bc63-0e0dfd5dfb56

22. Davies was originally listed as John Davis when he came to Western Australia as a former soldier, but when he took possession of the cottage, he was recorded as John Law Davies and his descendants confirm that was his name.

23. Amelia Bates died in 1909.

24. Alf Thomas *A history of Bassendean: compiled and published for the Bassendean Roads Board*, Bassendean, 1947 p.27.

25. *WA Record* 19 October 1895.

26. Now the Old Perth Road.

27. Geoff Spiller *Micro-breweries to monopoly and back : Swan River Colony breweries 1829-2002*. Perth; Western Australian Museum, 2003 pp.130-131.

28. Alf Thomas *A history of Bassendean* p.58.

29. Research by the Town of Bassendean. https://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/groupstories/196 This percentage is slightly higher than the 15% of AIF casualties overall. https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/atwar/first-world-war

30. The Ugly Men's Voluntary Worker's Association of Western Australia Inc. first established in 1917, was a uniquely Western Australian charitable organisation.

31. Information supplied by the Town of Bassendean.

32. Wales & Gillies monument manufacturers were also responsible for a number of other war memorials in Western Australia including those at Bayswater, Mt Lawley, and Claremont.

33. Jose Hay attempted to debunk the story in a long letter to the editor of the *Swan Express* 17 March 1922. He was the author of a 1906 booklet annotating Charles Fraser's survey of the Swan River in 1827 which had been given as a talk to the WA Natural History Society on 20 March 1906.

34. Sustenance labour was the system brought in during the Depression to provide work to unemployed men (women were not included) for a small subsidiary payment. 'Susso' work in the metropolitan area was keenly sought after, as men were often sent to the country to labour on large public schemes such as major dams, bridges, and roads.

35. *West Australian* 11 November 1935.

36. The block was subdivided and in 1997 the house was demolished. A plaque in Mann Way now marks the site.

37. The first was Edith Cowan who was elected in 1921 but lost her seat in 1924.

38. http://www.ww2roll.gov.au/PlaceSearch.aspx Search for 'Bassendean', Ashfield, and Eden Hill.

39. The *State Housing Act* was proclaimed in 1947.

40. Hadfields records. Correspondence from Bert Meecham to Hon. DR McLarty 6 September 1951.

41. Menck, Clare *A Thematic history of Government housing in Western Australia. Prepared for the Department of Housing. Final report November 2014* p.361 "… 'a special type of house for Natives' had been developed, using the labour-only pre-cut method. It was designed to have 'all the features for good standard living' while keeping costs as low as possible. The Commission planned to sell these homes under Leasehold condition to 'Natives who are

deserving of better living conditions' in both the Metropolitan and regional areas. The first such home was erected in York in 1954. The first Metropolitan example, also built in 1954, was at Eden Hill. Both the York and Eden Hill houses were built on land owned by the Aboriginal families. It was reported at the time that the SHC had purchased the land from them to erect the houses. No other information has been located regarding this, and it is not known what the situation of land title was for families who later left the houses."

42. Beatrice Chape served until 1979. She died in 2017 aged 97.

43. Gwen is the daughter of Rita Smith (nee North) who formed the first Broadway musical group in 1926

44. Stan Moses was born in 1925 and died in 2014.

45. The water playground closed in 2004.

46. In 1993 became the EMRC with offices at Belmont and in 1995 member councils expanded to six with the entry of Kalamunda.

47. From 1960 to 1995 local government elections in Western Australia were held on the 3rd Saturday in May. Councillors were elected for three year terms with one third of the council facing election each year and presidents and mayors being elected yearly. In 1995 a new *Local Government Act* was passed. From 1997 elections are held every second year with four year terms for elected members with closest to half of councillors elected every two years and the mayor elected for a two year term. Polling day was moved to the 3rd Saturday in October. In 2011 The number of Bassendean councillors was reduced to six, with the mayor holding a casting vote, and the three ward system (North, West and East wards) which had been in place since West Guildford days was abolished. In 2015 the number of councillors was increased to seven to revert to uneven numbers.

48. A previous short history was *A history of Bassendean: compiled and published for the Bassendean Roads Board* by Alf Thomas in 1947. Morva Cogan had also written the text for *Bassendean and Guildford sketchbook* with drawings by Bruce Wroth, one of 'The Sketchbook' series of slim volumes published by Rigby in 1976, she also wrote a short manuscript which indicated intended work on a larger history of the town.

49. Several of these recorded interviews are stored in both the Bassendean Local History Collection and the Battye Library, State Library of Western Australia.

50. A brochure giving biographical sketches of people whose names are on the plaques has been produced by the Bassendean Memorial Library.

51. As at April 2020, the following have been entered onto the State Register of Heritage Places: Bassendean Oval Entrance Gate, Daylesford House, Earlsferry House, Guildford Road Bridge, Bassendean Oval, Bassendean Oval Grandstand, MacDonald Grandstand, Bassendean Fire Station (former), Success Hill Lodge (formerly the Lockridge Hotel), the Pensioner Guard Cottage, the Bassendean Masonic Lodge building, and the cast iron red post box on the corner of Surrey St and North Road.

52. A land use proposal, *Korndin Kulluch - A Place of Reconciliation; Bennett Brook Nyungar Cultural and Environmental Concept Plan*, which incorporated an Aboriginal culture centre was released in May 2012 for comment, but has not been progressed to date (March 2020).

53. Perth Now 31 July 2013 https://www.perthnow.com.au/news/wa/premier-colin-barnett-local-government-minister-reveal-council-mergers-ng-83d7fb6e9e3e0f3fdbce3204d9850cb0

54. Annual Report 2008-2009 p.11.

55. The City of Swan would take over a small section north of Eden Hill.

56. Media Statement from the Premier's Office 'Future of LG reform now rests with councils'. https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/Barnett/2015/02/Future-of-LG-reform-now-rests-with-councils--.aspx Tuesday, 17 February 2015

57. 2018-2019 Annual Report.

58. Information provided by the Town of Bassendean.

4.0 Place Index

4.1 Modifications to Places - 2017 Municipal Heritage Inventory

The follow are modifications to the current places since the adoption of the former Municipal Heritage Inventory in 2017:

Place	Modification
Place No. 2 – Holmehouse, 16 Anstey Road, Bassendean (category 1)	The physical description has been updated to provide reference to the lot, acknowledging the parent lot has since been subdivided (2020).
Fmr. Place No. 3 – House, 6 Anzac Terrace, Bassendean (Category 3)	The structure has been demolished; therefore, the place number has been removed from the list (2020).
Place No. 19 (20 fmr) – House, 15 Barton Parade, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to a garage addition (2020).
Place No. 36 (37 fmr) - House, 7 Daylesford Road, Bassendean (Category 1)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to a garage addition (2018).
Place No. 41 (42 fmr) – House, 14 Devon Road, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to additions and alterations made to the dwelling (2020).
Place No. 45 (46 fmr) – House, 21 Devon Road, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to additions and alterations made to the dwelling (2017).
Place No. 73 (74 fmr) – House, 6 Ivanhoe Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to the four outbuildings constructed on the eastern boundary (2018), and the new building and driveway extension that occurred (2020).
Place No. 89 (90 fmr) – House, 24 James Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to the significant additions to the rear of the existing bungalow and addition of a carport (2016).
Place No. 94 (95 fmr) - House, 14 Kathleen Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to reference the change in roofing material (2018).
Place No. 99 (100 fmr) – House, 36 Kathleen street, Bassendean (category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to additions and alterations that occurred at the rear of the dwelling (2020).
Place No. 101 (102 fmr) – House, 47 Kathleen Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to additions and alterations at the rear of the dwelling (2020).
Place No. 103 (104 fmr)– House, No. 14 Kenny Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to additions and alterations that occurred onsite (2019).
Place No. 107 (108 fmr) – House, No. 20 Kenny Street, Bassendean (Category 2)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to a patio developed at the rear of the dwelling (2019).

Place No. 122 (123 fmr) – House, No. 98 Kenny Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to additions and alterations at the rear of the property (2019).
Fmr. Place No. 135 – House, 35 Maidos Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	A demolition permit has been issued, therefore, the place number has been removed from the list (2021).
Place No. 149 (151 fmr) – House, 32 North Road, Bassendean (Category 3)	The history and the physical description has been updated to make reference to restoration works that were conducted (2020).
Place No. 160 (162 fmr) – Commercial Precinct, 1-42 Old Perth Road (Category 2)	The history and the physical description has been updated to make reference to the façade modification (rendered to exposed red brick) (2021).
Place No. 161 (163 fmr) – Bassendean Hotel, 25 Old Perth Road Bassendean (Category 2)	The history has been updated to reflect the approved additions to the hotel (2021).
Place No. 179 (181 fmr) – House, No. 27 Parker Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include the carport and shed additions to the existing dwelling (2020).
Place No. 183 (185 fmr) – House, No. 80 Parker Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include additions and alterations at the rear of the property (2018).
Place No. 191 (193 fmr) – House, 6 Prowse Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference a carport addition. The additions erected match the materials and pitch of the existing dwelling (2020).
Place No. 192 (194 fmr) – House, 32 Railway Parade, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description updated to refer to patio addition to the northern side of the dwelling (2020).
Place No. 202 (204 fmr) – Success Hill Lodge, 1 River Street, Bassendean (Category 1)	The history has been updated to reflect the development approval for re-roofing works (2021).
Place No. 250 (252 fmr) – House, 150 West Road, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to refer to additions and new carport which have been developed onsite (2019).
Place No. 265 (267 fmr) – House, No. 88 Whitfield Street, Bassendean (Category 3)	The physical description has been updated to include reference to the steel gable patio developed at the rear of the premises (2018).
Place No. 271 (273 fmr) – Anglican Rectory (fmr) - House, 4 Wilson Street Bassendean (Category 2)	The physical description has been updated to make reference to the additions to the dwelling (2020).
Place No.155 – House, No.4 Nurstead Avenue	Place included onto the Local Heritage Survey (2025). Other place records renumbered accordingly.
Place No. 158 – House, No.10 Nurstead Avenue	Place included onto the Local Heritage Survey (2025). Other place records renumbered accordingly.
Place No. 162 – House, 14a Nurstead Avenue	Place included onto the Local Heritage Survey (2025). Other place records renumbered accordingly.

Place No. 161 – House, 13 Nurstead Avenue	Place included onto the Local Heritage Survey (2025). Other place records renumbered accordingly.

Note: Place numbers have changed as a result of two entries being deleted due to demolition.

4.2 Current Place Index

The index provides a comprehensive list of places included in the LHS for their values and significance in the Town of Bassendean.

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
1.	House, 3 Anstey Road	3	Anstey Road	Bassendean	3	
2.	Holmehouse	16	Anstey Road	Bassendean	1	
3.	House, 24 Anzac Terrace	24	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
4.	Success Store (fmr)	34	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	2	
5.	House, 35 Anzac Terrace	35	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
6.	House, 37 Anzac Terrace	37	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
7.	House, 38 Anzac Terrace	38	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
8.	House, 39 Anzac Terrace	39	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
9.	House, 47 Anzac Terrace	47	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
10.	House, 53 Anzac Terrace	53	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
11.	House, 64 Anzac Terrace	64	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
12.	House, 66 Anzac Terrace	66	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
13.	House, 80 Anzac Terrace	80	Anzac Terrace	Bassendean	3	
14.	House, 1 Barton Parade	1	Barton Parade	Bassendean	3	
15.	House, 2 Barton Parade	2	Barton Parade	Bassendean	2	
16.	House, 6 Barton Parade	6	Barton Parade	Bassendean	2	
17.	House, 7 Barton Parade	7	Barton Parade	Bassendean	3	
18.	House, 14 Barton Parade	14	Barton Parade	Bassendean	3	
19.	House, 15 Barton Parade	15	Barton Parade	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
20.	Pickering Park and Bindaring Park		Bassendean Parade	Bassendean	2	
21.	House, 2 Briggs Street	2	Briggs Street	Bassendean	3	
22.	House, 5 Briggs Street	5	Briggs Street	Bassendean	3	
23.	House, 12 Briggs Street	12	Briggs Street	Bassendean	3	
24.	House, 13 Briggs Street	13	Briggs Street	Bassendean	3	
25.	House, 16 Briggs Street	16	Briggs Street	Bassendean	3	
26.	House, 17 Briggs Street	17	Briggs Street	Bassendean	3	
27.	House, 32 Broadway	32	Broadway	Bassendean	3	
28.	House, 36 Broadway	36	Broadway	Bassendean	3	
29.	House, 69 Broadway	69	Broadway	Bassendean	3	
30.	House, 84 Broadway	84	Broadway	Bassendean	3	
31.	House, 7 Brook Street	7	Brook Street	Bassendean	3	
32.	House, 9 Brook Street	9	Brook Street	Bassendean	2	
33.	House, 8 Carnegie Road	8	Carnegie Road	Bassendean	2	
34.	Tom J Gardiner & Manfred Hoefler Bassendean Volunteer Fire Brigade Training Track		Colstoun Road	Bassendean	4	
35.	House, 60 Cyril Street	60	Cyril Street	Bassendean	3	
36.	Daylesford	7	Daylesford Road	Bassendean	1	
37.	Devon Road Precinct	1-50	Devon Road	Bassendean	2	
38.	Lelham	8	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
39.	House, 11 Devon Road	11	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
40.	House, 13 Devon Road	13	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
41.	House, 14 Devon Road	14	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
42.	House, 16 Devon Road	16	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
43.	House, 17 Devon Road	17	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
44.	House, 20 Devon Road	20	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
45.	House, 21 Devon Road	21	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
46.	House, 28 Devon Road	28	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
47.	House, 29 Devon Road	29	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
48.	House, 30 Devon Road	30	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
49.	House, 40 Devon Road	40	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
50.	House, 43 Devon Road	43	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
51.	House, 46 Devon Road	46	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
52.	House, 47 Devon Road	47	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
53.	House, 48 Devon Road	48	Devon Road	Bassendean	3	
54.	Earlsferry	1	Earlsferry Court	Bassendean	1	
55.	House, 5 Eileen Street	5	Eileen Street	Bassendean	3	
56.	House, 29 Eileen Street	29	Eileen Street	Bassendean	3	
57.	House, 57 Eileen Street	57	Eileen Street	Bassendean	3	
58.	House, 60 Eileen Street	60	Eileen Street	Bassendean	2	
59.	House, 3 Fourth Avenue	3	Fourth Avenue	Bassendean	3	
60.	House, 6 Fourth Avenue	6	Fourth Avenue	Bassendean	4	
61.	Guildford Road Bridge		Guildford Road	Bassendean / Guildford	1	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
62.	Bassendean Railway Station		Guildford Road	Bassendean	3	
63.	House, 75 Guildford Road	75	Guildford Road	Bassendean	3	
64.	House, 85 Guildford Road	85	Guildford Road	Bassendean	3	
65.	House, 139 Guildford Road	139	Guildford Road	Bassendean	3	
66.	House, 173 Guildford Road	173	Guildford Road	Bassendean	2	
67.	House, 65 Haig Street	65	Haig Street	Ashfield	4	
68.	Bassendean Uniting Church and Hall	24	Hamilton Street	Bassendean	3	
69.	House, 32 Hamilton Street	32	Hamilton Street	Bassendean	3	
70.	House, 83 Ida Street	83	Ida Street	Eden Hill	2	
71.	House, 85 Ida Street	85	Ida Street	Eden Hill	2	
72.	House, 43 Iolanthe Street	43	Iolanthe Street	Bassendean	3	
73.	Bassendean Church of Christ	6	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
74.	House, 19 Ivanhoe Street	19	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
75.	House, 47 Ivanhoe Street	47	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
76.	House, 63 Ivanhoe Street	63	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
77.	House, 65 Ivanhoe Street	65	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
78.	House, 67 Ivanhoe Street	67	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
79.	House, 71 Ivanhoe Street	71	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
80.	House, 73 Ivanhoe Street	73	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
81.	House, 81 Ivanhoe Street	81	Ivanhoe Street	Bassendean	3	
82.	Eden Hill Primary School	83	Ivanhoe Street	Eden Hill	2	
83.	St Michael's School	4	James Street	Bassendean	2	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
84.	House and shop, 13 James Street	13	James Street	Bassendean	2	
85.	House, 14 James Street	14	James Street	Bassendean	3	
86.	House, 16 James Street	16	James Street	Bassendean	3	
87.	House, 17 James Street	17	James Street	Bassendean	4	
88.	House, 21 James Street	21	James Street	Bassendean	3	
89.	House, 24 James Street	24	James Street	Bassendean	3	
90.	House, 28 James Street	28	James Street	Bassendean	3	
91.	House, 29 James Street	29	James Street	Bassendean	3	
92.	House, 43 James Street	43	James Street	Bassendean	3	
93.	House, 1 Kathleen Street	1	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	2	
94.	House, 14 Kathleen Street	14	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
95.	House, 15 Kathleen Street	15	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
96.	House, 20 Kathleen Street	20	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
97.	House, 26 Kathleen Street	26	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
98.	House, 29 Kathleen Street	29	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
99.	House, 36 Kathleen Street	36	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
100.	House, 45 Kathleen Street	45	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
101.	House, 47 Kathleen Street	47	Kathleen Street	Bassendean	3	
102.	House, 12 Kenny Street	12	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
103.	House, 14 Kenny Street	14	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
104.	House, 16 Kenny Street	16	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
105.	House, 17 Kenny Street	17	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
106.	House, 18 Kenny Street	18	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
107.	House, 20 Kenny Street	20	Kenny Street	Bassendean	2	
108.	House, 29 Kenny Street	29	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
109.	House, 31 Kenny Street	31	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
110.	House, 45 Kenny Street	45	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
111.	House, 49 Kenny Street	49	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
112.	House, 53 Kenny Street	53	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
113.	House, 56 Kenny Street	56	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
114.	House, 58 Kenny Street	58	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
115.	House, 62 Kenny Street	62	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
116.	House, 64 Kenny Street	64	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
117.	House, 74 Kenny Street	74	Kenny Street	Bassendean	4	
118.	House, 75 Kenny Street	75	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
119.	House, 76 Kenny Street	76	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
120.	House, 79 Kenny Street	79	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
121.	House, 82 Kenny Street	82	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
122.	House, 98 Kenny Street	98	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
123.	House, 100 Kenny Street	100	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
124.	House, 102 Kenny Street	102	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
125.	House, 103 Kenny Street	103	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
126.	House, 107 Kenny Street	107	Kenny Street	Bassendean	4	
127.	House, 118 Kenny Street	118	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
128.	House, 120 Kenny Street	120	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
129.	House, 133 Kenny Street	133	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
130.	House, 136 Kenny Street	136	Kenny Street	Bassendean	3	
131.	House, 37 Lord Street	37	Lord Street	Bassendean	4	
132.	House, 31A Maidos Street	31A	Maidos Street	Ashfield	3	
133.	House, 33 Maidos Street	33	Maidos Street	Ashfield	3	
134.	House, 37 Maidos Street	37	Maidos Street	Ashfield	3	
135.	Holman House (SITE)	4	Mann Way	Bassendean	4	
136.	Prefabricated Houses Group		Margaret Street	Ashfield	4	
137.	House, 5 Marion Street	5	Marion Street	Eden Hill	3	
138.	House, 7 Marion Street	7	Marion Street	Eden Hill	3	
139.	House, 9 Marion Street	9	Marion Street	Eden Hill	3	
140.	House, 11 Marion Street	11	Marion Street	Eden Hill	4	
141.	House, 13 Marion Street	13	Marion Street	Eden Hill	4	
142.	House, 1 North Road	1	North Road	Bassendean	2	
143.	House, 16 North Road	16	North Road	Bassendean	3	
144.	House, 17 North Road	17	North Road	Bassendean	4	
145.	House, 25 North Road	25	North Road	Bassendean	3	
146.	House, 26 North Road	26	North Road	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
147.	House, 27 North Road	27	North Road	Bassendean	2	
148.	House, 28 North Road	28	North Road	Bassendean	3	
149.	House, 32 North Road	32	North Road	Bassendean	2	
150.	House, 40 North Road	40	North Road	Bassendean	2	
151.	House, 41 North Road	41	North Road	Bassendean	2	
152.	House, 74 North Road	74	North Road	Bassendean	3	
153.	House, 81 North Road	81	North Road	Bassendean	3	
154.	House, 93 North Road	93	North Road	Bassendean	2	
155.	House, 4 Nurstead Avenue	4	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	3	
156.	House, 8 Nurstead Avenue	8	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	3	
157.	House, 9 Nurstead Avenue	9	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	3	
158	House, 10 Nurstead Avenue	10	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	3	
159.	House, 11 Nurstead Avenue	11	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	3	
160.	House, 12 Nurstead Avenue	12	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	3	
161	House, 13 Nurstead Avenue	13	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	4	
162	House, 14a Nurstead Avenue	14a	Nurstead Avenue	Bassendean	3	
163.	Padbury's Buildings	1	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	1	
164.	Commercial Precinct, Old Perth Road	1-42	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	2	
165.	Bassendean Hotel	25	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	2	
166.	Bassendean Post Office (fmr)	31	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	2	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
167.	Commercial Premises, 43 Old Perth Road	43	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	2	
168.	Hyde Buildings	45-51	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	2	
169.	Commercial Premises, 45-71 Old Perth Road	45-71	Old Perth Road (James Street frontage)	Bassendean	3	
170.	Shops, 77-83 Old Perth Road	77-83	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	2	
171.	Commercial Premises, 91 Old Perth Road	91	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	4	
172.	House, 121 Old Perth Road	121	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	3	
173.	House, 127 Old Perth Road	127	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	3	
174.	Bassendean Oval Entrance Gate	140	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	1	
175.	Bassendean Oval	140	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	1	
176.	MacDonald Grandstand	140	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	1	
177.	Bassendean Oval Grandstand	140	Old Perth Road	Bassendean	1	
178.	House, 6 Palmerston Street	6	Palmerston Street	Bassendean	3	
179.	Bassendean Fire Station	10	Parker Street	Bassendean	1	
180.	House, 16 Parker Street	16	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
181.	House, 21 Parker Street	21	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
182.	House, 26 Parker Street	26	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
183.	House, 27 Parker Street	27	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
184.	House, 62 Parker Street	62	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
185.	House, 67 Parker Street	67	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
186.	House, 73 Parker Street	73	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
187.	House, 80 Parker Street	80	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
188.	House, 84 Parker Street	84	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
189.	House, 85 Parker Street	85	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
190.	House, 87 Parker Street	87	Parker Street	Bassendean	3	
191.	House, 1 Parnell Parade	1	Parnell Parade	Bassendean	2	
192.	House, 95 Penzance Street	95	Penzance Street	Bassendean	3	
193.	House, 1 Prowse Street	1	Prowse Street	Bassendean	2	
194.	House, 4 Prowse Street	4	Prowse Street	Bassendean	3	
195.	House, 6 Prowse Street	6	Prowse Street	Bassendean	3	
196.	House, 32 Railway Parade	32	Railway Parade	Bassendean	3	
197.	House, 44 Railway Parade	44	Railway Parade	Bassendean	3	
198.	House, 54 Railway Parade	54	Railway Parade	Bassendean	3	
199.	House, 58 Railway Parade	58	Railway Parade	Bassendean	3	
200.	Station Newsagency	66	Railway Parade	Bassendean	2	
201.	House, 68 Railway Parade	68	Railway Parade	Bassendean	4	
202.	Railway Museum	136	Railway Parade	Bassendean	3	
203.	House, 142 Railway Parade	142	Railway Parade	Bassendean	3	
204.	House, 144 Railway Parade	144	Railway Parade	Bassendean	4	
205.	Cyril Jackson Senior Campus	53	Reid Street	Bassendean	4	
206.	Success Hill Lodge	1	River Street	Bassendean	1	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
207.	House, 17 Rosetta Street	17	Rosetta Street	Bassendean	3	
208.	House, 20 Rosetta Street	20	Rosetta Street	Bassendean	3	
209.	House, 21 Rosetta Street	21	Rosetta Street	Bassendean	2	
210.	House, 24 Rosetta Street	24	Rosetta Street	Bassendean	4	
211.	House, 4 Scaddan Street	4	Scaddan Street	Bassendean	3	
212.	House, 32 Scaddan Street	32	Scaddan Street	Bassendean	3	
213.	House, 34 Scaddan Street	34	Scaddan Street	Bassendean	4	
214.	Success Hill Reserve		Seventh Avenue	Bassendean	2	
215.	Vilminore	27	Seventh Avenue	Bassendean	3	
216.	Brisbane & Wunderlich Wishing Well		Surrey Street Reserve	Bassendean	4	
217.	Pensioner Guard Cottage	1	Surrey Street	Bassendean	1	
218.	House, 8 Surrey Street	8	Surrey Street	Bassendean	3	
219.	House, 11 Surrey Street	11	Surrey Street	Bassendean	3	
220.	Town Pillar Box		Surrey Street cnr North Road	Bassendean	1	
221.	House, 45 Third Avenue	45	Third Avenue	Bassendean	3	
222.	House, 76 Third Avenue	76	Third Avenue	Eden Hill	3	
223.	House and Moreton Bay fig tree, 8 Thompson Road	8	Thompson Road	Bassendean	2	
224.	House, 26 Walter Road	26	Walter Road	Bassendean	3	
225.	House, 34 Walter Road	34	Walter Road	Bassendean	3	
226.	House, 36 Walter Road	36	Walter Road	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
227.	House, 38 Walter Road	38	Walter Road	Bassendean	3	
228.	House, 41 Walter Road	41	Walter Road	Bassendean	3	
229.	House, 44 Walter Road	44	Walter Road	Bassendean	3	
230.	House, 46 Walter Road	46	Walter Road	Bassendean	3	
231.	House, 14 Watson Street	14	Watson Street	Bassendean	3	
232.	House, 34 Watson Street	34	Watson Street	Bassendean	3	
233.	House, 50 Watson Street	50	Watson Street	Bassendean	3	
234.	House, 62 Watson Street	62	Watson Street	Bassendean	3	
235.	House, 64 Watson Street	64	Watson Street	Bassendean	3	
236.	House, 68 Watson Street	68	Watson Street	Bassendean	4	
237.	Ashfield Flats		West Road	Bassendean	4	
238.	House, 39 West Road	39	West Road	Bassendean	3	
239.	House, 41 West Road	41	West Road	Bassendean	3	
240.	House, 42 West Road	42	West Road	Bassendean	3	
241.	House, 45 West Road	45	West Road	Bassendean	3	
242.	House, 48 West Road	48	West Road	Bassendean	3	
243.	House, 58 West Road	58	West Road	Bassendean	3	
244.	House, 62 West Road	62	West Road	Bassendean	3	
245.	Bassendean Primary School	70	West Road	Bassendean	2	
246.	House, 85 West Road	85	West Road	Bassendean	3	
247.	House, 88A West Road	88	West Road	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
248.	House, 96B West Road ad	96	West Road	Bassendean	3	
249.	House, 103 West Road	103	West Road	Bassendean	3	
250.	House, 107 West Road	107	West Road	Bassendean	4	
251.	House, 111 West Road	111	West Road	Bassendean	3	
252.	House, 122 West Road (The Bakehouse)	122	West Road	Bassendean	2	
253.	Winery (fmr), West Road	147	West Road	Bassendean	2	
254.	House, 150 West Road	150	West Road	Bassendean	2	
255.	Broun Homestead (fmr) – site	167	West Road	Bassendean	4	
256.	House and gardens, 168 West Road	168	West Road	Bassendean	2	
257.	House, 2 Whitfield Street	2	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
258.	Bassendean Croquet Club (fmr)	10	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	2	
259.	House, 27 Whitfield Street	27	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
260.	House, 37 Whitfield Street	37	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
261.	House, 42 Whitfield Street	42	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
262.	House, 44 Whitfield Street	44	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
263.	House, 46 Whitfield Street	46	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
264.	House, 50 Whitfield Street	50	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
265.	House, 54 Whitfield Street	54	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
266.	Smallman Furniture Manufacture	62	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	2	
267.	House, 64 Whitfield Street	64	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
268.	House, 83 Whitfield Street	83	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	4	
269.	House, 88 Whitfield Street	88	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
270.	House, 108 Whitfield Street	108	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
271.	House, 109 Whitfield Street	109	Whitfield Street	Bassendean	3	
272.	Bassendean Improvement Committee Reserve		Wilson Street cnr Guildford Road	Bassendean	2	
273.	Bassendean War Memorial		Wilson Street cnr Guildford Road	Bassendean	2	
274.	St Mark The Evangelist Church	2	Wilson Street	Bassendean	2	
275.	Anglican Rectory (fmr)	4	Wilson Street	Bassendean	2	
276.	House, 16 Wilson Street	16	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
277.	House, 20 Wilson Street	20	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
278.	Bassendean Masonic Lodge (fmr)	25	Wilson Street	Bassendean	1	
279.	House, 35 Wilson Street	35	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
280.	House, 37 Wilson Street	37	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
281.	House, 41 Wilson Street	41	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
282.	House, 45 Wilson Street	45	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
283.	House, 54 Wilson Street	54	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
284.	House, 60 Wilson Street	60	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
285.	House, 62 Wilson Street	62	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
286.	House, 68 Wilson Street	68	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
287.	House, 69 Wilson Street	69	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	

c	Name	Street No.	Address	Suburb	Category	Page
288.	House, 73 Wilson Street	73	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
289.	House, 77 Wilson Street	77	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
290.	House, 78 Wilson Street	78	Wilson Street	Bassendean	3	
291.	Urban Park, Point Reserve		North Road	Bassendean	3	
292.	Urban Park, Sandy Beach Reserve		West Road	Bassendean	3	
293	Urban Park, Ashfield Flats		Hamilton Street, Hardy Road	Ashfield	3	

5.0 Place Record Forms

Place name	House, 3 Anstey Road
Place number	1 (18133 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A12
Address	3 Anstey Road
Location Description	Lot 170 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1359/597
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°57'34"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a residence built in the early 20th century in the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the early development of the district. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of accommodation built in the early 20th century for working families.
History	The land on which this residence is located was subdivided for residential development by Harry Francis Anstey. He purchased 100 acres of land in Bassendean, or West Guildford as it was then known, in 1897 and the land was divided into 237 lots for sale in 1898. From the available information, this cottage was built c1902 for the first occupant John Augustus Gadd (c1878-1969) and his wife Bertha May Truslove (c1881-1959). John and Bertha were married in 1902 in Guildford and information from Post Office Directories indicates that the couple were living in Anstey Road in 1902. John Gadd was a carpenter and therefore he may have designed and built this cottage although there is no documentary confirmation of this conclusion. Later long term occupants (1920-1949) were George Fortescue Hoare (1870-1943) and his wife Ellen (18821957). George Hoare, a plumber, lived at the house until his death in 1943 and Ellen remained at the house until the early 1950s. A later occupant in the 1950s was Cyril John Lindop, a mechanic.

Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with high hipped roof with attic accommodation. The high hipped roof has been reclad in dark grey colorbond which although is not the original colour of material for the roof cladding, does not overly detract from the aesthetic of the house. The hipped roof incorporates two timbered gables positioned above the front windows and a further timber framed/weatherboard gabled dormer positioned in the centre of the roof. A break in pitch to the main roof creates the skillion verandah canopy which extends across the full width of the symmetrical façade of the house and is supported on timber posts. The verandah deck is paved. Timber framed casement windows flank the centrally placed front entrance door. The windows consist of three casements to each opening with toplights. The entrance door is a timber panelled and glazed door with side lights and fanlights. A separate gabled carport has been erected to the side elevation.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1902

Place name	Holmehouse
Place number	2 (12069 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A22
Address	16 Anstey Road
Location Description	Lot 129 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1825/66
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°57'30"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne (interior) Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities People: Early settlers Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Cultural Aesthetic Historic
Statement of significance	*Taken from the Statement of Significance prepared in 2006 in the documentation for the State Heritage Office.* Holmehouse, Bassendean, a single storey tuck-pointed brick and corrugated iron house in the Federation Bungalow style, with a substantial set of reception rooms in a Federation Queen Anne style, located in extensive landscaped gardens, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a rare example of an intact Federation bungalow residence in its original extensive garden setting and illustrates the type of home built in the early 1900s for the more affluent members of the wider Perth community; • the place is a good example of the aesthetic characteristics of the Federation home specifically its elevated grassed open site, its banded tuck-pointed walls and graceful front verandah and internally the quality of detailed finishes; • the place contributes to an understanding of the development of West Guildford (Bassendean) and specifically how this part of the suburb was settled by members of the professions and more wealthy middle classes and is a surviving example of the original concept of the subdivision of a 'country estate'; • the place was built by Charles Rickwood Wicks, a builder who achieved prominence in his profession and was an active member of the West Guildford (Bassendean) community; and,

	• the place is associated with the Clarkson family who were a prominent farming family in Toodyay. Barnard Drummond Clarkson named the place 'Holmehouse' after the family's Yorkshire property.
History	Holmehouse was built in 1905 by builder Charles Rickwood Wicks as the residence for himself, his wife and two children. The land on which this residence is located was subdivided for residential development by Harry Francis Anstey. He purchased 100 acres of land in Bassendean, or West Guildford as it was then known, in 1897. The land was divided into 237 lots and Charles Ricks purchased four lots on which to build his family home in 1905/06. Charles Wicks was responsible for the design and construction of Holmehouse as well as many homes in the district. The layout of the home indicates that the family had live in servants as some of the rooms to the rear of the house are smaller and less ornamented. In April 1907, the property was transferred to Isabella Clarkson the wife of Barnard Drummond Clarkson (1836-1909), pastoralist and Member of Parliament. Clarkson was an explorer and successful farmer in the Toodyay region where he served as a member and chairman of the Road Board before representing the region in parliament between 1890 and 1897. The physical evidence indicates that the house was built in two stages although no documentary evidence has currently been found to support this view. It is likely that changes would have been made at the time when the Clarkson's moved to the residence which they named 'Holme house' after the Clarkson's property in Yorkshire. Following B.D. Clarkson's death in 1909, Isabella lived on in the house until her death in 1934. Subsequent owners and occupants of the residence were; • Geoffrey Lukin (1938-c1947) • George Johnson, school teacher (c1947-1964) • Dudley and Mollie Stotter (1964-1984) • Ronald and Marsha Snelgar (1984-2015) The gardens and the residence have not significantly altered throughout the 20th century although a pool and new plantings have altered the original landscaping of the residence. During the period in which the residence was owned and occupied by the Clarkson's the garden was full of fruit trees and traditional plants including a massive wisteria vine.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Holmehouse, Bassendean is an impressive single storey tuck-pointed brick and corrugated-iron bungalow with the appearance of a homestead in a Federation Bungalow style. It stands prominently on a rise overlooking extensive lawns on its acre-and-a-half site, flanked by stands of trees. With the breadth of its front elevation, its deceptively simple massing, large reception rooms and graceful verandah on its elevated open site beside a reserve to the west, Holmehouse, Bassendean exhibits the aesthetic characteristics of a Federation home with the plan form redolent of a homestead. The front elevation is carefully contrived to provide an apparently simple roofline with tall chimneys behind the elevated linear verandah, its roof pierced by a square bay with a battlemented parapet, overlooking the extensive front lawns. The verandah roof is supported on 6" round timber columns with square capitals across the breadth of the building. The roof is clad with reflective corrugated galvanised steel. The front elevation is tuck pointed with two bands of render. The

	verandah which runs right across the frontage and wraps partway back at each side, through a tripartite entry door with flanking leadlight casements into a wide entry hallway. The door and windows are leadlight as a set, and retain all their original hardware. The rear elevation demonstrates a more complex construction, with a substantial internal box-gutter over the internal cross-passage, appearing to mark the junction of two constructional phases. Internally the house consists of two main sections. The front section of the house comprises two large reception rooms, a bedroom, kitchen and the entry hall in an L-shape, wrapping around the possibly earlier section, and all edged by the dominant verandah. The rear part of the house, two steps higher and separated by a cross passage under a box gutter, has its own roof and a typical 'Federation house' plan, with a central spine passage accessing rooms each side. This part consists of four bedrooms, drawing room, bathroom, storeroom (former servant's room) and the back verandah which is partially enclosed to create another store. A site visit in 2006 demonstrated that internally, the original internal mouldings joinery and fire-surrounds were intact, and demonstrated a high level of detail and craftsmanship. In 2020, a four lot subdivision was approved on this lot. The approved subdivision was for two 300m² lots, one 3,918m² lot which will contain the existing dwelling and one 1,554m² lot reserved for Parks and Recreation.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1; Heritage List – adopted 2018
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1905

Place name	House, 24 Anzac Terrace
Place number	3 (18136 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A64
Address	24 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 28 Plan 1181 Vol/Fol: 1758/277
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'56" , 115°57'23"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered and Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter-war Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the inter war Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has historic value for its association with Roy Kelly who contributed to his community by maintaining the adjacent park through his volunteer labour.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by investor, politician and briefly Premier, Frank Wilson as residential lots in 1895 under the name of 'The Eden Estate'. This residence was built in 1935 for Roy and Muriel Kelly. Roy Kelly (c1907-1954) and Muriel Marguerite Evans (c1902- 1987) married in 1931 and had lived nearby in Anzac Terrace before moving into their new home. Roy Kelly died in 1954 and Muriel stayed on in the house until the 1980s. Roy Kelly was listed as a clerk in the Australian Electoral Roles however he had a keen interest in gardening and he maintained the small park which was located to the south east of their house. This land has remained a public park and has been named 'Kelly Park' in recognition of Roy's contribution to the community.
Integrity / Authenticity	High

Physical description	A brick, render and tiled Inter War and post war Californian bungalow. Terracotta tiled, hipped roof with two gambrel elements, each with timbered half gables. The façade contains two wing elements separated by a recessed entrance porch. A central verandah extends between the two wings, with a skillion tiled canopy supported on four masonry Tuscan styled columns, with a concrete deck. The building façade is half render, half brick; the upper section being rendered and the lower section being brick. The buildings side elevations are plain brick. Façade windows are timber framed casements with leaded lights arranged in 3s and 4s. Those windows on façade which are not covered by the verandah canopy each have a tiled canopy supported by timber brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1935

Place name	Success Store (fmr)
Place number	4 (18137 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80235
Address	34 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 49537 Vol/Fol: 2669-101
Other names	House and Shop, 34 Anzac Terrace
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'56" , 115°57'19"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter-war Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic Aesthetic
Statement of significance	• This place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with small scale retail stores in the metropolitan area which provided a valuable community service. • The place has historic value for its association with local identities, the Rowles family. • The place has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a small corner store and premises in a residential area in good condition.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by investor, politician and briefly Premier, Frank Wilson as residential lots in 1895 under the name of 'The Eden Estate'. The take up of land was not rapid with most lots unsold until the turn of the century. This place originally consisted of the residence built c1921 and occupied by Harry Evans (c1865-1950) and his wife Mary Helena Evans. Harry Evans was recorded as a carpenter in the Electoral Rolls and it is quite probable that he built the residence. In c1928, a shop was operating from the premises, or it may have been a new structure constructed adjacent to the house. This was operated as a grocery store managed by Mary Evans. Mary operated the store until the mid-1930s when L.W. Cubbage has butchers in the premises.

	In 1936, Ralph Leonard Rowles (1893-1964) commenced operating a mixed business from the premises and it was known locally as the 'Success Hill Store' because of its location. Ralph and Grace Rowles, did not live at the premises but lived for many years at 'Farleigh' in Holmesdale Road in West Midland. Ralph commenced his business delivering dairy products by horse and cart throughout the district and with his success established two premises which were subsequently managed by his two sons; Eric in Guildford and Roy in Bassendean. (Roy and his wife Florence built one of the first homes in Eden Hill at 83 Ida Street.) The Rowles family purchased the house next door at 36 Anzac Terrace in 1955. With the changes to Seventh Avenue and the creation of Lord Street isolating this portion of Bassendean, the business was greatly affected and the property was sold by the Rowles family in 1972. The condition of the buildings declined throughout the later part of the 20th century. In 2008, the lot was subdivided and a new residence built on the land to the west of the original shop and residence. The existing building consisting of the former shop and residence underwent major renovations following the subdivision.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed dwelling with weatherboard cladding and hipped and gabled roof. The CGI roof has been re-clad and has one tall roughcast rendered, tapering chimney. Dwelling has a separate skillion verandah canopy across elevation which faces the side street. The main elevation facing Anzac Terrace incorporates the gable feature, with timber and roughcast render detail. The main elevation also contains three section timber framed windows with 3x l-over-l sash windows. A skillion verandah canopy extends across this section and to the west return elevation providing shelter to the entrance, which is set behind the projecting section. This section of the house is clad with rough cast render. At the corner of Anzac and Seventh Ave is a timber framed weatherboard and CGI building, the former corner shop with an entrance on the chamfered elevation. Elevation along Anzac Terrace contains large windows.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1921; 1927; 2008

Place name	House, 35 Anzac Terrace
Place number	5 (7424 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A74
Address	35 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 35 Plan 1910 Vol/Fol: 1956/623
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-35°53'57" , 115°57'18"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter-war Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter war Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This residence was built c1922 and the first occupant was Roy Montieth Liddle. It is likely that the residence was the first home of Roy and his wife Sarah Hadwin Smyth who had married in 1920. The couple lived at the house until at least the late 1950s and Roy designated his occupation as a Wood Machinist. Aerial photographs indicate that the building has been extended in a few programs of work in the late 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed dwelling with weatherboard cladding and hipped CGI roof. Dwelling has a traditional asymmetric plan form with a projecting wing that has been extended along the western elevation with a skillion roofed section. The hipped roof over the main section of the house breaks the roof pitch to form the verandah canopy, which is supported on timber

	columns with a timber frieze and stepped access. Separate hip to projecting section with two windows, each with CGI skillion awnings. Dwelling has a brick chimney and integral under house garages.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	House, 37 Anzac Terrace
Place number	6 (18138 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A76
Address	37 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 26 Plan 1910 Vol/Fol: 1892/669
Other names	Eden Hill
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'57" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic

	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This residence was built c1905 for Walter J Butler, a bolt maker and then occupied by Charles Henry Kay (c1876-1933) a wagon builder. Charles and his wife, Elizabeth (c1875-1934) raised their five children at the house which Charles named 'Eden Hill' in the electoral rolls. Charles died in 1933 and Elizabeth the following year and the property was occupied by their son William Kay, a storeman, who occupied the property until the late 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the basic form of the residence has not significantly altered although there have been extensions to the rear of the property in recent decades.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Asymmetric single storey timber framed and iron dwelling. The dwelling has a traditional plan form with a projecting gabled bay. There is a hipped roof over the main section of the house, with the roof continuing down at a broken pitch to form the front and eastern verandah canopy. The canopy is supported on turned timber columns with a timber frieze. The recessed section of the front elevation contains timber framed l-over-l sash windows and the entrance door with sidelights and fanlight. The main window on the projecting section of the front elevation consists of a large l-over-l sash window with two very narrow l-over-l side windows with iron canopy above. The projecting front section contains a timbered gable and painted brick and corbelled chimneys.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1905

Place name	House, 38 Anzac Terrace
Place number	7 (18139 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A77
Address	38 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 51 Plan 1181 Vol/Fol: 1726/167
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'56" , 115°57'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck pointed front elevation and common brick Metal Decromastic (aluminium) Sheeting
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by investor, politician and briefly Premier, Frank Wilson as residential lots in 1895 under the name of 'The Eden Estate'. This residence was built c1915 for John William Brayshaw Robinson (c1871-1956) a fitter and turner. John Robinson and his wife Alice Mary (née Shears) lived at the residence until the late 1920s. Subsequent occupants were, Alfred Harry Lewis (1930-1935) and James Rae McCrum (1935-1949). The original roof cladding appears to have been replaced in the 1980s and aerial photographs suggest the original building envelope has not changed significantly since construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile residence with a deep hipped roof. The roof retains the original corrugated iron roofing over the original

	residence. The whole roof is overlaid with an imitation tile product (decromastic) made of aluminium which replicates a tile profile. The house has a symmetrical façade with two sash windows either side of a centrally placed entrance door. The façade is face brick with tuck pointing and a painted rendered band at sill level. The verandah spans across the full width of front elevation and the canopy is part of the main roof, sweeping down without a break in pitch, supported on turned timber columns with a timber frieze. A timbered gable section projects from the eastern side of the roof with a window below. The dwelling has a weatherboard addition to the rear and a side carport.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 39 Anzac Terrace
Place number	8 (18140 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A78
Address	39 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 25 Plan 1910 Vol/Fol: 1841/187
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'57" , 115°57'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by investor and lawyer and politician Stephen Henry Parker as residential lots in 1898. The take up of land was not rapid with most lots were unsold until the turn of the century. This residence was first occupied and it is presumed owned by Frederick William Deshon (c1878-1962) and his wife Annie. It was one of the first homes in this portion of Anzac Terrace. Deshon noted his occupation as a labourer in 1903 but during the time he lived at this residence he designated his occupation as a railway employee and he later worked as an estate agent. Frederick Deshon and his wife Mary Annie (née Lewis) (c1878-1962) raised their family and lived at this residence until their deaths in 1962.

	In recent decades the residence has been extended in several programs of work and the roof cladding has been replaced.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed cottage with weatherboard cladding. Asymmetric plan form with a central projecting gabled section and flanking side wings, located towards the rear half of the property. The central section incorporates a gabled roof with timber detail and concrete render. The projecting central section elevation contains a sash window (1-over-1) with two flanking 1-over-1 margin panes. A skillion roofed verandah wraps around the projecting section which returns down both side elevations to the rear section of the house. The verandah canopy is supported on turned timber columns on the raised timber deck which has step access along the side elevation. The side elevation (west elevation) contains the main entrance with a fanlight above the door. Rear section of the west elevation contains timber framed openings with canopies above each. One opening being a 1over-1 sash and the other a timber framed multi-paned casement. The eastern recessed section contains sash windows. There is an addition to the rear of the property and a separate car port along western side of lot with paved driveway.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1905

Place name	House, 47 Anzac Terrace
Place number	9
Other reference numbers	A85
Address	47 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 25 Diagram 16947 Vol/Fol: 1151/352
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'57" , 115°57'12"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Metal
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. From the available evidence, this residence was built in 1913 and the first occupants were Andrew Wallace (c1858-1926) and his wife Margaret (c1857-1932). The couple had seven children and it appears that Andrew's brother George Watt Wallace also lived at the property. During World War I, Andrew Wallace was serving as a soldier at Blackboy Hill where recruits were trained. He died in 1926 and Margaret remained at the house. On Margaret's death in 1932, the place was transferred to her daughter Jessie McCallum. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has not been significantly changed since the mid-20th century. It is likely that the property originally included the lot to the west at 49 Anzac Terrace. An addition to the rear of the property is the most obvious alteration to the original form and extent of the building.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey brick house with a hipped and gablet roof. The house presents with a symmetrical façade, consisting of a centrally located timber framed front door with glazed and timber side panels. Two groups of timber framed sash windows are situated on either side of the front door. The windows consist of one large central sash pane with two smaller panes on either side of this. The roof is hipped with a gablet running along the central east-west ridge and is clad in corrugated metal. There are two rendered brick chimneys with decorative chimney crowns; one on east and the west hipped sides of the roof. Separate to the roof line is a bullnose verandah which extends across the entire façade and is supported by slim timber posts.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1913

Place name	House, 53 Anzac Terrace
Place number	10 (7408 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A91
Address	53 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 402 Diagram 99067 Vol/Fol: 2185/142
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53’57” , 115°57’9”
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Brick Metal: Corrugated Iron

Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by investor and lawyer and politician Stephen Henry Parker as residential lots in 1898. The take up lots unsold until the turn of the century. Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This residence was first occupied, and it is presumed owned in c1916, by James Duff (1884-1968) a Scottish born migrant who arrived in Western Australia in 1912 with his wife Emily Annie (née Teare) (C1884-1970). He served in the AIF in World War One and then returned to Western Australia where he worked as a railway employee for the remainder of his working life. This residence was later occupied by Richard Bird (1922-1925) and then by Ellis Roy Bird and his wife Lillian Doreen Bird until the 1960s. Aerial photographs indicate that the original building envelope has not changed considerably since construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey brick and iron dwelling with a rear weatherboard addition. The roof is a high steeply pitched hipped form with vented gablets to the ridge and brick chimneys with rendered corbelling. The façade is of face brickwork with rendered bands corresponding to the top of the door and the window sill height. The façade is symmetrical with a centrally placed timber and glazed door with leaded light panels, side lights and fan lights. 1-over-1 sash windows flank the entrance. The main roof extends down at a broken pitch to form the verandah canopy which extends across the full façade of the house, supported on square timber posts.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 64 Anzac Terrace
Place number	11 (7409 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A101
Address	64 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 88 Plan 1181 Vol/Fol: 1439/358
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'56" , 115°57'4"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by investor, politician and briefly Premier, Frank Wilson as residential lots in 1895 under the name of 'The Eden Estate'. The take up of land was not rapid with most lots unsold until the turn of the century. Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This residence was built in c1927 and the first occupant and presumably owner was fitter, Martin John Healy (c1896-1984). Martin Healy and his wife Hilda Anastasia, nee Iverson (c1896-1981) raised their family and lived at the house until the 1970s. The form of the residence does not seem to be significantly altered since its original construction although the carport coverage on the eastern side was constructed in the late 1990s. Information from the 2004 stated that only the front four rooms of the residence were remaining from the original construction and a new addition had been constructed at the rear.

Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile house with hipped roof. The house has a traditional asymmetric plan form to the façade incorporating a stepped elevation consisting of the main projecting bay with a timbered flying gable, a second stepped section behind the main bay with the main entrance opening to the side of the house and a rear section with a single timber framed window. A complex hipped and gable roof extends over the house with two timbered flying gables to the front and a further entrance to the side elevation above the entrance. The front elevation and side elevation are protected by a skillion verandah, the canopy is supported on square timber posts with timber brackets and has a raised timber deck accessed by concrete steps. The timber framed casement windows have diamond leaded glazing. Small high level windows have diamond leaded lights. The entrance door is a timber and glazed door with flanking high level windows. Dense planting to the front garden obscured much of the property from view from the street.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1927

Place name	House, 66 Anzac Terrace
Place number	12
Other reference numbers	A102
Address	66 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 89 Plan 1181 Vol/Fol: 1598/800
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'55" , 115°57'3"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Metal
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. From the available information this residence was built c 1916 for James Hall. Little information has been discovered in relation to this occupant. Between 1921 and 1955, the residence was occupied by the Beerling family. Walter John Beerling (1886-1955) was a World War One serviceman, his wife Ada Elizabeth (c1884-1952) and their two children. Walter Beerling did not record his occupation in the electoral rolls but the couple seem to have lived a comfortable lifestyle at the home, holding social events including fundraising for the temperance organisation 'Little White Ribboners'. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has not been significantly changed since the mid-20th century. Additions have been made to the rear and to the western elevation but the original form and extent of the building are still evident.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey dwelling which is of timber framed construction with weatherboard cladding and consists of a symmetrical façade with a centrally located front door with a group of windows on either side. Much detail of the front façade is obscured due to the mature vegetation in the front garden. The roof is hipped and clad in corrugated metal and contains a brick chimney with corbelling and is situated on the east side of the hipped roof. Separate from the roof line is a small hipped verandah which extends along the entire façade, partly along the east and west elevation and is supported by slender timber posts.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 80 Anzac Terrace
Place number	13 (7410 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A111
Address	80 Anzac Terrace
Location Description	Lot No: 30 Diagram 87093 Vol/Fol: 2011/770
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53’56” , 115°56’58”
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Concrete Tile: Terracotta

Architectural style	Post War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Outside influences: depression and boom Outside influences: World wars and other wars Occupations: domestic activities
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	This place has historic value as a demonstration of the type of housing constructed in the period following World War Two when construction supplies were in limited supply.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by investor, politician and briefly Premier, Frank Wilson as residential lots in 1895 under the name of 'The Eden Estate'. Anzac Terrace was named c1920 in honour of the landing at Gallipoli in 1915. The road was formerly named Railway Terrace and the selection of this road for renaming may have been influenced by local resident Brigadier General Bessell-Browne who lived at 10 Anzac Terrace until 1947. This residence is constructed from the materials that were readily available in the post war period. With the restriction on building materials imposed by the state and federal governments to ensure that priority works were constructed there was often little available for residential construction. Bricks made from concrete blocks could be made by the home owner and often the home builders would camp on site to build their home. The original owner or occupier of this residence has not been determined from the readily available resources.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey concrete block and tile Californian Bungalow located on an open corner lot. The house has a traditional asymmetric plan form to the façade incorporating a recessed entry, projecting wing and a verandah across the remaining section of the façade. The roof is hipped with separate smaller hips to the projecting bay and the verandah canopy. The canopy to the verandah is supported on substantial tapered masonry piers with tapering columns on top with a rendered brick balustrade extending between the columns. The windows to the two sections of façade are three-section openings incorporating multi-paned casements flanking a central fixed pane.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1950

Place name	House, 1 Barton Parade
Place number	14
Other reference numbers	A282
Address	1 Barton Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 99 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1012/605
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'42" , 115°57'20"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard and Cement Fibre Sheeting Metal: Corrugated Metal
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late and predominantly intact example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early decades of the 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. The lots were not developed rapidly and most not until the period following World War Two. From the available information this residence was built c1916 for William and Maria Hart. William Hart (c1871-1917) worked as a fitter, presumably at the Midland workshops, until his death in 1917. Maria Hart stayed on in the house until the 1930s with her son Percival. Throughout the 1930s and 1940s the place was occupied by R. C. Rees. Aerial photographs indicate the place underwent major additions in the early 2000s.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey dwelling of timber framed construction with cladding of cement fibre sheet for the upper two-thirds and weatherboard for the lower third of the façade. The façade consists of an off centre timber framed front door which is constructed of glazed door panes and timber separating members and has a four paned side panel to the west of the front door. On either side of the front door is a pair of double outward opening, eight paned, timber framed French doors. The roof is hipped and clad in corrugated metal and contains a brick chimney with a metal chimney cap which is situated on the west plane of the hipped roof. The sweep of the roof continues beyond the façade, with a small break in pitch, to create the verandah which extends along the entire façade and is supported by slim rectangular posts with a simple timber frieze.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 2 Barton Parade
Place number	15 (18141 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A283
Address	2 Barton Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 100 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1088/942
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'41" , 115°57'18"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Stone Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a rare example of a stone residence. Its good condition and intact original detailing contribute to value. • This place has historic value for its association with the post-World War Two period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the 1950s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. The lots were not developed rapidly and most not until the period following World War Two. The land on which this residence is located was purchased in 1945 from the well-known local family, the Pickerings. Construction of the house began in 1948 but the shortage of materials meant that the residence was not completed until 1950 for William James Francis Young (c1912-1991) and his wife Millicent May Young (c1915-2004). William Young was a wood machinist and the couple lived at the house until at least the 1980s. It is not clear why the house was constructed in stone, a relatively unusual material for the district.

	Information from aerial photography indicates the residence has changed little since construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey stone and tiled property of asymmetric plan form. The façade is of distinctive stone construction comprising contrasting iron stone and limestone arranged in a random pattern with beaded mortar joints. The verandah canopy extends over the recessed section of the façade supported on masonry doric styled columns with stone wall to match the house. The canopy is part of the main roof albeit at a slight broken pitch. The roof is hipped with a separate hip to the projecting bay. The windows are timber framed side hung casements, some with a fixed central pane. The panes incorporate leaded glazing.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1950

Place name	House, 6 Barton Parade
Place number	16
Other reference numbers	A287
Address	6 Barton Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Diagram 29751 Vol/Fol: 1400/801
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'43" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Metal
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Research Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late example of the Federation style set in a mature garden. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has research value as its evolution from 1898 demonstrates different building styles and techniques. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent local community member, John Pickering and his family. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional men and their families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied

	to the roads in this subdivision. The lots were not developed rapidly and most not until the period following World War Two. Information from the current owners states the building has been constructed in several stages and been adapted and added to regularly. It is understood that the first structure on the property was a simple two roomed shack built in 1898. Between 1905 and 1911, three rooms and a hallway were added in a more conventional manner of construction when compared to the earlier rudimentary shack. During this phase of work or shortly after the ceilings were raised in the original portion of the house and a new roof constructed across the two structures. It is believed these additions were instigated by John Pickering who secured the large property and established an orchard. Works were again undertaken at the place for John Pickering in 1923 as documentary evidence has been found to confirm works at the property. John William Pickering (c1869-1957) and his wife Jane Anne, nee Waites (c1865-1955) were very active in the Bassendean community. John Pickering was elected Chairman of the West Guildford Road Board in 1913-14 and took that office again in 1921-22. With the adoption of the name 'Bassendean' in 1922, he became the first Chairman of the Bassendean Road Board and held office until 1929. His contribution to the Town of Bassendean was acknowledged in the naming of 'Pickering Park' in 1913 prior to his election to office as a tribute to the work he had done to establish the park. The couple lived in the house they named 'Floreat' until the 1950s on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary, John Pickering made the comment that Jane 'was a wonderful woman who 'did all the housework and washing for a house that measured 60ft by 60ft'. In the 1960s the house was converted to a triplex and the property boundaries were reduced. New structures were constructed adjoining the house and partitions were erected within the original rooms. In 1974, the property was transferred to new owners who undertook additions and renovations over the following decades. The current owners have continued to undertake sympathetic additions and repairs including reroofing the whole house in zincalume. During the additions particular attention has been made to retain the mature trees in the garden including an English Oak and an Umbrella tree.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey dwelling of timber framed construction clad in weatherboard. Most detail of the façade is obscured due to dense and mature vegetation. The façade has two projecting sections; one on the east and west corners with a central recessed section. The front entrance is centrally located on the east projecting section façade. The roof appears hipped and clad in corrugated metal. There is a gabled dormer window situated in the south plane of hipped roof within the recessed section of façade. A separate corrugated metal bullnose canopy extends across the east projecting and recessed sections of façade and is supported by timber posts with decorative timber brackets.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	

Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 7 Barton Parade
Place number	17 (18142 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A288
Address	7 Barton Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 96 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol 1020/573
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'44" , 115°57'19"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed late and intact example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. This residence was one of the first to be built in the section of the road between Watson and Deakin Streets. From the available information it appears that this house was built c1916 for James Sunley (1859-1925) a British born migrant who worked as a labourer and his wife Betsy Sunley (1858-1935). This home appears to have been designated as 5 Barton Parade for many years. James Sunley died in 1925 and Betsy Sunley lived at the house until her death in 1935. The property was then occupied by George Walter Dryer and his wife Hannah, the

	daughter of James and Betsy Sunley. Later occupants between 1939 and 1949 were Harold and Barbara Todd. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been extended toward the rear of the property.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed dwelling with weatherboard cladding and hipped iron roof. The roof extends down to form the verandah canopy across the front and side elevations, which is supported on square timber columns. Elevations contain timber framed casement openings, where each window is divided into three panes by horizontal glazing panes. Property contains a separate garage of contemporary design, paved driveway and well planted garden which are all enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 14 Barton Parade
Place number	18 (7418 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A295
Address	14 Barton Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 302 Diagram 99579 Vol/Fol: 2188/837
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'45" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century and for its association with the Pickering family who made a significant contribution to the Bassendean community. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer, Wesley Maley. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and Barton Parade reflects this enthusiasm. This residence was built for Norman John Campbell Pickering and his new bride Mabel Elsie Vaughn in 1935. Norman Pickering. Norman's parents John and Jane Pickering lived at 6 Barton Parade at the residence named 'Floreal' which was one of the first in the street. It is likely that John Pickering, civil servant and Chairman of the Bassendean Road Board owned the majority of the lots on the western side of Barton Street and provided the lot for the newly married couple in 1934. A notice in '*The West Australian*', May 1934 announcing building permits for the week included the construction of a new brick

	residence for Mr J. Pickering for £800. Norman Pickering was working as a salesman during the 1930s and joined the AIF during World War II spending some time as a prisoner of war. He remained in the Armed Services after the war.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	This dwelling is an extended inter-war property of rendered brick and tile construction. A tiled awning overhangs the window on the front elevation, which is supported by timber brackets. The windows are timber framed casements with leaded lights. The dwelling has an asymmetric plan form with a timber detail immediately below the eaves to the projecting section of the facade. A densely planted garden obscures much of the property.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1934

Place name	House, 15 Barton Parade
Place number	19 (18153 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A296
Address	15 Barton Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 92 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1488/551
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'46" , 115°57'19"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. From the available information it appears this residence was built c1927 for Ernest St Clair Stewart (18841969). The street numbering in the early years of development was different from the current numbering and it is probable that this was 11 Barton Parade. Ernest Stewart and his wife, Sarah Ann Amelia, née Carney (1892-1961, married in 1912 and lived at the house for only a few years. Ernest Stewart was a member of the Bassendean road Board from 1928 to 1931.

	Later occupants of the residence were John G Blockley and Allan Kirk.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed house with weatherboard cladding. Extensive hipped and gabled roof which has been reclad with corrugated galvanised iron. The roof continues to sweep down forming the verandah canopy and incorporating a slight break in the pitch. The verandah canopy is supported on timber columns with timber brackets. The house is of asymmetric plan form with a projecting wing which incorporates a 3-section timber framed casement window with highlights. This window is protected by a CGI canopy. The entrance and another 3section window are incorporated into the recessed section of the front elevation. In 2020, a new garage was developed on the southern boundary, matching the same style and materials as the existing dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1928

Place name	Pickering Park and Bindaring Park
Place number	20 (18143 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A348
Address	Bassendean Parade
Location Description	Reserve Number 18091 Lot No: 3092 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: LR 3151/137
Other names	Reserve 18091 Recreation Reserve
Place type	Urban Park
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	Pickering Park: -31°54'46" , 115°57'32" Bindaring Park: -31°54'40" , 115°57'30"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	
Architectural style	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values	Historic Aesthetic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early decades of the 20th century and the provision of facilities to the growing community. • The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained informal landscape in the suburban environment. • The place has social value to the many members of the community who have visited the park for formal and informal occasions.
History	This reserve was originally designated as several residential lots in the subdivision offered c1905 by developer, Wesley Maley. The subdivision was known as 'Riverside', and many of the road names reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Some lots were taken up but there was not the rapid sale of lots such that in 1914 the subdivision was again promoted in the local press. The advertising at this time notes that 'a large river frontage block has been donated to the Roads Board as a Public Recreation Ground'. The term donation is misleading as a report in the local press from December 1913 notes that the Bassendean Road Board had recently purchased the new riverside recreation reserve. On 13th December a 'Gala Day' for the children of the district was held at the reserve which was formally opened by Premier Scadden. Premier Scadden congratulated the Road Board on securing the reserve of over five acres for £150 even if the purchase was 'regarded merely as speculation'. After the opening the Premier, the Minister for Works and the Chairman of the Roads Board planted some ornamental trees. The afternoon included performances by the

	YMCA band, demonstration of West Guildford Fire Brigade, exhibition of life saving by the YMCA, afternoon teas and trips on a motor launch. The main focus of the day was the children's entertainment and competitions for which prizes were awarded. In 1922, the area was formally gazetted as a reserve and named in honour of John Pickering who was a member of the West Guildford Road Board and the subsequent Bassendean Road Board achieving the role of Chairman in 1913-1914 and 1921-1923. He was also involved in the purchase of the reserve and a key organisation of the Gala Day at the reserve in 1913. Since 1913, the reserve has been predominantly used as a passive recreation space with little formal intervention by the Town of Bassendean apart from maintaining the grassed landscape. Pathways have been added in the later decades of the 20th century. The Bassendean Sea Scouts boat house was located on the northern end of the river frontage in the 1960s and 1990s. The reserve continues to be vested in the Town of Bassendean and in 2013 the Town organised a celebration to mark the 100 years since the acquisition of the reserve by the Town.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Open parkland containing dense tree planting which includes native and exotic species. Located on the edge of the Swan River the park incorporates a boat ramp and children's play area. Bindaring Park is located across Bassendean Parade and includes a small lake and wetland.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1913

Place name	House, 2 Briggs Street
Place number	21 (18145 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A495
Address	2 Briggs Street
Location Description	Lot No: 4 Plan 2713 Vol/Fol: 564/31A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°57'22"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs who gave his name to this street. This residence was the first to be constructed in the street and it was built for Railway Employee William John Walsh (c1870-1939) and his wife Catherine, née Murtha (c1870-1959). The couple had four children and following William's death in 1939 Catherine lived on in the place until c1959. Aerial photographs suggest that the original cottage had a red coloured corrugated iron roof and changed to silver in c1990. A flat roof addition to the rear appears to have been built prior to 1953.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey rendered brick dwelling with a hipped roof which is clad in CGI. The hipped roof incorporates two timber gable endings along the central east-west ridge. On the east elevation of house is a rendered brick chimney with a decorative brick chimney cap. A CGI bullnose verandah, separate from the roof line, extends across the entire south elevation and is supported by turned timber

	pillars with a timber frieze. On either side of the centrally placed front entrance are large sash windows with sidelights. The west sash window sidelights contain coloured glass. The front entrance door is a timber panelled and glazed door with a sidelight to the west side of door as well as a fanlight.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1907

Place name	House, 5 Briggs Street
Place number	22 (18146 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A497
Address	5 Briggs Street
Location Description	Lot No: 19 Plan 2713 Vol/Fol: 1028/827
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1930s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs who gave his name to this street. This residence was first occupied by Alexander Ernest Goold (c1906-1961) and his wife Vera Maud Goold (née McDonough) (c1908-1999) who married in 1928. Alexander was a carpenter therefore it is possible he was involved in the construction of this residence. Later occupants of this residence were also associated with the building industry. T. Hall, a builder was living there in 1933 and builder Brian Alfred Parlor, lived at the house in the late 1930s and 1940s while using the lot adjacent at 3 Briggs Street as a timber yard. Norm Goold also built a timber house at 12 Briggs Street in 1937. Aerial photographs suggest that the building envelope has changed minimally since construction albeit with some minor additions and new structures in the rear of the property.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard house of asymmetric plan for. A projecting gabled sections to the façade incorporates timber detailing to the apex and casement windows with leaded lights and a skillion awning supported on timber brackets. The main roof continues down to form the verandah canopy across the recessed section of the elevation which is supported on timber posts. The entrance is located at the abutment of the projecting wing and recessed section of the façade with casement windows adjacent characterised by diamond leaded lights and frosted glass highlights.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1930

Place name	House, 12 Briggs Street
Place number	23 (18150 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A504
Address	12 Briggs Street
Location Description	Lot No: 9 Plan 2713 Vol/Fol: 1849/470
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'20" , 115°57'22"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the basic form and some elements of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1930s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs who gave his name to this street. This residence was constructed for Norman Goold in 1937 for a fee of £450. Norman and his wife Alma Esther nee Bennet, lived at the house until the early 1950s. Norman's occupation was designated as a Labourer and later a carpenter in the Electoral Rolls however he may have been involved in the construction of the house as his family were in the building profession. His mother and father lived at the nearby property at 5 Briggs Street. Information from aerial photographs indicates that there have been several programs undertaken at the residence most significantly the extension of the front verandah and additions to the north and rear of the original building.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad house with a CGI clad hipped roof. The south, street facing elevation contains a gabled protruding section on the west side of the south elevation.

