City of Albany

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW

VOLUME I OF IV

Heritage TODAY

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY REVIEW

for

The City of Albany

by

Heritage TODAY

Acknowledgments

CONTENTS: VOLUME I

PART A: *REVIEWING THE 1994 INVENTORY*

PART B: *THEMATIC FRAMEWORK*

PART C: *THE INVENTORY*

CONTENTS: VOLUME II

Heritage Listings showing each place recognised by the Municipal Heritage Inventory, the National Trust, The Australian Heritage Commission and the Heritage Council of Western Australia

APPENDIX 2

MAPS of the City of Albany

CONTENTS: VOLUME III

Heritage Listings showing each place recognised by the Municipal Heritage Inventory, the National Trust, The Australian Heritage Commission and the Heritage Council of Western Australia

APPENDIX 2

MAPS of the City of Albany

CONTENTS: VOLUME IV

Heritage Listings showing each place recognised by the Municipal Heritage Inventory, the National Trust, The Australian Heritage Commission and the Heritage Council of Western Australia

APPENDIX 2

MAPS of the City of Albany

PART A:
REVIEWING THE 1994 INVENTORY

PART A

1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Albany is to be acknowledged for their strong commitment to Heritage issues. Reviewing the City of Albany Municipal Inventory has been a most rewarding project and the residents who gave of their time and knowledge are to be commended for their contribution. Compiling the Inventory Review provided an opportunity to acknowledge the importance of the many heritage places within the Albany district by identifying and documenting those places considered to have local heritage significance.

The Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 required all local government authorities in Western Australia to compile a Municipal Heritage Inventory. Section 45 of the Act is outlined below:

1) *The Council of a municipality shall compile and maintain an inventory of buildings within its district which in its opinion are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance.*

2) *The inventory required by subsection (1) shall be compiled no later than 4 years from the commencement of this Act and shall be (a) updated annually; and (b) reviewed every 4 years after compilation.*

3) *The Council of a municipality shall provide the [Heritage] Council with a copy of the inventory compiled pursuant to this section.*

4) *The Council of a municipality shall ensure that the inventory required by this section is compiled with proper public consultation.*

The City of Albany (then the Town and Shire of Albany) responded to the Act by producing the Town of Albany Heritage Survey and the Shire of Albany Heritage Survey, both compiled by local historian Les Johnson in 1994. These were followed in 1995 by the assessment of a large number of places in the Town of Albany considered to have heritage value by Ron Bodycoat. These heritage reports supplemented the Town of Albany Heritage Data Base that had been in existence for some time. In 1998 the Town and Shire of Albany commissioned *Heritage* TODAY (formerly part of *O'Brien Planning Consultants)* to review the inventory, and to integrate the information in the different heritage reports into one cohesive document, which would facilitate the effective management of Albany's heritage places.

The nature of heritage often confuses people, as it has a number of meanings, depending on one's approach. Basically, they all mean 'the things we want to keep'. These things include natural and cultural heritage, the latter resulting from human activities. Cultural heritage extends beyond buildings only, and can include landscapes, artefacts, and cultural institutes, among other. The City of Albany has chosen a broad definition of 'buildings' as defined in the Act, and this allows for the inclusion of a number of other places of heritage interest, for example, landscape features, maritime features and parks.

The Heritage Inventory process focuses on events and developments in Western Australian history since the arrival of European settlers. It does not attempt to record the legacy of Aboriginal occupation prior to the European settlement in Western Australia. This is beyond the scope of this project. The complexities that arise in recording approximately 40,000 years of Aboriginal habitation in Australia are immense. The history of the Aboriginal people is a rich collation of memories, passed down the generations, using the traditional, time honoured oral method.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Aboriginal Heritage Act will ensure that significant aspects of Aboriginal history and culture relating to the period before European settlement are recorded and preserved. In this process the overlap between the European settlers and the Aboriginal people in the district was noted where information was readily available.

People usually think of the word 'heritage' as relating only to old things. One difference between a History and the Heritage Inventory is that the Inventory can also reflect buildings and sites associated with present day activities in the area. The everyday events of today will become the history of tomorrow.

Since being commissioned the consultants, supported by the Albany Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage, (which included local people with expertise and an interest in heritage issues, the Heritage Council Great Southern Regional Advisor, Councillors and City of Albany staff), have listed and documented approximately 270 heritage places which make up this second edition of the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory. The Inventory is the cumulative result of many hours of researching and of recording information relating to a number of places in the Albany district. It is the property of the City of Albany and administration of any aspects relating to the Inventory is the realm of the local government. The information will now be available to assist in sound decision making at a local government level in relation to those places.

The 1990 Heritage of Western Australia Act did not give any further guidance to Local Government Authorities as to the management of heritage places, and the Act is currently under review (2000). Local Government Authorities are now beginning to include in their town planning schemes specific controls to protect significant buildings, landscapes and other places. The Heritage Council of WA and the Western Australian Municipal Association jointly published a Heritage Manual for Local Government in 1998, but there are still a lot of unresolved issues relating to management of heritage places at a local government level. It is up to each local government to review their town planning schemes and to formulate their own policies to ensure that their valuable heritage assets are conserved for future generations. Management issues are discussed in more detail in this report in Part A, Section 3, Pg 10

It is important to stress the dynamic nature of the Municipal Heritage Inventory. This second edition lays the groundwork for the ongoing process of reviewing and updating the Inventory regularly. During the process of completing this Inventory, a further 90 buildings or places were considered but, given the existing size and budget of the project, were not included in the present Inventory. Details of these are contained in the Review List on pages 35 of Part C of the present Inventory. These places will be considered at a later date as required by the Heritage of WA Act. In addition, a number of places within the City of Albany were considered to have historical significance, but, because there is

little or no physical evidence of them, they have been recorded in the List of Historic sites on Page 39 of Part C.

Architectural, building and heritage terms can be confusing, and there is a range of readily available glossaries. The consultants generally use as a base the time periods, styles and terminology found in *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture by Apperly, R, Irving, R, and Reynolds, P, 1994.*

Some of those who attended the Heritage Celebration, hard at work evaluating the places.

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2.   METHODOLOGY

2.1.   OUTLINE OF THE APPROACH TAKEN TO THE PROJECT

The role of the consultants in the process of reviewing the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory was to co-ordinate and guide the Local Government and community input, using the guidelines formulated by the Heritage Council. Involving the local community extensively in the process had a number of benefits:

- Community enthusiasm and ownership of the project.

- The City of Albany will be able to consult a group of informed residents for input on heritage matters if required in the future.

The process had a number of stages.

i)   Community Consultation

- A public invitation to participate in the process was circulated in the community. Letters were sent to a wide range of interest groups and individuals, asking for support for the project.

- The consultants were guided by the Albany Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage, which comprised local people with expertise and an interest in heritage issues. The committee included Judy Cecil, David Heaver, Geoff Bourke, Les Johnson, Stan Austin, Neil Smithson and Pat Leighton as well as Phil Bennett, the Heritage Council Great Southern Regional Advisor (since replaced by Naomi Lawrance) and Robert Fenn, Executive Director of Development Services.

- During the process of reviewing the Inventory, there were two community workshops. One of these was the Heritage Celebration on 2 September 1999 during which the issue of Management Categories for Heritage Places was outlined as a way to protect the special heritage character of Albany.

- During the review process the consultants were available to speak to owners and other interested people over the phone. A number of people took the opportunity to have direct contact with *Heritage* **TODAY**.

ii) The Research Phase

- The consultants researched the history of the Albany region, using resources available in the Battye Library, the City of Albany Local Studies Collection and other available sources.

- The consultants prepared a first draft of the Historical Overview and Thematic Framework Matrix, drawing together their research information.
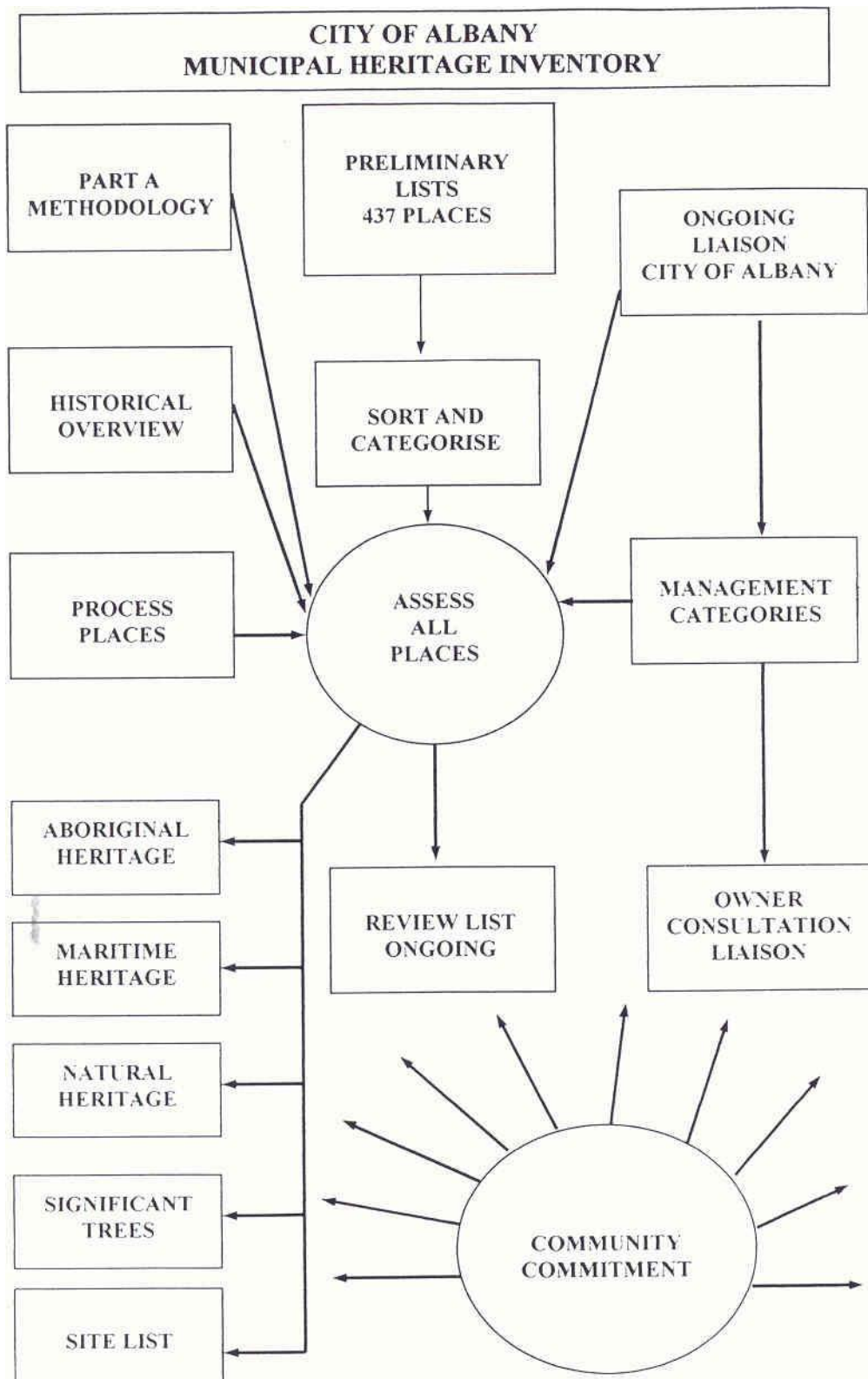
A flowchart illustrating the process used to review the City of the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory.

iii) **Finalising the Heritage Inventory List of Places**

▪ After working through all the existing City of Albany heritage lists and nominations, the consultants prepared a preliminary list of places to be included on the Inventory.

▪ The consultants visited, photographed and assessed all the places on the preliminary list. Additional architectural input on some places was provided by Kris Keen, of KTA Partnership, after he had visited them. Some places were added to the list and others were removed. A number of other places were added to a **Review List** for consideration at a later date.

▪ A series of **secondary lists** was compiled which forms the basis of an additional heritage research project which could be undertaken at a future date. The **List of Historic Sites** reflects those sites of historic and cultural value where little or none of the original material fabric remains. Owing to the unique City of Albany maritime history, a list of **maritime historical wrecks and sites** will also be included in the final report. The other secondary lists include **Aboriginal Heritage, Natural Places** and **Significant Trees.**

▪ After assessing all the places as outlined above the consultants compiled an an Interim list containing relevant details about each of the places.

▪ This was presented to the City of Albany Council for acceptance in principle, before the detailed processing of the Draft Report commenced.

▪ Owners of the nominated places were notified by the City of Albany that their places had been included on the Inventory.

▪ The consultants then set about preparing place record forms for all the places on the Inventory.

▪ The large number of places on the Inventory meant that the consultants were not able to carry out primary research for the places. They used secondary resources including the Town and Shire of Albany Heritage Survey 1994, and other resources in the Battye Library and the Local Studies Collection at the City of Albany.

iv) **Management Category Recommendations**

Before the Interim List was publicised, the City of Albany Planning Staff, the consultants, and the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage assigned Management Categories to the places on the Inventory. These will serve as a guide for ongoing planning and management relating to the identified places. Owners were notified early in the process about the proposed management categories for their places.

Trees and places of natural heritage value will require management policies to be put in place by the City of Albany.

v) **Finalising the Thematic Framework and Historical Overview**

- The first draft of the Thematic Framework and Historical Overview was circulated for comment, correction, and additions, to all owners of properties included on the Inventory.

- Copies of the document were available for comment at the Library, Local Studies Collection and at the Council Offices. Additional copies were also available on request.

vi) **Draft Inventory**

- The consultants prepared the Draft Inventory, based on the Interim list.

vii) **Advertise Draft Inventory/Call for Submissions**

- The Draft Inventory was advertised.
- Submissions on proposed entries were invited.

viii) **Draft Approval by Council**

- The Draft Inventory was submitted to Council for comments and amendments prior to the preparation of the Final Inventory.

ix) **Preparation of Final Heritage Inventory**

- The consultants prepared the final copy of the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory.

- A copy was sent to the Western Australian Heritage Council for public information.

2.2 THE THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In preparing the Thematic Framework Matrix and the Historical Overview for the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory, the consultants followed the Heritage Council of Western Australia Guidelines and used the concept of a blank matrix that outlined themes on one level, corresponding to important time periods at another level.

The Thematic Framework addressed the following:
- * Important time periods for the area.
- * Why people settled.
- * How people moved (transport), made a living and socialised together.
- * Community efforts and civic structures.
- * Outside influences.
- * People who left their mark on the history of the community.

Figure 2   CITY OF ALBANY THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

PERIOD THEME/ SUBTHEME	Pre 1826 ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION	1826-1849 FROM MILITARY TO FREE SETTLEMENT	1850-1881 CONVICTS, SHIPS AND CORRUGATED IRON	1882-1899 GOLD AND RAIL	1900-1928 NEW ROADS AND FURROWS	1929-1960 DEPRESSION AND WAR	1961-2000 LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY
1. DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY *Why people settled;* *Why they moved away;* *The things they left behind* Sub theme(s)							
2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS *How people and goods moved;* *How people communicated and exchanged information* Sub theme(s)							
3. OCCUPATIONS *What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life, paid and unpaid labour* Sub theme(s)							
4. COMMUNITY EFFORTS *What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs* Sub theme(s)							
5. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: *Events, decisions or changes which affected the community but were beyond its control* Sub theme(s)							

The cut off dates between time periods were determined according to important events, for example the first settlement of Albany in 1826, the arrival of the convicts in 1850, and the Wall Street crash and the Depression in 1929. The thematic framework was not intended to be a definitive history of the area. The objective of the framework was to provide a brief yet comprehensive picture reflecting aspects of the history of the City of Albany from its beginnings to the present. The major themes were enhanced by including a number of sub themes that portrayed the history of the Albany area over time. For example, the theme of Community Efforts included descriptions of local government; education; law and order; community service and utilities; sport, recreation and entertainment; religion; cultural activities; institutions and environmental awareness.

The matrix format of the framework was expanded into the Historical Overview, a concise, illustrated, historical narrative, elaborating on some of the aspects noted in the Matrix. This short "potted history", can be a stand-alone document, and may be useful beyond the Inventory process. We encourage its use for other community activities and projects.

Albany residents enjoying a discussion about the special character of Albany.

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3.   MANAGEMENT OF PLACES LISTED ON THE CITY OF ALBANY MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

3.1   DISCUSSION OF MANAGEMENT ISSUES

One of the major functions of the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory is to provide the Council with sound information relating to places of heritage value in the district. This information will assist the planners to make important decisions about the future management of the places on the Inventory.

As the Inventory is not a statutory document, it will carry no additional implications for owners, apart from the standard town planning regulations that apply to all properties in the region.

To manage heritage places effectively it will become necessary to make some provision for the most significant places in the City of Albany Planning Scheme in the future.

3.2   MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

A set of management categories was formulated by the Heritage Council of Western Australia in the *Guidelines for the Compilation of Municipal Inventories, 1993*. There are five categories of places, with different management recommendations for each. These categories will not all have the same implications for owners, as places in the highest category will need more careful management and assessment in the future than will those places in the lower categories. These categories were adapted and applied to the Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory, and management categories were assigned to all the places on the Inventory list.

Category A+
Already recognised at the highest level - the WA State Register of Heritage Places. Redevelopment requires consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia and the local government authority; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Albany Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

Category A
Worthy of the highest level of protection: recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places which gives legal protection; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Albany Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place; development requires consultation with the local government authority and the Albany Heritage Advisor; a more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any development. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

Category B
Requires a high level of protection: provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Albany Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any major redevelopment. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

Category C
Retain and conserve if possible: make every endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the City of Albany Planning Scheme; a more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement will be required before approval given for any development. Photographically record the place prior to any development.

Category D
Significant but not essential to an understanding of the history of the district. Photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

Category E
Historic site with few or no built features. Recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.

Footnote: The term **Heritage Assessment** referred to in Categories A, B and C is defined as:
*A brief, independent evaluation by an architect or other professional experienced in heritage conservation. It is not to be confused with a **Conservation Plan,** which is a more extensive, detailed and costly document.*

3.3   THE HERITAGE LIST

As the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory is not a statutory document, it is not a protection mechanism for properties on the list. The Inventory is a resource document for planners to use as a base for further decision-making. For the places on the Inventory to be protected or conserved, the Inventory will need to be linked to the Town Planning Scheme. The process for this is via a Heritage List that will be drawn up in the future, based on information in the Heritage Inventory.

3.4   HERITAGE POLICIES AND INCENTIVES

Until the management issues have been finalised, Council may wish to consider introducing an Interim Heritage Policy. In terms of such a policy, Council may, in considering **any** application that may affect the heritage value or significance of any property within the City of Albany, require a Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be submitted by the applicant prior to the approval of any development proposed.

It is recommended that the City also makes provision for an Advisory Committee to advise the Council on heritage matters. Such a committee could include the Albany Cultural Heritage Steering Committee who were part of the Inventory process.

In order to encourage owners to retain and maintain places identified by the Heritage Inventory process, it will be important for Council to consider offering incentives to owners of heritage places.

Some examples of incentives are outlined in Part 9 of the *Heritage Manual for Local Governments* which was released in 1998 by the Heritage Council and the Western Australian Municipal Association.

Some of the suggested incentives include:

- Tax rebates for heritage conservation work
- Tax deductions for some repair work
- Local Government planning and financial incentives
- Waiving of fees for planning and building applications for sympathetic developments
- Provision of a Design Subsidy – cash grants on a dollar for dollar basis for suitable projects.
- Sponsorship from suppliers of materials for restoration purposes
- Heritage Low Interest Loans for significant conservation work (*as outlined in the memorandum to Local Government Authorities from the Western Australian Municipal Association, 5 February 1999)*
- Technical and professional advice and assistance
- Flexible application of building codes
- Flexible application of Council's Town Planning Scheme
- Local heritage awards
- Civic plaques on places of heritage value

Reviewing the City of Albany the Municipal Heritage Inventory has been a very positive process. The City is to be commended for its commitment to achieving a balance between preserving the best of the past and providing for future progress in the district. We hope that community awareness and appreciation of the Heritage Inventory and a sensitive approach to management of the places identified by the process will together work to preserve the rich heritage character which makes Albany such a special place.

PART B:
THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

for

The City of Albany

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

by

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Acknowledgements

In 1993-4 Les Johnson completed a prodigious amount of work by compiling the Town of Albany and Shire of Albany Heritage Surveys. As part of the survey project, Mr Johnson researched and prepared extensive time lines to reflect the development of the Shire and Town of Albany. The time lines were written according to Heritage Council of Western Australia thematic framework guidelines.

This work was valuable for the preparation of the City of Albany's Heritage Inventory Review. The surveys, together with many of the extensive local history publications, contributed greatly to our publication of the Thematic Framework Matrix and Historical Overview.

We would also like to acknowledge the careful editing work of UWA BA Practicum student Chloe Britton. Chloe made a valuable contribution to the compilation of the first draft of the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Review.

It is important to note that when the terms City of Albany or Albany district are used they encompass a range of localities.

Heritage **TODAY'**
December 2000

CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Introduction

1.1   Aboriginal Society at the time of the arrival of the European Settlers

Aboriginal people had inhabited the South West of Australia, including the King George Sound area, for many thousands of years prior to European contact. The Albany area is significant in terms of Aboriginal heritage. The granite hills, harbours and rivers running into them provided a wide range of environmental zones and supported a rich diversity of plant and animal resources that were expertly exploited by Aboriginal people of the region. These watercourses in particular, formed a seasonal focus of Aboriginal life as well as having mythological significance. The many sites recorded in the Albany area reflect Aboriginal usage of the area, both prior to and since European occupation as demonstrated by both archaeological evidence, and the continuing cultural knowledge of local Aboriginal people.

The Aboriginal people from the Albany area form a part of a large cultural block that covers the South West of WA, known as the Noongar (the word is spelt and pronounced in a variety of different ways in different parts of the region). The territory around Albany was the traditional country of the Minang (Meananger according to Nind 1831). Within this area there were particular stretches of country and sites of significance belonging to various family groups.

As the first area of Western Australia to be formally settled by the British, the area is also a focus of much early information about the traditional Aboriginal life and practices of the South West that was collected by people such as Nind, Barker and Collie. It is also the area where members of pre-settlement scientific and exploration teams such as those of Vancouver, King, Baudin and Freycinet recorded considerable amounts of cultural information.

Much of this information was passed on to the early settlers by Mokare, an Aboriginal man who developed a close relationship with the early settlers and willingly shared his knowledge of the land, its natural resources and the rich cultural practices of his people. Sadly, like so many other Noongars of the area who succumbed to European diseases to which they had no natural resistance, he died within a few years of the first European settlement at King George's Sound.

Aboriginal interest in the area as a whole and in particular sites continues to be strong. Associations exist both with those places traditionally used by the Noongar people of the region, those places for which stories exist (such as Oyster Harbour) and for places that are associated with Aboriginal life as it adapted since European settlement.

The most significant of the listed archaeological sites in the Albany area, is the set of stonefish traps at the northern end of Oyster Harbour. These fish traps are some of the best preserved and most extensive sites of their type in the region (other stone fish traps occur near Denmark, and riverine traps have been documented on the Kalgan River) and are Gazetted as a Protected Area under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. They were some of the first Aboriginal sites in WA to be recorded by Europeans. Vancouver documented it as early as 1791 and Baudin in 1803. The fish traps are easily accessible to visitors and the Aboriginal Affairs Department and local community members are currently holding discussions with the Albany Shire Council regarding upgrading the management of this area.

Oyster Harbour, like many significant features in the region, is itself a site of mythological significance. The creation mythology for it relates to the excavation of the harbour, to create a burial mound (Green Island) for an ancestral being of the region.

The Legend of Watari   (Supplied by the Aboriginal Affairs Department 1999)

> *The story of Green Island is known as the legend of Watari. A very long time ago a man named Legan, his wife Watari and their son were living here in Albany. One day Watari decided to go into the bush to look for food for her family. Each time she found food she would sing out to her husband and tell him what she had found. He was in a grouchy mood and said no to everything she offered him. One day while hunting she found a snake, it was a big snake. This snake was a sacred snake to the Noongar man, and women were not allowed near it. Watari was very hungry so she hit the snake on the head made a fire, cooked it and then she ate it all by herself.*

> *When she told Legan about eating the snake he became very angry and he started to hit her with a stick until he broke her two legs. When he had broken her legs, he ran off to the Stirling Ranges leaving her to die. In great pain Watari dragged herself towards the sea, gouging the course of the Kalgan River. She died before she reached the sea and her faithful dingo, Whatami, found her body and dug the soil around her to make a burial mound and to stop the evil spirits from getting her. The sea flowed into the hole dug by the dingo to form Oyster Harbour and the body ofWatari became Green Island.*

Other sites in the area include artefact scatters with evidence of prehistoric campsites, water sources, traditional camping and food gathering places.

The Aboriginal Affairs Department holds a register of the Aboriginal heritage places in the district. This list is far from complete, and other sites exist which have not yet been recorded with the Department. These are likely to include archaeological sites with physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation, ethnographic sites where the Aboriginal community has knowledge of mythology and usage of particular places, and historical sites relating to more recent events in the lives of members of the Aboriginal community or documented in the writings of early researchers.

Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972-1980, all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia are protected whether this department knows them or not.

1.2   European Settlement in Albany

Recurring French appearances on the western and south western coast of Australia eventually prompted orders from London to the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Ralph Darling, to establish a settlement in what was then the little known western part of Australia. The preferred site was on the northern shore of Princess Royal Harbour, an embayed backwater of King George the Third's Sound. The Sound had been named and claimed for England on 29 September 1791 by George Vancouver, the Commander of the Royal Navy ship Discovery. Future generations would know the site as Albany, first settlement and oldest commercial seaport in the state of Western Australia. Settlement was launched by the arrival of the Brig Amity on 25 December 1826.

Photograph 1: Aerial view of the Aboriginal Fish traps at Oyster Harbour, 1965
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
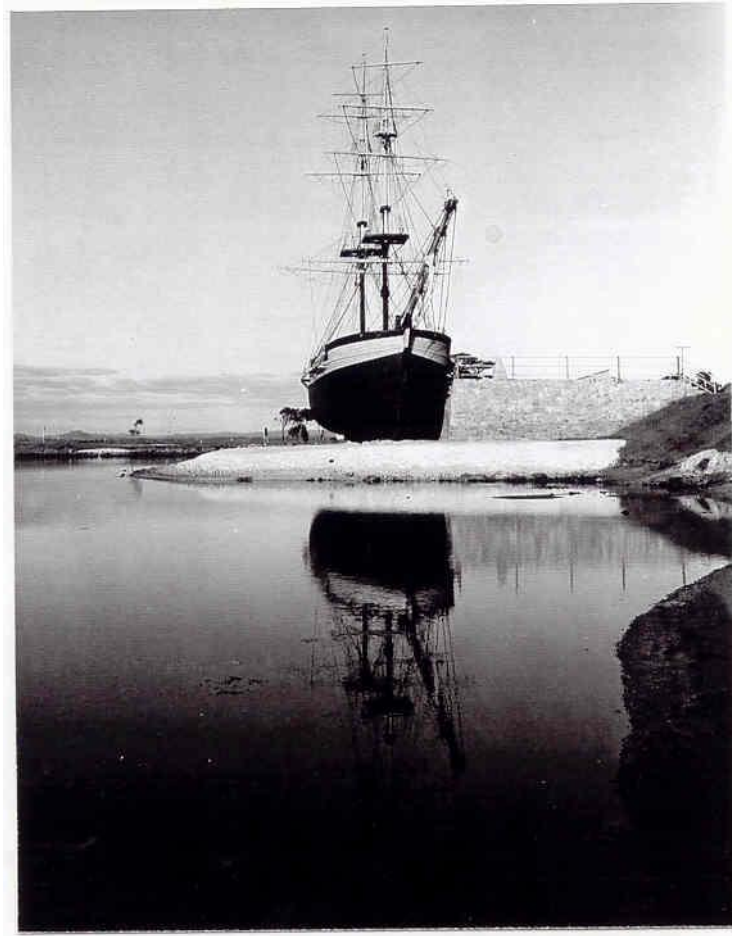
Photograph 2: A picture of the Brig Amity just after the reproduction project was completed.   Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

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2.   The Period 1826-1849 : *A Military Settlement*

2.1   Demographic Settlement

The first European settlers in Western Australia arrived on Christmas Day in 1826. The small group of approximately 50 people led by Commandant Edmund Lockyer, included soldiers, officers, a surgeon, storekeeper and a number of convict workers. Despite the presence of the convicts the new colony was not declared a penal settlement. The formal proclamation of the British occupation of King George the Third's Sound occurred on 21 January 1827. A small village sprang up with the building of soldiers' and officers' quarters. Wattle and daub huts were built alongside a modest number of mud brick or stone cottages. Most buildings initially had thatched roofs until later, when shingles became a more popular roofing material. Commandant Captain J Wakefield drew up the first known town plan in 1827.

Early inland exploration was carried out between 1827-1833. In this period at least nine expeditions were raised to look for pastoral land. Influential explorers included T Wilson, C Barker, A Collie, J S Roe, Ensign Dale and A Hillman. During the course of this exploration large timbered areas and what appeared to be good pastoral lands, were discovered. Some of the early expeditions were successful owing to the guiding experience of expert Aboriginal guides. One of the most well known of these guides was Mokare who was described as having keen intelligence. A number of explorers considered themselves fortunate to have his skills offered when venturing into unchartered territory. He was also highly regarded by the Government Administrators owing to his diplomatic skills. Mokare died in 1831 of an unknown disease and was buried in Albany (on a site behind the Albany Town Hall). Explorer, doctor and first Government Resident, Alexander Collie considered himself a close friend of Mokare, and described in detail Mokare's death and funeral in an article in the Perth Gazette in 1834. The contribution to the exploration of the South West made by Mokare, was recognised in 1946 when Mokare Park was gazetted on Mt Melville, (which is, in itself, a significant place for the Aboriginal people).

In 1831 the administration of the settlement at King George Sound was transferred from the NSW based military leadership to civilian authority under Government Administrators. In the same year Governor Stirling and Surveyor JS Roe arrived at the settlement in King George Sound and spent three months surveying the town site and surrounding areas. The arrival of this party was also significant as, with them they brought the first free settlers. One of these settlers George Cheyne became a prominent businessman who flourished in his commercial dealings. He was involved with whaling, sealing, grazing and the collection and import of sandalwood. Cheyne was also influential in encouraging some of his British relatives to emigrate to the settlement, hence the arrival of the Moirs and the Muirs who in turn became successful landowners.

In 1832 Governor Stirling officially named the settlement Albany, after Frederick Augustus, the Duke of York and Albany. In the same year Surveyor General JS Roe announced the first private land allocations - 28 Albany town lots, eight suburban lots and some rural land. The value of the land was set at five pounds per acre in town and two pounds per acre in the suburbs. (This was the same value set in Perth and Fremantle). Settlement at Albany was under strict government regulations, from leasing land to cutting timber and common grazing rights.

John Morley was the first private settler to acquire land in the township but this grant was passed to Patrick Taylor soon after in 1834. New developments also included Government Resident Sir Richard Spencer purchasing the farm at Strawberry Hill in 1833 and becoming Albany's first major primary producer.

The earlier land grants policy was fairly restrictive. However, a small number of absentee leaseholders did manage to acquire a lot of land that by the mid-1830s was still not developed. By 1835 the population of Albany was 180 with 45 houses in town erected from brick or stone. Many of the new houses had roofs built from slate imported from Wales.

The first rural allocations of land were taken up by the Geake family in the upper Kalgan River district and by George Cheyne in the Lower Kalgan. Cheyne also leased Mistaken Island. He built a cottage on his rural property but had a small residence in town as well (Cheyne Cottage located behind Norman House in Stirling Terrace). Further to the west was Marbelup Farm, which overlooks the Wilson Inlet. Originally owned by Henry Tully, this farm was taken over and developed by David Young.

Alfred Hillman, an influential surveyor produced a town plan of Albany in 1836 in which he named many of the streets including Spencer, Parade, Stirling and Duke and dedicated Lot S115 for Albany's first burial ground. Three years later Government Resident Richard Spencer reported that Albany had 128 town lots and 24 suburban lots. In order to encourage settlement, restrictions on land grants were relaxed in the late 1840s and leases of land became easier to obtain.

2.2   Transport and Communication

Transport around the settlement was at times difficult. Horses and pedestrian traffic reigned. Tracks developed along most-used routes until the Hillman Town Plan in 1836. The Perth to Albany road was established by c1835 and by the late 1830s four bridges had been constructed across rivers along the road. This was not a quick trip as it took 12 days by horse and many weeks to traverse when travelling on foot. Middleton Road was constructed in 1837 to link Albany to Ellen Cove.

Ships were a vital part of the transport to and from the settlement for delivering both passengers and stock. Until jetties were built livestock were swum ashore. The site of the jetty built in 1837 in Princess Royal Harbour was determined by the fresh water spring, now on the location of Lawley Park. When bad weather prevented ships from entering the harbour they were diverted to Ellen Cove where the passengers and cargo were unloaded onto Middleton Beach. To avoid pilot harbour fees some ship captains used the bays to the east and west of Albany to anchor their ships.

In 1834 the first Post Office was set up in the private home of the doctor's wife, Sarah Littleton. By 1841 a regular mail service was established once a month between Albany and Perth. Sometimes local mail was delivered with the employment of Aboriginal mail carriers. The arrival of the first steam ship, the paddle steamer Acheron in 1848, heralded the beginnings of the steamer mail service.

Photograph 3: The Old Farm at Strawberry Hill. Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 4: Marbelup Farm. This farm was visited by Prince Edward and Prince George (later King George V) in 1881. Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

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2.3   Occupations

Clearing land was one of the first major jobs that occupied the early settlers. Vegetable gardens were quickly set up to supplement the food supplies of the settlement and to provide necessary perishable goods for the shipping trade. Some were established in Little Grove, Government Farm and as far away as Green Island. Timber was cut for building and by 1829 three acres of timber had been cleared from Lockyer's timber grove (the Government Farm site). After a number of strays and deaths, sheep and cattle had to be watched carefully by shepherds owing to a lack of fences and the problems of poisonous plants. These toxic plants prompted an investigation into poisonous flora in the district. Another occupation was lime-burning, part of the process for making cement. Lime burning is one of Albany's earliest processing industries and old kilns are to be found in various parts of the district particularly on the south shore of Princess Royal Harbour in Little Grove.

The first exports from Albany were whale oil, wool and sealskins. Sealers and whalers operated off the coast of Albany in the 1820s. Remnants from the visits of whalers and sealers are found along the southern coastline, for example Waychinnicup, and on a number of islands such as those at Bald Island and in Torbay. Thomas Sherratt, William Lovett, a Mr Dring and Thomas Brooker operated an early whaling station from 1835. Remnants of this operation can still be seen at Whaling Cove. George Cheyne was also involved in the local whaling industry, which he started in 1836-37 at Doubtful Island Bay. Meanwhile the American whalers often visited Albany for supplies and also sold goods, such as alcohol and furniture to the settlers. In the period of two years from 1839-40 ships arriving at Albany included 25 American and three French whalers. The arrival of the American and French whalers made Albany the busiest port in Western Australia in the 1840s. Another offshoot of whaling was the number of people who chose to stay in Albany to take up highly paid jobs owing to the acute shortage of labourers. Many Aboriginal people became involved (some involuntarily) in the whaling industry. Previously Aboriginal people had used the valuable whale meat and blubber to supplement their diet when a dead whale had washed up on shore after a storm.

During the 1840s sandalwood was harvested for the export market. Widely found throughout many parts of Western Australia, sandalwood is an aromatic wood that was highly sought after in China. Large quantities were exported from Cape Riche harbour.

Women made a marked contribution to the development of the burgeoning settlement of Albany despite their low population and their largely unpaid status.

> *They produced babies, raised and taught (sometimes) large numbers of children, while running the household, sharing the farm work, nursing and doctoring the sick, burying the dead, acting as midwives and helping neighbours, mostly in isolation. They developed their own household remedies such as oilseed poultices and herbal teas. They also made furniture polishes and varnishes from the gum of native trees, cut and made clothing and baked bread - often after grinding the flour.*
>
> *Les Johnson Albany Historian*

With the busy port came a steady stream of eager customers for Albany's many inns and hotels. The Albany Hotel established in the 1 840s is the oldest surviving hospitality establishment of this era. The Freemason Hotel, previously located in Stirling Terrace, was partly built in the 1840s and completed in the 1850s. However, it closed its doors in 1971 and was subsequently demolished.

By the end of this period, though still a relatively small-scale activity, agriculture had broadened to include larger numbers of stock including cattle, sheep, horses and goats. Market gardens and orchards had also expanded.

2.4   Community Efforts

Administration of the new settlement remained under military command until 1931. Captain Collet Barker was the last military commandant. He was replaced by a civil administrator and control was transferred from New South Wales to Western Australia. The first civil administrator Dr Alexander Collie arrived in April 1831. He was followed by Sir Richard Spencer who, along with his wife, worked hard to make a success of the settlement. Sir Richard died in 1839 and was buried on Strawberry Hill (in Seymour St). This is also the gravesite of Lady Spencer and the Spencer's two sons.

Though Alfred Hillman had planned for a burial ground in his Town Plan of 1836, a better site was sought, and found in Middleton Rd. The Albany Cemetery (now known as the Memorial Park Cemetery) was gazetted in 1840. The first official burial is thought to be the interment of Collie, even though he had been originally buried at the other site, alongside Mokare.

Community services in this period included the hospital, (1829) and the governm~nt supported school (1840). Law and order was kept at first by the military, with a police force established later. Albany's first gaol was built in 1836 at Lawley Park but was notorious .for its overcrowding and poor conditions leading to ill health.

Religious needs in Albany were met by occasional church services held in private homes or in open public places. In 1836 the first Christian service held by an ordained priest was held at Mass Rocks (on the slope beneath the Albany Port Authority office, 2000). The priest was a Roman Catholic father from a visiting French ship.

Also notable in 1836 was the building of the distinctive Octagonal Church (since demolished). The lathe and plaster building was privately built by T Sherratt for Protestant Services which he led with private sermons and prayers. This was the meeting place in 1841 for discussions regarding the building of an Anglican Church. Building was delayed owing to a lack of funds but eventually St John's Church was completed in 1848. This coincided with the arrival in Albany of the influential Reverend Wollaston. Archbishop Augustus Short consecrated St John's Church.

2.5   Outside Influences

The Aboriginal people and their culture suffered greatly with the establishment of the British settlement. Though most of the contact between the two groups was congenial, conflict did arise over matters of land tenure and ownership of property. However, by far the greatest immediate impact of the European colonisation was the introduction of diseases that the Aboriginal people had little resistance against. As early' as 1831/32 Barker and Collie reported the high incidence of Aboriginal fatalities resulting from the common cold, influenza, measles, tuberculosis, scarlet fever and whooping cough.

National attention was brought to Albany by an amazing feat of endurance by explorers Edward Eyre and his Aboriginal guide and companion, Wylie. In 1841 they succeeded in travelling across Australia along the southern coast. They ended their expedition at Fowler's Bay in Albany. A commemoration memorial recognising their accomplishment stands in the Allambie Park Cemetery.

The Swan River Colony was established in 1829 under the leadership of Governor Stirling. Owing to the difficulties the new colony had with safe anchorage, Albany with its natural harbour became an important first port of call for many of the ships visiting the west of Australia. From this point on, the fortune and misfortunes of the Swan River Colony often influenced Albany. The depression of the early 1840s in the Swan River, led to a similar local economic downturn in Albany. It was at this stage that many people began to see a solution to their woes in the introduction of convicts as a cheap, reliable labour force.

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3.   The Period 1850-1881 - *Convicts and Corrugated Iron*

3.1   Demographic Settlement

The introduction of convicts to Albany affected the development of Albany in a number of ways. Under the guidance of Lt William Crossman of the Royal Engineers, the Residency and the convict labour hiring depot were built, along with a number of public works. The depot included a 12 cell lockup, hospital, kitchen, store, parade ground and staff quarters. It was completed in c1855. Pensioner Guards employed to guard the convicts were given land grants of three acres. These lots were located in Albany Rd (now Highway), Lake St, Low St, Wellington St, North Rd and Pensioner Rd (now Pioneer Rd).

A change of land regulations in 1851 relaxed the restrictions of land blocks outside the town perimeter. Until this date the blocks were a minimum 160 acres but under the new rules ten-acre blocks could be purchased. Another influence that changed the face of development in the Albany region was the introduction of corrugated iron. Corrugated iron, which first arrived in Albany in the l850s, was a cheap and efficient building fabric. This plus the availability of inexpensive, mass produced nails, revolutionised building practices throughout Western Australia. With the introduction of the new, light corrugated iron, roofs of thatch and shingle immediately lost popularity. In 1862 thatched roofs were outlawed as they were declared a public fire hazard. A small number of houses and cottages that were constructed predominantly of corrugated iron are still standing in 2000.

3.2   Transport and Communication

Albany was declared Western Australia's mail port in 1851 and a regular overseas service was to start with the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. (Although this collapsed in 1853, the service was continued by the P&O shipping service.) Once Albany was appointed the official mail port, a large investment was made on improving port facilities, such as the coal depot (1852), the pilot station (1854) and the Customs Bonded Warehouse (1854). This investment was a great boost for the local economy.

High on the hill overlooking Princess Royal Harbour, are some of Albany's well-known granite rocks. These were used as a viewing point by children paid to 'look out' for the mail ships as they entered the harbour, and to alert the town of its arrival. The first mail ship arrived in 1852. The mail was then unloaded and a mailman on horseback (taking six and a half days to make the journey), delivered the mail to Perth. 1852 also marked the year when the ship 'Great Britain' is thought to have landed at Albany. This was the first screw propelled passenger ship in the world.

The P&O mail run struck some difficulties in the late 1850s but continued to provide a service until the 1880s. P&O were major employers with up to 70 staff. The Albany Historical Society is in 2000 based at the old Co-op building that was set up for P&O employees in 1870.

Throughout the years of the mail service, port amenities continued to expand or be improved. In 1858 the Point King and the Breaksea Island lighthouses were lit for the first time. This enabled the safe navigation of ships around a notoriously treacherous coastline that contributed to a number of shipwrecks. The Albany Town Jetty, built by James Covert, became serviceable in 1864.

Photograph 5: Overlooking Princess Royal Harbour. Date unknown but before the Octagonal Church was demolished.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 6: The Post Office before the tower was added. Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

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James Covert was also the contractor for the King and Kalgan Bridges that were built in the mid 1850s.

The Perth Rd (also known as the Perth-Albany Rd and later, Albany Highway) was completed using convict labour in 1853. In the same year the passenger and mail coaches began. The terminus for the coach was in the Perth-Albany Rd near the Government Resident's house, Annesfield.

Convict labour was used for the improvement of roads and the building of a number of public buildings including the Albany Post Office. Home to the new Customs office as well, the Post Office was built in 1869. (The distinctive tower section was added much later, in 1896.)