	The protruding section contains a timber framed window with modern security grills added. The recessed section contains the front entrance and a timber framed, lead-lighted window (to the east side south elevation). Trees obscure the both east and west windows and therefor their construction cannot clearly be determined. A separate flat-roof garage has been added to the east side of the house. A separate bull-nose verandah canopy extends across the entire south elevation (incorporating protruding and recessed sections and the garage addition). The verandah is supported by plain timber pillars and the verandah floor is constructed from timber.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1937

Place name	House, 13 Briggs Street
Place number	24 (18151 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A505
Address	13 Briggs Street
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Diagram 15925 Vol/Fol: 2046/329
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the basic form and elements of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs who gave his name to this street. From the available information this residence was the first on this side of the street built in 1928 for Leonard Harry Harrisson (1886-1932). Leonard Harrisson was born in Middlesex England and married Kate Merritt in 1912. The couple immigrated to Australia shortly after and in 1915 Leonard joined the AIF to serve during World War One. On his return in 1917 to civilian life he worked in a variety of professions. The couple had four children which they raised at this residence. Leonard died in 1932, aged 46, and Kate stayed on in the house until her death in 1965, aged 78. Aerial photographs indicate that the house was originally roofed in red Colorbond and this was replaced c1990.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Fair to Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and render house with a hipped CGI clad roof. South façade contains a (possibly new) brick constructed projecting section to the west side of façade, which contains a metal framed

	sliding window. The recessed section of façade is fully rendered and contains a centrally placed front entrance which is flanked by three-section timber framed casement windows. The entrance door is timber panelled with lead lights and has lead-lighted side lights. The hipped roof over the main section of house breaks the roof pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported by brick pillars. On the east side of the house is a brick constructed chimney.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1928

Place name	House, 16 Briggs Street
Place number	25 (18152 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A508
Address	16 Briggs Street
Location Description	Lot No: 11 Plan 2713 Vol/Fol: 1059/846
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°57'22"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the basic form and elements of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs who gave his name to this street. From the available information this residence was built in 1938 for Bertha Gadd(West Guildford Rate Books).On the outbreak of war Reginald Blower offered his services to the RAAF as a mechanic as that was his trade. He was accepted in 1940 and at that time he was 25, with one child. Evelyn Blower did not stay at the residence during war time and the house was occupied by Stan Dennis until the 1950s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house was significantly extended c2000 and had minor additions prior to that date.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad house. On the west side of south, street-facing elevation is a gabled protruding section. There is decorative timber detailing on the gable end. There is a three-section timber framed window with mullions and glazing bars with a CGI skillion awning, with timber supports, over the

	window. The recessed section of south elevation contains the front entrance and a three section, timber framed window. The house has a steep, corrugated iron clad hipped roof and brick chimney with clay pot on the east side. The hipped roof incorporates two timbered gables along the central east-west ridge. The hipped roof also incorporates a south facing gable along the north-south central ridge. The hipped roof extends down over the recessed section of south elevation to form the skillion verandah canopy. The verandah canopy is supported by plain timber pillars with timber frieze between pillars and the verandah floor is constructed from timber. There is a flat- roofed garage structure attached to the west elevation.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1939

Place name	House, 17 Briggs Street
Place number	26 (18154 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A509
Address	17 Briggs Street
Location Description	Lot No: 25 Plan 2713 Vol/Fol: 1014/562
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered/Common Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the basic form and elements of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs who gave his name to this street. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1936 for the owner and occupier Charles Hyland. Hyland occupied the property until the late 1940s. Information from aerial photographs indicates that the roof was green corrugated iron in the 1980s which was changed to its current red in the 1990s. The original envelope of the building has been extended through extensions and additions while other structures have been built in the rear of the property.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and render house with a complex Colorbond clad, hipped and gabled roof. A projecting gable section form the west part of façade incorporates timber detailing at the apex of the gable end. The upper section of the projecting section is rendered bricks and the lower section is tuck pointed brick.

	The south elevation of the projecting section contains a three-section timber framed casement window with a colorbond skillion awning with timber supports over the window. The hipped roof over the main section of house breaks the roof pitch slightly and extends to form the verandah canopy over the recessed section of façade where the front entrance is located. The front entrance and remainder of house is obscured by garden and picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1936

Place name	House, 32 Broadway
Place number	27 (18204 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A541
Address	32 Broadway
Location Description	Lot No: 720 Plan 3262 Vol/Fol: 1963/879
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°56'37"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the basic form and elements of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of inter war housing.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development in c1912 although there were only approximately 15 houses in the street by 1920. The name, Broadway assigned to this road, was a logical response to its breadth and length. This residence was constructed c1935 and the first occupant and probably owners were Edward Joseph Regan (c1907-1991) and his wife Cecilia Rose nee Gregg (c1905-1949). The couple had married in 1928 and lived in the area before settling at the house in 1936 where they raised their three daughters. Cecilia Regan died in 1949 and Edward, who worked as a moulder lived on in the house until the 1980s. The original lot was subdivided and a residence was constructed on the portion of the lot facing Ida Street. The owners in 2004 stated that at that time only the front four rooms retained the original finishes.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed, weatherboard and fibre cement clad house. The house presents with an extensive façade comprising of

	three sections; two projecting end sections and a recessed central section with a verandah. The place is of timber framed construction with weatherboard cladding to the lower section of the elevation and fibre cement sheeting from sill height to eaves. The west projecting end and recessed central section of the façade have timbered gables whilst the eastern projecting section has the hipped roof and open eaves. All windows are 3-pane arrangements each consisting of timber framed casements with integral highlights. The windows of the west gabled projecting section and the eastern hipped projecting section have skillion canopies supported by timber brackets. The central recessed section incorporates a further 3-pane window of the same design and the front entrance. A small verandah extends across this recessed section of the façade with the gabled canopy supported on square timber posts, with a simple timber balustrade and steps at the eastern end.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1936

Place name	House, 36 Broadway
Place number	28 (18205 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A545
Address	36 Broadway
Location Description	Lot No: 718 Plan 3262 Vol/Fol: 1510/777
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'8" , 115°56'36"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the basic form and elements of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early twentieth century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development in c1912 although there were only approximately 15 houses in the street by 1920. The name, Broadway assigned to this road, was a logical response to its breadth and length. This residence was one of the first in the street as it was built c1913 for John Gorn and his wife Matilda nee Kirk. In 1914, there were only four other residences on Broadway recorded in the Post Office Directories. John Gorn was a railway employee for all his working life. In the early 20th century he was a station master in several country towns, including Mundaring in 1912. By 1914, the Gorn's were living in Broadway, West Guildford as it was then known. The couple, who had married in 1902, had four sons and following John's death in 1931, Matilda lived on in the house until her death in 1940. The house was extended to the rear during the late 1980s or early 1990s and the 2004 owners noted that some of the internal wall arrangements had been altered.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey brick and iron house with high hipped and vented gablet roof, with gabled feature above the entrance. There is an extensive verandah across the façade with the western corner of the verandah enclosed with brick and large window. The verandah is open, without a balustrade, with a timber deck. The verandah canopy is a continuation of the main hipped roof at the same pitch, supported on turned timber posts with timber frieze between the posts. There is a timbered gable above the entrance. Windows on the façade are all sash openings.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1913

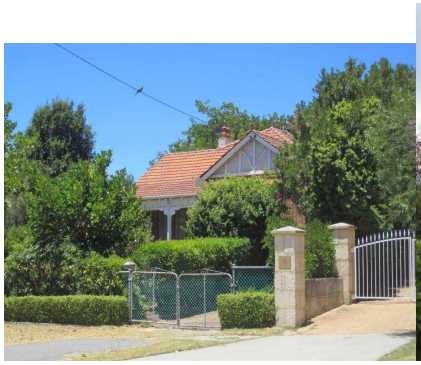
Place name	House, 69 Broadway
Place number	29 (18206 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A579
Address	69 Broadway
Location Description	Lot No: 776 Plan 3262 Vol/Fol: 1169/956
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'10" , 115°56'22"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugate Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value as a late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area in the 1910s. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for professional families.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development in c1912 although there were only approximately 15 houses in the street by 1920. The name, Broadway assigned to this road, was a logical response to its breadth and length. From the available evidence this residence was built c1919 for chemist Ernest de Whalley Whitham (18791948) and his wife Eva, née Barnes. (c1887-1956). Ernest Whitham was a chemist who had worked in the goldfields in the 1900s and married Eva in 1902. The couple had four children and lived at the house until 1927 when they relocated to River Street, Bassendean. Aerial photographs indicate the place has changed little since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey timber framed, weatherboard and iron cottage. The weatherboard has been cut into smaller sections to create the appearance of masonry blocks, creating a distinctive aesthetic to the house. The façade is of symmetrical plan form with centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. Each window arrangement

	consists of one large sash with two narrow sashes and the front entrance is the traditional arrangement of timber panelled and glass door with side lights and fan light. Hipped roof continues down to form verandah canopy with a negligible break in pitch to the canopy. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts and is open without a balustrade enclosing the timber deck. Property has an open garden enclosed by masonry boundary wall.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1919

Place name	House, 84 Broadway
Place number	30
Other reference numbers	A595
Address	84 Broadway
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Diagram 47434 Vol/Fol: 1434/712
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'6" , 115°56'15"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Concrete Block Tile: Concrete
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a rare, large intact and well executed example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in concrete blocks. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of residence for a professional family in the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development in c1912 although there were only approximately 15 houses in the street by 1920. The name, Broadway assigned to this road, was a logical response to its breadth and length. In 1928, Alex Martin (c1865-1953) applied to the Bassendean Road Board to build a cement block residence on this property. Approval was granted and construction presumably began the following year although the Post Office Directories only record Martin living at the place in 1933. The house was originally located on a larger lot which have been subdivided and built on from the 1970s. Aerial photographs indicate the building retains much of its original form and extent although a new carport and rear extension were constructed from the 1980s. The roof cladding appears to have been changed from red to the current grey in the late 1990s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey inter-war dwelling set in an elevated position. The dwelling is constructed of textured concrete blocks, from the 1930s and has a symmetrical façade with central sweeping steps to the verandah in line with the front entrance. Most of the façade is not visible due to dense mature vegetation. The roof is hipped with a steep pitch and clad in tiles. The roof extends beyond the façade to create the verandah which runs across the entire façade. A timbered gable is situated above the centrally located front entrance and is supported on the east and west corners by two Ionic columns. At the lower west corner of property a modern garage has been added.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1929

Place name	House, 7 Brook Street
Place number	31 (18207 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A635
Address	7 Brook Street
Location Description	Lot No: 24 Diagram 70663 Vol/Fol: 1743/139
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°57'32"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for professional families.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. The name Brook Street was applied as a brook did pass along the street in the early period of settlement. This lot was subdivided in 1913 and this residence was built c1923 for coppersmith James Hugh Gore (c18871977) and his wife Ruby Agnes Lindsay Gore. The Gore family lived at the house for most of the 20th century. Aerial photographs indicate that the extent of the building has changed minimally since construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey brick constructed dwelling with a terracotta tile clad hipped roof with a gabled end to the west elevation which has a roughshod render and timber detailing at the apex. To the east side of the south elevation is a projecting gables section with a roughshod render and timber detailing at the apex of the gable. The

	projecting section contains two evenly spaced, centrally placed timber framed sash windows. A decorative concrete sill extends beneath both windows and a terracotta tile skillion canopy with timber supports extends over the windows. The recessed section of the south elevation contains the front entrance. Details of the front door are not visible, but the front door has a fanlight and a sidelight to the east of the door. To the west of the front entrance are two evenly spaced, centrally placed timber framed sash windows. With a break in pitch, the roof extends down to form the verandah over the recessed section of south elevation and then extends around over the west elevation. The verandah is supported by rectangular timber pillars with a timber frieze. The verandah over the west elevation has been enclosed using timber framing and glazing. The west side of the roof contains a brick chimney with terracotta chimney pots. Garden vegetation obscures much of dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1923

Place name	House, 9 Brook Street
Place number	32 (18208 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A634
Address	9 Brook Street
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Plan 3367 Vol/Fol: 1569/39
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'8" , 115°57'30"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historical Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value for its demonstration of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for professional families.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. The name Brook Street was applied as a brook did pass along the street in the early period of settlement. This lot was subdivided in 1913 and this residence was built c1921 for civil servant Arthur James Hoare his wife Muriel Grace Hoare. The couple had married in 1920 and had their first child at the house in 1921. The Hoare family lived at the house through most of the 20th century and in the later period Arthur Hoare was designated as a chemist in the Electoral Rolls. One of their children Laurie Hoare, who was born blind, received some attention in the local press for his skills as a musician in the 1940s. The owners of the property in 2004 provided the information that rooms were added to the original residence in 1933 and 1970. The verandah was enclosed to form a room in 2001.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

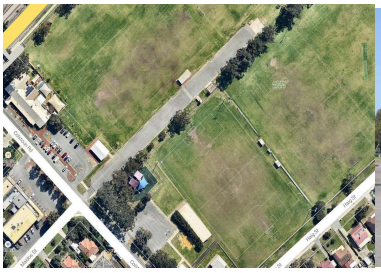
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile house of asymmetric plan form. The roof is hipped sweeping down at the same angle to form the verandah canopy which extends across the recessed section of the elevation. The projecting section of the façade has a gable roof with timber and roughcast detailing. The windows to the façade are timber framed sash windows arranged in pairs with a unified painted concrete window sill. The window to the gabled section has a tiled skillion canopy above supported on timber brackets. The entrance door is located within the recessed section of the elevation and has side panels, side lights and fanlight. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts with timber brackets. The deck is concrete with stone steps. A rendered brick addition has been constructed to the side elevation of the house partially under the original verandah canopy. The house is located behind dense planting.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1921

Place name	House, 8 Carnegie Road
Place number	33
Other reference numbers	A720
Address	8 Carnegie Road
Location Description	Lot No: 7 Diagram 65275 Vol/Fol: 1669/264
Other names	Hazeldean
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'34" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities People: Early settlers Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as the original portion of the residence built c1899 in the Federation Bungalow style demonstrates the style and is located within an expansive garden setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the early development of the district for residential occupation. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent early resident and builder Charles Rickwood Wicks and leading public servant John Morton Craig. • The place has social value as the remaining portion of the original residence within its garden setting demonstrate the type of accommodation built for affluent members of the Bassendean community at the turn of the 19th century
History	The land on which this residence is located was subdivided for residential development by Harry Anstey. He purchased 100 acres of land in Bassendean, or West Guildford as it was then known, in 1897 and the land was divided into 237 lots for sale in 1898 under the name 'Bindaring Park'. This residence was constructed by local builder Charles Rickwood Wicks who was responsible for the construction of several fine homes in Bassendean. A plan of the property ownership in Bassendean in 1899 shows that a building was located on this site and the ownership is noted as 'Wicks' however other sources indicate that the house was built in the early 1900s.

	The Wicks family did not appear to have lived at the residence for long, if at all, before the residence was occupied by John Morton Craig (1850-1924). Craig worked as a stockman and stock breeder before taking up a position as the Chief Inspector of Stock in the 1870s. He held that position for over 30 years and was well regarded for his knowledge in the profession. He married, Marjorie Johnson in 1915 when he was in his 60s and the couple lived at 'Hazeldean' as he called the property until his death in 1924. Later owners and occupiers for many years were the Gill family. The 2017 owners of the property provided the information that the house was extended to the north c1915 and many additions and alterations have been undertaken since that time. The portion of the residence from the first phase of construction is the front two rooms. The bull nose verandah is also understood to be modified from the original construction. The front door is a later addition although the fan light above is believed to be from the original construction. The property continues to occupy a large site which is consistent with its original context although extensive landscaping was undertaken in c1984. Portion of the lot to the west was removed to enable a new subdivision in 1983.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and iron house of symmetrical plan form to the façade. The house has a slightly elevated position to take account of the changing land levels across the site. The façade contains a centrally placed front entrance with sidelights and fanlight, flanked by full height timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows. The brick façade is enlivened with two rendered bands, the lower one at ground level and incorporates the sills to the windows. The higher band is level with the top of the door. Towards the rear of the original section of the house, a shallow projecting wing with a gabled roof sits behind the main façade. This section incorporates a 3-section opening with casement windows and smaller top hung windows in an arched arrangement. A decorative rendered swag is positioned below the sill. A sweeping driveway extends across the front elevation with dual entry and exit points. Large gardens are situated around the property with many mature trees. Later buildings constructed with similar materials and design elements are located on the site.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	

Construction dates / periods	c1899

Place name	Tom J Gardiner and Manfred Hoefler Bassendean Volunteer Fire Brigade Training Track
Place number	34
Other reference numbers	A1174
Address	Colstoun Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 25430 Lot No: 1 Plan 185978 Vol/Fol: LR 3102/998
Other names	
Place type	Urban Park
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'51" , 115°56'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Park/Reserve Present: Park/Reserve
Construction materials	
Architectural style	
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: Community Services and utilities
Values	Social Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has social value for its provision of facilities to the volunteer fire brigade in Bassendean since the 1970s. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of the ongoing commitment to volunteer fire brigade services by the Town of Bassendean. • The place has historic value for its association with valued members of the Bassendean Volunteer Fire Brigage, Thomas Gardiner and Manfred Hoefler.
History	This track was built in the 1970s for the Bassendean Volunteer Fire Brigade to enable training of their members. Previously a track was located on the BIC reserve but with the realignment of Guildford Road the original track could not be accommodated on that site. The track was named in honour two of its members, Tom J Gardiner and Manfred Hoefler. Thomas Gardiner (c1914-1989) was a member of the West Australian Volunteer Fire Brigade for 48 years, serving 40 years in Bassendean. He achieved life membership of the Bassendean Volunteer Fire Brigade in 1956 and in 1978, he was awarded a British Empire Medal. His three sons all served with the Bassendean Brigade. Manfred Hoefler (c1951-2005) was Captain of the Bassendean Volunteer Fire Brigade for 10 years and also awarded life membership of the Brigade. The track was resurfaced c2003 and continues to be used for its original function.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A long rectangular portion of the Ashfield Reserve paved with asphalt and marked by painted lines into a grid formation. The area is edged with concrete kerbing and a small shed is located on the

	northern side of the track. The area is edged with light poles to enable night time activities.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1970s

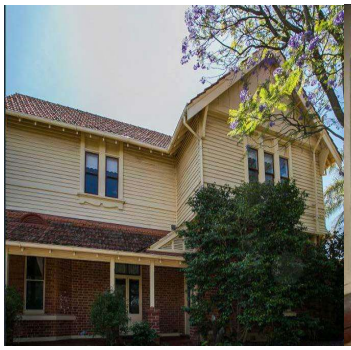
Place name	House, 60 Cyril Street
Place number	35 (18209 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1174
Address	60 Cyril Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 46447 Vol/Fol: 2596-541
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'42" , 115°56'21"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Post War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place is indicative of the standard plan and type of housing in the mid-twentieth-century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War II. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the post war period for working families.
History	This area of Bassendean was subdivided for sale as residential lots in 1910 but few of the lots were taken up at this time. This portion of Cyril Street was predominantly settled in the 1950s and 1960s when the Perth Road District experienced an unprecedented rate of suburban growth, due to the increased birth rate following World War II, and the influx of migrants from overseas and interstate. There were pockets of development by the State Government Housing department in this area and this residence may be an example of this program. The choice of the name Cyril Street is in recognition of the contribution of early resident Cyril Jackson, the first Chairman of the West Guildford Road Board and the first Director General of Education in Western Australia. His contribution was also recognised when Cyril Jackson high school was constructed in 1962. Information from aerial photographs indicates this residence was built between 1953 and 1965. The first owners or occupiers have not been determined in this research. The original lot was subdivided c2006 to enable the construction of a new residence on the rear portion of the lot. In c2012, the house

	underwent extensions to the rear and the original blue tile roof was replaced with the current zincalume cladding.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey brick dwelling with replacement zincalume roof. The property has a symmetrical façade with two projecting bays and a recessed central section. Both bays have gabled roofs and three section timber framed windows incorporating side hung casements flanking a central fixed pane. The recessed central section incorporates a further 3-section window and the front door. The hipped and gabled roof is clad with zincalume. The house is positioned behind a sparsely planted garden and a low brick wall with 1.8m piers and fence panels. A driveway and carport adjoining the house are located on the eastern side of the lot.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1960

Place name	Daylesford
Place number	36 (127 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1186
Address	7 Daylesford Road
Location Description	Lot No: 40 Diagram 30692 Vol/Fol: 5/133A
Other names	House, 7 Daylesford Road Cyril Jackson's House; Yadgawine
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'30" , 115°54'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Two Storey Residence Present: Residential – Two Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Marseille
Architectural style	Federation Arts and Crafts Style
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: Immigration, emigration and refugees Demographic settlement and mobility: Government policy Social and civic activities: Government politics Social and civic activities: Education and science People: Innovators People: Famous and infamous people
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	Daylesford, Bassendean, a two-storey red brick, weatherboard and Marseille tile residence in the Federation Arts and Crafts style in a prominent location overlooking the Swan River, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is an excellent and finely detailed example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style, both in its external and internal presentation, and is a rare example of a two-storey Federation Arts and Crafts residence; • the place was built for Cyril Jackson, the first Inspector General of Schools in Western Australia. Jackson played a significant role in the history of education in Western Australia during his appointment (1896 to 1903), and was instrumental in the transformation and reorganisation of State's education system into a modern public education system; • Jackson was influential in the formation of the West Guildford Road Board and became its first chairman holding the inaugural and subsequent meetings of the Board at this place until he left the state; • the place has an in-built, unusual and innovative ventilation system that was especially designed for Cyril Jackson; and • the place is representative of a small number of large and stately residences that were built by senior Western

	Australian public servants of the State in landmark locations, such as along the Swan River.
History	Since the 1850s, the river side lots in the west end of the Guildford town site had been purchased by the more affluent and prominent citizens who constructed grand houses or mansions appropriate to their wealth and social status, this trend accelerated with the onset of the economic boom after the discovery of gold in the 1890s. In 1897, Swan Location Q, a large parcel of land in the West Guildford area on the banks of the Swan River and which comprised over 94 acres, was purchased by a Harry Anstey. Within a year, Anstey had subdivided this location up into a substantial number of lots, of which Lots 11, 12, 13 & 14 on North Road was purchased by Cyril Jackson in March 1898. Cyril Jackson had been brought out from England in late 1896 by the Western Australian Colonial Government to take up the inaugural appointment of Inspector General of Schools with the Department of Education. During his time in Western Australia, which lasted just six years, Jackson implemented policies based upon his philosophy of 'New Education' and was responsible for the transformation and reorganisation of State education into a modern public education system. Once Jackson purchased the land in West Guildford, he had a commodious and stately house - befitting his position in government - designed for him by Lewis Henry Duval, who lived in the house next door to Jackson. Lewis Henry Duval was the only son of Henry James Burgess Duval, the Deputy Superintendent of Fremantle Prison from 1853 until 1862, and his wife Mary Ann, who had arrived in Western Australia in 1853. In 1867 the family returned to England, where Lewis Henry trained as an architect before returning to Perth in the early 1880s. The residence, which Jackson named 'Daylesford', was built on what was originally Lot 13, with the outbuildings – including the kitchen and servants quarters, on Lot 14. The private jetty that Jackson also had built was on the south-eastern most corner of the property. The residence was accessed by a circular driveway lined with pine trees and an orchard and several timber outbuildings were located on the property. The building of brick on the ground floor and timber on the second storey a billiard room, an indoor conservatory, five bedrooms and an attic for Jackson's Indian manservant. A feature of the residence was a unique ventilation system for cooling the house. Jackson was a significant member of the Bassendean community as the first Chairman of the West Guildford Road Board and the first official meeting was held at Daylesford on 12 July 1901. Road Board Meetings were held at the house until 1903 when Jackson returned to England. The property was transferred to Rachel Lukin in 1903 and later owners and occupiers were the Burns family, John and Sara Thorpe. During the Thorpe's ownership in the 1960s the landholding was subdivided to accommodate 13 new houses and the creation of Daylesford Road.
Integrity / Authenticity	

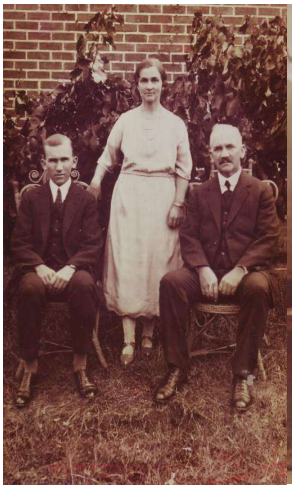
Physical description	The majority of this dwelling is obscured by dense vegetation; very little is visible. Information on physical aspects of the building has been drawn from the State Heritage Office documentation prepared in 2012. Daylesford, is a two storey red brick, weatherboard and Marseille tile residence in the Federation Arts and Crafts style overlooking the Swan River set amongst established garden grounds. The front elevation has a single storey section to the south, attached to the main body of the house, which is two storeyed. There is a central, decorative porch. Ground floor walls are red brick over rendered foundations; the single storey section is in running bond while the remainder of the original brickwork is Flemish bond. The first floor walls are cream painted weatherboard. In the north-west corner of the front elevation the first floor weatherboards sweep down to form eaves over the ground floor windows. Ground floor windows have painted rendered sills, while first floor windows have timber sills with decorative timber scrolls below. At the front of the house the roofs of both the single and double storey sections are shallow hipped, while at the rear, the roofscape is a combination of hips and gables. At the rear, the east section of the first story is a projecting gable filled in with vertical panelling. The weatherboards on the east and north walls of this section also sweep down to form eaves over the ground floor, with the eaves supported on curved timber corbels. On the south wall of the east gable section, the base of the weatherboard cladding meets the hipped verandah roof of the ground floor. The concave hip of the verandah roof that adjoins the south wall is infilled with timber louvers. This verandah roof wraps around the building in the south to meet the single storey section of the building. The verandah posts are square with stop-chamfered corners set into brick pedestals. The floor is red painted concrete. A second verandah with a skillion roof clad with Wunderlich tiles has been added to the north elevation. It has circular hollow section posts and a brick paved floor The front porch is approached by two brick pathways: one from the garage and the other from the front of the block on an axis to the front steps. The porch is a decorative structure set out from the front of the house. Three central steps lead directly up to the front door, with very narrow raised concrete platforms either side. The width of the porch is filled with the front door and side lights. The four panel front door has glass panes above timber, a large central brass handle and brass knocker. The side lights consist of a row of timber panels at ground level, with three rows of four small fixed panes above. There are two matching fanlights above the front door. Running above the fanlights and side lights is another row of smaller square fixed panes. The house contains an unusual ventilation system - a series of primitive ducts channel cool air from ground level to outlets located 4' above floor level of each room. In 2018, a new driveway and garage at the front of the property was developed. The development is situated on the northern boundary and was implemented to reflect the style of the existing home with the use of brick. The garage roofing is colorbond in lieu of tile as used on the dwelling.
Condition	Good

Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places, Register of the National Estate and National Trust of Australia (WA) – Classified (adopted 2012).
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1898

Place name	Devon Road Precinct
Place number	37
Other reference numbers	Various
Address	1 – 50 Devon Road
Location Description	Various
Other names	West Road to North Road
Place type	Streetscape
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	Various
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residences Present: Residential – Single and Two Storey Residences
Construction materials	Various
Architectural style	Federation to Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Government Policy
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The streetscape has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of an early 20th century streetscape. • The precinct has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean from the 1890s. • This precinct has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for families of a range of incomes and types of occupations.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. Settlement in Devon Road progressed quickly as it was well located near the river, road and railway line. Housing in this street was for a range of incomes and occupations, from tradespeople to highly skilled professionals. The residences built in the street were often occupied by families for many decades and family groups occupied several houses in the street. The Town of Bassendean undertook special control in the development of the area in the 2000s. The result was a more sensitive response to the heritage buildings in the street which has had a positive impact on the streetscape.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate to High
Physical description	The housing in Devon Road exhibits the style and detail of the early decades of the 20th century. Later additions and infill development

	has been largely successful in creating a coherent streetscape. The individual gardens and street planting are generally of a high quality and well maintained which contributes to the amenity of the streetscape. Many buildings have been individually included in the Municipal Inventory.
Condition	Fair to Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1900s – 1940s

Place name	Lelham
Place number	38 (7411 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1206
Address	8 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 24 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 77/125A
Other names	House, 8 Devon Road
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'32"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residences Present: Residential – Single and Two Storey Residences
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation style built for a professional family. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. This residence was constructed in 1904 for Stephen Murray Gardiner, a civil servant who had married Emma Ann Fish in Broad Arrow in 1902. The couple settled in what was then known as West Guildford where many of the Gardiner family were living. Stephen was one of three brothers who lived in the street in the early 20th century. His father Colonel Stephen Murray Gardiner was the first Inspector of Schools in Guildford. The Gardiner's lived at the house in Devon Road all their married life. Emma died in 1961 and Stephen in 1965. Aerial photographs indicate that the form of the house has changed little since its original construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High

Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house. The house incorporates a separate bullnose verandah across the full width of the elevation, supported on square timber posts. The hipped roof has brick and rendered chimneys projecting from both the east and west sides of the roof. The façade of the house is obscured by dense planting.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	 

Construction dates / periods	1904

Place name	House, 11 Devon Road
Place number	39 (7417 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1209
Address	11 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 66 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1521/992
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'31"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residences Present: Residential – Single and Two Storey Residences
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed intact example of the Federation style built for a professional family. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was built in 1906 for Thomas Arthur Wood (1876-1961) a jeweller, and later optician, who lived at the house with his wife Thirza Selma Wood. The couple lived at the house until 1917 and relocated to 29 Devon Road. Later occupants of the house included; Thomas Simpson, Reginald McKellar and Paul Leonard. There have been some additions to the rear of the original house but these have had little impact on the original form.
Integrity / Authenticity	High

Physical description	A single storey brick dwelling with a corrugated iron hipped roof. Towards the west side, the roof contains two brick chimneys which both consist of corbelling and terracotta chimney pots. The south elevation contains a centrally located front entrance with a timber and glazed front door with sidelights and a fanlight. Flanking the front entrance are one-over-one timber-framed sash windows which each have a rendered window sill beneath. A separate CGI bullnose verandah extends across the entire south elevation and extends around to the west elevation and is supported by turned timber posts with a timber frieze. The verandah floor along the south and west elevations is constructed from mosaic tiles.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1911

Place name	House, 13 Devon Road
Place number	40 (18210 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1211
Address	13 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 65 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1578/149
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'30"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residences Present: Residential – Single and Two Storey Residences
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugation Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation style built for a professional family. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was built in 1911 for George Hollis Gardiner (1872-1936) and his wife Amy Clara Gardiner (née Hitchcock) (1888-1980). George and Amy had married in 1910 and the couple moved into this home and raised their family of seven children. George Gardiner worked as a clerk before enlisting to serve in the AIF during World War One. In later years he worked as a grocer and following his death in 1936, Amy lived on in the house until her death in 1980. Devon Road was closely associated with members of the Gardiner family. George was one of three brothers who lived in the street in the early 20th century. His father Colonel Stephen Murray Gardiner was the first Inspector of Schools in Guildford. Aerial photographs indicate that the house underwent significant extensions c2009 including recladding of the roof in zincalume,

	replacing the original corrugated iron. The owners of the property c2004 indicated that prior to 2004 many of the original structures in the back yard had been removed.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of traditional asymmetric plan form to the façade. The roof is hipped with a gable to the projecting section of the façade. Both the roof and the verandah canopy have been reclad in zincalume. The house has been extended towards the rear creating a stepped western elevation. The house is of face brick construction with a rendered band extending around the north and western elevations at sill height. The windows to the front elevation are single 1-over-1 sash windows with painted concrete sills. The main entrance is located on the western side of the house. The roof is a complex hipped form with a series of three hips positioned behind each other. The shallow projecting bay to the front elevation incorporates a gable with fibrous plaster sheeting and timber batten detailing. Tall brick corbelled chimneys are located on east and west planes of the roof. The bullnose verandah is a separate element to the main roof and extends across the full width of the façade, supported on square timber columns. The verandah has a timber deck with no balustrading. A paved driveway extends along the eastern boundary leading to a detached garage in the rear. The front garden is mainly grass enclosed by a high timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1911

Place name	House, 14 Devon Road
Place number	41 (18211 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1212
Address	14 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 27 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1053/890
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'30"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the Inter War period.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this house was built in 1937 for Neil Michael Gray (c1909-1988) and his wife Mabel. The Gray's lived at the house until the early 1940s. Prior to World War Two Neil Gray worked as a bus driver and then enlisted to serve with the RAAF and became skilled as an aircraft engineer. He continued in this profession after the war. Aerial photographs of the site indicate that there have been a series of structures constructed in the rear of the property since the 1960s. In the late 1990s an addition was made to the rear of the main building and the roof was reclad in Colorbond c2000. There have been minor additions to the rear of the building since that time including the construction of a garage.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey brick house with hipped roof. The façade has tuck pointed brick dado terminating at sill height with the brick laid in stretcher bond to the majority of the dado and vertical stretchers for the top course. The remainder of the elevation is painted render. The side elevations are entirely painted render. The house is of asymmetric plan form to the façade with a centrally placed entrance, slightly recessed, flanked by two window arrangements each consisting of a large central fixed pane with two timber framed casements. All windows have leaded glazing. The roof is hipped with a separate hipped verandah canopy to the south-east section of the façade and tall rendered chimney projecting through the eastern plane of the roof. The canopy is supported on rendered masonry columns which have a narrower upper section. A rendered brick balustrade extends between the columns incorporating a brick decorative design detail. In 2020, extensions were made the side of the dwelling along with internal renovations. The extension was constructed consistent with the architectural style of the existing dwelling with the use of brick and steel roofing.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1937

Place name	House, 16 Devon Road
Place number	42 (18212 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1214
Address	16 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 28 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1271/817
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'29"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s for a professional family.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was built c1907 for owner and occupier, Charles Edward Gardiner (1880-1948) and his wife Catherine, née Fish (1884-1962). The couple married in 1908 and they raised their family of two children at the house. Following Charles' death in 1948, Catherine stayed on in the house until her death in 1962. Devon Road was closely associated with members of the Gardiner family. Charles was one of three brothers who lived in the street in the early 20th century. (Murray Gardiner at 8 Devon Road and George at 13 Devon Road.) His father Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Murray Gardiner was the first Inspector of Schools in Guildford. Charles and his brother Murray (8 Devon Road), married sisters, Catherine and Emma Fish.

	Aerial photographs indicate that a garage had been located at the rear of the property from the mid1950s and an addition was present from that time. In c1990, the addition was enlarged and reroofed.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey, painted brick constructed dwelling with a hipped, CGI clad roof. Projecting from the east and west side roof planes are painted brick constructed chimneys with brick corbelling and terracotta chimney pots. The eastern projecting gable section of the south elevation contains two centrally located, evenly spaced 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows. The windows each have a rendered sill beneath and a key stone above. Within the recessed section of south elevation is the front entrance which abuts the projecting section and consists of a timber panelled front door with sidelights and a fanlight. To the west of front entrance is a full height 1-over-1 timber framed sash window. Extending across the recessed section of south elevation is a CGI clad bullnose verandah, which is separate from the roof line and is supported on square timber posts with a decorative metal frieze.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1907

Place name	House, 17 Devon Road
Place number	43 (18213 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1215
Address	17 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Diagram 12900 Vol/Fol: 1669/646
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'25" , 115°57'29"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed and Rendered Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Federation style built for a professional family. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s for a professional family.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this house was built for owner and occupier, Herbert Walter Jones (c18781951) and his wife Annie May Jones, née Watson (c1890-1930). The couple married in 1903 and raised their family of four children at the house. Annie died in 1930, aged 40 and Herbert, a civil servant and Grand Secretary of the UAD Druids, and lived on at the house until his death in 1951. Aerial photographs indicate that the property which extends to Harcourt Street at the rear has undergone additions since the mid-20th century. Several structures, including a swimming pool, have been built in the rear of the lot but it has remained substantially an informal garden landscape. The house underwent major additions to at the rear in the late 1990s and the roof form changed to accommodate this addition and reclad with zincalume in the same period.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of asymmetric plan form with a projecting section to western side of the façade. The house has a tuck pointed brick dado and rendered brickwork above. The windows are timber framed sash openings with painted concrete sills with decorative render below. The roof is a steeply pitched Dutch gabled form with timbered gable detail to the street facing elevation. A further gable presenting with the same timber detail is incorporated into the projecting wing. A separate bullnose verandah wraps around the north and east elevations, supported on timber posts with a timber frieze and timber deck.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1907

Place name	House, 20 Devon Road
Place number	44 (18214 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1218
Address	20 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 30 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 2107/512
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'28"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style built for a professional family. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s for a professional family.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was built c1907 for Charles Thomson Wickham (c1872-1962) and his wife Annie Millicent Wickham, née Parsons (c1885-1972). The couple had married in 1907 and raised their family of three children at the house. Charles Wickham originally worked as a draftsman and was later described in the electoral roles as an engineer. The Wickham's left the property in the early 1930s and a later occupant through the 1930s and 1940s was Robert Leibenow. Aerial photographs indicate that the original building form does not appear to have changed significantly although the current form of the verandah is likely to be a later addition. In early 2009, the roof was reclad with zincalume and the verandah was replaced with the current bull nose style verandah, separate to the main roof. It is likely that the previous roof cladding was asbestos.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single story brick and iron house of asymmetric plan form. The house is of face brick construction with tuck pointing and two rendered bands that correspond with the sill height of the main window and the transom between the main casement and the multi-paned highlight window. The main section of the façade is a gabled wing with timber and roughcast finish to the gable element and projecting brick frame around the window. A stepped verandah wraps around the eastern elevation incorporating a separate bullnose verandah supported on turned timber posts with a concrete deck. The main entry is located in the central section of the façade consisting of timber and glass panelled door, glass and panelled side panels and fanlights above. There are timber framed French doors in the east elevation. The roof is a complex hipped and gabled form reclad in zincalume with rendered corbelled chimney to the rear of the roof. The garden is lawned without any boundary treatment.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1907

Place name	House, 21 Devon Road
Place number	45 (18215 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1219
Address	21 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 61 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1976/262
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'27"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style built for a professional family. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s for a professional family.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this house was built in 1910 for the owner and occupier, Emil Henri Reiter and his wife, Marie Amalie Augusta Reiter. The couple had arrived in Sydney in 1883 from Europe. With their two small children they settled in Australia and were living in Perth in the early 1900s before moving to Bassendean. Emil Reiter worked as a hair dresser and the family lived at this house until Emil's death in 1940. Marie Reiter died the following year. Aerial photographs indicate that the original cottage was extended prior to 1965 with a flat roofed extension which was subsequently changed to a twin peaked roof structure sometime in the early 1980s. A further large addition was constructed c1990.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey tuck-pointed brick constructed dwelling, with a CGI clad hipped roof. Projecting from the west hip of roof is a single chimney with a decorative rendered crown and a curved metal chimney cap. A separate bullnose verandah extends across the entire south elevation. Due to the well-established front garden, no other details of the south elevation are visible. In late 2017, a patio was constructed on the western boundary to the rear of the dwelling. The roof overhang, gable and materials pay respect to the existing dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1910

Place name	House, 28 Devon Road
Place number	46 (7420 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1225
Address	28 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 34 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1310/550
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'25"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style built for a professional family. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s for a professional family.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was built in 1912 for plumber, Frederick Henry Spencer (c18781958) and his wife Annie Burns Spencer, née Crawford (c1887-1961). The couple had married in 1911 and moved into their new home the following year. Children were born in 1912, 1914 and 1915 and the family lived at the house until c1931. B.J Richards lived at this property from 1920 as per an entry in the 1921 Post Office Directory. Aerial photographs indicate that the house underwent significant alterations and additions c1990 including major additions to the west and the rear of the original building which altered the roof line.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of asymmetrical plan form incorporating a central projecting bay. The house is of face brick construction with a rendered and painted band extending across the façade at sill height. The roof is a complex hip form with a gable to the projecting element. The gable is roughcast render with decorative timber detail. A three section timber framed window is positioned beneath the gable comprising of three casements and three highlights. The operable casements are divided into three panes whilst the central casement is a single pane. The roof comprises a series of hips running north to south and east to west together with the central gable. The east-west hip was extended in the early 1990s when the garage was constructed. Both the roof and the separate verandah canopy are clad in galvanised iron sheeting. The bullnose verandah canopy is positioned below the eaves and extends across all aspects of the façade including the garage and is supported on turned timber posts with a simple timber frieze.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1912

Place name	House, 29 Devon Road
Place number	47 (18217 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1266
Address	29 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 58 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1267/787
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s for a professional family.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was constructed for the owner and occupier, Charles Groves Gillan (c1891-1960) a boilermaker, and his wife Jane Gillan, née Irvine. The couple married in 1913 and moved into the new house that year. The Gillan family were closely associated with the district as Charles' parents, James and Jessie Gillan, lived across the road at 30 Devon Road. Charles and Jane Gillan left the property c 1918 and a subsequent long term occupant was Thomas Wood. Aerial photographs indicate that the original form of the house has changed minimally since its construction apart from the flat roofed addition at the rear of the house which has been added to throughout the decades. The shed in the south west corner of the property has been present since the mid-20th century. Information from the 2017 owner states that the interior of the house has been modified from the original layout and some original detail

	has been removed. Externally the original timber verandah has been replaced with a concrete deck and the front door has been relocated from the front of the house to its current position toward the rear of the property.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house with hipped iron roof. The house is of face brick construction with tuck point finish and a rendered band at sill height. The windows are timber framed casements with top light windows arranged in groups of three. The main entrance is located on the western elevation towards the rear of the property. The concrete deck of the verandah is a replacement of the original timber deck. A broad brick and render chimney extends from a central position in the north roof plane with further corbelled chimneys towards the rear of the roof. A separate skillion canopy extends around the front and west elevations, supported on turned timber columns with timber brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1913

Place name	House, 30 Devon Road
Place number	48 (18218 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1227
Address	30 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 35 Plan 1911 Vol Fol: 1863/714
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available evidence this residence was built c1905 for boilermaker James Arnold Gillan (c18531966) and his wife Jessie, (c1860-1941). James Gillan was a member of the West Guildford Road Board between 1907 and 1909. The Gillan family were closely associated with the district as their son Charles Gillan, lived across the road at 29 Devon Road. Aerial photographs indicate that during the late 1990s additions to the western side of the house created a new roof line and added extensively to the house. The orientation of the house was also altered by providing access from the Briggs Street elevation.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A much enlarged house on a corner lot with dual frontages to Devon Road and Briggs Street. The original section of the house was of brick and iron construction with the rear addition along Briggs Street

	having been sympathetically designed and constructed utilising the same palette of materials. The original section of the house incorporates a rendered band at sill level and decorative swags beneath the window sills. The original section of the house has a symmetrical façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by timber framed sash windows. The door consists of timber panelled and glass door with stained and leaded glazing with matching side panels either side of the door and fanlights above. The roof has been altered to accommodate the rear addition but the front section still presents with a hipped roof with gablet as per the original design with a separate verandah canopy. As the house has been extended the verandah now wraps around the front elevation and the west elevation but originally only extended across the front elevation. To the Devon Road frontage, the canopy is supported on fluted metal posts with non-original decorative filigree lace frieze and brackets. The verandah deck is concrete with brick retaining plinth.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1905

Place name	House, 40 Devon Road
Place number	49 (18219 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1246
Address	40 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 41 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1533/751
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'20"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was built in 1936 for James Henry Loughridge (c1885-1967) and his wife Julia Hanna Loughridge, née Till (c1887-1985). The couple married in 1911 and they lived in other areas of Bassendean until moving into this residence. James Loughridge worked as a pipe fitter all his career and the family lived at the house until James died in 1967. Aerial photographs indicate that the roof was originally clad in terracotta tiles and in late 2012 was replaced by red Colorbond. The garage added to the eastern boundary was built c2007 and the extension to the rear of the original house with the flat corrugated iron roof was built c1990.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey Californian bungalow of brick construction with hipped and gabled roof. The house presents with the traditional asymmetric façade with projecting wing and recessed section with verandah.

	The façade has a brick dado to just above sill height with render above whilst the side elevations are completely face brick. The windows are timber framed casements with stained and leaded glazing. The roof is predominately hipped with half-hipped gables to the front elevation. The roof has been reclad in red colorbond replacing the original terracotta tiles and has retained the distinctive chimney to the west plane of the roof. The wide western gable forms the verandah canopy presenting as a typical element of the Californian Bungalow style and supported on masonry columns on top of a the balustrade. Both gables have timber detailing. A flat window canopy is positioned above the window to the eastern section of the elevation. Clear view of the property from the street is obscured by the high brick boundary wall.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1936

Place name	House, 43 Devon Road
Place number	50 (7426 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1249
Address	43 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 51 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1743/370
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'19"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was constructed c1905 for Samuel Charles Palmer, (c1857-1930) a government analyst and his wife Florence. The couple remained at the house until c1911. It is likely that Palmer worked in the mining industry and his role as an analyst related to analysing ore samples. David Keay, a civil servant and his wife Ethel Keay moved into the house in 1912 and stayed there until the mid 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has been extended in recent years and small gables have been inserted into the roof.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber frame and weatherboard house with high hipped and gablet roof. The house presents in a traditional symmetrical form to the façade with centrally placed entrance door flanked by windows. The entrance comprises the door with flanking

	panels and side lights with fanlight above. The windows are 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows arranged in pairs. The hipped roof has been reclad with solar panels installed on the street facing plane and a rendered brick chimney with brick detailing and terracotta honeypot flue to the west side of the roof. The sweep of the roof continues down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy extending across the full extent of the front elevation, supported on timber columns with timber brackets. A timbered gable is centrally positioned in the roof above the entrance. The verandah deck is timber with brick retaining plinth and timber balustrade. The house is located behind a lawned garden enclosed with dense planting and timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1905

Place name	House, 46 Devon Road
Place number	51 (18220 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1251
Address	46 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 44 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1428/596
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the remaining original front portion of the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s for working families.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was constructed c1903 for Thomas Dominik Mullooly as it was first noted in the Post Office Directories in 1904. Mullooly, a labourer, married Helene May Harman in 1910. Thomas Mullooly later recorded his occupation as repairer and the couple raised their two boys, Frank and Jack at the home. Following Thomas' death in 1925, May lived on in the house until her death in 1975. The family were close knit with Frank building the house next door (44 Devon Road) and Jack living at 46 Devon Road until his death in 1992. It is possible that Thomas Mullooly purchased the two adjacent lots in c1903 prior to building the home at 46 Devon Road. Aerial photographs indicate that the roof of the residence was probably red corrugated iron which was changed to zincalume when the building underwent a major addition c2003.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A much enlarged and altered single storey brick and colorbond house of Federation Bungalow architectural design to the front elevation. Only the front section of the original house was retained when the house was altered in c.2003. Not only was the house substantially enlarged the roof cladding was also changed from tile to colorbond. The symmetrical front elevation incorporates a tuck pointed finish to the brickwork, 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows and the original door arrangement of timber and glass panelled door with sidelights and fanlights. The hipped roof is half hipped to the façade with a gable element to the apex. The brick chimney remains extant. A separate bullnose verandah extends across the façade supported on chamfered edge timber posts with timber brackets. The alterations included rear addition and carport/verandah addition to the east elevation. Whilst not original the design is sympathetic to the original house.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1903

Place name	House, 47 Devon Road
Place number	52 (18221 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1253
Address	47 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 49 and 50 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1397/540
Other names	The Gables
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style in its original extensive garden setting • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the Inter War period for working families.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was built in 1928 for John Harold Glynn (1897-1986) and Christina Catherine Glynn, née McKinnon who had married in 1926. John Glynn was living with his family in River Street, Bassendean and working as a clerk prior to joining the AIF in 1918 to serve during World War One. After a brief session of training at Blackboy Hill he was discharged with flat feet. He again took up employment as a clerk and married Catherine McKinnon in 1926. In 1927, a Rugby car was registered to C. C. Glynn which indicates that a garage was probably located on the property from this time. The couple lived at the residence which they named 'The Gables' until the late 1940s by which time John Glynn was working as a Public Trustee. This residence was built across two lots with the most eastern portion possibly used as a tennis court. Between 1985 and 1995, a major

	addition was constructed to the rear of the property which was connected to the original house.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and terracotta tile residence of asymmetric plan form for the façade. The property presents with two finishes: smooth render to the lower half of the elevation and roughcast render to the upper section. The roof is gabled in form including a centrally placed gable facing the street; each incorporating a brick ventilation detail to the apex, each gable also has battened eaves. Small areas of verandah are located either side of the projecting wing: the western verandah incorporates the main entrance into the house whilst the eastern section is enclosed. The verandah canopies are small hipped forms supported on timber posts on top of masonry balustrades. The windows are timber framed multipaned casements. A large addition has been constructed to the rear of the property which has minimal impact on the aesthetics of the main house.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1928

Place name	House, 48 Devon Road
Place number	53 (18222 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1252
Address	48 Devon Road
Location Description	Lot No: 45 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 571/796
Other names	Bideford
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. This place has social value as the remaining original front portion of the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	In 1897, land speculator, parliamentarian and government assayer, Henry Anstey purchased a large parcel designated as Location Q which he subdivided and offered for sale under the name 'Bindaring Estate'. Devon Road was part of this estate and the name owes its origin to the county in England. From the available information this residence was constructed for Enoch Fulford Kelly (c1854-1924) in 1903 as he was first recorded living in Devon Road in 1904. Enoch Kelly, interestingly was born in Devon, UK and travelled to Australia in 1879. In 1882, he married Ellen Wright in Victoria and the couple lived there for some years before moving to Western Australia in the early 1900s. It is probable that Enoch Kelly, a coach builder, moved to the state to commence work in the Midland Railway Workshops which were established during this period. He worked as a coach builder for the remainder of his career and on his death in 1924 the Western Australian Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees requested

	their members to follow the 'remains of their comrade to his resting place' on the day of the funeral. The Kelly's had six children and several of the boys worked in the Midland Railway workshops. The Kelly's named their home 'Bideford' after the town in Devon. Ellen Kelly lived at the house until her death in 1930 and the subsequent occupants were the Hassack family who lived there until the late 1970s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has extended to the rear sometime between 1995 and 2000. In c2008, the house was again extended to the rear and a swimming pool constructed in the back yard.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad gable roof with a central east west ridge. Projecting from the centre of the roof is a brick constructed chimney with two terracotta chimney pots. The projection gable section on the western corner of the south elevation has timber detailing at the apex of the gable as well as an air vent. The projecting section contains a centrally located timber framed 1over-1 sash window. Extending over the window is a CGI clad skillion awning with timber supports and timber lattice. Separate from the main roof line, a skillion verandah extends over and across the entire recessed section of the south elevation and is supported by square timber posts with a metal frieze. Within the recessed section of the south elevation is the front entrance which abuts the projecting section and consists of a timber and glazed front door with sidelights and decorative security door. Due to the well established front garden no other details of south elevation are visible.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1904

Place name	Earlsferry
Place number	54 (128 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4785
Address	1 Earlsferry Court
Location Description	Lot No: 6 Diagram 95267 Vol/Fol: 2159/618
Other names	Briarsleigh
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'1" , 115°57'36"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Famous and infamous people Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	*The following statement is taken from the Register Entry for the place compiled in 1994* Earlsferry has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the building is a prominent landmark in the Guildford/Bassendean area; • the building is a fine example of the grand homes built close to the river in West Guildford during the gold boom years; • the building is important for its close association with John Short, Sir Edward Wittenoom, and Karl Drake-Brockman, three important persons who contributed significantly to the development of the State of Western Australia; • the building demonstrates the form and ambience of the lifestyle of wealthy Western Australians at the turn of the century; and, the building is one of the few remaining grand turn-of-the-century properties situated along the Swan River on the outskirts of Perth.
History	Earlsferry, formerly known as Briarsleigh, was built for John Tregerthen Short in 1902. John Tregerthen Short (1858-1933) purchased a plot of land south of the railway line on 13 November 1902. At the time he purchased the property, Short was Chief Traffic Manager of the Western Australian Government Railways (W.A.G.R.) and married with four children. His choice of location recognised the future relocation of the Eastern Railway

	headquarters to Midland in 1904. The locality was also popular many leading citizens who built large houses with river frontages in Guildford. Short commissioned a two-storey red brick house, set back from the roads and railway, and facing the river. The architect and builder of the house are unknown, however Carter has suggested the house may have been built by Henry Duval who built Cyril Jackson's house (Daylesford) nearby. Short combined his W.A.G.R. career with active participation in civic affairs. He was elected Chairman of the West Guildford Road Board in 1903 (the meetings being held in his newly built house) and was a Justice of the Peace for Western Australia. By 1906/07, he had been appointed Commissioner of Railways, a position he held until his retirement in 1919. In July 1923, Briarsleigh was bought by Sir Edward Horne Wittenoom. Wittenoom was sixty-nine years of age, and nearing the end of a distinguished career, having been Acting Premier of Western Australia in 1897, and Western Australia's Agent General in London. He did not live in the house all the time and it seems likely that the house was let out for residential purposes from the late 1920s. Following Wittenoom's death in 1936, control of the estate passed to the West Australian Trustee Executor and Agency Company Ltd., which managed the property until 1941. Three years later, in November 1944, the property was sold to Mrs Mildred Foster, who lived there with her husband and her daughter until 1946. It was during this period that the property was renamed Earlsferry. On 4 April 1946, the property was purchased by Karl Edgar Drake-Brockman. In addition to his achievements as a Rhodes Scholar, Oxford law graduate, solicitor, and judge, Drake-Brockman was an accomplished gardener who cultivated the gardens at Earlsferry in part to sell the produce to a Perth Florist. In April 1950, an application by Drake-Brockman to the State Licensing Court to turn Earlsferry into a hotel was rejected and the property was sold to the Crown shortly thereafter. Under the ownership of the Crown, Earlsferry was converted to a home for mentally handicapped girls. At this time, Earlsferry underwent a number of changes that altered its original residential function. In September 1988, ownership of Earlsferry passed to the "Authority for Intellectually Handicapped Persons." In April 1989, the roof and upper floor of the building were gutted by fire. The damage was repaired but not restored to its original state. In 1990, Earlsferry was Classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and in the same year the place was sold to Lesley-Anne Thomas. In 1993, a conservation plan was prepared to manage the future development of the place and in 1994 Earlsferry was included on the State Register of Heritage Places. The landholding has subsequently been subdivided with a covenant to protect the heritage values of the place. In April 2009, the current [2016] owners purchased Earlsferry House. They started a restoration program which was guided by the conservation plan which including tuck pointing of external brickwork and the reinstating of wooden verandahs at ground floor level.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Two storey brick, iron and timber house in the Federation Queen Anne style. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond with a tuck pointed

	finish. The house has decorative timber verandahs and a turreted corner facing the river frontage. The roof originally had roughcast gables with decorative iron finials which have since been replaced. The tall brick chimneys with terracotta flues remain extant. Wide verandahs surround three sides of the house with timber balustrading and friezes. Windows are a combination of 1-over-1 sashes and casement openings. In 1989 the house was badly damaged by fire: the roof and upper storey of the building was gutter, five bedrooms and an office were destroyed. The ground floor was damaged by smoke and water but the main reception rooms remained substantially intact. The damage was repaired by no restoration works were undertaken. The original roofing to the billiard room remained but the roofing in other areas was replaced in a form similar to the original but the original cast iron finials and half-timbered and roughcast gables were replaced with a simplified form.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1 , State Register of Heritage Places Register of the National Estate National Trust of Australia (WA) – Classified (adopted 1994).
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1902

Place name	House, 5 Eileen Street
Place number	55 (18223 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1325
Address	5 Eileen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 300 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1498/56
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°56'42"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Local Heroes and battlers Social and civic activities: Government and politics
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean. • This place has social value as the remaining original front portion of the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s. • The place has historic value for its association with the prominent local leader in the Labor Movement, William Counsel.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Eileen Street was named after Eileen Kenny whose father Dr Daniel Kenny was an eminent physician in addition to being a significant land speculator. From the available evidence this cottage was the first residence in the street, built in 1910 for William Counsel (c1872-1916) his wife Elizabeth Emily Counsel, née Thompson and their five daughters and two sons. William Counsel worked as a railway employee and was a significant figure in the Labor movement in Western Australia. He was a Justice of the Peace and held the position of President of the WA Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees. On a trip to the goldfields in 1916 as the representative for the Midland Districts

	Council and Metropolitan Superphosphate Workers at the Labor Congress he fell sick and died five days later, aged 44. His funeral was well attended by parliamentarians and members of the wider Union movement. Elizabeth Counsel lived on at the house until her death in 1924. Aerial photographs indicate that the property is likely to have included the adjacent lot immediately to the north, 3 Eileen Street. This was subsequently developed c1970. The cottage was reroofed in zincalume in the late 1990s and appears to have been extended to the rear of the lot at this time.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	An elevated single storey timber and iron dwelling with a symmetrical façade. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated zincalume and has a tall painted brick corbelled chimney. The façade includes timber framed sash windows, 1-over-1 style flanking a centrally placed front door. The front door has side lights and a fan light above. The verandah extends across the full width of the front elevation incorporating a separate skillion canopy, positioned just below the eaves, wrapping around the side which has been infilled with a weatherboard addition. The canopy is supported on turned timber columns with non-original lace brackets. A timber balustrade is located between columns. Access to the verandah is via steps from the driveway and the elevated section of the verandah has been infilled with recycled bricks.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1910

Place name	House, 29 Eileen Street
Place number	56 (18224 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1345
Address	29 Eileen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 288 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1498/771
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'29" , 115°56'42"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Cement
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the Inter War period occupied by working families.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Eileen Street was named after Eileen Kenny whose father Dr Daniel Kenny was an eminent physician in addition to being a significant land speculator. From the available information this cottage was built in 1927 for the Ticehurst family. Labourer. Frank Ernest Ticehurst (c1898-1997), his wife Mary Elizabeth Ticehurst, née Iverson (c1899-1977) and their three children. The Ticehursts had lived in Kenny Street prior to building this cottage. The Ticehurst family suffered a tragedy when their oldest child Robert died aged 14 as a result of an accident whilst swimming in the river at Bassendean. The family lived on in the house until the 1980s. Aerial photographs indicate that the building form and extent have changed little since its original construction. Although it is probable that the tile roof cladding is a later replacement.

Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and tiled house of asymmetric plan form incorporating traditional detailing. The projecting bay incorporates a timbered gable with overhanging eaves. A three section window dominates the bay incorporating timber framed casement windows with fanlights above. The recessed section of the façade incorporates a simple verandah with timber deck, single step up and no balustrade. The canopy is a continuation of the main roof at the same pitch, supported on square timber posts with carved brackets. The entry is in the recessed section of the façade with timber panelled and glazed door with panelled and glazed side panels. The adjacent window is a further 3-sectioned opening with timber framed side hung casements with high light windows above. The main roof is an expansive hipped form with gable roof to the bay. The tiles are dark grey concrete tiles which appear to have been painted a paler colour at an earlier time and is subsequently wearing off. There is a brick chimney on the north plane of the roof.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1927

Place name	House, 57 Eileen Street
Place number	57 (18226 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1367
Address	57 Eileen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 6 Diagram 34125 Vol/Fol: 1841/994
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'38" , 115°56'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the late Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the 1900s occupied by working families.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Eileen Street was named after Eileen Kenny whose father Dr Daniel Kenny was an eminent physician in addition to being a significant land speculator. From the available information this house was the second built in Eileen Street in 1913 for labourer, Robert George King and his wife Lillian Elizabeth King. The couple left the residence in c1919 and the house was occupied by the McGlew family. Electrician, Harold Duncan McGlew (c1885-1949) and his wife Nellie Mary McGlew, née Fox (c1891-1965) raised their four children at this home. Following Harold's death in 1949, Nellie lived on in the house until her death in 1965.

	Aerial photographs indicate that this house was originally located on a larger lot that was subdivided c1967. The house has undergone minor additions and alterations since that time.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber and iron dwelling of asymmetric plan form. The roof is hipped and gabled with a gable over the projecting bay including timber detail and battened eaves and timber (carved) finial. A broader gable with the same detail is located over the verandah. A hipped ridge is located towards the rear of the property with vented gablets. The projecting bay incorporates French doors with fanlights and a small hall window adjacent and an additional door to the return elevation. The recessed section incorporates a 3-section casement window each with a 4-paned highlight above a larger single pane. Verandah extends across the full width of the elevation with a skillion canopy to the bay and gabled canopy to the recessed section of the façade. Both sections supported on timber columns with carved timber brackets. The house is set within lawn behind a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1913

Place name	House, 60 Eileen Street
Place number	58 (18227 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1370
Address	60 Eileen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 38 Plan 6027 Vol/Fol: 1327/470
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°56'39"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place is indicative of the standard plan and type of housing in the mid twentieth-century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War II. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the post war period occupied by working families.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Eileen Street was named after Eileen Kenny whose father Dr Daniel Kenny was an eminent physician in addition to being a significant land speculator. The lots in Eileen Street were not taken up rapidly. Many were not developed until the period following World War Two when many people settled in Bassendean. A subdivision plan was lodged with the Department of Lands and Titles in 1948 and this residence appears to have built c 1946 along with the adjacent properties at 62, 64 and 66 Eileen Street. It is possible that it was part of a program of works by the Public Works Department however this has not been confirmed in the current research. The first occupants of the house were the Tanner family. Felix Ernest Tanner (c1877-1965) a shop assistant and his wife Veronica

	Francis Tanner lived at the house with their children until the late 1960s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent have changed little since its original construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile property, presenting in the restrained post WWII style. The asymmetric façade has a projecting bay and hipped roof with a separate hip to the bay section and a tall brick chimney. The bay incorporates three section windows with fixed central pane and flanking casements, each divided into 4 horizontal panes. The recessed section incorporates a further window of the same design with brick lintels and sills. Entry takes the form of a recessed porch with three concrete steps and a stepped rendered entry feature. The dwelling is located in an open area of lawn with no boundary treatment.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1946

Place name	House, 3 Fourth Avenue
Place number	59 (18228 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1723
Address	3 Fourth Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Plan 40888 Vol/Fol: 2559/294
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'3" , 115°57'5"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the late Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Fourth Avenue was originally an extension of Hamilton Street on the southern side of the railway line but was renamed c1930. From the available information this cottage was built in 1908 for labourer, Albert Victor Price (c1874-1935 and his wife Bertha Jane Price (c1874-1956). The couple raised their three children at the house and live there until Albert's death in 1935. Subsequent occupiers included Arthur Hart and Robert McPherson. Aerial photographs and land information indicate that the block was subdivided c2004 and a new residence constructed in the rear portion of the block. The original form of the cottage has not been significantly changed apart from additions to the rear of the cottage, most recently c2015

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed, weatherboard and iron house with a symmetrical façade and hipped roof. The central doorway with half height side lights is flanked by 3-section windows. Each window arrangement consists of three timber framed casement openings, each with a two-light headlight section. Verandah extends across the whole front elevation with the main roof extending down to form the canopy with a slight break of pitch. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts. The front elevation contains a simple timber balustrade and timber deck. The weatherboard construction continues around to the side elevations with each elevation containing sash and multi-paned casement openings. Property has a car port to the side elevation as well as a garden with mature trees to the front which is enclosed by timber picket fence.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1908

Place name	House, 6 Fourth Avenue
Place number	60
Other reference numbers	A80728
Address	6 Fourth Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 182 Plan 67483 Vol/Fol: 2754/599
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'2" , 115°57'7"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Metal
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for its contribution to the streetscape and for the remaining elements of its original construction in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with early development of Bassendean. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Fourth Avenue was originally an extension of Hamilton Street on the southern side of the railway line but was renamed c1930. From the available information, this residence was constructed c1925 for Robert William Branson (c18811959), a hewer and his wife Sarah Jane (1893-1944). It is possible that the cottage was constructed earlier however further research of the rates books is needed to resolve the actual date of construction. Aerial photographs indicate the original cottage has been extended and altered since the 1950s
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low

Physical description	Single storey timber framed weatherboard clad and corrugated metal dwelling. Due to the high fence and mature vegetation the building cannot be seen. The building has a hipped roof penetrated by brick chimneys with a separate corrugated metal bullnose verandah extending from the main roof that is supported by timber columns. The glimpses of windows and doors presented appear to be timber framed.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1925

Place name	Guildford Road Bridge
Place number	61 (14558 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	
Address	Guildford Road
Location Description	
Other names	MRWA 910 Bassendean Bridge Bassendean Bridge; Bassendean-Guildford Bridge; Guildford-Bassendean Bridge; West Guildford Bridge; The Bridge over the Swan
Place type	
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'1" , 115°57'41"
Use (original/present)	Other Built Type
Construction materials	Timber Substructure
Architectural style	
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Transport and communications: Road Transport
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	*The following statement has been drawn from the Register Entry for Place 14558 Guildford Road Bridge prepared in 2005.* Guildford Road Bridge, a working timber and concrete structure, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a landmark western entrance statement to the heritage precinct of Guildford that harmonises with the remnant vegetation of the Swan River precinct and the Federation style architecture of nearby buildings; • the place was constructed in 1937, at a river crossing point used since 1831, to service increased transport loads to the Perth hinterland as population increased, and to maintain access between Guildford and West Guildford (now Bassendean); and, the place was designed and supervised by E.W. Godfrey, Transport Engineer for the Main Roads Department from 1928 to 1957 and is a good example of his work.
History	Guildford Road Bridge (Main Roads WA 910) spans the Swan River, linking the towns of Guildford to the east and Bassendean to the west. Completed in 1937, this bridge was the third to be constructed in the vicinity after the first two fell into disrepair. In 1827 Captain James Stirling explored the Swan River and concluded that Guildford should be the site of the third Swan River Settlement after Fremantle and Perth. At that time, Guildford was located at the upper limit of navigation on the Swan River.

	In 1829, a town plan of Guildford was drawn up showing a street named Bridge Street, in anticipation of the construction of a bridge between Guildford and West Guildford. In 1831, a ferry service was established across the Swan at West Guildford. A horse ferry was built in 1834 and operated by James Dodd, owner of the adjacent Cleikum Inn. The development of land in the Avon Valley to the east – Toodyay, Northam and York – increased Guildford's importance as a transportation centre during the 1840s. Two bridges were built in the area – Barker's Bridge, between Guildford and Caversham to the north of Guildford, and the Helena Bridge over the Helena River to the South of Guildford – completed in 1854 and 1867 respectively. The ferry service between Guildford and West Guildford was abandoned in 1880. Residents of West Guildford had no immediate access across the Swan River, and they subsequently contributed subscriptions totalling £350 towards the cost of building a bridge linking West Guildford to the main township in 1874. A bridge on the site of Guildford Road Bridge was eventually completed in 1885/86 at a cost of £600. Following the demolition of the first bridge in 1904, a replacement was constructed in 1905 at a cost of £1770. Throughout the 1920s temporary repairs were undertaken on the bridge in order to alleviate increasing problems with subsidence. In May 1928, consideration of a replacement bridge was voiced by Executive Engineer Young to Assistant Engineer E.W.C. ('Ernie') Godfrey. E.W. Godfrey was appointed Bridge Engineer at the Main Roads Department in 1928, a position he held until 1957. Godfrey was responsible not only for the design of all road bridges in Western Australia but also for construction of major ones and their ongoing maintenance. Godfrey was an exceptional organiser, which enabled him to build various structures on difficult sites and often under budget. In 1930, the Main Roads Board declared that the existing bridge should be the joint responsibility of the Guildford Municipality and the Bassendean Roads Board, the Main Roads Board refusing to accept any further responsibility for it. During the next three years, lack of funds resulted in continued deterioration in the fabric of the bridge. Finally, in July 1933, a referral was made to the Minister for advice regarding a new bridge. Formal approval was given by the Main Roads Board for the construction of the new bridge in 1935. The new Guildford Road Bridge was of timber construction, consisting of a two-lane roadway 18 feet 8 inches in width, with a footpath of 5 feet in width. The bridge was completed in November 1937. The superseded second bridge was also destroyed in 1937. In January 1945, bituminous surfacing of the decking of the Guildford Road Bridge was completed. The decking was further gravelled and bituminised in 1951. The bridge was widened in 1959 and it was noted at the time that duplication of the bridge would be needed. In 1978, the gravel and bitumen surface of the Guildford Road Bridge had been removed and replaced with a reinforced concrete deck and 25mm bituminous concrete topping. By this time more than 27,000 vehicles per day were using the route across the bridge, causing congestion.

	It was resolved to construct a northern by-pass route linking Morley Drive with Morrison Road rather that duplicate the bridge which locals feared was a threat to the historic atmosphere of Guildford. Guildford Road Bridge was widened in 1994, in order to create dual use paths either side of the bridge. Concrete decking was replaced in 2000. Traffic levels continued to increase, and in 2001 an allocation of $760,000 allowed maintenance work to be carried out to strengthen and streamline the bridge. As well as prolonging the life of the bridge, the work aimed to maintain the bridge's historical appearance through the use of recycled timber.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate to High
Physical description	Guildford Road Bridge is constructed of timber piles and decking with a concrete overlay. The bridge is 140.2 metres in length between earth abutments consisting of 21 bays 6.096 metres in length and a navigation span of 12.192 metres. The principle components of the original bridge still remain, namely the timber piles, stringers and timber decking and the steel beams supporting the decking over the navigation channel. The bridge carries a two lane roadway 7.77 metres wide consisting of asphalt surfacing over a reinforced concrete decking laid on the original timber decking. The original 12 x 9 inch half caps were replaced with 380 PFC steel channels when the upstream dual use path was added to the bridge in 1994. Under the reinforced concrete vertical walls between the supporting piles, the earth abutments consist of horizontal timbers held by timber piles driven into the ground. The wing walls of the abutment supporting the earthen embankment consist of horizontal timber planks supported by driven timber piles. The original timber abutments have been provided with further support with the installation of reinforced concrete panels attached to the piles. Each of the pier supports, with the exception of the navigation span, is constructed with five driven 18 inch rounded timber piles. The piles at either side of the navigation channel (Piers 8 and 9) are each constructed from eight driven piles. The piles generally terminate on stiff sand. The 4' x 6' wide pedestrian walkway on the southern side of the bridge is constructed with 5" x 2" timber decking spiked to 6" x 4" timber stringers bearing on 9" x 5" timbers at 6' 8" spacing bearing on the main bridge stringers. For the navigation span, the timber walkway decking is spiked to timber stingers supported by RSJs bolted between steel beam flanges. The original timber hand-railing has been replaced with steel vehicle safety barriers supported from the deck structure on the roadway side. Timber handrails remain on the outside of the dual use path. Bracing to support the half caps under the walkway was installed when the bridge was widened in 1959 (and the walkway was moved further downstream). The steel beam under the navigation channel was also installed at this time to support the walkway. The 2.5 metre dual use path on the upstream side also has timber decking, a steel vehicle safety barrier on the roadway side and timber hand railing on the outside.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, City of Swan MI (adopted 2017) State Register of Heritage Places

	Statewide Large Timber Structure Survey National Trust of Australia (WA) – Classified (adopted 2005).
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1937; 1945; 1978/9; 1983; 2000

Place name	Bassendean Railway Station
Place number	62 (7399 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80900
Address	Guildford Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 12520 Lot No: 50 Plan No: 3021 Vol/Fol: LR3155/800
Other names	Railway Reserve
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'13" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Railway Station Present: Railway Station
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation; Contemporary
Historic theme(s)	Transport and communications: rail and light rail transport
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well-integrated design of the 1910 structure and the 2003 additions, which retains several elements of the original design and character. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean (West Guildford) in c1909 in response to the establishment of the Cuming Smith and Company Superphosphate Factory in 1910. • The place has social value as a facility which has been continually used by the community since 1910.
History	The construction of a Railway Station at Bassendean was fundamentally a response to the establishment of the Cuming Smith and Company Superphosphate factory on the north of the railway line in 1910. Once the West Guildford Road Board had granted approval for the factory in 1909, the state government supported the request for a station in which until that time had been denied. The West Guildford Railway Station was opened on 30th April 1910 by the Minister for Railways and Mines, Henry Gregory. Although the buildings were not complete at that time the local press stated 'Sufficient progress has, however been made with the work to show that the station will when completed, be one will in keeping with the requirements of the district. It is constructed on the "island" principle, an overhead bridge giving access to the platform from both sides of the lines. The buildings in course of erection are of brick, and the whole work should reflect credit on those responsible for it.' The station was renamed Bassendean Railway Station in 1922.

	The station underwent a major upgrade in 2003. Pedestrian access to the station was improved and relocated to the western end of the platform from the eastern end. A lift was also installed. The existing buildings underwent significant refurbishment with the addition of a Transit Guard Booth and unisex/disabled toilet. The upgrade included ceramic tiles depicting elements of Bassendean history and decorative metal screening by artists Arif and Audrey Satar. Since the 2003 works the station has undergone minimal alterations and additions as required.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low
Physical description	The brick platform waiting room has original sash windows and original doors. The brickwork is laid in English garden bond. The waiting room has large non-original windows. The cable platform canopy has replacement cladding. The platform surface has been tiled with tactile strips. A new ticket structure has been connected to overpass.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1910 - 2003

Place name	House, 75 Guildford Road
Place number	63 (18229 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2032
Address	75 Guildford Road
Location Description	Lot No: 368 Plan 3188 Vol/Fol: 1577/193
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'39" , 115°56'21"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Values	Aesthetic Social Historic
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the late Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the 1900s. • The place has social value for its association with small scale maternity hospitals which operated throughout the Perth metropolitan area in the early to mid-20th century.
History	Guildford Road was originally called Perth Road, or Perth Street and its alignment was roughly established from the mid-19th century. As the primary land route between Guildford and Perth many settlers and services were established alongside the road. From the available evidence this residence was constructed c1914 and the first occupant was engine driver, William Thomas Smyth (c1875-1933). William Smyth married Eleanor Dickinson in 1896 in Queensland and the couple had seven children. The Smyth's lived in this residence until the late 1920s. During the late 1920s the Post Office directories record that the place was a Maternity Hospital with Mrs M Baker the nurse in charge in 1928 and Nurse E M Hocking in 1929. Several entries in the local newspapers refer to births at 'Nurse Baker's Private Hospital' in Perth Road Bassendean in 1927. Throughout the early to mid-20th century it was common practice for small, residential scale,

	maternity hospitals to be located in each suburb within walking distance to the homes of the women. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building has changed little since the mid-20th century although the roof appears to have been reclad and the front verandah may be a later addition.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/High
Physical description	Single storey rendered brick house with CGI hipped roof. All elevations have opened eaves and the dwelling has a separate bullnose verandah canopy supported on turned timber posts, with painted concrete deck. Façade is obscured by shade cloth.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1914

Place name	House, 85 Guildford Road
Place number	64 (18230 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80644
Address	85 Guildford Road
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 58778 Vol/Fol: 2733-519
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°56'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s
History	Guildford Road was originally called Perth Road, or Perth Street and its alignment was roughly established from the mid-19th century. As the primary land route between Guildford and Perth many settlers and services were established alongside the road. The formal subdivision of lots for residential use occurred at different times from the late 19th century and this portion between Chapman Road and Fisher Street was subdivided in c1910. From the available evidence this residence was constructed c1914 for Axel Stefanus Wahlsten (1873-1945). Wahlsten was born in Finland which was then part of Russia. He migrated to Australia in 1891 and lived in Sydney for some years before moving to Western Australia in the late 1890s. He undertook a variety of work including as a hotel keeper in Mount Barker. He applied for naturalisation in 1917 and in those documents held in the National Archives he records that he is a contractor although entries in the Post Office Directories indicate that he was a produce merchant. As a contractor it is possible that Wahlsten was responsible for the construction of this building although further research is required to confirm this. Axel and Minnie Florence Wahlsten, nee Wilson

	(c1891-1940) married in 1916 and had six children. The family lived at the house until 1940 when Minnie died. The form and extent of the house have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century although the original roof cladding, which appears to have been red corrugated iron, was changed to corrugated iron in the mid-1980s. A strata plan for the house was lodged in 2009 and the new house at the rear of the property was built in the same year.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and iron house with a verandah around all elevations. The deep hipped roof extends down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy. The verandah canopy is supported by square timber posts with a simple timber balustrade and timber deck. Full height timber framed sash windows/doors are featured on the front elevation, flanking centrally placed French doors. The doors are timber framed with frosted leaded glazing and a fanlight. The face brick has been painted with a black rendered band across the façade. The two front chimneys are constructed of brick with rendered flues, whereas the back chimney is constructed with brick with corbelling. The property has hard paving to the front and side and a mature frangipani tree in the front garden.
Condition	Moderate
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1914

Place name	House, 139 Guildford Road
Place number	65 (18231 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2065
Address	139 Guildford Road
Location Description	Lot No: 342 Plan: 2627 Vol/Fol: 1422/524
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'25" , 115°56'39"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted and Rendered Tiles: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in brick. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	Guildford Road was originally called Perth Road, or Perth Street and its alignment was roughly established from the mid-19th century. As the primary land route between Guildford and Perth many settlers and services were established alongside the road. The formal subdivision of lots for residential use occurred at different times from the late 19th century and this portion between Palmerston and Geraldine Streets was subdivided in c1904. From the available information this residence was built in 1932 for George Robert Payne (1909-1972) and his wife Grace Payne. George Payne was a grocer and his father, also George Payne had a grocery shop in Broadway Bassendean. Prior to George and Grace Payne occupying the property, a carrier, John James Downing was living on the site. It is probable that the extant residence was constructed for the Paynes. The Payne family lived at the house until the mid-1940s and from aerial photographs of the property it seems apparent that originally the residence and grounds included the lot to the east. In the late 1970s a new residence was constructed on this adjacent lot. An addition was constructed toward the rear of the property in the late 1980s and this has later been more formally integrated into the

	original residence. A carport was constructed in the front yard of the property in the 1990s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile arts and crafts style Californian bungalow. The dwelling has an asymmetric plan form with a projecting entrance. The entry door is timber and glass panelled with leaded lights which is flanked by leaded margin panes. Stepped timber gable roofs to the front with the verandah canopy extending out from the gables. There are further gables to the side elevation. The verandah balustrade is of rendered brick construction with a dipped rendered coping. Windows to the projecting front section are multi-paned timber framed casements arranged in a bank of four openings.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1932

Place name	House, 173 Guildford Road
Place number	66 (18232 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2077
Address	173 Guildford Road
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Diagram 12291 Vol/Fol: 1080/595
Other names	Blair Athol
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°56'47"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the late Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with prominent local citizen Alex Drysdale and his family. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for a professional family in the Inter war period.
History	Guildford Road was originally called Perth Road, or Perth Street and its alignment was roughly established from the mid-19th century. As the primary land route between Guildford and Perth many settlers and services were established alongside the road. The formal subdivision of lots for residential use occurred at different times from the late 19th century and this portion between Kenny and Kathleen Streets was subdivided in c1904. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1917 for Alexander Drysdale (c1866-1934) and his wife Jessie, nee McLean (c1878-1935). Alexander Drysdale was a builder and it is probable that this house, which they named 'Blair Athol', was built and designed by his firm. Given the name of the place is it likely the Drysdale family were Scottish in origin. Alex Drysdale also engaged in the sale of land and had a small business premises to the east of this residence where he operated a real estate business. Alex Drysdale was also an active member of the local community serving on the West Guildford from 1914-

	1915, 1916-1922 and the subsequent Bassendean Road Board from 1922-1924, 1925-1934. He was a member of the West Guildford Rifle Club where a trophy was given in their name. Alex died in 1934 aged 68 years old. The family is commemorated through the naming of Drysdale Street, Eden Hill. In 1943, the lot was subdivided to create an additional lot to the east. In 1945, the Sullivan family purchased the house only and retained ownership for many years. The tennis court and shop which were located adjacent to the house during the Drysdale ownership is now [2015] the location of a veterinary surgery. Aerial photographs indicate that the form of the original house has not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house set in an elevated position close to the roadside. The house is of symmetrical plan form to the façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. The entrance is the traditional form of timber and glass panelled door with side lights and panels and fanlights above the entire arrangement. The glazing to the door and lights is leaded and stained. The flanking windows are timber framed casements arranged in groups of three. Each casement has a fanlight window above and painted concrete sills. The roof is hipped with a vented gablet facing the street and sweeps down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy. At the point of the entrance, a gabled entry feature has been incorporated into the verandah creating a statement entrance to the house. A wide set of painted concrete steps lead up from the pavement to the verandah. The verandah canopy and the gable feature are supported on paired timber posts to the front and single timber posts to the side sections. The verandah wraps around three sides of the house and has been enclosed with fibrous cement sheeting on the south west elevation.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1916

Place name	House, 65 Haig Street
Place number	67 (18233 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2134
Address	65 Haig Street
Location Description	Lot No: 135 Plan 6623 Vol/Fol: 1430/780
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'50" , 115°56'23"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Cement
Architectural style	Post War
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: government policy
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	• The place is indicative of the standard plan and type of housing in the mid twentieth-century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War II.
History	The name of Ashfield was derived from Ashfield Parade, the name given to a road constructed alongside the Swan River when the area was first subdivided in 1913. In the 1950s a public housing development in the area was name 'Ashfield Estate'. Haig Street was named after Lord Douglas Haig, commander of the British Expeditionary force from 1915-1918. This portion of Haig Road was subdivided for residential development in the early 1950s. An announcement in the local press in 1951 stated that the Public Works Department had committed to building 250 homes on the estate within the next two years. The estate of 40 brick homes and 210 timber framed homes included a school site, sports ground, three church sites and a shopping centre. The style of construction is consistent with the Austrian Prefabricated homes in Margaret Street, Ashfield. This residence dates from this phase of construction and was evident in aerial photographs in 1953. The original occupant of the house has not been determined in this research.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Simple timber framed and weatherboard cottage set back behind an open lawned garden without a boundary fence. The house now presents with an asymmetric façade due to the addition of an enclosed porch and entrance. The porch has been clad with wider profile Hardiplank weatherboard style cladding and is accessed by steps parallel to the façade.

	The remainder of the elevation incorporates two sets of windows: the windows to the south-west edge of the façade are timber framed sashes but those to the north-west section of the elevation are obscured by a pull-down window shade though it appears that this window is a three section opening and is timber framed. The later porch incorporates an aluminium sliding window. The gable roof is tiled with a red brick wide chimney extending up the north-east elevation pushing through the eaves and edge of the roof structure.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1952

Place name	Bassendean Uniting Church and Hall
Place number	68 (134 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2147
Address	24 Hamilton Street
Location Description	Lot No: 53 Diagram 97841 Vol/Fol: 2163/43
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'17" , 115°57'4"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Gothic
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: Religion Social and civic activities: community services and utilities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of Inter War Gothic style executed in brick. • The site has historic value as it is the location of the first church in the Bassendean town site. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the town of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value for its provision of religious services until the 1990s and currently for its provision of aged care service.
History	This complex of buildings across both sides of Hamilton Street provides a range of aged care services. The former Uniting Church building located on the west side of Hamilton Street is now used as the dining room for residents and portion of the building functions as a reception. In November 1904, the Synod of the Methodist Church Southern District authorised the construction of a new church in West Guildford which is consistent with the information provided by Carter that the West Guildford Methodist Church was built by voluntary labour in 1905. Brick additions to the church were completed in 1927, and again in 1955. The Uniting Church in Australia (UCA) was established on 22 June 1977 when most congregations of the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Presbyterian Church of Australia and the Congregational Union of Australia came together under the Basis of Union. The pooling of resources and decline in attendances at

	churches meant that many church buildings were no longer required and were adapted for other uses. The aged care complex has been constructed in stages from the early 1970s around the former church building.
Integrity / Authenticity	Low/Moderate
Physical description	A brick and iron church displaying gothic design influences. Gabled elevation to the street with stepped buttress construction method. Three pointed arch windows with rendered frames and leaded windows are the main feature to the façade. A broad gable roof with the upper section of the gable finished in weatherboard with a vented opening below the apex. The buttress construction method continues along the side elevations dividing each wall into a series of bays, each containing a pointed arch opening. The roof has been reclad with long sheet corrugated metal sheeting.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1905; 1927; 1955

Place name	House, 32 Hamilton Street
Place number	69 (7421 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2153
Address	32 Hamilton Street
Location Description	Lot No: 155 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 1924/816
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°57'4"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter war style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Hamilton Street was believed to have been named in honour of George Hamilton Gordon 4th Earl of Aberdeen and Secretary of State for the Colonies 1841-1846. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1923 for electrician, Max Charles Emil Reiter (c1880-1968) and his wife Gwendoline Victoria Reiter, née Jones (c1883-1968). Prior to this Max Reiter was living in Devon Road with his parents Emil Henri Reiter and his wife, Marie Amalie Augusta Reiter who had emigrated from Europe in 1883. (See 21 Devon Road). Max and Gwendoline Reiter raised their family at the house and lived there until the early 1940s. The extent and form of the residence has not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with a complex gable structure roof and prominent gabled entry feature. The house is of simple presentation with timber framed casement windows to the façade, each with iron awnings supported on timber brackets above with the window to the north east corner wrapping around the two elevations with the awning following the same pattern. The entrance consists of a timber and glass door with small window adjacent to the opening. The gabled entry feature is a small verandah, supported with timber posts and brackets, and with a timber deck.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1923

Place name	House, 83 Ida Street
Place number	70 (18235 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2525
Address	83 Ida Street
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Diagram 18999 Vol/Fol: 1191/596
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'39" , 115°56'37"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted and Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the standard plan and type of housing in the mid-twentieth century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Eden Hill in the period following World War II. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the post war period.
History	Eden Hill was approved as a suburb in 1954. The name 'Eden Estate' had been used in the area since the late 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ida Street, together with Iolanthe and Ivanhoe Streets, are named in honour of the characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. This residence was one of the first homes constructed in the new subdivision according to Florence Rowles. Roy and Florence Rowles built their home in 1955 and raised their family at the home which Florence continues to occupy. Roy Rowles had a long association with the district as his father, Ralph Rowles, had established the 'Success Hill Store' in Anzac Terrace in 1936. Roy Rowles and his brother Eric managed two different premises of the business which included deliveries to residents in the district. Many of the homes in Eden Hill were built by the State Housing Commission following World War II.

	Since 1955, the house has changed little in form. Later subdivisions have altered the extent of the surrounding gardens and the proximity of adjacent buildings.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	The dwelling is a single storey brick and tile house positioned on an open elevated site with an asymmetric plan to the façade with a central projecting bay. The dwelling is of 1950s restrained design with a brick dado, where the upper section of the front elevation is rendered. The lined eaves act as the verandah canopy to the recessed section of the elevation. Hipped tiled roof with separate hip to the projecting bay. Windows cannot be seen due to external window blinds. An integral flat roof brick garage has been constructed on the north side of house. A random stone retaining wall, with flush and scored pointing creates the open lawned front garden.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1955

Place name	House, 85 Ida Street
Place number	71 (18236 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2526
Address	85 Ida Street
Location Description	Lot No: 99 Plan 30740 Vol/Fol: 1509/701
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'38" , 115°56'37"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed and Rendered Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Early settlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the late Federation style. • The place has historic and rarity value for its association with the early 20th century development of Eden Hill. • This place has social value for its demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	Eden Hill was approved as a suburb in 1954. The name 'Eden Estate' had been used in the area since the late 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name originated with a farm that once existed in the area. Ida Street, together with Iolanthe and Ivanhoe Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. The available information indicates this residence was the first in this section of Ida Street north of Walter Road and was built c1916 for, salesman William Bourke and his wife Ethel Matford Bourke née Moorehead. The couple married in St Peters NSW were living in Ida Street, West Guildford in 1917. The Bourke's remained in the residence until c1920 and after that date several occupants are recorded for this address. Long term occupants were Arthur and Nellie French in the 1930s and 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the modest cottage has retained its original form with additions to the rear the only significant alterations. Later subdivisions have altered the extent of the surrounding gardens and the proximity of adjacent buildings.

Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of symmetrical plan form. The brick has been painted leaving only tuck pointed face brick quoining around the openings and at the edge of the elevations. The centrally placed front entrance consists of timber and glazed door, side panels and side lights, and fanlights across the entire. 1-over-1 style timber framed sash windows flank the entrance. The hipped roof has two brick corbelled chimneys projecting from the north and south planes of the structure. The roof continues down at a break of pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported on turned timber posts with a very simple timber balustrade, the deck is timber.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1918

Place name	House, 43 Iolanthe Street
Place number	72 (18239 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2571
Address	43 Iolanthe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 604 Plan 2934 Vol/Fol: 89/125A
Other names	Ashcroft
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'57" , 115°56'28"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Early settlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the late Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the 1900s.
History	Portion of Bassendean was developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Iolanthe Street, together with Ida and Ivanhoe Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1915 for the Fiveash family. Robert Henry Fiveash (1846-1912) and his wife Annie Bertha Fiveash, née Catchlove (1849-1930) originally from South Australia were married there in 1873 and had seven children, five daughters and two sons. The family relocated to Western Australia in 1904 and settled in Claremont and Robert worked as a clerk until his death in 1912. Following his death the family relocated to West Guildford first living in Railway Terrace before building this house in 1915. Annie Bertha Fiveash lived at the house with five of her children. In 1916, two daughters worked as typistes, one a teacher and two were performing home duties. One son married and the other, Frank Rees Fiveash, lived at the house with his unmarried sisters until his death in 1953.

	Annie Bertha died in 1930 and at that time, Frank and his sisters, Lemilda and Norah remained at the house. Lemilda appears to have been the last member of the family living at the house when she died in 1958. The house was numbered 31 Iolanthe Street during the early 20th century. The Fiveash family appear to have secured seven lots for their family home, the property occupied all the land to Parmelia Way and approximately two housing lots to the south (37 Iolanthe St and 27 Parmelia St inclusive). It was still one entity in 1965 but was subdivided into the current smaller lots by the mid-1970s. The residence has remained consistent with its original form.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey timber framed weatherboard and iron dwelling with dual aspect to the Iolanthe St and Anzac Terrace. The Iolanthe Street façade is asymmetrical in plan form with a verandah across the entire façade and returns along the north and south elevations. The east façade faces Iolanthe Street with two multi-paned sash windows positioned at the corners of the elevation with a central brick panel within the weatherboard cladding, marking the point of the fireplace. A tall brick corbelled chimney projects from the roof at this point. The entrance faces east, but is located on the south elevation in a small projecting section with a gabled roof. The main roof is hipped with a broken pitch which forms the verandah canopy. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts with a timber frieze and timber deck. The north elevation along Anzac Street is obscured by dense planting and there is driveway access from Anzac Street along the western boundary.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1915

Place name	Bassendean Church of Christ
Place number	73
Other reference numbers	A2665
Address	6 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 4 Diagram 72699 Vol/Fol: 1791/538
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'8" , 115°56'49"
Use (original/present)	Original: Church – Single Storey Building Present: Church – Single Storey Building
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard and Common Brick Metal: Corrugated Metal
Architectural style	Federation; Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Religion Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the community in Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value for the provision of religious functions to the community since 1913.
History	The Church of Christ sought to establish a church in the growing community in Bassendean in the early 20th century. Land on the northern side of the railway line near the station had been donated to the cause and cleared by volunteer labour. In January 1913, a group of 120 men supported by an auxiliary of women gathered to build a timber church hall and vestry on a site in Railway Terrace. The well organised project was completed in a day and was a well-remembered feat by all the community. Church run activities were one of the few sources of entertainment for the young people of the district and many clubs and activities were organised by the Church of Christ at this hall. Many sporting and social activities were organised by the various churches in the district leading to a diverse and wide ranging population using church facilities. The Church of Christ built a separate hall for a kindergarten and Sunday School. In 1925, owning to the expansion of the railway yards, the Church of Christ was shifted to the present site in Ivanhoe Street. The relocation was again undertaken by volunteer labour. Since 1925, the church has continued to offer services from the Ivanhoe Street site. The original building has been added to in various stages. Externally the originally hall is visible only through the distinctive roof line.

	Evidence from the Church of Christ website indicates that the interior of the hall retains much of the original detail from the 1913 construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	The original Church of Christ is a high roofed single storey timber frame construction with weatherboard cladding and a steep corrugated metal roof. Over the years the original building has seen a series of extensions resulting in a gabled roof at three different pitches which has a fanned appearance from the street frontage on the west. The middle section has a stained glass highlight window on display creating a symmetrical façade from the west along with the evenly spaced windows to the lower section. The middle roof line also extends as a verandah to the north with timber supports. These extensions to the west have been produced in the same materials and style as the original building. The main entrance points are to the north where there are two sets of steps and adjoining ramps leading to modest timber doors. The steps, ramps, planter boxes and plinth to the original building are now all brick, tying the building to the brick constructed extension to the east or rear of the original building. The brick extension does not pick on the lines or proportions of the original building. In 2018, four metal, gable roof outbuildings were developed on the eastern boundary. In 2020, a building extension was approved, including a new driveway and expansion of the parking lot. Public art was incorporated into the site.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1913/1925

Place name	House, 19 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	74 (18238 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2672
Address	19 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 22 Diagram 15910 Vol/Fol: 89/105A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'3" , 115°56'45"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	Portion of Bassendean was originally developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1915 for James Leonard Watkins (1870-1950) and his family consisting of his wife Mary Anne, née Powell (c1877-1958) and their six children. The Watkins family had arrived in Western Australia from the UK c1913 and settled in Bassendean where James worked as a contractor. Following James's death in 1950 Mary Anne Watkins lived on in the house until her death in 1958. Aerial photographs and information from the Town of Bassendean indicate that the form and extent of the residence has changed little since the mid-20th century although it is apparent that the roof was clad with a red corrugated iron roof. The roof cladding was changed to the current zincalume c1990 and the garage on the northern side of the property appears to have been built at approximately the same time.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A timber framed and weatherboard cottage with a hipped roof. Roof has been re-clad in zincalume; has a raised gablet ridge and a roughcast rendered chimney with twin terracotta honeypot flues. The dwelling has a symmetrical façade with a verandah which spans the full extent of the front elevation. The verandah canopy is a separate bullnose element positioned below the eaves of the main roof. The canopy supported on turned timber posts with a timber frieze with no balustrade on a timber deck. The centrally placed front door contains lead stained glass and has side lights and fanlight. The windows flanking the front door are timber framed multi-paned casements with toplights. The weatherboard side elevations contain a mixture of sash windows and multi-paned casements. The garden contains matured trees and is enclosed by contemporary block wall with timber picket panel fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 47 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	75 (7429 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2701
Address	47 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 60 Plan 34593 Vol/Fol: 115/64A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'53" , 115°56'45"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Federation style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	Portion of Bassendean was originally developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1915 for James and Rebecca Cotterill. James Cotterill (c1862-1922) was a blacksmith and the couple lived in Midland Junction before settling in Ivanhoe Street in 1916. The couple had six children and following James's death in 1922, Rebecca Cotterill lived on in the house until the mid-1930s. Aerial photographs indicate that the original form of the cottage has remained intact with the addition to the rear of the house c1990 not altering the existing cottage. Later additions in the rear of the property had been integrated into the existing buildings.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey weatherboard and iron house of asymmetric plan form. The main entrance is set back along the south side elevation

	in a small projecting section. The remainder of the front of the house is wrapped in an open verandah which extends across the façade and along the south side elevation to the front entrance. The windows on the south elevation and façade are 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows. The verandah has a separate bull nose canopy supported on turned timber posts, with filigree lace frieze and a timber deck.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 63 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	76 (18240 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80963
Address	63 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 65426 Vol/Fol: 65426
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'47" , 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	Portion of Bassendean was originally developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available evidence this cottage was built in 1924 for labourer and railway employee, Alfred Evelyn Hawks (c1907-1962). The style of the house suggests it may have been constructed earlier however further research is required to determine the date of construction. Alfred Hawks married Hilda Ellen Tritton (c1907-1993) in 1928 and the couple raised their family at the cottage and later one of their sons, built a home adjacent at 59 Ivanhoe Street. Following Alfred's death in 1962, Hilda lived on in the house for some years. The lot on which the cottage was originally located was subdivided in 2012 and a new residence was constructed in the rear of the lot in 2013. The original cottage has not significantly changed in form or extent since the mid-20th century although additions have been

	undertaken to the rear of the cottage and portion of the original verandahs have been enclosed.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber weatherboard and iron house with extensive verandah wrapping around three elevations. The hipped roof is steeply pitched with a vented raised ridge. Roof continues down to form verandah canopy at a broken pitch which is supported on metal cylindrical poles with filigree lace frieze. The front elevation is characterised by timber framed casement windows, French doors and the main entrance. The original lot has been subdivided with two storey dwelling constructed in the rear portion which is accessed by the driveway to south of the subject property.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1924

Place name	House, 65 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	77 (18241 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2727
Address	65 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 4 Diagram 8790 Vol/Fol: 103/92A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'46" , 115°56'45"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for its remaining elements of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	Portion of Bassendean was originally developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1930 for accountant, Harold Jackson and his wife Gertrude Mary Jackson (c1902-1997). In 1930, four homes were built in Ivanhoe Street at 65, 67, 69 and 71 which indicates that it was a period of development in the district. The Jackson's remained at the house until 1932 and subsequent occupants were, Les Cassells, Allen Petrie and George Michle. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence has changed through at least two additions across the rear of the property since the mid-20th century. It is also apparent that the house was originally clad in red corrugated iron which was changed to zincalume in c1990. In the late 1990s, a garage was built on the southern side of the residence. And a large structure

	was built in the rear of the property. Owners of the property c2004 indicated that some of the functions of the rooms have been changed with the loss of original fabric.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low
Physical description	A single storey timber weatherboard cottage with high hipped iron roof. Cottage presents with symmetrical façade with verandah extending across full width of the front elevation. The hipped roof continues down at a broken pitch to form the verandah canopy, supported on square timber posts with simple timber balustrade and raised timber deck. The centrally placed front door is flanked by timber sash openings, each sash pane divided by horizontal mullions. The front entrance incorporates a timber panelled and glass door with side lights and fan light. The front garden is predominately lawn with some planting and mature trees enclosed by a timber picket fence. A separate carport is located along south side of house.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1930

Place name	House, 67 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	78 (18242 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2729
Address	67 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Diagram 8790 Vol/Fol: 194/158A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'46" , 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	Portion of Bassendean was originally developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1930 for mechanic, William Henry Allpike (c1906-1969) and his wife Mary Elizabeth Allpike, née Fewster (c1906-1971). The couple had married in 1928 and only remained at this residence until the mid-1930s. A later long term occupant was Tom Little. Information from aerial photographs indicates that the residence has changed little in form and extent since the mid-20th century. Although evidence is inconclusive it appears the house was clad in red corrugated iron until the mid-1970s and then clad in its current zincalume. Minor extensions and additions appear to have been undertaken at the rear of the building.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber weatherboard and iron house of traditional asymmetric plan form. The front elevation of the dwelling incorporates a gabled projecting bay, with a verandah across the recessed section of the elevation. Hipped roof continues down with a break of pitch to form verandah canopy supported on timber columns, with a timber deck and no balustrade. Projecting bay has timbered gable with 3-section sash window arrangement with a skillion iron awning supported on timber brackets. The front entrance is incorporated into the recessed section of the elevation, with side lights and fan light. The property has an open planted garden without boundary treatment and a separate garage to the south of the house.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1930

Place name	House, 71 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	79 (18243 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2735
Address	71 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Diagram 8790 Vol/Fol: 1863/477
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'44" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	Portion of Bassendean was developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1930 for teacher, John Clement Davern (c1877-1945) and his wife Lillian Agnes Davern, née Ryan (c1877-1979). The couple married in 1913 and lived in regional Western Australia before settling in Bassendean. The couple lived at the residence until the mid-1930s and a later long term occupant was George Sutton. Aerial photographs of the site from the mid-20th century indicate that the form and extent of the residence has changed little since that time. Additions have been undertaken at the rear of the property in the 2000s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed weatherboard and iron house of traditional asymmetric plan form. The dwelling's front elevation

	incorporates a gabled projecting bay with a return verandah across a recessed section of the front elevation, which returns on the south elevation. The main roof has a break in pitch which forms the verandah canopy and is supported by timber posts with timber brackets and a simple post balustrade. The steps adjacent to projecting wing lead to a timber deck and the main entrance. The entrance is a single door is glazed and with a single panelled side light. Both the recessed and projecting sections of the front façade contain a three-section timber framed sashes with a large 6-over-1 central sash flanked by narrow 1-over-1 sashes. The window of the projecting bay has skillion corrugated iron canopy supported on timber brackets. The projecting bay has a roughcast render and timbered gable detail, whilst the main roof is hipped with a brick chimney towards the rear. The lawned garden is enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1930

Place name	House, 73 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	80 (18244 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2746
Address	73 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1001 Plan 38374 Vol/Fol: 2547/860
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'44" , 115°56'45"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place is indicative of the standard plan and type of housing in the mid twentieth-century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War II. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the post war period.
History	Portion of Bassendean was originally developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. Information from the 2017 owner states this residence was constructed in 1948-50. It was built by the owner of the property a migrant from Malta and features many elements and design features that are influenced by his Maltese origin. Those elements include strong coloured and distinctive patterned tiling internally and externally, a sunken bath and scenes on the internal doors depicting camels. It is understood that there was a strong and closely knit Maltese community in Bassendean in the post war period. Aerial photographs indicate that an addition was constructed across the rear of the house in the 1970s and the new residence at the rear of the lot was constructed c2003.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey rendered brick and tile Californian Bungalow with traditional asymmetric plan form to the façade. Complex hipped roof form incorporating three hips towards the front of the house. The projecting section of the façade has a separate hipped roof and a separate hipped tiled window awning. The projecting section also incorporates a boxed bay window, constructed from blockwork, with timber framed casements with leaded lights. A verandah extends across the recessed section of the façade with a separate hipped roof for the canopy which is supported by half height masonry pillars, with Doric style columns to the upper section. The balustrade consists of painted concrete balusters with the classical "urn" motif, polished concrete steps and deck. The recessed section of the façade also contains a timber framed 3-section window with leaded glazing. The verandah canopy is lined with fibrous plaster sheeting. From the projecting bay window to the side elevation is constructed using limestone block walling. The lawned garden is enclosed by a timber picket fence. The dwelling is situated on a subdivided lot with a new residence to the rear.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1950s

Place name	House, 81 Ivanhoe Street
Place number	81 (18245 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2752
Address	81 Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Lot No: 4 Diagram 5793 Vol/Fol: 1393/832
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'42" , 115°56'45"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	Portion of Bassendean was originally developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Ivanhoe Street, together with Iolanthe and Ida Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1922 and the first occupant was Joseph Ward. Little information has so far been discovered in this research to reveal any details about Joseph Ward and if he was also the owner of this property. It seems likely that this cottage and the cottage which formerly occupied the adjacent lot immediately south (79 Ivanhoe Street) were built at the same time. There seems to have been a series of occupants since its construction. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of this residence have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. Extensions to the rear of the original cottage have been undertaken in several programs of work and the roof cladding has been replaced several times.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed house with weatherboard cladding and hipped iron roof. The façade is of symmetrical design with a verandah running across the full extent of it. The main roof extends down to form the verandah canopy at the same pitch and is supported on square timber posts, enclosed by a simple timber balustrade. The hipped roof has been reclad in long sheet CGI. The centrally placed front entrance has a single side light and is flanked by two windows. Each window is a 3-section sash arrangement with a central large 1-over-1 sash, flanked by narrower 1-over-1 sashes, separated by timber mullions. The skillion section to rear of the dwelling has a further fibro clad addition. There is a separate carport to the side elevation. The garden is enclosed by a high timber picket fence and there is a mature tree in the corner of the front garden.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	Eden Hill Primary School
Place number	82 (7401 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2784
Address	83a Ivanhoe Street
Location Description	Reserve No: 15303 Lot No: 12672 Plan 192988 Vol/Fol: LR2103/58
Other names	Ivanhoe Street State School North Guildford School
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'37" , 115°56'44"
Use (original/present)	Original: Educational – Primary School Present: Educational – Primary School
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Post Wat International
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: Education and science
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as significant elements of the building stock are good and well maintained examples of the Post War International style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War Two. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended the school or had other associations with the school.
History	Portion of Bassendean was developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. A primary school has been located at this site since 1915. Known briefly as the Ivanhoe Street School before being renamed the North Guildford School and finally the Eden Hill School, it catered for the growing number of children whose families were settling north of the railway line in the area which would be formally known as Eden Hill in 1954. The original school was replaced in the early 1950s with the current new school buildings. The construction of this new facility was a response to the growth of population in this area in the period following World War Two. The buildings were designed by the Public Works Department of WA and the scale and design of the school buildings were consistent with many schools of the period.

	Since 1953, the school has been altered and added to in response to changing teaching methods and population. Particular events have had an impact on the school included a major fire in 1989, which caused significant damage and major new works as part of the Commonwealth Building Education Revolution (BER) programme in 2010 and 2011.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Vernacular brick and iron single storey educational complex constructed in stages. The earliest brick section features an entry with a gabled projecting element incorporating three tall windows with the remainder of the elevation featuring a regular rhythm of sash and hopper window positioned directly under the eaves. There is a regular placement of tall brick chimneys with rendered caps. Further brick and rendered range with large sash windows appears to have been constructed at a similar period. The later buildings feature a brick dado and rendered upper section of walling; with a hipped roof including regular placement of tall brick chimneys. The original window placement creates a regular rhythm to the elevation, but with non-original sashes (1-over-1 with separate lower window).
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1953 - 2011

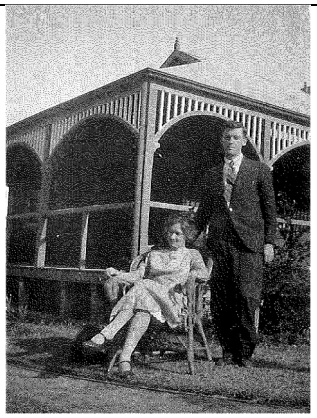
Place name	St Michael's School
Place number	83 (13069 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2829, A4033, A4034
Address	4 James Street
Location Description	Reserve No (Plan): 510909 Lot No: 42, 44, 46, 48, 49 Vol/Fol: 365/169, 547/167. 1578/297, 1578/298, 1578/299
Other names	St Joseph's Catholic School Sisters of Mercy Convent
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'20" , 115°56'60"
Use (original/present)	Original: Religious – Church, Educational – Primary School, Religious – Church Hall Present: Religious – Church, Educational – Primary School
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta Metal: Corrugated
Architectural style	1926; 1953
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Education and science Social and Civic Activities: Religion Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The former convent has aesthetic value as a good, intact and well maintained example of the Inter War style executed in brick. • St Michael's School is a landmark in the Bassendean townsite and has been a dominant feature of the streetscape since that time. • The site has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Catholic Church and Catholic education in the district in1914. • The place has social value for the many generations of students and their families who attended to school since 1913.
History	The parcel of land on the northern side of Old Perth Road between James and Hamilton Streets was purchased by parish priest Father T. Morris in 1907 and in 1913 a building with the dual purpose of a school and church was built on the site. (see inHerit Place 13069) The school opened on 19 July 1914 with 19 students and by January 1915, over 100 students were enrolled at the school. The co-educational school was overseen by Sisters of Mercy nuns. In 1925, the Catholic Church embarked on the construction of a new brick two storey convent building on the site. At that time there was approximately 80 children at the school. The new convent was

	opened on 17 January 1926 by Archbishop Clune. The new building provided accommodation for 12 sisters in addition to a chapel and a community room. At this time classes continued to be held in the original school/church which had been adapted by enclosing the verandahs to accommodate more pupils. In 1948, the parish of Bassendean was established under Parish Priest Father Thomas McCaul who had a great devotion to St Michael. He therefore decided to change the name of the school to St Michael's. In 1953, a new school building was constructed on the site to accommodate 200 children and cost £12000. These buildings in cream brick are located to the north of the site. In 1973, the school administrators decided to provide education for boys from grades 4-7. In the past, boys had left to attend other schools. The school continues to provide co-educational schooling up to year 6. In 1982, the Sister Joan Kelleher Library, and a new administration block were integrated with new classrooms in the former convent building. The completed buildings were blessed and opened by His Grace Archbishop Goody. The last Mercy Sister to teach at the school left in 1982. In 1998, the old Presbytery, which served as the parish centre, was demolished. It was replaced by the Father Alex Morahan Kindergarten and parish Centre. In December 2000, the original church/school building, which functioned as the Parish Hall, was destroyed by fire and a new community centre was erected on the site. Since that time the school has continue to develop as needs and standards have changed. The most recent addition in 2011 built on to the northern elevation of the former convent and altered the roof line linking into a new two storey building facing James Street.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	St Michaels School has street frontage to both James Street and Old Perth Road. It is a series of one and two storey brick buildings with gabled roofs built over time as the School expanded. The older building facing Old Perth Road has an arcade on the ground floor with a succession of seven arches supported with columns, three of which have been enclosed. Each of the windows to the ground floor have fanlights above. On the first floor are seven evenly spaced aluminium framed sliding windows, one over each of the arches below. The recess below the first floor windows and the change in roof pitch above the arcade section suggests the first floor may have had a balcony area originally which has now been filled in to extend the classroom space. Connected to this Old Perth Road building and facing James Street is a newer addition, built to compliment the older building it is also brick and two storeys. The addition of rendered elements to the west façade creates regular "columns" with evenly spaced windows to match the columns of the older building. There is also a rendered arch over a porch which appears to be the main entrance as an attempt to tie in with the arches of the arcade. Connected to the north of the James Street addition is an "L" shaped single storey building surrounding the basketball/netball court. It is brick construction and has a gabled roof but is otherwise stylistically different to the other buildings. It is predominantly rendered in a creamy colour with a small portion of exposed brick. The windows

	are evenly spaced however they are covered with louvres matching the render.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1926

Place name	House and Shop, 13 James Street
Place number	84 (18246 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2838
Address	13 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 160 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 200/177A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'23" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence, Commercial - Shop Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War and Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This house has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the late Federation style in timber and the store is a good and intact example of a corner store from the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century and the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house and shop demonstrate the typical arrangement of the local corner store and premises.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. This property consists of two separate buildings. From the available information the house was constructed in 1913 and the former shop in 1927. The first occupants of the home where Percy Albert Everingham (c1882-1967) and his wife Sarah Edith Everingham (c1885-1955), née Bull. The couple had married in 1912 and settled in Bassendean where they remained all their lives. Following

	Sarah's death in 1955, Percy remained at the home and their son Roland lived nearby at 17 James Street. In 1927, a store was constructed on the property and it was operated by the Everinghams. Percy Everingham had previously recorded his profession as a clerk and he returned to that occupation in later years. The business operating from the store appears to have been a traditional corner store offering a range of items for the nearby residents. The business was later managed by different individuals. Aerial photographs indicate that the extent of the house and store have not been substantially altered since the mid-20th century. It is noted in 1953 that an awning was present over the store on the James Street elevation and a portion of the Palmerston Street elevation. The section facing Palmerston street was removed by 1965. The roofs of both buildings have been reclad in zincalume. Photographs supplied by the current owners indicate that the house verandah originally included a decorative frieze.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	A corner shop of brick construction with rendered façade. A prominent parapet wall to façade with domed detail, remnants of 'Grocer' still visible. The side elevations are in face brickwork. The traditional awning has been removed leaving the visible brick in a vulnerable condition. The rendered traditional shop front with angled return shop window forming part of the covered entrance into the building. Double timber panelled and glass doors. The windows are boarded up with frosted glass fan lights above.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	 *Owners Percy and Sarah Everingham (centre and 2nd from right), date unknown. Courtesy current [2015] owners*

	 *Sarah Everingham and son Roland, front of 13 James St, n.d. Courtesy current [2015] owners*
Construction dates / periods	House: 1913 Shop: 1927

Place name	House, 14 James Street
Place number	85 (18247 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2839
Address	14 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 10 Diagram 86098 Vol/Fol: 2001/925
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°57'0"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron Fibre Cement
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1919 and was subsequently occupied by a series of residents. Aerial photographs indicate that the original cottage has been added to in at least two programs of work since the mid-20th century. The additions have primarily been to the rear of the original cottage although the front verandah does appear to be an addition. The garage on the northern side of the cottage was constructed c1990 when the lot was subdivided and a new residence was

	constructed in the rear portion of the lot. The roof cladding was also changed c1990 from red corrugated iron to the current zincalume.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed property with a hipped gable roof. The building is clad with weatherboard and fibre cement sheet. An asymmetric plan form which features a projecting bay with a separate hip roof and a canopy above the window. A verandah is located across the recessed section of the façade with a separate skillion canopy positioned below the eaves and supported on timber columns. The windows are timber framed casements. The well planted garden to the front is enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 16 James Street
Place number	86 (18248 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2841
Address	16 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 300 Diagram 91644 Vol/Fol: 2093/744
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'0"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Government policy
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period and the role of the War Service Homes commission in developing the district. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. From the available information this cottage was built in 1920 for war widow Kate Elms (c1884-1959). Kate and Harry Elms, originally from England were living in Midland Junction when Harry, aged 34, joined the AIF to serve during World War One. He died in France in 1918 and it seems that this residence was constructed for Kate Elms c1919 as she was living at the house in 1920. It is probable that this project was overseen by the War Service Homes

	department and the design of the house was one of the standard templates of the Public Works Department. Kate Elms stayed at the house until the mid-1920s. The lot on which the residence is located was subdivided in c1996 and a new residence was constructed in the late 1990s. This residence has not been significantly altered since the mid-20th century with an addition to the rear being the only visible external alteration.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	An Inter War single storey brick and replacement corrugated iron dwelling of asymmetric plan form featuring a projecting bay on the front elevation and a gabled roof with timber detailing. The façade is tuck pointed brick to the lower section and rendered on the upper section. The façade has three section windows with timber framed casements and leaded lights. A canopy over the windows in the projecting bay is an extension of the corrugated iron skillion over the verandah and is supported on timber brackets. The recessed main section to the house incorporates an entrance door and additional three paned window arrangements. The hipped roof sweeps down to form the verandah canopy at same pitch, supported on masonry piers and timber columns. A flat roofed garage of rendered and brick construction is attached to the side of the dwelling. The well planted garden is enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920

Place name	House, 17 James Street
Place number	87 (18307 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2842
Address	17 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 19 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 2/258A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Social Historic
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modified example of the late Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1915 for labourer, William Henry Maslin (c1862-1958) and his wife Sarah Elizabeth Sugden Maslin, née Olfe. The couple had married in 1895 and had three children. They remained at the house until the early 1920s and subsequent long term occupants were, Arthur G King (1922-1932) and Bert Smith (1935-1949). Aerial photographs indicate that the roof cladding of this house was most likely to have been corrugated iron which was changed in the 1970s. the garage adjoining the house is a later addition.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile dwelling. The hipped roof has tall painted brick chimneys. The roof line continues down at a broken pitch to form the verandah canopy and garage roof. The canopy is supported on turned timber columns with timber brackets. The façade features three section sash windows with 1-over-1 sashes divided by timber or rendered mullions. Much of the façade is obscured by shade cloth.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1915

Place name	House, 21 James Street
Place number	88 (18249 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2847
Address	21 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 23 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1062/268
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Coloured Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Local heroes and battlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of the Inter War style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with long serving and well-known headmaster of West Guildford Primary School. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1925 for teacher, August Ernest Nadebaum (c1872-1956) and his wife Ethel May Nadebaum, née Meadowcroft (c1873-1927). August Nadebaum was born in South Australia and took his first position as a pupil teacher at the age of 13. He relocated to Western Australia 1899 to continue his teaching career. In 1914, he was appointed as headmaster of West Guildford Primary School a position he held

	until 1919. August Nadebaum was a passionate and enthusiastic teacher with a special interest in cadets and drum and fife bands. Despite some animosity aroused during World War One because of Nadebaum's German heritage the family remained in the district and continued to contribute even though no longer working at the school. August Nadebaum's final position which he held on reaching retirement was Principal of the Mount Lawley State School (now Primary School). The couple had married in 1904 and had three children and following Ethel's death in 1927, August Nadebaum remained at the house until his death in 1956. Aerial photographs indicate that the house had a small addition across the rear of the building in the second half of the 20th century which was removed in 2014 and a large two storey addition has been constructed in its place.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A timber framed and weatherboard cottage with a hipped roof. The cottage has been reroofed with 'Colorbond' corrugated zincalume and is currently [2015] undergoing rear additions. The cottage features a tall brick chimney. At the time of inspection the façade was obscured by shade cloth and undergoing renovations but appears to be a symmetrical elevation with centrally placed entrance flanked by timber framed casement openings. There is a gabled feature above the entrance with weatherboard detail and a vented apex. The verandah extends across the façade with a separate bullnose style canopy positioned approximately two boards down from the eaves. The canopy is supported on square timber columns with no balustrade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1925

Place name	House, 24 James Street
Place number	89 (18250 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2850
Address	24 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 10 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 2086/316
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 155°57'0"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Coloured Zincalume 'Colorbond'
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1920 for newlyweds William Thomas Jenkin (c1899-1972) and Doreen Ellam Jenkin, née Jones (c1897-1985). William Jenkin was a carriage builder and was likely to have worked in the Midland Railway Workshops. In 1916, when he was working as an apprentice carriage builder he enlisted with the AIF and served in France. He was discharged in 1919 and returned to Western Australia where he married Doreen Jones in 1921. The couple had at least two children who remained at the property until the 1970s.

	It is possible that the construction of the residence had some contribution from the War Service Homes Commission. The original form and extent of the residence had changed little since its construction. A small addition across the rear elevation has been present since the mid-20th century at least. In 2010 a larger addition was constructed across the rear of the building.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey brick and iron dwelling with a tuck pointed façade. The façade is of symmetrical presentation with a centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. The entrance consists of a timber panelled and lead light door with leadlight side lights and fanlights. The flanking windows are semi replaced openings with the original timber framed casements being replaced with aluminium sliding openings but with the original stained glass and leaded lights above. Rendered swags and located beneath the sills. The roof is a tall hipped form with vented gablets to the ridge and a timbered gable element projecting out from the main roof line forming an entry statement. Two tall brick chimneys with corbelling project from the side planes of the roof. The roof has been reclad with 'Colorbond' corrugated zincalume and continues down to form the verandah canopy, which extends across the full width of the façade and is supported on timber columns. The predominantly paved front garden is enclosed by recently [2015] constructed brick wall with 1.8m high brick piers.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920

Place name	House, 28 James Street
Place number	90 (18251 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2854
Address	28 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 44760 Vol/Fol: 2577/346
Other names	The Solicitor's House
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'28" , 115°56'60"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Asbestos: Fibrous Cement Flat Sheeting Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Local heroes and battlers
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place is indicative of the standard plan and type of housing in the mid twentieth-century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War II. • The place has historic value for its association with parliamentarian, Charles Herbert Simpson. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of residence for a professional family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. This residence was constructed in 1948 for local Member of Parliament, Charles Herbert Simpson MLC (18871963) and his wife Neta Annice Simpson, née Martyr (c1897-1992). Charles Simpson served during World War One with the AIF and returned to work in Pindar as the local storekeeper and farm and station agent. He was elected to represent the Central Province for the

	Liberal Party in 1946 and held his seat until his death in 1963. Charles and Neta married in 1921 and lived at this residence until Charles death in 1963. The roof of the original house changed to its current grey tone in c2003. The owner of the property c2004 indicated that information was passed on that the house was known as 'The Solicitor's House' because of the occupation of the first resident.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and tiled cottage. The front elevation is clad with weatherboards to sill height and fibro cladding above sill height to the eaves. Timber framed casement windows are arranged either side of a fixed pane. Tiled canopy located above the window is supported on timber brackets. The dwelling façade is of asymmetric plan form with a separate hipped roof and larger hipped form to the remainder of the dwelling. The dwelling features a brick chimney. A central entrance is flanked by windows and positioned under a further hip. An integral garage is alongside the dwelling with the main roof continuing down over it.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1948

Place name	House, 29 James Street
Place number	91 (18252 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2855
Address	29 James Street
Location Description	Lot No. 31 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1619/915
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'28" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of post-World War Two form and styling. • The place has historic value as it reflects the rapid development of Bassendean in the post-World War Two period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of residence for a professional family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. From the available information this residence was constructed c1952 as aerial photographs show this house is in evidence in 1953 within what appears to be a cleared site. Its construction is consistent with the development of Bassendean in the post war period. No information has currently been found in relation to the original owner or occupant. The property originally included a garage accessed from Harcourt Street but this has since been demolished.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey brick and tile house of asymmetric plan form. The house presents with a projecting bay and a front entrance on an angled wall creating a high level of articulation to the façade. The elevations are of face brickwork construction laid in stretcher bond. A flat verandah curves around the recessed section of the façade, the angled entrance and return frontage. The canopy is a thin concrete slab supported on Tuscan style masonry columns. The faceted bay also includes a concrete top, projecting out beyond the bay feature and resembles the verandah canopy. The windows are timber framed casements with leaded lights. The roof is hipped in form with a separate hip over the projecting bay and a further hip towards the rear of the property.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1952

Place name	House, 43 James Street
Place number	92 (18308 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2870
Address	43 James Street
Location Description	Lot No: 601 Diagram 96508 Vol/Fol: 2147/768
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of the late Federation style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with early 20th century development in this area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the early 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. James Street was most likely to have been named after Sir James Stirling the first governor of the colony although it may recognise one of the syndicate members, John James. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1914 for railway employee, John Jervois Burdon (c1882-1942) and his wife Alice Burdon, née Derby (c1880-1951). The couple were married in 1905 and they had a family of seven children. This residence was the first constructed in the section between Bridson and Palmerston Streets. John Burdon worked for the railway all his career and was sadly killed by a train whilst at work only three weeks prior to his retirement in 1942. Alice Burdon stayed on in the house until her death in 1951. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence has changed little since its original construction. The

	front verandah is likely to be a later addition. The property was subdivided in 1998 and a new residence built to the rear of the site. In 2011, the roof cladding was changed to the current finish.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey timber framed property with an extensive hipped roof. The roof has been reclad in Colorbond and now sweeps down to form the verandah canopy at the same pitch. This feature and the associated gablet over the main entry are unlikely to be consistent with the original roof form. The canopy is supported on timber posts on masonry piers. The timber framed construction is clad with weatherboard to façade and side elevations and fibre cement above verandah to eaves on front elevation. The symmetrical façade has a centrally placed entrance door with a fan light flanked by 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows. The open lawned garden includes mature shrubs by the verandah.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1914

Place name	House, 1 Kathleen Street
Place number	93 (18253 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2812
Address	1 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 17 and 18 Plan 2787 Vol/Fol: 1436/378
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'20" , 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Local heroes and battlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of a Federation Bungalow style residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with Edward James Clay and his family who made a significant contribution to the Bassendean community as a member of the Road Board and the Progress Association. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional men and their families in the early 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. This residence was built in 1914 for Edward James Clay (c1876-1925) and his wife Emma Mary Clay, née McCallum (c1867-1963). The couple had married in 1901 and had two children. Edward Clay was a railway employee before he enlisted, at the age of 41,

	to serve with the AIF. He served in France and returned to Western Australia to again take up his employment with the railways; on enlisting he gave his occupation as a belt and shaft attendant. After World War One, Edward Clay again took up his active commitment to the local community. Edward Clay was a member of the West Guildford Road Board from 1909-1914, 1915-1916, and 1919-1921 and was chairman 1920-1921. Mr Clay wanted to dismiss Secretary George Wyndham for incompetency. The Minister for Public Works requested Wyndham be reinstated and a public enquiry be held into the finances and activities of the West Guildford Road Board. Edward Clay also took a significant role on the local Progress Association, the RSL, Railway Employees Union, local brass band and the Anglican Church. Emma Clay was also active in the local community. She opposed the opening of the Bassendean Hotel and raised a petition against it with other concerned locals. Edward Clay died in 1925 and the family remained owners and occupiers of the house for many years. Edward Clay and his family are commemorated with Clay Street in Eden Hill. Additions were undertaken to the rear of the house in the 1950s. Since purchasing the property in 1985, the current owner has undertaken extensive additions and renovations. The renovations included replacement of timber elements on the front verandah and removal of the 1950s additions. The current owner also built by himself the large two storey garage on the southern side of the lot. All these works have sympathetically integrated new elements, such as doors and windows, into the original external walls.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey red brick constructed dwelling with a steeply pitched, CGI clad hipped roof. The dwelling has been built off the ground using approximately three courses of limestone blocks and a series of ten steps, which have been rendered, lead up to the verandah of the dwelling. The south elevation consists of a centrally placed front entrance. Not much detail of the front door is visible, but it does consist of sidelights and a fanlight. Flanking the front entrance are two sets of centrally placed, evenly spaced timber framed sash windows. Beneath each window is a decorative rendered window sill. On the bottom third of the south elevation, in line with and the same depth as the window sills, is a rendered strip which extends along the entire south elevation. The roof pitch breaks slightly and extends over the south, east and west elevations to form the verandah. The verandah is supported by ornately turned timber pillars with an ornate timber frieze and the floor is constructed from timber floorboards.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2

Images	
Construction dates / periods	1914

Place name	House, 14 Kathleen Street
Place number	94 (18254 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2915
Address	14 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 256 and 257 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1562/478
Other names	Lilybank
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°56'44"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter-War Californian bungalow style. The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional men and their families in the early 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. The house is one of the largest in the street and occupies two housing lots. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1923 for William Weir Jnr (c1895-1952) and his wife Lillian Lucy Weir, née Mardon (c1900-1972). William Weir had a range of occupations including an insurance agent and storekeeper. The couple had married in 1924 and they moved into this home which they named 'Lilybank' presumably in honour of Lillian Weir. The Weir's stayed at the house until the late 1920s. Later occupants included; George Willcox, Frederick Harvey and Cyril Trumfell.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone several programs of work in the second half of the 20th century that have extended the footprint of the house. These later additions have been roofed in corrugated iron or zincalume in contrast to the tile roof on the original portion of the residence. It is possible that originally the house was roofed in corrugated iron but the images from the mid-20th century are unclear.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey dwelling constructed of red brick with a steeply pitched terracotta tile roof. The front entrance is centrally located on the façade and consists of timber framed, stained glass side lights. Flanking either side of the front entrance is a group of three timber framed, three-paned casement windows with a cement sill beneath. The roof is of hipped construction using terracotta tiles and finials. On the east and west planes of roof are rendered brick constructed chimneys with decorative chimney tops and a pair of terracotta chimney pots. The roof is steeply pitched and continues on an uninterrupted plane beyond the façade to form the verandah. The verandah extends across the entire façade and partly down the east elevation and is supported by timber posts with decorative timber brackets. In 2018 the terracotta tiles on the roof were replaced with metal sheeting.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1923

Place name	House, 15 Kathleen Street
Place number	95 (18255 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2916
Address	15 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 255 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 499/79A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Immigration, emigration and refugees.
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of a Federation Bungalow style residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional men and their families in the early 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. This residence was originally set within a property that included two housing lots. From the available information this residence was constructed c1913 and was first occupied by Peter Olavius Iverson (c18561941) and his wife Dorothy Evelyn, née Schwennesen (c1868-1948). Peter Iverson was born in Norway and arrived in Australia in 1886. Peter Iverson was a labourer and later carpenter and the couple had seven children. The Iverson family lived in the house until the late 1940s and many members of the family lived and worked in Bassendean.

	In 2007, additions were undertaken to the rear of the original house and the whole was roofed in zincalume
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile residence with a symmetrical plan form. The hipped tile roof has terracotta finials to the ridge and tall rendered chimneys extending up the side planes of the roof, each with terracotta flues. The roof continues down to form the verandah canopy across the full extent of the front elevation. Timber framed casement windows with rendered and painted sills are located either side of the main entry. The front door has frosted and leaded glass sidelights. The house is set behind lawns and enclosed by a low brick wall with palisade style fence panels and a central pathway.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1913

Place name	House, 20 Kathleen Street
Place number	96 (18256 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2921
Address	20 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 259 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1592/854
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'25" , 115°56'44"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. From the available evidence this residence was built in 1921 for Herbert Carey (c1874-1940) and his wife Agnes, née Barrass (c1880-1947) who had married in 1908. Herbert Carey was a carpenter and it is possible that he was involved with the construction of the cottage. The Carey's had one son and the family lived at the house until the deaths of Herbert in 1940 and Agnes in 1947. Aerial photographs indicate that the original cottage had been extended by 1953 and again in the late 1990s a major addition was constructed to the rear of the original cottage.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber framed, weatherboard and iron cottage with mature trees in the front garden. The cottage presents with a symmetrical façade, the centrally positioned timber and glazed door with fanlight is flanked by timber framed sash windows; two to each side, each opening being one-over-one design. A simple verandah is located across the full extent of the façade, with a timber deck but no balustrade. Slender timber columns support the verandah canopy, which is formed by the main roof at a broken pitch.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1921

Place name	House, 26 Kathleen Street
Place number	97 (18257 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2927
Address	26 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 262 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1656/63
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°56'44"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Corrugated Iron
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style executed in timber and plasterboard. • The place has historic value for its association with the Inter-War development of this area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1934 and the first occupant was F.G. Chapman. No information has been discovered about this occupant and they have only been listed in the Post Office Directories as living there for one year. The place was occupied by a series of short term occupants until occupied by Chepstow William Roberts (1910-1992) and his wife Heba May Roberts, née Barlow (c1912-1984). Lancashire born, Chepstow Roberts recorded his occupation as a wagon builder and later carpenter so it is likely he worked at the Midland Railway Workshops. The couple lived at the residence until the mid-1950s.