Communication with Albany and the rest of the world was vastly improved with the opening of the telegraph system in the 1870s. In 1870 John Forrest, the future premier of W A, began his overland survey for the telegraph line. This was soon followed by the telegraph link between Albany and Perth. Outside the Post Office is a memorial put in place in 1875 and dedicated by Governor Weld (in office 1869-1875). The marker recognises the building of the national telegraph line, which was completed in 1877.

3.3 Occupations

Controversial though it was, convict labour was a welcome commodity. The period between 1850 and 1881 was one of great expansion of the workforce and local economy, particularly in the field of agriculture. Along with a supply of labour came an army of people to administer and guard the convicts.

For a number of years much of the primary produce in Albany was grown for home consumption. Flour was ground at private mills and people often owned their own milking cows, which were grazed on common ground. In town the common was situated where Centennial Oval stands. In 1858, George Cheyne enlarged his business enterprise by building a flourmill.

From 1860-1880 Albany land clearing extended agricultural land and production expanded. New crops were introduced such as flax, which was grown for the manufacturing of canvas. Exports increased, much of it consumable produce such as meat, fruit, and vegetables. Exports continued to include wool, sheep and horses. Dairying became a fast growing industry. Enterprising farmers, such as the Muir family in 1865, set up shops in town to sell their fresh produce.

After the 1870s one of Albany's oldest primary industry waned. Whaling rapidly declined with the increased use of fossil fuels. Whaling from this point on was to have an interrupted history until well into the twentieth century (though shore whaling endured until the 1890s).

3.4 Community Efforts

With a growth of population in the town site and assured food supplies from the agricultural areas, the people of Albany began to expand their community services. In 1852 a school for Aboriginal children was established at Annesfield (later renamed Camfield). Anne Camfield, the wife of the Government Resident of this time, ran the school.

Photograph 7: Bessie Flowers and her husband. Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

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Historical reports of the success of the school for some students are found in the eloquent letters of a former student, Bessie Flower to Anne Camfield. Bessie went on to become a successful mission teacher in Victoria. Also in 1852 a government school was planned and built, (on the site of the present Albany Court House). A Mechanics Institute and Library (1854) and St Josephs Convent School (1878) added to the social and educational amenity of the town.

The religious needs of the Catholic people were met with the appointment of the first Catholic priest in 1865. The Methodist people welcomed the arrival of the Methodist minister in 1871, though their 'first church had been erected in 1863. Sporting groups grew alongside the community. In 1865 Albany Turf Club was formed and other sports included sailing, fishing, cricket, riding and boxing.

With the end of convict transportation the need for the Convict Depot declined, and it was closed in 1872. The depot was then reopened in 1873-74 to replace the infamous Lawley Park gaol.

3.5   Outside Influences

By 1860 local bay whaling groups were being threatened by the intrusion of American whalers. This caused a number of people to complain to the government. As a result, new regulations were introduced restricting whaling rights to "subjects of the Queen". However, whaling by American and Eastern States interests continued.

The West Australian Municipal Institutions and Road Board Act was passed in 1871 to establish local governments in an orderly fashion throughout the state. At this time the Town of Albany was established while the rural areas outside the municipality continued under the jurisdiction of the Plantagenet Road Board. Town of Albany Council meetings were held in the Post Office building.

Governor Weld was influential in introducing the first aquaculture scheme to Western Australia. He encouraged the introduction of fish to fresh water streams and rivers. Owing to this enthusiasm, Albany was chosen as a base for rearing fish. Stirred by Governor Weld, Government Resident Hare (in office 1871-1881) chose a site for constructing three fishponds on the southwestern base of Mt Melville. The work was carried out between 1874-77. The three ponds were to be hatcheries for trout and perch but the project was not successful. However, the ponds were used as a source of fresh water for the town foreshore area as well as for ships and later steam locomotives. The fishponds are still present and hold an important space in a large tract of natural urban bush land at the base of Mt Melville, between Grey and Festing Streets.

Photograph 8: Mrs Anne Camfield,
Teacher of Aboriginal children at Annesfield. Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
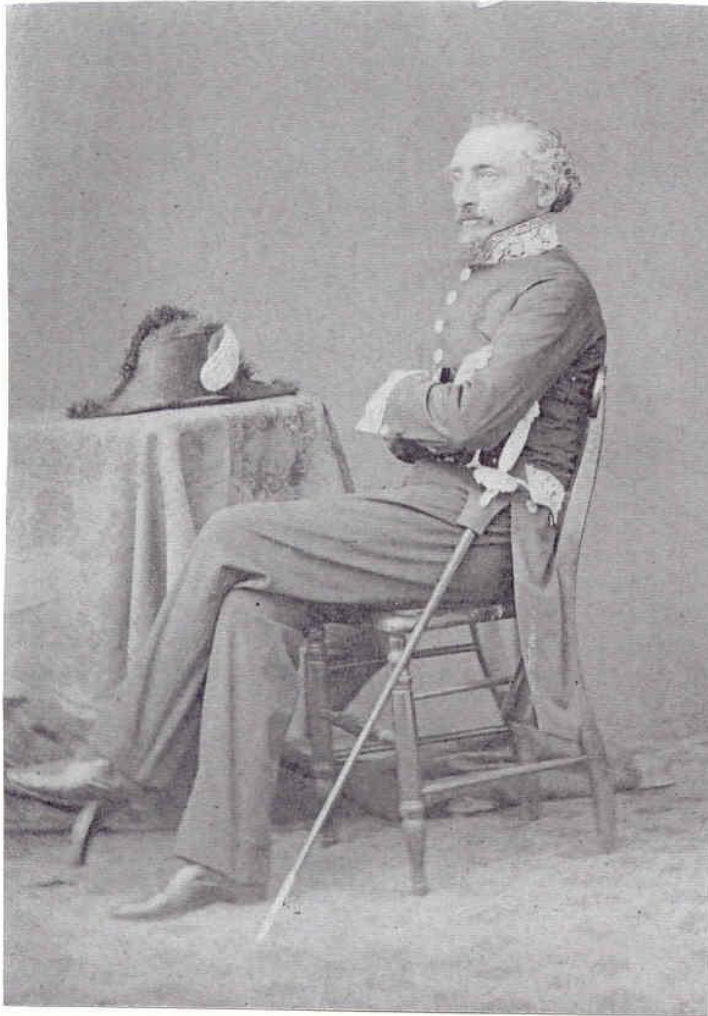
Photograph 9 (left)
Dr Baesjou one of the early doctors in the region (date unknown)

Photograph 10 (below)
The house that is thought to have been his residence, located at 4-6 Mount Street.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

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4.   The Period 1882-1899 - *Gold and Rail*

4.1   Demographic Settlement

The final decades of the nineteenth century had significant events that contributed to a number of changes in the Albany district. Influential factors included the Great Southern Railway, timber milling in the Torbay area, and the gold finds at Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie and in the Yilgam with the resulting gold boom.

In 1881 a land grant system was proposed to encourage the building of the Great Southern Railway (GSR) from Perth to Albany. Initiated by entrepreneur'Anthony Hordern, the Western Australian Land Company was floated after winning the contract to build the railway. Anthony Hordern, the force behind the W A Land Company, did not get to see the fruition of his energy and enterprise as he died at sea when returning to W A from Britain in 1886. He was buried in Albany Cemetery and a monument to him was erected at the top of York St in 1890.

In exchange for building the railway, the W A Land Company was granted large tracts of pastoral and arable land. However, the Company was not successful in selling the land lots at a necessary rate (by 1896 only 250 lots had been sold) and in 1896 the Western Australian Government took control of the land and the railway. In 1897 the W A Government offered the WA Land Company holdings for selection. A number of places became popular; Lake Powell in Grasmere, the lower reaches of the King River and Emu Point as well as the Two Peoples Bay area. Another effect of the building of the railway, which opened in 1889, was the demolition of a number of buildings along the harbour foreshore, including the P&O coal depot, some inns and part of the Residency garden.

The construction of the Great Southern Railway created an enormous demand for timber, much of which came from the Torbay district. (Torbay was named in 1831 by Governor Stirling after a famous bay in England.) Railway sleepers cut from timber collected and milled by the Millars Company were hauled to Cosy Comer Beach and from there, shipped to Albany. By 1887 Torbay had become a small town with a population of approximately 200 people. With the building of a community came a school (1887) and hall (1912). The Torbay Hall still stands and is a central point of community activities.

Gold, gold, gold. The discovery of small alluvial deposits of gold in the Yilgam in the late 1880s and then the larger finds in Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, started a gold rush of huge proportion. Thousands of people flocked to Western Australia to seek their fortune. During the 1890s passengers disembarking from ships at Albany peaked at 29,000 per annum. After the alluvial gold petered out, many people were induced to stay in Western Australia by government offers of inexpensive land grants.   Further encouragement was given by the establishment of the Agricultural Bank and the Bureau of Agriculture (later the Department of Agriculture).

By 1896 the population of Albany had risen to 2,800. In the same year the Albany Roads Board was created, as the people of the rural areas of Albany felt strongly that they were not being well served by the Plantagenet Road Board, which was based in Mt Barker. Though the new Roads Board area was still very large, (it included land from Denmark to Esperance), they confidently took control of the district, which was excised from the Plantagenet Road Board. The first Albany Road Board meeting, with seven elected members, was held at the Premier Hotel.
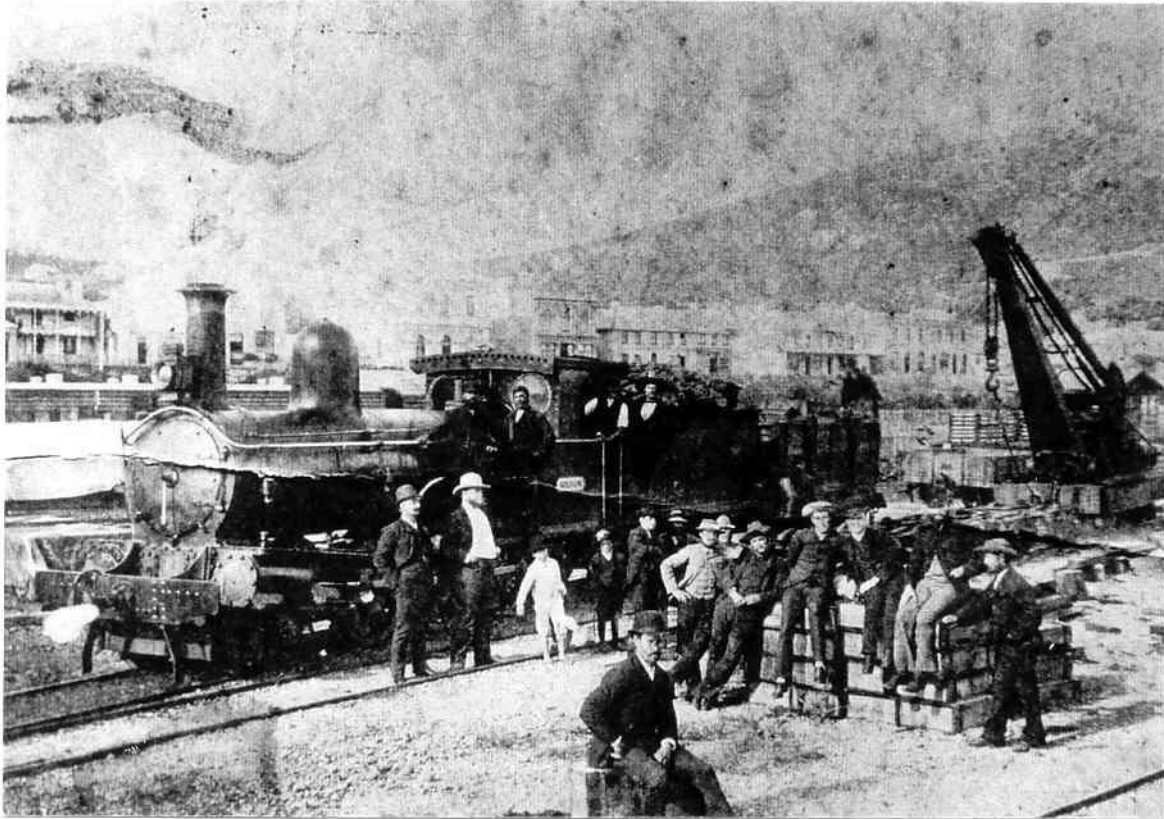
Photograph 11: Early steam locomotive in Albany. Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Housing within Albany town grew alongside the expanding population. Cottages and houses were constructed from a variety of building fabrics but during the 1880s houses built from local stone and brick became particularly popular. Many of these houses still stand and have become valued as part of the built character of Albany.

4.2 Transport and Communication

The contract for the construction of the Great Southern Railway was given to C and E Millar who had experience in building railways in South Australia. Earthworks for the railway were started in 1886 and the railway was opened in 1889. In the same year Albany Railway Station (now the Albany Tourist Bureau) was built. During renovations of the old Railway Station in the 1990s, it was discovered some of the building materials included pine timber from the packing crates of equipment shipped in for the construction of the Great Southern Railway.

The Albany Roads Board struggled in its infancy to supply roads throughout its large area. Many of the 'roads' in the remote parts of the Roads Board district remained rugged bush tracks. People's frustration with the difficulty of getting around the district resulted in jibes such as calling the Road Board District the Albany Roadless District.

Albany's deep water jetty was completed in 1888 and was an important component of the improved transport system that, along with the Great Southern Railway, made the mail run to Perth much more efficient. The railway replaced the horse-drawn mail coach from Perth to Albany. Faster communication was also made possible by the introduction of home letter deliveries with in Albany in 1884. People from outer rural Albany received their mail at home from 1895 when the mail deliveries extended eastwards to Pallinup River. In the same year the telephone service was established with a list of 112 subscribers.

4.3 Occupations

With the expanding population in this period, owing to railways and gold, industry and services increased markedly. By 1885 there were three breweries operating. Brewery workers cottages were built in Meyers Way. The railway and jetty were a catalyst for new hotels and buildings particularly along Stirling Terrace. Two of these include the Railway Hotel (now the Royal George) and the White Hart Hotel (now the White Star). During the 1890s a hotel was established at Middleton Beach. Expansion in agricultural output in consumables saw an increase in eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruit. However, Albany remained a community dependent on the Port and the sea for its livelihood.

Three timber mills in the Torbay area employed a large number of people who processed the wood for railway sleepers as well as for exporting overseas. Prior to 1896, Torbay timber was exported to many countries. Some of these include, Britain, Canada, Italy, and Hong Kong. The shipping of wood from Cosy Comer changed with the building of a spur line from Torbay to a section of the Great Southern Railway. At this point a small town grew. Initially called Torbay Junction, it was renamed Elleker in 1923.

Supporting the timber workers, were farmers who produced vegetables and fruit for the local market. One of the first of these settlers was Fred North, who initially worked as a haulage contractor on the railway construction project. North was one of the pioneers of the Torbay

**Photograph 12: The London Hotel. One of a number of hospitality
places along Stirling Terrace. Date unknown.**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
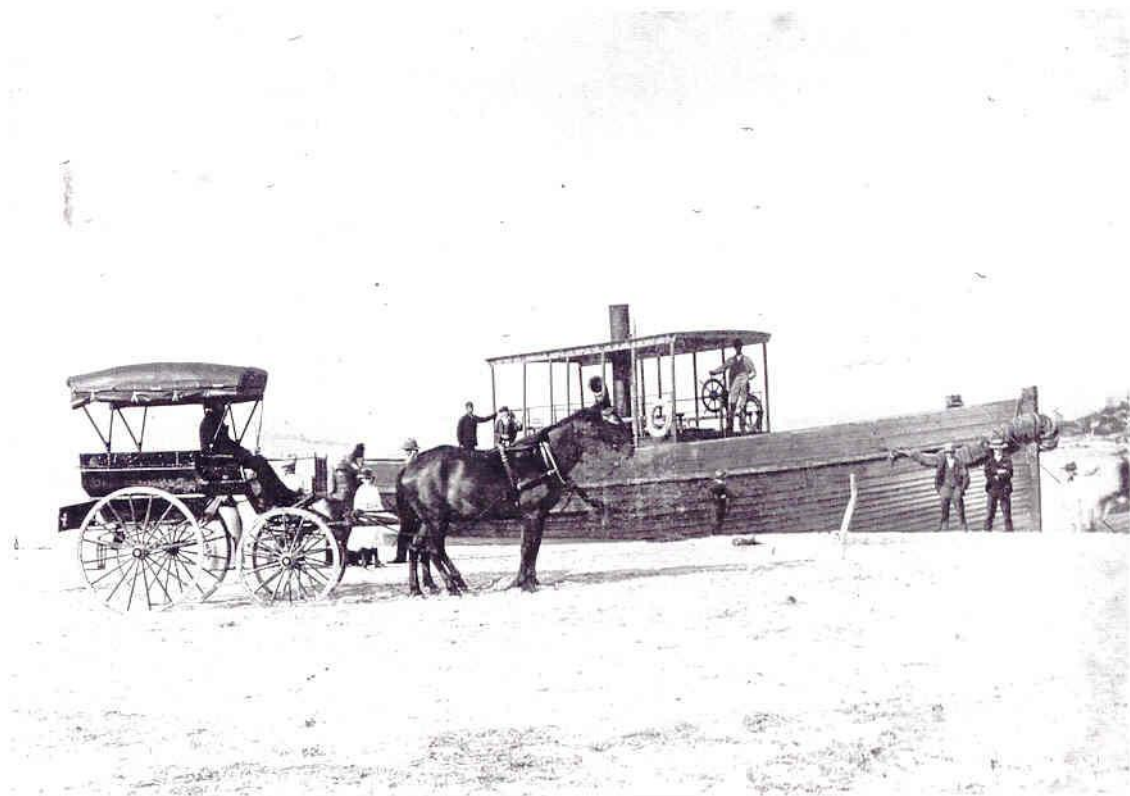
**Photograph 13: Steam tug *Jessie* at Emu Point along with 'bus' for passengers. Well-known local,
William Douglas, owned the tug. Date unknown.**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

vegetable industry who started with the local market but expanded to supply the goldfields. Fred North was well known for his work with stone and a number of houses in the Grasmere/Muttonbird areas were built by him, with support from his family. Another timber worker who stayed on in the area to farm was Alfred Burvill. Burvill bought two hundred acres near Elleker and later served as a Road Board member.

4.4   Community Efforts

In 1885 Albany Municipality elected their first mayor, William Finlay. The following year the town was united behind the opening of the Albany Town Hall, which became the base for official council business. The other local government representing the outer area, the Albany Roads Board, continued to grapple with its size, and tensions rose between the western and eastern areas. Torbay-Grasmere residents often accused the Board of spending a disproportionate amount of funds on the roads in the King-Kalgan district. Things came to a head in c 1899 when the western side of the Roads Board district suggested seceding from the Roads Board and creating a new Local Government area. The move however, failed.

Community services expanded with the Albany Hospital, (the foundation stone had been laid in 1887) and the new government school, which was built on the corner of Collie St and Serpentine Rd in 1895-6. In 1897 Albany's School was said to be the largest mixed school in Western Australia. The school's playing fields were named the Alison Hartman Gardens, after a long serving teacher of the school. The headmaster's house (originally built as a private residence in 1880) was situated behind the school. Law and order came into the spotlight with the opening of the Albany Court House in 1896. The Court House held the police station and lockup as well.

A popular occasion, which attracted many visitors to the town and district was Albany Week, an annual event of sport, music and theatre. Albany Week occurred every year for two decades. Other recreational pursuits included, picnics at Little Grove, Emu Point and on the King or Kalgan Rivers, the introduction of Australian Rules football and from 1889 bathing at the swimming baths located at the town jetty.

A maturing community is often reflected in the increasing organisation of society through fellowships and associations. Such was the case with the rallying together of rural folk to form the Albany Agricultural and Horticultural Society in 1889. The first Albany Show was held in the Albany Town Hall in the spring of the same year.

In 1891 two new churches were built in Albany, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Duke St and the Scots Presbyterian Church in York St. Both Churches are outstanding examples of late Victorian/Early Federation architecture.

The seclusion of Vancouver Peninsula on the other side of the Princess Royal Harbour made this an ideal spot for a Quarantine Station, which was first established in 1873 but significantly expanded in 1897-98. This institution was necessary for the isolation of people with highly communicable diseases such as typhoid and small pox. Also located on the peninsula was the powder magazine where explosives were held far from the town for safekeeping.

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4.5   Outside Influences

A number of State Government decisions and outside events (other than the discovery of gold), provided the catalyst for a number of changes in the Albany district. The Homesteads Act, the Agricultural Bank and the Bureau of Agriculture all provided encouragement for settlement in the rural areas. The Homesteads Act allowed people freehold title to their land if they met certain conditions. The introduction of galvanised steel wire in 1893 was an influence on the fencing in the rural areas and another scientific breakthrough, phosphatic fertiliser, was first used in the Albany district in 1895. This product was advertised as superphosphate in 1896. Farming, as always, was open to the vagaries of climatic conditions. Extremes occurred in 1892 with drought, and in 1893 with flood, with both inhibiting the agricultural output of the affected areas.

Albany was recognised for its excellent defence attributes with the establishment of the Albany Forts, which was commissioned in 1893. Three six-inch naval guns were part of the defence artillery set up to fortify the town. The founding of the Forts recognised Albany's strategic significance as a link between the Eastern States and the Indian Ocean. The Forts were decommissioned in 1956 but are preserved as part of the Defence Heritage of Western Australia.