	Aerial photographs indicate that a small extension was added to the rear c2010.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A timber framed, weatherboard, fibro panelled and corrugated iron dwelling of traditional design. The cottage features a symmetrical façade with centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. The windows are timber framed casements each with two highlight windows, arranged in threes. The façade consists of weatherboard to the lower half of the elevation with fibro panelling above. A full width verandah is located across the front façade with centrally placed timber steps. Canopy is the continuation of the main roof, supported on square timber columns with timber brackets. There is no balustrade but the verandah is faced with timber due to the increased height. The hipped roof features a small centrally placed gablet and a tall brick chimney.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1934

Place name	House, 29 Kathleen Street
Place number	98 (18258 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2930
Address	29 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 248 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1995/172
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War development of this area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. The house is one of the larger in the street and occupies two housing lots. From the available information this residence was constructed in c1927 for George Ward Enderby (c1876-1966) and his wife Mary Enderby, née McKendry (c1880-1956). George Enderby was born in Homebush Victoria and he travelled to Western Australia and married Mary McKendry in Kalgoorlie in 1904. George Enderby worked as a labourer and driver and in 1917, at the age of 39, enlisted to serve in the AIF during World War One. He returned in 1919 and by 1925 the couple were living in Bassendean and remained their home until the late 1950s. The Enderby's named their home 'Homebush' after George's home town in Victoria.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the residence was extended to the rear in the late 1990s and in 2008.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile house hipped roof and timbered gable feature. The property is constructed of face brick laid in stretcher bond in a simple design. The entrance is located in the return wall and does not have a direct relationship with the street. The gabled element, with timber detailing, creates definition to the façade and marks the point of the asymmetric plan form of the front elevation where the entrance is located. The verandah extends around the return frontage and the full extent of the facade. The canopy is formed by the continuation of the main roof and the gable is supported on timber columns. The windows are timber framed casement openings with integral highlight windows.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1927

Place name	House, 36 Kathleen Street
Place number	99 (18259 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2937
Address	36 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 267 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1297/549
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'28" , 115°56'44"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter War style executed in timber and plasterboard. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. From the available information this cottage was constructed in 1919 and the first occupant was Maud Eleanor Kirkpatrick, née Harris. Maud Kirkpatrick was the widow of Thomas John Kirkpatrick (c1885-1917). The couple had married in 1913, their daughter, also Maud, died in 1914 and Thomas, who worked as a painter, died in 1917. It has not been determined if Maud Kirkpatrick was the owner of the property or was a tenant, but she lived there with at least one child

	until the mid-1920s. Later occupants were; David Nelley, John S Williams, Annie Hehir and Lance Addison. The form of this cottage has not changed since the mid-20th century. An addition to the rear of the residence has been present for some decades and has been reroofed in recent years. The awning over the front entrance may be a later addition but has been present in some form since at least 1965.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A simple, single storey timber framed and iron cottage with hipped roof and symmetrical façade. A centrally placed timber panelled door is flanked by timber framed sash windows. There is no verandah but the entrance is covered by an open sided porch with gabled canopy supported on square timber columns. The windows are protected by corrugated galvanised iron and timber awnings. The property is located in a well planted garden enclosed by a timber picket fence. Significant additions were developed to the rear of the existing bungalow, including colorbond metal roof sheeting and brick to match the existing. An addition of a carport was completed in 2016.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 45 Kathleen Street
Place number	100
Other reference numbers	A102
Address	45 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 240 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1272/283
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'29" , 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Metal: Corrugated
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. From the available evidence built c1924 for Reece Stanley Higgs, a boilermaker and his wife Vera Marion Higgs. In 1926, Reece Higgs applied to the Bassendean Road Board to build a workshop on the property and this was approved. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has had little change in extent or form since the mid 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Brick with a rendered band and corrugated metal single storey dwelling. Due to the dense and mature planting on the property the

	dwelling cannot be seen. Brick chimneys penetrate the hipped roof which extends to the western frontage creating a verandah with timber supports. The centrally located entrance aligns with a set of steps and is a timber panelled door with a fanlight above.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1924

Place name	House, 47 Kathleen Street
Place number	101
Other reference numbers	A2946
Address	47 Kathleen Street
Location Description	Lot No: 239 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 2216/796
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'30" , 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Metal: Corrugated
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kathleen Street was named after the wife of Daniel Kenny, Kathleen Horgan whom he married in 1886. From the available evidence built c1928 for Thomas George Summerton (c1893-1984), a labourer and his wife Vivian Ravena Summerton nee Hadrill (c1900-1970). The couple had married in 1924 and lived at this house all their married lives. Aerial photographs indicate that the roof of the house was reclad in red corrugated iron c1982. The form and extent of the residence have changed little since the mid 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and corrugated metal dwelling with a hipped roof. The house presents with a symmetrical façade with a centrally

	located timber framed front door. The windows, located either side of the front door, are timber framed casements arranged in a group of three, with each pane consisting of one large pane with one smaller pane above. Both groups of windows have a lintel above. The roof s hipped and clad in corrugated iron. There is a centrally located timber gable in the roof over the front entrance. The roof contains a brick chimney with a metal chimney cap and is located on the east plane of the hipped roof. With a slight break in pitch, the roof continues past the façade to create the verandah which extends along the entire façade which is supported by timber posts with decorative timber brackets. In 2020 plans for were approved for an extension to the rear of the dwelling that also accommodated a verandah and an attached garage. The roofing was replaced in 2020 from tile to metal sheeting.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1928

Place name	House, 12 Kenny Street
Place number	102 (18260 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3024
Address	12 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 193 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 769/31
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter War style executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available evidence this residence was constructed c1921 and the first occupant was Sarah Gregory (c1880-1935). Sarah Gregory was recorded in the electoral rolls only as the widow of William John Gregory of whom no information has currently been found. She appears to have lived at this residence until the mid-

	1930s. Interestingly most of the subsequent occupants were single women or women living together. The residence has not changed significantly in form or extent since the mid-20th century although it is apparent that the roof was originally clad in red corrugated iron which was changed to zincalume c1995. The residence was extended to the rear c2000.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad gablet roof. The roof consists of a brick chimney with corbelling. A separate CGI bullnose verandah extends across the entire south elevation and is supported by rectangular timber posts with a timber frieze. Most of the south elevation is obscured by a high front fence. Despite that, it is visible that the south elevation has a centrally placed front entrance with a timber panelled front door with sidelights. On either side of the front entrance are a group of two centrally placed, evenly spaced, and timber-framed, one over-one sash windows. A modern carport addition has been built at the east corner of the south elevation.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1921

Place name	House, 14 Kenny Street
Place number	103 (18261 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3025
Address	14 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 194 Plan 2572 Vol Fol: 1511/95
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value of a simple Inter War style dwelling executed in timber. • The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War development of the area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available evidence this residence was constructed c1921 and the first occupant was Charles A Campbell. He was the first of a series of occupants during the 1920s. A long term tenant was Robert Hamilton Russell (c1871-1939) who occupied it from the late 1920s to the mid-1930s. The form and extent of the residence has not changed significantly since the mid-20th century although the tile roof and brick verandah supports are likely to be replacements. Information from the owners in c2004 stated that two rooms had been added to the rear of the

	cottage however the remainder of the residence was substantially unchanged.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey, rendered brick dwelling with a terracotta tile clad hipped roof. Projecting from the west side plane of roof is a roughshod rendered chimney with a terracotta chimney pot. The roof pitch break and extends over the south elevation to create the verandah, which extends across the entire south elevation. A timber gable element projects from the centre of the verandah line creating a statement entryway. The verandah is supported by rendered brick pillars with a rendered brick, half-height balustrade. The south elevation is partly obscured by outdoor shading, but it appears that it consists of a centrally placed front entrance, flanked by one-over-one sash windows. In September 2018, the roof material was replaced and weatherboard additions were made to the rear of the dwelling, including an enclosed verandah.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1921

Place name	House, 16 Kenny Street
Place number	104
Other reference numbers	A3026
Address	16 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 195 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 688/63
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Metal: Corrugated
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available information this residence was built for Charles Edward Wright in 1921. Charles Wright worked for the Midland Railway Company during the early decades of the 20th century before establishing himself as a storekeeper at Midland Junction in 1921. He married Nellie Worgan in 1901 and the couple had at least three children. The Wrights lived at this house until c1927. It was then occupied by the local Presbyterian Minister Rev Thomas Saunders, his wife and daughter, Joy Saunders who was well known in the district as a music teacher and performer.

	Aerial photographs indicate the place has been extended to the rear but is largely consistent with its original form.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and corrugated metal dwelling. The dwelling has an asymmetrical façade with a recessed section on the east corner which contains the front entrance. There is a window opening on the protruding section of façade, however no further detail is visible due to an awning and mature planting. The protruding section is constructed from brick whereas the recessed section has a brick dado approximately sill height with render above. The roof is hipped and clad in corrugated metal and contains a cement chimney with brick detailing, centrally located at the top of the south plane of the hipped roof. The pitch of the roof breaks to create the verandah over the recessed section of façade which is supported by circular metal posts.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1921

Place name	House, 17 Kenny Street
Place number	105 (18262 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3027
Address	17 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 177 and 178 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1771/880
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. The house is one of the larger in the street and occupies two housing lots. From the available information this residence was constructed c1927 for John (Jack) William Thomas Barry (c1895-1960) and his wife Bertha Pearl Barry (c1903-1982). Jack Barry was a bricklayer and he may have been involved in the construction of this residence. The couple and their family lived at the house until the mid-1960s.

	The residence was extended to the rear sometime prior to 1965 and to the southern side shortly after.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and tiled house of asymmetric plan form with prominent gable features to both the street facing and side elevations. The house is of face brick construction with tuck-pointing and the two gables have rendered and timber detailing. A skillion tiled verandah wraps around the north and west elevations with the canopy supported on paired square timber posts with timber brackets. The verandah deck is timber on top of a limestone block retaining wall. The windows are timber framed casements with highlights and angled brick sill.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1927

Place name	House, 18 Kenny Street
Place number	106
Other reference numbers	A3028
Address	18 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 196 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1525/599
Other names	Rosemount
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for more prosperous settlers.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available information this residence was built c1918 for Edith Davis (c1851-1925). Edith was the widow of Wallace Hepburn Davis (1848-1915) a station overseer and son of Sir Wallace Bickley. Their son Albyn Davis served as a driver in France during World War One and following Edith's death in 1925, Albyn and his wife Katherine Davis, nee Jacobs who had married in 1916, settled in the house.

	Aerial photographs indicate the house has changed significantly since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brink and render dwelling which presents with an asymmetrical façade and has a brick dado to sill height and rendered above. The front entrance is situated in the slightly recessed east corner of the façade. The front door is timber framed with timber and glazed side lights and a glazed fan light. A sweeping set of steps leads onto the verandah in line with the front entrance. There is a group of three timber framed casement windows with a stone window sill beneath. The roof is complex hipped form with a timber detailed gable element and clad in corrugated metal. The verandah, which is hipped but at a differing pitch to the roof, extends across the length of the façade and is supported by timber posts. There is a cement rendered chimney with brick detailing extending from the west plane of roof.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1918

Place name	House, 20 Kenny Street
Place number	107 (18263 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3030
Address	20 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 197 and 198 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 482/22A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'20" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with Richard (Dick) McDonald the longest serving Chairman of the Bassendean Road Board and later Shire of Bassendean who made a significant impact in shaping the development of Bassendean. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for professional families in the 1910s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. The house is one of the larger in the street and occupies two housing lots. The house was constructed c1912 for prominent local citizen, Richard (Dick) Alexander McDonald and his family. Dick McDonald originally worked at Midland Railway workshops as a

	wagon builder from 1911 and was soon involved in most aspects of the Bassendean community however he made his most significant impact as the longest running Chairman of the Road Board and later the Shire Council. The McDonald family, consisting of Dick (18851967), his wife Ethel May, née Walsh (c1886-1948) and their children Alex, May and Donald lived at this residence until the mid-1960s. The building has undergone some additions in recent years. An extension to the northern side was undertaken c2013 which included the replacement of tile roof cladding with zincalume. This change was consistent with the original cladding of corrugated iron which was removed c1980.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house positioned in a slightly elevated position behind a high brick wall. The roof is a hipped form extending down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy that wraps around three elevations and is supported on paired timber posts. The verandah deck is raised with limestone retaining wall and timber deck. Symmetrical façade with centrally placed entrance flanked by full height windows. In 2019 a patio was developed at the rear of the dwelling. The roof pitch and material of the patio matches that of the existing dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1912

Place name	House, 29 Kenny Street
Place number	108 (18264 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3035
Address	29 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 172 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1457/517
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1933 and the first occupant was Edward Joseph Regan (c1907-1991) and his wife Cecelia Rose Regan (c1905-1949) and their family of three girls. Edward Regan designated his occupation as a moulder and it is possible he was involved in the decorative elements of this residence. The family did not stay long at this residence and subsequent long term tenants were the family of butcher, Charles Bryant. The Bryant family lived at the residence until at least the late 1940s. The house has not changed significantly in form or extent since the mid-20th century.
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate'

	or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1933 and the first occupant was Edward Joseph Regan (c1907-1991) and his wife Cecelia Rose Regan (c1905-1949) and their family of three girls. Edward Regan designated his occupation as a moulder and it is possible he was involved in the decorative elements of this residence. The family did not stay long at this residence and subsequent long term tenants were the family of butcher, Charles Bryant. The Bryant family lived at the residence until at least the late 1940s. The house has not changed significantly in form or extent since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of asymmetric plan form to the façade. The construction of the house consists of face brick dado with rendered brick above. The façade consists of two gables, the rear one extends across the full width of the house with a smaller gable to the front projecting section: both have rendered and timber detailing. The gable element contains a large three section window comprising three timber framed casements with smaller panes above with a painted concrete sill. A further window of similar design is located in the recessed section of the elevation. The roof extends to the side elevations at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which then wraps around part of the front elevation as a skillion canopy positioned below the gable. A window awning protects the window to the front gable section. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts with timber brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1933

Place name	House, 31 Kenny Street
Place number	109
Other reference numbers	A3036
Address	31 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 171 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1462/973
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and civic activities: cultural activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a rare, two storey example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house is associated with the provision of music education to students in Perth.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. The two storey residence is one of the larger in the street and occupies two housing lots. It was built in 1932 for Joy Saunders (1903-1976), a music teacher who practiced her profession at this place until her death in 1976. Her students held performances locally at the Masonic Hall. Her father was the Presbyterian Minister for the district in the 1920s and when he was posted elsewhere, Joy

	remained in Bassendean and continued her career. The family had previously lived at 16 Kenny Street. Information from aerial photographs indicates that the form of the residence was unchanged until the mid1980s and was extended toward the rear c1990. The Town of Bassendean records that the building has been extensively altered internally since 2005.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	This two-storey brick and tile residence has painted rendered brick above the dado line and stretcher bond brick below. The doors and windows appear to be original and the main entry accessed by steps is flanked with pillars on either side. The simple pitched roof is tiled and has two chimneys of rendered brickwork and chimney pots. The residence is located within two housing lots and is set within a landscaped garden of mature trees and lush planting. A limestone blockwork fence with railing is located on the property boundary.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1932

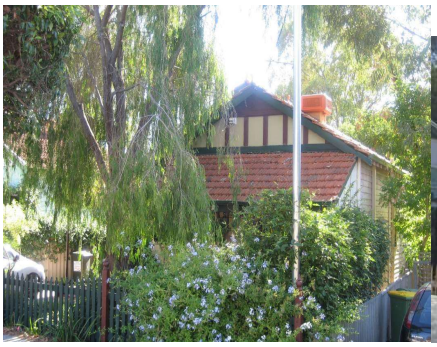
Place name	House, 45 Kenny Street
Place number	110 (18265 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3045
Address	45 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Diagram 34154 Vol/Fol: 1772/675
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'25" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed, Rendered and Common
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. The house is one of the larger in the street and occupies two of the original housing lots. It was created into one lot in 1967. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1926 and the first occupant was bricklayer, Horace Leonard Adie (c1901-1975) and his wife Phyllis Marjorie Adie, née Burrows (c19021975). The couple married in 1926 and this was their first home possibly constructed with the assistance of Horace Adie. The Adie's lived at this residence until the early 1930s and then relocated to another home in Bassendean.

	In c1990, additions were made to the rear and a carport constructed on the southern side.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile house of traditional symmetric plan form to the façade incorporating projecting gabled wing. The house is constructed from face brickwork with tuckpointing to the front dado and render above. The side elevations are plain brick. The roof is hipped to the main part of the house with a single gable incorporating timber detailing to the projecting section of the façade. The roof continues down over at the same pitch forming the verandah canopy which is supported on square masonry columns with a tuck pointed brickwork balustrade spanning between the columns. A tiled awning projects over the window to the gabled section. The ground level drops away towards the rear of the property necessitating a limestone retaining wall of increasing height.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1926

Place name	House, 49 Kenny Street
Place number	111 (18266 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3048
Address	49 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 162 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1499/330
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Asbestos: Fibrous Cement Flat Sheeting Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1930 and the first occupant was Albert Walter Benjamin Beaver and his wife Vida Mary Beaver, nee Hunter who had married in 1930. The couple lived in the house until the late 1940s. Albert Beaver recorded his occupation as a 'black striker', presumably related to the railways or midland railway workshops.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof. The roof contains a brick chimney with a terracotta chimney pot projecting from the east side of roof. On the east corner of the south elevation is a gabled projecting section with timber detailing at the apex of gable. The projecting section of the south elevation has a centrally placed three section timber framed casement window with a CGI skillion awning extending over the window, supported by timber supports. The recessed section of the south elevation contains the front entrance to the east side and another three section, timber framed casement window. The top two thirds of south elevation is clad with smooth fibro sheeting, the bottom third is clad with weatherboard. Part of the hipped roof extends over the recessed section of the south elevation, without breaking the roof pitch, to create the verandah which is supported by rectangular timber posts.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1937

Place name	House, 53 Kenny Street
Place number	112 (18267 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3052
Address	53 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 160 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1080/51
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'27" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard, Roughcast Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1927 and the first occupant was Margaret Elizabeth Walsh (c1875-1953). Margaret Walsh was a widow, her husband, William Lovell Walsh (1859-1925) was a carpenter and the couple had married in 1895 and had six children. William Walsh died in 1925 and Margaret Walsh moved to this residence in 1927 and lived there until the mid-1930s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.
Values	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave,

	H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1927 and the first occupant was Margaret Elizabeth Walsh (c1875-1953). Margaret Walsh was a widow, her husband, William Lovell Walsh (1859-1925) was a carpenter and the couple had married in 1895 and had six children. William Walsh died in 1925 and Margaret Walsh moved to this residence in 1927 and lived there until the mid-1930s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed weather board and roughcast render house with terracotta tiled roof. The property is simply designed with two timbered stepped gables to the façade with the verandah extending across the full width of the elevation. The roof is fabled with open eaves and timbered detail to the apex of the gable. The skillion verandah canopy is tiled and supported on slender steel posts with non-original filigree lace brackets. The verandah deck is painted concrete. The façade incorporates a shallow projecting section with the main entrance being located on the shallow return. The windows are timber framed casements to the front elevation. The openings to the side elevations have colorbond awnings with timber brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1927

Place name	House, 56 Kenny Street
Place number	113 (18268 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3054
Address	56 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Diagram 20115 Vol/Fol: 2048/407
Other names	Hawthorn
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'28" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed and Render Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1927 for Fred and Agnes Booth, nee Friebe. This couple named the residence 'Hawthorn' and lived there until the late 1940s raising their family. Fred worked as an iron moulder, probably at the Midland Railway Workshops. Aerial photographs indicate that the building has not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. An addition to the rear of the residence was constructed in the late 1960s and this was later

	incorporated under the one roof structure. The carport structure on the northern side of the residence was constructed c1990.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house with hipped and gabled roof. The brick façade is tuck pointed and also incorporated a rendered band extending across the façade at approximately mid-way up the elevation which also wraps around a porthole window on the return of the projecting section of elevation. The door and window openings have painted concrete lintels and painted concrete sills to the windows. The windows are timber framed casements arranged in groups with the porthole window and the small window to the south east end of the façade both have leaded windows. The façade is asymmetric in form incorporating a three section façade with the main projecting section located at the north-east corner of the elevation which has a group of three timber framed windows and a timbered gable roof detail. The roof is a complex hipped and gable form to the street facing elevation incorporating two main timbered gables to the front of the roof, a hipped roof behind and a further hipped roof with a small timbered gablet to the rear. The roof is clad in corrugated iron with the central hip extending down to form the verandah canopy at a slight break of pitch. The verandah extends across almost the full width of the elevation and continues across the carport addition. The canopy is supported on square timber posts with timber brackets and the verandah deck is timber. The north-east corner of the property comprises the carport addition which incorporates a gable feature above the opening. The verandah canopy has been extended to include the carport with the additions being of sympathetic design to the main house. The garden is enclosed by a high brick and timber panel fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1927

Place name	House, 58 Kenny Street
Place number	114 (18269 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3056
Address	58 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 217 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 2098/639
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'28" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with development in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available evidence this residence was constructed in 1919 and the first occupants were newlyweds ex Serviceman, Alfred Harry Lewis (c1888-1951) and Dorothy Kathleen Lewis, nee Haines (c18981983) who had married in 1918. Harry Lewis was a fitter's assistant and the couple and their four children lived at the residence for approximately 10 years before moving to 14 Kenny Street.

	The property was extended prior to the mid-20th century and this addition was extended c1990 bringing the entire addition under a new roof form at the rear of the residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof. A separate CGI bullnose verandah extends across the entire south elevation and is supported by turned timber pillars. The verandah floor is constructed from timber decking. The south elevation consists of a centrally placed front entrance, flanked by two timber framed, one-over one pane sash windows. The front entrance has a timber panelled front door with sidelights and a fanlight. The dwelling has a picket and brick fence which slightly obscures the house and a modern hipped carport has been built in front of the eastern corner of the south elevation.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 62 Kenny Street
Place number	115 (18270 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3059
Address	62 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 219 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1425/204
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'29" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Cement
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late modest example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available information this residence was constructed c1915 and the first occupants were Patrick and Agnes Macauley. This couple lived at the residence until the mid-1930s. The residence had a skillion addition across the rear of building in the mid-20th century. The original corrugated iron roof was replaced in the 1970s with the current dark imitation tile roof.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a tiled hipped roof. Projecting from the west side plane of roof is a brick chimney with a curved metal chimney cap. From the west

	corner of the south elevation is a projecting gabled section with a small amount of timber detailing at apex. The projecting section contains a centrally placed, timber framed, one-over-one sash window which has security grille placed over the bottom pane. There is a skillion awning, clad in metal roofing material, extending over the window with timber supports. In the recessed section of south elevation, the front entrance is located to the west side and consists of a timber framed front door (detail not visible) and a fanlight. To the east of recessed section is a timber framed, one-over-one sash window with security grille covering the bottom pane. Without breaking the roof pitch, the roof extends over the recessed section of the south elevation to form the verandah and is supported with rectangular timber pillars with timber balustrading and a timber frieze.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 64 Kenny Street
Place number	116 (18271 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3061
Address	64 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 220 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 916/54
Other names	Inada
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'29" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of simple timber housing stock from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the 1910s development of this area • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 for John Leather Roberts (c1883-1975) and his wife Ina Winifred Roberts. The couple named their home 'Inada' presumably to honour Ina Roberts and lived there until the early 1940s. The residence had a skillion roof addition across the rear in the mid-20th century and this remained in situ until a major addition c2013

	which retained the original front portion of the residence and extended the roof line.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Elevated single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with hipped iron roof. The house is of simple design with a symmetrical façade consisting of centrally placed glass and timber panelled door with fanlight and 1-over-1 timber framed sashes either side. The hipped roof has a vented gablet to the apex and the roof plane sweeps down to form the verandah canopy with a subtle break of pitch. The canopy is supported with very slender steel posts with a timber/steel pole balustrade. At the time of inspection works were being undertaken to the front of the garden constructing a random bond limestone boundary wall.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 74 Kenny Street
Place number	117 (18273 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3070
Address	74 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 225 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 2085/99
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard
Architectural style	Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of simple timber housing stock from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area in the 1910s. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 and was occupied by a series of tenants. The owner of the property has not been determined. A long term occupant from the late 1930s until the 1980s was labourer, William Frederick Bartley Slater (c1912-1997) and his wife Anne Eileen Slater (c1914-1985). Other members of the Slater family lived at 103 Kenny Street during this period.

	This residence has undergone major additions and alterations from 2009 to 2012. An addition to the rear of the property has tripled the size of the residence although the original extent of the residence can be determined externally and in aerial photographs.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house that has been substantially enlarged at the rear. The single storey house presents in a traditional asymmetric form to the front incorporating a projecting wing which is the dominant aspect of the facade. The section behind the projecting bay has no direct relationship with the street with all windows being located on the side elevation. The projecting section incorporates a centrally positioned 1-over-1 timber framed sash window with gable feature above and a further 1-over-1 sash to the side elevation. The verandah extends across the full width of the front elevation before wrapping around the full depth of the side elevation, terminating at the entrance to the new addition. The verandah canopy is a separate structure, positioned just below the gable to the front and below the eaves around the side. It is supported on square timber posts and has been reclad in long sheet corrugated cladding.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 75 Kenny Street
Place number	118 (18272 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3071
Address	75 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 21 Diagram 86919 Vol/Fol: 2010/9
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1928 for Francis Herbert (Tom) King (c18781938) and his wife Beatrice Jane King (c1886-1971). Tom King was originally from Victoria and settled in Western Australia in the early 1900s. Tom King was a labourer and found employment with local firm Cumming Smith Ltd for many years and appears to have been an active member of the union in the workplace. Following Tom King's death in 1938, Beatrice Jane King lived on in the house until the 1960s. This residence was built across two of the original housing lots. In c1994 the original lots were resurveyed to create a separate lot at

	the rear of the original property and a new residence was constructed on this portion. The form and extent of the residence has not changed significantly since construction apart from the extension of verandahs on the southern side and a new garage on the northern side.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of traditional asymmetric plan form. The projecting section of the elevation incorporates a gable roof with timber decoration and battened eaves with timber framed sash windows below. The recessed section of the elevation incorporates the entrance and a pair of 2-over-2 timber framed sash windows. The main roof is hipped in form extending down at a break of pitch to form the verandah canopy. The canopy is supported on paired timber posts on top of a masonry base.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1928

Place name	House, 76 Kenny Street
Place number	119 (18274 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3072
Address	76 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 226 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 715/183
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a simple Federation residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the 1910s development of this area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1915 and first occupant was Mrs Hilda Olive May Bain née Abbott. (1891-1976). Hilda Abbott married Duncan Bain (1886-1915) in 1912 and the couple had two sons before Duncan died in 1915 while serving with the AIF in World War One. Hilda Bain lived at this residence from c1916 until remarrying in 1948.

	Externally the original residence has changed little in form and extent since its construction with only the addition of a skillion addition at the rear and extension of the verandah to the north to create a carport on the northern side of the residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber frame and weatherboard house with steep pitch hipped and gablet roof. The roof is clad with green corrugated iron sheets which extend down to form the verandah canopy at a break of pitch. A tall brick chimney with corbelling extends from the north plane of the roof. The verandah extends across the full width of the façade and extends out on the northern side to create a car port. The façade is symmetrical with a centrally placed entry flanked by timber framed sash windows.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 79 Kenny Street
Place number	120 (18275 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3075
Address	79 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 147 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1404/199
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'32" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of a simple timber Federation residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the 1910s development of this area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was built in 1916 and the first occupant was machinist Matthew Hosking Bennett (c1887-1940). Matthew Bennett lived at the property for several years before marrying Ethel Ashley in 1920. The couple remained at the residence until the early 1920s before relocating, then moving back to this residence in the 1930s.

	The external form of the original residence can still be determined despite the major additions to the rear of the property and the construction of a carport on the northern side of the residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey double fronted timber frame and weatherboard house with hipped and gabled iron roof. The façade incorporates a centrally located front door flanked by a pair of 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows and a pair of multi-paned French windows to the south of the entrance. Gabled elements are positioned above both the windows and the French windows. A separate bullnose verandah is positioned below the eaves and extends across the full width of the façade, supported on timber posts with timber frieze and brackets. A tall corbelled brick chimney extends from the north side of the roof. A carport has been constructed in the front setback incorporating some design detailing from the house.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 82 Kenny Street
Place number	121 (18276 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3078
Address	82 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 229 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1873/108
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°56'48"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. From the available information this residence was constructed c1929 and the first occupants were Archibald and Mary Ellen Mells. This couple lived in various locations in Bassendean in the 1920s and 1930s indicating that this residence was probably a rented house. The residence underwent major works in c2003 including a major addition to the rear of the existing building.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low

Physical description	Single storey timber frame, weatherboard and iron house of symmetrical plan form to the façade. The house has been extended to the rear with the new section extending from the ridgeline of the original house westwards with only an increased height gable with small window visible from the street frontage. The original hipped roof extends down to form the verandah canopy at the same pitch, supported on square timber posts. A gable detail projects from the roof approximately mid-way up the eastern (front) plane of the roof and positioned above the front door. Timber framed casement windows flank the front entrance. The façade is constructed of weatherboard to the lower half of the elevation with corrugated iron cladding (horizontal profile) from sill height to the eaves.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1929

Place name	House, 98 Kenny Street
Place number	122 (18277 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3085
Address	98 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 431 Plan 3188 Vol/Fol: 1237/737
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'36" , 115°56'47"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. This residence was constructed in 1935 for shop assistant, Andrew Doig (1898-1986) and his wife Elsie Eleanor Doig née Hart (1903-1974). The couple had at least two children and lived at the residence until the 1960s. Aerial photographs indicate that the roof of this residence may have been corrugated iron in 1965 however further investigation may

	resolve this query. The residence has been extended on the northern side to create a garage.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey rendered brick and tile house in the Californian Bungalow architectural style. The roof is predominantly hipped in form, sweeping down to form part of the verandah canopy. The remainder of the verandah is formed by a wide gable positioned in the centre of the façade with a further gable to the north-east corner of the façade. The main gable forms a key element of the architectural style and is supported on the Doric style masonry columns and is positioned above a three section window and the main entrance. The windows are timber framed casements with leaded glazing. The two gables have roughcast render and timber detailing. An integral garage extends along the north elevation. In 2019 the verandah at the rear of the property was altered to develop a raised covered deck with a metal roof.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1935

Place name	House, 100 Kenny Street
Place number	123 (7432 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3087
Address	100 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 432 Plan 3188 Vol/Fol: 2076/434
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°56'47"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1930 and the first occupant was striker, Edgar Howell Edmunds (1891-1958). Edgar Howells and his wife Mary Ellen, née Monks (1895-1963) were born in Wales and migrated to Australia in the late 1920s. The family which included three children lived at the residence until the late 1930s.

	This residence underwent significant alterations in 2011 which included redesigning the roof line and extending the residence to the rear.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey timber frame, weatherboard and iron dwelling. The house has been extended to the rear and the roof to the entire has been clad in colorbond. The hipped roof extends down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy supported on square timber posts. There is a gable feature above the projecting wing to the front elevation. Timber framed sash windows to the façade. The side windows have CGI canopies supported on timber brackets. The planting in the front garden obscures the clear view of the façade.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1930

Place name	House, 102 Kenny Street
Place number	124 (18278 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3089
Address	102 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 433 Plan 3188 Vol/Fol: 1369/1000
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°56'47"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War development of this area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed c1929 and the first occupant was timber worker, Edward Henry Nelson (c1902-1977) and his wife Dorothy Elizabeth Nelson, née Watson (1902-1995). The couple had previously lived at 74 Kenny Street and remained at this address for only two years which suggests they were renting the property. A later occupant was Mrs Doig.

	In 2010, the residence underwent major renovations including removing the rear half of the building, redesigning the roof form and adding a major extension to the rear and northern elevation.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey timber frame, weatherboard and corrugated metal residence of asymmetric plan form to the façade. The façade incorporates a projecting wing with a timbered gabled detail and fibre cement sheet cladding, timber framed sash windows with skillion corrugated iron window canopy above. The recessed section of the façade has a separate skillion verandah canopy, positioned below the eaves of the main roof and supported on slender posts. This section of the elevation incorporates the main entrance with timber panelled and glass door with stained glass and leaded sidelights and sash windows to the south of the entrance. The house has been extended to the rear with all aspects of the roof clad in long sheet corrugated iron.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1929

Place name	House, 103 Kenny Street
Place number	125 (18279 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3090
Address	103 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 6 Diagram 3115 Vol/Fol: 1713/97
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'38" , 115°56'50"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Tuck Pointed Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an excellent demonstration of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was built c1921 for Edward Ripper Keen (c1869-1952) and his wife Louisa Keen (c1868-1946). Edward Keen was a car builder with the West Australian Government Railways and mostly probably worked at the Midland Railway Workshops. The couple had seven children and lived at this residence until their deaths, Louisa in 1946 and Edward in 1952.

	The residence was extensively renovated in the late 1990s from a simple square form it was extended at the rear to create an 'L' shape envelope and verandahs were added. The roof appears to have originally been clad in red corrugated iron.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey tuck pointed brick and iron house of traditional asymmetric plan form incorporating a projecting bay to the façade and small additions to the side elevations, both of which are set back behind the predominant building line. The roof is hipped, extending down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy across the recessed section of the façade which is supported on turned timber posts with decorative brackets and frieze. The windows to the projecting bay are protected by a skillion corrugated canopy supported on timber brackets. The windows are timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows with painted concrete sills. The main entrance incorporates a timber and glass panelled door with timber panelled and glass side lights and fanlights. A further door is located to the northern edge of the façade. The house is positioned behind a lawned garden with mature planting and enclosed with hedging.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1921

Place name	House, 107 Kenny Street
Place number	126 (18280 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3094
Address	107 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 130 Diagram 73651 Vol/Fol: 2174/620
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'39" , 115°56'49"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed c1921 and the first occupant was Kenneth George Clarke-Kennedy and his wife Ruth. This couple was the first in a series of short term occupants suggesting the house was built as an investment property for the owner. Longer term occupant was Francis William Hatton in the 1920s and Edward Ern Hicks in the 1930s.

	The original building appears to be intact within a series of later additions and alterations.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/High
Physical description	Rendered brick and iron house of asymmetric plan form. The roof to the main section of the house is hipped with a gable to the projecting wing. A separate skillion canopy positioned below the eaves to the recessed section of the façade forms the verandah canopy supported on slender posts with a brick balustrade. The windows are 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows. A single storey painted brick addition has been constructed to north side of the projecting wing with skillion roof and sliding aluminium window with canopy above.
Condition	Poor
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1925

Place name	House, 118 Kenny Street
Place number	127 (18282 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3103
Address	118 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 480 Plan 3188 Vol/Fol: 1411/587
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'44" , 115°56'45"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for its demonstration of Federation styling. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 for Fred Wright (c1889-1966) and his wife Amy Wright, née Stevens (c1889-1976). Fred and Amy Wright married in 1912 and lived at the residence until the mid-1960s. Fred Wright was a joiner by trade and it is possible he had some involvement in the construction of this residence.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since the mid1960s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with hipped roof. The property sits in an elevated position with brick retaining wall to the garden boundary and a further retaining wall underneath the verandah. A steep concrete driveway extends along the southern boundary of the site. The property presents as a traditional weatherboard house with an asymmetrical façade incorporating three sets of timber framed casement windows with frosted glass and each with 4-pane highlight above. The entrance door is flanked by side lights and solid panels with fanlights to each of the three sections of the door ensemble. The roof is hipped with small gablets to the ridge, reclad in colorbond and continues down with a break of pitch to form the skillion verandah canopy. Brick chimneys project from the roof adjacent to the gablets on the north side of the roof. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts with a simple cross timber balustrade spanning between the posts and a timber frieze directly under the fascia and canopy. The deck is timber. A single storey addition has been constructed towards the rear of the house on the south elevation and is of similar construction.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 120 Kenny Street
Place number	128 (18283 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3105
Address	120 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 479 Plan 3188 Vol/Fol: 1504/489
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'44" , 115°56'45"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Roughcast Render Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an early example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed c1919 for Jonathan Bedford (c1893-1990) and his wife Laura Rose Bedford, née Chinnery (c1897-1977). Jonathan and Laura Bedford were married in Boulder in 1912 before English born Jonathan enlisted with the AIF to serve in France during World War One. He returned to Australia in 1919 and the couple settled in Kenny Street. As a carpenter and joiner it is possible Jonathan was involved in

	the construction of this residence. The Bedfords lived at the residence until the 1970s. Aerial photographs indicate that the external form and extent of the building have not changed significantly since the mid 1960s apart from additions to the rear.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Elevated single storey property displaying elements of the Californian Bungalow architectural style. The place is of brick construction with roughcast render finish. The roof is hipped with gablets to the ridge and clad in long sheet corrugated metal. The roof continues down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which extends across the front and southern elevation. A gable projection is situated at the southeast corner with timber detailing to the gable which provides additional emphasis to the angled bay window. The verandah canopy is supported on timber posts and masonry columns with simple timber picket balustrade extending between each post. The windows are timber framed casements with leaded lights arranged in groups with boxed bay openings to the façade. Each boxed bay consists of three street facing windows with additional windows to each side and rendered brickwork above and below the windows. The boxed bay on the south-east corner is at an angle with a view down the road. A replacement window appears to have been inserted between the two boxed bays on the façade. The house sits in an elevated position looking over the front garden which is lawned and enclosed by a dwarf brick wall and timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 133 Kenny Street
Place number	129 (18285 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3118
Address	133 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 31 Diagram 38535 Vol/Fol: 622/87A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'49" , 155°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street began to be settled in the 1910s with most intense development in the Inter War period. From the available evidence in the Post Office Directories, this residence was constructed c1917 for labourer Charles George Townsend (1884-1958) and his wife Ellen (née Wallace). The couple had married in the goldfields and moved to Bassendean (West Guildford) where Ellen's parents lived in Kenny Street. The Townsend family consisting of George, Ellen and two children Mary (1914-1994) and Charles (1918-1943), lived at the house until the 1980s.

	Information from the owners c2004 stated that the building was constructed c1910 however no origin for this statement was supplied. At that time the residence had been extended but the original front rooms were intact.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with hipped roof. The property presents in a symmetrical plan form to the façade with the centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. The entrance comprises a timber panelled and glazed door with side panels and lights and fanlights. The windows to the façade are arranged in paired sashes with each tall narrow window being a 6-over-1 sash with unified timber sill. The roof is hipped clad in short sheet corrugated iron sheeting and extends down for form the verandah canopy with a subtle break of pitch. Tall brick chimney projects from the south-east plane of the roof. The verandah canopy is supported on turned timber posts with non-original decorative timber brackets. The verandah deck is timber. The verandah wraps around to the south elevations which overlooks Reid Street. The south-eastern corner of the property is clad with larger profile weatherboarding and incorporates a timber framed multi-paned casement opening.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1910

Place name	House, 136 Kenny Street
Place number	130 (18286 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3121
Address	136 Kenny Street
Location Description	Lot No: 74 Diagram 53833 Vol/Fol: 1650/628
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'50" , 115°56'44"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Kenny Street was named after Dr Daniel Kenny (1860-1915), born in Ireland and trained as a medical doctor at Trinity College; he achieved several prominent postings in medical, political and business life in Western Australia. The street was most intense settled in the Inter War period. No definitive information was discovered as to the original owners or occupiers of this residence. It is possible that it is the home of carpenter Richard Wallace who was living in this portion of Kenny Street in 1914. The style of the residence suggests it was built pre-World War One. Further research of the rates books may reveal the original owner and occupier. Aerial photographs indicate the residence has been extended to the rear in several programs of work.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with hipped and gablet roof. The house is of symmetrical plan form the façade incorporating two boxed bay features each with a timbered gable element to the roofline. The boxes bays incorporate two timber framed sash windows each being 1-over-1 design. The centrally placed entrance consists of a traditional arrangement of timber and glass panelled door with glass and timber side panels and fanlights above the entire arrangement. Each bay is topped with a timber and roughcast gable with timber finial. The roof is hipped with vented gablets at the ridge and has been reclad in long sheet corrugated zincalume. Tall corbelled brick chimneys extend from the north plane of the roof. A separate bullnose verandah extends across the full extent of the façade supported on turned timber posts with timber frieze and brackets. The deck is timber and raised above ground level and accessed from steps at the southern end of the deck. The property is located on a corner position with lawns to both the Kenny Street and Reid Street boundaries, enclosed by timber picket fence. Vehicular access is via Reid Street.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1910s

Place name	House, 37 Lord Street
Place number	131 (7414 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3261
Address	37 Lord Street
Location Description	Lot No: 86 Plan 1785 Vol/Fol: 1046/927
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'43" , 115°57'14"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War development of this area. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Lord Street was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. From the available information this residence was constructed in c1936 and the first occupant was telephone mechanic, Frank Makepeace Brown (c1915-2006) and his wife Marjorie Phyllis Brown, née Jackson (c1912-2004). The couple had married in 1933 and lived at this residence until the mid-1960s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low
Physical description	A single story timber framed house clad in weatherboard with a colorbond clad hipped and gabled roof. The dwelling has an asymmetric plan form with a small verandah under the projecting gable with a corner entrance. The gable includes timber framed, multi-paned casement windows arranged in a bank of four.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1936

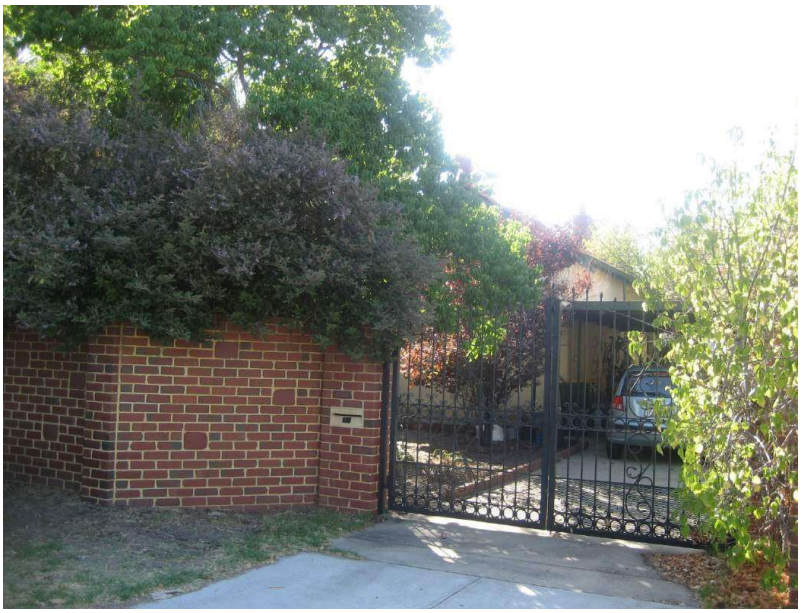
Place name	House, 31A Maidos Street
Place number	132
Other reference numbers	A3356
Address	31A Maidos Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 60178 Vol/Fol: 2828/694
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'54" , 115°56'10"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	• The place is indicative of the standard plan and type of housing in the Inter-War period. • The place has value for its association with the adjacent properties which were built at the same time as part of the establishment of the adjacent fertiliser works. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter-War period.
History	The Ashfield Estate was first subdivided for sale as a residential development in 1929. The nearby Cumming Smith factory and other industries in the vicinity made it a logical choice for development. An article in the local press in 1929 stated that residences in the new suburb were to be of brick or stone with tile roofs and only one dwelling per lot. This residence was one of five built in c1929 (29, 31, 33, 35, and 37) at the eastern end of Maidos Street which demonstrate the style and scale of the homes as stated in the promotional material for the estate. They were the first houses in the street and local sources indicate that this group of five houses were built for the managers of the Cumming Smith factory although the majority of the first occupants appear to be unskilled workers or tradesmen. One of the houses (29) has subsequently been demolished. The first recorded occupant of the residence in the Post Office Directories was Henry Bertram Charteris (c1888-1951). He lived at the residence for only one year and according to the electoral rolls worked at a variety of trades including, a seaman and a rigger. The residence appears to have been occupied by a series of tenants throughout the 1930s.

	The lot was subdivided and a new residence built at the rear of the lot c2010 when the carport at the front of the residence was built.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile building which presents with an asymmetrical façade with a rendered band located at the upper third of the façade. The west corner of façade consists of a small projecting verandah section with a separate gable roof with a timber gabled detail and timber balustrading. Located toward the east corner of façade is a double timber framed casement window where each pane consists of one larger pane with two smaller panes above. Above the window is a separate skillion awning clad with terracotta tiles with timber brackets. The roof is a complex gable arrangement with a timber gabled detail and is clad in terracotta tiles with terracotta ridge tiles and finials. Due to the high front fence and the modern brick and tile gabled carport addition, no more detail of dwelling is visible.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1929

Place name	House, 33 Maidos Street
Place number	133 (18287 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3358
Address	33 Maidos Street
Location Description	Lot No: 836 Plan 3838 Vol/Fol: 1002/969
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'54" , 115°56'11"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the inter war development of Ashfield. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	The Ashfield Estate was first subdivided for sale as a residential development in 1929. The nearby Cumming Smith factory and other industries in the vicinity made it a logical choice for development. An article in the local press in 1929 stated that residences in the new suburb were to be of brick or stone with tile roofs and only one dwelling per lot. This residence was one of five built in c1929 (29, 31, 33, 35, and 37) at the eastern end of Maidos Street which demonstrate the style and scale of the homes as stated in the promotional material for the estate. It is possible that the homes were built as early display homes but no documentary evidence has been found to support this conclusion. The first occupant of this residence was Ernest Giles who lived there for one year and was followed by a series of occupants which suggests the residence was tenanted.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile house with hipped and gablet roof. The house presents with an asymmetric façade incorporating a shallow projecting bay with gablet feature above. The house is of face brick construction with rendered bands enlivening the aesthetic of the brick. Windows are timber framed casements arranged in groups of

	three with each pane containing a large pane with two smaller panes above. Each opening has a deep concrete lintel above. The roof is hipped and tiled with raised ridge tiles and terracotta finials. The front plane of the roof continues down with a subtle break of pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported on slender steel poles. The verandah extends across the façade with the gable sitting above the skillion canopy. The gable is rendered with timber detail.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1929

Place name	House, 37 Maidos Street
Place number	134 (18288 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80294
Address	37 Maidos Street
Location Description	Lot No: 94 Plan 510909 Vol/Fol: 2969/959
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'53" , 115°56'12"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Ashfield in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	The Ashfield Estate was first subdivided for sale as a residential development in 1929. The nearby Cumming Smith factory and other industries in the vicinity made it a logical choice for development. The subdivision chose road names associated with a military theme. Maidos is a locality in Turkey near Gallipoli associated with the World War One campaign. An article in the local press in 1929 stated that residences in the new suburb were to be of brick or stone with tile roofs and only one dwelling per lot. This residence was one of five built in c1929 (29, 31, 33, 35, and 37) at the eastern end of Maidos Street which demonstrate the style and scale of the homes as stated in the promotional material for the estate. It is possible that the homes were built as early display homes but no evidence has been found to support this conclusion. The first occupant of this residence was civil servant, Stanley Ernest Reynolds and his wife Florence Atherton née Lippiatt. The couple lived there for one year and were followed by a series of occupants which suggest the residence was tenanted.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Brick and tile residence with rendered elevations to the side and rear. Due to the high fence and mature planting the house cannot be seen.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1929

Place name	Holman House (Site)
Place number	135 (6158 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3378
Address	4 Mann Way
Location Description	Reserve No: 43485 Lot No: 1 Diagram 97637 Vol/Fol: 2159/729
Other names	Delta House, May Holman House (fmr)
Place type	Historic Site
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'6" , 115°56'36"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	People: famous and infamous people
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	• The site has historic value for its association with the Holman family and May Holman particularly who made a significant contribution to the Bassendean and wider Western Australian community.
History	The land on which this building is located was originally owned by the Holman family. A large home was located on the landholding of ten acres occupied by the Holman family consisting of John (Jack) Barkell Holman, MP, his wife Catherine and their nine children. The family were originally from Victoria and after some periods in regional Western Australia settled in Bassendean in 1920. Jack Holman held positions in the Union movement and the Labor ministry and Catherine was also active in the community holding positions in Labor women's organisations. Their daughter Mary Alice, known as May, followed her parent's model and became an active member in the Labor movement and from the age of 16 assisted her father in his electorate. On his death in 1925, May was elected to his seat and became the second woman in Australia to hold a seat and the first woman Labor member in the Commonwealth. She held the seat of Forrest until her death in 1939. The Holman family did not remain in the house after the 1940s and the house was demolished c1997 and the property subdivided. Holman house located on a portion of the former property recognises the contribution of May Holman and her family to the Bassendean and wider community. The nearby May Holman Reserve recognises her association with the location.
Integrity / Authenticity	None
Physical description	N/A
Condition	N/A

Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	N/A

Place name	Prefabricated Houses Group
Place number	136
Other reference numbers	
Address	6, 10, 14, 52, 56, 60, 72 Margaret Street 15 Fisher Street 3, 7, 14, 22, 36, 45, 51, 57, 65 Haig Street 14, 17 French Street 9, 13 Maidos Street
Location Description	Lot No: Various Plan Various Vol/Fol: Various
Other names	Various
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	Various
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber Frame and Fibre Board Cladding Metal: Corrugated Iron Tile: Cement or Terracotta Asbestos Panelling
Architectural style	Post War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Government Policy
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This group has aesthetic value as relatively intact examples of post war pre-fabricated houses. • The group has historic value for its association with the development of Ashfield in the post War period. • The group has social value as the houses demonstrate the form and scale of housing for working families in the post war period. • The group have historic value for their association with the government programs and policy implemented in the post World War II period.
History	The Ashfield Estate was first subdivided for sale as a residential development in 1929. The nearby Cumming Smith factory and other industries in the vicinity made it a logical choice for development in the Inter War years. However the area was not densely settled and there were still considerable areas of undeveloped land in the period following World War Two when demand for housing was high. In early 1950, the State Housing Commission (SHC) undertook a major program of public housing in the state committing to provide

	30,000 houses within four years around the state. Ashfield was one of the suburbs selected for new housing in this program with an estimate of 250 homes to be built within four years SHC officers informed the Bassendean Road Board that 'Prefabricated and "pre-cut" homes were the most favourable types for quick construction and were proving very popular. Clearing and levelling of the site bound by Guildford Road, Hardy Road, Pearson Street and Villiers Street began in 1951. The design of the estate included 210 timber frame homes and 40 brick homes, a school site, three church sites and a shopping centre and was expected to be completed within two years. At the end of 1952, the local press recorded that the previous year was a period of intense building activity with 114 weatherboard and prefabricated buildings constructed throughout the Road Board. Local residents refer to these houses as the 'Austrian Prefabs'. This name may originate from a specific construction program that was identified in the local press in 1951 as follows: *Plans are being made for the erection of 900 imported prefabricated houses to be cut out in Vienna and erected in WA by about 325 Austrian workmen in 12 construction teams. …. A feature of the agreement to be signed by the Austrian workmen is that their fares will be paid out to WA, but they will have to provide their own return fares to get home. One one-hundredth part of their return fares will be deducted from their wages each week until the expiration of their two-year contract'*. This listing reflects one of the largest and earliest subdivisions of imported Austrian prefabricated houses within Ashfield that formed part of this public housing program. Of the 30 homes that were part of this subdivision, only 21 remain. Since this original development of the Ashfield area, there have been many alterations, additions and demolitions of original residences. Many other timber framed and brick homes from this greater State Housing Commission program still remain within the locality.
Integrity / Authenticity	Various
Physical description	These single storey residences are uniformly located away from the street and set within fences, lawns or gardens. The individual buildings are of a similar architectural style and are generally all clad with weatherboard wall cladding but, there is various materials used to clad the roof ranging from terracotta and cement tiles to corrugated metal. Large brick chimneys on the side elevation are a common feature of the style.
Condition	Various
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4

Images	
Construction dates / periods	1950s

Place name	House, 5 Marion Street
Place number	137 (18289 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3461
Address	5 Marion Street
Location Description	Lot No: 82 Plan 3469 Vol/Fol: 1012/925
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'39" , 115°56'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	Eden Hill was approved as a suburb in 1954. The name 'Eden Estate' had been used in the area since the late 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Marion Street was a relatively remote part of the district in the 1920s when the Carter family first started living there. From the available information members of the Carter family occupied residences in the street from 1926 although it may have been earlier. Alfred Walter Carter (1872-1952), a labourer, married Ada Selina Ruck in 1899 in their home country of England before moving to Australia c1912 and serving with the AIF during World War One. The couple lived at 5 Marion Street until their deaths, Ada in 1948 and Alfred in 1952. Their son Charles Albert Carter (1901-1988) lived next door at 7 Marion Street. From the aerial photographs of the site the residence has changed minimally from the mid-20th century although many structures have been constructed in the rear of the property and additions have been made to the rear and sides of the original residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low

Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with corrugated iron hipped and gable roof. A central gabled verandah extends over the main entrance supported on paired timber posts. The windows to the front elevation are timber framed casements with leaded lights. A densely planted front garden obscures much of the street view of the property.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1926

Place name	House, 7 Marion Street
Place number	138
Other reference numbers	A3462
Address	7 Marion Street
Location Description	Lot No: 81 Plan 3469 Vol/Fol: 985/125
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'38" , 115°56'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Eden Hill in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	Eden Hill was approved as a suburb in 1954. The name 'Eden Estate' had been used in the area since the late 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Marion Street was a relatively remote part of the district in 1928 when the Carter family first started living there. From the available information members of the Carter family occupied residences in Marion Street from this time with Alfred Walter Carter (1872-1952), a labourer, the most consistent resident. Alfred married Ada Selina Ruck in 1899 in their home country of England before moving to Australia c1912 and serving with the AIF during World War One. The couple lived at 5 Marion Street until their deaths, Ada in 1948 and Alfred in 1952. From the available information, their son Charles Albert Carter (1901-1988) lived at 7 Marion Street from c1936. Charles Albert Carter recorded his occupation as a Steward as was his brother Alfred Cornelius Carter who lived in the street during the early 1930s. From the aerial photographs of the site the residence has changed minimally from the mid-20th century although many structures have

	been constructed in the rear of the property throughout recent decades.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	The canvas blinds and dense planting around this cottage prevent a detailed description of this place. The roof form and visible materials indicate that it is a typical timber framed cottage with a symmetrical façade.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1936

Place name	House, 9 Marion Street
Place number	139
Other reference numbers	A3463
Address	9 Marion Street
Location Description	Lot No: 80 Plan 3469 Vol/Fol: 985-121
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'37" , 115°56'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Pressed Metal Tile
Architectural style	Inter-War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	• The place is indicative of the standard plan and type of housing in the Inter-war period. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period.
History	Eden Hill was approved as a suburb in 1954. The name 'Eden Estate' had been used in the area since the late 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Marion Street was a relatively remote part of the district in the 1920s when the Carter family first started living there. From the available information members of the Carter family occupied residences in the street from 1926 but may have been earlier. Alfred Walter Carter (1872-1952), a labourer, married Ada Selina Ruck in 1899 in their home country of England before moving to Australia c1912 and serving with the AIF during World War One. The couple lived at 5 Marion Street until their deaths, Ada in 1948 and Alfred in 1952. Their son Charles Albert Carter (1901-1988) lived next door at 7 Marion Street. This residence is similar in form and detail to the residence at 7 Marion Street and it is likely that they were built at roughly the same time during the Inter-War period. From the aerial photographs of the site the residence has changed minimally from the mid-20th century although many structures have been constructed in the rear of the property and additions have been made to the rear and sides of the original residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/High

Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling. The dwelling consists of a symmetrical façade with a centrally located timber framed front door which is flanked on either side by a group of three timber framed casement windows. The roof is hoped, clad in cement tiles and has a steep pitch. With a slight break in pitch the sweep of the roof extends over the façade to create the verandah. The verandah runs along the entire façade and is supported by timber posts with decorative timber brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1930s

Place name	House, 11 Marion Street
Place number	140
Other reference numbers	A3464
Address	11 Marion Street
Location Description	Lot No: 13 Diagram 16980 Vol/Fol: 1908-707
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'37" , 115°56'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained example of the Post War International style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War Two.
History	Eden Hill was approved as a suburb in 1954. The name 'Eden Estate' had been used in the area since the late 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. This residence was built during a period of rapid expansion and development following World War II when Western Australia was experiencing significant economic and population growth. Areas on the fringes of the metropolitan area such as Eden Hill were taken up for new subdivisions. The construction of the new Eden Hill school buildings in 1953 on the other side of Marion Street would have made this area popular for young families.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile dwelling which presents with a symmetrical façade consisting of two projecting bays either side of a recessed section of the façade. The east bay projects further than the west. Featured within the recessed section of façade is the front entrance; no more detail is visible due to mature planting. Centrally located on the projecting bays is a group of three timber framed windows where the central glazed sections are fixed and the sections either side of this are casement windows.

	The roof is a complex hipped arrangement which is clad in terracotta tiles. Underneath the eaves of the two projecting bays a separate flat roofed porch has been built covering the recessed section which is supported by timber posts.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1950s

Place name	House, 13 Marion Street
Place number	141
Other reference numbers	A3465
Address	13 Marion Street
Location Description	Lot No: 12 Diagram 16980 Vol/Fol: 1276/378
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'36" , 115°56'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Concrete Fibre Cement Sheeting
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Eden Hill in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	Eden Hill was approved as a suburb in 1954. The name 'Eden Estate' had been used in the area since the late 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. From the available information this dwelling was constructed c1937 and first occupied by labourer, Frederick Edward Darnley Power (c1901-1981) and his wife Gladys Ena Power (c1907-1984). This couple lived at the dwelling for only a few years before being occupied by a series of residents. It is likely that this house was originally numbered 9 or 11 Marion Street. The pressed metal roof tiles are likely to be a later addition.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey dwelling constructed of timber weatherboards and wall sheeting with a terracotta tile roof. The façade is constructed from timber weatherboards on the bottom third and wall sheeting for the top two-thirds. The façade is asymmetrical in form due to the section projecting from the south-west corner. Centrally located

	within the projecting section is a group of three timber framed casement windows, each with two small panes across the top of the larger panes. Projecting over the group of casements is a terracotta tile clad awning with timber brackets. Within the gable of projecting section is timber detailing. The timber framed front entrance is located within the recessed section of façade, abutting the projecting section. To the east of the front entrance is another group of three timber framed casement windows each with two small panes above the larger part of window glazing. The roof is hipped (except over the projecting section which is gabled) and is clad with terra cotta roof tiles. The pitch of the roof breaks slightly to extend over the recessed part of façade to create the verandah which is supported by timber posts and has a decorative metal balustrade and a rendered brick floor.
Condition	Poor
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1937

Place name	House, 1 North Road
Place number	142
Other reference numbers	A3796
Address	1 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Diagram 2262 Vol/Fol: 1477/868
Other names	Cleikum Inn (site) Abbotsford
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'4" , 115°57'36"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Metal: Corrugated Metal
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well-executed intact example of the Federation Bungalow style, with much of the original detail of the exterior in evidence. • The place has historic value for its association with the former Cleikum Inn which was located at this site which provided a valuable service to the West Guildford community in the mid 19th century. • The place has historic value for its association with Charles Rickwood Wicks who was a successful builder and prominent citizen in the community. • The place has social value as a landmark in the community since the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. This residence was built on the site of the 'Cliekum Inn' which was the site from which travellers would set off across the river to Guildford. The land was purchased by prominent local citizen, builder Charles Rickwood Wicks. Wicks had built a residence in Carnegie Street and 'Holmehouse' in Anstey Street prior to building this residence for his family c1907.

	This residence was built to a grand scale and included tennis courts and a private jetty. Charles Rickwood Wicks, formerly of Melbourne, had settled in Western Australia with his wife and two children in the late 1890s. He came from a family of builders of high repute in Victoria and quickly established himself in that profession in Western Australia. This home was originally called 'Abbotsford' after the locality in Melbourne where the Wicks family originated. Charles Wicks continued to work as a builder and was responsible for the construction of 'many fine homes in the district'. Anecdotal information from his grandson states that these homes included 1 North Road, 26 and 28 North Road and possibly 89 Old Perth Road. Wicks was an active community member, taking his place on the West Guildford Roads Board from its first meeting in 1901 to 1913 and then again from 1917 to 1920. Charles Wicks lived at the Guildford Road property until his death in 1956 at the age of 96. The building has been added in several programs of work since its construction. A large addition to the west was undertaken c1970 and many additions and alterations have been undertaken as requirements have changed. The roof appears to have originally been tiled and changed to zincalume cladding c2009.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and render dwelling with a hipped corrugated metal roof and three diverse facades on a corner lot. It was re-roofed early 2009 seeing a change from tiles to the current corrugated metal. It appears to be two buildings on one site, the smaller building closest to North Road faces due west whereas the main building to the rear of the site is slightly angled aligning with Guildford Road and the Swan River. The west facing North Road façade to the smaller building is painted brick with aluminium framed windows. It is very plain in appearance compared to the ornate features of the larger building. To the south of the building is an enclosed alfresco area adjoining the driveway and the smaller building. The main building at the rear overlooks the Swan River to the east, making the main facade of the building at the rear of the site. This building is rendered brick construction with textured elements at the gable and above the stained glass bay windows. It has a brick chimney penetrating the corrugated roofing and a verandah extending to the north east with a separate corrugated roof. The verandah is adorned with a simple timber frieze and decorative timber brackets and posts. The verandah to the north is less ornate than the verandah adjoining the main façade, however it also has a separate corrugated roof and simple timber columns and frieze. A gable over stained glass bay windows to the north seems to match the front façade with its textured render, vertical elements and shell like feature.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1907

Place name	House, 16 North Road
Place number	143
Other reference numbers	A3804
Address	16 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 22 Diagram 40847 Vol/Fol: 454/165a
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'8" , 115°57'34"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an example of the Inter War Californian bungalow style in a garden setting. • The site has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a home for a professional man and his family of the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. The residence was built in 1923 for, Charles Marshall Harris (1873-1960) and he called the place 'Cranford'. Charles Harris worked in the mining industry, with entries in the electoral rolls as a mining engineer or mining attorney. He married Isabella Mary Geraldine Lefroy (1871-1957) in 1900 and they lived in regional Western Australia before relocating to the metropolitan area. The couple left the property in c1952 and at that time the house was advertised in the local press as follows. *Elegantly and picturesquely situated at Bassendean (Vicinity Road and Railway River Bridges). Attractive eight-room Brick Residence with usual appurtenances. Spacious verandahs, garage. Known as "Cranford" no. 16 North Road*

	Bassendean. Improvements: Attractive and commodious Brick Residence, Spacious Front, side and Back Verandahs, "L" shaped Hall, Lounge-Study (with folding division doors). Dining Room, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Kitchen (with alcove), Pantry, Laundry, Wired, E.L. Garage, Wood and Tool Sheds, Lawns, Garden, etc. NOTE: To those desiring a spacious comparatively modern family or investment home, this property surely invites attention and consideration. Aerial photographs indicate that the extent of the building has not been significantly altered from the original form.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Unable to view from the street to provide a detailed description. Some elements of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style are visible.
Condition	Good (assumed)
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1923

Place name	House, 17 North Road
Place number	144 (18290 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3805
Address	17 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 123 Plan 57350 Vol/Fol: 1871-639
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'8" , 115°57'38"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Unknown
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the early development on the river side of North Road by the wealthy members of the community
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. From the available information this residence was built c1911 for civil servant David Stewart Halliday, his wife Christina and their two children. This residence was added to in the early 1980s obscuring the original elevation to North Road. It, it is unclear whether any of the original elements or detail of the building remains intact although records from the Town of Bassendean indicate the original house is still extant within later additions.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron dwelling which is obscured from view due to dense planting and high boundary wall.
Condition	Assumed Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1911, 1980s

Place name	House, 25 North Road
Place number	145 (18292 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3812
Address	25 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 123 Diagram 5054 Vol/Fol: 1401/368
Other names	Woodstock
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'11" , 115°57'40"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s for a professional family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. From the available information this residence was constructed c1922 for accountant Henry Leonard Sykes (c1870-1945) and his wife Isabel Wilmot Sykes, nee Easthope. The couple married in 1911 and were living in North Road before building this home and living there until Henry Sykes death in 1945. Aerial photographs indicate the house originally had large formal gardens facing North Road. A large extension was added to the rear in the 1980s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile house of traditional asymmetric plan form to the principal elevation. The house has been constructed with face brickwork to the lower 2/3 of the elevation and roughcast render to

	the remainder of the elevations. The windows are multi-paned timber framed casements with a tiled skillion awning supported on timber brackets to the gabled wing. The roof is hipped to the main part of the roof and gabled to the projecting section clad in terracotta tiles. The majority of the house is obscured from clear view by dense planting.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	House, 26 North Road
Place number	146 (17879 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3813
Address	26 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 11 Plan 3367 Vol/Fol: 885/47
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'11" , 115°57'34"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Local heroes
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s for a professional family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. This residence was constructed in c1925 for civil servant, Ernest Wicks (c1893-1977). Ernest Wicks married Edith Evelyn May Wilson in 1925 and this was their first home. The residence was likely to have been built by Ernest's father, Charles Rickwood Wicks who was a successful builder who constructed many homes in Bassendean. Ernest Wicks lived at the house until his death in 1977 and Edith Wicks and her son Geoffrey lived at the house until c1980. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence was little changed since the mid-20th century. A minor addition to the western elevation appears to be the only significant alteration to the original form and building envelope.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile residence of a symmetrical plan form set amidst a well planted garden.

	The main roof to the house is a high hip with terracotta finials to the ridge. The projecting bay to the front incorporates a gable feature with integral verandah canopy. A further gable is located to the side of the house. Tall rendered brick chimneys project from various points around the roof. The verandah extends across the front of the house, following the asymmetric form of the façade. The canopy is part of the main roof, sweeping down without a change in pitch. Whilst part of the verandah has been enclosed with windows and fire cement sheet cladding, the remainder of the verandah canopy is supported on timber columns and brackets. The dwelling features face brickwork with timber framed sash windows, timber and glazed panelled front entry door with glazed side lights and fan light.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1925

Place name	House, 27 North Road
Place number	147 (18293 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3814
Address	27 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 103 Plan 222546 Vol/Fol: 1936/611
Other names	Derisleigh, Dersleigh
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'11" , 115°57'37"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: Early settlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Victorian Georgian style. • The place is a landmark in the streetscape for its continuity in the community since 1888. • The place has historic value for its association with settlement in the late 19th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for leading members of the community in the late 19th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. The river side of North Road was seen as a most desirable residence for the early settlers in West Guildford, later Bassendean. This residence was constructed c1890 and was known as the 'Bungalow'. The place is most closely associated with civil servant George Tuthill Wood (c1863-1943) and was one of the first homes built in the new locality of West Guildford. The residence originally had drinking water from the Guildford artesian scheme and the extensive grounds of the property included a croquet ground. George Wood was a senior member of the Crown Law Department and instrumental in the foundation of the West Guildford Road Board. He was the Honorary Secretary from 1901-1905 of the West

	Guildford Road Board. He served on the West Guildford Road Board from 1901-1907 when he resigned to take up an appointment as the Resident Magistrate in Broome. Born in Suffolk in 1863, Mr Wood first went to New Zealand where he was educated at Christchurch. At aged 23 he was called to the Bar and part of a firm Hamersley and Wood. He then went to Melbourne until 1896 when he moved to Western Australia and settled in West Guildford. Three years later he was called to the WA Bar and promoted to Crown Prosecutor. He continued this office for nine years and resigned to become resident magistrate in Broome in 1908. In 1920 he was transferred to Bunbury and after two years was appointed to Perth. He was the Police Commissioner and appointed to head a government inquiry into events in the Kimberly later known as the Forrest River massacre. Mr Wood retired from half a century of law in 1933 aged 70 years. George married Susannah Miller in 1897 and they had two sons Derisley and Keith. George Wood died in 1943 aged 80 years old. Aerial photographs indicate the house has been extended to the rear in the 1970s and the original red corrugated iron roof was replaced at that time. Since then further additions and alterations have been undertaken to the rear of the property.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey brick and iron house that has been finished with rough cast render. An asymmetric plan form with large faceted corner bay. Timber framed double hung sashes to alternate openings. The front entrance consists of a traditional arrangement of timber panelled and glazed door with side lights to both sides and a 3-sectioned fanlight. A verandah wraps around the front elevation and bay, positioned below the eaves line with a faceted skillion canopy to the bay which continues around the side and front elevations supported on simple timber posts with a timber fascia/frieze extending between each post. The roof is an extensive complex hipped form of corrugated iron with a tall chimney to the side planes of the roof and shallow eaves. The flooring in the original house is made from amabalis fir, a timber similar to douglas fir that was imported to Western Australia to craft ebonised pine furniture. The timber remaining from this project was used to make the floor boards for this residence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1898

Place name	House, 28 North Road
Place number	148 (18294 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3815
Address	28 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 26 Plan 3367 Vol/Fol: 1400/961
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'12" , 115°57'34"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for leading members of the community.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1924 for civil servant, William Chalmers (c1869-1955) and his wife Henrietta Phoebe Chalmers, nee McAlpin (c1873-1968). The couple married in 1913 and lived in other locations in Perth before settling in Bassendean and remaining there the remainder of the married lives. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence was extended on the western elevation in several stages before undergoing a major addition in 2011 which included the construction of a new structure on the western boundary.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile house of traditional asymmetric plan form. The house incorporates hipped and gabled roofs with the

	gables over the principal elements of the façade. Both gables have timber and fibrous plaster finishes. The windows are timber framed casements either side of a fixed larger central pane. The casements comprise a single lower section with four smaller panes above.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1924

Place name	House, 32 North Road
Place number	149 (18295 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3815
Address	32 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 28 Plan 3367 Vol/Fol: 1323/982
Other names	Comares
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'14" , 115°57'34"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and predominantly intact late example of the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early twentieth century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for leading members of the community.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. From the available information this residence was constructed c1919 for Amy Barrett-Lennard (c1871-1937). Amy, nee Brockman married George Hardey Barrett-Lennard in 1886 and the couple had 13 children. The extensive Barrett-Lennard family were early settlers in the Swan Valley and were influential in the establishment of agriculture and particularly vineyards in the mid-19th century. George died in 1917 and Amy relocated from their farming property to Bassendean. She secured two lots on North Road and built this residence which she named 'Comares', the origin of which is unknown apart from the Spanish town of that name. Amy died in 1937 and her daughter Helen Ferguson lived in the house until the early 1940s.

	Information from c2004 stated that the house was added to in the 1920s which changed the existing rear verandah into a kitchen and vestibule. An addition was made to the rear of the house in 1973 and internal modifications were made in 2000. The residence is located within a large garden which is consistent with its original context and two trees (one a magnolia) within this garden are believed to date from the original construction. In 2020, a development application was approved that included the following restoration works: - Re-build shaped existing bullnose veranda, retaining existing roof sheets and posts. Replace floor structure, Jarrah flooring and Veranda beams. - Replace existing green colorbond straight line gutters with Zincalume colonial profile to match the existing roof. - Replace rusted down pipes with new to match existing - 75mm round. - Replace existing green colorbond square barge flashings with Zincalume rolled barge flashings. - Replace rotten barge boards with new to match existing.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of traditional asymmetric plan form. The house is positioned on a large lot with gardens laid to lawn to the front. The main roof is a raised hip with vented gablets (similar to a Dutch gable) with gables to the projecting sections on the east (façade) and north elevations. Tall rendered and brick chimneys with corbelling are located on the north and south planes of the roof. A separate bullnose verandah canopy is positioned below the eaves and wraps around the east and north elevations between the two gabled wings. All sections of the roof have been reclad in long sheet corrugated iron. The house is of face brick construction with a tuck-point finish. Two rendered bands extend across the two principal façades the lower one at sill level and the upper one in line with the transom of the main entrance. The gabled wings have timbered and roughcast render gable elements and timber framed 1over-1 sash windows below. The street facing gable contains two gables, the north facing gable wall cannot be seen from the road. The recessed section of the elevation contains two further 1-over-1 sash windows and the main entrance. The entrance is a traditional form of timber and glass panelled door, side panels and side lights and fanlights across the entire. The verandah canopy is supported on slender steel posts.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 40 North Road
Place number	150 (18297 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3826
Address	40 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Diagram 1663 Vol/Fol: 1046/408
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'17" , 115°57'34"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a well-executed and intact example of the Inter War style within its original garden setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1930s for a professional family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. From information supplied by the owner, and supplementary sources, this residence was constructed 1936 for school teacher, Raymond William Lewis (c1904-1993) and his wife Thelma Florence Lewis (1912-1996) nee Chapman. The couple married in 1936 and settled in this residence and remained there until the early 1980s. The current owner, a member of the Lewis family, states that there have been minimal alterations since its construction including the original Metters stove in the kitchen and a copper in the laundry. The residence is located within two lots and includes a large garden of many mature exotic trees planted in the 1930s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High

Physical description	A single storey brick constructed dwelling with a terracotta tile roof. Most of the dwelling is obscured by very dense mature vegetation. What is visible of dwelling is a projecting portion of the western corner of façade, of which the bottom third is constructed from red brick and the upper two thirds is constructed of rendered brick with red brick decorative details on the edge of the projecting portion. Centrally located within the projecting section is a bow window which has three timber framed stained glass windows with a limestone base beneath. Projecting over the bow window is a hipped awning clad in terracotta tiles. The roof of dwelling is a complex hipped structure and is clad in terracotta tiles. On the east plane of roof is a rendered brick constructed chimney with a decorative red brick chimney top.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1936

Place name	House, 41 North Road
Place number	151 (17880 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3825
Address	41 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 123 Diagram 1524 Vol/Fol: 1895/396
Other names	The Haven
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'17" , 115°57'38"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a mostly intact example of the Federation Bungalow style within a garden setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the late 19th and early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Pringle and Langan families. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1900s for a professional family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. The parcel of land for this future residence was transferred to local building contractor, John Pringle (18401914) in 1898. John Pringle arrived in Western Australia in 1888 with his wife Mary, nee Jamieson (d1927). The couple had married in 1862 and had one son, Adam. John Pringle was a foundation member of the West Guildford Road Board. He took out several mortgages on the property during his time of ownership, but none appear large enough to fund building of a substantial residence. However, as Pringle was a builder himself, he may have been able to erect a house on his property at reduced cost by doing much of the work himself. The Post Office

	Directories list Pringle at North Road from 1900, suggesting the house was constructed c.1899. In 1906, the property was transferred to Thomas Langan (c1860-1920) and Patrick Langan (c1868-1944) (Bakers) of Midland. On relocating to West Guildford Thomas described himself as a 'gentleman' and Patrick who lived in nearby in Anstey Street was a gardener. Patrick and his wife Margaret Isabella Coulthard (c1880-1952) who had married in 1907 lived in the house until 1944 when the property was transferred to sisters Doris and Renee Milne Roberston who occupied the house until the 1980s. In 1991, the land parcel was divided into two lots. The house remained largely unchanged in form and extent until a major addition in 2012 which integrated a new wing on the southern elevation. At this time the red corrugated iron roof was replaced with zincalume. The front entry was altered to create one main door and a gable inserted into the bull nose verandah.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A substantial brick and iron house positioned in a large lot that backs on to Point Reserve and the Swan River. The house has been extended along the southern boundary and a separate garage has been constructed closer to the street frontage. The original section of the house is set back from the street behind gardens and driveway. The original section of the house presents with a symmetrical façade incorporating a centrally positioned gabled entrance flanked by tall 1-over-1 sash windows. The brick is paler red brick laid in stretcher bond. The gabled entry porch is not an original feature and was added when the house was reroofed in c.2012. The entry into the porch is of traditional arrangement with timber panelled door, side panels, side lights and fanlights above the entire. The roof is hipped with tall rendered brick and corbelled chimneys at north and south ends of the roof. A separate skillion verandah extends across the façade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	

Construction dates / periods	c1899

Place name	House, 74 North Road
Place number	152 (18298 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3846
Address	74 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 121 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1686/388
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'30" , 115°57'35"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter War style within a garden setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1930s for a professional family.
History	The land on which this residence is located was subdivided for residential development by Harry Francis Anstey. He purchased 100 acres of land in Bassendean, or West Guildford as it was then known, in 1897 and the land was divided into 237 lots for sale in 1898. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. The place first appears in the 1938-39 Rate Books so the date of construction is estimated to be 1938. In the late 1940s, the house was occupied by clerk Peter Pell and his wife Joan Margaret Pell who transferred the house to Mr and Mrs Peters. The residence has always straddled two blocks and in the early 2000s underwent the first in a series of additions to the north west side of the original house eventually doubling the size of the residence. The roof line was altered to accommodate the new addition. The tennis court on the north east side of the block has been present since the mid-20th century and is likely to be an original feature of the home.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Extensive single storey, timber framed and weatherboard clad, large Californian bungalow house with a complex, red colorbond hipped roof. Front and side elevations contain timber framed windows with individual colorbond canopies. There is a small gambrel hipped verandah over the main entry. The verandah canopy is supported on timber and masonry columns.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1938

Place name	House, 81 North Road
Place number	153 (18299 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3851
Address	81 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 10 Plan 1911 Vol/Fol: 1866/508
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°57'39"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a largely intact example of the Federation Bungalow style within a garden setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with early settlers the Pringle and Langan families. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s for a professional family.
History	The land on which this residence is located was subdivided for residential development by Harry Francis Anstey. He purchased 100 acres of land in Bassendean, or West Guildford as it was then known, in 1897 and the land was divided into 237 lots for sale in 1898. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. From the available information this residence was built c1909 for clerk with the MWSS & DD, Daniel Robertson McKinley. Daniel was the second son of Robert and Janet McKinley who had settled in North Road in the late 19th century. Robert McKinley was a successful jeweller and together with his business partner Frank Piaggio bought several lots on the river side of North Road. Daniel McKinley his wife Alice and their young son lived at the residence until 1920 when Daniel died. The house was later transferred to James Evans (c1864-1943) an employee of the Government Railways who lived there until the 1940s.

	The original green corrugated iron roof was replaced c2009 which was followed by a series of additions and alterations to the original residence. These additions consistent with the original style have doubled the size of the original residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick constructed dwelling with a corrugated metal roof. Due to the front fence and vegetation the dwelling isn't clearly visible. Only part of the façade and east elevation is visible which is constructed from red brick with a rendered band running across façade and east elevation at window height. The front entrance seems to be located on the east elevation. Projecting from the eastern corner of façade is a timber framed bay window with a red brick base. The bay window consists of six individual timber framed windows, each with a small eight paned timber framed and mullion window above. There is a gable feature above the bay window with a timber and roughcast render detail. The complex hipped roof of dwelling is clad in corrugated metal and on the east plane of roof is a brick constructed chimney with corbelling. Below the roof line is a separate skillion verandah extending along the façade and east elevation (west elevation not visible) which is supported by turned timber posts. The dwelling is raised from ground level by one course of limestone blocks. There appears to be a two storey red brick constructed and corrugated metal clad addition at the rear of dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1909

Place name	House, 93 North Road
Place number	154 (18300 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3857
Address	93 North Road
Location Description	Lot No: 302 Plan 33262 Vol/Fol: 2533/396
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°57'38"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Stone: Limestone Tiles: Terracotta
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision People: local heroes and battlers
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s for professional men and their families • This place has landmark value as its ongoing construction over many decades has been a source of interest for the local community.
History	The land on which this residence is located was subdivided for residential development by Harry Francis Anstey. He purchased 100 acres of land in Bassendean, or West Guildford as it was then known, in 1897 and the land was divided into 237 lots for sale in 1898. North Road was named in honour of Lord North of Guildford, an early Secretary of State for the Colonies. Descendants of Lord North were influential in the government and parliament of Western Australia. From the available information it is clear that the original house was built in the 1910s. Confirmation with the rates books is suggested to clarify the original owner and occupant however it appears that the first occupiers were associated with the mining industry. One occupant was William Charles Hill (c1878-1940) a miner who found success in Murrin Murrin and consequently called the house 'Murrin' in the early 1920s. It appears that the previous owner was

	Desmond Freeman Browne, the Inspector of State Batteries in the 1920s. A long term occupant from the 1930s until the 1950s was Lance Charles Horley (c1885-1964). Aerial photographs indicate that the roof line of the original residence has been punctuated with various additions. Construction of the second house began in the late 1980s to early 1990s. The new building appears to have incorporated salvage items from other buildings. The longevity of the construction has provided interest to many of the local residents.
Integrity / Authenticity	Original Residence: High/Moderate
Physical description	This site has two houses, one a brick and tile Federation Bungalow and the second a highly distinctive ashlar limestone house. The original residence, closest to the river, is pointed brick and tile gable and half gabled cottage with ridge ornaments. Stucco arches, architraves and sills to windows. Stucco banding to walls. Pointed brick and stucco chimneys with clay pots. Exposed rafter ends to eaves. Roof features glazed belvedere style skylight. (information from 2005 Municipal Inventory as the place was not accessible in 2016) The second building closest to North Road is a sprawling rusticated gothic building in random coursed ashlar limestone with steep pitched roof. Roof forms feature flying gable ends, roof lights and a belvedere. Faceted chimney with faceted clay pot. Flat arches over windows and pointed arch doorways.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2

Images	 Later Original
Construction dates / periods	1910s, 1984

Place name	House, 4 Nurstead Avenue
Place number	155
Other reference numbers	A3924
Address	4 Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 5 Plan: 24745 Vol/Fol: 1629/824
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31.900300 115.957829
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Face Brick Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Domestic Activities Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Land Allocation and Subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a representative example of a Federation Bungalow residence with original detailing. • The place has historic value for its association with the early 20th century development of the Nurstead Estate. • This place has social value for its demonstration of the pattern of residential development in the early years of Bassendean.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. Constructed c1904, this residence is consistent in style and material with other early Federation homes in Nurstead Avenue. The subdivision was approved in 1902, with development following slowly. This house is among the earliest and is reflective of professional class residences, likely built for skilled trades or administrative workers.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/High
Physical description	The house is a single-storey, red brick Federation-style residence with tuckpointing and painted rendered banding. It features a complex hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting with multiple tall brick chimneys. The front elevation includes a prominent faceted bay window with a decorative timber-framed awning and sash windows. A separate verandah with turned timber posts and a bullnose roof extends to the side, partially obscured by

	a mature tree. The house is set behind a low brick and timber picket fence, with a brick-paved driveway leading to a modern rear extension and carport. The garden is modestly landscaped with low plantings.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods C1904	

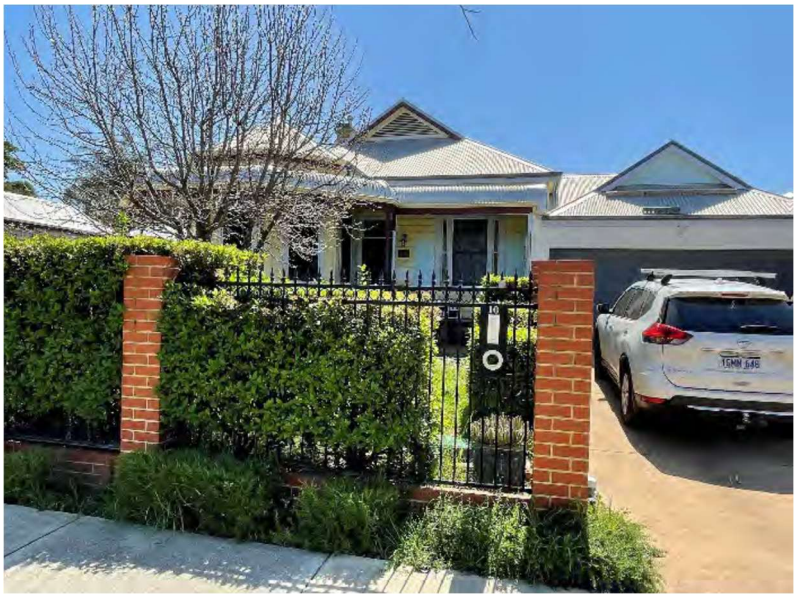
Place name	House, 8 Nurstead Avenue
Place number	156 (18301 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3927
Address	8 Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 7 Plan 2474 Vol/Fol: 1671/775
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'2" , 115°57'27"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a Federation residence from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the 1910s. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1904 and the first occupant and probable owner was carpenter, Charles Jourdain (c1862-1938). Charles Jourdain married Ada Wilson Brown (c18611961) in 1886 in Victoria and the couple relocated to Western Australia. The Jourdain's had of three daughters and members of the family lived at the house until the 1950s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house was originally clad in red corrugated iron and was reroofed c1990 when it appears the extension to the rear and substantial garage were constructed.
Integrity / Authenticity	High

Physical description	A single storey brick and iron house of asymmetric plan form incorporating a faceted bay with separate roof, hipped roof to the main house, a separate bullnose verandah canopy with filigree lace frieze. The hipped roof has a roughcast rendered corbelled chimney with terracotta honey pot flue. Timber framed sash windows and tuck-pointing to the façade.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1904

Place name	House, 9 Nurstead Avenue
Place number	157 (18148 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3928
Address	9 Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 98 Plan 66084 Vol/Fol: 2753/203
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'3" , 115°57'28"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a Federation residence from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the 1910s. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. From the available information this residence was constructed c1906 and the first occupant was accountant, Louis Edgar Horne (c1860-1935) and his wife Melinda Taylor nee Millard (c1869-1944). The couple married in Victoria in 1885 before relocating to Western Australia. They lived at this residence for only a few years and subsequent longer term occupants were Mrs Davy, Mrs Wilson and John Elliot. Aerial photographs indicate that the property has been extended to the rear in several programs of work and several structures have been constructed in the rear of the lot throughout the second half of the 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High

Physical description	A single storey painted brick and iron house with a shipped roof, symmetrical façade and tall brick chimneys. The hipped roof has a raised ridgeline with vented gablets and chimneys projecting from the eaves to the side elevations. A separate hipped bullnose verandah canopy extends across the full width of the façade with turned timber posts and simple frieze. The house presents with a symmetrical façade incorporating a centrally placed entrance ensemble of traditional arrangement of timber panelled and glazed door with side lights and fanlight. The entrance is flanked by identical openings of a large 1-over-1 timber framed sash with narrower sashes either side of the main openings. The garden is enclosed by a timber picket fence with a mature eucalypt on the verge.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1906

Place name	House, 10 Nurstead Avenue
Place number	158
Other reference numbers	A3929
Address	10 Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No.: 8 Plan: 24748 Vol/Fol: 1664/200
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31.900453 115.957222
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Domestic Activities Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Land Allocation and Subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a fine example of a Federation-era brick dwelling in the Nurstead Estate. • The place has historic value as part of the early 20th century expansion of West Guildford (now Bassendean). • The place has social value for its representation of the suburb's early residential fabric.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. Constructed c1910, the residence at 10 Nurstead Avenue reflects the continued residential growth of the Nurstead Estate into the 1910s. Its detailing and materials suggest a slightly higher status compared with neighbouring timber homes.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate-High
Physical description	The house is a single storey, weather board Federation residence, with front verandah and timber posts. It features a complex mix of dutch gables and a facted bay window with matching facted roof projection to the front elevation. The front elevation includes a bullnose roof extending over a verandah that runs the majority of the frontage. The house is set behind a brick pier and black steel fence, incorporating a hedge, with a driveway leading to a newly constructed garage.
Condition	Good

Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods C1910	

Place name	House, 11 Nurstead Avenue
Place number	157 (18302 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3930
Address	11 Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 39 Plan 2474 Vol/Fol: 1755/472
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'3" , 115°57'28"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a Federation residence from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area in the 1900s. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. From the available information this residence was constructed c1903 and the first occupant and probable owner was Frederick Richard Smith and his wife Mary Ann Smith, nee Cooper. The couple lived at the house until the late 1920s and after occupancy by others their son Fred Smith was resident at the place in the 1930s and 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has significantly extended during the late 1970s and the original roof cladding was red corrugated iron. The recladding in the current corrugated galvanised iron occurred c1982.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey rendered brick and iron house with symmetrical façade to most of the elevation. The hipped roof which sweeps down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy, supported on cylindrical metal posts. Twin timbered gable elements are positioned above each window to the façade. The two window sections project marginally forward of the entrance. The timber framed casements are arranged in banks of three and the timber panelled and glazed door incorporates sidelights and fanlight. The symmetry of the façade is off-set by an enclosed section of the verandah to the west corner of the elevation, incorporated under the verandah canopy and extends along the west elevation.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1903

Place name	House, 12 Nurstead Avenue
Place number	158 (18303 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3931
Address	12 Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 91 Plan 37716 Vol/Fol: 2564/204
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'2" , 115°57'25"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good intact example of a Federation residence from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the 1900s. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother, Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. From the available information this residence was constructed c1904 and the first occupant and probable owner was Coachsmith, Henry Walters (1879-1957) and his wife Charlotte Marion Walters, nee King (18791970). The couple had married in 1904 and this was their first home where they raised their two children. The Walters' family left in c1910 and occupants subsequently appear to have been only short term. Aerial photographs indicate that the house retained a consistent form and extent until the mid-2000s when the lot was subdivided and as provision was made for a new residence in the rear portion of the lot. The original house was extended to the rear and the roof reclad in zincalume. The gable over the front entry appears to be

	an addition from c2004 as prior to that the front verandah is a simple profile.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A traditional single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with a high hipped roof. The house has a symmetrical plan form with a centrally placed entrance flanked by 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows. The hipped roof continues down with a subtle break of pitch to form the verandah canopy with a small gable with weatherboard detailing above the entrance. The projecting gable and main verandah canopy are supported on turned timber posts with a raised deck. There is a planted garden to the front with timber picket boundary fence. The lot has been subdivided with a house having been constructed in the rear section.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1904

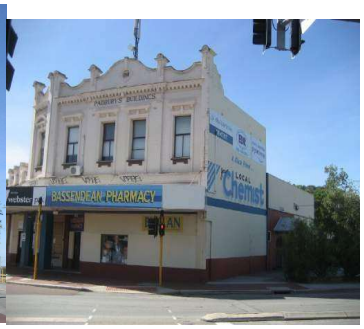
Place name	House, 13 Nurstead Avenue
Place number	159
Other reference numbers	A3932
Address	13 Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No.: 40 Plan: 247440 Vol/Fol: 1750/358
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31.901049 115.957448
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Metal: Corrugated Steel Vinyl: Weatherboard
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow (Altered)
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Domestic Activities Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Land Allocation and Subdivision
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has historic value for its association with the original development of the Nurstead Estate. • This place has social value for its contribution to the residential streetscape of Nurstead Avenue.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother, Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. Believed to have been constructed in the early 1900s, 13 Nurstead Avenue has undergone substantial alterations including major extensions in 2017. Although these changes have affected its aesthetic integrity, the house retains its original location and footprint, maintaining a connection to the historic subdivision.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey residence that has undergone substantial alteration and extension, now presenting as a modern home with only partial evidence of the original structure visible. The roof features include zincalume sheeting and high pitched hip and gables, including a gable wall end facing the street. A rendered brick pier fence with steel inserts and gate exist along the front boundary.
Condition	Good

Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods C1900s 2017	

Place name	House, 14a Nurstead Avenue
Place number	160
Other reference numbers	A3933
Address	14a Nurstead Avenue
Location Description	Lot No.: 17 Plan: 19647 Vol/Fol: 1789/393
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31.900574 115.956790
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Brick Metal: Colour Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Domestic Activities Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Land Allocation and Subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for its Federation style detailing and contribution to the streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the early subdivision and settlement of the Nurstead Estate. • The place has social value as a long-standing residential dwelling in the area.
History	Nurstead Avenue and the small portion of land between the Railway line and Guildford Road was subdivided by owner Mary Thompson in the early 1900s and the name Nurstead Avenue or more correctly 'Nursted' was the name of her mother, Jane Dodd's ancestral home in the UK. The lots were subdivided for sale in 1902 and were on some occasions referred to as the 'Nurstead Estate'. Constructed in the early 1900s, this residence is one of the original homes in the Nurstead Estate. It is consistent with the pattern of early settlement by families in professional or skilled labour roles. It retains visual prominence on the street.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate-High
Physical description	A modest Federation bungalow style residence with a symmetrical façade, timber detailing, and hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. Its mature garden planting contributes to its setting.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3

Images	
Construction dates / periods 1900s	

Place name	Padbury's Buildings
Place number	159 (132 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3945
Address	1 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 187 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1082/425
Other names	Commercial Buildings, 1 Old Perth Road
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'15" , 115°56'51"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted and Rendered Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Free Classical
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good and largely intact example of Inter War Free Classical style • The place has value as a landmark and entry statement in the town centre. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the town of Bassendean. • The place has social value for its provision of services to the community since 1918.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. This building consisting of two storeys and an adjoining single storey shop was designed by prominent Perth architects, Hobbs, Smith and Forbes for the owner, William Padbury. The completed project was opened in August 1918 with considerable attention in the local press for its demonstration of the growth of the town centre

	and the quality of its finishes by the builders J. Hawkins and Sons. The joinery was described as follows; *The jarrah fittings will take the eye of every visitor, and it will be a source of perennial pride to those who have a sense of local patriotism to know that this admirable work is the product of a local firm in A. Douglas Jones & Co.* William Padbury was the nephew of prominent land owner and merchant, Walter Padbury who owned a several stores in the metropolitan area. This building was to provide the standard products and services, drapery, grocery and hardware, for the people of Bassendean. In addition the adjoining single storey store was a butcher shop managed by Mr E.J. Hanley. Since the opening of the premises it has been continually operating as commercial services although for a variety of products and services.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A double storey corner building with distinctive elaborate parapet wall feature. The place is of brick and iron construction, with painted brick to the upper level and rendered walls to the lower section of the façade. The upper level, including the parapet detail, retains a high degree of authenticity whilst the ground level has been compromised by way of alterations to accommodate changing uses. The distinctive parapet is designed using classical motifs resulting in an undulating wall of semi-circular dips and rises. A dentil cornice is positioned above the frieze and the name of the building is on the frieze panel. The sash windows to the main elevation, arranged in a bank of four openings, all of which have a flat drip stone (hood moulding) above the opening connected to the window frame by a prominent keystone. Three of the four windows are 1-over-2 style openings with the lower pane divided with a vertical glazing bar whilst the remaining window has a horizontal glazing bar divided the lower sash into two panes. The opening to the secondary section of the façade incorporates an arched hood mould with keystone of similar design to the other windows with a 1-over-1 sash. A single storey section has been constructed to the east of the main building and incorporates a parapet wall of similar design to the main façade. An awning extends across the entire façade of the building supported on cantilevers and awning rods. Advertising fascia create a boxed aesthetic to the awning.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1
Images	 

Construction dates / periods	1918

Place name	Commercial Precinct, Old Perth Road
Place number	160
Other reference numbers	
Address	1 – 42 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: Various Vol/Fol: Various
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	Various
Use (original/present)	Single House/Commercial
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Various
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The streetscape has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact group of commercial premises in built in the first half of the 20th century. • The streetscape has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Bassendean townsite since the early 20th century. • The streetscape has social value for the community members who have visited these premises over many decades.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter

	Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. The date of construction of these shops has not been confirmed but is likely to be in the late 1920s as the style is consistent with this period and an item in the local press in May 1928 noted the following: *Of recent years the shops originally erected have given way to the more modern brick buildings, and the main shopping street, Guildford Road is a street that any suburb would be proud of.* The buildings in this group demonstrate periods of development in the former town centre from the 1910s to the 1950s. In 2021 a development application was approved to alter the façade of 26-28 Old Perth Road to remove the render from the lower half of the façade and instead have exposed red brick.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	This group of commercial premises are predominantly brick, single storey structures with parapets and awnings over the footpath. Prominent two storey buildings are Padbury Buildings, Bassendean Hotel and the shop and residence at 42 Old Perth Road. The shop fronts at ground level have been altered and in some cases removed. The parapets are largely as the original form. The awnings are likely to have replaced verandahs and verandah posts. The other retail units present with a variety of frontages which have become obscured by advertising and security measures. Features include brick dado, rendered walls, double width entrances and large shop windows with top lights. The parapet to the end shops is more decorative with capping stones and rendered pilasters. 26-28 Old Perth Road has been modified to exposed red brick in lieu of rendered finish (2021).
Condition	Fair to Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	

Construction dates / periods	Various

Place name	Bassendean Hotel
Place number	161 (133 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3956
Address	25 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 49531 Vol/Fol: 1088/942
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'15" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Commercial – Hotel Present: Commercial – Hotel
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment.
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, intact example of the Inter War Free Classical style. • The place has value as a landmark in the streetscape and demonstrates the original town centre of Bassendean. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period and for the community campaign waged against the hotel which illustrates the strength of the temperance movement at the time. • The place has social value for the many community members who have worked or attended the place for a variety of reasons since 1930.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. The Bassendean Hotel was built in 1929 for Patrick Connolly by builders Blackmore Brothers to a design by architects J.H.O. Hargrave and E.S. Porter. The construction of the hotel caused considerable controversy as many community members and churches in the district valued a teetotal lifestyle. An active opposition group formulated a well organised 'No License'

	campaign to keep Bassendean free of licensed hotels. The campaign failed to gain support with the legislators and the license was granted in 1930 after five attempts. The original design of the hotel featured on the ground floor a Saloon Bar, Public Bar, Parlour, Entrance, Lounge, Office, Dining Room, Kitchen, Staff Dining, Store, Staff Bathroom, Lavatory. On the upper floor were 18 bedrooms, Lounge, Bathrooms, Lavatories and female Staff Bedrooms and Stair Hall. Patrick Connolly was the first licensee for the hotel and the hotel was quickly established as a venue for local events. Throughout the 20th century the building underwent additions and alterations as requirements and legislation changed. In the 1950s the hotel was remodelled internally in the style of the period and the majority of the internal fittings and features were removed. In the 1970s, licensing laws no longer required hotels to provide accommodation and taverns became a popular destination. Older hotels such as the Bassendean often found that the first floor accommodation was an unused resource. In 1973, the hotel was acquired by publican Murray McHenry who undertook major renovations of the premises. It was during the 1970s that a drive-in bottle shop was provided as well as an expansion of the restaurant which was named 'Paddy Connolly's' in honour of the first owner. In the early 2000s the place was extensively renovated including the addition of a new bottle shop. In 2021, the Metro Inner-North Joint Development Assessment Panel approved additions and alterations to the hotel, which included an internal re-fit of the premises, removal of the drive-thru bottle-shop, additions of two new courts facing Old Perth Road and Parker Street and resurfacing of the car parking area.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Two storey brick and iron building on corner site with truncated chamfered wall with the main entrance. The principal street facing elevations have a distinctive parapet and a two storey timber and iron balcony/verandah. The regular placement of openings on the upper level are reflective of the former hotel usage and the lower level incorporates arched windows and double entrance doors. The elevations are of rendered brick.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2, State-wide Hotel Survey
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1929

Place name	Bassendean Post Office (fmr)
Place number	162 (7415 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3961
Address	31 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Diagram 72494 Vol/Fol: 2123/903
Other names	Commercial Premises, 31 Old Perth Road
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'16" , 115°56'57"
Use (original/present)	Original: Post Office Present: Commercial – Shop/Retail Store
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Stripped Classical
Historic theme(s)	Transport and communications: Mail services Demographic settlement and mobility: Government Policy
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a restrained example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style. • The place has historic value for its association with a period of rapid development in the district • The place has social value as it was a service which was accessed by all members of the community for many decades.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. The Bassendean Post Office was completed in 1923 for a cost of approximately £1485 and opened by the Premier Sir James Mitchell K.C.M.G. on 22 September 1923 with an audience of dignitaries attending. The local press noted in the coverage of the event that the provision of the new post office was essential for the growing industry in the area. The progress of which was 'a result of the energetic people, the position of the town and a sympathetic government'. The first Post Mistress was Mrs Chambers and the builder was George Fairbanks Jnr.

	A new Exchange Building was constructed at the rear in 1950 and the premises were extended in 1971. A new post office was subsequently opened in the Bassendean Shopping Centre and postal services ceased at this facility c1997. Since that time it has been used for a variety of retail functions.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/High
Physical description	A single storey red brick and terracotta tiled building of asymmetric plan form to the façade with a covered centrally positioned entry point. A shallow pitched hipped roof extends over the main part of the building with a further hipped form to the front projecting section. The windows are 8-over-8 timber framed sashes to both sections of the façade with a larger non-original shop window adjacent to the entrance in the recessed section of the façade. The projecting section of the façade is divided into three bays, each with a sash window and separated by a brick pilaster. Each window is recessed in its own brick panel. A roughcast rendered strip extends across the façade below the eaves to the top of the windows. The main section of the façade also incorporates a narrow 4-paned casement at each corner. A secondary entrance is located in a covered porch at the western end of the façade with tiled concrete steps and ramped access. The west elevation is predominately roughcast render with brick dado below the three sash windows.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	slwa 007822d Bassendean Post Office 1920s NAA K1131 W959-B 1945 Post Office, 1945
Construction dates / periods	1923

Place name	Commercial Premises, 43 Old Perth Road
Place number	163 (18131 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3970
Address	43 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 175 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 1117/477
Other names	Doctor's Surgery
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°57'0"
Use (original/present)	Original: Offices Present: Residential – Two Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Spanish Mission
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Community Services and utilities Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact and simple expression of the Inter War Spanish Mission style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the Bassendean townsite streetscape. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the townsite in the 1930s • The place has social value for its association with the provision of medical services from 1936 for several decades.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. The building was constructed for £1850 in 1935 as medical rooms and residence for Dr Eric Walker Kyle (19011982) and his wife Sylvia Elizabeth nee Magnus (1905-1973). The couple had married in 1930 and they lived at the premises until 1940 when it was subsequently occupied by Dr Malcolm Sylvester Bell, Dr Bell was active in the community beyond his medical practice as the Chairman of the Bassendean War Memorial Olympic Pool Committee in 1961.

	The place is currently used as professional offices and the form and extent of the building do not appear to have changed considerably since its construction. It is suggested that the paint on the brick work is not original.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate-High/High
Physical description	A double storey brick and tile house, located on a corner lot with a secondary frontage along James Street. The façade with the main entrance faces James Street rather than Old Perth Road. The dwelling has an asymmetric plan form to the façade with a single storey section to the south of the main façade and another single storey porch to the north elevation; this is set behind the main James Street building line. The façade contains timber framed sash openings in a variety of arrangements: the ground level sash windows are arranged in banks of 2's and 3's, with a single arched sash above the main entrance; the second storey contains single sash windows. Each sash window is divided by horizontal glazing bars. The single storey section to the south of the façade incorporates a large window with a large central pane surrounded by smaller panes. The dwelling has a tiled, hipped terracotta roof with a weatherboard gable over the arched sash window and a raised section of roof over the second storey window on the north elevation. A small open sided portico over the main entrance is supported on rendered columns; the flat roof of the portico is surrounded by a balustrade. The garden is enclosed by two brick boundary walls with metal palisade panels.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1936

Place name	Hyde Buildings
Place number	164
Other reference numbers	A3973
Address	45 – 51 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Diagram 66893 Vol/Fol: 1676/671
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	Various
Use (original/present)	Original: Commercial – Retail Present: Commercial – Retail
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and utilities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the post war international style as practised in the suburbs of Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the post World War Two period when the population of the area grew and created retail demands. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have used and visited these premises since the 1950s. • The place has historic value for its association with successful local builder, Harry Stanford Hyde.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. This group of shops were built c1950 by local builder Henry Hyde and Sons. Henry Staniford Hyde (c18871968) was a local builder with an extended family of which many went into building trades.

	The firm continues today through subsequent generations. The HS Hyde business premises were located in James Street. During the period following World War Two there was considerable development in the region as in much of Western Australia. State Housing projects were bringing more people to the district and they needed new facilities including shops and services within walking distance of homes or the train.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey commercial building of brick construction with a tiled hipped roof and parapet wall to the street facing façade. There is a combination of exposed, rendered and painted brick across the six shopfronts. Four of the shops entirely face Old Perth Road, one is on the corner gaining dual frontage and the last entirely faces James Street. The Old Perth Road shops, while varying in decorative elements and colours, all maintain a consistent rendered parapet with exposed brick fringe detail and a consistent awning with the height adjusting to match the slope of the road. They all display large aluminium framed glass frontages with the sizes and shapes varying from shop to shop. The James Street frontage displays exposed and painted red brick to the corner shop with a visible tiled roof and awning over the small window. The shop facing entirely onto James Street is a cream brick construction on a red brick plinth with a green metal edge detail concealing the roof line. It has large aluminium framed door and windows facing the street.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1953

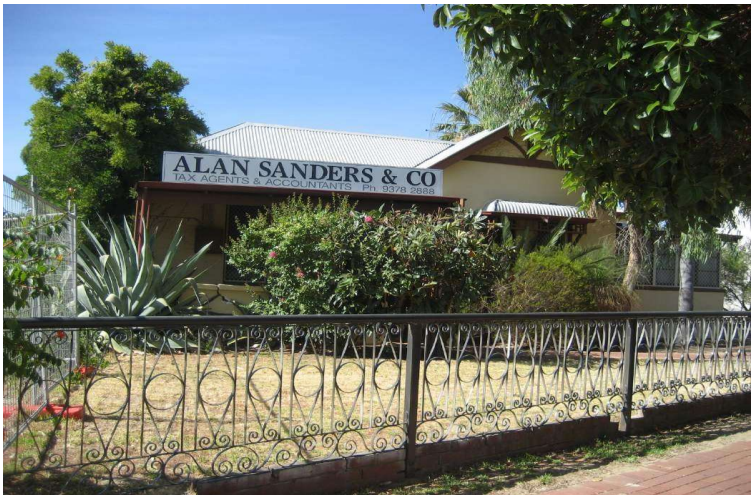
Place name	Commercial Premises, 47-71 Old Perth Road
Place number	165
Other reference numbers	A3973
Address	Various
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Diagram 66893 Vol/Fol: 1676/671
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	Various
Use (original/present)	Original: Commercial – Retail Store Present: Commercial – Retail Store
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the post war international style as practised in the suburbs of Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the post World War Two period when the population of the area grew and created retail demands. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have used and visited these premises since the 1950s. • The place has historic value for its association with successful local builder, Harry Stanford Hyde.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. The date of construction of this shop is estimated to be the mid to late 1950s as it is not evident in the aerial photograph of the site in 1953 but is present in 1965. Its styling is representative of the 1950s

	although further research of the rates books may reveal the date of construction, original owner, occupants and builder. It is likely that the builder was local firm, H.S. Hyde who was responsible for the construction of the nearby Hyde Buildings at 45-51 Old Perth Road, and the shops at 75-81 Old Perth Road. In c1984, the single storey brick shops to the south were constructed abutting the building. Prior to the current tenant's occupancy the place was vacant for many years and the previous tenant was a restaurant, 'Curry Corner'. This name was commonly applied to the place and it was frequently referred to by that name. The recent café tenancy has refitted the interior of the building and the exterior is largely as originally constructed apart from a mural on the northern elevation.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Holly Raye's is a single storey brick commercial premise with a hipped tiled roof. The street frontage to the west has a parapet wall screening the gable behind. The west façade has also been rendered and the lower section of the wall has been tiled with a feature frieze capping the tiled section. It has an aluminium framed large glass frontage with an awning, the underside of which is pressed metal, creating an alfresco area that is protected from the street by blinds. The north side of the building is mainly exposed red brick with a large dog mural painted towards the western corner. The openings to the northern side are aluminium framed with security screening. The southern side of Holly Raye's café is adjoined by another commercial property of cream brick construction.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1950s

Place name	Shops, 77-83 Old Perth Road
Place number	166
Other reference numbers	A3976
Address	77-83 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 144 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 1569/343
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	Various
Use (original/present)	Original: Commercial – Retail Present: Commercial – Retail
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the post war international style as practised in the suburbs of Perth. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the post World War Two period when the population of the area grew and created retail demands. • The place has social value for the many members of the community who have used and visited these premises since the 1950s. • The place has historic value for its association with successful local builder, Harry Stanford Hyde.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. The date of construction of this shop is estimated to be the mid to late 1950s as it is not evident in the aerial photograph of the site in 1953 but is present in 1965. Its styling is representative of the 1950s

	although further research of the rates books may reveal the date of construction, original owner, occupants and builder. It is likely that the builder was local firm, H.S. Hyde who was responsible for the construction of the nearby Hyde Buildings at 45-51 Old Perth Road, and the shop at 47-71 Old Perth Road (facing James Street). These buildings may have been built in stages as they feature different roof lines and roof cladding. The buildings have been added to and altered since construction with the most recent addition to the rear of 75-77 in 2015.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey commercial building of brick construction with four separate roofs and parapet wall to the street facing façade. Only the front or north façade can be seen, the building is bounded by other structures on the east and west. There is a combination of exposed, rendered and clad brick across the four shopfronts. While varying in decorative elements and colours, all maintain a consistent exposed brick parapet and a consistent awning. The two shops to the east have corrugated metal roofs while the two shops to the west have hipped tiled roofs, none of these are seen from the main façade. The shop fronts all display large aluminium or timber framed glass frontages with the sizes and shapes varying from shop to shop. Some shops have included fanlights to maximise natural light. Cladding varies across the shops from assorted colour, size and shape tiles to painted weather board.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1950s

Place name	Commercial Premises, 91 Old Perth Road
Place number	167 (18132 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3980
Address	91 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 118 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 1291/947
Other names	Alan Sanders & Co – Tax Agents & Accountants
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'17" , 115°57'12"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Commercial – Shop/Retail Store
Construction materials	Brick: Painted and Rendered Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the period in which this portion of the town centre was developed for residential functions.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was changed to 'Old Perth Road' in the 1970s when Guildford Road was realigned. From the available evidence this former residence was built c1911 and the first occupant was striker Vernon John Hollis Howe (c1888-1955) and his wife Sarah Elizabeth Howe (c1893-1958). It is likely that Vernon Howe worked at the Midland Workshops. The place has been used for commercial purposes for some decades most prominently Alan Sanders & Co Tax Agents. The owner of the property c2004 provided the information that the internal condition of the property was poor.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	A single storey rendered brick and iron property of asymmetric plan form to the façade, with an addition to the west corner of the front elevation. The main section of the property presents with a traditional plan form of projecting gabled bay and recessed façade with verandah.

	The projecting bay has two windows with a CGI bullnose window awning with timber frieze and brackets. The flat roof verandah is supported by cylindrical steel posts and a rendered masonry balustrade. The main section of the property has a hipped roof, with gables to the front projecting section and a hipped roof to the projecting section on the west elevation. The gable has roughcast render and timbered detailing. The single storey addition to the west corner has a continuous bank of multi-paned windows to the street facing elevation, boarded upper section of walling to west wall and rendered lower half of the wall to both elevations. It also has a flat or very shallow pitched roof. Currently [2015] used as offices.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1911

Place name	House, 121 Old Perth Road
Place number	168 (18304 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4012
Address	121 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No. 1 Plan 2713 Vol/Fol: 1934/213
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Groups
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'17" , 115°57'22"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact late example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was originally known as Surrey Street but was renamed in the 1970s as part of the realignment of Guildford Road. From the available information this residence was built c1923 and the first occupant was Robert Pollack a horse trainer. Aerial photographs indicate that the building has been extended considerably through several programs of work to the rear and the eastern elevation.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber frame and iron house of traditional asymmetric plan form. The projecting section incorporates a gable roof and a

	centrally placed 1-over-1 timber framed sash window with skillion iron awning above. The main roof is hipped in form. A separate skillion verandah canopy extends across the recessed section of the façade and wraps around to the side elevation and has been extended to incorporate a carport. The recessed section of the façade incorporates a further 1-over-1 sash window and the main entrance into the house.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1923

Place name	House, 127 Old Perth Road
Place number	169 (18305 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A64017
Address	127 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Diagram 99495 Vol/Fol: 2184/86
Other names	House, 7 Dodds Street
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'13" , 115°57'28"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact late example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the original portion of the residence demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families.
History	The Bassendean town centre was established and laid out as an extension of Guildford townsite in the 1840s but it was not until the 1890s that the town developed rapidly with the influx of workers during the gold boom period. The West Guildford Road Board was formed in 1901 which became the Bassendean Road Board in 1922, in recognition of one of the first farms in the district 'Bassendean' established by the First Colonial Secretary, Peter Broun. The town developed on either side of what was called the Perth Road and later, Guildford Road, which logically connected Perth to Guildford. This portion of the road name was originally known as Dodds Street but was renamed in the 1970s as part of the realignment of Guildford Road. From the available evidence this residence was constructed c1928 and the first occupant was Henry Francis Campbell (c1878-1953) and his wife Evelyn (c1882-1977). The place was occupied in the 1930s by works manager Thomas Nairn and his wife Eleanor. Aerial photographs indicate the place has undergone major addition and alterations since the mid 20th century most recently in 2015 a two storey addition to the rear.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile Californian style bungalow with a complex hipped roof form and has been substantially enlarged to the rear. The original section of the house presents in a traditional form of stepped frontage emphasised by the twin gables. The front gable forms part of the projecting wing to the façade and incorporates timber framed casement windows with a tiled canopy and a timbered gable detail. The gable located immediately behind is in line with the entrance to the house and also has a small verandah canopy spanning out from the gable elevation. The verandah canopy is supported on timber posts and brick piers.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1928

Place name	Bassendean Oval Entrance Gate
Place number	170 (18088; 7403 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3180
Address	140 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 52332 Lot No: 246 Plan 220760 Vol/Fol: LR3116/635
Other names	Reserve 7401
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°57'23"
Use (original/present)	Original: Social Recreation – Other Sports Building Present: Social Recreation – Other Sports Building
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Classical
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The entrance gates have aesthetic value as a simple and intact example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style as applied to a public building and for their contribution to the streetscape. • The entrance gates have historic value for their association with the development of the Bassendean community in the Inter War period and the provision of sporting facilities for the community. • The entrance gates have social value for the Bassendean community as they are associated with the many events held at the ground and they contribute to the community sense of place.
History	In 1901, Guildford Lot 196, Reserve 7401, was gazetted and initially set aside for "Government Requirements", in 1902, the reserve was officially changed to "Recreation". On 4 March 1904, the Bassendean Oval was vested in the Town of Bassendean. After the reserve had been partially cleared, a concrete cricket pitch was laid, followed by tennis courts and a shelter shed. In 1922, the West Guildford Road Board voted to change its name from West Guildford to Bassendean. In 1927, the first motions were made towards establishing a West Australian Football League (WAFL) football team at Bassendean whose home-ground would be Bassendean Oval. In September 1927, plans were prepared by Herbert Horsfall, Civil Engineer, for the Bassendean Recreation Reserve. The plans included the entrance gates (sometimes referred to as the Heritage Gates) at Brook Street showing the wording 'Bassendean Road Board, Bassendean Oval, Grandstand Reserve'. In September 1929, the works for upgrading the Recreation Reserve to become an oval for league football were implemented,

	and a contract was let for the clearing, grading and fencing of the grounds including the entrance gates. On 7 December 1929, most of the works at the Recreation Reserve were completed, and Bassendean Oval was officially opened by the Hon. Philip Collier, giving the Bassendean football team a home ground and headquarters. The opening of Bassendean Oval coincided with the centenary celebrations for the foundation of the Swan River Colony. The entry gates, constructed of rendered concrete, consisted of two change boxes, two double cyclone gate exists and two sets of turnstiles cost £390. In 1934, Bassendean Football Club was finally accepted into the WAFL (which had been renamed the West Australian National Football League (WANFL) in 1931) and played their first season in this year as Swan Districts Football Club. Bassendean Oval has been upgraded and altered since the 1930s in response to the changing needs and requirements of players and the audience. A new entrance gate was constructed near Brook Street in 1970 reducing the use of these gates. The gates were included in the State Register of Heritage Places as part of the entry for Bassendean Oval.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A rendered concrete structure whose main feature is four arched openings. The outer two archways are bigger than the central two archways. Connected to the rear of the western archway is a small single storey, flat roofed building. The façade of this building has two rectangular openings which people can access by going under the western archway to buy tickets etc. The central two archways act as the entrance to the oval. Behind these archways is a covered enclosure where tickets are checked. Above the central archways is a curved feature which displays the name of the oval (Bassendean Recreation Reserve) and holds three flag posts placed at regular intervals. The eastern archway acts as the exit from the oval and is uncovered. All four archways are closed off with metal gates. There is a centenary plaque attached to the pillar between the central archways and a commemorative plaque in the grassed area in front of the gates.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 2003)
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1929

Place name	Bassendean Oval
Place number	171 (7403 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3180
Address	140 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 52332 Lot No: 246 Plan 220760 Vol/Fol: LR3116/635
Other names	Bill Walker Stand, MacDonald Stand, Steel Blue Oval and Bassendean Recreation Reserve
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°57'23"
Use (original/present)	Original: Park/Reserve Present: Park/Reserve
Construction materials	
Architectural style	Various
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment Demographic settlement and mobility: settlements
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	*The following Statement of Significance has been based on the documentation prepared in 2003 for the State Heritage Office.* Bassendean Oval, a grassed playing field, with two timber and masonry construction grandstands, three entry gates with the earliest built in 1929 in the Inter-War Stripped Classical Style, a mature eucalypt, and a white timber picket fence around the oval playing surface, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the Bill Walker and R.A. McDonald grandstands are rare as extant examples of timber construction grandstands. The McDonald Stand has a well-known reputation for the foot-stomping of Swan Districts Football Club fans, achievable due to its timber floors; • the Bill Walker and R.A. McDonald timber construction grandstands, are elegant and graceful examples of the Inter War Utilitarian style. The exterior of the masonry construction entry gates is an attractive example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style; • the place demonstrates the importance sport has played in local communities in Australia, and contributes to the local communities sense of place as a traditional venue for local and inter-school sports events, and as the home-ground of Western Australian Football League (WAFL) team the Swan Districts Football Club; • situated on a corner and on the main road, the place is a landmark within the town of Bassendean, particularly the McDonald and Walker timber grandstands and the 1929 entrance gates, and the view into the place through the

	gates from Old Perth Road is a significant vista. Its trees and grass banks provide visual amenity to the town; and, the place is associated with prominent football identities, Richard A McDonald, the founder and inaugural President of the Swan Districts Football Club, and four-time Sandover Medallist Bill Walker, who won the medal in 1965, 1966 and 1967.
History	Bassendean Oval was officially opened in 1929 and consists of two timber grandstands (1932 & 1938), brick two-storey clubrooms (c1932 & 1972), main entrance gate at West Road (1929) and other entrance at Brook Street (1929 & 1970). In 1901, the West Guildford Road Board selected a reserve to be set aside for recreation. Originally, the land selected had been surveyed with the yet unsurfaced Perth-Guildford Road crossing through it. The Board approached the Government and agreed to deviating the road around the reserve. In 1901, Guildford Lot 196, Reserve 7401, was gazetted and initially set aside for "Government Requirements", in 1902, the reserve was officially changed to "Recreation". In 1922, the West Guildford Road Board voted to change its name from West Guildford to Bassendean. In 1927, the first motions were made towards establishing a West Australian Football League (WAFL) football team at Bassendean, whose home-ground would be Bassendean Oval. In September 1927, plans were prepared by Herbert Horsfall, Civil Engineer, for the Bassendean Recreation Reserve. In September 1929, the works for upgrading the Recreation Reserve to become an oval for league football were implemented, and a contract was let for the clearing, grading and fencing of the grounds including the entrance gates. On 7 December 1929, most of the works at the Recreation Reserve were completed, and Bassendean Oval was officially opened by the Hon. Philip Collier, giving the Bassendean football team a home ground and headquarters. The opening of Bassendean Oval coincided with the centenary celebrations for the foundation of the Swan River Colony. As with the rest of the State, Bassendean had felt the effects of the Great Depression years, with many of the local industries being cut back and numbers of workers retrenched. However, in spite of these hard times, during the 1930s Bassendean experienced an accelerated round of building projects in the town. The Bassendean Hotel opened (1930), Grandstands and clubhouses were erected on the Recreation Reserve, a new fire station was built (also in Wilson Street), a Trades Hall was built in Broadway, the Bassendean Masonic Lodge was erected in 1934, in 1936 the new Road Board building was completed and opened, and new shops opened up along the Perth Road. Having been built in the 1930s (and in the 1920s), Bassendean Oval is therefore part of this modest building boom and is important in demonstrating the effort made at a local level of trying to maintain some semblance of social cohesion and interaction during these hard times. On 3 February 1932, R. A. McDonald officially opened the three-storey timber and corrugated iron grandstand, (later to be called the Bill Walker Grandstand, (after the former player four-time Sandover Medallist and coach) with a seating capacity of 800. The grandstand cost £2,646. To celebrate the occasion, an A-grade cricket match was played between Mt Lawley and East Perth. In 1934, Bassendean (PSA) was finally accepted into the WAFL (which had been renamed the West Australian National Football

	League (WANFL) in 1931) and played their first season in this year as Swan Districts Football Club. During the Second World War, Bassendean Oval was utilised by the Department of the Army, using the McDonald Stand as their headquarters. Coming off the excitement of SDFC making its first finals in 1937, it was not long before a second grandstand was needed to cope with the increasing spectator numbers coming to the oval on football days to support their local team. The SDFC made a request to the Bassendean Road Board that a second be built, larger than the first. Architects, Powell, Cameron and Chisholm designed the stand which initially had a seating capacity of 1000.40 On 23 July 1938, the new timber construction grandstand was opened, named the McDonald stand after Richard A. McDonald, the former chairman of the Bassendean Road Board, founding member of the West Guildford Masonic Lodge and inaugural President of the SDFC (1934 & 1937). In 1963, sand from local landmark, Success Hill, was being quarried for use at other sites through Bassendean, including Bassendean Oval. Bell Brothers were contracted by the Town of Bassendean to quarry sand from Success Hill, some of which was used to build up the banks at the oval. In 1957, the SDFC became the first WANFL club to be issued a liquor licence. The members-only clubroom was completed in time for the SDFC Christmas party on 20 December 1957. On 3 February 1980, a fire caused substantial damage to the McDonald stand, mostly to the underneath section where the bar, property and store rooms were located. The fire, which started in the western end of the stand, was reported to have been deliberately lit. Bassendean Oval has been upgraded and altered continually since the 1930s in response to the changing needs and requirements of players and the audience. While there have been concerts and events at the oval its primary function as a football oval and headquarters of Swan District Football Club has continued. The oval was included on the State Register of Heritage Places in 2003.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	*The following Statement of Significance has been based on the documentation prepared in 2003 for the State Heritage Office.* Bassendean Oval, a grassed playing field, with two timber and masonry construction grandstands, three entry gates with the earliest built in 1929 in the Inter-War Stripped Classical Style, a mature eucalypt, and a white timber picket fence around the oval playing surface, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the Bill Walker and R.A. McDonald grandstands are rare as extant examples of timber construction grandstands. The McDonald Stand has a well-known reputation for the foot-stomping of Swan Districts Football Club fans, achievable due to its timber floors; • the Bill Walker and R.A. McDonald timber construction grandstands, are elegant and graceful examples of the Inter War Utilitarian style. The exterior of the masonry construction entry gates is an attractive example of the Inter War Stripped Classical style; • the place demonstrates the importance sport has played in local communities in Australia, and contributes to the local

	communities sense of place as a traditional venue for local and inter-school sports events, and as the home-ground of Western Australian Football League (WAFL) team the Swan Districts Football Club; • situated on a corner and on the main road, the place is a landmark within the town of Bassendean, particularly the McDonald and Walker timber grandstands and the 1929 entrance gates, and the view into the place through the gates from Old Perth Road is a significant vista. Its trees and grass banks provide visual amenity to the town; and, • the place is associated with prominent football identities, Richard A McDonald, the founder and inaugural President of the Swan Districts Football Club, and four-time Sandover Medallist Bill Walker, who won the medal in 1965, 1966 and 1967.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 2003)
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1927; 1929; 1932; 1938; 1957; 1960; 1968; 1970; 1972; 1974

Place name	McDonald Grandstand
Place number	172 (18090; 7403 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3180
Address	140 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 52332 Lot No: 246 Plan 220760 Vol/Fol: LR3116/635
Other names	Reserve 7401
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°57'23"
Use (original/present)	Original: Social Recreation – Grandstand Present: Social Recreation – Grandstand
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Utilitarian
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values	Historic Aesthetic
Statement of significance	• R. A. McDonald Grandstand has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Bassendean Oval sports facility in the Inter-War period. • The place has aesthetic value as an elegant and graceful example of the Inter-War Utilitarian style and is a rare example of a timber grandstand in the metropolitan area. • The place has historic value for its association with local identity and inaugural President of the Swan Districts Football Club, Richard A. McDonald.
History	In 1901, Guildford Lot 196, Reserve 7401, was gazetted and initially set aside for "Government Requirements", in 1902, the reserve was officially changed to "Recreation". On 4 March 1904, the Bassendean Oval was vested in the Town of Bassendean. After the reserve had been partially cleared, a concrete cricket pitch was laid, followed by tennis courts and a shelter shed. In 1922, the West Guildford Road Board voted to change its name from West Guildford to Bassendean. In 1927, the first motions were made towards establishing a West Australian Football League (WAFL) football team at Bassendean, whose home-ground would be Bassendean Oval. In September 1929, the works for upgrading the Recreation Reserve to become an oval for league football were implemented, and a contract was let for the clearing, grading and fencing of the grounds. On 7 December 1929, most of the works at the Recreation Reserve were completed, and Bassendean Oval was officially opened by the Hon. Philip Collier, giving the Bassendean football team a home ground and headquarters. The opening of Bassendean Oval coincided with the centenary celebrations for the foundation of the

	Swan River Colony. The Bassendean Grandstand (later Bill Walker Grandstand) was opened at the oval in 1932. In 1934, Bassendean (PSA) was finally accepted into the WAFL (which had been renamed the West Australian National Football League (WANFL) in 1931) and played their first season in this year as Swan Districts Football Club. On 12 February 1935, the first annual meeting of the SDFC was held in the Bassendean Town Hall. Coming off the excitement of SDFC making its first finals in 1937, it was not long before a second grandstand was needed to cope with the increasing spectator numbers coming to the oval on football days to support their local team. The SDFC made a request to the Bassendean Road Board that a second be built, larger than the first. Architects, Powell, Cameron and Chisholm designed the stand which initially had a seating capacity of 1000. On 23 July 1938, the new timber construction grandstand was opened, named the McDonald stand after Richard A. McDonald, the former chairman of the Bassendean Road Board, founding member of the West Guildford Masonic Lodge and inaugural President of the SDFC (1934 & 1937). McDonald was also instrumental in getting the club into the WANFL competition. On 3 February 1980, a fire caused substantial damage to the McDonald stand, mostly to the underneath section where the bar, property and store rooms were located. The fire, which started in the western end of the stand, was reported to have been deliberately lit. By the end of March, the stand was re-opened, with some repairs, costing around $20,000, having been carried out with the replanking and repainting of the outside and repairs to the seating. Since that time the grandstand has continued to be the venue for the football audience and has gained a reputation for the foot-stomping of Swan Districts Football Club fans, achievable due to its timber floors. The grandstand was included in the State Register of Heritage Places as part of the entry for Bassendean Oval.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	The RA McDonald Stand is similar to the Bill Walker Grandstand but can seat up to 1000 people. The stand is 3 storeys constructed from timber and steel. The roof is hipped and asymmetrical with corrugated zincalume single length sheets and colonial profile gutters. The walls are clad with large format smooth rusticated weatherboards. The eaves to the northern elevation are lined on the rake with a board material likely to contain asbestos. Windows are timber framed with two highlight fixed panels over and 3 panels under, which are 2 centre pivot panels and 1 fixed panel. Later additions include a bullnosed corrugated colorbond skillion roof to the western half of the northern elevation and a lean to, of corrugated colorbond, skillion roof to the east elevation. The southern elevation (Oval side) is grandstand seating with a central entrance between a flight of stairs within a recessed section of the grandstand. The weatherboarding to the bottom of the southern elevation has been replaced with corrugated colorbond sheeting. The roof structure is steel framed with timber purlins, the steel framing may not be the original fabric.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 2003)

Images	
Construction dates / periods	1938

Place name	Bassendean Oval Grandstand
Place number	173 (18089; 7403 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A3180
Address	140 Old Perth Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 52332 Lot No: 246 Plan 220760 Vol/Fol: LR3116/635
Other names	Reserve 7401 Bill Walker Stand
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°57'23"
Use (original/present)	Original: Social Recreation – Grandstand Present: Social Recreation – Grandstand
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Utilitarian
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment People: Local heroes and battlers
Values	Historic Aesthetic
Statement of significance	• Bill Walker Grandstand has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Bassendean Oval sports facility in the Inter-War period. • The place has aesthetic value as an elegant and graceful example of the Inter-War Utilitarian style and is a rare example of a timber grandstand in the metropolitan area. • The place has historic value for its association with local footballer and four time winner of the Sandover Medal, Bill Walker.
History	In 1901, Guildford Lot 196, Reserve 7401, was gazetted and initially set aside for "Government Requirements", in 1902, the reserve was officially changed to "Recreation". On 4 March 1904, the Bassendean Oval was vested in the Town of Bassendean. After the reserve had been partially cleared, a concrete cricket pitch was laid, followed by tennis courts and a shelter shed. In 1922, the West Guildford Road Board voted to change its name from West Guildford to Bassendean. In 1927, the first motions were made towards establishing a West Australian Football League (WAFL) football team at Bassendean, whose home-ground would be Bassendean Oval. In September 1929, the works for upgrading the Recreation Reserve to become an oval for league football were implemented, and a contract was let for the clearing, grading and fencing of the grounds. On 7 December 1929, most of the works at the Recreation Reserve were completed, and Bassendean Oval was officially opened by the Hon. Philip Collier, giving the Bassendean football team a home ground and headquarters. The opening of Bassendean Oval

	coincided with the centenary celebrations for the foundation of the Swan River Colony. As with the rest of the State, Bassendean had felt the effects of the Great Depression years, with many of the local industries being cut back and numbers of workers retrenched. However, in spite of these hard times, during the 1930s Bassendean experienced an accelerated round of building projects in the town. The grandstand was one of these projects. On 3 February 1932, R. A. McDonald officially opened the three storey timber and corrugated iron grandstand, (later to be called the Bill Walker Grandstand, (after the former player four-time Sandover Medallist and coach) with a seating capacity of 800. The grandstand cost £2,646. To celebrate the occasion, an A-grade cricket match was played between Mt Lawley and East Perth. The Bill Walker stand was officially dedicated and named as such in 1976, prior to that it was referred to as the Bassendean Grandstand. In 2000, the Bill Walker Stand was in need of repairs owing to significant termite damage and was not able to be used for the 2000 football season while major conservation works were undertaken. The grandstand was included in the State Register of Heritage Places as part of the entry for Bassendean Oval.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	The grandstand is a 2-3 storey structure constructed from timber with structural columns and a steel framed roof structure, with a seating capacity of approximately 800 people. The roof is a hipped gambrel form with a central gable to the south, clad in corrugated zincalume in single length sheets with colonial profile guttering. The walls are timber framed and clad with large format smooth rusticated weatherboards. The north elevation is fully enclosed with timber framed panelling, awning windows and solid timber doors. High level vents are located underneath the eaves across the elevation. A steel and timber flight of stairs central to the elevation leads up into the grandstand. The east and west elevations are partially enclosed as the line of the top of the wall follows the grandstand seating. A steel and timber stair is located on each elevation. A timber door is located to the west elevation under the stair. The southern elevation is completely open with timber grandstand seating facing the oval. Protected seating is provided for the teams and umpires at the base of the grandstand with a low fence to the oval side and a flat pitch skillion roof sheet with corrugated zincalume. The entrance to the change rooms under the grandstand is located within the centre of the elevation. The roof structure is mainly timber with a large steel beam and curved angle brackets to the full extent of the southern elevation.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 2003)

Images	
Construction dates / periods	1932

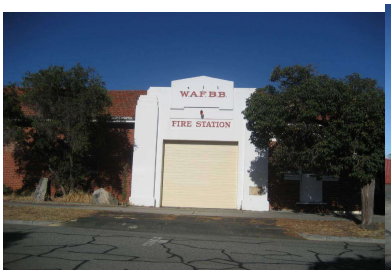
Place name	House, 6 Palmerston Street
Place number	174 (18306 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4083
Address	6 Palmerston Street
Location Description	Lot No: 303 Plan 2627 Vol/Fol: 1574/35
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°56'41"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Current: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modest example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1930s for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The origin of the name Palmerston Street is likely to be with Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, English Statesman, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1830-1841 and 1846-1851) and Prime Minister 1855-1858 and 1859-1865. From the available information this residence (previously numbered 4 Palmerston) was constructed c1935 and the first occupant was Charles Lenard (Len) Becker (c1902-1975) and his wife Jean, nee Dadds. The couple married in 1927 and raised their family of three children at this residence from 1936 until 1949 when they left to live in Parkerville as noted in the local press. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence has not changed since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey brick and tile residence of the Inter War period with an asymmetric plan form. The façade is predominantly rendered with decorative areas of face brick; dado is painted brick from ground to sill level and rendered brick above. The asymmetric plan form includes a stepped façade. The projecting bay incorporates a gabled roof with lined overhanging eaves and timbered detail to the apex. Terracotta air vents below are incorporated into the face brick detail to create a simple decorative feature of the façade. The windows are three section timber framed casements with leaded lights and a flat canopy above supported on timber brackets. A similar window arrangement is located adjacent to the bay. The main recessed section incorporates a small verandah and the main entry. The roof continues down to form the verandah canopy, supported on masonry columns with low rendered balustrade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1935

Place name	Bassendean Fire Station
Place number	175 (129 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4101
Address	10 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 2572 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 990/125
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°56'51"
Use (original/present)	Original: Government – Fire Station Present: Government – Fire Station
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Stripped Classical
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities Demographic settlement and mobility: Depression and boom
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	*The following statement has been drawn from the State Register entry for Place 129.* Bassendean Fire Station (fmr), a single storey brick and tile fire station displaying characteristics of Inter-War Stripped Classical styling (1934 and 1969/71), with associated outbuildings and ladder training tower in the rear yard, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is representative of two major periods in the history of the Western Australian Fire Service: the intense post-Depression building program of 1934-38, when the station was first built; and the restructuring of Metropolitan fire services in the 1950s, when the building was altered to accommodate permanent staff; • the place is representative of the development of fire station facilities in Western Australia during the twentieth century, through its initial establishment in a local government building in 1911, to the relocation of the brigade to a purpose-built station in 1934 and expansion of that station in 1969-71 to accommodate permanent staff for the first time; • the place has high social value to the community of Bassendean for its firefighting services, its award winning brigade, and as the venue for many social events, dances, fundraising events; and, • the place was designed by architect K.C. Duncan, who, in 1932, developed a standardised plan for fire station building in Western Australia, and was responsible for the majority of fire stations built in the State from 1930 to 1960.