Outside visitors to Albany during this period included ships carrying Australian troops to and from South Africa during the Boer War, which was fought between 1898-1902.
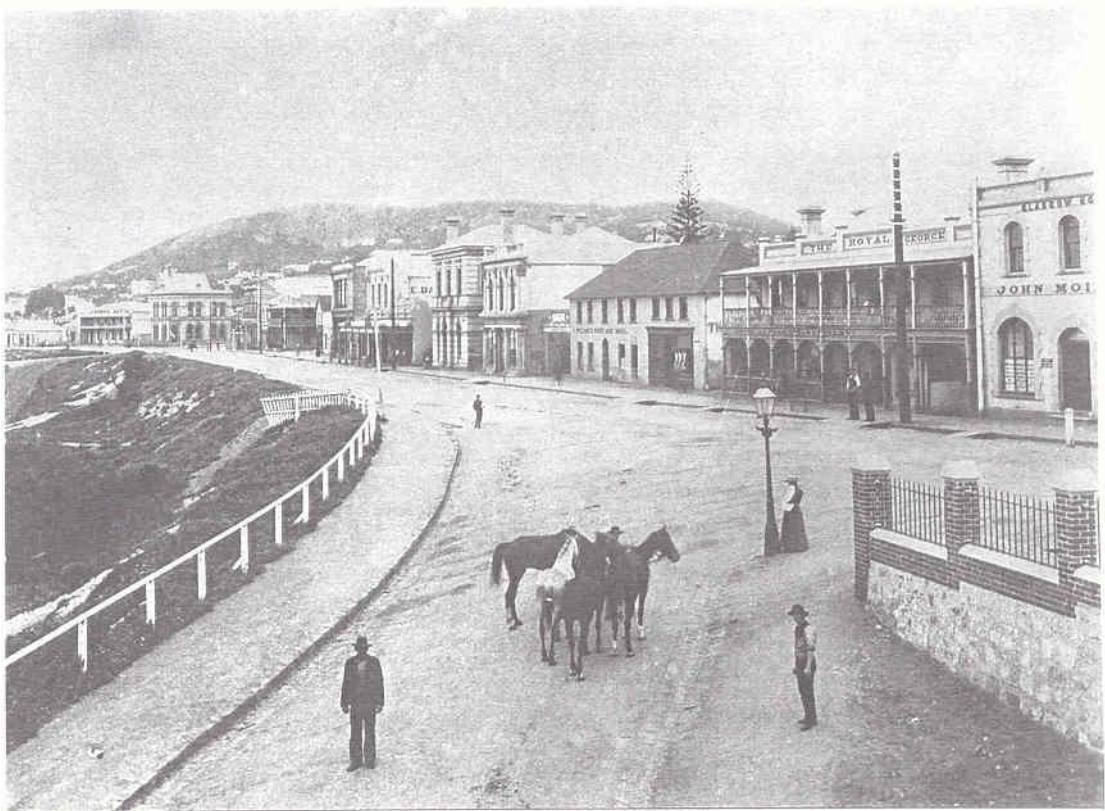
Photograph 14: Stirling Terrace just before the building of the Rotunda in 1897.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 15: Troops leaving for the Boer War November 1899.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
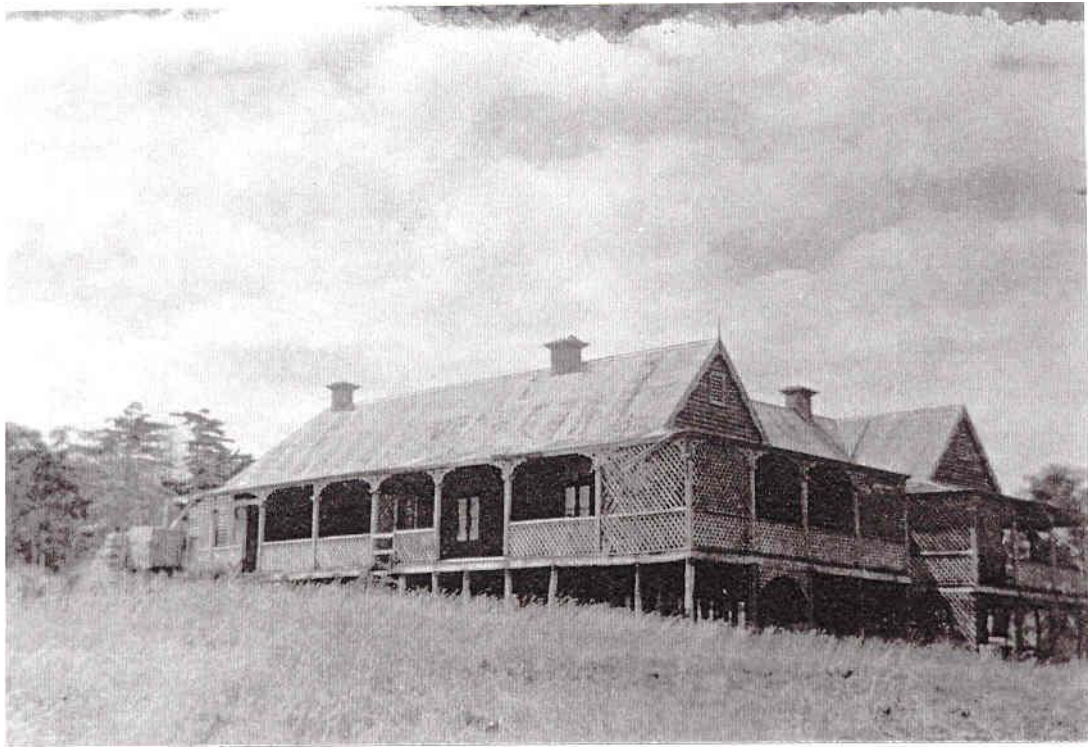
**Photograph 16: Early farm residence Springmount built
at Nanarup in the 1890s. Photo taken in 1948.**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 17: *Wollaston House* **Residence in Duke Street, Albany**
(Heritage TODAY 2000*)*
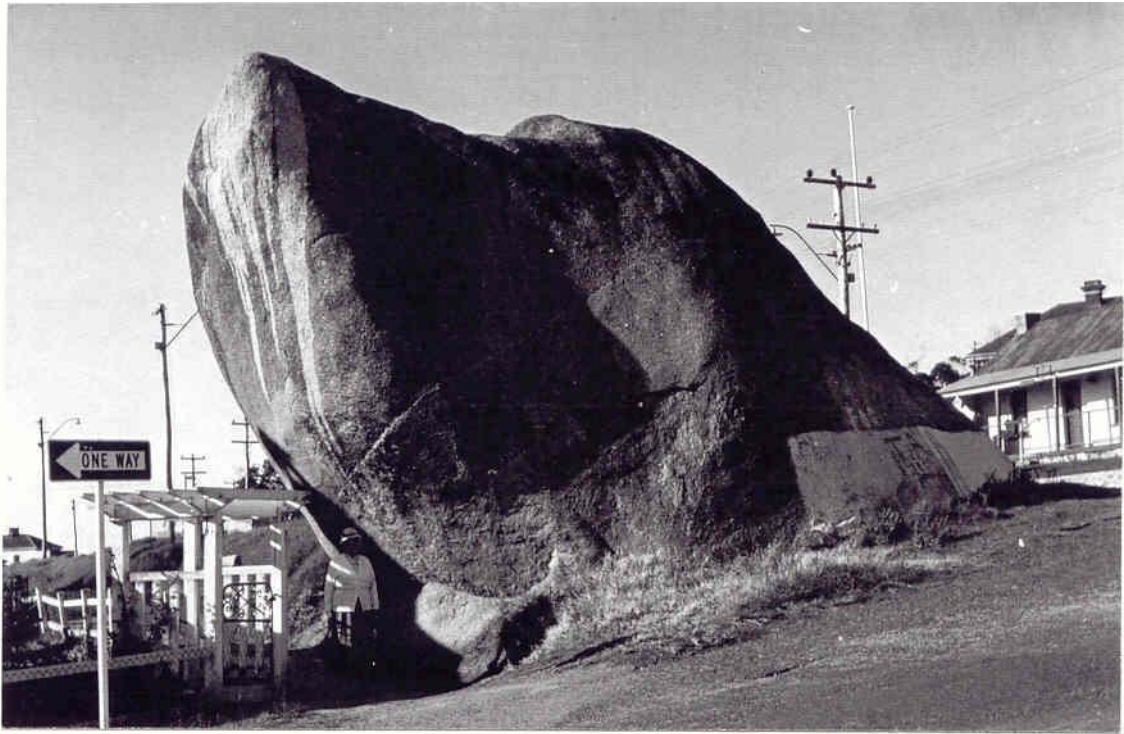
**Photographs 18 & 19: Famous landmark in Albany –
Dog Rock and Tail. Photograph taken 1965**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
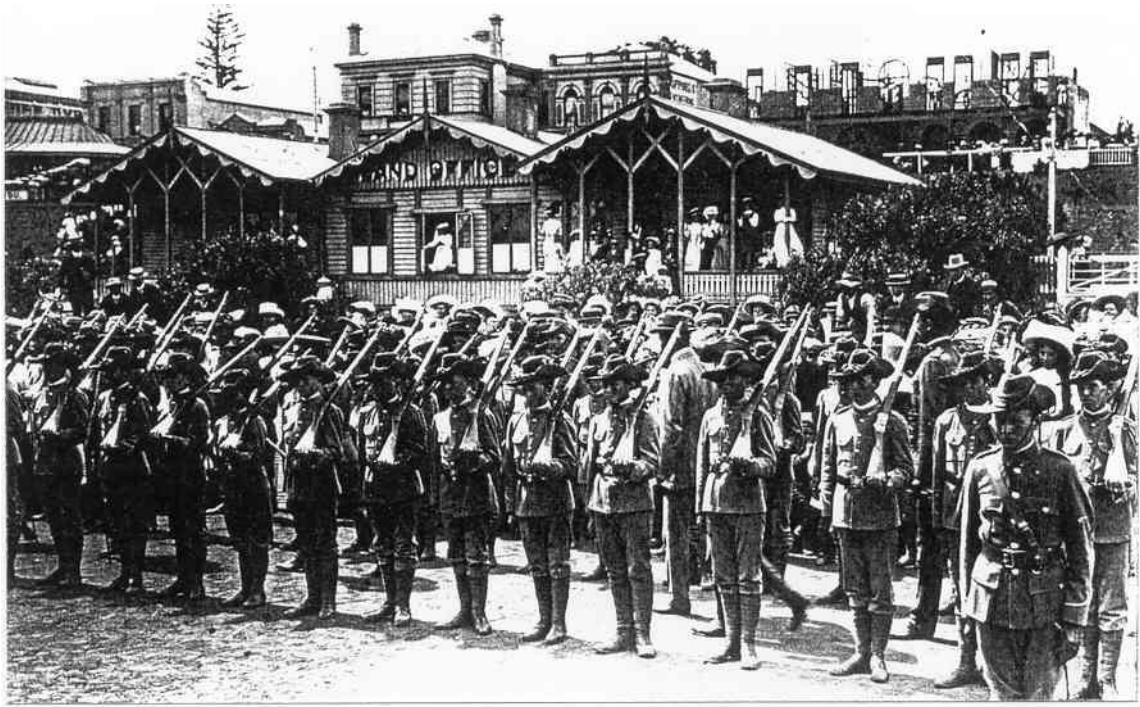
**Photograph 20: Troops on parade in Proudlove Parade
Exact date unknown.**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
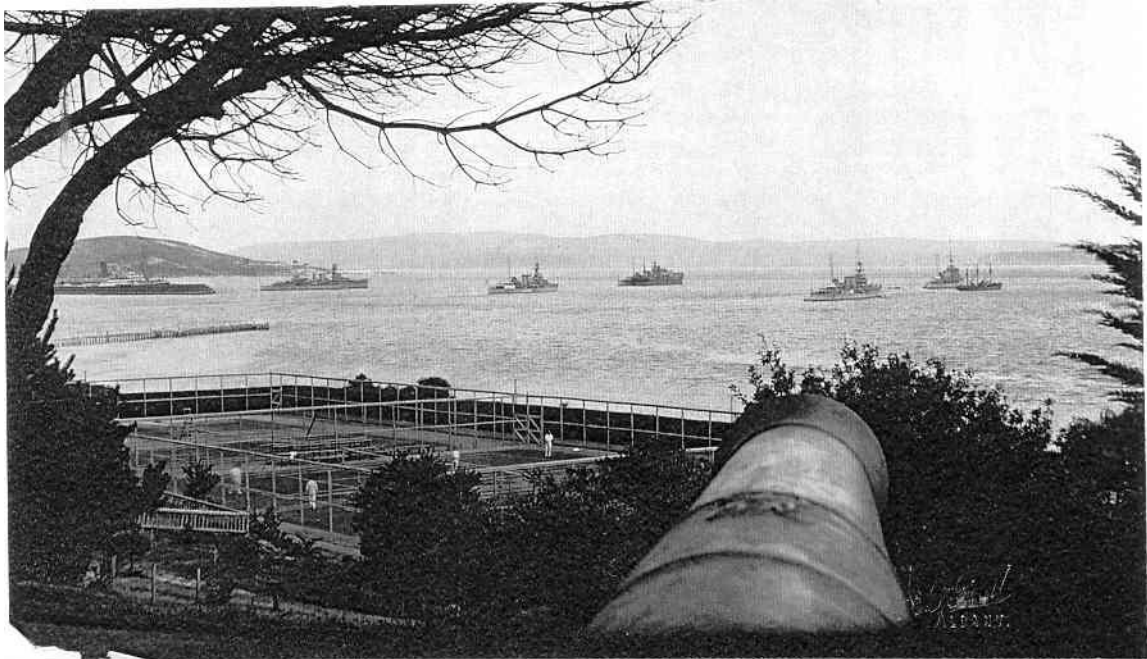
**Photograph 21: Five cruisers which accompanied British battleships *Hood* and *Repulse* to Australia
in 1924. Note the Lawley Park Tennis Courts in the foreground and the old coaling jetty on the left.**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

5.   The Period 1900-1928 – *New Roads and Furrows*

5.1   Demographic Settlement

With enthusiasm and an air of confidence, the Albany people met the new century by voting strongly for federation. The population in the region expanded with new people arriving to take up land in the rural areas. This was assisted by Government Migration Schemes encouraging British people to settle in Western Australia. Large subdivisions of land occurred on the outskirts of Albany between 1900-1914. and was offered on estates such as Mira Mar (1910), Robinson (1911), Bushby (1912) and Middleton Beach (1914). Redmond also experienced increased settlement. After the war Soldier Settlement Schemes led to a number of new farmers coming to the district.

In the 1920s Group Settlement Schemes brought people into the South West. Many of the pioneers did not stay owing to small blocks of land, lack of capital investment, soil infertility and difficulties with rural Australian living and working conditions. Albany therefore, did not get the benefits that were hoped from the scheme.

In the town of Albany many houses were constructed during the period prior to World War I (1914-1918). As before, a variety of building fabrics were used but architectural design was evolving. Though many trends still followed British or European styles, houses in Albany were developed with Australian interpretations and adaptations. Many Federation Queen Anne, Arts and Crafts bungalows and cottages were constructed in Albany and today they continue to influence the new design styles in 2000. The Millars Brothers Timber business offered prefabricated houses and cottages for settlers in the rural areas, some which still survive.

5.2   Transport and Communication

1900 was a notable year for the port of Albany. In that year the last mail steamer from overseas called before the mail service was transferred to Fremantle. Significantly this meant that the P&O and Orient Shipping Lines also moved north. Further rationalisation by the State Government led to the closure of the railway workshop operations. Railway stock was from 1905 to be serviced at Midland.

In 1909 a Cabmen's Shelter donated by F Dymes was built in Stirling Terrace (expanded to include a Women's Rest Centre in 1926). Initially for horse drawn cabs, taxi drivers using motor vehicles later used the shelter. Though cars, trucks and tractors were introduced prior to World War I, it was not until the late 1920s that these engine-powered vehicles seriously began to replace horses in the outer rural areas. With motor vehicles, came the new industry of supplying fuel and mechanical repairs. Cars created problems for the Albany Road Board as deep ruts caused by horse drawn carts often left the cars stranded. People demanding improved roads became more vocal.

In 1902 a new lighthouse was built on Breaksea Island and in 1911 the Point King Lighthouse was closed and replaced with an automatic' Aga' light.

Another new innovation in transport in this period was the aeroplane. The first aircraft to land at Albany touched down at Middleton Beach in 1919. The occupants of the plane would have seen the jetty, built in Ellen Cove in 1901.

Photograph 22: Model T Ford and early light aircraft, 1915.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
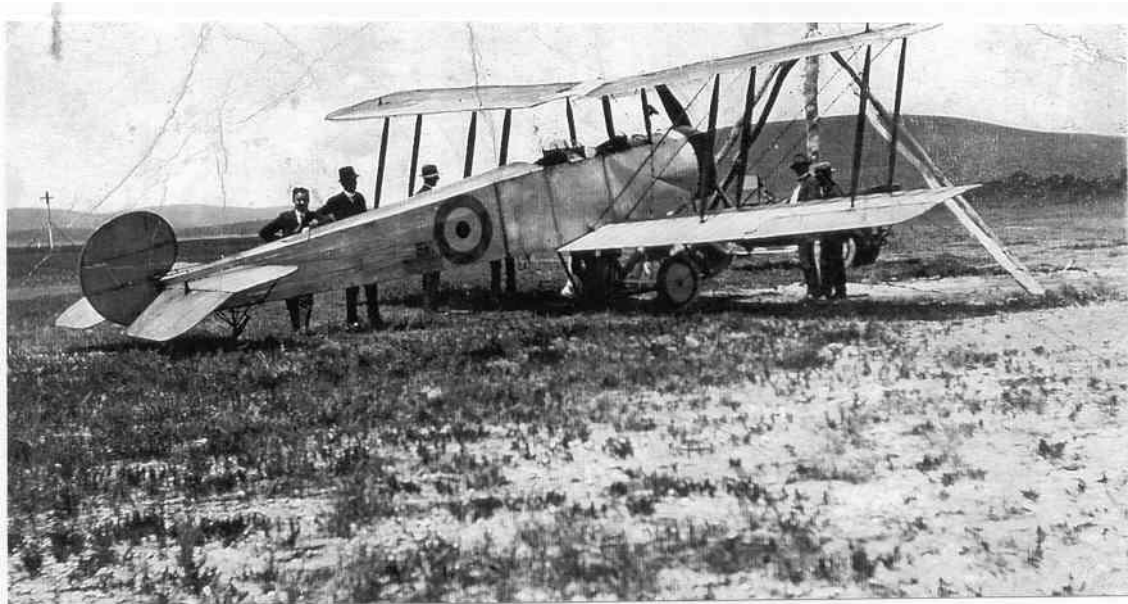
Photograph 23: Major Norman Brearley's plane at Shelley Beach 1918
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

**Photograph 24: Bush hut at Manypeaks. Three Norman brothers took up this land.
Percy Norman posing in buggy, 1913.**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 25: Early tractor. Date unknown.
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

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5.3   Occupations

Whaling continued its on again, off again history with the opening of the Norwegian Whaling Co. factory in Frenchman Bay in 1912-13. However, operations were closed during World War I (1916) and as the station appeared to only have employed Norwegians it had little influence on local ~mployment.

Agricultural land expanded, as clearing during the 1920s for wheat and sheep farms became widespread. Many men gained employment in these operations. Exports increased with the main products being sent to Britain and Europe including apples, meat, wool, wheat and mallet bark (exported to Germany for the extraction of tannin for tanning industry). Improvements in transporting goods came with bagged wheat and frozen lamb, which were first sent in 1906-07. Another change was not so positive. Albany wool appraisal facilities were moved to Perth in this period, preventing wool sales in the district for thirty years. However, the opening of the Albany Woollen Mills in 1925 counteracted this aspect of the wool supply. The Mills are still operating though local wool is not used. (The spun wool produced at the mills is for carpets, requiring a tougher wool that is imported from New Zealand and the UK.)

5.4   Community Efforts

Recreational sailing was promoted with the establishment of the Princess Royal Sailing Club in 1909, (Club Headquarters moved to Little Grove in 1958). This was followed by the Lawley Park tennis courts in 1911 and new sea baths built below the park in 1912. The entertainment industry was changed forever by the Kings Pictures, which showed movies in a theatre in Albany Town Hall from 1908. Two other theatres were also built, the Empire Theatre (1911-12) and the Regent Theatre (1925).

The public utilities of power and water both had to be reviewed by the Town of Albany, during this period. In 1914 the town water supply was improved with a new reticulation system piped from a creek to a reservoir on Mt Clarence. In 1926 the Town purchased an electrical power plant, which supplied electricity for Albany, from a private contractor, Drew Robinson.

The vital public service of fire fighting was established in 1909. The first big test of the service was the fire at the old Cremome Gardens Theatre in 1910. Unfortunately the fire had taken hold and the theatre was destroyed.

World War I was a time of great community concord. People worked together to fund raise with dances and balls and actively supported the Red Cross. When ANZAC Day was celebrated for the first time in 1919 many people attended the service at the Parade St Oval. In c1930 the first Dawn Service was introduced. The War Memorial erected by Hartman and Son on the comer of Grey and York Streets represents a moving reminder of the service and loss of life to the war.

Dog Rock, one of the natural features of Albany, was threatened by a proposal in 1921 to remove the rock by explosives. Plans to widen the road were prevented when a referendum on the issue saved the rock from destruction. (Another proposal in 1965 was similarly rejected when suggestions were made to cut Dog Rock up and reassemble it at the Albany Hwy traffic roundabout).

Photograph 26: Commodore Cup Winner 1913 *Gannett*
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 27: *Pelican* **1913**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 28: Strathmore Tea Gardens (*Ballymena*) 1920s-30s
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
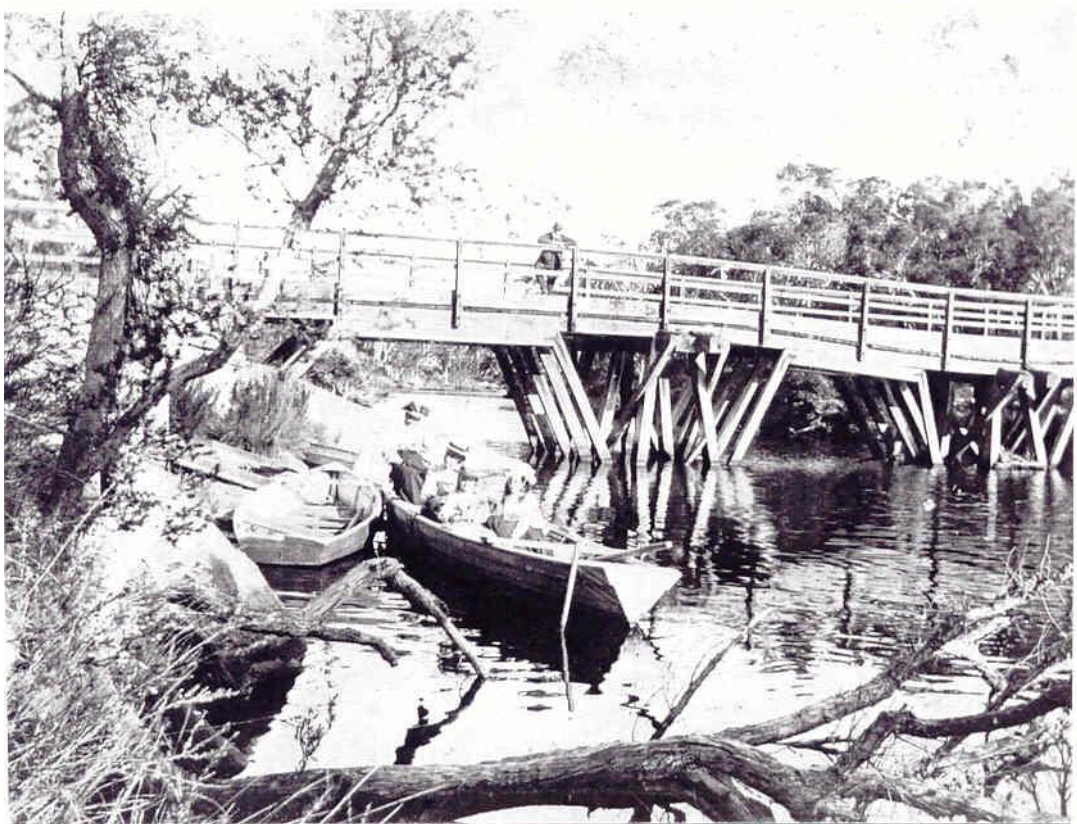
Photograph 29: Picnic at King River Bridge c1919s
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 30: Lime Kiln, Little Grove c1900
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 31: Albany Show, King-Kalgan District Exhibit c1930s
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
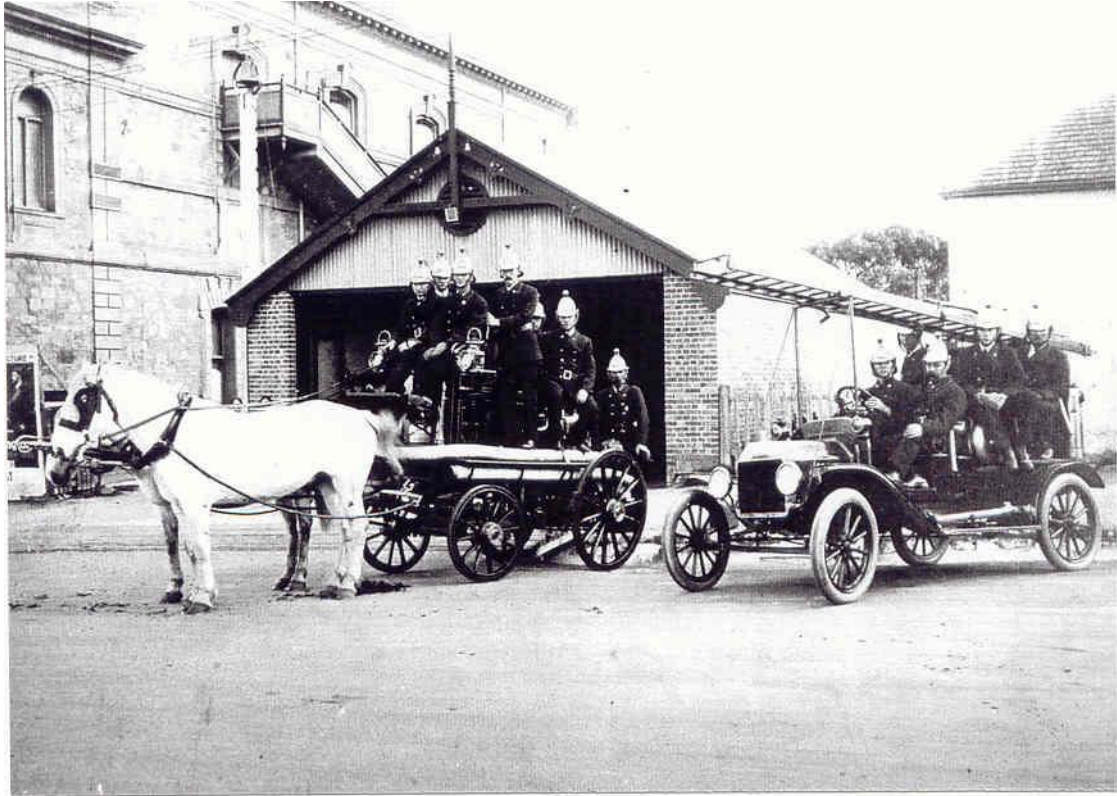
Photograph 32: Fire Brigade, located next to the Town Hall c1915
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 33: Class at old Albany Primary School (Serpentine Road) c1900
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
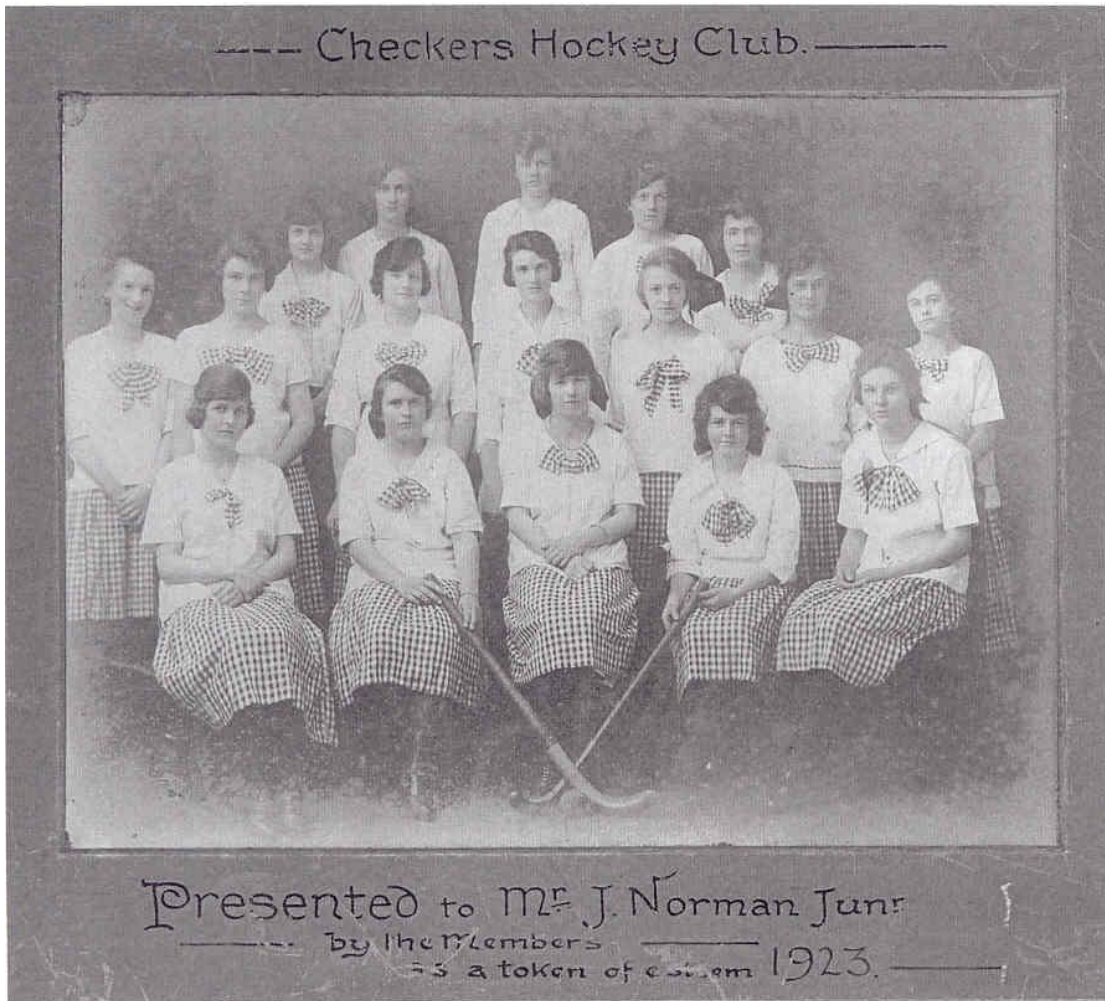
Photographs 34 & 35: Active Albany women in the 1920s
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Education for secondary students improved markedly with the opening of Albany Senior High School in 1925. In 1999 the school had grown to cater for 927 pupils.

5.5   Outside Influences

The greatest outside influence on Albany from 1900-1928 was World War I. In 1914 the first ANZAC troops from allover Australia and New Zealand assembled in Albany where they were ceremoniously sent off to the war zone. The Port also experienced a heavy increase in traffic with the stream of returning troop and hospital ships which arrived from the Middle East and Europe. During the war the Albany Forts was revitalised. State Government legislation that affected the Albany district started with changes to the Local Government Act to allow women to sit on Road Boards (1911) and on Town Councils (1919). In 1919 the Western Australian Traffic Act introduced control over traffic and licensing of motor vehicles. Local Governments were also encouraged to plan for growth by the establishment of the Town Planning Board in 1928.

Photograph 36: Working bee at The Rocks Hostel 1915
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

6.   The Period 1929-1960 - *Depression and War*

6.1   Demographic Settlement

The Great Depression, which started in 1929 with the Wall St Crash, sent shock waves throughout the Australian economy. Rural areas were hard hit by the plummeting prices for primary produce as well as experiencing a major drought in the 1930s. Expansion of both agricultural areas and industry ceased. New farmers such as those who arrived as part of the Group Settlers or the Soldier Settlement Schemes struggled to maintain their farms in the face of rising debt. A number of families had to abandon their properties.

A picnic area at Lower King Bridge became a camping ground for people seeking work in the rural areas during the Depression. Local Governments attempted to help battling families by providing work for married men and paying them sustenance wages. Full employment did not return until the interruption of World War II.

Australian architecture of the Inter-War period was generally rather conservative and Albany followed this trend. Though architects had found a formal path through the tertiary education system, their new ideas and contributions to style such as Art Deco, Old English, Spanish Mission or Functionalist designs were limited in Albany.

In post World War II Albany, along with soaring wool prices, returning soldiers and a large immigration program again stimulated new settlement. Under the 1945 War Service Land Act the Commonwealth acquired land for Returned Servicemen. The main war service projects were located at Many Peaks and South Stirling. Clearing previously undeveloped tracts of land was made easier after the war with the introduction of the bulldozer. Services to some rural areas of Albany improved with the expansion of electricity services by the SEC in 1952. A significant role in post war development was played by organisations such as the Albany District Development Association, the Albany District War Agricultural Committee and the Albany Zone Development Committee.

6.2   Transport and Communication

Road building in the Shire of Albany district was greatly improved with the introduction of a tractor grader in 1929. The first road to be graded by the new method was from King River to the Kalgan. In 1939 floods destroyed the bridge at the upper Kalgan River. It was rebuilt in 1941.

During the 1930s the Albany airstrip was established but regular passenger flights from Albany to Perth did not begin until the 1960s.

In the post war 1950s, full employment and confidence in the economy stimulated expansion of transport and communication. In 1950 the Albany Harbour Board (later the Albany Port Authority) was established to control ingress and egress in the harbour. Under the Board's direction the land-backed wharfs were completed in 1953.

Photograph 37: Albany Transport Truck on John Muir's Winnejup Property, November 1941
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
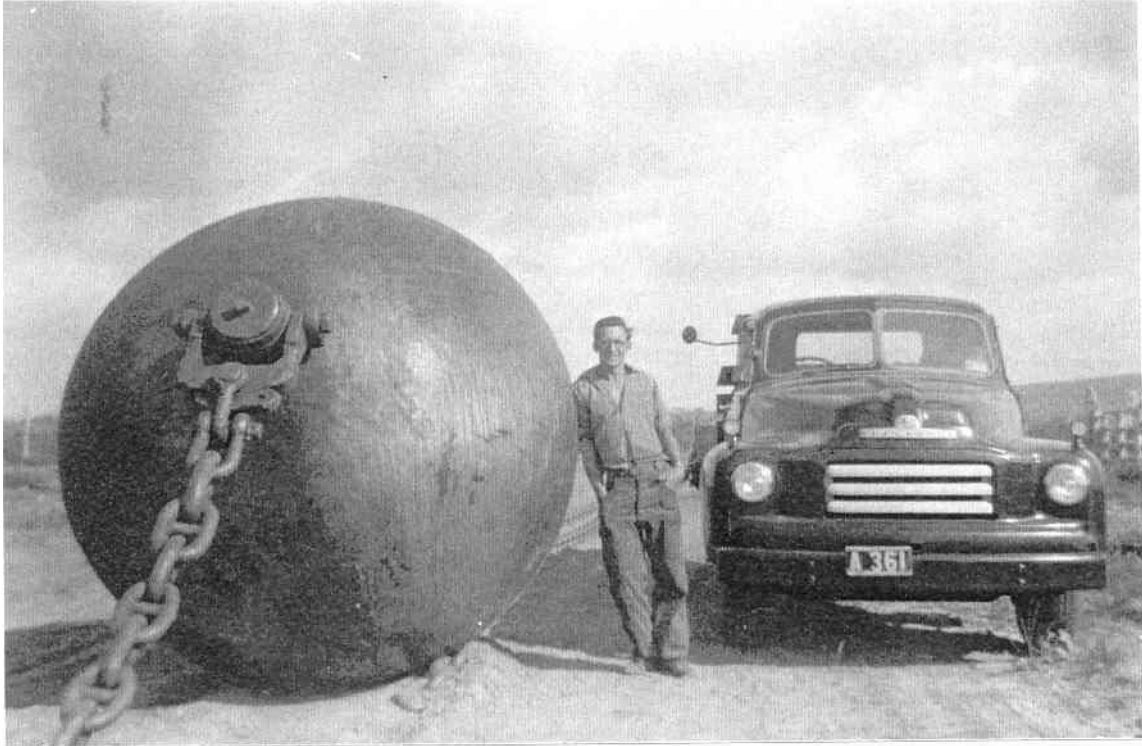
Photograph 38: Ball and Chain land clearing at Manypeaks 1950s
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
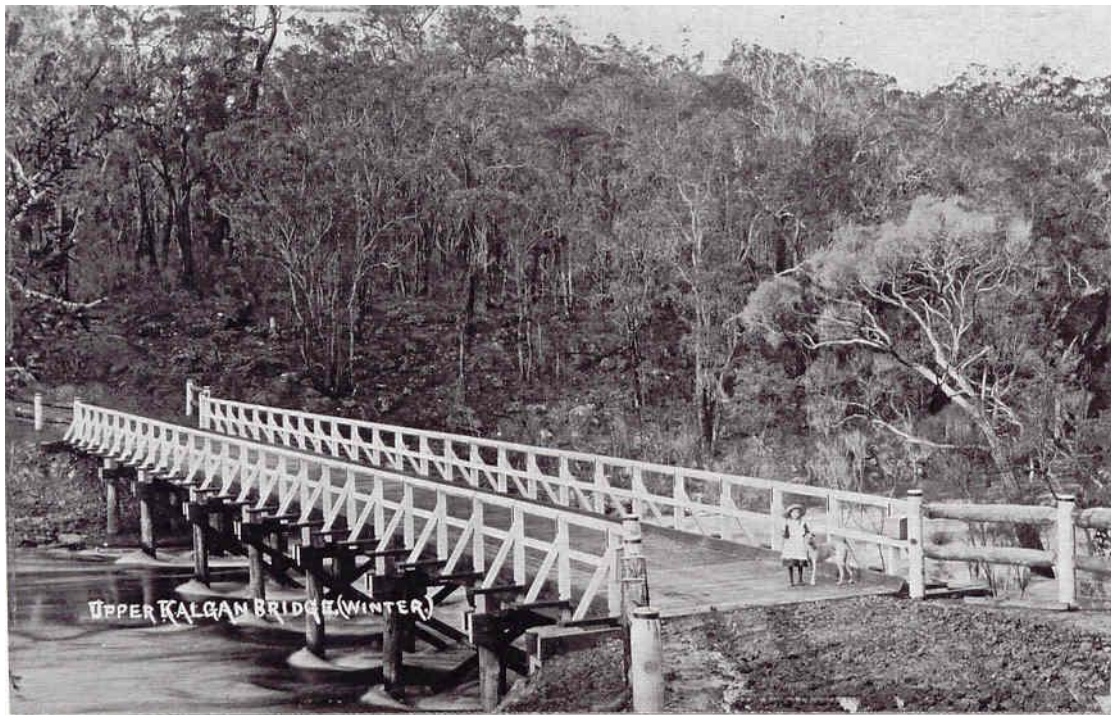
Photograph 39: Upper Kalgan Bridge in 1910 (destroyed by flood in 1939)
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 40: Opening of the 'new' Upper Kalgan Bridge 1940
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

New cars, tractors and trucks were introduced which improved efficiency of moving goods and people. As a result the Nornalup-Denmark railway was closed in 1957, soon followed by the closure of the line from Denmark to Elleker. In 1958 the new Lower Kalgan Bridge was erected alongside the old bridge. Subsequently the old bridge was demolished but parts were saved and re-erected on the nearby shore as part of the entry statement of a recreation park. The increased use in cars also led to a bridge and road widening program by the Main Roads Department, which was carried out through the 1950s and 60s.

In 1956 6VA commercial radio station started broadcasting which was soon followed by the ABC. The ABC built a radio studio in 1961. (In 1966 ABC TV began transmitting via a translator mast on the summit of Mt Clarence.)

6.3   Occupations

Owing to the depression there was a high level of unemployment in the district. This was exacerbated as unemployed people drifted from the cities and other towns, seeking work. It was not until the late 1930s that industry and agriculture began to gain confidence again.

In 1937 the Albany Freezing Works was established which saw an increase in the export of frozen lamb. The establishment of the Co-operative Bulk Handling (CBH) operations on the waterfront of Albany followed this. The first section of the CBH installation was built in 1956. The CBH storage capacity has vastly expanded since first being founded. Hunts Canning Plant was opened in 1947 for processing fish and then later peas and beans. The vegetable operation was later taken over by Southern Processors. Between 1946 and 1948 the Albany Whaling Company operated and is significant as the first company to begin whaling on the Australian coast in the post war era. Cheynes Beach Whaling Company established a processing factory at Frenchman Bay in 1952. When it was closed in 1978 it was Australia's last remaining whaling station. It is now visited by many people as Whale World Museum. Commercial salmon fishing started at Cosy Comer and Mutton Bird after World War II.

In 1954 and 1957 respectively, the superphosphate works and the establishment of the Associated Wool Brokers (who purchased the Government Wool Stores), further boosted the rural industry. It is thought the wool stores at the western end of Princess Royal Harbour is one of the largest single storage spaces in rural Western Australia.

6.4   Community Efforts

Education in the outlying areas of rural Albany under went some changes during World War II with the introduction of school buses. The buses transported the students from their homes to schools in Albany. Many one teacher schools or schools with a small population which were declared uneconomical to run, were closed in the rationalisation process of 1944.

In 1960 all Road Boards in Western Australia were declared Shires. The Albany Roads Board therefore, became the Shire of Albany. They continued to operate from their new offices, which had been opened in 1958.