History	Established in January 1911, the West Guildford Volunteer Fire Brigade used the premises of Mr Guppy's Shop on Surrey Street (now Old Perth Road) opposite the present day Bassendean Oval. The Brigade trained on Perth Road and Rosetta Streets. When the West Guildford Town Hall was built in 1912, the West Guildford Volunteer Fire Brigade (renamed Bassendean Volunteer Fire Brigade in 1922) used the hall until the construction of the purpose built fire station in 1934. As the State recovered from the Depression of the 1930s, the WAFBB entered another period of intense building activity, resulting in 18 new stations being constructed between 1934 and 1938. In 1932, the architect K.C. (Keith) Duncan developed a standardised plan for fire station buildings in Western Australia. This was adopted by the WAFBB and implemented during the 1934-1938 phase of construction, meaning that the majority of new stations from this period were based on a standard plan, including Bassendean Fire Station (fmr). By the late 1920s, the expanding district led to the need for a new, modern, and purpose-built fire station in Bassendean. Discussions were held between the Bassendean Roads Board and the WAFBB for many years, culminating in the construction of Bassendean Fire Station (fmr) in 1934. The new station was sited closer to the main centre of Bassendean on Parker Street, built on land donated by a local family specifically for the purpose of building Bassendean's new fire station there. The donated plot was, at that time, the highest point in Bassendean. The new building was built by W. T. Clark at a cost of £1,782. Also located on the site were a 50ft high steel tower, a 50ft long hose washing trough, and the 1910 Bayswater fire station, which was relocated for the second time, and used at the Parker Street site as a recreation room. The 1910 Bayswater fire station was demolished in 1998. Bassendean Fire Station (fmr) was formally opened on 10 February 1934, in a ceremony attended by the Honorary Minister in Charge of Fire Brigades Mr Kitson, the Chairman of the WAFBB, the Mayor of Fremantle representing the WAFBB's metropolitan local authorities, the MLC for the Metropolitan Suburban Provinces, the Chairman of the Bassendean Road Board, as well as about 300 local residents and visitors. The Bassendean Fire Brigade operated from Bassendean Fire Station (fmr) for the next seventy nine years, until its closure in December 2013. Career firefighters started at Bassendean in the 1970s. During its lifetime the brigade earned a reputation as one of the leading brigades in the State. Bassendean dominated the annual Volunteer Fire Brigades' State Championships, being awarded the title of State Champion Team a massive 23 times. They also competed nationally, winning in Victorian Grand Aggregate Competitions four times. On a number of occasions, the brigade concurrently held both State and National Australasian Championships, including an unbeaten three year stint between 1948 and 1950. As well as bringing pride to the Bassendean area through its competition wins, the Bassendean Brigade was also involved in the local community through its fundraising (often raising money for competitions or new equipment) and social events such as dancing or dinners.

	During WWII, an air raid shelter was constructed under Bassendean Fire Station (fmr) beneath the present day front office. A special phone was connected to this room during the war so that calls could be received. Following this use, the room was used as a cellar. Bassendean Fire Station (fmr) continued to operate as a part permanent part volunteer station until December 2013 when the building was decommissioned by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). Bassendean's permanent staff was moved to Kiara. The closure of Bassendean Fire Station (fmr) was met by considerable opposition not only by the brigade itself, but the local community, and the local and state government.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey red brick, tile and render structure displaying characteristics of inter-war striped classical styling. The fire station comprises buildings from at least two development phases: the original 1934 station building (northern section) and the 1969/1971 extension (southern section). The building, which displays some characteristics of the inter-war stripped classical style in the original section of the building in the appliance bay façade detailing, it is domestic in scale and detailing with brick walls, concrete render bands and a complex hipped roof. The single appliance bay to the original section separates the two wings whilst the appliance bay constructed in the later section is located at the end of the buildings. All entrances lead directly onto the footpath/roadway. The original appliance bay façade is a projecting rendered bay with stepped parapet and central gable pediment and pilasters to either side. The façade has a large door opening currently enclosed with a large roller shutter door. The main section of the 1934 building has a face brick façade to window head height with a band of rendered masonry above. A timber framed half-glazed door is set marginally off-centre, flanked by timber framed eight pane windows and a single pane fanlight above. A slender concrete sunshade with moulded edges supported on concrete brackets shades the door and window. A single concrete step leads to this entry. Openings are generally timber framed with timber framed doors and windows, except for one metal framed opening to the rear of the northern elevation. Side and front windows are generally double hung with concrete sills. The external doors are timber framed with rendered and painted concrete lintels and timber thresholds. The later 1969/1971 addition has a face brick façade and is dominated by the double appliance bay wing. The hipped tiled roof projects over the appliance bay forming an entrance area, with a rendered band with 'FIRE STATION' extending across it. The original red lettering has been removed, leaving residue to form the words. The appliance bays have metal roller doors. There are two metal framed windows in the façade of the office section and a timber framed and lined entrance door set in the return formed by the junction of the appliance bay and the office. Window openings are generally metal framed with sliding windows. The door openings are timber-framed with doors generally flush panel or timber lined.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 2016) Fire and Rescue Service Heritage Inventory

Images	
Construction dates / periods	1934; 1969/71

Place name	House, 16 Parker Street
Place number	176 (24433 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4107
Address	16 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 106 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1496/100
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°56'52"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted and Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modest example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1925 and the first occupant was clerk, William George Blundell (c1894-1945) and his wife Emily Louise Bundell, nee Pickering (c1896-1934). The couple had married in 1925 and this was their family home until the death of Emily in 1934. Emily was the daughter of John Pickering, Chairman of the Bassendean Road Board throughout the 1920s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence has changed minimally since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of distinctive design. The construction of the house consists of a painted brick dado terminating at sill height and roughcast render to the upper section of the elevations. The façade incorporates a timber framed boxed bay element that extends for the full height of the façade and incorporates two timber framed sashes separated by a timber mullion. The sashes are of 6-over-1 design. The entrance is behind an arched entrance leading into a recessed porch accessed via tiled steps. The roof is hipped clad in short sheet corrugated iron sheeting painted green with open eaves and feature timber brackets arranged in pairs in three positions across the façade. A tall roughcast render chimney extends up the southern elevation and roof plane.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1925

Place name	House, 21 Parker Street
Place number	177 (7419 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4112
Address	21 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 85 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1506/7
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'20" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late, modest example of the late Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1915 and the first occupant was iron turner, Ralph Edwards (c1886-1968). Ralph Edwards later recorded his occupation as an engineer which suggests he worked at the Midland Railway Workshops as many Bassendean residents did. Ralph Edwards married Lily Ethel Parks (c1887-1971) in 1971 and the couple lived at the residence until the early 1930s. Aerial photographs and physical evidence indicate that there are strong similarities between this property and 23 Parker Street which appear to have been built at the same time. Further research may

	determine who was built these two homes. Both residences have been extended to the rear although the original form and extent of both buildings are apparent.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with hipped and gabled iron roof. The house presents as a 'T' shaped with the projecting gable wing forming the dominant aspect of the house when viewed from the street with the verandah wrapping around its three elevations terminating at the rear section of the property. The front gabled section has a timber detail to the apex of the gable, with weatherboarding below. A single timber frame 1-over-1 sash window is positioned in the centre of the elevation. A bullnose verandah wraps around this section of the house supported on square timber posts with timber brackets. A small section of the southern part of the verandah has been enclosed with weatherboard cladding and timber framed windows. The property is enclosed by a high masonry wall and mature plantings which obscure the place from clear street view.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 26 Parker Street
Place number	178 (18309 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4119
Address	26 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 112 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1848/794
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°56'52"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modest example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1920s for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1928 and the first occupant was George Till (1893-1989) and his Bessie, nee Packham (c1900-1985). George served during World War One and on his return from Europe suffering from the effects of gas poisoning he returned to his family home in Bassendean before establishing a small vineyard in Hearne Hill. He married Bessie in 1928 and the couple built this residence possibly with the assistance of the government through the war service homes facility. The Gills lived at the house for only a few years before occupied by Clifford Tredrea (c1904-1996) during the 1930s and 1940s. Tredrea was a

	wagon builder and presumably worked at the Midland Railway workshops. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has had minor alterations only the addition of a carport on the northern side of the building.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house of symmetrical plan form to the façade. The house is of face brick construction with the bricks laid in stretcher bond. The centrally placed front door is flanked by windows, each comprising a group of three timber casements. The door arrangement includes timber and glass side panels either side of the door with a deep concrete lintel above. The windows are timber framed casements, each comprising a large pane with four smaller panes to the top in an Arts and Crafts style. The sills are angled concrete. The hipped roof extends down at a break of pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported on paired timber posts with Arts and Crafts motif between the posts. The verandah deck is raised with limestone retaining wall and timber decking with centrally placed concrete steps leading to the front door. Two tall brick chimneys with terracotta honeypot flues project from the north and south planes of the roof.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1928

Place name	House, 27 Parker Street
Place number	179 (18310 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A2471
Address	27 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 82 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 802/67
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modest example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1922 and the first occupant and probable owner was labourer, Edmund James Styles (c1873-1947). Styles and his wife, Florence Styles (c1876-1950) lived at the house until their deaths, Edmund in 1947 and Florence in 1950. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has changed little in form or extent since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey timber frame and weatherboard house with hipped iron roof. The house presents with a symmetrical façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. The entrance comprises an original stained leaded glass and panelled door with a single timber and leaded glass side panel on the north side of the door with frosted glass fanlight above. The windows are timber framed sash windows of 6over-1 design with frosted glazing in the upper sash. The hipped roof extends down at a break of pitch to form the verandah canopy and has been reclad in long sheet corrugated cladding. The canopy is supported on timber posts with timber brackets and has a concrete deck. Brick corbelled chimney to the southern plane of the roof. In 2020 a carport and shed were developed down the southern side of the dwelling. Materials (weatherboard with metal roofing) and roof pitch of the carport and shed match the existing dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	House, 62 Parker Street
Place number	180 (18313 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4151
Address	62 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 131 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1405/815
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'29" , 115°56'52"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modest example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1922 and the first occupant was storeman, Sydney Eaves (c1891-1955) and his wife Christine Cuthbert Anderson Eaves (c1893-1971). The couple lived at the house until the early 1950s at which time Sydney Eaves listed his occupation as a soldier. Aerial photographs that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Elevated timber framed and weatherboard house with corrugated iron roof. The house presents in a traditional asymmetric form with a projecting gabled wing and recessed remainder of the façade. The projecting section incorporated a gable feature with scalloped edge shingles and weatherboard cladding and paired timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows. The recessed section incorporates a further pair of timber framed sash windows and the main entry which has a timber panelled and glass door, side panel and fanlight. The hipped roof extends down at a break of pitch to form the verandah canopy which extends across the full width of the front elevation. The canopy is supported on square timber posts with decorative frieze and non-original filigree brackets. A simple timber picket balustrade extends between the posts, the deck is timber with a centrally located set of steps. A carport has been constructed in the front setback incorporating similar detail to the house. The garden is enclosed by timber picket fencing.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	House, 67 Parker Street
Place number	181 (18314 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4156
Address	67 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 61 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1682/592
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'30" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact modest example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1923 and the first occupant was widow, Emily Ada Knight (c1872-1957). Emily's husband Albert had enlisted to serve in the AIF at the age of 42 in 1917. He returned to Australia but died in 1920. Emily Knight settled in Bassendean and lived there until 1944. Her daughter Eleanor Knight, a dressmaker lived at the house during this period.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been subject to series of additions to the rear. The front elevation has not been significantly altered since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a hipped CGI roof. The west side of the south elevation incorporates a protruding gabled section which contains a centrally placed timber framed, six-over-six sash window. A CGI bullnose verandah, which is separate from the roof line, extends across the entire south elevation (incorporating both the protruding and recessed sections) which is supported by rectangular timber posts with a timber balustrade, which are supported by two courses of limestone blocks. The west elevation contains another six-over-six timber framed sash window and a small timber framed and weatherboard clad addition is partly visible. Due to dense vegetation, the majority of the south and east elevations aren't visible.
Condition	Poor
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1923

Place name	House, 73 Parker Street
Place number	182 (18315 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4160
Address	73 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 59 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1732/873
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Panelling (asbestos) Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late, modest example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1940 and the first occupant was Pearl Cousins (1890-1971). Pearl was the widow of Harry Cousins (c1882-1934) a well-known farmer of Pithara. The couple had eight children. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has several additions have been undertaken to the rear of the property and a carport added in the front yard.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed weatherboard and fibre cement sheet house with corrugated iron roof. The house is of traditional

	asymmetric plan form incorporating a projecting section with gabled roof. The gable has a timber detail painted in a contrasting colour to the main house colour. The windows are arranged in a group of three timber framed casements with skillion iron window canopy supported on timber brackets. The weatherboard cladding extends from ground level to sill height around the property. The recessed section of the façade incorporates another group of three casement openings and the main entrance. The verandah canopy extending across this part of the elevation is the continuation of the main roof and is supported on square timber posts with a simple timber frieze and balustrade. The deck is timber with two steps leading to the entrance. A carport utilising the same design details as the gable element has been constructed in the front setback obscuring much of the projecting section of the elevation from clear view.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1940

Place name	House, 80 Parker Street
Place number	183 (18316 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4167
Address	80 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 139 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1776/461
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°56'52"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard
Architectural style	Metal: Colorbond
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late, modest example of the late Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1915 and the first occupant was stonemason, Patrick Clohesy and his wife Nora Agnes Clohesy (c1876-1939). The couple lived at the house until the mid-1930s before moving to North Perth. Their only daughter Mary, became a nun with the Sisters of Mercy. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has not been significantly altered since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	An elevated single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with hipped iron roof. The house is of simple design with the hipped

	roof extending down to form the verandah canopy at a slight break of pitch, supported on turned timber posts with a timber balustrade of a mix of styles. The façade incorporates a centrally placed entrance with a timber panelled and glass door, sidelights and panels and fanlights. All glazing to the door ensemble is leaded and stained glass. A timber framed on-over-one window is positioned to the south of the entrance and a set of timber framed French doors to the north of the main entrance. Twin brick and corbelled chimneys flank the raised ridgeline. In 2018 a timber framed and cladded extension and alfresco were developed at the rear of the property along with replacing the roof material with new metal colorbond sheeting.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 84 Parker Street
Place number	184 (18317 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4171
Address	84 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 141 Plan 2572 Vol/Fol: 1190/95
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°56'52"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile Asbestos
Architectural style	Inter-war Californian Bungalow and Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late, modest example of the late Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the 1910s for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. The subdivision plan for this portion of Parker Street was approved in 1903. However development mostly occurred in the Inter War period. From the available information this residence was constructed c1919 and the first occupant was labourer, James Nicholas Marquis (c1863-1925) and his wife Anne Elizabeth Marquis nee Springett (c1865-1947). The couple had five children and following James's death in 1925 Anne Marquis stayed on in the house until the mid-1930s.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the house has been extended to the rear and it is possible the roof cladding was originally corrugated galvanised iron. The form and extent of the house has not been significantly altered since the mid-20th century. The Town of Bassendean hold records that indicate that additions to the building were approved in 1931.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Weatherboard, asbestos and tile house on corner block with steep pitched hip roof. Front entrance under half-timbered gable up short flight of timber steps. Front room window under timber bracketed awning. Side elevation has feature gable over wall plate. Verandah to two street fronts on timber posts with fretwork brackets and sheeted post and rail balustrade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 85 Parker Street
Place number	185 (18318 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4172
Address	85 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 53 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1326/671
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War development of this area. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of Inter War housing.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. A subdivision plan for this portion of Parker Street was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1902 however it was not until the Inter War period that the area was densely settled. From the available information this residence was constructed c1922 and the first occupant was Mrs Emily Baynes. Emily Baynes' husband William Charles Baynes (c1873-1922) enlisted to serve with the AIF in 1915 at the age of 42. Although he returned to his wife and two sons he died in 1922. This cottage may therefore have been provided to Emily Baynes under the War Service Homes scheme however further research is needed to substantiate this conclusion. It is noted that this house is located across two of the lots and is larger than many of the other homes in the street.

	A later long term occupant was painter, Francis Joseph Henry Leng (c1886-1974) who lived at the house until at least the 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has been extended to the rear and a garage has been added on the northern side of the house.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and iron house of symmetrical plan form to the façade. The hipped roof extends down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy and also incorporates a small gable midway up the front plane of the roof positioned above the front door. The front door is positioned in the centre of the façade flanked by three section timber framed sash windows. The entry consists of timber panelled and glass door with narrow side lights to the upper section of the door with a tapered timber architrave around the entire. The three section sash windows consists of two narrow 1-over-1 sashes flanking a larger 1-over-1 sash. The verandah extends across the full extent of the façade before wrapping around to the south elevation, supported on square timber posts and brackets and has a timber deck. A carport has been constructed on the north elevation.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	House, 87 Parker Street
Place number	186 (18319 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4174
Address	87 Parker Street
Location Description	Lot No: 52 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1080/295
Other names	Lot No: 52
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'34" , 115°56'54"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modest example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the Inter War development of this area. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Parker Street was named in honour of Sir Stephen Henry Parker Member of the Legislative Council 1878-1890, 1892-1897 and member of the Legislative Assembly 1890-1892. From the available information this residence was constructed c1935 and the first occupant was Mrs Florence Mabel Perry (c1896-1969). She lived at the house until the 1960s. He husband, John Perry, a platelayer working in Pemberton enlisted to serve during World War II. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been extended to the rear in the 1990s and the roof form was changed to accommodate this addition. At the same time the red corrugated iron roof cladding was changed to the current zincalume.in the 1980s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low

Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with gable roof. The house is of simple presentation to the façade with a centrally placed entrance door flanked by timber framed casement windows. The roof has been reclad in colorbond and extends down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which extends across the full width of the elevation supported on square timber posts. The verandah deck is timber with a simple timber cross balustrade. Windows to the side elevations are a combination of smaller 1-over-1 timber framed sashes and timber framed casements. Towards the rear of the house on the southern elevation are timber framed multi-pane French windows opening out onto a verandah that wraps around the rear of the house. The land levels drop away from the front of the house which has resulted in the rear section of the property being significantly elevated.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1935

Place name	House, 1 Parnell Parade
Place number	187 (18320 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80227
Address	1 Parnell Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 251 Plan 55378 Vol/Fol: 2663/421
Other names	Rosebrae
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'42" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good, late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. The name Parnell is more obscure but may refer to the Irish political leader of the late 19th century Charles Parnell. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1919 and the first occupants, and probable owners, were newlyweds William and Louise Elizabeth Browne (c1882-1942). The couple had married in 1919 and the house, which they named 'Rosebrae' was first recorded on the site in that year. This residence was likely to be one of the first in this section of Bassendean. William Browne (c1877-1967) recorded his occupation as a bootmaker and he may have practiced his trade on the premises. It

	was noted in the local press that a daughter was born at the house in 1923. The Browne family lived at the residence until the 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone significant additions throughout the late 20th and early 21st century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick with a timber addition on a corner lot. The house is of brick and iron construction with timber framed casement windows and French doors. The hipped roof sweeps down with a gentle break of pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported on timber posts with timber brackets. The timber framed construction with weatherboard cladding and a shallow hipped roof with a broken pitch. The former shop windows are evident behind a tall fence but cannot be seen in their entirety. The windows have CGI canopies supported on timber brackets.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1919

Place name	House, 95 Penzance Street
Place number	188 (18321 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4326
Address	95 Penzance Street
Location Description	Lot No: 102 Diagram 32390 Vol/Fol: 1315/888
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'43" , 115°56'20"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard
Architectural style	Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late example of the inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the 1940s. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the 1940s.
History	Portion of Bassendean was developed under the name 'Eden Estate' in the 1890s when developer and future Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson, subdivided land for residential use. The name was believed to come from a farm that once existed in the area. Penzance Street, together with Ida, Iolanthe and Ivanhoe Streets, are named in honour of characters from Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. From the available information this residence was constructed c1940 and the first occupant was William Sleight. However the residence may have been there earlier as newspaper articles refer to the Sleight family living in Penzance Street in the 1930s. William Sleight was a descendant of John Law Davies who occupied the Pensioner Guard Cottage in Surrey Street. In the early 1940s when this residence was constructed the majority of the land in the vicinity was undeveloped and from an aerial photograph of 1953, the roads appear to have been unsealed. The original form of the residence is evident. Later additions have occurred to the rear of the residence and a carport is a later construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber framed and iron residence with weatherboard cladding. Symmetrical façade with timber framed casement windows either side of the entrance. The hipped roof continues down to form the verandah canopy at the same pitch and is supported by square timber posts. The roof has been reclad with long sheet corrugated galvanised iron. The property has a carport to the side elevation and a lawned garden enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1940

Place name	House, 1 Prowse Street
Place number	189 (18322 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4332
Address	1 Prowse Street
Location Description	Lot No: 25 Plan 3367 Vol/Fol: 1508/696
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'13" , 115°57'33"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Federation Bungalow style in timber • The place has historic value as one of the earliest homes in Bassendean. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean bound by Surrey Street, Brook Street, North Road and Old Perth Road was originally West Guildford Town Lots 134-138. These lots were owned and subdivided for sale by the Mayor of Subiaco John Henry Prowse (1871-1944). Prowse also served as the Mayor of Perth and was a Member of Federal Parliament. The subdivision with the name, Prowse Street was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1913. From information supplied by the Town of Bassendean Local History Collection this residence is believed to be one of the oldest in the town. By c1914, the first occupant and probably owner, was joiner Joseph Mills. He and his wife Rose Patricia Mills (c1891-1991) lived at the residence for approximately 10 years, left and then returned in the 1940s suggesting they were the owners of the property.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with corrugated iron hipped roof. The place presents with a traditional plan form incorporating symmetrical façade with the high hipped roof continuing down with a break of pitch for form the surrounding verandah canopy. The canopy is supported on turned timber columns and is open to the sides without balustrading to the timber deck. The centrally placed entrance consists of timber panelled and glazed door with glazed side lights and fan lights. The entrance is flanked by 1-over-1 timber frame double hung sash windows. The roof comprises a high hipped form with a raised and vented ridgeline and tall brick chimneys with corbelling. A planted and lawned front garden with a mature tree in the corner and enclosed by a timber picket fence and hedging. The picket fence is interspersed with limestone piers.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1890s

Place name	House, 4 Prowse Street
Place number	190 (18324 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4335
Address	4 Prowse Street
Location Description	Lot No: 13 Plan 3367 Vol/Fol: 1839/598
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'11" , 115°57'32"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good, late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean bound by Surrey Street, Brook Street, North Road and Old Perth Road was originally West Guildford Town Lots 134-138. These lots were owned and subdivided for sale by the Mayor of Subiaco John Henry Prowse (1871-1944). Prowse also served as the Mayor of Perth and was a Member of Federal Parliament. The subdivision with the name, Prowse Street was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1913. From the available information this residence was constructed c1915 and the first owner and occupier was George Carter Avery (c1873-1930). Avery was a carpenter and it is possible that he was involved in the construction of the building. The family lived at the house until the 1950s, and their son Charles Avery built the house at 6 Prowse Street in 1939. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original cottage are still discernible although it has been extended to the rear and the roof line altered to accommodate the addition.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low

Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with hipped corrugated iron roof which continues down to form the verandah canopy. The verandah canopy is supported on chamfered edged timber posts with timber brackets and simple timber frieze. The deck is a concrete slab. The hipped roof to the house has a raised ridge with vented gablets and non-original decorative ridge detailing. The place presents with a symmetrical façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by 6-over-1 timber framed sash windows. A port hole window is located in the side elevation and a large addition has been constructed to the rear of the house.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 6 Prowse Street
Place number	191 (18323 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4337
Address	6 Prowse Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 45956 Vol/Fol: 2593/663
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'11" , 115°57'31"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modest example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean bound by Surrey Street, Brook Street, North Road and Old Perth Road was originally West Guildford Town Lots 134-138. These lots were owned and subdivided for sale by the Mayor of Subiaco John Henry Prowse (1871-1944). Prowse also served as the Mayor of Perth and was a Member of Federal Parliament. The subdivision with the name, Prowse Street was approved by the Department of Lands and Surveys in 1913. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1939 for Charles Avery (c1907-1973) and his wife, Lilian Maud Avery, nee Wilsmore (c1909-1998). Charles Avery was a carpenter, like his father George Carter Avery who lived next door at 4 Prowse Street. The couple, who married in 1934, lived at the Prowse Street cottage until Charles's death in 1973. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone additions to the rear, and the lot has been subdivided to enable the construction of a new residence in the rear of the lot in c2007.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A timber framed and fibre cement sheet single storey house with hipped iron roof. The façade is of asymmetric plan form with a

	traditional projecting bay. The main section of the house presents with a hipped roof form with a gabled roof with timber detailing to the projecting section of the façade. The projecting section also incorporates timber framed casement windows with a separate CGI awning above. The verandah extends across the recessed section of the elevation with the canopy formed by a combination of the main roof extending down at a break in pitch to form a skillion canopy to the central section above the door and a further gabled element on the opposite corner. The canopy is supported on masonry Doric styled columns and brick piers. In 2020 a carport was constructed to the western side of the lot and matches the materials (timber with metal roofing) and roof pitch of the existing dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1939

Place name	House, 32 Railway Parade
Place number	192 (18326 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4360
Address	32 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 102 Plan 30791 Vol/Fol: 502/148A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'1" , 115°57'12"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good, late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean, formerly part of location R1, was subdivided by a group of investors c1898. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen H. Parker, George H. Leake, Harry Anstey, Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Henry E. Parry, Dr. James Hope and William Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The demand for housing in the late 19th century was a result of the increasing population drawn to Western Australia following gold discoveries in the east of the colony. Railway Parade was named as a logical response to its location alongside the railway line. From the available information this residence was constructed c1913 and the first occupant was carpenter Robert Brooks Penaluna (c1874-1948) and his wife Annie Grace, nee Munro (c1876-1961). Robert Penaluna worked at the Midland Railway Workshops in the Wagon Shop. The couple had one son and lived at the house until the 1940s. Following Robert's death in 1948, Annie Penaluna stayed on in the house during the 1950s.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original residence are still evident despite additions to the rear in the second half of the 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Elevated single storey brick and iron house. The hipped roof is clad with short sheet corrugated iron sheets with tall corbelled brick chimneys project from the east and west planes of the roof. A separate skillion verandah canopy is positioned directly below the eaves and extends across the full width of the elevation, supported on square timber posts with a decorative timber frieze. The façade of the house is symmetrical in plan form with a centrally positioned front door flanked by timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows. Rendered brick and timber picket boundary wall enclosing the garden. In 2020 the patio to the northern side of the dwelling was replaced. The new timber framed, gable roofed patio has a roof pitch that matches the existing dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1913

Place name	House, 44 Railway Parade
Place number	193 (7427 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4366
Address	44 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 33 Diagram 715 Vol/Fol: 405/21
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'5" , 115°57'3"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good, late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean, formerly part of location R1, was subdivided by a group of investors c1898. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen H. Parker, George H. Leake, Harry Anstey, Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Henry E. Parry, Dr. James Hope and William Paterson. The demand for housing in the late 19th century was a result of the increasing population drawn to Western Australia following gold discoveries in the east of the colony. Railway Parade was named as a logical response to its location alongside the railway line. From the available information this residence was constructed c1913 and the first occupant was Anna Greta Saville (c1858-1942). Anna Saville is likely to have built this home following the death of her husband Archibald Tunley Saville in Kalgoorlie, in 1912. Archibald Saville worked as a railway guard and was tragically killed by a train whilst on duty. It is possible Anna Saville received some compensation or funds were raised for herself and her four children. Anna Saville lived at this house until her death in 1942 and one of her daughters stayed on in the house.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the house has not changed significantly in form or extent since the mid20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house positioned at a 45° angle to the street. The principal elevation is symmetrical in its presentation with a centrally positioned entrance flanked by windows. The entrance consists of single timber door with side panel and side light and fanlight above the entire. The flanking sashes are 1-over-1 timber framed windows. The roof is hipped in form with a raised ridgeline with gablets and tall brick corbelled chimneys to the east and west sides of the roof. The front plane of the roof extends down to form the verandah canopy incorporating a subtle break of pitch, supported on turned timber posts with filigree lace frieze and brackets. A timbered gable interrupts the verandah canopy and marks the point of entrance into the house. The verandah wraps around to the east elevation with a chamfered edge at the south-east corner looking out towards the road. The deck is timbered with brick and masonry steps at the chamfered south-east corner.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1913

Place name	House, 54 Railway Parade
Place number	194 (18327 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4372
Address	54 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 371 Plan 2813 Vol/Fol: 1766/9
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'7" , 115°56'56"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean, formerly part of location R1, was subdivided by a group of investors c1898. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen H. Parker, George H. Leake, Harry Anstey, Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Henry E. Parry, Dr. James Hope and William Paterson. The demand for housing in the late 19th century was a result of the increasing population drawn to Western Australia following gold discoveries in the east of the colony. Railway Parade was named as a logical response to its location alongside the railway line. From the available information this residence was constructed c1922 and the first occupant was Robert Ford Bryant (c1893-1987) and his wife Violet Frances, nee Thompson (c1899-1978). Robert Bryant served with the AIF during World War One and on his return he took up work as a fitter, and married Violet in 1922 and the couple moved into this residence which was their family home until the 1980s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed since the mid 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Corner property positioned at a 45° angle to Railway Parade. The single storey house is of timber framed and weatherboard construction with hipped iron roof. The principal façade is asymmetric in planform with a projecting gabled bay to the south west corner of the elevation. The gable contains timber batten detailing and multi-paned timber framed casement windows. The recessed section of the façade contains the entrance and a corner window that wraps around both the south and east elevations. The verandah canopy is formed by the continuation of the main roof at the same pitch, supported on square timber posts with simple timber balustrade.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	House, 58 Railway Parade
Place number	195 (18328 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4373
Address	58 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 369 Plan 2813 Vol/Fol: 2230/542
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'8" , 115°56'55"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean, formerly part of location R1, was subdivided by a group of investors c1898. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen H. Parker, George, Harry Anstey Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Henry E. Parry, Dr. James Hope and William Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The demand for housing in the late 19th century was a result of the increasing population drawn to Western Australia following gold discoveries in the east of the colony. Railway Parade was named as a logical response to its location alongside the railway line. From the available information this residence was constructed c1929 and the first occupant was Emily Jones (c18541933). Emily Jones was recorded in the Electoral Rolls as a widow. It has not been established conclusively but it is likely that Emily was the widow of Henry Jones whom she had married in 1879 as Emily Waddingham. The couple had 10 children. Emily Jones lived at the residence which she named 'Lander' for approximately four years. A later, long term occupant during the 1930s and 1940s was Arthur Mottram.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been extended to the rear but the original form and extent are still evident.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and iron house with distinctive wide gable to the façade. The façade contains two windows, each being multi-paned timber framed casements. The gable is finished with fibre cement sheeting and timber battening painted in traditional contrasting colours. The verandah wraps around much of the side elevations as well as the façade. To the east and west the canopy is the continuation of the main roof at the same pitch. To the front, the canopy is a separate skillion positioned directly below the gable, supported on square timber posts with timber balustrading.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1929

Place name	Station Newsagency
Place number	196 (18329 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4377
Address	66 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 364 Plan 2813 Vol/Fol: 2001/444
Other names	Shop, 66 Railway Parade; Bassendean Produce Store
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°56'52"
Use (original/present)	Original: Commercial – Shop/Retail Present: Commercial – Shop/Retail
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume, Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: commercial services and industries
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of inter war style combined shop and residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • The place has historic value as a demonstration of a small local business that would have operated in most suburbs. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of combined shops and houses in the inter war period for a working family. • The place is rare as an example of a still operating shop and residence.
History	This portion of Bassendean, formerly part of location R1, was subdivided by a group of investors c1898. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen H. Parker, George, Harry Anstey, Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Henry E. Parry, Dr. James Hope and William Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The demand for housing in the late 19th century was a result of the increasing population drawn to Western Australia following gold discoveries in the east of the colony. Railway Parade was named as a logical response to its location alongside the railway line. From the available information this combined shop and residence were constructed in the 1920s although the exact date of construction and the first owner or occupant has not been determined.

	A search of the Town of Bassendean rates books may reveal this information. It is clear that a shop and residence were located on the site from 1926 and it appears that the building was constructed for this purpose. Its location adjacent to the railway line made it a logical choice for a small business. During the 1930s and 1940s the shop was operated by J. H. Grosvenor for the sale of dairy produce. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building have changed little since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Increased height single storey shed of timber framed, weatherboard and corrugated iron construction. The shop is of simple presentation with a weatherboard gable to the street facing elevation, centrally positioned double door entry flanked by boarded up windows, used as advertising hoardings. A fabric awning extends across the width of the elevation. The side elevations are clad in colorbond. The gable roof has been reclad in zincalume. The shop is a projecting element of the house behind which is reflective of an earlier way of life where the shopkeeper lived on site. The house has been reclad with colorbond replacing the original weatherboard cladding. The roof is hipped with a break of pitch to form the verandah canopy. The original door/sidelight/fanlight ensemble has been retained though the entrance door itself has been changed. French windows have been inserted into the façade to the west of the entrance.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

Place name	House, 68 Railway Parade
Place number	197 (18330 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4378
Address	68 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 363 Plan 2813 Vol/Fol: 1548/526
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'10" , 115°56'51"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value as an intact example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean, formerly part of location R1, was subdivided by a group of investors c1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: Stephen H. Parker, George, Harry Anstey, Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Henry E. Parry, Dr James Hope and William Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The demand for housing in the late 19th century was a result of the increasing population drawn to Western Australia following gold discoveries in the east of the colony. Railway Parade was named as a logical response to its location alongside the railway line. From the available information this residence was constructed in the 1920s although conclusive evidence has not been currently found to determine the date of construction. The Town of Bassendean Rates Books indicate that the place was occupied by the railway employee, Charles Henry Burnett (c1896-1957) and his wife Ruby Isabella Burnett (c1894-1978). Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have changed little since the mid20th century.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Restrained single storey rendered brick and tile house presenting with minimal ornamentation. The hipped terracotta tiled roof terminates in twin gables to the façade and incorporates a plain brick chimney stack on the north plane of the roof. The façade of the house is rendered brickwork whilst the side elevations are painted brick and presents in a symmetrical form. The double door entry is protected by a flat roof verandah and enclosed by a masonry balustrade. The verandah canopy is supported by masonry piers and Tuscan style masonry columns. The flanking windows are the same, each comprising three section openings with casements and a fixed central pane. Both windows have shallow pitched canopies with the integral downpipes acting as an informal supporting bracket to the feature.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

Place name	Railway Museum
Place number	198 (13537 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4383
Address	136 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 501 Plan 302474 Vol/Fol: 204/116A
Other names	Rail Transport Museum
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'35" , 115°56'20"
Use (original/present)	Original: Industrial/Manufacturing – Factory Present: Educational - Museum
Construction materials	Various
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport Social and civic activities: Cultural activities
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value as the repository of a wide range of items which tell the story of the history and development of rail transport in Western Australia. • The place has social value as the destination for visitors interested in the history of rail transport in Western Australia since 1974. • The place has social value for its contribution to the Bassendean community's sense of place as it represents the strong ties between rail transport and the district.
History	In the 1960s the Western Australian Government Railways (WAGR) had a small but significant collection of historical items that it displayed each year at the Royal Show. This collection was given on permanent loan to Rail Heritage WA for display in a future museum. In 1969, Rail Heritage WA began fundraising to develop a museum to display the collection of locomotives, rolling stock and items of railway memorabilia that had been collected over the years. There were no structures available but the WAGR assisted by laying rail trackage and loaning items for display. The Museum was opened in November 1974 on this land donated by CSBP & Farmers in recognition of their ties with railways in WA. At this time the Exhibition Building had a comprehensive display of photographs and ephemera. The museum also had a small office and archives / library. The collection continued to grow beyond the early vision and additional land was obtained at the rear of the property, some by donation and another area was vested by the crown. However the biggest problem was the exposure of the collection to the elements. In 1991, using funds from the commercial lease of a locomotive purchased by the Society, the first section of roof cover for locomotives and rolling stock was constructed. In the following ten

	years three more stages were added but less than half the collection was undercover. Further roof cover for 'as is' vehicles was built in 2003 and 2004. In 1992, Westrail (WAGR) made a formal donation to RHWA of all items on permanent loan. This included some items at Boyanup Museum as well. With the donation was a sum of $30,000 which was to be used to provide roof cover for the special service carriages. There are several heritage structures relocated to the museum. These structures would otherwise have been destroyed and could not be left in situ. These include a section of timber platform canopy which is from the Kalgoorlie Railway Station, the Zanthus Railway Station building originally built in 1915 and the locomotive R174, as used in the Varischetti mine rescue. In 2005 a new entry building was opened - formerly an apprentice classroom at Midland Workshops, the front has been altered to look like a railway station.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Timber framed and weatherboard building, signal box, metal shed, brick exhibition building, brick store, non-original platform canopy and a collection of trains. The weatherboard building altered to resemble a station building, is a simple building with low pitch gabled roof extending down to form the verandah canopy at a broken pitch. The façade is symmetrical in its presentation with a set of centrally placed double doors flanked by high level windows, five to either side. The timber framed and weatherboard signal box is a small square shaped building with steeply pitched gable roof clad in replacement corrugated iron. The principal façade orientated towards the replica station building and consist of a bank of timber framed windows with a shallow skillion canopy above. The entry into the signal box is via a timber panelled door on the south east elevation. The 'platform' canopies are open sided canopies protecting the trains and are of steel framed construction with colorbond roof. An original platform canopy is sited behind the brick N C Zeplin Exhibition Building.
Condition	Generally Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1974

Place name	House, 142 Railway Parade
Place number	199 (18332 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4384
Address	142 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 258 Plan 2759 Vol/Fol: 1687/630
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°56'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a mostly intact example of inter war style displaying remnant original elements. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the influence of adjacent industrial functions having an impact on the residential development in the vicinity.
History	This portion of Bassendean was developed later than the area south of the railway line. Development in the early 20th century was hastened through the establishment of the Cuming Smith and Co fertiliser factory in 1910 just north of the railway line. The new workforce led to a demand for new residential subdivisions. Survey plans for this area were approved in 1905 however this portion of Railway Avenue did not prove popular as a residential location because of the establishment of other industries adjacent to the fertiliser factory. This residence and the residence adjacent at 144 Railway Avenue appear to have been the only substantial homes in the section of Railway Avenue between Scadden Street and the current Tonkin Highway. From the available evidence this residence was built in 1923 for Henry Claude Hounsom Maley (1880-1964) and his wife Elizabeth Beatrice (c1885-1976). Henry Maley was a farmer in Moojebing before describing his occupation as a land agent whilst living at this place during the 1920s. Henry Maley was the son of Wesley Maley who owned and subdivided a significant portion of Bassendean south of the railway line under the name 'Riverside Subdivision'. Subsequent occupants were living at the residence for only short periods.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building have not changed considerably since the mid-20th century. The subsequent change of use to commercial premises has had an impact on the setting of the original residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	Low/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and render constructed dwelling with a terracotta tile clad roof. The bottom two thirds of the dwelling is constructed from red brick and the upper third of dwelling (from window height) is constructed from roughcast render. The façade has a gable end with a weatherboard, timber and roughcast render detail. From the western corner of façade is a projecting gable section with a small timber gable detail. Centrally located within the projecting section is a bay window with a roughcast render base, timber sill and a terracotta clad hipped roof. The bay window contains 3 timber framed windows with four small panes above a larger pane of glass. Above these are three timber framed four paned windows. At the corner of the recessed section of façade and east elevation is a bay window with a roughcast render base. The bay window consists of five timber framed windows with four small panes above a large pane of glass. Above each window is a separate four pane timber framed window. The front entrance is located on the east elevation; it consists of a timber framed front door with sidelights on the west side and a fanlight. The complex gable roof is clad in terracotta tiles with terracotta finials and ridge tiles. The roof continues at the same pitch and projects over the east elevation to create the verandah which extends around to the recessed section of façade. The verandah on the façade is separate from the roof line and sits beneath the gable detailing. The verandah is supported on timber posts with timber brackets. Along the central ridge of roof is a brick constructed, roughcast rendered chimney with a pair of terracotta chimney pots.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1922

Place name	House, 144 Railway Parade
Place number	200 (18331 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4383
Address	144 Railway Parade
Location Description	Lot No: 259 Plan 2759 Vol/Fol: 1687/631
Other names	Davenwood Canoes and Kayaks
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°56'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Commercial – Shop/Retail Store
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for its inter war style displaying remnant original elements. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • The place has social value for its demonstration of the influence of adjacent industrial functions having an impact on the residential development in the vicinity.
History	This portion of Bassendean was developed later than the area south of the railway line. Development in the early 20th century was hastened through the establishment of the Cuming Smith and Co fertiliser factory in 1910 just north of the railway line. The new workforce led to a demand for new residential subdivisions. Survey plans for this area were approved in 1905 however this portion of Railway Avenue did not prove popular as a residential location because of the establishment of other industries adjacent to the fertiliser factory. This residence and the residence adjacent at 140 Railway Avenue appear to have been the only substantial homes in the section of Railway Avenue between Scadden Street and the current Tonkin Highway. From the available information this residence was constructed c1924 and the first occupant was William Henry Morton (c1873-1943) who lived at the residence for only one year and he was replaced by a series of tenants suggesting the place, although a quality home it was an investment property. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building have not changed considerably since the mid-20th century. The subsequent change of use to commercial premises has had an impact on the setting of the original residence.

Integrity / Authenticity	Low
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile gabled cottage converted to commercial use. Roof incorporates timbered and roughcast gables with terracotta ridge ornaments and finials. Pointed brick to lower half of facade with roughcast render above to the gable element. Roughcast render wall below the window with battered sides. Windows under timber bracketed awnings. Verandah under main roof pitch with aluminium glazed infill and weatherboard cladding. Side elevations are roughcast render with casement windows
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1924

Place name	Cyril Jackson Senior Campus
Place number	201 (8954 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4383
Address	53 Reid Street
Location Description	Reserve No: 27462 Lot No: 15093 Plan 37565 Vol/Fol: LR3131/608
Other names	Cyril Jackson Senior High School, Ashfield High School
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'46" , 115°56'25"
Use (original/present)	Original: Educational – Secondary School Present: Educational – Secondary School
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume, Aluminium Window Frames
Architectural style	Post War Perth Regional
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: education and science Demographic settlement and mobility: government policy Demographic settlement and mobility: immigration, emigration and refugees
Values	Historic Social Aesthetic
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value for its association with the development of Ashfield in the post war period. • The school has historic value for its association with the government policy of providing public housing in estate developments particularly for migrants. • The school has social value for the many students, teachers and community members who have attended the school for a variety of reasons since 1964. • The place has aesthetic value as a representation of post war international style.
History	In the period following World War Two, Bassendean underwent a period of rapid growth and expansion like much of Western Australia. However, it was the decision by the State government to establish a public housing estate in Ashfield in the early 1950s that saw a tremendous increase in population. An initial plan for 230 houses was initially resisted by the Shire of Bassendean however the state government progressed with its plan and migrants from many countries settled there. In 1955, the Ashfield Primary School was built followed in 1964 by the opening of the Cyril Jackson High School named after the former Director General of Education, Bassendean resident and founding Chairman of the West Guildford Road Board. The school was designed by architects Silver Fairbrother and Associates under the management of the Public Works Department.

	The first intake of students occurred in 1961 although the official opening did not occur until 1964. The school has been extended and adapted as needs and teaching methods have changed. It is currently [2017] a school that provides a range of programs for school age and adult students and a high proportion of migrants.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey complex that has expanded over time. The main buildings are constructed from a darker brown brick with aluminium framed windows of carrying dimensions and a corrugated metal roof. The shade structures appear to be the continuation of the main roof, supported on metal posts. A prominent entry feature consisting of a projecting portico with dark brown brick columns supporting a gently domes roof which is clad with colorbond and lined with plaster sheeting to the underside. Double aluminium framed glazed doors provide the main entry into the school. The school is typically surrounded by a combination of open green areas, mature planting and parking areas all enclosed by a high metal fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1962

Place name	Success Hill Lodge
Place number	202 (9201 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A1314
Address	1 River Street
Location Description	Lot No: 223 Plan 65063 Vol/Fol: 2757/374
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'56" , 115°57'25"
Use (original/present)	Original: Commercial – Hotel Present: Residential – Two Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Brick: Rendered Metal: Corrugated Iron Tongue and Groove
Architectural style	Federation Queen Anne
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Depression and boom Social and Civic Activities: Institutions Social and Civic Activities: Community services and utilities Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	*The following statement is drawn from the entry prepared for its inclusion in the State Register of Heritage Places in 2001*. Success Hill Lodge, comprising a double-storey brick and iron building constructed in 1896 (c.1970s, 1980s) in the Federation Queen Anne style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is a fine, largely intact example of the Federation Queen Anne style and is the focus of a precinct of predominantly single storey residential and commercial premises; • the place contributes to the local community's sense of place by its • landmark quality in a residential area, and for its early history as a hotel with a colourful reputation; • the place was constructed in 1896 as the Lockeridge Hotel in a suburb that was developing as a result of the rapid population growth caused by the gold boom. The site was chosen in an effort to take advantage of the holiday traffic on the Swan River and the Fremantle-Guildford railway line; • the place has been associated with various branches of health care for much of its existence, having been a hospital in 1903, 1912-1914 and 1965-1973, aged men's home 1918-1947, and a psychiatric hostel since the early 1980s;

	• the place was associated with the Salvation Army as part of their social welfare program, specifically the care of aged men and, to a lesser extent women, from 1918 to 1947; • the place is valued by the local and wider community for its ongoing associations with health care, and its earlier associations with aged care and education; and, • the original hotel building was designed by Clarence Wilkinson and E H Dean-Smith, who were in an architectural partnership from 1895 to 1900 and designed a number of residential and commercial premises in Perth and Fremantle during this time.
History	Success Hill Lodge was built for Herbert Ernest Parry as the Lockeridge Hotel, to a design by architects Clarence Wilkinson and E. H. Dean-Smith in 1896. The first landlord of the hotel was Charles Pressentin. The hotel was intended to gain the patronage of picnic boating parties but it was not a successful venture and several licensees took on the property in its first years. It ceased to operate as a hotel in 1902 and since that time has been, a hospital on three separate occasions, a girl's boarding school, Salvation Army men's home, a residence, and a psychiatric hostel. Success Hill Lodge was extended on the western elevation on at least two occasions, c.1970s and 1980s, to provide accommodation for residents and staff when the place operated as a psychiatric hospital. During the later works the original face brick work of the main building was rendered. The site originally included two timber cottages on the northern side of the original hotel however the original landholding was subdivided and these two cottages were demolished c2004. The place is currently [2015] used as a family home.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Success Hill Lodge is located on River Street with the main street fronts facing Anzac Terrace to the south and River Street to the east, with rear access and side view on Eighth Avenue to the west. The place comprises the original two storey building with attached single storey kitchen and verandah (1896), two periods of single storey extensions (c.1970s, 1980s). The rendered, two storey building is located on prominent corner site. The render is a later addition to the original face brick construction. The building was designed to take account of its corner position with a wing to each street elevation and angled central corner section incorporating the verandah and balcony. The complex roof system consisting of hipped and gabled elements is clad in short sheet CGI with a small timbered gablet above the chamfered corner elevation. The balcony canopy is part of the main roof, supported on timber columns to both levels. Timber framed sash windows. A well planted garden is enclosed by timber picket fence. The single storey painted brick additions constructed in the 1970s and 1980s adjoins the western elevation of the original building. The addition have contrasting roof forms, the 1970s addition is low pitched at about 5 degrees and clad with metal deck sheeting. The 1980s addition behind is a hipped roof pitched at approximately 45 degrees also clad in long sheets of Colorbond metal deck sheeting. In 2021, the owner replaced the sheet metal roofing and downpipes as a result of a Heritage Conservation Noticed issued by Council.

Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 2001)
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1896; 1970s; 1980s

Place name	House, 17 Rosetta Street
Place number	203 (7412 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4512
Address	17 Rosetta Street
Location Description	Lot No: 28 Plan 1599 Vol/Fol: 1902/284
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°57'19"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber Frame: Asbestos Cladding Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a rare example of the Post War international style in Bassendean which exhibits typical features of the period, such as a flat roof. • The place has historic value for its association with the phase of development and settlement in Bassendean following World War II. • The place has social value for its demonstration of housing scale and form in the 1960s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots and a survey for this portion was approved in 1896. The name Rosetta Street was chosen in recognition of the 70 ton Schooner on which local land investor, Thomas James Briggs sailed on in 1878. No information has been found in the current research in relation to the original owner or occupier of this residence. The building was constructed c1960 as it is not evident in aerial photographs of the area in 1953 but is apparent in 1965. The style of the residence, with its distinctive flat roof, is consistent with this period and it appears to have remained substantially intact since construction. The original asbestos roof cladding was replaced in October 2009.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey fibro sheeting clad dwelling with a pitched roof. The timber framed front entrance is centrally located on the façade. To the east of front entrance is a timber framed three pane window where the central pane is fixed and the two outer panes are sliding windows. To the west of the front entrance is a timber framed set of

	doors. Due to dense planting close to the dwelling no more detail of façade is visible. At approximately door height, extending from the façade is a flat roof verandah supported by circular metal poles set at angles. Above the verandah is an additional section of wall, not part of the original structure, which adds height to the façade to create mono-pitched roof which slopes towards the back of the house.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1960s

Place name	House, 20 Rosetta Street
Place number	204
Other reference numbers	A4516
Address	20 Rosetta Street
Location Description	Lot No: 83 Plan 37891 Vol/Fol: 2558/470
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Pressed Tile
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of inter war style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the inter war period. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the inter war period for a working family.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots and a survey for this portion was approved in 1896. The name Rosetta Street was chosen in recognition of the 70 ton Schooner on which local land investor, Thomas James Briggs sailed on in 1878. From the available information this residence was constructed in the 1920s as a home for working families. Further research of the rates books may reveal the original owner and occupants. The pressed metal roof is likely to be a later addition and the extension to the rear has not affected the original form or extent.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey dwelling of timber framed construction, clad in weatherboard which presents a symmetrical façade. The front entrance is centrally located on the façade and is flanked on either side by timber framed one-over-one sash windows with timber sill beneath.

	The roof is hipped and clad in cement tiles and has a verandah which runs across the entire façade. Without breaking pitch the roof extends over the façade to create the verandah which is supported with timber posts and has a simple timber frieze, decorative timber brackets and a timber balustrade. Extending from the west plane of hipped roof is a brick chimney with a metal chimney cap.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

Place name	House, 21 Rosetta Street
Place number	205
Other reference numbers	A4517
Address	21 Rosetta Street
Location Description	Lot No: 30 Plan 1599 Vol/Fol: 1452/971
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°57'19"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Federation Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: Settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a simple example of a timber cottage built in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value as one of the first homes built in the townsite. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots and a survey for this portion was approved in 1896. The name Rosetta Street was chosen in recognition of the 70 ton Schooner on which local land investor, Thomas James Briggs sailed on in 1878. Information from the Town of Bassendean Local History collection indicates that this residence is one of the oldest homes in the town site. Post Office Directories indicate that labourer, Archibald Campbell was living there in 1916 and he and his wife Isabella lived there until 1927. Aerial photographs indicate the place has undergone several additions but the form of the original cottage can still be determined.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with an asymmetrical façade. There is a projecting section on the east side of façade which has a centrally located six-pane, double opening,

	timber framed casement window. The front entrance is situated in the recessed section of façade and is timber framed with a timber glazed side light to the east of the door. To the west of front entrance is another six-pane, timber framed, double opening casement window. The roof is gabled with the central ridge running east-west and is clad in corrugated iron. The pitch of the roof breaks to extend over the façade which creates a verandah over the recessed section and is supported by timber posts. Projecting from the west edge of roof is a small roof tower which has a gable and corrugated iron roof. The dwelling does not present in its original form with changes to the roof, façade and cladding.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1890s

Place name	House, 24 Rosetta Street
Place number	206
Other reference numbers	A4519
Address	24 Rosetta Street
Location Description	Lot No: 81 Diagram 90638 Vol/Fol: 2069/589
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots and a survey for this portion was approved in 1896. The name Rosetta Street was chosen in recognition of the 70 ton Schooner on which local land investor, Thomas James Briggs sailed on in 1878. From the available information this residence was constructed c1943 and the first occupant was bread carter, Hugh Hunt (c1909-1974) and his wife Edith Mary Hunt. The current roof cladding is likely to be a later addition as are of the more recent windows in the front facade. The form and extent of the original residence are still apparent.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber constructed and weatherboard clad dwelling which presents with an asymmetrical façade. On the west side of the façade is a projecting section with a timber detailed gable roof. Centrally located on the projecting section is a six-over-six pane, timber framed sash window. Housed with the recessed section of façade, abutting the projecting section, is the timber framed front

	door. To the east of the front door are two evenly spaced sis-over-six paned timber framed sash windows. The roof is hipped with the central ridge running east-west with a gable element on the projecting section of the façade, all of which is clad in cement tiles. With a slight break in pitch the hipped roof extends over the recessed section of the façade, creating the verandah which is supported by timber posts. Projecting from the east plane of roof is a brick chimney.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1943

Place name	House, 4 Scaddan Street
Place number	207 (18333 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4557
Address	4 Scaddan Street
Location Description	Lot No: 9889 Plan 3262 Vol/Fol: 1763/722
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'13" , 115°56'44"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the Inter war Californian bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with small family businesses that operated from the home, in this instance a firewood merchant. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical Inter war family home.
History	This portion of Bassendean was developed later than the area south of the railway line. Development in the early 20th century was hastened through the establishment of the Cuming Smith and Co fertiliser factory in 1910 just north of the railway line. The new workforce led to a demand for new residential subdivisions. Survey plans for this area were approved in 1912 and the choice of the name Scaddan Street reflected the political mood of the day as it honoured Labor Premier John Scaddan (1911-1916). From the available information this residence was constructed c1923 and the first occupant was James Edward Frederic Claughton (c1895-1972) and his wife Mabel Alice, nee Parker (c1899-1975). The couple married in 1924 had five children and was their family home until the late 1930s. James Claughton was a firewood merchant and it is presumed he operated this business from this property. He also served as a member of the Bassendean Road Board from 1928-1931. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been extended to the rear in several stages.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and iron house with two timbered gable features to the hipped roof. The roof continues down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported on square timber posts. The roof is clad in short sheet CGI with weatherboards to the two gable elements. The place has a symmetrical façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by casement windows, each being an arrangement of three timber framed casement openings. The front elevation is clad with weatherboards to the lower section of the elevation with fibre cement sheeting to the upper section. The side elevations appear to be of the same construction method. Much of the house is obscured from clear street view due to the high boundary treatment.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1935

Place name	House, 32 Scaddan Street
Place number	208 (7422 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4572
Address	32 Scaddan Street
Location Description	Lot No: 792 Plan 3262 Vol/Fol: 1495/57
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'13" , 115°56'34"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good, late example of the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was developed later than the area south of the railway line. Development in the early 20th century was hastened through the establishment of the Cuming Smith and Co fertiliser factory in 1910 just north of the railway line. The new workforce led to a demand for new residential subdivisions. Survey plans for this area were approved in 1912 and the choice of the name Scaddan Street reflected the political mood of the day as it honoured Labor Premier John Scaddan (1911-1916). From the available information this residence was constructed c1914 and the first occupant was striker, Richard Medcraft (c1883-1950) and his wife Laura Linfield, nee Penaluna (c1870-1951). It is likely that Richard Medcraft worked at the Midland Railway Workshops. The couple had one son and lived at the house until the 1940s. The Town of Bassendean have records of additions approved for the house in 1931. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence is still apparent despite major additions to the rear and on the eastern elevation.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low

Physical description	Single storey brick constructed dwelling with a CGI clad hipped gablet roof. The gablet runs along the central east-west ridge. Projecting from the west side plane of roof is a rendered chimney with a decorative crown. The entire south elevation has been rendered; the rest of dwelling is painted brick. Projecting from the east side of south elevation is a gable section with a separate CGI clad hipped roof. The projecting section has timber detailing at the apex of gable and has a centrally placed 1-over-1, timber framed sash window. Below the window is a decorative rendered sill and projecting over the window is a CGI clad skillion awning with decorative timber supports. Projecting from the east side roof plane of the projecting section is a rendered chimney with a decorative crown. Within the recessed section of south elevation is the front entrance which abuts the projecting section. The front entrance consists of the front door (any further detail not visible) with a timber framed fan light. To the west of front entrance is a 1-over-1 timber framed sash window with a decorative rendered sill. Extending across the entire recessed section is a CGI clad bullnose verandah supported by rectangular timber posts with decorative timber brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1911

Place name	House, 34 Scaddan Street
Place number	209 (7423 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4573
Address	34 Scaddan Street
Location Description	Lot No: 150 Diagram 93487 Vol/Fol: 2118/371
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'13" , 115°56'33"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a fair example of the Post War international style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War Two. • This place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing in the mid-20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was developed later than the area south of the railway line. Development in the early 20th century was hastened through the establishment of the Cuming Smith and Co fertiliser factory in 1910 just north of the railway line. The new workforce led to a demand for new residential subdivisions. Survey plans for this area were approved in 1912 and the choice of the name Scaddan Street reflected the political mood of the day as it honoured Labor Premier John Scaddan (1911-1916). From the available information this residence was constructed in the 1940s and may have been part of public housing program which was a major initiative in Bayswater in the period following World War Two. Further research is required to determine if this residence was one of the standard designs from this program. The first occupants of the residence were William and Ada Keightley. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single story brick constructed dwelling with a terracotta tile clad hipped roof. Projecting from the west side roof plane is a brick chimney. On the east side of south elevation is a projecting hipped roof section with a centrally placed timber framed window. Two thirds of

	the window is fixed glass, the remaining third of window consists of two overhead awning windows. The recessed section of south elevation contains the front entrance (which abuts the projecting section) and the west of front entrance is a large window which consists of two large fixed glazed sections and three awning windows above and below each other. Extending across the recessed section is a CGI skillion verandah which is supported by two brick pillars.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1940s

Place name	Success Hill Reserve
Place number	210 (17881 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4773
Address	Seventh Avenue
Location Description	Reserve No: 16456 Lot No: 2838 Plan 222550 Vol/Fol: LR3044-401
Other names	
Place type	Park/Reserve
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'47" , 115°57'24"
Use (original/present)	Original: Natural Area and meeting place Present: Park/Reserve
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: Racial contact and interaction Demographic settlement and mobility: Aboriginal Occupation People: Aboriginal People Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment Social and Civic Activities: Cultural activities People: Famous and infamous people
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a well maintained landscape of mature trees, shrubs and grasses in an undulating setting adjacent to the Swan River. • The place has historic and social value for the members of the Indigenous groups who have a strong association with the place. • The place has historic value for the many purposes which the place has used for since 1831; from water source, market garden, mine site, recreational reserve and meeting place. • Success Hill has social value for the many members of the community who have used the place in the past and present for a variety of purposes. • The place contributes to the Bassendean community's sense of place for its continuity as a public place since 1831.
History	This reserve was the location of springs which provided fresh water for Guildford settlers in 1831. The name is believed to originate with Lieutenant W Preston who was granted the land adjoining Success Hill in 1829. The land was designated as a reserve since 1831 and has been used for a variety of functions but has been closely associated with indigenous groups who regularly camped. In the mid-20th century

	it was the source of sand for construction works in the district. Control of the reserve was taken over by the Town of Bassendean in 1916 and gazetted as an 'A' Class reserve in 1922. Indigenous groups have a long and strong association with the place for its association with the mythical 'Waugal' and as an important meeting place. Corroborees were held at Success Hill until the 1950s and many groups lived at the reserve in the early 20th century. In 1929, a plaque was erected in the reserve which erroneously stated that Success Hill was were Lieutenant Stirling had refilled his water supplies while exploring the Swan River in 1827. Despite its inaccuracy the myth led to re-enactments of Stirling's landing in 1929 and 1979. In the 1960s the Bassendean Road Board sourced funds to develop the reserve for visitors. The reserve had been stripped of vegetation predominantly through removal of sand, and new planting began in this period. In 2001, a cultural pathway was developed on the reserve to tell the many stories of the reserve. Since that time the reserve continues to be managed by the Town of Bassendean and new services are added or removed as required. Most recently the Town of Bassendean, in conjunction with the Swan River Trust, completed the Success Hill foreshore restoration project to stabilise the foreshore, control weeds and revegetate with native species. A floating jetty and pathways were constructed in 2012.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/Low
Physical description	A large reserve that had been an important Aboriginal meeting place. It was also an important water source from Success Spring and a supplier of local sand. The Swan River runs through the park and the planted environment is a mixture of native bushland and cultivated parkland with accessible pathways, play and sports equipment, picnic facilities and lookouts along the river with bridges and jetties enabling the visitors to experience the river. The hill is a grassed mound populated with mature trees.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2, Registered Aboriginal Site 3787
Images	

Construction dates / periods	N/A

Place name	Vilminore
Place number	211 (7413 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4762
Address	27 Seventh Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Strata Plan 43907 Vol/Fol: 2584-154
Other names	House, 27 Seventh Avenue
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'50" , 115°57'19"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Tile: Terracotta Stone: Rendered
Architectural style	Post War International
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and mobility: Immigration, emigration and refugees.
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Post War international style with particular merit in the detail of the stonework. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this area of Bassendean in the period following World War Two. • The place has historic value for its association with the Ghisalberti family who contributed to the Bassendean community. • This place has social value as a demonstration of housing in the mid-20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development in the late 19th century with approval for the subdivision granted in 1897. However it was not until the inter war period that this area north of the railway line was more densely settled. Seventh Avenue was originally an extension of West Road but when that was realigned to meet Lord Street, this northern portion was renamed Seventh Avenue which was consistent with the roads parallel. This residence was built in 1954 for the Ghisalberti family. Seraphina and Luigi Ghisalberti were born in Italy and migrated to Australia; Luigi in 1926 and Seraphina in 1928. The couple and their four children lived in Ivanhoe Street and Luigi was employed by Mr Andrews, a winemaker. Luigi Ghisalberti was naturalized in 1933 and died in 1940 aged 38 years old. The family home at 27

	Seventh Avenue built after Luigi's death was, named 'Vilminore' after the village where Luigi was born. The contribution of Seraphina Ghisalberti to Bassendean was acknowledged with a plaque on North Road, as part of the Cultural Heritage Pathway for the Australian Bicentennial in 1988, for being the first female migrant in the district. Aerial photographs indicate that the original form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since its construction despite the addition to the rear of the residence. The lot was subdivided c2005 and a new residence constructed on the rear portion of the original lot.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey stone, render and brick tiled dwelling with asymmetric plan form. The stone cladding is to the lower half of the elevation only terminating at sill height and laid in a random manner with flush pointing. Render extends from the sill to the eaves. The façade consist of a projecting section with separate hipped roof, three-section windows consisting of a central fixed pane with flanking casements with stone quoining and window head and angled stone tiles forming the sill. The hipped roof extends down to form wide overhanging lined eaves to all elevations. The recessed section of the façade has a verandah across the full width with a separate flat canopy positioned below eaves height, supported on Doric style masonry columns. An integral garage of the same construction method has been built to the side elevation with high parapet wall terminating at eaves height.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1954

Place name	Brisbane and Wunderlich Wishing Well
Place number	212
Other reference numbers	A4827
Address	Surrey Street Reserve
Location Description	Reserve No: 21990 Plan 16056 Vol/Fol: LR2151/359
Other names	
Place type	Other Structure
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'16" , 115°57'32"
Use (original/present)	Original: Other Structure Present: Other Structure
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: sport, recreation and entertainment Occupations: manufacturing and processing
Values	Historic Aesthetic
Statement of significance	• The well has historic value for its association with the successful manufacturing firm H.L. Brisbane and Wunderlich Ltd, its managing director H.L. (Lance) Brisbane and his father, local resident Hugh Brisbane. • The well has aesthetic and social value as an element in this public open space since the 1930s.
History	This wishing well was constructed as an advertising feature by the local manufacturing firm, H.L Brisbane and Co. This local firm achieved great success through the energy and determination of Hugh Lancelot (Lance) Brisbane (1893-1966). Lance Brisbane's parents lived in Devon Road, Bassendean and his father, Hugh Brisbane, was a member of the West Guildford Road Board from 1921-1922 and the Bassendean Road Board from 1929-1935, 1935-1937. Hugh was an active member of the Bassendean and Districts Horticultural Society and a great worker in the Methodist Church. Hugh Brisbane died in 1937 and it may have been at about this time that the wishing well was erected at this site. H.L. Brisbane Ltd did erect a number of these display structures around the metropolitan area in the 1930s. The first of these was in the early 1930s, on a residential lot leased for the purpose in Stirling Highway, Claremont, not far from Lance Brisbane's family residence. The reserve for this well was created in 1939 but the wishing well may have been in existence prior to this date. H. L. Brisbane and Company Ltd. built the first landscaped outdoor display area in Perth, to exhibit the company's products. It featured a large waterwheel. Over the next twenty years, numerous display parks were developed in the Perth metropolitan area. They were generally on small plots of land which were too small for other purposes, leased from a local authority and maintained at the

	company's expense, located alongside major traffic arteries, and near to developing residential areas.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Small wishing well located in a public open space along Surrey Street. Small pale brick round well, projecting approximately 5 brick courses above ground level with a timber and corrugated iron canopy with carved timber brackets. There is no winding handle but the spindle for the winding of the rope connected to the pail remains extant. The well has been filled in with sand.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1930s

Place name	Pensioner Guard Cottage
Place number	213 (131 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A673
Address	1 Surrey Street
Location Description	Lot No: 50 Plan 9441 Vol/Fol: 1524/213
Other names	Old Pensioner's Cottage
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°57'32"
Use (original/present)	Original: Military - Officers quarters Present: Educational - Museum
Construction materials	Brick, timber
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and mobility: Workers (including Aboriginal, convict)
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	*From the 1 Surrey Street Conservation Plan, 2007*. Surrey Street, Bassendean, comprising a brick rendered and shingle Pensioner Guard Cottage (1856-1857, 1991-1993) and brick rendered and tile residence (c.1893, c.1952), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the Pensioner Guard Cottage is a rare surviving example in metropolitan Perth, and one of the few remaining throughout the state; • the Pensioner Guard Cottage is arguably the finest extant example of a Pensioner Guard Cottage in Western Australia; • it has significant associations with the Pensioner Guards who were an identifiable social group within the Western Australian Colonial community, during Colonial times when it was necessary to have forces of law and order visible in society, and the • Pensioner Guard Cottage informs of the unique way of life for a Pensioner Guard and his family from the 1850s; • the Pensioner Guard Cottage is significant for the identifiable form, scale and materials that inform of the earliest history of the Bassendean, during the Convict period, and is integral within the it's townscape and character; • the Pensioner Guard Cottage evidences the use of local materials with convict labour; • it demonstrates the evolution of residential development on the site, from a two room cottage in 1856-1857 that housed a family of 10 by 1870, to the construction of the adjacent residence in c.1893, and the subsequent additions to that

	residence in c.1952, with the eventual demise as a residential function in the 1980s; and • it is a focal point for the Bassendean district's historical sense of place and community pride associated with the role in the state's history.
History	*For a full history of the site and the cottage refer to the Conservation Plan prepared in 2007 by Laura Gray and Irene Sauman.* The decision to take convicts in the Swan River Colony was in response to a significant number of the influential colonists demanding labour to assist in development of the struggling economy. Convicts arrived in the Swan River colony from 1850 to 1868 accompanying them were the Pensioner Guards, soldiers who had fought in British armies, but were on a pension. They had either served a twenty year term, or they had been made redundant as British armies were reduced in number. The Pensioner Guards were part of the British government's commitment to the West Australian colonists that free settlers would be sent out to dilute the convict presence. The guards were offered free passage to Western Australia for themselves and their families. They were employed as guards on the convict ships and once in the colony their duties were not particularly onerous. Employment was offered to them in the Convict Establishment as warders, but their main purpose was to act as a disciplined body of men who could be called upon by the civil authorities to quell any disturbance. The first contingent arrived in the second ship, the *Hashemy*, November 1850. In Western Australia Pensioner Guards were settled on the fringes of towns, especially towns in which there was a convict depot. Their blocks of land varied in size between two and ten acres, and each block had a two roomed cottage (value £15) erected by convicts, or ticket-of-leave labourers. The land and house became the property of the guard and his family provided he stayed and worked the land for seven years. Successful groupings of small land owners from the military caste were formed at North Fremantle, and at York, Toodyay, Bunbury, Kojonup, Greenough Flats and Albany. The construction of the four cottages in West Guildford was supervised by Lieutenant Edmund DuCane, Royal Engineer, whose reports of his completed work are thorough. DuCane was responsible for the eastern settlements of Guildford, Toodyay and York. At the time of the construction of the cottages Guildford was a ticket-of-leave depot, rather than the convict outpost it was to later become. Therefore most of the labour used to construct the cottages was ticket-of-leave men, supervised by Sappers. In August 1855, DuCane's half yearly report noted that Guildford had an average of 67 ticket-of-leave men at his disposal and they had been engaged in burning bricks for 12 Pensioner cottages, and sawing timber. It was originally planned to build 12 Pensioners' cottages at West Guildford, but only four were actually built. The cottages took several years to complete and were not occupied until the 1860s. The four Pensioner Cottages were located on Lots 114 to 117. The first occupants were Pensioner John Law Davis (Lot 114), Pensioner Henry Chartres (Lot 115), James Brown (Lot 116) and Pensioner William Oliver (Lot 117). The three Pensioner Guard occupants acquired title to their lots in 1864 and 1865 after the required seven years occupancy, but James Brown purchased Lot 116 for £7-10-0.