Photograph 41: *The Homestead*, **Manypeaks early 1930s**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 42: Albany Progress 1969
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
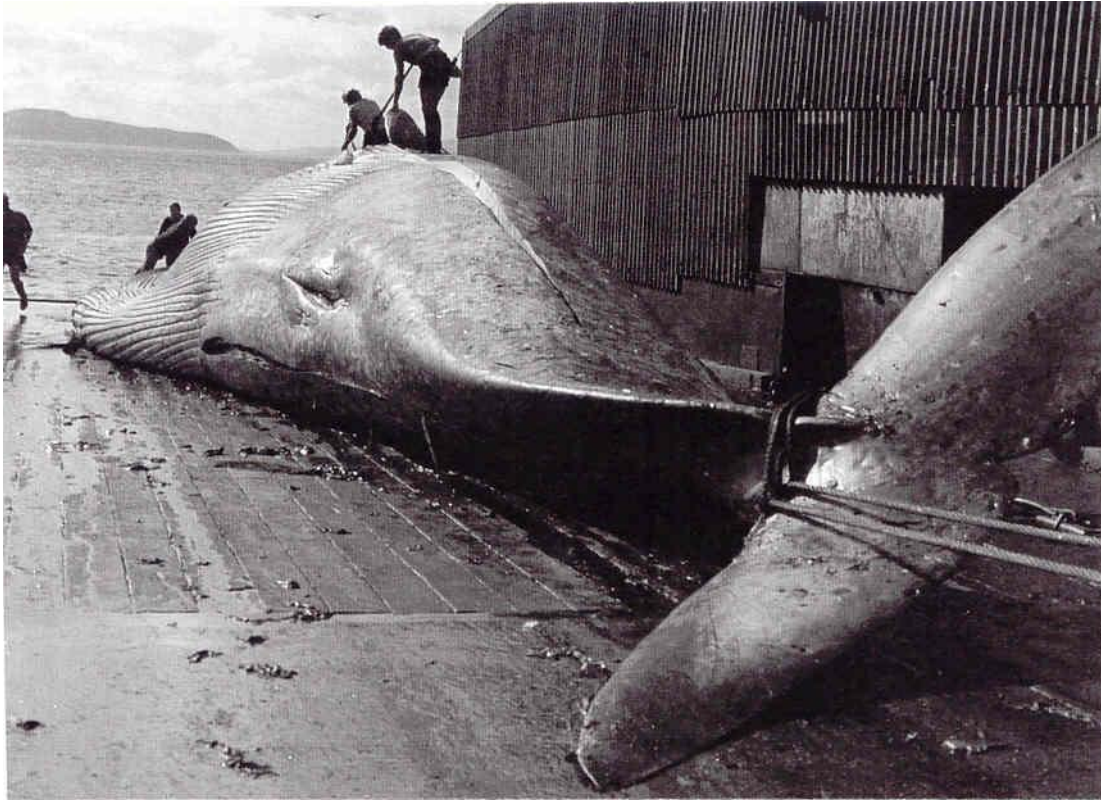
Photograph 43: Flensing a whale, 1960
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
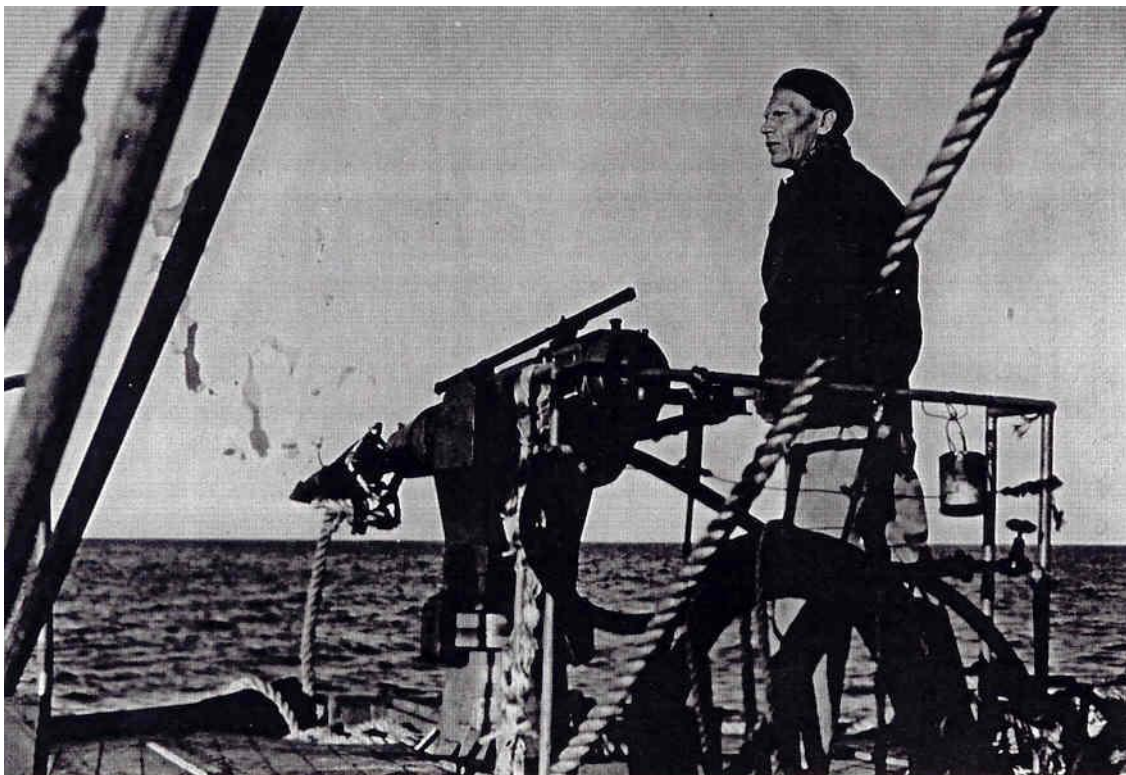
**Photograph 44: Captain Halvor Larsen, Norwegian whaling skipper
manning a harpoon gun. Date unknown.**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

**Photograph 45: View of Town of Albany and Princess Royal Harbour
after the construction of the land backed wharves**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

In the 1950s outlying communities such as Lower Kalgan and Napier worked to build halls for central meeting places,(the Lower Kalgan Hall was replacing an old timber hall which had become too small for the district). The halls were, and still are used for dances, monthly meetings and playgroup.

Health services changed with the closure of the old hospital in 1962. Originally designed by George Temple Poole and built in 1887, the old hospital was considered obsolete by the 1960s and was replaced by a modem building. The old hospital in the 1990s is called the Vancouver Arts Centre and has a strong place in the cultural life of Albany.

A larger Lutheran Parish led to a new Lutheran Church, St Paul's in 1958. The first Lutheran Church, which had been built in 1913, had been dismantled and recycled for another community group when the parish became too small in 1918.

6.5   Outside Influences

Agricultural research during the 1920s and 30s identified the lack of trace elements in the soil as a cause for infertile land in the South West. This was an important breakthrough for the Albany District.

The problems of long term unemployment and farming difficulties were resolved with the onset of World War II. Australia's involvement in World War II was an historic occasion. Never before had the country needed to protect her shores. With the Japanese raids on the north of Western Australia in 1942, civilians were forced to take precautionary measures seriously for the first time. Children arrived in the country from city areas and Air Raid Precaution (ARP) divisions were set up. Air Raid wardens policed blackout regulations and an observer unit was established for spotting enemy aircraft. This was one of 20 such units set up in Western Australia in World War II.

Other defence efforts included the Albany Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC). C Company was based at Centennial Oval. Volunteers were also part of the Naval Auxiliary Patrol, which had its headquarters in the Post Office overlooking the harbour. Though the Albany Forts were activated and Coast Watch was organised, convoys did not visit Albany. The only sea going war vessels that used the port were the American submarines, which visited for a short while. Seaplanes that were part of the Coast Watch system operated form Little Grove. During the war the rationing of most food, clothing and petrol affected civilians' lives. The shortage of petrol led to gas producers being installed on cars, trucks and buses. Remnants of defence building during World War II include a radar site at Stony Hill and the 'SigInt' (Signals Intelligence) bunker at Albany Airport.
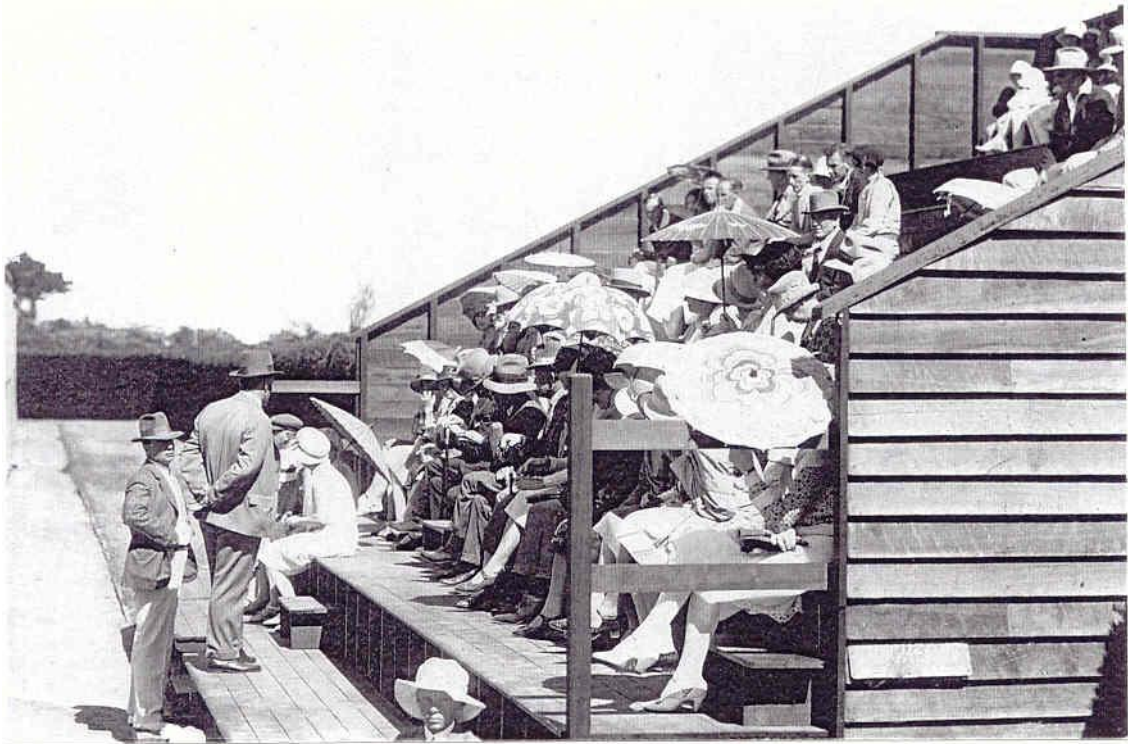
Photo 46: Lawley Park Tennis Club 1930's
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)
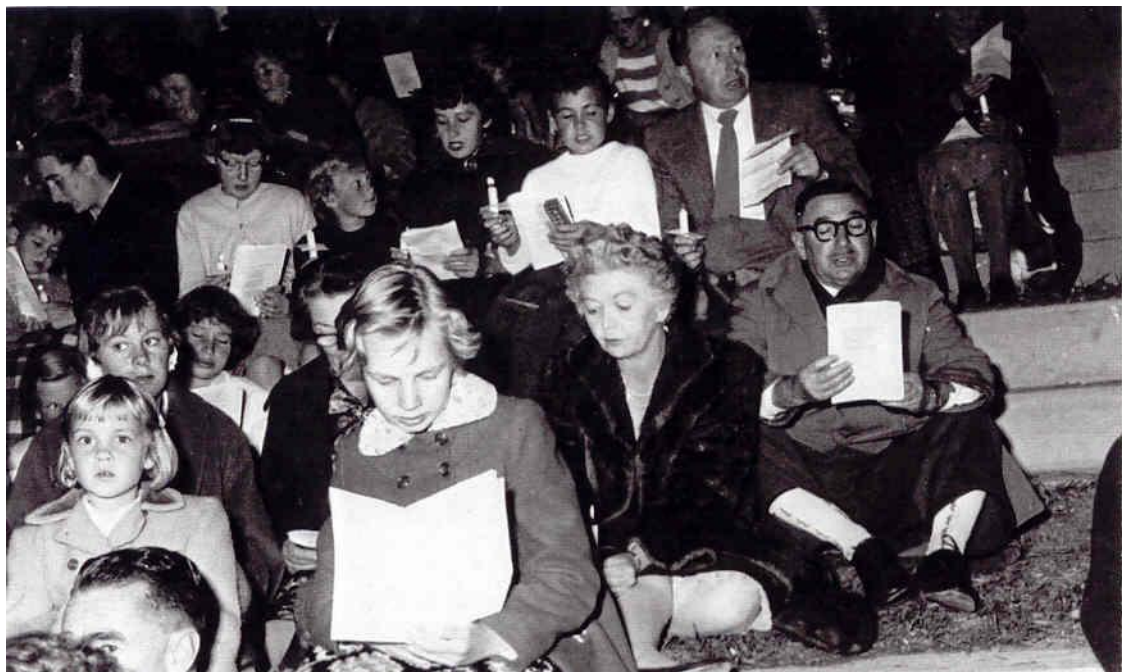
Photograph 47: Carols by Candlelight, 1959
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 48: The Albany Municipal Council 1937-38
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

STAFF OF THE ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL
Front Row (left to right): Miss B. V. Jenkin, Miss M. Bernasochi, Miss F. M. King, Miss A. J. Morrison, Miss R. Bulgin.
Row: O. W. Berliner, Esq.; H. B. Laing, Esq., M.A.; D. H. Coll'ns, Esq., B.A.; F. M. Reidy, Esq., B.A. (Headmaster); W. H. Halliday Esq., B.Sc.; H. Morrison, Esq., F. Constantine, Esq., B.A.; Miss M. Woods, B.Sc.

Photograph 49: Staff at the Albany Senior High School 1930-31
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 50: Albany Woollen Mills employees, 1930s
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Photograph 51: Albany War Memorial – Cnr Grey and York Streets
(Heritage TODAY 2000*)*
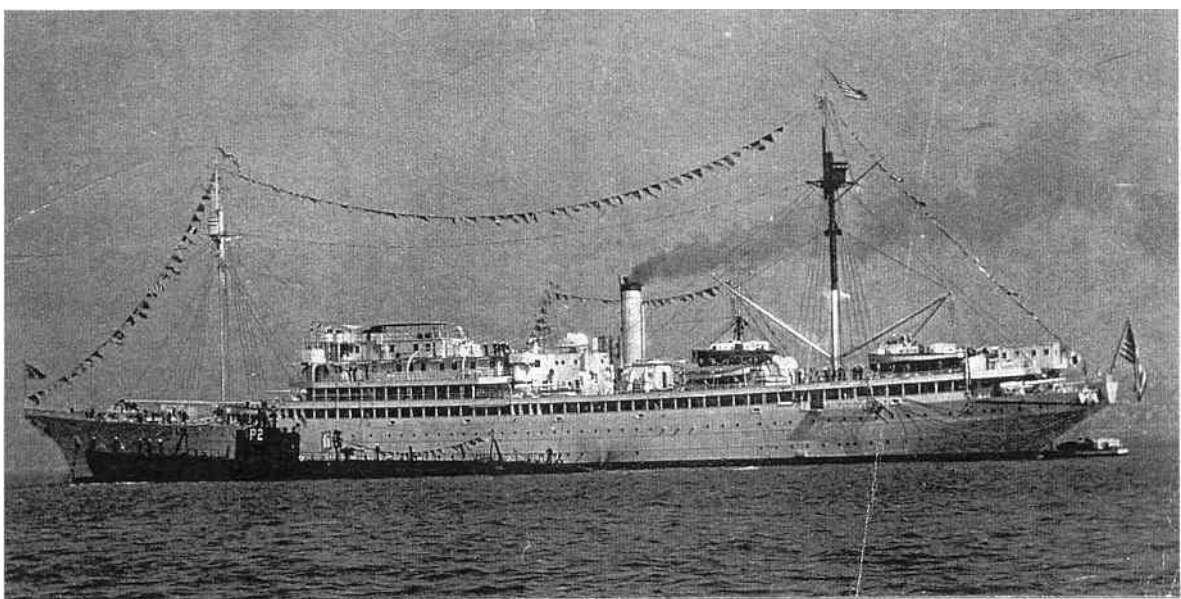
Photograph 52: *USS Holland***, a submarine supply tender World War II, manned by 1000 crew**
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

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7.   The Period 1961-2000 - *Late Twentieth Century*

7.1   Demographic Settlement

Australian society changed dramatically during the 1960s with revolutionary trends that started in Europe and drifted to Australia. With post war immigration introducing thousands of new people, Australia experienced the beginnings of a multi-cultural society. Key elements of Australia in the 1960s were growth, expansion and development. This was certainly the case in most parts of Western Australia but Albany's development was not as explosive as many parts of the state. Albany's stock of Victorian and Federation domestic architecture was protected by the lack of development that saw many similar cottages and houses insensitively swept aside in the drive to develop at all costs that characterised some parts of Fremantle and Perth. Those buildings that were designed and built in Albany in the 1960s often feature, complex angular geometry, horizontal roof planes, curved walls, natural timber or stone curtain walling on the facade. In the 1980s and 1990s there has been a reaction to this development trend.

> *The cultural, aesthetic and monetary value of the enormous stock of existing buildings began to be appreciated, and concerns were expressed for the quality of the built environment in general. Restoration, repair, refurbishment, adaptive reuse and recycling of old buildings were recognised as valid alternatives to demolition in many circumstances.*
>
> *Apperly, Irving and Reynolds: A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*

Growth in the far western reaches of the Shire of Albany is reflected in the new town ship of Wellstead, which was gazetted in 1966. However, most of the small communities of the Shire of Albany stabilised or suffered a decline during this period.

In 1982 when Gnowangerup Shire was split into two shires to create Jerramungup the town of Wellstead was divided three ways. In the late 1980s the residents of Wellstead campaigned successfully to be included fully within the boundaries of the Shire of Albany. This officially occurred in 1992.

7.2   Transport and Communication

Development in the 1960s led to a new Post Office in the commercial centre of town, in York St. The old Post Office was acquired by the council and let for various purposes. In the 1990s it was a restaurant and Telecommunications Museum. Also in the 1960s, Torbay's telephone exchange and Post Office were transferred from Torbay to Albany.

In 1964 Albany's weather station opened at the airport. Previously most of the weather observations had been made at Post Offices. In 1982 Albany airport was transferred from the Federal Government to the Shire of Albany.

An end of an era came with the last scheduled passenger train from Perth to Albany in 1978. Trains were withdrawn from service to be replaced by a bus service. Another significant end came when the last part of the Deepwater Jetty was demolished in 1993. First built between 1886 and 1888, the jetty was extended in 1915-16.

Photograph 53: Skywest at Albany Airport
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Throughout this period road travel got faster and smoother for most people travelling throughout the district. Bitumen roads were more prevalent and modem road-building equipment kept gravel roads maintained. This however, did not eliminate some jarring rides across corrugated gravel tracks that deteriorated badly in extreme weather conditions. By the 1990s the Albany division of the Main Roads Department maintains over two hundred bridges in the region with the longest bridge at 27 spans crossing the Lower Kalgan River.

The introduction of television was a major social influence throughout the world during the 1960s. Another influence TV had, was the change of the urban horizon with many antennas required for good reception. In 1998 services to Albany increased with the introduction of SBS. This was a result of many petitions to politicians and State Government by an active Albany community committee.

7.3   Occupations

New employment opportunities in the Albany region came with the opening of the Southern Ocean Fish Processors new factory in 1977. Beach salmon fishing also expanded. In the 1980s local wool sales ended once more. With low wool and beef prices alternative crops were sought by a number of farmers. The outcome was crops of linseed and canola (formerly known as rapeseed). Wheat is still grown and stored at the CBH bins at Albany. In 1994 the storage capacity was estimated to be 350,000 tonnes.

While some new opportunities arose some declined. This period saw the end of the Cheyne Beach whaling venture, which closed in 1979, bowing to political and economic pressure. Since then the Whaling Station has reopened as Whaleworld, a major tourist attraction to show the history and workings of an occupation that is no longer practiced in Australia.

A new 'crop,' which is being produced in the 1990s on a large scale particularly to the east of Albany, is trees. Many tree farmers have used their broad acre paddocks for blue gums, which grow quickly. The timber produce will be exported to Japan.

Visitors to the town of Albany take advantage of the many restaurants, hotels and shops that attract a large number of tourists each year. Tourism has expanded in the South West in the 1990s and Albany has taken advantage of the rise in visitors by developing their commercial area to accommodate them.

7.4   Community Efforts

A number of community developments occurred in the 1960s and 70s. In education, the Albany Youth Centre building was opened in 1966, (this is now an annexed to the Albany Senior High School), the first stage of the Great Southern College was built and in this period kindergartens and preschools also expanded. During the 1980s large numbers attending Albany High School created the need for another campus, which led to North Albany High School being opened in 1982. In 1999 the population of the North Albany High School was c950 students and the idea of a middle school was being mooted. Yakamia Primary School opened in the 1970s. It represented the new cluster schools that were popular in that era.

Photograph 54: New industry for the Albany District, Blue Gum trees
(*Heritage* TODAY 2000)

Photograph 55: Albany Youth Concert Band, 1986
(Courtesy of the City of Albany Local Studies Collection)

Law and order gained a higher profile with a new Albany Regional Gaol opening in 1964. This was soon followed by a new police station and lock up. The whole police presence was expanded in the 1980s and 90s.

Both the Town and the Shire built new local government offices during this period. The Albany Town Council built a combined office and library (the latter was run in conjunction with the Shire) and the Shire of Albany constructed new offices in Mercer Rd.

Camping, swimming and fishing at the many bays along the southern coast is a popular pastime for both locals and visitors alike. Favourite destinations include places like Cosy Comer at Torbay and Middleton Beach. Other points of natural beauty that entice visitors are The Gap and Blowholes, Mt Martin Regional Botanic Gardens (established 1994), West Cape Howe National Park (gazetted 1985) and the Lookout Tower at Mt Melville (opened in 1977). Another popular destination is Two Peoples Bay. During the 1950s there had been plans for the area to be gazetted as a town site however this all changed with the finding of the Noisy Scrub Bird in 1961. The bird, which was first scientifically noted by naturalist John Gilbert in 1842, was thought to be extinct. After its rediscovery the government cancelled plans for the town site and created the Two Peoples Bay Reserve in 1966. An interpretive Discovery Centre has been constructed near an old fisherman's shack, left over from earlier times, which reveals information on the habitat and recovery plans of the Noisy Scrub bird as well as Gilbert's Poteroo which is considered one of Australia's most critically endangered mammals.

One of Albany's icons is the Desert Mounted Corps Memorial on the top of Mt Clarence. Originally placed at Port Said in 1932, the memorial was severely damaged during the Suez Crisis in 1956. The statue was recast and dedicated in a ceremony by Prime Minister Menzies in 1964. Near to the statue is the Lone Pine Tree Memorial, which was planted in 1974 to commemorate the Australian troops killed at Lone Pine Ridge at Gallipoli in 1915.

The unique history of Albany is reflected in two heritage sites near the foreshore. In 1975 the Residency, which had housed Government Residents and Resident Magistrates for over one hundred years, was restored and reopened as a museum. In the near vicinity is the Brig Amity, which is a full reproduction built in 1977 of the vessel that brought the initial settling party to Albany.

Albany's history can also be found in the stones of those buried at Memorial Park Cemetery in Middleton Rd. Gazetted in 1840 the cemetery continues to display many headstones of prominent Albany citizens and pioneers. In 1954 a new cemetery was gazetted to take the pressure off the old cemetery. Allambie Park Cemetery services were expanded in 1988 with the opening of the crematorium.

In 1996 the population as determined by the Local Government Advisory Board was determined as c27,000 people. This was calculated just before the Town and Shire of Albany proposed the amalgamation of the two local government areas. At first the amalgamation was not fully supported as many people, particularly in the Shire, had doubts about their representation, rights and roads. Despite the hesitancy, after much consideration and public consultation the City of Albany was created on 1 July 1998.

**Photographs 56 & 57: Lookout Tower on Mt Melville
named in memory of John Barnesby 1977**
(*Heritage* TODAY November 2000)
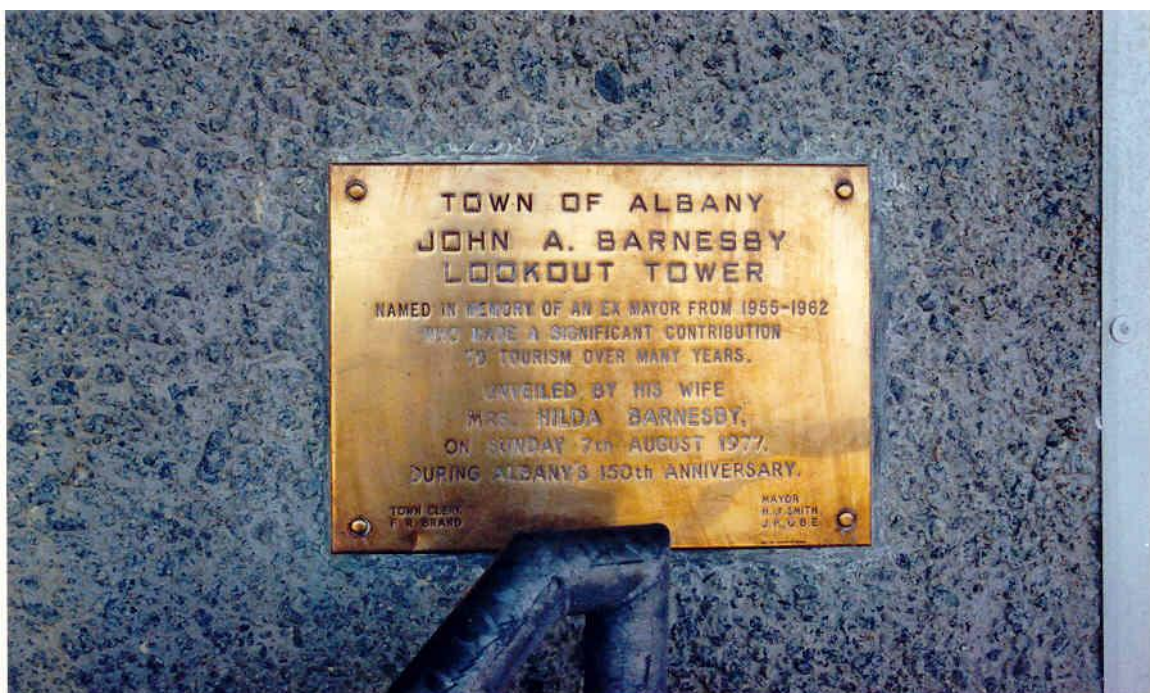
Photograph 58: Princess Royal Harbour Hacht Club
(*Heritage* TODAY 2000)

Photograph 59: View across Albany and harbour 2000
(*Heritage* TODAY November 2000)

Photograph 60: York Street, Albany – November 2000
(Heritage TODAY November 2000)

Photograph 61: Looking west along Stirling Terrace, 2000
(*Heritage* TODAY November 2000)

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7.5   Outside Influences

Two conflicts in this period, the Korean and Vietnam wars, are noted by the entry of names on the Albany War Memorial. Though some Albany residents fulfilled service duty for Australia in both theatres of war, the local economy was not markedly affected by a loss of labour or shortages of consumables as had occurred in both the World Wars.

A recession in the late 1980s and early 1990s created economic difficulties as interest rates soared. Albany like most places in Australia experienced unemployment, particularly amongst the youth, and some stagnation of development. However, in the latter half of the 1990s Albany began to enjoy a resurgence of growth which meant an evolution of thinking and planning for the future.

The City of Albany has a unique history that has quite set it apart from other towns in Western Australia. The services offered by the City provide an opportunity to maintain a sense of place for the community. However, for the identity of the community to be united; the City of Albany must tackle the complexities of blending the rural and urban communities, which include a broad cross section of people, businesses and institutions.

**Photograph 62: The commercial center with Albany Town Hall
in the background, 2000**
(Heritage TODAY November 2000*)*

City Of Albany Thematic Framework Matrix

PERIOD THEME/SUBTHEME		1826-1849 FROM MILITARY TO FREE SETTLEMENT	1850-1881 CONVICTS, SHIPS AND CORRUGATED IRON	1882-1899 GOLD AND RAIL	1900-1928 NEW ROADS AND FURROWS	1929-1960 DEPRESSION AND WAR	1961-2000 LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY
1. DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY *Why people settled; Why they moved away; The things they left behind* **Sub-theme(s)**		1826 SETTLEMENT KING GEORGE SOUND; 1827 FIRST TOWN PLAN DRAWN; WATTLE AND DAUB, THATCH OR SHINGLE HOUSES; INLAND EXPLORATION–INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE–MOKARE, WILSON, COLLIE, ROE, DALE. 1831 FREE SETTLERS; RURAL LAND OPENED; 1832 ALBANY – NEW NAME; 1836 HILLMAN TOWN PLAN; 1835 POP APPROX 180; SOME BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS	ECONOMIC RECESSION OF 1840'S LEADS TO CONVICTS 1850; CONVICT LABOUR HIRING DEPOT IN ALBANY; PENSIONER GUARDS LAND GRANTS; INFLUENCE ON BUILDING STYLES WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF CORRUGATED IRON AND MASS PRODUCED NAILS; 1862 THATCH DECLARED A FIRE HAZARD	LARGE POP INFLUX WITH RAILWAY AND GOLD; GOVT ENCOURAGES AGRIC SETT WITH CHEAP LAND GRANTS; NEW AREAS OPENED UP – EMU POINT, TWO PEOPLES BAY, GRASMERE, LOWER KING RIVER; MANY HOUSES AND COTTAGES ERECTED IN ALBANY IN LATE VICT PERIOD – TIMBER, CGI, SLATE, BRICK & STONE, RAIL LED TO DEMOLITION OF SOME PLACES ON FORESHORE	INCREASED POP – ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEME; NEW SUBDIVISIONS OF LAND AROUND ALBANY; GROUP SETT SCHEMES; LAND CLEARING INCREASES; HOUSING CONTINUES TO INCREASE; RECYCLING OF BUILDINGS AND PREFABRICATED TIMBER COTTAGES OFFERED BY MILLARS TIMBER MERCHANTS	DEPRESSION SLOWED BUILDING PROGRAMME IMPROVED JUST PRIOR TO WAR; WWII SLOWS DEVT; POST WWII WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT – RURAL LAND FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AT MANYPEAKS AND SOUGH STIRLINGS; SEC EXPANDS SERVICE INTO SOME COUNTRY AREAS	1966 WELLSTEAD TOWNSHIP GAZETTED; BECOMES FULLY PART OF ALBANY SHIRE LATE 1980S; 1996 POP ALBANY TOWN AND SHIRE APPROX 27,000; 1997 AMALGAMATION OF ALBANY TOWN AND SHIRE PROPOSED; 1998 TOWN AND SHIRE ABOLISHED; CITY OF ALBANY CREATED
2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS *How people and goods moved;* *How people communicated and exchanged information* **Sub-theme(s)**	*A B O R I G I N A L O C C U P A T I O N P R I O R T O E U R O P E A N S E T T L E M E N T*	BOATS AND SHIPS; HORSES VERY IMPORTANT; FEW TRACKS THEREFORE DIFFICULTIES FOR HORSE AND CART; ELLEN COVE USED AS ALTERNATIVE HARBOUR; 1837 JETTY IN PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR; 1848 FIRST STEAMSHIP; 1830'S ALBANY-PERTH ROAD COMPLETED; 1834 FIRST POST OFFICE; TOWARDS END OF PERIOD MAIL RUN SET UP ALBANY TO PERTH	1851 REGULAR MAIL SERVICE INTRODUCED BY STEAM; 1852 COAL DEPOT ESTABLISHED; 1854 PILOT STATION AT SEMAPHORE POINT; 1864 NEW TOWN JETTY, BRIDGES; 1853 ALBANY-PERTH ROAD GREATLY IMPROVED; SAME YEAR MAIL AND PASSENGER COACHES INTRODUCED; 1869 ALBANY POST OFFICE BUILT – CONVICT LABOUR; 1872 TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN ALBANY AND PERTH AND IN 1877 REST OF WORLD	1889 HORDERN AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY (GSR) – ALBANY STATION OPENED; 1888 DEEP WATER JETTY FINISHED; DREDGING IN HARBOUR FOR BIGGER SHIPS; 1888 END OF LAST HORSEDRAWN MAIL COACH BETWEEN ALBANY AND PERTH; 1884 LETTER DELIVERIES TO ALBANY TOWN AREA; 1895 MAIL DELIVERIES EXTEND INTO SOME RURAL AREAS, EG. PALLINUP RIVER;	1900 LAST MAIL STEAMER TO ALBANY MAIL TRANSFERRED TO FREO; 1900 PT KING LIGHT CLOSES; 1901 ELLEN COVE JETTY; 1905 RAILWAY WORKSHOP CLOSES ALB. GOES TO MIDLAND; RAIL SERVICE EXPANDS; 1909 HORSE CAB DRIVERS SHELTER; CARS, TRUCKS INTRO; CARS CREATE PROBLEMS FOR ROAD BOARD; 1919 FIRST AIRCRAFT – MIDDLETON BEACH; MORE HARBOUR DREDGING;	1929 TRACTOR GRADER INTRO FOR ROAD BUILDING; 1930S AIRSTRIP ESTABLISHED; 1940S FUEL SHORTAGES DURING WAR; 1950 ALBANY HARBOUR BOARD (ALBANY PORT AUTHORITY); 1956 RADIO ABC AND COMMERCIAL; 1957 ELLEKER-NORNALUP RAIL CLOSES; 1958 NEW BRIDGE – LOWER KALGAN.	1960S PASSENGER SERVICE BY AIR; THIRD LANDBACKED WHARF; 1964 ALBANY WEATHER STATION AT AIRPORT; 1964 NEW POST OFFICE AT GREY STREET; 1966 ABC TV – TRANSLATOR MAST ON MT CLARENCE; 1978 LAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM ALBANY TO PERTH; BUSES TAKE OVER SERVICE; 1982 AIRPORT TRANSFERRED FROM FEDERAL TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT; REPORT IN 1990 MRD IN ALBANY HAS OVER 200 BRIDGES
3. OCCUPATIONS *What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour* **Sub-theme(s)**		SOLDIERS; EXPLORERS; LAND CLEARING; SUBSISTENCE FARMING BY FREE SETTLERS; SHEEP AND CATTLE HERDERS; LIME BURNING; WHALERS AND SEALERS; WOOL EXPORTS; MARKET GARDENS; 1840S SANDALWOOD; WOMEN LARGE ROLE IN RURAL SETTLEMENT BUT MOSTLY IN UNPAID DUTIES	CONVICTS, PENSIONER GUARDS; WOOL, HORSE, SHEEP EXPORTS INCREASE; NEW CROP, FLAX; MAIL STEAMERS PROMPT HOTELS; MARKET GARDENS SUPPLY SHIPS; FLOUR MILL, SHOPS SELLING LOCAL PRODUCE EXPAND; 1870S P&O SET UP CO-OP; CATTLE GRAZE COMMON; LAND CLEARING CONTINUES	NEW PUBS SPRING UP WITH RAIL; INFANT TOURIST IND; BREWERIES; TIMBER INDUSTRY – MILLARS; PRIVAT ELECTRICITY; GASWORKS; 1890S HOTEL MIDDLETON BEACH; LARGE DEMAND FOR CONSUMABLES FOR RAIL WORKERS AND GOLD FIELDS; APPLES AND PEAR ORCHARDS EXPAND	1906 FROZEN LAMB GOES TO EXPORT; 1907 WHEAT BAGGED FOR EXPORT; 1913 EXPORTS TO ENGLAND – APPLES, MEAT, WOOL, WHEAT AND MALLET BARK; ALBANY WOOL APPRAISAL FACILITIES MOVED TO FREO; 19125 ALBANY WOOLLEN MILL; WHALING FACTORY; TOURISM EXPANDS; TRACTORS INTRODUCED CHANGES AGRICULTURE	AGRIC RESEARCH FINDS LACK OF TRACE ELEMENTS – EMPHASISES NEED FOR FERTILIZER; 1937 ALBANY FREEZER WORKS; 1940 CBH; 1947 HUNTS CANNING – FISH, BEANS AND PEAS; 1952 CHEYNES BEACH WHALING CO; 1954 SUPERPHOSPHATE WORKS; 1957 WOOL BROKERS BUY GOVT WOOL STORES; LAND CLEARING INC WITH INTRO OF BULLDOZER; SEAPLANES.	1977 NEW FISH PROCESSING FACTORY; 1978 ALBANY WHALING STATION CLOSES – NOW MUSEUM; LOCAL WOOL SALES END 1980S; AGRIC PRODUCTION INCREASES IN CANOLA AND LINSEED, BEEF AND SHEEP; 1994 CBH STORAGE CAPACITY 350,000 TONNES; BEACH SALMON FISHING EXPANDS; TOURISM TO SOUTH WEST INCREASES
4. COMMUNITY EFFORTS *What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs* **Sub-theme(s)**		CONTACT WITH ABORIGINAL PEOPLE MOSTLY CONGENIAL BUT NOT ALL; 1827 FORMAL PROCLAMATION OF BRITISH OCCUPATION; MILITARY RULE UNTIL CIVIL ADMIN 1831; 1829 HOSPITAL – FIRST STONE BUILDING; 1836 OFFICIAL BURIAL GROUND PLANNED; CHRISTIAN SERVICE AT MASS ROCKS; 1836 GAOL AT LAWLEY PARK; 1840 FIRST GOVT SCHOOL AND CEMETERY; 1848 ST JOHNS CHURCH; ALBANY IN PLANTAGENET DISTRICT;	1852 ABORIGINAL SCHOOL AT CAMFIELD; ALSO 1852 NEW GOVT SCHOOL; 1854 MECHANICS INSTITUTE; 1865 ALBANY TURF CLUB ESTABLISHED; OTHER SPORTS – SAILING, FISHING, CRICKET, RIDING AND BOXING; 1860S AND 70S CHURCHES EXPAND; 1871 TOWN OF ALBANY CREATED; 1872 ALBANY CONVICT DEPOT CLOSES; 1874 REOPENED AS GAOL; 1878 ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT AND SCHOOL ESTABLISHED	1885 FIRST MAYOR OF ALBANY; 1886 ALBANY TOWN HALL; 1887 FOUNDATION STONE NEW ALBANY HOSPOTAL; 1889 ALBANY SWIMMING BATHS; OTHER RECREATION – AUSSIE RULES FOOTBALL, CROQUET, PICNICS TO EMU POINT AND KING & KALGAN RIVERS; 1891 METHODIST AND SCOTS CHURCH; 1893 ALBANY WEEK – SPORT, MUSIC AND THEATRE; 1895 ALBANY CLUB; 1896 ALBANY RB EST; 1895-6 NEW GOVT SCHOOL ON ALBANY HIGHWAY; 1896 ALBANY COURTHOUSE; 1897-98 ALBANY QUARANTINE STATION	ALBANY VOTES STRONGLY FOR FEDERATION; 1908 KINGS PICTS; 1909 YACHT CLUB; 1911 EMPIRE THEATRE AND LAWLEY TENNIS COURTS; 1913 LUTHERAN CHURCH; 1914 WATER SUPPLY ESTABLISHED ON MT CLARENCE; 1919 FIRST ANZAC DAY SERVICE; 1921 AND 1965 DOG ROCK SAVED FROM DEMOLITION OR REMOVAL; 1930 DAWN ANZAC SERVICES; 1925 ALBANY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL; TOWN OF ALBANY SUPPLIES ELECTRICITY	1958 PRINCESS ROYAL YACHT CLUB MOVES TO LITTLE GROVE; 1958 ALBANY ROAD BOARD NEW OFFICES; 1960 ROAD BOARDS BECOME SHIRES; 1958 NEW ST PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH	1962 ALBANY HOSPITAL CLOSES & REG HOSPITAL OPENS; 1962 ALBANY ART SCHOOL & SEC TAKES OVER POWER; 1964 ALB REGIONAL GAOL & DESERTED MOUNTED CORP MEM UNVEILED; 1965 TOWN ALBANY NEW OFFICES & LIBRARY (WITH SHIRE); 1966 ALBANY YOUTH CENTRE; 1970 FIRST STAGE OF GREAT SOUTH COLL; 1968 NEW POLICE STATION; 1970S YAKAMIA PRIMARY SCHOOL; 1977 BRIG AMITY REPRODUCTION; 1978 LOOKOUT MT MELVILLE; 1979 NEW ALBANY SHIRE OFFICES; 1980S NORTH ALBANY SHS; 1998 CITY OF ALBANY
5. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES *Events, decisions or changes which affected the community but were beyond its control* **Sub-theme(s)**		INTRODUCED EUROPEAN DISEASES SEVERELY AFFECTED ABORIGINAL PEOPLE – MANY FATALITIES; 1840S RECESSION IN SWAN RIVER COLONY AFFECTS ALBANY AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS; 1841 EYRE AND WYLIE, ABRIGINAL GUIDE END LARGE SOUTHERN COAST OF AUSTRALIA EXPORATION AT ALBANY	DECISION TO TRANSPORT CONVICTS TO WA COLONY TO BOOST CHEAP LABOUR SUPPLY; 1871 ROADS BOARD ACT ORGANISES LOCAL GOVERNMENT; BAY WHALING FROM AMERICANS CONTINUES UNTIL 1860S WHEN LOCAL REGULATIONS LIMIT THEIR ACCESS; INTRO OF MINTERAL FUEL, ALSO LIMITS NEED FOR WHALE OIL	1890S GOLD FINDS IN WA; GOVT ACT ESTABLISHED TO ENCOURAGE SETT; AGRIC BANK AND BUREAU OF AGRIC (DEPT OF AG) ALSO ESTABLISHED TO HELP NEW SETTLERS; 1892 FLOODS; 1893 DROUGHT; 1893 ALBANY FORTS; 1893 INTRO OF GALVANISED FENCING WIRE AND SUPERPHOSPHATE IMPROVE AGRICULTURE; 1898-1902 BOER WAR – TROOP SHIPS LEAVE FROM ALBANY	1911 WOMEN ADMITTED TO ROAD BOARDS; 1914 FIRST ANZAC TROOPS CONVOY ESTABLISHED AT ALBANY; WWI ALBANY FORTS REVITALISED; ALBANY WAR MEMORIAL; 1919 FWA TRAFFIC ACT INTRO TO CONTROL TRAFFIC AND LICENSING; 1919 WOMEN ADMITTED TO TOWN COUNCILS; 1928 WA TOWN PLANNING BOARD SET UP;	1929F WALL STREET CRASH – WORLD DEPRESSION; WORK PROVIDED FOR UNEMPLOYED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; 1939 FLOODS; WWII; ALBANY FORTS REACTIVATE; AMERICAN SUBMARINERS BASED AT ALBANY; SPOTTER PLANE OBSERVER UNIT; VDC, AIR RAID WARDENS; 1950S WORLD WOOL PRICES SOAR; POST WWII IMMIGRATION; FORTS CLOSE	KOREAN AND VIETMAN WARS – SERVICE PEOPLE ADDED TO ALBANY WAR MEMORIAL; RECESSION LATE 1980S – EARLY 1990S.

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City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory
Thematic Framework and Historical Overview

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MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORIES

Themes, Sub themes and Site Types

These themes, sub themes and site types, drawn up by the Heritage Council of WA, can be used to assist communities to identify those places which they consider may have heritage significance in their district.