	On 27 November 1857, Pensioner Guard John Law Davis was appointed caretaker of the four Enrolled Pensioner Force cottages at Guildford which were unoccupied. Davis, his wife, Amelia Sarah and infant daughter, Amelia Law occupied the cottage on Lot 114. John Law Davis acquired title to Lot 114 in October 1864 at no cost after his seven years of occupancy. On his death in 1870, the cottage transferred to his son William and in 1893 the property was transferred to Edmund Ralph Brockman who it is understood to have built an additional larger cottage on the site for his daughter Frances Brown and her husband Aubrey Brown. The original pensioner guard cottage provided the kitchen and dining room for the new cottage. The couple lived there until the death of Aubrey in 1909 when Frances sold the property. By the 1930s, there were only two cottages remaining and by 1947, only one. In the 1950s, the property was used as a boarding house and alterations were undertaken to the 1890s cottage and the pensioner guard cottage. During the 1960s and 1970s, the property changed hands and the land was subdivided creating a smaller lot for the two cottages which were acquired by the Town of Bassendean in 1988 with the intention of creating a museum within the 1890s cottage and restoring the Pensioner Guard cottage as a rare example of its type. Conservation works were undertaken in the 1990s and in 1993; the restored Pensioner Guard cottage was opened by the Mayor of Bassendean, John Cox. Since then the place has been open to the public and further plans to develop the place as a tourist destination have been put forward by the Town of Bassendean Historical Society and interested community groups. In 1994, the Pensioner Guard Cottage was included permanently on the State Register of Heritage Places. Between 2015 and 2020, the Bassendean Council progressed a proposal for restoration of the historic buildings and repurposing the 1 Surrey Street residence; including an extension for use as a Family and Children's Services Facility and new community space. The public tender process to appoint a contractor to undertake the works resulted in all tender responses significantly exceeding the cost estimates and budget for the project. In July 2020 Council therefore made the difficult decision of declining to award the tender due to the substantial financial burden it would have imposed on the local rate-paying community. In May 2021, Council resolved to seek to dispose of the property to Museum of Perth, and sought public comment on the proposal.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	The place comprises Pensioner Guard Cottage (1856-1857, 1991-1993) and residence (c.1893, c.1952) and is situated central between North Road and Calnon Street, in Surrey Street, on the south side of the road. Pensioner Guard Cottage is located on the west side of the site, adjacent to the residence, both facing the road. Pensioner Guard Cottage is a modest vernacular building that responded to the living requirements of the pensioner guards, and the availability of materials. It evidences some influences of the Victorian Georgian style of architecture in the gentleness of scale, simple rectangular form and symmetrical facades, and traditional bearing walls. The two roomed building forms a rectangle. The rooms are connected, with the front and rear doors aligned north-south in the

	west room of the cottage. French doors, a later intervention, provide access to the rear (south) from the second room (east). The gable roof is clad with 1991-1993 (Rose Oak from NSW) timber shingles. The gables are detailed with overlapped reverse scalloped barge boards. The eaves are unlined. The timber roof structure on the interior evidences some of the original lime-washed timbers that were in existence in 1991-1993. The single chimney is almost central, and on the ridge line. It is a square face brick chimney that has been rendered and painted. It has a simple corbelled detail. The external walls are rendered. Documentary evidence reveals that the original brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and were mostly still face brick work prior to be rendered in 1991-1993.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 1994) National Trust of Australia (WA) - Classified
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1855

Place name	House, 8 Surrey Street
Place number	214 (18334 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4817
Address	8 Surrey Street
Location Description	Lot No: 34 Plan 3367 Vol/Fol: 1026/62
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'15" , 115°57'30"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta Stone: Limestone
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of a Federation style bungalow. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the 1910s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. Surrey Street, named after the English county, was one of the first surveyed roads in the West Guildford settlement and was chosen as the location of the Pensioner Guard cottages in the 1850s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 and the first occupant was fitter, Robert Munro Fraser (1884-1954) and his wife Agnes May Fraser. Robert Fraser noted his occupation in different periods as railway employee therefore he is likely to have worked at the Midland Workshops. Later long term occupants of the residence were solicitor, Christopher Thomas Parker Ewing (c1892-1953) and his wife Vera, nee Barrett-Lennard (c1893-1976). Information from the owners in 2004 stated that the house was built in 1919 and a former weatherboard addition at the rear was replaced with a brick structure, c1939 which was subsequently replaced with a timber addition in the early 2000s. The remainder

	of the house was consistent with original form and materials at that time. The difference in the date in construction could be resolved through further research of rates books and other sources. The style of the residence is consistent with the late 1910s construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile house on a limestone plinth with raised verandah. The house presents with a distinctive façade with a tuck pointed finish. The asymmetrically planned façade incorporates a verandah across the full extent of the elevation, with a side entrance and a prominent 'eye' shaped window to the centre of the main elevation which incorporates stained leaded glazing. The asymmetric façade is stepped with a central projecting section with a corner faceted bay window which incorporates timber framed casements with stained glass leaded highlights. A roof is a complex hipped form with separate hips over each section of the housel the roof to the front section incorporates a vented gablet at the apex of the hip with a decorative finial. The roof sweeps down with a gentle break of pitch to form the verandah canopy. The canopy is supported on square timber posts on top of brick piers with timber balustrade panels between each pier.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 11 Surrey Street
Place number	215 (18335 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4822
Address	11 Surrey Street
Location Description	Lot No: 500 Diagram 65255 Vol/Fol: 1650-145
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'17" , 115°57'27"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the Inter war Californian bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with development in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was one of the first areas to be subdivided as town lots of approximately 2 acres each. The land was subsequently subdivided as smaller residential lots in the early 1900s. Surrey Street, named after the English county, was one of the first surveyed roads in the West Guildford settlement and was chosen as the location of the Pensioner Guard cottages in the 1850s. From the available information this residence was constructed in the inter war period. The original occupant of the residence has not been determined. Further research of rates books may reveal the original owner and/or occupants. Aerial photographs indicate that there have been several small structures in the rear of the property since the mid-20th century. In the late 1990s an addition was made to the south east corner of the building. Since that time the form and extent of the residence has predominantly remained the same.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey Californian bungalow of brick and tile construction. The roof is hipped in two sections which forms the main house roof and the attached verandah canopy. The canopy to the verandah

	incorporates a central timbered gable which is positioned above the main entrance to the house. The house has a symmetrical tuck pointed façade with a timber and glazed door flanked by small windows. The glazing to both the door and the windows is stained leaded and obscured glazing. The entry ensemble is topped with a concrete lintel. The windows to the façade are three-section timber framed casements, each incorporating diamond leaded lights. The verandah canopy is supported on paired timber posts positioned on top of rendered masonry columns, with painted brick balustrade panels between each set of columns. Access onto the verandah is from the side. Single storey addition to the side elevation which has been set back behind the main façade and incorporates twin leaded timber framed casements with painted concrete sills. Open lawned garden to the front without any boundary treatment.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1930s

Place name	Town Pillar Box
Place number	216 (7406; 25501 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	
Address	Surrey St cnr North Road
Location Description	Road Reserve
Other names	Post Box Letter Box
Place type	Other Structure
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'16" , 115°57'35"
Use (original/present)	Original: Communications – Other Structure Present: Communications – Other Structure
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Transport and communications: Mail services
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The pillar box has historic value as a rare remaining element from the 19th century in the Bassendean community which demonstrates the establishment of the small settlement at this time. • The pillar box has aesthetic value as an example of 19th century design and manufacture which is in good condition. • The pillar box has social value as on at least two occasions the proposed removal of the pillar box has seen a strong community response to retain the box at this location.
History	Within six months of the establishment of the Swan River Colony, a rudimentary postal system had been established, with the Harbour Master at Fremantle being appointed postmaster of the colony. Predominately occupied with the management of mail incoming and outgoing by sea, letters could only be paid for at his office. As the population grew, post offices were established across the State, initially housed in the local postmaster's residential or business premises, and later in purpose-built post office buildings. Mail was carried by contract, on horseback or spring cart, or by native mail-carriers. Mail routes were long, covering great distances to reach the scattered population, and expensive to maintain. The high charge of postage resulted in colonists preferring to send mail via private agency rather than use the colonial postal service. In 1854, adhesive postage stamps were introduced to Western Australia, regulating the price and making prepayment of postage compulsory. Prepaid postage facilitated the introduction and operation of post boxes - letter receivers located away from a post office or shop. First introduced in Great Britain in 1851/52 (in the Channel Islands) and Australia in 1855/56 (at Circular Quay in

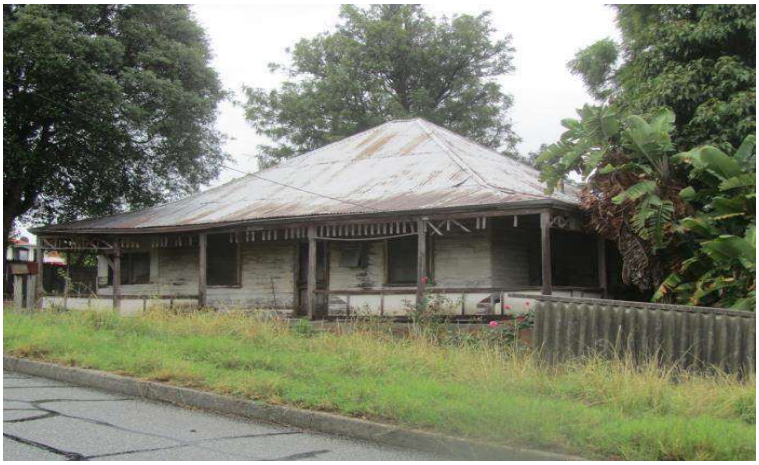
	Sydney) Western Australia's first post boxes are thought to have been erected in Fremantle in 1868. The red hexagonal 'Penfold' design which was standard issue in Britain from 1866 to 1879. The Penford design was created by English architect John Penfold and were manufactured between 1866 and 1879. Pillar boxes were exported across the globe however this pillar post box was manufactured locally to a similar, but less decorative, design found in Great Britain at that time It is not known who manufactured these early boxes as there is no foundry mark on this box, or the two other surviving examples of the type. However it is thought that they were made in Western Australia rather than being imported from Britain or the Eastern States. It is presumed that post boxes were erected on an ad hoc basis, as no documentation has been found to support them being erected as part of an organised scheme. It appears that the post boxes were placed where demand dictated, in locations where the nearby population was not large enough to warrant a post office but which nevertheless generated enough post to warrant a box. Pillar boxes are cast with the initials of the reigning monarch and date of manufacture. Although abandoned in Great Britain in 1879 following complaints that letters were becoming trapped in the hexagonal design, the 'Penfold' design appears to have been standard issue in Western Australia until the Commonwealth took control of the postal system following Federation in 1901 Prior to 1901, postal services in Western Australia in the second half of the 19th century were overseen by the Colonial Post and Telegraph Office within the Colonial Secretary's Office. Anton Helmich was the Post Master General of the Colony between 1847 and 1887 and he oversaw the introduction of adhesive postage stamps for the colony in addition to developing the provision of services throughout the colony. The decision to erect a pillar box at this site in Surrey Street c1876 was consistent with the location of the Pensioner Guard cottages in Surrey Street (built in the 1850s) and the relatively few settlers who lived in the locality known as 'West Guildford' until the 1920s. It has not been established when this pillar box was erected at the site. A pillar box is known to have been located near the former Lockeridge Hotel in 1910 indicating that pillar boxes were positioned around the townsite. In 1950, a newspaper article in *The West Australian* stated that the pillar box was to be removed and be replaced with a contemporary 'mail receiver'. This did not occur and it is recorded in The *Bassendean Town News* of March 1979 that a proposal in 1975 to remove the pillar box by Australia Post was fought and won by the Bassendean Town Council. Since that time the pillar box has been retained and continues to be used for its original purpose.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	This pillar box is a relatively simple and unadorned example of a 19th century traditional post box. This style is known as the 'Penfold' design. The hexagonal post box is approximately 120cm (4ft) in height with a horizontal posting slot beneath a domed and cantilevered, projecting cap. The horizontal opening below the cap has the word 'LETTERS' cast into the weather flap.

	Above the posting slot, the royal cipher - VR, for Victoria Regina (Latin for Queen Victoria) - and the date of manufacture (1876) is cast. Below the posting slot, a single moulded band is located and a key opening door allows access to the interior of the box. The door is hinged with two metal hinges. The entire box is painted red with Australia Post branding located on the front face. The box is in very good condition by virtue of its refurbishment in mid-2019.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (February 2019)
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1876

Place name	House, 45 Third Avenue
Place number	217 (7428 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4902
Address	45 Third Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 6 Plan 1785 Vol/Fol: 1802/592
Other names	Inverclyde
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'49" , 115°57'0"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Galvanised iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a simple example of Federation style and detail.. • This place has historic value for its association with development in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Third Avenue was originally an extension of James Street on the southern side of the railway line but was renamed c1930. From the available information this house was built c1915 for Williamena Irvine (c1858-1945). Little information has been found in this research regarding Williamena Irvine however the electoral rolls do not that she lived at this house with her son Peter who worked at the Midland Workshops. The house was called 'Inverclyde' suggesting that the family were originally from Scotland. Mother and son moved from the house c1934 when Peter built a timber weatherboard house at 11 Third Avenue. A subsequent long term occupant was George Atkins. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone additions to the rear and a new carport to the southern side is a later addition.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey, brick and iron house with an addition along the rear half of the south elevation. Façade consists of face brickwork with a tuck-point finish and two rendered bands extending across the elevation. Façade front windows are l-over-l sash windows with narrow l-over-l side panes with a decorative rendered scroll below the sill. The dwelling has a timber panelled front door with traditional side lights and fanlight arrangement. The verandah consists of a separate bullnose canopy supported on turned timber posts with a concrete deck. The dwelling has a hipped roof with a raised vented ridge line with tall chimneys either side; each being painted brick with rendered corbelling and terracotta honey pot flues. The side elevations of the dwelling are rendered. Property has a well planted garden enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1915

Place name	House, 76 Third Avenue
Place number	218
Other reference numbers	A4925
Address	76 Third Avenue
Location Description	Lot No: 38 Plan 3469 Vol/Fol: 1093/791
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'37" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact and unmodified example of a Federation Bungalow style residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the early settlement and development of the Eden Hill area in the 1920s. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark in the community as it has been unchanged since the 1920s • The place has social value for its demonstration of a family home of a working family in the 1920s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Third Avenue was originally an extension of James Street on the southern side of the railway line but was renamed c1930. From the available information this residence was built c1919 for glass cutter Albert Richard Winch (c18741946) his wife Annie and their seven children. The house was one of the first to be built in this portion of Eden Hill and was relatively isolated until after World War II. The house was set in a large garden which does not appear to have been used for commercial purposes. In 1929, the Bassendean Road Board approved plans for additions to the property although the nature of the additions is not known.

	Aerial photographs indicate the property has not significantly changed in form or extent since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey timber constructed and weatherboard clad dwelling which originally presented with a symmetrical façade. The west elevation and west corner of façade have been closed in using cement-fibro sheeting to create a sleep-out under the verandah, therefore making the current façade present as asymmetrical. The timber framed front entrance with timber panelled front door is located off-centre toward the east with what could be the original decorative timber fly screen. To the east of the front entrance is a timber framed six-over-six sash window with a small timber sill beneath. To the west of front entrance is another six-over-six timber framed sash window with a small timber sill. Centrally located on the sleep-out addition on the west corner of façade is a double framed louvre window. The roof is a pyramid hipped roof which is clad in corrugated iron. At the façade edge, the pitch of the roof breaks and extends over the faced creating the verandah which is supported by timber posts with a simple timber frieze, timber balustrade and timber decking. The verandah extends along the entire façade and east elevation and would have originally extended along the west elevation were it not for the later addition of the verandah sleep-out. The entire dwelling is in an extremely dilapidated condition. The mature trees surrounding the house are an indication of the age of the building.
Condition	Poor
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House and Moreton Bay Fig Tree, 8 Thompson Road
Place number	219 (4350 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A4929
Address	8 Thompson Road
Location Description	Lot No: 15 Plan 2474 Vol/Fol: 149/568
Other names	Wilgoyne
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'3" , 115°57'21"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Victorian Georgian; Contemporary
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities People: Early settlers Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an excellent intact example of a residence built in the late 19th century in the Victorian Georgian style within a garden setting including an impressive Morton Bay Fig Tree. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the district in the 19th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of accommodation built in the late 19th century for affluent members of the community. • The place has historic value for its association with early settlers, the Dodd, Thompson and Lukin families.
History	This residence was originally built c1873 for Mary Ann, nee Dodd and John Thompson. Mary Ann's parents Jane and James Dodd established the Cleikum Inn in the 1830s on a site on the southern side of the road between Perth and Guildford just west of the Swan River. The 40 acre landholding was transferred to their daughter Mary and, on her return to the area in the 1870s with her husband, they built this home and the family later subdivided the land around it under the name of the 'Nurstead Estate'. A name which recognised her mother's ancestral home in England. Mary and John Thompson had married in 1854 in York and they had three children all of whom relocated to West Guildford with their parents in the 1870s. John Thompson is believed to have built the original cottage which has undergone many additions and alterations. The Morton Bay Fig tree which dominates the streetscape and is planted within the grounds of the property is

	believed to have been planted by John and Mary Ann Thompson when they settled at this residence in the 1870s. From c1910, the house was occupied by George Lukin (c1853-1931), who named the house, Wilgoyne. Information from the 2017 owner states that the place has undergone internal modifications and additions that have removed original elements. Externally the residence has been extended and the original brickwork painted and new windows inserted.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A magnificent Moreton Bay Fig is positioned in the corner of the garden and branches out over to the far side of the road. The garden also contains a myriad of mature planting to create a luxurious setting of dense planting to the house. The Moreton Bay Fig is marked by a National Trust plaque commemorating the planting in the late 19th century on land originally cultivated by the Dodd family, who were early settlers of Western Australia. The property is situated behind a high brick wall which obscured much of the place from clear view from the street. The place is of single storey painted brick and tile construction with a shallow pitched hipped roof with a tall brick corbelled chimney to the front plane of the roof. The roof sweeps down to form the verandah canopy with a subtle break of pitch and is supported on square timber posts with a paved deck.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1873: house 1870s: tree

Place name	House, 26 Walter Road
Place number	220 (18337 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5075
Address	26 Walter Road
Location Description	Lot No: 24 Plan 3469 Vol/Fol: 1895/680
Other names	Strathaven
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'40" , 115°57'7"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of the Federation style executed in timber. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the period following World War One. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the Inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean north of Walter Road was subdivided for residential development in 1913. The area south of Walter Road between Lord Street and Second Avenue was subdivided and offered for sale in 1898. Being further from the railway line and the small town centre in Bassendean (West Guildford) this northern area of was slower to be settled and developed. Walter Road was changed from Government Road c1945 and the name chosen was in recognition of Walter Padbury or Walter Hartwell James. From the available information this residence was constructed c1920 and the first occupant was cabinet maker, John Young and his wife Jean Dora Young (c1897-1974). The couple named the home 'Strathaven' suggesting they were of Scottish ancestry or origin and lived at the house until, at least, the late 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone several additions and alterations to the rear but the original extent and form of the residence can still be readily determined. The roof cladding has been changed from red corrugated to the current zincalume in stages during the 1980s and 1990s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber framed, timber weatherboard clad dwelling. The dwelling has a steeply pitched CGI clad hipped roof with a partly rendered brick chimney projecting from the west side plane of roof. Attached to the west elevation and forming part of the south elevation is a skillion roof, timber framed and weatherboard clad addition. The south elevation of the addition contains a centrally placed timber framed, six-paned casement window. The main south elevation contains a centrally placed front entrance which is timber framed and contains a timber framed fly-screen door; no detail of the front door is visible. Flanking the front entrance are two timber framed six-paned casement windows. Extending across the entire south elevation (but not the skillion roof addition) is a CGI clad bullnose verandah supported by rectangular timber posts with decorative timber brackets and a timber rail balustrade. Five timber steps lead up to the verandah which are in line with the front entrance of dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1920

Place name	House, 34 Walter Road
Place number	221 (18339 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5082
Address	34 Walter Road
Location Description	Lot No: 34 Plan 3469 Vol/Fol: 212/215
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'40" , 115°57'3"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Terracotta Fibre Cement Cladding
Architectural style	Post War
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, intact example of a post war international style residence constructed in timber, fibro panelling and tile. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the period following World War Two. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and layout of a typical family home of the post-World War Two period.
History	This portion of Bassendean north of Walter Road was subdivided for residential development in 1913. The area south of Walter Road between Lord Street and Second Avenue was subdivided and offered for sale in 1898. Being further from the railway line and the small town centre in Bassendean (West Guildford) this northern area of was slower to be settled and developed. Walter Road was changed from Government Road c1945 and the name chosen was in recognition of Walter Padbury or Walter Hartwell James. From the available information this residence was constructed c1948 and the first occupant was machinist George Michael Sheedy (c1916-1975) and his wife Cleo Thelma Sheedy, nee Elliott (c1917-2007). The couple, who married in 1941, lived at the house until the late 1950s. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has changed minimally since its construction apart from an addition across the rear of the building.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard sheet clad dwelling. The dwelling has a complex terracotta tile clad hipped roof and projecting from the east side plane of roof is a brick chimney. The bottom third of entire dwelling is clad with weatherboard, the upper two thirds is clad with exterior wall sheet cladding. The west side of the southern section consists of a projecting section with a separate hipped section of roof extending from the main hipped roof line. The projecting section contains a centrally placed timber framed, three-section, lead lighted casement windows and extending over the window is a skillion awning supported by timber supports and clad in terracotta tiles. The recessed section of south elevation contains the front entrance which abuts the recessed section; no more detail of front entrance was visible due to mature trees in the front garden. To the east of the front entrance is another timber framed, three-section lead lighted casement window. Extending over the recessed section of south elevation is a separate hipped section of roof which projects from the main hipped roof line. This extending hipped section creates the verandah over the recessed section and is supported by decorative concrete pillars on top of a brick balustrade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1948

Place name	House, 36 Walter Road
Place number	222 (18340 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5084
Address	36 Walter Road
Location Description	Lot No: 115 Diagram 94035 Vol/Fol: 2121/214
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'40" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Pressed Sheeting
Architectural style	Inter War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of the Federation style executed in timber. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the period following World War One. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the Inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean north of Walter Road was subdivided for residential development in 1913. The area south of Walter Road between Lord Street and Second Avenue was subdivided and offered for sale in 1898. Being further from the railway line and the small town centre in Bassendean (West Guildford) this northern area of was slower to be settled and developed. Walter Road was changed from Government Road c1945 and the name chosen was in recognition of Walter Padbury or former Premier Sir Walter Hartwell James. From the available information this residence was constructed in c1919 for Albert Charles Winch (c1895-1972) and his wife Elsie May, née Graham. Albert and Elsie married in 1918 and this was their family home until the early 1940s. Albert Winch recorded his occupation as a meter reader. He also served in France with the AIF during World War One. At the same time as the couple built their home, Albert's aunt, Edith Eleanor Winch built a small cottage on the adjacent corner, 38 Walter Road. Albert's parents, Albert Richard and Annie lived in a large property on the corner of Third Avenue and Esther Street Eden Hill.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been largely unchanged since the mid-20th century. Prior to that date it seems likely that additions had been undertaken to the rear.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling. The roof of the dwelling is hipped with a projecting gable section at the west side of south elevation and is clad in cement tiles. Projecting from the east side plane of roof is a brick chimney with a decorative brick crown and a terracotta chimney pot. The west corner of the south elevation contains a gable projecting section which contains a centrally placed, timber framed, 1-over-1 sash window. This window has a skillion awning extending over it which is clad with cement tiles and is supported by decorative timber brackets. The recessed section of south elevation contains the front entrance which abuts the projecting section. The front entrance contains the front door (which cannot be seen through the metal security door) and timber framed side lights and fan light. To the east of front entrance is a timber framed, 1-over-1 sash window. Extending across the recessed section of south elevation and around to the entire east elevation is a CGI bullnose verandah which is supported by rectangular timber posts and decorative timber brackets; the floor of the verandah is constructed from timber decking.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 38 Walter Road
Place number	223 (18341 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5086
Address	38 Walter Road
Location Description	Lot No: 113 Diagram 93166 Vol/Fol: 2103/250
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'40" , 115°57'1"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Pressed Sheeting
Architectural style	Inter War Vernacular
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good, late example of the Inter War style executed in timber. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the period following World War One. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the Inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean north of Walter Road was subdivided for residential development in 1913. The area south of Walter Road between Lord Street and Second Avenue was subdivided and offered for sale in 1898. Being further from the railway line and the small town centre in Bassendean (West Guildford) this northern area of was slower to be settled and developed. Walter Road was changed from Government Road c1945 and the name chosen was in recognition of Walter Padbury or Walter Hartwell James. From the available information this residence was built c1919 and the first occupant was single woman, Edith Eleanor Winch (c1879-1941). She was the aunt of couple, Albert and Elsie Winch who lived on the adjacent corner, 36 Walter Road. Her brother, Albert Richard Winch and his wife also lived in Bassendean. It has not been established if Edith had a specific occupation apart from the home duties recorded in the Electoral Rolls. However in her death notices in 1941 her foster children were recorded and acknowledged their affection for her. Edith only stayed in the house for a few years and a later long term resident was pensioner, George William Dunham (c1855-1941) and his wife Jane Dunham

	(c1859-1941). The couple lived at this small cottage throughout the 1920s until their deaths in 1941. In the late 1990s the block was subdivided to enable the construction of an additional residence on the rear of the lot. At about that time the original corrugated iron roof was replaced with the current red colorbond cladding. Subsequent additions have been made to the rear of the original building. Aerial photographs indicate that the original small cottage was originally roofed with corrugated iron.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad, east-west gable roof. Projecting from the exterior of the east elevation is the chimney which is constructed from brick and render and has a decorative crown and a terracotta chimney pot. The south elevation contains the centrally located front entrance which consists of a timber framed timber and glazed front door. Flanking the front entrance are two timber framed, eight-paned casement windows. The roof line breaks in pitch to extend over the south elevation to create the verandah which extends across the entire south elevation and is supported by turned timber pillars and decorative timber brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 41 Walter Road
Place number	224 (18342 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5088
Address	41 Walter Road
Location Description	Lot No: 26 Plan 1785 Vol/Fol: 1154/774
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'42" , 115°56'60"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Federation Bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with the 1900s development of Bassendean • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean north of Walter Road was subdivided for residential development in 1913. The area south of Walter Road between Lord Street and Second Avenue was subdivided and offered for sale in 1898. Being further from the railway line and the small town centre in Bassendean (West Guildford) this northern area of was slower to be settled and developed. Walter Road was changed from Government Road c1945 and the name chosen was in recognition of Walter Padbury or Walter Hartwell James. From the available information this residence was one of the first in Walter Road and was constructed c1906 for owner and occupier Arthur Ebenezer Yelland (c1875-1963) and his wife Agnes, née Stevenson (18821910). The couple married in Kalgoorlie in 1900 before settling in West Guildford, later Bassendean. It is probable that Arthur Yelland worked in the Midland Railway Workshops as he recorded his occupation as a coach builder. Sadly Agnes died in July 1910 giving birth to her third child. Arthur remarried in 1911 to Pearl Priscilla Martin (c1891-1967). Other long term occupants of the residence were Percy C. H. Organ throughout the 1920s and Harold Woodhams during the 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the house have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.

Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and iron house with weatherboard cladding and a full verandah. The house is of symmetrical plan form to the façade with a centrally placed entrance door with sidelights and fanlights flanked by 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows. The roof is hipped to the main part of the house with two red brick chimneys and shallow eaves. A separate bullnose verandah canopy is positioned directly below the eaves supported on square timber posts, with a timber deck and no balustrade. A lawned garden to the front with informal lawned driveway access. The garden is enclosed by a low brick boundary wall with timber picket fence with mature trees.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1906

Place name	House, 44 Walter Road
Place number	225 (18343 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5091
Address	44 Walter Road
Location Description	Lot No: 45 Plan 3469 Vol/Fol: 1662/394
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'40" , 115°56'58"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron Fibre Cement Cladding
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style executed in timber. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the post-World War One period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean north of Walter Road was subdivided for residential development in 1913. The area south of Walter Road between Lord Street and Second Avenue was subdivided and offered for sale in 1898. Being further from the railway line and the small town centre in Bassendean (West Guildford) this northern area of was slower to be settled and developed. Walter Road was changed from Government Road c1945 and the name chosen was in recognition of Walter Padbury or Walter Hartwell James. From the available information this residence was constructed c1919 for Robert William Andrews but was soon occupied for many years by lifter, George Alexander Roy Oakley (c1890-1970) and his wife Annie Elizabeth, née Low (c1887-1967). The couple had married in 1918 and this residence was their family home all their married lives. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence underwent a major addition c2009 to the rear which altered the roof line. Prior to that the building had only undergone minor additions to the rear leaving the original form and extent readily identified.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber framed property with weatherboard and fibre cement sheet cladding. The roof is hipped with a tall roughcast rendered chimney with brick capping. The roof continues down at a break in pitch to form the verandah canopy which extends around to the side elevations. The canopy is supported on square timber posts with non-original timber brackets and with a timber deck open to the sides without a balustrade. The façade has timber framed casement windows and timber and glazed panelled front door positioned at the end of the façade. Much of the street view of the façade to the house is obscured by boundary fencing.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 46 Walter Road
Place number	226
Other reference numbers	A5093
Address	46 Walter Road
Location Description	Lot No: 111 Diagram 82516 Vol/Fol: 1943/99
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°53'40" , 115°56'58"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Frame Tile: Terracotta Asbestos Cladding
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact and late example of Inter War styling. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the1940s. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing in the1940s.
History	This portion of Bassendean north of Walter Road was subdivided for residential development in 1913. The area south of Walter Road between Lord Street and Second Avenue was subdivided and offered for sale in 1898. Being further from the railway line and the small town centre in Bassendean (West Guildford) this northern area of was slower to be settled and developed. Walter Road was changed from Government Road c1945 and the name chosen was in recognition of Walter Padbury or Walter Hartwell James. From the available information this residence was built c1941 for ex-serviceman William Arthur Fry (c19141986) and his wife Isabella (c1914-2006). William Fry recorded his occupation as fitters assistant when he was living at this place. Aerial photographs indicate that the place has been extended to the rear in series of projects but the original form and extent of the residence are still identifiable.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	Single storey dwelling of timber framed construction with cladding of cement fibre sheeting and weatherboards up to dado height. The simple pitched roof with a gable is clad in terracotta tiles. The place is set within a well maintained and mature garden
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1941

Place name	House, 14 Watson Street
Place number	227 (18344 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5251
Address	14 Watson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 135 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1059/5
Other names	Inglebush
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'40" , 115°57'21"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: Domestic activities
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of the Federation style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. From the available information this residence was constructed c1914 for clerk, William Bushby (1889-1967). William Clarke married Dorothy Muriel Inglis (c1890-1954) in 1914 and this residence was their first home. They named it 'Inglebush' to recognise the union of their two names. Shortly after their marriage the couple settled in Daylesford, Victoria where William Bushby's family were located and he joined the AIF to serve during World War One. Occupants of this residence changed frequently throughout the first half of the 20th century suggesting it was owned as an investment and rented to a series of tenants.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. An addition to the rear of the residence were evident at that time and these have been added to since.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and tile residence with a tuck pointed finish and two rendered bands extending across the façade. The roof is hipped with a gable and includes a vented gablet. A separate tiled skillion roof supported on turned timber posts covers the verandah.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1914

Place name	House, 34 Watson Street
Place number	228 (18345 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80366
Address	34 Watson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 49531 Vol/Fol: 2705-862
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'39" , 115°57'13"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the Inter war Californian bungalow style constructed in timber. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the 1930s.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. This residence was built c1934 for Samuel David Cooke (c1904-1982) and his family, which included his wife Dorothea Frances (née Leach) (c1907-1999) and their children. Samuel and Dorothea were originally from Victoria and had married in 1928 before settling in Western Australia where Samuel worked as a labourer. The family lived at the residence until the 1980s. In c2007, the lot which originally extended through to Bridson Street was subdivided and a new residence was built on the subdivided lot. This was consistent with many of the lots in this area. Since construction, the place has retained its basic building envelope with

	a change to the roofline c2010 to accommodate the carport on the western side of the residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and corrugated iron dwelling with weatherboard and fibro panel cladding. An expansive hipped roof extends over the entire dwelling incorporating a decorative gable detail above the front entrance. The property has a symmetrical façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by two windows either side. The windows are of varied sizes and styles but incorporate leaded lights to the main panes. The windows either side of the front door are timber framed side hung casements with highlight panes above. The remaining windows to the façade consist of three casement openings with leaded lights and no highlight windows. An altered opening is located at the eastern end of the façade consisting of two side panes, a fanlight all of plain glass and larger pane below with leaded lights. The house is positioned behind a lawned garden enclosed by a tall timber picket fence and an integral garage is located at the western end of the property.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1934

Place name	House, 50 Watson Street
Place number	229 (18346 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5267
Address	50 Watson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 16 Plan 39739 Vol/Fol: 2555/126
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'38" , 115°57'6"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Pressed
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of the Federation style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. From the available information this residence was built c1912 and the first occupant was labourer, John Honner (c1873-1949) and his wife Elizabeth Mary, née Daly (c1888-1974). The couple raised five children at the house before relocating in the mid-1930s. Elizabeth also worked as a dressmaker from the family home. Aerial photographs indicate that the house had a simple square plan form until the early 1980s and a corrugated iron roof. The block was subdivided in c2003 and a new residence built on the rear portion of the block. The original house was added to on the northern or rear elevation which has subsequently been added to and modified.

Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with a replacement false tile hipped roof. The roof continues down to form the verandah canopy. The symmetrical façade includes 1-over-1 sash windows.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1912

Place name	House, 62 Watson Street
Place number	230 (18348 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5278
Address	62 Watson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 7 Diagram 84343 Vol/Fol: 1966/914
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°57'2"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a god and intact example of the Inter war Californian Bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the inter war period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of family home of the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. From the available information this residence was constructed c1923 and the first occupant was fitter, William Sanders Garside (c1874-1938) and his wife Gertrude Alice Garside. The couple raised two sons at the home which they occupied until William Garside's death in 1938. Aerial photographs indicate that the lot which originally extended through to Bridson Street was subdivided in the late 1990s. The original form and extent of the residence have remained consistent since the mid-20th century apart from a major addition to the rear in 2008.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A well maintained single storey timber framed dwelling of asymmetric plan form. The roof is hipped and gabled with replacement corrugated iron cladding. There are timber framed casement windows to the projecting bay with a skillion canopy above which is supported on timber brackets. The recessed section incorporates a timber and glass entry with side panels and fan lights. The main window has been replaced with aluminium sliding windows with the original timber framed highlights retained above. The verandah extends across the recessed section of the façade with the canopy being the continuation of the main roof with a slight broken pitch. A contemporary carport is located in the front of the dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1923

Place name	House, 64 Watson Street
Place number	231
Other reference numbers	A80278
Address	64 Watson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 40 Diagram 49658 Vol/Fol: 2669/244
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°57'1"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good example of the Inter war Californian Bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of family home of the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. From the available information this house was built c1925 and the first occupant was blacksmith's striker, Peter John Reilly (c1893-1966) and his wife Amy Florence Reilly (c1898-1970). The lot was subdivided c2007 and a new residence constructed on the rear portion of the lot. During this period the residence was extensively renovated, a new carport constructed and the verandah extended.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A well maintained single storey timber framed dwelling of asymmetric plan form. The roof is hipped and gabled with replacement corrugated iron cladding and weatherboard clad gables facing the street. The verandah extends across the recessed section of the façade and down one the west elevation with the canopy being the continuation of the main roof. There are timber framed casement windows to the projecting bay and on the front verandah. The recessed section incorporates a timber and glass entry with side panels. The verandah has simple timber posts and brackets and the freestanding carport is constructed in a similar style to the main house with timber posts and brackets, weatherboard cladding and a gabled roof. The dwelling is set behind a white picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1925

Place name	House, 68 Watson Street
Place number	232 (18349 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5294
Address	68 Watson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Diagram 10144 Vol/Fol: 1734/66
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'37" , 115°56'59"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has some aesthetic value as an example of the Inter war Californian Bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the inter war period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a family home of the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. From the available information this residence was constructed c1927 and the first occupants was mechanic Archie Cruttenden (c1923-1977). He married Grace Elizabeth née Merrells (c1909-1986) in 1929 and the couple lived at the house until the 1970s, raising their family of five children. In later electoral rolls, Archie Cruttenden recorded his occupation as 'armourer'. Aerial photographs indicate that this property is one of the few in this street that continues to extend through to Bridson Street. The form and extent of the house have not changed significantly since

	the mid20th century. Sundry structures have been built and removed in the property since that time.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed property with weatherboard cladding to the main house and fibre cement cladding to the enclosed side sleepout. The dwelling has an asymmetric plan form, with a hipped roof behind a gable feature and a verandah extending across the full width of the façade which is supported on timber posts. The roof features a flying gable over the front section with weatherboard to the wider section of the gable and fibre cement to the apex. The dwelling features replacement aluminium sliding windows.
Condition	Poor
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1927

Place name	Ashfield Flats
Place number	233
Other reference numbers	Various
Address	West Road
Location Description	Various
Other names	Bush Forever Site 214
Place type	Landscape
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°55'10" , 115°56'51"
Use (original/present)	Original: Farming/Pastoral Present: Park/Reserve
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: rural industry and market gardening Demographic settlement and mobility: Environmental change
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• the place has aesthetic value as a large landholding of predominantly native vegetation in a riverside setting. • the place has historic value as an example of the physical environment in the early 20th century which may contain traces of past agricultural uses. • the place has social value as demonstrated by the very active community groups and individuals who have voluntarily planted trees, weeded, and lobbied all levels of government for the ongoing care of the place.
History	Ashfield Flats was originally part of a larger landholding known as the Bassendean Estate which was purchased in 1905 by Wesley Maley and his partner, John Pearson Learmonth for £17,700. The majority of the land was subdivided into quarter acre lots for residential occupation except for the larger lots which were used for market gardens. Until the 1920s several of these lots were leased to Chinese market gardeners. Other farmers nearby grazed stock on the land. These larger lots are the basis of the 'Ashfield Flats'. Portions of Ashfield Flats were leased to the Bassendean Road Board and used for a variety of functions. During World War II a small commercial sand quarry was established on the northern boundary of the 'flats'. The land holding is now the property of the State Government and vested in the WA Planning Commission and designated as a bush forever site. The management of Ashfield Flats is assisted by several volunteer groups including the Bassendean Preservation Group which has planted hundreds of plants of the local flora.

	The ongoing management and conservation of Ashfield Flats has been an issue of concern amongst many local groups in recent years. The fragile environment is believed to be the last river flat in the metropolitan area. It is subject to erosion on the river bank and bushfires are a common occurrence during the summer months.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Ashfield Flats is a wildlife reserve and conservation area approximately 64 hectare in size adjoining Sandy Beach Reserve. It is roughly bound by West Road, Reid Street, Hardy Road and the Swan River. On the north west boundary is a steep rise to housing and a small fenced parkland which provides a view over the wetland. The area is predominantly open wetland with some mature trees and shrubs. The land is divided by a drainage channel which crosses the land in a direction approximately north east to south west. And service track provide access to the site. During winter the land is inundated with water creating a rare wetland in the metropolitan area. The reserve is accessible to the public for passive recreation
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	N/A

Place name	House, 39 West Road
Place number	234 (18350 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5314
Address	39 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 5 Plan 1907 Vol/Fol: 1435/748
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°57'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Painted Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of the Federation style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical working family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs. From the available information this residence was constructed c1915 and the first occupant was blacksmith, George August MacKenzie (c1876-1967) and Christina MacKenzie (c1880-1962). The couple lived at the house until their deaths in the 1960s. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the house has not changed significantly since its construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey brick constructed dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof. Projecting from the west side plane of roof is a brick constructed chimney with a decorative rendered crown. The east corner of south elevation consists of a projecting section which contains a centrally located, full length 1-over-1 window; it is unclear if the window is fixed or is a sash. Within the recessed section of south elevation is the front entrance which abuts the projecting section. The front entrance consists of the front door

	(detail of which cannot be seen) and timber framed side lights and fanlight. To the west of the front entrance is another full length timber framed 1-over-1 window (it is unclear whether the window is fixed or a sash). The structure of the verandah is unclear due to the mature vegetation growing on and in front of the dwelling.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 41 West Road
Place number	235 (18351 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5316
Address	41 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 6 Plan 1907 Vol/Fol: 1366/44
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°57'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard and Fibrous Plasterboard Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a god and intact example of the Inter war Californian Bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the inter war period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a professional family home of the inter war period.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs. From the available information this residence was built c1941 and the first occupant was Agnes Bremner (c1873-1947). No information has been currently been found regarding her occupation or family. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the residence have not changed significantly since its original construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard and exterior wall sheet clad. The bottom third of the dwelling is clad in weatherboard; the upper two thirds is clad with exterior wall sheeting. The roof of dwelling is hipped and clad with terracotta tiles; projecting from the east side plane of roof is a brick constructed chimney with a terracotta chimney pot. The southern elevation contains the centrally located timber framed front door (no detail of front door is visible). Flanking the front

	entrance are two timber framed, two-section casement windows where each section has an upper two pane detail. The roof line extends over the south elevation, without breaking pitch, to create the verandah which extends across the entire south elevation and is supported by rectangular timber posts with decorative brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1941

Place name	House, 42 West Road
Place number	236 (18352 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5317
Address	42 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 124 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 1746/142
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'20" , 115°57'14"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard and Fibrous Plasterboard Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as an intact example of the Inter war Californian Bungalow style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the inter war period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a professional family home of the inter war period.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. The western side of West Road north of Palmerston Street to the railway line was subdivided in 1898 and promoted under the name 'West End'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, George Leake, Harry Anstey, Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Harry E. Parry, D. J. Hope and William Paterson. From the available information this residence was built c1935 and the first occupant was school teacher Simeon G Nelson (c1902-1986) and his wife Florence Jean Nelson, nee McDiarmid (c1905-1998).
Integrity / Authenticity	High

Physical description	Single storey timber framed and wall sheeting and weatherboard clad dwelling with a complex hipped roof. The bottom third of the entire dwelling is clad with weatherboard, the upper two thirds is clad with exterior wall sheeting. Projecting from the central ridge of roof is a brick constructed chimney with a clay chimney pot. Attached to the west elevation of dwelling and forming part of the south elevation is a skillion roof, timber framed and exterior wall sheeting clad addition. The south elevation of the addition contains a timber framed, two section casement window with an upper two-pane detail. Extending from the main hipped roof line at the east and west corners of the south elevation are two gabled projecting sections. At the apex of each gable is timber detailing and each projecting section has a centrally located timber framed, three-section casement window where each section has an upper two paned detail. Projecting from the east side roof plane of the east projecting section is a brick constructed chimney with a clay chimney pot. The recessed section between the two projecting sections contains the timber framed front entrance; no detail of front door can be seen through the metal security door. The main roof line breaks pitch slightly and extends down over the recessed section and along the front of the south elevation projecting sections, covering the windows, to create the front verandah. The verandah is supported by concrete Ionic style columns and has a concrete floor.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1935

Place name	House, 45 West Road
Place number	237 (18353 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5319
Address	45 West Road
Location Description	Lot No" 8 Plan 1907 Vol/Fol: 1747/83
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'20" , 115°57'16"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a late example of the Federation style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical working family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 by developer Thomas Briggs. From the available information this residence was one of the first in the street and the original occupants were believed to be Michael Reardon (c1866-1930) and Elizabeth Reardon, nee Coyne (c1875-1937) who had married in 1987. Michael Reardon established wood yards in Guildford and Bassendean before working with Cumming Smith. The family of 11 children did not stay in this cottage for many years and many different occupants are recorded during the first half of the 20th century suggesting it was built as an investment property. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone major alterations and additions in the second half of the 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and render constructed dwelling with a hipped CGI clad roof. Projecting from the north plane of roof is a rendered brick constructed chimney with a clay chimney pot.

	The south elevation contains the centrally located front entrance. Flanking the front entrance are two, three-section casement windows with upper two-pane lead lighted detail and a decorative concrete sill beneath. Separate to the roofline is a CGI clad skillion verandah which is supported by rendered brick columns with a rendered brick balustrade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1910s

Place name	House, 48 West Road
Place number	238 (18355 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5322
Address	48 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 128 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 1757/759
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°57'14"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Occupations: commercial services Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of the Federation style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical working family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. The western side of West Road north of Palmerston Street to the railway line was subdivided in 1898 and promoted under the name 'West End'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: Stephen Henry Parker, George Leake, Harry Anstey, Dr Daniel Kenny, John James, James Grave, Harry E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and William Paterson. From the available information this residence was constructed c1913 and the first occupant was grocer Charles Herbert Williams (c1881-1968). Charles Williams married Annie White in 1902 and the couple lived in Bassendean all their married lives. Charles Williams also occupied the property adjacent at 46 West Road. From aerial photography of 1953 this property appears to have been a small shop set well forward of the residences. The William's grocery would have supplied the staples to the small community in

	the vicinity in the early decades of the 20th century. The shop was no longer evident in 1965.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Singe storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad gablet roof, where the gablet runs along the central east-west ridge. Projecting from the east and west side roof planes are two brick constructed chimneys with brick corbelling. Projecting slightly from the east and west corners of the south elevation are two gable sections with timber and roughcast render detailing at the apex of the gable. Each of the projecting sections contains two centrally located, equally spaced timber framed, 1-over-1 sash windows. The front entrance is believed to be situated in the small recessed section between the two projecting sections, but due to the mature vegetation in the front garden no more detail of south elevation is visible. Separate from the main roof line is a CGI clad bullnose verandah which extends across the entire south elevation and around to the entire east elevation; it is supported by rectangular timber posts with decorative metal brackets.
Condition	
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1913

Place name	House, 58 West Road
Place number	239 (18356 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5329
Address	58 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 50 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1398/603
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'14"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for the remaining elements of its late Federation style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical working family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. The western side of West Road south of Palmerston Street to Bridson Street was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. From the available information this residence was constructed c 1918 and the first occupant was railway employee, George Merryman (c1882-1949) and his wife Elizabeth Merryman. The couple lived at the until the 1930s. They are known to have had one son, George who sadly died aged 18 in 1926. It is not known if they had other children.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the house underwent significant alterations and additions in the late 1990s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey tuck-pointed brick constructed dwelling. The south elevation features three evenly spaced rendered bands extending across the entire façade. The remaining three elevations are painted brick. The dwelling has a CGI clad gablet roof, where the gablet runs along the central north-south ridge. At the east corner of the south elevation is a gable projecting section which has roughcast render and timber detailing at the apex of the gable. The projecting section contains two centrally placed, evenly spaced, timber framed, 1-over-1 sash windows with a rendered sill beneath. Extending over these windows is a skillion awning which is clad in CGI and supported with timber brackets. Projecting from the east roof plane of the projecting section is a rendered brick chimney with stone corbelling and two terracotta chimney pots. The front entrance is located within the recessed section of the south elevation; it abuts the projecting section and consists of a timber framed and timber panelled and lead lighted front door with lead lighted side lights and a fanlight. To the west of front entrance are two centrally located, evenly spaced windows. Due to the mature vegetation of the front garden no more detail of these windows or south elevation are visible. Without breaking pitch the roof line extends over the recessed section of the south elevation to create the verandah; it is supported by rectangular posts with a timber frieze.
Condition	
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1918

Place name	House, 62 West Road
Place number	240
Other reference numbers	A5331
Address	62 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 54 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1394/999
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'25" , 115°57'14"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic
Statement of significance	• This place as some aesthetic value for the remaining elements of its late Federation style. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. The western side of West Road south of Palmerston Street to Bridson Street was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. From the available information this cottage was built c1915 and the first occupant was carpenter Albert (Taff) Mills (c1871-1942) and his wife Jean Mills (c1870-1943). The couple lived at the house until their deaths in the early 1940s and appear to have been involved in many aspects of community life in Bassendean. The town of Bassendean archives record that additions to the house were approved in 1952. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has been considerable extended and altered since the 1970s such that the original form is almost unrecognisable.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Low
Physical description	A single storey dwelling with second storey additions, constructed from red brick with a hipped roof clad in corrugated metal. Projecting from the west corner of façade is a gable section with a timber and render gable detail. Centrally located on the projecting section is a group of three windows. Extending over the windows is an awning clad in corrugated metal supported with timber brackets. Beneath the window is a decorative rendered sill. Running along the entire façade is a rendered band which is situated at sill height. The front entrance is located within the recessed section of the façade, abutting the projecting section and to the east of front entrance is a group of windows. Due to the front garden planting, verandah balustrade and front fence no more detail of façade is visible. The roof is a complex hipped arrangement with gable elements. Projecting from the south roof plane is a gable dormer window with timber detailing. Attached to the roof line on the south roof plane and extending over the recessed section of façade is a separate hipped verandah, clad in corrugated metal with the same pitch as the main roof. The hipped verandah is supported by rectangular Doric columns atop of the brick constructed balustrade. Projecting from the west roof plane of the projecting gable section is a roughcast render chimney with brick corbelling detail and a pair of terracotta chimney pots. The dwelling has undergone extensive alterations; a second storey and two brick garages either side of façade have been added. Attempts have been made to build the additions in a similar style to the original building.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	Bassendean Primary School
Place number	241 (7400 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5442
Address	70 West Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 24731 Lot 6247 and Lot 8572 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: LR3153-401; LR3046-435
Other names	West Guildford School; West Road School
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'27" , 115°57'13"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation; Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Social and civic activities: Education and science
Values	Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The earliest buildings in the school grounds have aesthetic value for their demonstration of the Federation style in an educational institution and are representative of the government designs of the period. • The place has historic value for its association with periods of growth in the Bassendean district. From the initial construction in 1906, the school facilities have had to respond to the demands of a changing population. • The place has social value to the many members of the community past and present who have been associated with the school since 1906. • The school contributes to the community sense of place for its continuity of purpose since 1906 and as a demonstration of the community commitment to the district through the periods of activism by the wider community on behalf of the school community.
History	The Bassendean Primary School was built in 1906 in response to ongoing requests to the Education Department from the community and the newly established West Guildford Progress Association. In 1904, two lots were donated for a school by the two biggest landholders in the district, Dr Kenny and Stephen Parker. The site was considered too small by the Department of Education and a further six blocks were purchased by the Road Board in 1904 to enable planning for the school. Design of the school was undertaken by the Public Works Department and tenders were called in June 1906. Construction of the original school was undertaken by contractors Ward Brothers in 1906 for £680.

	The school was opened on 20th October 1906 with a ceremony attended by local and state MLA's Mr M.F. Troy and Mr P. Collier. The first head teacher was Mr Arthur Loveridge. The growth of the district saw additions to the school in 1913, 1917 and 1922. The school was renamed the Bassendean Primary School in 1922 to conform to the naming of the district. In 1971, additional land was acquired to the south of the existing site for a school oval after parents lobbied the state government to acquire the land. The school buildings and facilities has been adapted and added to as requirements and standards have changed. Aerial photographs indicate that major programs of work were undertaken in the 1990s and 2010s.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey building constructed of red brick with a corrugate metal roof. The front entrance is located towards the west corner of façade. The timber and glass front door is a modern addition. Above the front door is a timber framed window (detail obstructed by awning) and fanlight. Projecting over the front entrance is a corrugated metal clad awning. To the west of front entrance are two windows, each of which are timber framed two-over-two pane sash windows with timber framed fanlights and a rendered sill. To the immediate east side of front entrance is a group of three windows, evenly spaced, which are all timber framed two-over-two paned sash windows with a timber framed fanlight and rendered sill. The remaining eight windows, spaced at varying intervals along the façade, are all timber framed six-over-six sash windows with a timber framed six pane window above and a rendered sill beneath. Running between windows four and seven on the east side of front entrance is a rendered band at sill height. The gable roof of the building runs east – west and is clad in corrugated metal. Four chimneys are set at regular intervals along the roof line and are constructed from red brick with decorative brick corbelling and a metal chimney pot. There is a modern lean-to addition on the west elevation which extends the façade of the original structure. On the façade of addition are two pairs of windows, evenly spaced, which are timber framed six-over-six sash windows with a rendered sill.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	

Construction dates / periods	1906; 1917, 1922, 1971, c1990, c2010.

Place name	House, 85 West Road
Place number	242 (18358 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5340
Address	85 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Diagram 33514 Vol/Fol: 98/16A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'35" , 115°57'17"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of the Federation style executed in timber. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical working family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. The land on which this residence is located was subdivided for residential development by civil engineer, assayer and prospector and Member of Parliament, Harry Francis Anstey (1847-1927). He purchased 100 acres of land in Bassendean, or West Guildford as it was then known, in 1897 and the land was divided into 237 lots for sale in 1898. From the available information this residence was built c1915 and the first occupant was carpenter, John Augustus Gadd (1877-1969) and his wife Bertha May, née Truslove (1881-1959). As a carpenter it is possible that John Gadd was involved in the construction of the cottage although no information has been sourced to confirm this conclusion. The couple had married in 1902 and had five children. The family lived at the house until the late 1940s. The cottage was originally located in the centre of a landholding of five lots and Hyland Street was not constructed until c1960. Aerial photographs of the 1950s and 1960s, indicate that an orchard was located on the property. The landholding appears to have been subdivided in the late 1960s.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling. Due to the mature vegetation and high front fence no further detail of dwelling is visible.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 88A West Road
Place number	243 (18359 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5343
Address	88A West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 32297 Vol/Fol: 2094-144
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'34" , 115°57'14"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Rendered Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good, late example of the inter war Californian Bungalow style • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1940s • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical professional family home of the mid-20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. The western side of West Road south of Palmerston Street to Bridson Street was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. From the available information this house was built in 1939 for Percy Alexander Pierce (c1896-1968) and his wife Muriel Hilda Pierce (c1907-1991). The Pierce's lived at the house until c1949 when the relocated to Bunbury where Percy Pierce worked as a radiographer.

	Information from the owners' c2004 stated that interior featured original detail and a new storeroom and garage were constructed on the site in the late 1990s when the lot was subdivided.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile inter-war Californian bungalow of traditional asymmetric plan form to the façade. The projecting section of the elevation incorporates two gables: one to living accommodation whilst the smaller gable is above a small area of verandah. The main roof to the house is a stepped hipped form with a tall rendered chimney projecting up the south elevation and pushing through the eaves. The windows are timber framed casements either side of a larger fixed pane to the front elevation, both having tiled canopies above. A car port has been constructed along the south elevation and projects into the front setback. The lot has been subdivided with the subject property located to the front of the site.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1939, 1990s

Place name	House, 96B West Road
Place number	244 (18360 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5350
Address	96 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 24275 Vol/Fol: 1961-138
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'39" , 115°57'14"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of a simple Federation style timber cottage. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the 1910s.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the boundary of the Guildford town lots. The western side of West Road south of Palmerston Street to Bridson Street was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. From the available information this small cottage was built c1915 and the first occupant was John Warne. No further information has been discovered in this research as to his occupation or family status. It seems probable that the cottage was built by an absentee landlord as several occupants are recorded living in the cottage during the 1920s and 1930s.

Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/High
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad gable roof where the gable runs along the central east-west ridge. Both the east and west gable ends contain timber detailing at the apex of the gable. The south elevation contains the centrally located timber framed front entrance with lead lighted side lights and fanlight; detail of front door cannot be seen through the security screen. Flanking the front entrance are two timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows. Separate from the main roof line is a CGI clad bullnose verandah which extends across the entire south elevation; it's supported by turned timber posts with a decorative metal frieze.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 130 West Road
Place number	245 (18362 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5356
Address	103 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 124 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 2732/373
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'43" , 115°57'15"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good an intact example of an inter-war residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century. • The place has social value for its association with the provision of medical services to the community in the 1930s.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean, south of Watson Street, was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. West Road was to be known as 'Main Parade' in the original plan for this subdivision but it was more logical to retain the name 'West Road' as the existing road continued into the new subdivision. From the available information this residence and others located between Deakin and Watson Streets were built c1919. Further research of the rates books may resolve the exact date of construction. It can be determined however that there was a period

	of development from 1919 in which several homes were built in the stretch of road. During the 1930s the property does appear to have been used as a hospital under the supervision of Nurse L. D. Campbell. This was likely to be a maternity hospital as small hospitals within walking distance of homes was a common practice in the first half of the 20th century. Aerial photographs indicate that the original form and extent of the residence is still apparent despite a series of additions to the rear of the building since the mid-20th century. In the mid-2000s the roof cladding was changed from a red corrugated iron to the current zincalume.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with asymmetric façade incorporating a small covered entrance area to the north corner of the façade. The main section of the house has a hipped cgi roof with the front projecting section incorporating a gable roof. A group of three timber framed casement windows are positioned in the projecting bay. The small verandah area has a shallow pitched hipped canopy supported on masonry columns on top of a masonry balustrade. The house is positioned behind a large lawned garden with non-original low brick boundary wall and palisade iron fencing. A carport has been constructed to the north side of the house in the front setback.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 107 West Road
Place number	246 (7434 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5360
Address	107 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 122 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 429/41A
Other names	Rosewood
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'44" , 115°57'15"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good an intact example of an inter-war residence. • The place has historic value for its association with the early 20th century development of Bassendean. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical working family home.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean, south of Watson Street, was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. West Road was to be known as 'Main Parade' in the original plan for this subdivision but it was more logical to retain the name 'West Road' as the existing road continued into the new subdivision. From the available information this residence and others located between Deakin and Watson Streets were built c1919. It can be determined that there was a period of development from 1919 in which several homes were built in the stretch of road. One long term resident was Edward Bewley (c1903-1947) a fitter, his wife

	Doris and a family member, Edith Stewart Bewley, spinster. They named the house 'Rosewood'. Aerial photographs indicate that the original form and extent of the residence is still apparent despite a series of additions to the rear of the building since the mid-20th century. This conclusion is supported by information from the owners of the property c2004.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with hipped and gabled roof. The projecting wing forms the dominant feature of the façade with a three-section sash window ensemble and skillion CGI window canopy supported on timber brackets. The gable has a timber fascia and turned timber finial. The entrance is located on the north elevation set back from the main elevation with a hipped canopy supported on timber posts. A further verandah area is positioned to the south corner of the façade with a hipped roof, the detailing of which is obscured by shade cloth. The main part of the house is obscured from clear view from the street. Single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with hipped and gabled roof. The projecting wing forms the dominant feature of the façade with a three-section sash window ensemble and skillion CGI window canopy supported on timber brackets. The gable has a timber fascia and turned timber finial. The entrance is located on the north elevation set back from the main elevation with a hipped canopy supported on timber posts. A further verandah area is positioned to the south corner of the façade with a hipped roof, the detailing of which is obscured by shade cloth.
Condition	Poor
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1917

Place name	House, 111 West Road
Place number	247 (18363 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5364
Address	111 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 120 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1414/204
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'45" , 115°57'15"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Tile: Concrete
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a good late example of a Federation residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean, south of Watson Street, was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. West Road was to be known as 'Main Parade' in the original plan for this subdivision but it was more logical to retain the name 'West Road' as the existing road continued into the new subdivision. From the available information this residence and others located between Deakin and Watson Streets were built c1919. Further research of the rates books may resolve the exact date of construction. It can be determined however that there was a period of development from 1919 in which several homes were built in the stretch of road. One long term resident was Robert William Knights, a railway officer who was elected to the Bassendean Road Board

	between 1943 and 1945. He and his wife Eleanor Eliza lived at the house from 1920 to the mid-1930s. Aerial photographs indicate that the original form and extent of the residence is still apparent despite a series of major additions to the rear of the building since the mid-20th century. The owners c2004 stated that the original corrugated iron roof was replaced with tiles.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey brick and tile Californian bungalow styled house of asymmetric plan form with extensive verandah to the north and west elevations. The main roof is hipped in form sweeping down at the same pitch to form the verandah canopy which is supported on Doric styled masonry columns. The verandah is open with a concrete deck. The projecting section of the façade incorporates a timbered gable detail and extension of the verandah canopy across the façade to form a window awning. The windows to the façade are timber framed casements with leaded lights. A further gabled wing is located on the north side of the property with similar timbered detail and rendered brick wall. The house is located behind a lawned garden with driveway and detached garage constructed to the south side of the property.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 122 West Road
Place number	248 (18364 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5374
Address	122 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 254 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1046/565
Other names	The Bakehouse
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'49" , 115°57'11"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: manufacturing and processing
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a modified example of an inter-war residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with small family businesses that operated from the home, in this instance a bakery. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean, south of Watson Street, was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. West Road was to be known as 'Main Parade' in the original plan for this subdivision but it was more logical to retain the name 'West Road' as the existing road continued into the new subdivision.

	The owner of the property in 1936 was R. Irvine of Devon Road who may have built a cottage on the site but this has not been clearly established. The place is most closely associated with Walter George Bennett (c1914-1994) a pastry cook, who occupied the place from 1938. Walter Bennett and his wife Gwendoline (c1916-1996) lived at the house until the 1970s. Given the current naming of the residence 'the bakehouse' and Walter Bennett's occupation it is probable that the place was used as a bakery although no details were found in the current research. Aerial photographs indicate that the building was originally roofed in green corrugated iron and there were several large buildings in the rear of the property which supports the conclusion that the place was used as a bakery. From the 1990s onwards the building has been significantly extended to the rear and on the southern elevation.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/Low
Physical description	Weatherboard and iron Federation Bungalow cottage with hipped roof. Roof and bullnosed verandah extended to form carport. Verandah features cast valance and brackets to timber posts. Front room under feature timber gable. New double garage on the south. Oiled weatherboard bakery shed with skillion roof form.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1936

Place name	Winery (fmr), West Road
Place number	249 (25687 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5394
Address	147 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 336 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1401/566
Other names	Riverside Vineyard
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°55'1" , 115°57'13"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber Framed: Clad in Asbestos Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: rural industry
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an intact collection of buildings, structures and machinery used in wine production since the 1940s. • The place has historic value as a rare example of a small family winery in the metropolitan area. • The place has social value as a landmark in the district. • The place has historic value for its association with the Nicoletto family who settled in the district in the 1930s.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean, south of Watson Street, was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. West Road was to be known as 'Main Parade' in the original plan for this subdivision but it was more logical to retain the name 'West Road' as the existing road continued into the new subdivision. The lots adjacent to the river were large and attractive for farming, orchards and market gardens in addition to the large estates favoured by the prosperous members of the community. This large

	lot was acquired by Luigi Carlo Nicoletto (c1906-1989) in the 1930s. Luigi Nicoletto had arrived in Fremantle from Italy in 1927. He travelled to Italy in early 1934 and then came back to Australia later that year with his wife and child. The family settled in the district and established a farm and winery. Laurie Nicoletto (1936-2014), son of Luigi and Anna worked in a variety of places and professions before returning to work at the family vineyard which had expanded to become a well-known winery in the metropolitan area. The name chosen for the winery 'Riverside' winery reflected the early subdivision name of the district. It later became known as Bassendean Estate when the family began bottling wine for sale. The Nicolettos continued to sell wine from the site until 1994. Aerial photographs indicate that the place has not substantially changed since the mid 20th century. The methods of manufacture and sale from the site are still evident at the place.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey fibro sheeting clad dwelling with a corrugate metal roof. The dwelling has a complex hipped and gable roof; the east side having a gable roof and the west having a hipped roof, all of which is clad in corrugated metal. The façade comprises of three sections each at varying depths. The east section of façade is set back the most and contains the front entrance. To the east of front entrance is a group of windows; no detail of which is visible due to vegetation in front garden. The roof of this section breaks pitch slightly to extend over the façade which creates an awning. The central section of facade consists of a projecting gable element which is separate from the main roof line. This projecting central section contains a centrally located three paned timber framed window; the central pane being fixed and the two outer panes being casement windows. A section of hipped roof has extended along this section of façade to create a small awning which is clad in corrugated metal and is supported by timber brackets. The east section of façade extends to the roof edge. Centrally located in this section is another three paned timber framed window. Due to dense vegetation in front garden no more detail of window is visible.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1939

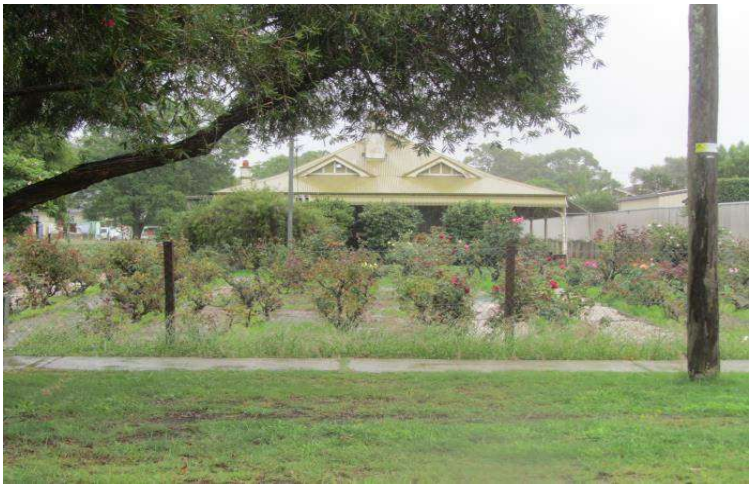
Place name	House, 150 West Road
Place number	250 (7435 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80986
Address	150 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 61 Plan 74510 Vol/Fol: 2866/791
Other names	150 Main Parade
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'58" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a simple timber cottage built in the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean, south of Watson Street, was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. West Road was to be known as 'Main Parade' in the original plan for this subdivision but it was more logical to retain the name 'West Road' as the existing road continued into the new subdivision. From the available information this residence was one of the first homes in this portion of West Road, constructed c1913 and the first occupant was John Mather (c1858-1922) a fitter who worked at the Midland Railway Workshops. Mather and his wife Elizabeth, née Stevens (1858-1936) were from Derbyshire England and settled in Western Australia in 1911 with their family of three children.

	Elizabeth was noted in the electoral rolls as a dressmaker who presumably undertook her profession at these premises. Following John Mather's death, the family moved from the property and there were many subsequent occupants of the residence. Aerial photographs indicate that the original form and extent of the residence is still evident despite additions to the rear and side elevations. The owners of the property in 2004 and 2016 confirmed this conclusion.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber frame and weatherboard house with hipped roof. The façade is symmetrical in plan form with a centrally placed entrance flanked by windows. The entrance is a traditional arrangement of timber and glass panelled door with glass and timber panel side sections and fanlights above. A gabled canopy feature projects out over the entrance. The windows are 1-over-1 timber framed sashes arranged in pairs. The roof is hipped with gablets to the ridge and extends down with a slight break of pitch to form the verandah canopy that wraps around the three principal elevations. The canopy is supported on square timber posts, the deck is timber and there is no balustrade. The gabled section above the front entrance forms part of the verandah. In 2019, additions, enclosing of the existing verandah and a new carport were developed at the rear, and an open carport was erected to the northern side of the dwelling.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1913

Place name	Broun Homestead (fmr) - site
Place number	251
Other reference numbers	A5407
Address	167 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 3 Diagram 11186 Vol/Fol: 1064/450
Other names	Stoke Farm Bassendean Estate
Place type	Historic Site
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°55'7" , 115°57'12"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements People: early settlers
Values	Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has the potential to reveal information relevant to the early settlement and occupancy of the Bassendean district in the 19th century. • The place has historic value for its association with early landowner and prominent citizen, Peter Broun.
History	This property was originally part of a large landholding granted to James Henty in 1829. He named this landholding 'Stoke Farm' and engaged carpenter, William Dyer, to build a large house on the site. The Henty family left the Swan River Colony in 1831 and the property was transferred to the Colonial Secretary for the colony, Peter Nicholas Broun (1797-1846). Broun and his family settled at the property in 1832 and named it 'Bassendean' after his home in Berwickshire, England. Broun successfully developed the farm alongside his duties in Perth. However by 1834 he and the family were back in Perth and the farm was leased to a tenant. A series of poor financial decision and ill health led to Broun's death in 1846 at the age of 49. The place was transferred to a series of owners throughout the 19th and 20th century with the farmhouse remaining within a relatively large landholding. The homestead was demolished in 1940 and since that time local residents have provided information that building foundations are still in evidence on the site although no recent information is available to confirm this conclusion. The farmhouse was known locally as 'Old Bassendean Homestead' and the name Bassendean was chosen as the new name of the

	district in 1922 demonstrating its importance to the community at that time.
Integrity / Authenticity	N/A
Physical description	The site has the potential to contain significant archaeological artefacts.
Condition	Unknown
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	C1831, demolished 1940

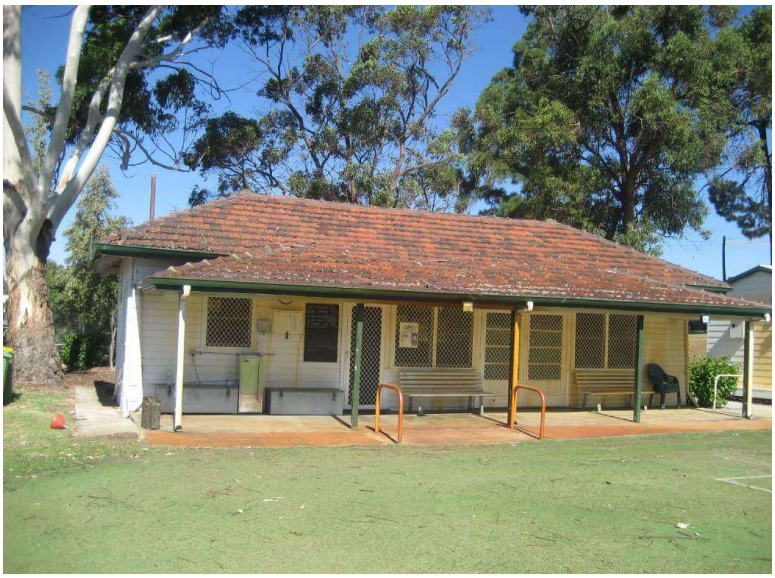
Place name	House and Gardens, 168 West Road
Place number	252
Other reference numbers	A5408
Address	168 West Road
Location Description	Lot No: 329 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 1676/578
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°55'3" , 115°57'4"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common and Render Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Demographic settlement and Mobility: settlements
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a fine, intact example of the Federation Bungalow style executed in brick in its original garden setting. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of this more remote portion of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a landmark in the district.
History	Bassendean was originally known as 'West Guildford' and West Road was the original boundary of the Guildford town lots. This portion of Bassendean, south of Watson Street, was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. West Road was to be known as 'Main Parade' in the original plan for this subdivision but it was more logical to retain the name 'West Road' as the existing road continued into the new subdivision. From the available information this residence was built for civil servant Archibald Amos McCallum (c18831964) and his wife Florence May McCallum, nee Tredrea (c1880-1958). The couple

	and their family lived at the house until the mid-1940s. A later long term occupant was PMG linesman Frederick John Hams and his family. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has been largely unchanged since the mid 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey dwelling with a hipped roof. As the dwelling is set back from the road and has a densely planted formal rose garden with other mature trees. The dwelling has a hipped roof with a vented gablet element along the central ridge. There are two evenly spaced gable elements with timber detailing which protrude from the roof plane at the façade edge. The roof pitch breaks at the façade and projects out to create a verandah which extends along the east and west elevations and is supported by timber posts and brackets. Additional awnings have been have been attached to the edge of the verandah. The entire roof has been clad in Colorbond corrugated metal. A brick chimney projects, slightly off centre, from the southern roof plane and has two terracotta chimney pots. Another brick chimney with a pair of terracotta chimney pots projects from the west roof plane.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 2 Whitfield Street
Place number	253 (18365 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5448
Address	2 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 50 Plan 1910 Vol/Fol: 1288/20
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'6" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Pressed Metal
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a simple cottage built in the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the name 'West End' estate. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1914 for labourer, Michael Stephen Ryan (c1868-1942) who lived there with his wife Edith Mary, née Gathercole (c1878-1948) until 1918. It was then occupied by another labourer, Oliver James Goodchild (c1873-1928) and his wife Agnes (c1871-1931) and their descendants. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the original residence is still intact despite several additions to the rear and southern elevation.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey dwelling constructed from red brick with a gablet roof clad in cement tiles. The façade is symmetrical in arrangement and is constructed from red brick with a rendered band, situated at sill height running along the entire façade. The front entrance is centrally located within the façade and consists of a timber framed front door with side lights and a fan light. Flanking the front entrance at equal distances are two windows which each comprise of two large panes of glass underneath one smaller pane and a rendered sill. No more detail of window construction is visible. The roof is a vented gablet roof with the central ridge running east-west and is clad in cement tiles. Projecting from the east and west roof planes is a brick chimney with brick corbelling detail; the east chimney has a pair of terracotta pots whereas the west chimney has a single metal chimney pot. Breaking pitch slightly, the roof extends over the façade and east and west elevations to create the verandah which is supported by timber posts with filigree metal brackets and frieze.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1914

Place name	Bassendean Croquet Club (fmr)
Place number	254 (7398 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A46921
Address	10 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Reserve No: 21150 Lot No: 500 Plan 63754 Vol/Fol: LT3159/765
Other names	Bassendean Tennis Club; Reserve 21150
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'9" , 115°57'8"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Post War
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment Outside influences: Depression and boom
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as an example of post war style with elements that are consistent with domestic scale and form rather than a public building. • The place has historic value for its association with the ongoing commitment to the provision of public amenities at the BIC reserve by the Bassendean Road Board, subsequently the Town of Bassendean. • The place has social value for many members of the Bassendean and wider community who have used the facility on the reserve since 1958.
History	This building is located within the BIC (Bassendean Improvement Committee) Reserve, established c1935 through the lobbying, fundraising and labour of members of the Bassendean community. The reserve was aimed to provide a sporting and recreational venue for the Bassendean community. Since that time the activities on the Reserve have changed as popularity and funding for specific sports has ebbed and flowed. Recently [2015] much of the reserve has been allocated for the relocated War Memorial. Buildings on the reserve have been erected, relocated and demolished as needs have changed. This building which is currently [2015] used by the Bassendean Tennis Club was built in 1958 for use by the Bassendean Croquet Club. At that time the building was located in the northern portion of the BIC reserve. It was relocated c1975 when Guildford Road was widened.

	From c1975 to 2006, the building was used by the Croquet Club however with the demolition of the Bassendean Tennis Club clubrooms in June 2009; this building was allocated to the Tennis Club. In late 2006, a smaller demountable building was constructed to the south of this building which is used as an adjunct to the Tennis Club facilities. The Bassendean Croquet Club ceased operating from the BIC Reserve c2007.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A single storey weatherboard clad building with terracotta roof tiles. Situated slightly off centre on the façade is the front entrance. On the west side of front entrance is a timber framed window. On the east side of front entrance is a timber framed double pane window, a set of double doors and then another set of timber framed double paned windows. All openings on the façade are covered by security grilles. Underneath each of the timber sills of the windows on the east side of front entrance are timber slat benches. The roof of the building is hipped with the central ridge running east to west and is clad in terracotta tiles. Connected to the south roof plane is a separate hipped roof which forms the verandah across the façade and is supported by timber posts.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1958; c1975 relocated

Place name	House, 27 Whitfield Street
Place number	255 (18366 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5459
Address	27 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 10 Diagram 83639 Vol/Fol: 1957/468
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'19" , 115°57'11"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a simple cottage built in the Federation style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical working family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the name 'West End' estate. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1919 and the first occupant was carpenter and builder Henry Stanford Hyde (c1887-1968) and his wife Bertha, née Glance (c1887-1962). It is likely that the house was built by Hyde or at least he contributed to the construction of the building. There were many members of the Hyde family living in Bassendean in the early 20th century. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the building have not changed significantly since the mid-20th century. The block was subdivided and a new residence built at the rear c1990.

	Prior to that date the roof cladding appears to have been red corrugated iron.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI gablet roof; the gablet runs along the east-west central ridge. Extending from the north roof plane is a brick constructed chimney with brick corbelling. Projecting from the east corner of south elevation is a gable section which has a timber weatherboard detail at the apex of gable end. Centrally located on the projecting section is a timber framed, two section casement window with two smaller casement windows above these. Extending over these windows is a skillion, CGI clad awning with timber supports. Located within the recessed section of the south elevation is the front entrance; it abuts the projecting section and consists of a timber panelled and glazed front door with a fanlight. To the west of the front entrance is a centrally located timber frame, two section casement window with two smaller timber casement windows above and a timber sill beneath. The roof pitch breaks slightly and extends over the recessed section of south elevation to create the verandah; it is supported by rectangular timber posts with timber brackets. There is a separate hipped verandah which extends along the recessed section of the east elevation.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1919

Place name	House, 37 Whitfield Street
Place number	256 (18367 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5467
Address	37 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 129 Plan 1786 Vol/Fol: 1045/276
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°57'11"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple inter-war timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter-War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the name 'West End' estate. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1925 for spring maker, William Clare and his wife Alice (c1872-1961). Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has undergone major additions to the rear which have altered the roof line at the rear but the front elevation remains consistent with the original form.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed and weatherboard house with hipped and gable roof. The weatherboard cladding is to the lower section of the elevations, terminating just above the window sills with the

	remainder of the cladding being fibre cement sheeting. The house is of asymmetric plan form to the façade with a projecting element at the southern end of the house with a timber battened gable treatment and three timber framed casement windows below. The recessed section of the elevation contains a single door for the main entrance and another bank of three timber casement windows. The main roof is hipped and extends down to form the verandah canopy at a break of the pitch. The canopy extends across the entire width of the façade including the gabled section and is supported on square timber posts and has a timber deck. The verandah at the north end has been enclosed with weatherboard and incorporates a timber panelled door. A car port has been constructed in sympathetic style in the front setback.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1925

Place name	House, 42 Whitfield Street
Place number	257 (18368 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5471
Address	42 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 5 Diagram 84342 Vol/Fol: 1963/814
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Occupations: commercial services and industries
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple inter-war timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has historic value for its association with small family businesses that operated from the home, in this instance a farrier. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 for the occupier Thomas William Walker Potts (c1875-1954), a farrier. He lived at the house with his wife Rebecca until the 1940s. As a farrier it is likely that the property was used for his

	occupation so may have included a blacksmith's workshop and horse stalls. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been extended to the rear in stages and on the southern elevation. The lot was subdivided in c1990 and a new residence constructed on the rear portion of the lot.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof with two vented gablet endings along the central east-west ridge. Projecting from the east roof plane is a brick constructed chimney with brick corbelling. On the south roof plane, over the point of the front entrance is a timber and roughcast render detailed gable feature which creates a statement entrance to the dwelling. The south elevation contains the centrally located front entrance which consists of a timber framed and panelled front door with timber and leaded glass side lights and a fanlight. Flanking the front entrance are two timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows with leaded glass side lights and a timber sill. Separate to the main roofline is a CGI clad bullnose verandah which extends across the entire south elevation which is supported by turned timber pillars and a timber frieze and decorative metal brackets.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 44 Whitfield Street
Place number	258 (18376 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5473
Address	33 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 36 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1414/167
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'24" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple inter-war timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 and the first occupant and probable owner was wood machinist, Sydney Martin Pyne (c1882-1952) and his wife Sarah Ann, née McCormick (c1885-1975). The couple married in 1907 and lived at this house until Syd Pyne's death in 1952. They had two sons and Syd Pyne was a foundation member of the

	Bassendean Branch of the Australian Labour Party. After working at the Midland Railway Workshops for 19 years, Syd Pyne left in 1930 to go into 'business in the city'. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has undergone several major additions since the mid-20th century however the form and extent of the original building can still be determined.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling with a steeply pitched Colorbond clad hipped roof with two vented gablet endings along the central east-west roof ridge. Separate from the main roof line is a Colorbond clad bullnose verandah which extends across the entire south façade and around to the entire east elevation and is supported by rectangular timber posts. Incorporated into the south elevation verandah, over the front entrance, is a gable feature which creates a statement entrance to the dwelling. The south elevation contains the centrally placed front entrance which consists of a timber framed and panelled front door with timber and leaded side lights and a lead light fan light. Flanking the front entrance are two timber framed 6-over-1 sash windows with timber window sills.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 46 Whitfield Street
Place number	259 (18369 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5475
Address	46 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 38 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 586/85A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'25" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Pressed Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of late example of the Federation style in brick. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 and the first occupant was upholsterer, Alfred Melville Low (c1887-1974) and his wife Isabella, née Dow (c1892-1975). The couple married in 1909 and had at least one son who worked with his father in his upholstery business. They remained at this residence for only a few years before it was occupied by long term

	owner and occupier, telephone linesman Alexander Medrum (c1887-1956) and his wife Minnie Bertha, née Birch (c1887-1951). The couple married in Coolgardie in 1912 and lived in Bassendean throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone several programs of additions and alterations to the rear of the residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey tuck-pointed brick constructed dwelling with a cement tile and Corrugated iron clad hipped roof with two vented gablet endings along the central east-west roof ridge. For the entire south elevation, the top two thirds are tuck-pointed red brick and the bottom third is rendered brick which has been painted white. On the west corner of the south elevation is a projecting gable section with timber detailing at the apex of the gable. The projecting gable section contains a centrally located timber framed 1-over-1 sash window with sidelights. Extending over the window is a skillion awning clad with cement tiles and supported with decorative timber brackets. Within the recessed section of the south elevation is a timber framed, leaded light, 1-over-1 sash window. Also within the recessed section is a small projecting portion of walling, abutting both the projecting and recessed sections, which contains the front entrance. Connected to the main roof line, but extending at a different pitch over the recessed section of south elevation is a gable verandah which is clad in cement tiles and has timber detailing at the apex of the gable. This is supported by groups of two, Doric style columns atop of a rendered brick balustrade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	House, 50 Whitfield Street
Place number	260 (18370 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5477
Address	50 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 42 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1734/401
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple inter-war timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1927 and the first occupant was boilermaker, William Frederick Beresford (c1898-1976) and his wife Hilda Winifred, née Neave (c1898-1976). The couple had married in 1920 and lived at this residence until the 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has undergone major additions to the rear of the original building however the form and extent of the original structure can be determined.

	The owners of the property c2004 noted that additions have included a new garage in 1990 and in 1996 the construction of an addition at the rear in matching materials.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof with a gablet on the south roof plane with timber detailing at the apex of the gable. On the west corner of the south elevation is a projecting section which contains a two-section timber framed casement window with a two-pane detail at the top of each section of the window. Within the recessed section of the south elevation, abutting the projecting section is the timber framed front entrance with side lights. To the east of the front entrance is a three-section, timber framed casement window with a two-pane detail at the top of each section of window. The hipped roof extends over the recessed section to create the verandah and is supported by rectangular timber pillars with decorative timber brackets and has a timber decked floor.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1927

Place name	House, 54 Whitfield Street
Place number	261 (18371 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5479
Address	54 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 46 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1348/334
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'28" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple inter-war timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the 1930s and particularly the pattern of settlement among families in the district. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1933 and the first occupant was Kenneth William McCashney (1904-1975) and his wife, Beryl Edna, née Knights. The couple married in 1932 and moved into this residence which was next door to McCashney family home at 56 Whitfield Street. Ada and Thomas

	McCashney had lived in Whitfield Street since c1917 and raised their family there. Several of their children lived in the vicinity including Ken and his new wife next door. Ken and Beryl McCashney left the residence in the 1940s. Aerial photographs indicate that the residence has been added to in several programs of work since the mid-20th century. The extension of the roof line on the north and south elevations has made a significant change to the form of the original construction.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof. The hipped roof breaks pitch slightly and extends over the south, east and part of west elevations to form the verandah which has timber deck flooring and is supported by groups of two turned timber posts. At the point of the front entrance a gablet detail has been incorporated into the south plane of the roof; creating a statement entrance to the dwelling. The south elevation contains the centrally located timber framed front entrance. Details of the front door are not visible due to the security door and vegetation in the front garden. On either side of the front entrance is a three-section timber framed casement window, with a two-pane detail at the top of each section of glazing.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1933

Place name	Smallman Furniture Manufacturer (fmr)
Place number	262 (7404 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5482
Address	62 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 106 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1958/280
Other names	Residence, 62 Whitfield Street
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Residence: Inter War Factory: Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence and workplace from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area in the inter war period. • The place has social value as a rare demonstration of a family business and family home within a residential area.
History	This parcel of land was purchased by cabinetmaker John William Henry Flavel Smallman (c1899-1994) as a vacant block in the 1920's and he built the weatherboard residence shortly afterwards which he and his wife, Violet, nee Hyatt lived in until the 1970s. A detached factory at the rear of the block, the "Smallman Furniture Manufacturer" building was constructed in stages over the next 20 years. The firm manufactured domestic and church furniture until the 1970's. John Smallman served on the Bassendean Roads Board from 1940 to 1953 and was chairman between 1947 and 1952. The house underwent alterations and additions in 1941 and since then the building has been extensively repaired and restored. Works included the replacement and insulating of the roof, repair/replacement of interior wall and ceiling fabric, rewiring of electrics, replacement of stumps and renovation of the kitchen and bathroom.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof. At the east corner of the south elevation is a gabled projecting section which has timber detailing across the apex of the gable and contains two centrally located timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows. The front entrance is located within the recessed section of the south elevation, abutting the projecting section. The front entrance consists of a front door with sidelights and panels to the west of front door and a glazed fan light. No detail of front door is visible through the metal security door. To the west of the front entrance is a group of two timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows with a timber window sill. Without breaking pitch the roof line extends over the majority of the recessed section and the projecting section of the south elevation to form the verandah which is supported by rectangular timber posts. The west corner of the south elevation is the only part of the elevation not covered by the verandah. At the west corner of south elevation is a section of elevation not covered by the verandah; this section contains a two-section timber framed casement window. Extending over the window is a CGI clad skillion awning with timber supports.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1925

Place name	House, 64 Whitfield Street
Place number	263 (18372 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5484
Address	64 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 104 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 931/20
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°57'9"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal; Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple inter-war timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a typical family home of the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided in 1899 and promoted under the name 'Heidelberg'. The developers of this estate were a prominent group of local businessmen who held considerable land in the district and took the opportunity to subdivide the land in the late 19th century when there was a high demand for accommodation for working families following the gold discoveries in the east of the colony. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Whitfield Street was named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed in the 1920s and a search of the Town of Bassendean rates books is likely to determine a more accurate date of construction. A long term occupant of the residence from the late 1920s to the 1960s was John Soulsby (c1890-1969) and his wife Mary Eliza, née

	Brown. The couple originally from Northumberland in England married in 1912 and relocated to Western Australia in the 1920s. John Soulsby originally recorded is occupation as a labourer and later as a blacksmith striker and it is probable he worked at the Midland Railway Workshops. Aerial photographs show that the simple square plan form of the residence is still intact although later additions to the rear have been undertaken in the late 20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a hipped CGI roof. The roof incorporates two gables along the central east-west ridge and a small eyebrow dormer centrally located on the south elevation. The roof pitch breaks slightly to extend down and form the verandah. A significant amount of the dwelling is not visible due to the front picket fence and the well-established vegetation growing on and around the dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

Place name	House, 83 Whitfield Street
Place number	264 (18373 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5500
Address	83 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No" 222 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 599/130A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'42" , 115°57'10"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value for the remaining elements of a simple inter-war timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. Whitfield Street was extension of the road from the subdivision to the north named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1924 and the first occupant was Clement Patchett (c1875-1925) and his wife Kate Patchett (c1876-1954). Sadly Clement Patchett, who worked as a mill hand, died the following year and Kate only remained at the residence for one more year. The place was subsequently occupied by a series of tenants suggesting the residence was built as an investment property.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the house has undergone many additions and alterations making the original form of the house almost unrecognisable.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/Low
Physical description	Single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof with a gablet incorporated into the south plane of roof. The eastern corner of the south elevation consists of a projecting section with a hipped roof and another gablet incorporated into the south roof plane. The projecting section contains a three-section window; the central section is fixed and the remaining sections either side are casement windows. Separate from the roof line, extending over the entire width of projecting section is a CGI clad skillion verandah which is supported by turned timber pillars. Centrally located within the recessed section of the south elevation is the front door with a lead light fan light. On either side of the front door are two-section timber framed, lead lighted casement windows with timber window sills. Separate from the main roof line, a skillion awning extends across the entire recessed section creating the verandah which is supported by turned timber pillars with timber balustrading.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 4
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1924

Place name	House, 88 Whitfield Street
Place number	265 (18374 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5505
Address	88 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 212 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 174/36A
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'44" , 115°57'8"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Terracotta
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a simple, mostly intact example of a Federation style timber cottage. • The place has historic value as one of the first homes built in this subdivision of Bassendean. • The place has social value as it demonstrates the scale of a typical family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. Whitfield Street was extension of the road from the subdivision to the north named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. This residence was constructed in 1906 as noted in information supplied by the Town of Bassendean. The original occupant was John Burgess. Aerial photographs indicate that although the place has been added to at the rear the original simple square plan form is still discernible.

	This was confirmed through information provided by the owners in c2004.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling. The dwelling consists of a steeply pitched, tile clad roof which incorporates two timbered gables along the central east-west ridge and has a metal chimney on the east side. The roof pitch breaks slightly to extend over the south elevation to form the verandah. A modern, hipped carport addition has been built alongside the east elevation. Due to a tall picket front fence and well established vegetation, most of the elevations are obscured.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1906

Place name	House, 108 Whitfield Street
Place number	266 (18375 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A80663
Address	108 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Strata Plan 57771 Vol/Fol: 2734-183
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'51" , 115°57'6"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple timber residence. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a simple family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. Whitfield Street was extension of the road from the subdivision to the north named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed c1916 and the first occupant was Henry Goldie McNair (c1876-1963) and his wife Helen Small McNair (c1887-1955). The couple, originally from Scotland, married there in 1911 before settling in Western Australia and raising their family of girls. Henry McNair worked as a labourer but was a very keen gardener and the property

	was well known in the district for its blooms. The family lived in this house until the 1950s. Aerial photographs of the residence indicate that although the house has undergone major additions at the rear the original form is able to be determined. The lot was subdivided in 2009 and a large residence was constructed in the rear portion of the lot.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Single storey timber framed, weatherboard clad dwelling with a CGI clad hipped roof. At the eastern corner of the south elevation is a protruding gable section with timber detailing and vent at the apex of gable. The projecting section contains a timber framed, three-section window; the central section is fixed and the sections either side are casement windows. Above the 3-section window are two, four-section stained glass timber framed windows. Contained within the recessed section of the south elevation is the front entrance which abuts the projecting section and consists of glazed side lights and a fan light. To the west of the front entrance are a group of two timber framed casement windows; above each casement window is a four-paned, stained glass, timber framed window. The roof pitch breaks and extends down over the recessed section of the south elevation to create the verandah which is supported by rectangular timber pillars. In front of the west corner of the south elevation is a modern carport addition with a CGI clad, hipped and gablet roof.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1916

Place name	House, 109 Whitfield Street
Place number	267 (18377 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5522
Address	109 Whitfield Street
Location Description	Lot No: 235 Plan 2789 Vol/Fol: 2061/676
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'51" , 115°57'8"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: commercial services and industries Occupations: Domestic activities Demographic settlement and mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value an example of a simple timber residence built in the early 20th century. • This place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the early 20th century. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of a simple family home of the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. Whitfield Street was extension of the road from the subdivision to the north named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1915 and the first occupant was Joseph Cornelius O'Donnell (c1874-1934) and his wife, Rachel Kennedy Caroline, née Nelson (c1865-1955). Joseph O'Donnell worked as a railway employee and the couple lived at the residence all their married life, raising four children in the home. Following Joseph O'Donnell's death in 1934, Rachel O'Donnell lived on in the family home.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the house has been added to at the rear but the form and extent of the original construction is still apparent.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided for residential development c1905 when developer, Wesley Maley purchased a large parcel of land bordering the river. The names of roads in this subdivision known as 'Riverside', reflected Wesley Maley's enthusiasm for the prize rams he purchased for his Katanning pastoral property, Moojebing. Maley purchased a flock of rams from South Australian politician, J.H. Angus. Several of the rams were named in honour of Australian prime ministers and consequently the names Watson, Deakin, Barton, Fisher and Reid were applied to the roads in this subdivision. Whitfield Street was extension of the road from the subdivision to the north named in honour of Francis Whitfield, an early colonist and Guildford landowner and Government Resident in the 1830s. From the available information this residence was constructed in 1915 and the first occupant was Joseph Cornelius O'Donnell (c1874-1934) and his wife, Rachel Kennedy Caroline, née Nelson (c1865-1955). Joseph O'Donnell worked as a railway employee and the couple lived at the residence all their married life, raising four children in the home. Following Joseph O'Donnell's death in 1934, Rachel O'Donnell lived on in the family home. Aerial photographs indicate that the house has been added to at the rear but the form and extent of the original construction is still apparent.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1915

Place name	Bassendean Improvement Committee Reserve
Place number	268 (7397 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A46921
Address	Cnr Wilson Street and Guildford Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 21150 Lot No: 500 Plan 63754 Vol/Fol: LT3159/765
Other names	BIC Reserve Reserve 21150
Place type	Park/Reserve
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'12" , 115°56'59"
Use (original/present)	Original: Park/Reserve Present: Park/Reserve, Memorial, Open Air Cinema
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment Outside influences: Depression and boom
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	*The following Statement of Significance has been based on the documentation prepared in 2003 for the State Heritage Office.* Bassendean Improvement Committee Reserve comprising tennis courts and clubrooms (c1958), bowling clubrooms and greens (c.1960), the relocated Bassendean War Memorial (1920; 1971; 2015), and extensive landscaped public recreation space, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place demonstrates the commitment of the Bassendean Improvement Committee and the greater Bassendean community which achieved the goal of creating a substantial sporting venue in 1935, created by sustenance workers during the period of economic depression; • the place is important as a substantial recreational area containing a range of sporting and recreational facilities within a parkland setting; • since the relocation of the Bassendean War Memorial to the reserve in 2015, the place is associated with the servicemen and women from Bassendean who served with the AIF since 1920 and the annual memorials at the structure; • the place is valued by the community of Bassendean as a venue for a wide range of sporting and community activities continuously since its construction in 1934; and, • the place contributes to the community's sense of place because of its prominent location adjacent to the town centre and continued use as a community recreation facility.
History	The land on which Bassendean Improvement Committee Reserve is located was formerly known as Hay's Swamp. The land, owned by journalist Jose Hay was largely a swamp which featured a large

	wooden home built by Hay considered to be an 'eyesore' by local Bassendean businessmen. Upon Hay's death in 1923 it was suggested to the Bassendean Road Board that they purchase the land in order to improve the view and the facilities for the residents of Bassendean. The Road Board convened a committee in December 1923 of the Traders Association and other interested citizens to raise funds for the purchase of 'Hay's Swamp'. The main driver of the project was Dick McDonald, an Irishman who had settled in the district with his family in 1911. He continued his contribution to the community following service during WWI as a long serving Chairman and member of the Bassendean Road Board. The creation of the BIC Reserve was stifled through the poor economic climate throughout the 1920s. The ambition of raising £750 to purchase the 11 acres of Hay's Swamp took until 1928 and involved many community events. Clearing the land was undertaken by 'sustenance' workers, a government scheme to use unemployed workers during the depression period to facilitate the completion of public works. The 'susso' workers were often local ex-servicemen. A design of the Reserve was the secured through a competition in 1927. An entry by architect, Mr A.S.H. McClay of Midland Junction influenced by the 'City Beautiful' movement featured a maze, rose garden, landscaped gardens and a viewing platform for spectators to watch the sports. Buildings on the reserve were designed by architects Powell, Cameron and Chisholm in 1935 and included a tennis pavilion, bowling clubrooms and change rooms. A successful tender of £1528 was received from builder J.F. Meredith for these builders. The BIC reserve was opened on 9 November 1935 and included a tennis pavilion, bowling clubrooms, change rooms, shelter shed, tennis courts, bowling greens, oval and play grounds. The BIC reserve has been adapted and changed since its creation as the needs of the community have altered. The buildings have been relocated on the site and the oval gradually diminished in size so that it was no longer viable for football. The widening of Guildford Road in the 1970s was a significant influence on the shape of the BIC Reserve. The most significant change in recent years was the relocation of the war memorial in late 2014 to 2015. It was completed in time for the Anzac Day ceremony in 2015. A recent innovation has been the dedication of land north of the council offices for an outdoor cinema during the summer months.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	The reserve is largely a grassed open space linking various elements within the landscaped space. The Bassendean War Memorial is featured within the former oval and is accessed by concrete pathways and bordered with garden beds. Within the reserve are tennis courts, the bowling club and playground equipment. The Town of Bassendean administration offices and library border the reserve on the south.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2

Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1935; c1958; 1960; c1975; 2015

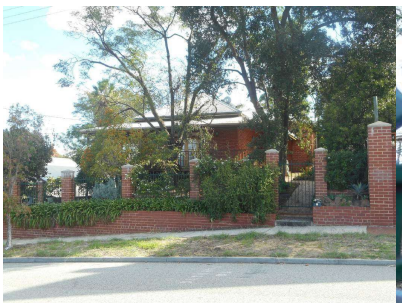
Place name	Bassendean War Memorial
Place number	269 (7407 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A46921
Address	Wilson Street cnr Guildford Road
Location Description	Reserve No: 21150 Lot No: 500 Plan 63754 Vol/Fol: LT3159/765
Other names	
Place type	Other Structure
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'12" , 115°56'59"
Use (original/present)	Original: Monument Present: Monument
Construction materials	Granite
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Outside influences: World wars and other wars Social and civic activities: cultural activities People: Local heroes and battlers
Values	Historic Aesthetic Social
Statement of significance	• The war memorial and historic value for its association with the contribution and sacrifice from individuals from the Bassendean district who served during armed conflict since World War One. • The war memorial has aesthetic value as a simple monolith within a parkland setting that provides the opportunity for contemplation and reflection. • The war memorial has social value for the community of Bassendean as the location of popular services and ceremonies that acknowledge and commemorate Australian servicemen and women. • The war memorial contributes to the Bassendean sense of place for its continuity of function since 1920, despite its relocation.
History	The West Guildford Soldiers Memorial was originally erected to commemorate those who served in World War One and was unveiled by His Excellency, the Governor of Western Australia, Sir Francis Newdegate on the 12th December 1920 . His Excellency stated in his address that part of the appreciation of the memorial was that it had been erected by two returned soldiers who had taken part with those whose names were inscribed on the memorial. The memorial was located on the corner of Wilson Street and Old Perth Road at the site of the current [2015] library. The name of the Bassendean Memorial Library acknowledges this original function of the site. The War Memorial was relocated in 1971 to a site in front of the Town of Bassendean council offices to enable the construction of the new library. Due to the congestion of the site and the growing attendances at memorial services the memorial was moved again

	in 2014 to a site within the BIC reserve and included a new memorial wall and reflection pond. The monument was re-dedicated on 11 April 2015, and the unveiling of the new plaque was made by Graham Edwards A.M., the Honourable Alannah McTiernan M.P. and the Mayor of Bassendean John Gangell. Five clergymen carried out the re-dedication, one of them being the Army Area Chaplain in Western Australia, the Reverend Andrew McNeill.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	A granite obelisk mounted on a wide, square base and plinth. There are four marble faces on which the veterans names are inscribed. The memorial is located within a circular paved area that has a semi circular concrete wall surround. This wall is inscribed with the names of conflicts in which Australian men and women have served.
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2, Statewide War Memorial Survey (adopted 1996)
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920; 1971; 2014

Place name	St Mark The Evangelist Church
Place number	270 (11467 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5598
Address	2 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 8 and 9 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 390/190
Other names	St Mark's Church and Parish Hall; Church on the Rise
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°56'56"
Use (original/present)	Original: Religious – Church Present: Religious – Church
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Gothic
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and Civic activities: Religion
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a church constructed in phases reflected elements of the Federation Gothic and Inter War Gothic styles. • The place has historic value for its association with periods of development of the district in the early 20th century, the Inter War and Post-World War Two periods. • The place has social value for its provision of religious and social services to the Bassendean community at this site since 1915, and in the district since 1909.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the west side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The origin of the name of Wilson Street is likely to have been either Frank Wilson, Premier of Western Australia (1910-1911) developer of the Eden Estate, or in honour of Colonel Wilson an early resident of Guildford. The Anglican Church established a church in West Guildford in 1909 in Lord Street but this weatherboard building was destroyed in a windstorm in 1915. This site on high ground nearer to the centre of the townsite was chosen for the new church. In October 1915, foundations for the brick sanctuary and chancel were laid.

	The original weatherboard structure was re-erected as a meeting room and hall. On 15th January 1916, the new brick chancel was consecrated by the Archbishop of Perth C.O. L. Riley. The furnishings for the new portion were donated by friends and members of the congregation and the frontal was 'donated by the Cathedral and worked by Mrs Phillips of Claremont'. In 2015, the portion was the sanctuary of the church. In 1937, the church was completed with the construction of a brick nave. The completed church was consecrated by Archbishop of Perth, Primate Dr H. F. Le Fanu on 12 December 1937. In the period following World War Two, Bassendean experienced a population growth and a successful Stewardship program secured funds to enable the construction of a new hall on the site. It was opened on 19 July 1959. The church has continued to evolve as the needs and practices of the community have changed. In 1985, four stained glass windows were donated to the church. In 1991, the hall was rewired and new lighting was installed. In 2001, the interior of the church was rearranged to create a church in the round and in 2008 the church and hall received an electrical upgrade.
Integrity / Authenticity	High
Physical description	This ecclesiastical building is constructed in exposed red brickwork with stucco detailing. There is a portico entrance to one side in brickwork with a gable roof. Catholic cross is located on top of parapet gable and a small circular window over larger pointed arch window. Concrete tracery to windows with stained leadlight glazing.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2, Anglican Church Inventory (adopted 1992)
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1915; 1937; 1959

Place name	Anglican Rectory (fmr)
Place number	271
Other reference numbers	A5598
Address	4 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 10 and 11 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1747/705; 1747/706
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'18" , 115°56'55"
Use (original/present)	Original: Place of Worship Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision Social and Civic activities: Religion
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a good, intact example of the Inter War Californian Bungalow Style executed in brick. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the district in the Inter War period. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of the Anglican Church in the district. • The place has social value for the members of the community who would have known the place as the Anglican Rectory since 1923 and it would have been the venue for community events since then.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the west side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H.Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The origin of the name of Wilson Street is likely to have been either Frank Wilson, Premier of Western Australia (1910-1911) and developer of the Eden Estate, or in honour of Colonel Wilson an early resident of Guildford. The Anglican Church purchased two blocks from E. Burgess and A.W.P. Scales in 1922 for the future rectory for St Mark's Anglican Church located on the lot immediately to the north. The rectory was

	built through the initiative of Reverend W. K. Elphick who organised the design and construction of the rectory however details of the architect or builder have not been determined. A small verandah was constructed on the north side of the rectory facing the church in the early 1940s which was subsequently enclosed as a bedroom. The existing verandah surrounding the front and south sides of the house was added in 2002, when the windows were enlarged and fitted with French doors. Since its construction the place was occupied by a series of parish minister and their families. Occupants included Reverends A.W. Everitt, W. B. Kirby, T. E. Currie and F. E. Eccleston, J. E. Stannage, A G Thomas, R W Edwards, D G Newman, S E C Good and I L Jones. The rectory was the childhood home (1950-1959) of eminent Western Australian historian C T (Tom) Stannage. In 1986, prior to disposal of the property the church amalgamated the two lots and it was sold to a private owner. The church purchased a house in Ireland Way, Eden Hill for use as a rectory.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/High
Physical description	A single storey brick and zincalume residence with a verandah enclosing three sides of the front of the residence. The simple pitched roof has a separate roof over the verandah. The timber doors and windows on the main elevations appear to date from the original construction. The residence is set within a large property of mature trees and well-established gardens. A carport with a pitched roof of a more recent construction is located on a lower level. In 2020, a weatherboard addition for a living area was developed, accompanied by decking at the rear of the dwelling.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 2
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1923

Place name	House, 16 Wilson Street
Place number	272 (18378 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5607
Address	16 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 16 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1728/70
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°56'56"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the west side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The origin of the name of Wilson Street is likely to have been either Frank Wilson, Premier of Western Australia (1910-1911) and developer of the Eden Estate, or in honour of Colonel Wilson an early resident of Guildford. From the available information this residence was constructed c1926 and appears to be one of three timber cottages built at 16, 18 and 20 Wilson Street. The first occupants of this cottage were Henry Lenard (Len) Skeels (c1880-1941) and his wife Bertha Skeels, née Bindon (c1886-1961). Len Skeels worked as a crane driver at the Midland Railway Workshops and following his death in 1941, Bertha stayed on in the house for many years.

	Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the cottage has not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A timber framed single storey house set behind a garden full of mature trees. The house has weatherboard cladding, a corrugated iron hipped roof and timber framed casement windows.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1926

Place name	House, 20 Wilson Street
Place number	273 (18379 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5610
Address	20 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 18 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1527/771
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'21" , 115°56'56"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Coloured Zincalume
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Occupations: domestic activities Demographic settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• This place has aesthetic value as a predominantly intact example of the Inter War style. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of Bassendean in the Inter War period. • This place has social value as the house demonstrates the form and scale of housing for working families in the inter war period.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the west side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in the early 1900s under the promotional name of 'Tanner's Estate' or the 'Tanner's Extension Estate'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. The origin of the name of Wilson Street is likely to have been either Frank Wilson, Premier of Western Australia (1910-1911) and developer of the Eden Estate, or in honour of Colonel Wilson an early resident of Guildford. From the available information this residence was constructed c1926 and appears to be one of three timber cottages built at 16, 18 and 20 Wilson Street. This cottage was first occupied by Mary Ann Villis (c1858-1943) who was recorded in the electoral rolls as a widow. She had daughters living in the area but no further biographical information has been discovered. Aerial photographs indicate that the form and extent of the cottage has not changed significantly since the mid-20th century.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber frame and weatherboard cottage with high hipped roof. Symmetrical façade consisting of centrally placed front entrance containing a timber door with glazed side and fan lights. The door is flanked by timber framed sash windows of six-over-one design. A simple verandah extends across the full width of the façade with turned timber columns and timber deck without a balustrade. The hipped roof has been reclad in Colorbond and extends down over the verandah at a slight broken pitch. Features include a tall brick and corbelled chimney and awnings over the side windows. Small front garden enclosed by two brick walls with a picket fence and a bitumen driveway is located at the side of the property.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1926

Place name	Bassendean Masonic Lodge (fmr)
Place number	274 (16003 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5608
Address	25 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 205 Plan 70202 Vol/Fol: 2775/595
Other names	West Guildford Masonic Lodge
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'22" , 115°56'58"
Use (original/present)	Original: Social Recreation – Masonic Hall Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron Tile
Architectural style	Inter War Free Classical
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Institutions Social and Civic Activities: Community Services and Utilities Social and Civic Activities: Cultural Activities Social and civic activities: education and science
Values	Cultural
Statement of significance	Bassendean Masonic Lodge (fmr), a single storey brick, tile and corrugated iron building in Inter-War Free Classical style in a sparse suburban setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: • the place is representative of the social input Freemasons have made in local communities across Australia, having housed Freemasons of both the Bassendean Lodge and the Bassendean Chapter who were part of and contributed to their local community; • the place is a fine representative example of a Masonic Lodge rendered in the Inter-War Free Classical style; • the place represents a time when the Masonic movement in Western Australia had strong membership; • by virtue of its scale, imposing proportions and siting, it is an imposing local landmark; and, • the place is highly valued by the local community, which was made evident by their reaction to the development proposals of the Town of Bassendean.
History	The Bassendean Masonic Lodge (fmr) was erected in 1934 by the members of the Bassendean Lodge No. 102 (formerly West Guildford Lodge 102) and Bassendean Chapter 20 for use by both as their Masonic home.

	The details of the Bassendean Masonic Lodge (fmr) building were finalised at the Building Committee meetings of 24 October and 29 December 1933. W. Bro. Eric Jones, who was the West Guildford Lodge Secretary and 1st Principal for Bassendean Chapter, was requested to prepare plans, and the erection of the hall was to be supervised by Bro. G. McDonald. The building committee prepared the tenders for the various trades, selected the contractors and ordered materials. The bricks (49,000) were supplied by Whitemans Brickyard, and W Bro D Dells carted them to the site for 8 shillings per 1,000 bricks and Bro W H H Adie laid them at a cost of £1-17s-6p per 1,000. Since its construction very few alterations or additions have occurred to the building. In 1946, it was proposed to build a porch on the south-west side of the hall, but, apart from the plans showing the proposed porch, there is no other documentary or physical evidence to confirm that this was constructed. In 1961, some internal renovations were carried out to the hall, and in 1972 a suspended ceiling was installed in the Lodge room. The building was transferred to the Town of Bassendean in 1988 and until 2012 it was used intermittently for meetings and functions. In 2012, the place was converted into a private residence with portion allocated for use as professional rooms. The works were undertaken in 2012/2013 with majority of the works to the interior of the place. The Bassendean Masonic Lodge (fmr) was used continuously as a Masonic hall until 1988, when both the Bassendean Lodge No. 102 and the Bassendean Chapter No. 20 held their last meetings.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate/High
Physical description	A majestic looking building of brick and tile construction incorporating a prominent gable with pediment with many decorative elements. The façade is face brick, divided into three sections by rendered pilasters, each section containing a 3-sectioned timber framed opening. Each opening arrangement consists of a casement opening with obscured glazing, two high lights above and a further small top hung opening above. Angled rendered sills and rendered lintels are positioned directly under the frieze. The gable is the main decorative feature of the façade, rendered and painted bright white, incorporating dentils to the corbelling and around the pediment. Simple geometric moulding within the gable and a vented element to the apex. No entrance to the façade, with entry provided along the side elevation. The side elevations are divided into bays by stepped buttresses with rendered raked cappings. Each bay containing a high level timber framed window with angled brick sill and rendered lintels. Access is via double timber doors with double height fan light above.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 1, State Register of Heritage Places (adopted 2003)

Images	
Construction dates / periods	1934; 1972

Place name	House, 35 Wilson Street
Place number	275 (7425 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5620
Address	35 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 5 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1936/909
Other names	Watsonia
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'25" , 115°56'58"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the early 20th century. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of housing constructed for working families.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. This residence was built c1912 when it is first noted in the Post Office Directories. (Confirmation with rated books will confirm the date of construction.) Alfred John Watson (c1874-1950) and his wife Emily were the first occupants of the house which they called 'Watsonia'. Alf Watson worked as a labourer. The Watson's left the residence c1925 and the subsequent occupants until the 1960s was Arthur Edwin Popham (c18841966), a grocer and his wife Nellie Craig Popham, nee Aitken (c1889-1979).

	The Town of Bassendean archives note that additions were undertaken in 1939. Aerial photographs indicate that there have been minimal changes to the form and extent of the cottage since the mid-20th century.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and iron dwelling with twin timbered gables to the façade. The asymmetric façade incorporates a projecting bay with a 3-sectioned timber framed opening containing casement windows, shaded by a corrugated galvanised iron and timber window awning. The recessed section of the façade contains a timber and glass door on the return wall of the bay and a further 3-sectioned opening to the façade. A verandah wraps around the recessed section of the elevation and around the side elevation. The canopy is a separate skillion form supported on paired timber columns with carved brackets. The property is located within a lawned garden enclosed by a timber fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1912

Place name	House, 37 Wilson Street
Place number	276 (18381 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5622
Address	37 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 7 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1996/690
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°56'58"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1920s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the Inter War period. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of housing constructed for working families.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence was constructed in the late 1920s and the first occupant was Thomas Bell (c1880-1951) and his family.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed weatherboard and corrugated galvanised iron dwelling hidden behind a well planted garden containing mature trees and shrubs. Property has a symmetrical façade with a centrally placed entrance flanked by timber framed

	sash windows, each with one full sized sash with narrow sashes either side. The entrance consists of a timber panelled and glazed door with stained glass and leaded patterning to the glazed panel. High level leaded windows flank the entry. A hipped corrugated galvanised iron roof sweeps down to form the verandah canopy supported on square timber posts. The original cottage has a large addition to the rear.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

Place name	House, 41 Wilson Street
Place number	277 (18382 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5625
Address	41 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 9 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1555/641
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'26" , 115°56'58"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Galvanised Iron
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1920s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1920s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of housing constructed for working families.
History	This portion of Bassendean was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well-known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence was built in the late 1920s. Further research of the rates books may reveal the original owner and occupier. The place has been extended significantly to the rear, which has altered the original roofline but retained the original gable.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A timber framed single storey house of asymmetric plan form. The house is clad in weatherboard and has a corrugated, hipped and

	gabled roof. The gable is located over the projecting wing and includes timber detailing. The remainder of the house is covered by a sweeping hipped roof with a timbered gable including detail mid-way up the roof, approximately in line with the entrance door. The main roof continues down to form the verandah canopy across the recessed section of the façade at the same pitch, supported on timber columns. The front elevation incorporates casement windows and leaded French doors and a side verandah. The windows are timber framed three section casements with leaded lights and a corrugated iron awning with timber brackets over the windows in the projecting bay. A paved driveway leads to a garage and the rear garden while the well planted front garden is enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

Place name	House, 45 Wilson Street
Place number	278 (18383 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5628
Address	45 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 11 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 2072/534
Other names	Watsonia
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'27" , 115°56'57"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Zincalume
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1910s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean, in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of housing constructed for working families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. Information from the owners' c2004 stated that the house was built in 1913 and additional sources indicate this residence was built c1912 when it is first noted in the Post Office Directories. (Confirmation with rates books may confirm the date of construction.) Alfred John Watson (c1874-1950) and his wife Emily were the first occupants of the house, which they called 'Watsonia'. Alf Watson worked as a labourer.

Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey, timber framed and weatherboard clad dwelling with a steeply pitched, CGI clad roof. The south elevation consists of a centrally located front entrance. The front door is timber panelled and glazed with sidelights and a fanlight. On either side of the front entrance are three-section timber framed sash windows. Separate from the roof line is CGI, bullnose verandah which extends across the entire south elevation. The verandah is supported by rectangular timber posts with a timber frieze and has a timber balustrade. The hipped roof incorporates two gables along the central east-west ridge and a brick chimney on the east
Condition	Excellent
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1913

Place name	House, 54 Wilson Street
Place number	279 (18384 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5635
Address	54 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 2 Diagram 28268 Vol/Fol: 1275/47
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'29" , 115°56'55"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact brick and iron residence from the 1900s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has historic value for its association with member of the West Guildford Road Board, Charles McSwain and his family. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of housing constructed for more affluent members of the community in the 1900s.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence set within two of the housing lots was one of the first in the street built c1903 for carpenter, Charles James Morrison McSwain (c1870-1949) and his wife Annie Eleanor McSwain. The couple had four children. It is

	possible that McSwain contributed to the construction of this cottage. Charles McSwain was a member of the West Guildford Road Board, 1904-1908 and 1909-1913, and an employee of Cuming Smith and Co. In the 1910s he suggested the name 'Florida' for the suburb of West Guildford after the well-known brand name for the superphosphate made by Cuming Smith and Co.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey brick and iron dwelling with a high hipped roof and tall brick corbelled chimneys. The painted brick symmetrical façade features timber framed, 1-over-1 sash windows. The bullnose verandah canopy is supported on painted brick columns, extending across the full width of the front elevation. The dwelling is set within a mature garden enclosed by wire fencing.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1903

Place name	House, 60 Wilson Street
Place number	280 (18385 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5637
Address	60 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 1 Diagram 28267 Vol/Fol: 1275/46
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'29" , 115°56'56"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1920s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1920ss. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of housing constructed for professional members of the community in the 1920s.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr. J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence was built c1924 for laboratory assistant and later assistant assayer, Percy Melmoth Gibson (c1889-1968) and his wife Myra Eleanor, nee Kynaston. The couple married in 1913 and had one son. The form and extent of the cottage have not changed considerably since construction as indicated in the aerial photos of the property.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber framed house with a hipped roof. The roof and verandah canopy have been reclad with red Colorbond. The tall brick chimney features honey pot flues. The verandah canopy is separate to the main roof, being a bullnose canopy across the full width of the front elevation and supported on turned timber posts. Double timber framed 1-over-1 sash windows flank the centrally placed main entrance door. The entrance is a traditional arrangement of timber panelled door with side panels and fanlights with leaded and stained glass.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1924

Place name	House, 62 Wilson Street
Place number	281 (18386 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5639
Address	62 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 38 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1358/949
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'30" , 115°56'55"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Colorbond Fibre Cement
Architectural style	Federation Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1920s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1920ss. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale of housing constructed for professional members of the community in the 1920s.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence was built c1921 and the first occupant was Thomas Walter Hall (c1893-1934) and his wife Eileen Emma, nee Parlour. The couple had married in 1919 and Thomas's father, James Henry Hall a builder, may have built the house for them.

	Information from the owners' c2004 stated that the house is substantially in its original form with a later addition of two bedrooms at the rear.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed house with a hipped roof. The roof has been reclad in red Colorbond with a vented gablet ridge, flying gable and verandah canopy, supported on square timber posts. The house has an asymmetric plan form with weatherboard to dado height and rough cast render above. The main entrance features a timber and glass panelled door with leaded light panel and leaded side lights and fan light. The windows are timber framed casements. A feature of the façade is a box bay with four casements, one to each side of the bay with stained glass fan lights. The house is located within a mature garden setting behind a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1915

Place name	House, 68 Wilson Street
Place number	282 (18387 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5643
Address	68 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 42 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 1064/372
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'32" , 115°56'56"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron Fibre Cement
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1930s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1930s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing constructed for working men and their families in the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence was built in c1938 and the first occupants were super phosphate worker, Bertie Francis Besch (c1910-1982) and his wife Doris Mabel Besch, nee Ewing (c1916- 1975). The couple had married in 1936.

	The cottage has been extended to the rear since the mid-20th century however the form and extent of the original residence are still evident.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	An elevated single storey residence of timber framed and zincalume construction. The timber frame is clad with weatherboards and fibre cement sheeting. The residence has an asymmetric plan form with a projecting bay incorporating a gable roof with timber battened detailing. The windows are 3 sections of timber framed casements with leaded window and skillion Colorbond canopy supported with timber brackets. The recessed section sits under another gabled element forming a verandah canopy, lined on the underside with fibre cement sheeting, supported on square timber posts with a simple timber balustrade extending between the posts. The verandah is accessed by a short flight of concrete steps and the void under the verandah is bricked up. The house is on timber stumps. The roof has been reclad with Colorbond with open eaves. The open front garden has a retaining wall to minimise the slope of the garden and has a paved driveway to the side.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1938

Place name	House, 69 Wilson Street
Place number	283 (18388 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5644
Address	69 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 143 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 880/168
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'31" , 115°56'58"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: colorbond
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1920s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1920s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing constructed for working men and their families in the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence was built c1926 and the first occupants were boilermaker's assistant, Edwin Joseph O'Kely (Okely) (c1890-1985) and his wife Amy Semark Okely (c1894-1983). The couple lived at the residence until the 1950s. Aerial photographs indicate the building has been added to at the rear in several programs of work.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low

Physical description	A timber framed and weatherboard single storey house with a complex hipped roof clad in Colorbond. The asymmetric façade has a stepped elevation including three double windows to the front of replacement sliding aluminium. The entry is a shallow return wall with a double window adjacent. The roof is hipped to the front section with another hipped form to the rear. The front hip incorporates a rough cast rendered flying gable above the main front window. The verandah extends the full width of the front elevation being the continuation of the main roof with a gentle break of pitch. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts with horizontal timber balustrade.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1926

Place name	House, 73 Wilson Street
Place number	284 (18389 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5648
Address	73 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 300 Diagram 91857 Vol/Fol: 2082/284
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°56'57"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Tile: Concrete or Pressed Metal
Architectural style	Inter War
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1920s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1920s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing constructed for working men and their families in the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this residence was built in the early 1920s and was occupied by Charles Crowther Cope (c1857-193), his wife Elizabeth and their children Harold and Eileen. The block has been subdivided and a new residence built on the rear portion. Additions to the rear of the original residence have not had a significant impact on the form and extent of the original residence.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate

Physical description	A single storey timber dwelling with a hipped tiled roof. The roof extends down to form the verandah canopy at the same pitch with a weatherboard flying gable above the entrance door. A simple symmetrical façade with a central entry flanked by 1-over-1 sash windows. The front garden is enclosed by a timber picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

Place name	House, 77 Wilson Street
Place number	285 (18390 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5651
Address	77 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 137 Plan 1784 Vol/Fol: 1628/352
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Place
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°56'57"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Brick: Common Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Inter War Californian Bungalow
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1920s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1920s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing constructed for working men and their families in the Inter War period.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. Information from the owners c2004 stated that the house was constructed in the 1920s. Other sources confirm that the house was built c1923 and was first occupied by carpenter, Clarence Cook (c1895-1970) and his wife Minnie, nee Roach(c1902-1968). The couple lived at the house until the 1950s.

	Current owners state that the house was originally weatherboard and has been clad in brick pre 1992 and many of the doors and windows are not original having been salvaged from other buildings.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate/Low
Physical description	A single storey dwelling of rendered brick construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The symmetrical façade features casement windows flanking a central doorway. The windows are timber framed leaded openings with angled brick sills. A concrete deck verandah is located across the entire facade with the main roof extending down to form the canopy at a broken pitch, supported on rendered brick columns. The hipped roof incorporates two gablets at the end of the ridge and a short brick chimney.
Condition	Fair
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	1920s

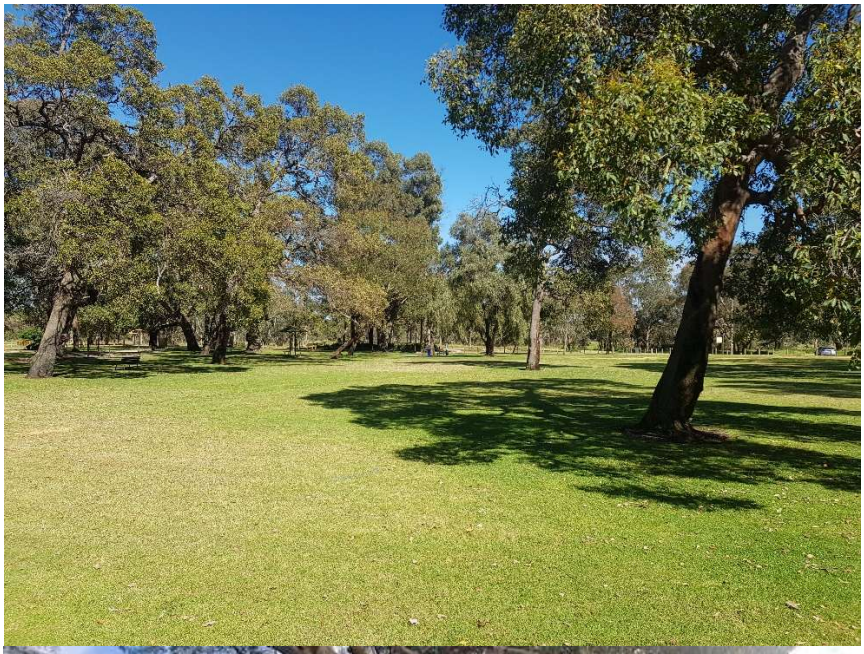
Place name	House, 78 Wilson Street
Place number	286 (18291 – inHerit)
Other reference numbers	A5652
Address	78 Wilson Street
Location Description	Lot No: 47 Plan 2471 Vol/Fol: 2070/160
Other names	
Place type	Individual Building or Group
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°54'33" , 115°56'55"
Use (original/present)	Original: Residential – Single Storey Residence Present: Residential – Single Storey Residence
Construction materials	Timber: Weatherboard Metal: Corrugated Iron
Architectural style	Federation
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements Demographic Settlement and Mobility: land allocation and subdivision
Values	Aesthetic Historic Social
Statement of significance	• The place has aesthetic value as a substantially intact timber residence from the 1910s. • The place has historic value for its association with the development of the area known as West Guildford, later Bassendean in the 1910s. • The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing constructed for working men and their families in the early 20th century.
History	This portion of Bassendean, on the eastern side of Wilson Street, was subdivided by a group of investors in 1898 under the promotional name of 'West End'. The group of investors included some of the most well known members of colonial society: S.H. Parker, G.H. Leake, H. Anstey, Dr D. Kenny, J. James, J. Grave, H.E. Parry, Dr J. Hope and W. Paterson. Three of these men; Parker, Leake and Paterson; were at various times members of parliament. Wilson Street was the western boundary of this subdivision and a slightly later subdivision was created c1902 on the western side of Wilson Street. The name of the street recognises either the Premier of Western Australia, Frank Wilson but more likely an early resident of Guildford, Colonel Wilson. From the available information this larger residence built over two lots was constructed c1916 for James Henry Hall (c1876-1950) and his wife Kate Caroline Hall (c1877-1941). James Hall is recorded as a plumber and later builder so may have constructed this home and others in adjacent lots which were occupied by members of the Hall family (Nos. 80 and 62).

	Aerial photographs indicate that the place has been extended to the rear, which has not had a significant effect on the form and extent of the original cottage.
Integrity / Authenticity	High/Moderate
Physical description	A single storey timber framed and weatherboard cottage with corrugated iron hipped roof with small gablets which sweeps down to form the verandah canopy at a broken pitch. The verandah returns around the side elevations and the canopy is supported on square timber posts. The façade is symmetrical with 1-over-1 sash windows flanking the central entrance door. The door forms part of an ensemble that includes side lights and fan lights. The house is set within a garden enclosed by a picket fence.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	c1916

Place name	Point Reserve
Place number	287
Other reference numbers	A3871 and A3872
Address	Lot 197, 198 and 239 North Road
Location Description	Reserve: 9099, 9100 and 45223 Lots: 197, 198 and 239
Other names	
Place type	Urban Park
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31.90414, 115.96143
Use (original/present)	Original: Recreation Reserve Present: Recreation Reserve
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values	Aesthetic Social Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value due to its association with the development of the district in the early 20th century and its facilitation of the growing community. • The place has aesethic value due to its picturesque environment of large open parkland with views of the Swan and Helena Rivers. • The place has social value due to its extensive historical community use.
History	In 1904, The Department of Lands granted a parcel of land located at the point where the Swan and Helena Rivers meet to the Bassendean Road Board for an office site and recreation reserve. A request by the Road Board was made in 1926 for access to drinking water and in 1927, a bathing shed was constructed and subsequently destroyed by floods in 1939 before being re-built. Two jetties were contructed at the site in 1946 to be utilised by the community. The site was home to several swimming races and competitions as well as numerous community social events. The Reserve was used for community swimming for several years, before being determined to be unfit for swimming in 1953 due to pollution and the presence of bacteria. Although the use of the Reserve for swimming became less popular, the area was still regularly utilised by the community. In 2020, the jetties were deemed unsafe due to termite damage and subsquentely removed. There was a strong desire from the community for the jetties to be replaced. The Reserve continues to facilitate the community and is an asset to the amenity and history of the Town.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate

Physical description	Open parkland containing dense tree planting and native species. Located on the edge of the Swan River, the park incorporates benches, a barbeque, play equipment and parking.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	N/A

Place name	Sandy Beach Reserve
Place number	288
Other reference numbers	A45989, A5441
Address	Lot 51, 52 West Road and Lot 15529 (Crown)
Location Description	Reserve: 9099, 9100 and 45223 Lots: 197, 198 and 239 (Reserve 18092)
Other names	
Place type	Urban Park
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	Volume 668, 708, LR3081 Folio 1, 185, 547 on DP 408483
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°55'17" , 115°57'1"
Use (original/present)	Original: Recreation Reserve Present: Recreation Reserve
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values	Aesthetic Social Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value due to its association with the development of the district in the early 20th century and its facilitation of the growing community. • The place has aesethic value due to its picturesque environment of large open parkland with views of the Swan River. • The place has social value due to its extensive historical community use.
History	Located at the end of West Road, Bassendean, Perth, Western Australia, Sandy Beach Reserve was previously part of the McDonald farm and dairy. It is a popular recreational reserve. In August 2021, Council appointed a tenderer for the construction of a nature based playground at the reserve.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Open parkland containing tree planting and native species. Located on the edge of the Swan River, the park incorporates benches, play equipment, parking, and ablution facilities.
Condition	Good
Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	



Construction dates / periods	Nature based playground - 2022

Place name	Ashfield Flats
Place number	289
Other reference numbers	A2254, A2247, A3160, A45105, A45999
Address	Lot 301 Hamilton Street/Hardy Road, Ashfield (Crown)
Location Description	
Other names	Bush Forever Site 214
Place type	Urban Park
Primary local government	Town of Bassendean
Titles	
GIS coordinates/latitude, longitude	-31°55'11", 115°56'46"
Use (original/present)	Original: Recreation Reserve Present: Recreation Reserve
Construction materials	N/A
Architectural style	N/A
Historic theme(s)	Social and Civic Activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
Values	Aesthetic Social Historic
Statement of significance	• The place has historic value due to its association with the development of the district in the early 20th century and its facilitation of the growing community. • The place has aesethic value due to its picturesque environment of large open parkland with views of the Swan River. • The place has social value due to its extensive historical community use.
History	Located at the end of West Road, Bassendean and adjoining Sandy Beach, the Ashfield Flats host a walk trail and overlook Garvey Park, Belmont and Ron Courtney Island. This area was proposed to be developed in 1983 by Bruce Keay with canals which was reported in the Daily News on 11 March 1985. A Bush Forever Site number 214 it has bushland on the Swan Estuary with naturally vegetated areas which provide habitat for flora and fauna. The Bassendean Preservation Group has undertaken significant voluntary efforts in reforesting the area by propagating the native plant species and replanting them within the flats. Their revegetation efforts have been ongoing since 1986.
Integrity / Authenticity	Moderate
Physical description	Environmentally sensitive area contained threatened ecological communities, dense marshlands and vegetation, open areas and native species. Located on the edge of the Swan River.
Condition	Good

Parent / child places	
Listing type and status	Category 3
Images	
Construction dates / periods	N/A