1.   Demographic settlement and mobility

Why people settled; why they moved away; the things they left behind

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Exploration and surveying	Landing places of early explorers Exploration routes Camp sites and graves of explorers
Aboriginal occupation/racial contact	Meeting sites, other sites of significance
Land allocation and subdivision	Areas reflecting early land grant and subdivision patterns
Workers (Aboriginal, convict, indentured)	Early settlements and stations Convict hiring stations, prisons, worker housing
Settlements (including group, soldier, Aboriginal after 1829)	Sites associated with government or corporate ventures and schemes; Abandoned settlements, their sites and remnants, including gardens, introduced trees and other plants Lonely graves and cemeteries
Immigration, emigration and refugees	Sites associated with particular immigrant groups, quarantine/custom stations (human and animal) Migrant camps, detention camps
Resource exploitation and depletion	Mine and processing sites
Depression and boom	Sites of successful and failed enterprises
Technology and technological change	Places demonstrating important building styles and phases
Environmental change (degradation and conservation)	Sites associated with drought and rehabilitation

2. Transport and communications

How people and goods moved; how people communicated and exchanged information

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
River and sea transport	Wreck sites, rescue sites, shipyards, jetties and wharfs, lighthouses, beacons
Road transport	Roads, bridges, service stations, tracks and trails, inns and coach stops
Rail and light rail transport	Stations and sidings Rights of way and cuttings Fuel and watering points Workshops, bridges, signal boxes
Droving	Stock and watering holes
Mail services	Post offices, hollow trees and sites associated with mail services, formal and informal
Newspapers	Printing works, news stands
Telecommunications	Cable stations, telegraph stations Radio, television, radar transmitter/receiver facilities Telephone exchanges, RFDS bases
Technology and technological change	Sites demonstrating innovation Technological excellence or adaptations to local conditions
Air transport	Airstrips, terminals, hangars

3.   Occupations

What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Grazing, pastoralism, dairying	Homesteads, shearing sheds Stockmen's and shearers quarters Outcamps, stockyards Stock routes and watering holes Dairies, milk processing plants Places demonstrating the contributions of Aboriginal people
Rural industries, market gardens, and small animal farming	Gardens, packing sheds, cellars and other storage facilities, trees from old orchards, barns, wheat bins, mills
Timber	Forest camps, towns, mills
Prospecting, mining, quarrying and mineral processing	Mining and quarrying sites, clay pits, lime kilns, brick kilns
Domestic activities	Places demonstrating the contributions of women and children Places demonstrating the conditions under which people worked
Intellectual activities, arts and crafts	Places with indigenous building styles Places demonstrating important building styles and phases Galleries, studios and workshops
Commercial and service industries	Banks, markets, shops
Technology and technological change	Sites demonstrating innovative use of local materials Places demonstrating, or associated with, important technological developments
Commercial and service industries	Banks, markets, shops, insurance
Manufacturing and processing	Factories, abattoirs
Hospitality industries and tourism	Hotels, theme parks, tearooms

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4. Social and civic activities

What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Government, local government and politics	Town and roads board halls Government departments
Education and science	Schools, colleges, universities, research stations
Law and order	Police stations, courts, prisons and internment camps
Community services and utilities	Fire stations, cemeteries, hospitals and nursing stations, RFDS Water supply (dams, catchments, pump houses, pipelines) Electricity (generating stations, transformer and switchyards, public lighting) Gas (gasometers, pipelines, public lighting) Sewerage and drainage (drains, pipelines, treatment plants)
Sport, recreation and entertainment	Swimming pools, sporting grounds Community halls, hotels, taverns, cinemas, sporting clubhouses, bowling greens, golf courses, racing tracks
Religion	Religious establishments, places of worship, schools and convents
Cultural activities	Theatres/halls, art galleries, museums
Institutions	RSL, Masonic and other groups hall
Environmental awareness	Communes, alternative farms

5. Outside influences

Events, decisions or changes that affected the community, but were beyond its control

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
World Wars and other wars	Barracks, prison and internment camps, camp sites, military communications sites, munition dumps and factories, war memorials, memorial gardens, cemeteries, drill halls
Refugees	Refugee camps
Depression and boom	Sites reflecting boom times Sites reflecting depression times Sites associated with employment schemes
Natural disasters	Sites demonstrating or commemorating the effects of cyclones, floods
Markets	
Tourism	
Water, power and major transport routes	Pipelines, power lines National road and rail routes

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6.   People

Women and men from all walks of life who left their mark on the history of the community

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Aboriginal people (before and after 1829)	
Early Settlers	
Local heroes and battlers	Homes or workplaces of notable long term residents Sites associated with people who became famous (or infamous) beyond the community Sites associated with infamy
Innovators	

PART C: THE INVENTORY

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Place List

CONTENTS

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY December 2000

INNER AREA

This list is arranged in alphabetical order of the <u>Street Names</u>

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	Description/Significance	Man. Cat.
24 (22-28)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149462	House - Professional Offices	As a Late Victorian/ Early Federation cottage, this professional office has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. It has important streetscape value in Aberdeen St.	**B**
23-33	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149179	Albany Club	The Albany Club has aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage value. Since 1886/7 the building, (which was originally a private residence) has been a significant part of the streetscape of Aberdeen St.	**B**
43 (43-45)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149034	House - Professional Offices	This cottage, which in the late 1990's is used as a professional office, has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage value. Its symmetrical design is typical of cottages built in the Late Victorian/Early Federation era.	**C**
47	Aberdeen St	Albany	A148983	House - Professional Offices	Though dramatically changed from its original appearance, this cottage (which in 1999 is used as a dental surgery), has significant heritage value as part of a group of heritage places.	**C**
51 (51-59)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A143951	House - Professional Offices	This Late Victorian/Early Federation cottage is one of a group of similar buildings in Aberdeen St. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance and adds to the streetscape of Aberdeen St.	**C**
55	Aberdeen St	Albany	A143951	House - Professional Offices	Despite a number of cosmetic changes to the original building fabric, this cottage has a similar small scale to a number of other houses in Aberdeen St. Its aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance is enhanced by its location amongst a group of heritage places.	**C**

78 (78-84)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149525	House - Professional Offices	This substantial house (professional office) is larger than many of the places in Aberdeen St but built on a similar single storey plane. The building has been restored well with sympathetic colours reflected in the paintwork, though the chimneys on the house have been removed. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
96 (92-98)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149719	House - Professional Office *Wheeldon's Cottage*	This house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. The house (professional office) is in good condition and is an important part of the Aberdeen St streetscape.	**B**
99 (99-101)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A148618	Aberdeen House	Aberdeen House was first erected as a Baptist Hall in 1891. Many of the original external features of the hall have survived its conversion to offices. Aberdeen House has aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage significance.	**B**
120-140	Aberdeen St	Albany	A74174	St Joseph's Catholic Church, Bell and Bell Tower	Since its construction in 1877, St Joseph's Church has played an important role in the development of the Catholic parish of Albany. The bell was cast in France and presented as a gift in 1883 from France. The Church and Bell Tower have aesthetic, historic, social, representative and rarity cultural heritage significance.	**A**
146 (142-152)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A74110	Former St Joseph's Convent - Community Centre	The former St Joseph Convent built in 1881 is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. It has important aesthetic, historic, social representative and rarity cultural heritage significance.	**A+**
154 (154-160)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A74075	St Joseph's Lodge	St Joseph's Lodge was once a part of the Catholic Church complex made up of the Convent, the Church and bell tower and the housing provided for the clergy. The main house is called New Camfield. It has aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage value.	**B**
55	Albany Hwy	Albany	A85137	House - Professional Offices	This corrugated iron cottage, now being used as an office, has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage value. It is a simple example of an Australian Vernacular building style constructed during the Federation period. It is part of a small group of heritage places in this section of Albany Hwy.	**B**
70-88	Albany Hwy	Centennial Park	A131518	Albany Primary School	Albany Primary School, built in the Federation period, has strong cultural heritage significance. For over one hundred years the Primary School has been an influential factor in the lives of many of Albany's children.	**A+**
75 (73-75)	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85321	House - Professional Offices	This house, (now office) has very distinctive brick work and a high corner setting which contribute to its streetscape value. The early Federation bungalow has aesthetic, historic, representative and rarity heritage significance.	**B**

77 (77-79)	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85349	House – Professional Offices	This house is similar to the house at 75 Albany Hwy with a similar corner setting and streetscape value. It is also an early Federation house with value as part of a group of heritage places in this section of Albany Highway	**B**
81 (81-83)	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85371	House - Professional Offices	This house with a projecting gabled wing has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage value which is enhanced by its being part of a group of heritage places of a similar age and scale in this section of Albany Highway	**B**
85-87	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85399	House - Professional Offices	This house is part of a group of heritage places along the west side of Albany highway. It was built in the 1890s and has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. It has an unusual central chimney.	**B**
135	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85632	House - Residence	This house is situated on a corner block behind a solid brick wall. It was a small cottage that has had an extension built sympathetic to the original design of the residence.	**C**
137	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85682	House - Residence	This small timber cottage has streetscape value as it is situated in a fairly high, exposed position on Albany Hwy. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
10	Alexander St	Centennial Park	A89991	House – *The Castle*	The Castle is a small late Victorian residence that has castellated bay windows which contributes to the nickname for the house. The house is situated across the road from a cottage that also has recognised heritage value. This residence has aesthetic, historic, representative and rarity heritage significance.	**B**
11	Alexander St	Centennial Park	A89595	House - *Avrilton*	This cottage is built from stone and is situated across the road from the house known as 'The Castle'. The late Victorian residence has many features that are valued in a house from that period such as the concave verandah roof and symmetrical façade and chimney placements.	**B**
Reserve 27116	Apex Dve	Mt Clarence		Desert Mounted Corps Memorial and Lone Pine Memorial Tree	The Desert Mounted Corps Memorial has State heritage significance. It commemorates Australian and New Zealand soldiers who died during World War I. The bronze statue displays a high degree of artistic excellence and is an important landmark in Albany as well as being valued by the wider state community. The Lone Pine Memorial Tree is a Gallipoli Pine planted in 1974 to commemorate the Australian troops killed at Lone Pine Ridge in Gallipoli during WWI.	**A+**

3	Bolt Tce	Port Albany		Mass Rocks	These rocks have an interesting story behind their name. According to the plaque this site was where a Christian service was performed in WA for the first time in 1838. Mass Rocks therefore, have historical as well as aesthetic and social heritage significance.	**B**
66	Brunswick Rd	Port Albany	A134514	House - *Austin House*	Austin House is a brick house elevated from the ground by stumps. Originally the house was surrounded by an open verandah but the appearance of the house has been considerably altered by the enclosure of the verandah on one side. The 1920s house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
68 (68-70)	Brunswick Rd	Port Albany	A134582	House - *Brackenhurst*	Brackenhurst is a Late Victorian stone house built in 1881. The house had sweeping views of Princess Royal Harbour. This residence has significant aesthetic, historic and representative heritage value.	**B**
78 (78-80)	Brunswick Rd	Port Albany	A134758	House - Residence	This residence is believed to be an original P&O Shipping Company house. Built in the Victorian era c1870s the house has strong aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
120	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A135859	House – *Lawley House*	Lawley House is built on course faced, random placed stone footings in a prominent position in Brunswick Rd. It has important aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. A few of the distinctive features of the house are rare, such as some of the internal glass work.	**B**
133	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A74368	Lawley Park and Lawley Park Tennis Courts and Spencer Memorial	Lawley Park is the site of a number of historical occurrences, such as the campsite of Matthew Flinders on his famous circumnavigation of Australia. The tennis courts were first established in 1912, and are now some of the oldest in the region. Spencer family descendants erected the Spencer Memorial in Lawley Park in 1901. The memorial was to commemorate the contribution to the district by Sir Richard Spencer and his wife Lady Anne Spencer.	**B**
136	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A136324	House - *Parkville*	Parkville is a substantial two story residence with high streetscape value. The residence has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
137 (135)	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A162624	House - Residence	This small cottage has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. Set close to the road the house has many features of the Late Victorian simple residence.	**B**

138	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A136374	House – *Glen Affric*	This timber house (Glen Affric House) has streetscape value. Though the integrity of the house has been compromised by changes, the house still has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
57-59	Burgoyne Rd	Port Albany	A139023	Lookout Rocks	Like Mass Rocks, this granite rock outcrop has a history connecting the rocks to the early settlement of Albany. Lookout Rocks have aesthetic, historic, and social cultural heritage significance.	**B**
120 (120-122)	Burgoyne Rd	Albany	A140216	House – *Whispering Pines*	This house has an interesting story behind its construction. Originally built in c1900 the upper part of the house was extended in 1916 and then again in c1980s. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage value.	**B**
140	Burgoyne Rd	Albany	A140464	House - Residence	This house is an unusual bungalow with Dutch architectural influences. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage value.	**C**
55-59 (59)	Burt St	Mt Clarence	A126232	House - *The Priory*	The Priory is a large residence that reflects a number of different time periods. When the house was first assessed the front verandahs were enclosed. Many of the changes made to the original design have now been reversed. The house is a reminder of a grand way of life as it is situated on a hill amongst large manicured and landscaped gardens.	**B**
61	Burt St	Mt Clarence	A78005	Albany Senior High School	Albany High School has important aesthetic, historic, representative and social cultural heritage significance. Though the campus has grown over time, many of the original buildings constructed between the wars are still in use. The school also provides a vital service for students in the outer Albany rural areas.	**Original sections B*** ****Newer sections* C**
8	Cliff St	Albany	A106080	House - Residence	This timber cottage has had a number of modifications but remains uncompromised owing to the continuation of the small scale of the residence. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
40-42	Cliff St	Albany	A105696	House - Residence	This house has aesthetic, historic, social and representative heritage significance. Set high above Cliff St, the house adds to the streetscape. Enclosure of the verandah has been done symmetrically which gives the house an added presence owing to its seemingly larger size. The house has a history of being a residence, nursing home, flats and in 1999 is back to a single residence.	**B**

6	Cliff Way	Albany	A105286	House - Hillside House	Hillside House is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. It is an excellent representative of a substantial residence in Victorian Filigree architectural style. The house has aesthetic, historic, social, rarity and representative cultural heritage significance.	**A+**
1	Collie St	Albany	A97237	House-Former Lockup and residence	Located behind the Court House, this house was formerly ideally situated as the residence for the Lockup Keeper. The integrity of the house has been compromised by alterations but the house has aesthetic, historic, representative and social cultural heritage significance.	**C**
37 (37-39)	Collie St	Albany	A107082	House - *Kia Ora*	The residence Kia Ora makes an important contribution to the streetscape of Collie St. It is a good example of a house built in the Victorian period with Regency influences. This house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
39 (41-47)	Collie St	Albany	A107028	Shop – Frame Shop	The Albany Frame Shop (1999) has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
49 (49-51)	Collie St	Albany	A106981	House - Professional Offices	This cottage, despite a number of changes to the built fabric, still has streetscape value. It was constructed in the 1870s with an Australian Vernacular style influenced by the simple colonial buildings prior to 1850.	**C**
17 (176)	Crossman St (Serpentine Rd)	Mt Melville	A89351	House - Residence	This house was built c1890s. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
37	Crossman St	Mt Melville	A89644	House - Residence	This house appears to have been built in Victorian times in the Australian Vernacular style. The corrugated iron walls, though not unusual in the early days of Albany, are certainly becoming rarer. The designer was Josiah Norman and Co. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
5 (3-7)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107375	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Cuthbert St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. The house at 5 Cuthbert is a Victorian Georgian style cottage from c1880s.	**B**
9-11	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107393	Semi-detached Houses	This house is one of a number of residences in Cuthbert St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. The house appears as a semi-detached residence with aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. An important feature is the fence with solid granite pillars.	**B**

19 (19-21)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107325	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Cuthbert St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. The timber house was built in a later period (cInter-War) than many in this street. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
23 (23-25)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107280	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Cuthbert St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. Like the semi-detached residences at 7/9 Cuthbert St, this house is from the Victorian period with Georgian influences on the style. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
26	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107163	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Cuthbert St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. Built in the Inter-War period, this house is a fine example of ashlar block timber cladding. The residence has aesthetic, rarity and representative heritage significance.	**B**
27 (27-31)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107262	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Cuthbert St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. This cottage is a representative of Late Victorian Georgian architectural style. The residence has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
28-32	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107195	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Cuthbert St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. Though the exterior of this house has changed significantly with the rough bagged cement render, it still has streetscape value as its scale and setting in Cuthbert St are significant.	**B**
1 (53-143)	Duke St (Stirling Terrace)	Albany	A157609	House - Residence	This house is a Federation bungalow with streetscape value. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	B
10	Duke St	Albany	A107096	House - Professional Offices - *Sherratt House*	This house (now used as professional offices) is known as Sherratt House. Built from a mixture of brick and stone it was designed by Thomas Sherratt in the 1860s-70s. The building has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**

12-40	Duke St	Albany	A100010	Wesley Church, Hall and Manse	This complex comprising the Wesley Church, Church Hall and Manse is a very important part of the Duke St streetscape. The history of Albany's Wesley Church is embodied in these three buildings. The Church Hall was erected in 1863 but was replaced in 1891 with a larger church to serve a growing congregation. The Manse was built in 1903. The stonework in the buildings is exceptionally fine. The Wesley Church complex has aesthetic, historic, social, rarity and representative heritage significance.	**A**
37-39 (39)	Duke St	Albany	A97106	Patrick Taylor Cottage	The Patrick Taylor Cottage is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. It has very significant aesthetic, historic, social representative and rarity cultural heritage value.	**A+**
49-53	Duke St	Albany	A99885	House - *Youth Hostel*	The front part of the Youth Hostel, also known as the Backpackers, is a good representative of early Federation architectural style with Victorian influences. Formerly known as Bayview, the house has had a large extension to the rear to accommodate travellers.	**Original House B* *Newer section C**
54 (54-60)	Duke St	Albany	A99948	House - *Wollaston House*	Wollaston House is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. It has aesthetic, historic, rarity and representative heritage significance.	**A+**
35	Earl St	Albany	A140937	Residence - Former Church	This former church has streetscape value in Earl St. It is a good example of the recycling of buildings from one use to another without losing the original built form of the place. The building has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
50-60	Earl St	Albany	A142751	Earl of Spencer Inn	The Earl of Spencer Inn has a long and interesting history. It has significant aesthetic, social, representative and historic heritage value.	**B**
10	Festing St	Albany	A140022	House – *Lavender Cottage*	Lavender Cottage is a simple timber cottage which is part of a group of similar scale residences with heritage value in Festing St. This cottage has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
14	Festing St	Albany	A99461	House - Residence	This Victorian Cottage is situated close to the road behind a course faced, random block, stone wall. The residence is one of a number of places in Festing St that have heritage significance.	**B**
27	Festing St	Albany	A97584	House - Residence	This timber residence is part of a group of heritage places in Festing St. Despite a number of changes to the initial design of the house, the condition, streetscape value, scale and age of the house contribute to its heritage significance.	**B**
Westrail Reserve 11251	Festing St	Mt Melville	A81585	Albany Fish Ponds	The Albany Fish ponds have an interesting history connected to the development of the railway in Albany. The fish ponds are on the WA Register of Heritage Places	**A+**

16	Finlay St	Albany	A156819	House - Residence	This house is one of only are few buildings left in Albany constructed from predominantly corrugated iron. Built in the last century the house has aesthetic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
18	Finlay St	Albany	A154158	House - Residence	This house is one of only are few buildings left in Albany constructed from predominantly corrugated iron. Built in the last century the house has aesthetic, rarity and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Reserve 26149	Flinders Pde	Middleton Beach	A136932	Ellen Cove Jetty and Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Ellen Cove Jetty played a significant role in the transport of goods and people of Albany since its construction in 1901. The jetty is still used for recreational purposes.	**B**
37	Flinders Pde	Middleton Beach	A90382	CWA Hostel	The CWA Hostel has historic, representative and social heritage significance. The built form of the place does not appear to be the most important factor in the heritage value of the place.	**C**
106	106 Forts Rd	Mt Clarence		The Albany Forts	The Albany Forts have State heritage significance. Opened in 1893 the Fort was part of the Australian Federal defence system. The Fortress was closed in 1956.	**A+**
27	Frederick St	Albany	A136635	House - *Mongup*	Even with some changes to the built fabric of this place, Mongup has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
30 (30-32)	Frederick St	Albany	A137506	House - Residence	This fibro-clad house has aesthetic and representative heritage significance. The single story scale and open views of the house gives the residence streetscape value.	**C**
32 (30-32)	Frederick St	Albany	A137506	House - Residence	This house is one of only are few buildings left in Albany constructed from predominantly corrugated iron. It contributes to the development history of the residences in Albany.	**C**
34	Frederick St	Albany	A137542	House – *Oakview Cottage*	This cottage was built in 1870. Over the years since then a number of additions have been made including the painting of the brick façade. Since 1981 a number of renovations have occurred. The cottage has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
36 (38)	Frederick St	Albany	A143636	House-Former Bank Apartments	The former bank apartments have aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. They are part of a group of places in Frederick St with heritage value.	**B**
44 (40-46)	Frederick St	Albany	A137623	Albany Historical Soc HQ	It is difficult to perceive any aesthetic heritage value in this building. However, the headquarters of the Albany historical Society has important historical and social cultural heritage significance.	**C**

52 (48-56)	Frederick St	Albany	A137704	Adult Work Link	This house, that in 1999 was used as Adult Work Link, was built in the c1890s of stone and rendered brick. Despite a number of changes to the façade, the building still has streetscape value and aesthetic, social and representative heritage significance.	**C**
58 (58-62)	Frederick St	Albany	A137740	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of buildings in Frederick St that have heritage value. The small scale and simple Late Victorian/Early Federation design of the house fits with the group of places in this section of Frederick St.	**B**
61 (60-70)	Frederick St (Stirling Terrace)	Albany	A158728	Royal George Liquor Store	The Royal George Liquor Store was once a store and granary. The store has historic connections to the Moir family. With high streetscape value and strong historic significance the Liquor store is a valuable feature in the built history of Frederick St.	**B**
2/18	Golflinks Rd	Middleton Beach	A161947	House - Residence	This house has aesthetic, historic, rarity and representative heritage significance. It is a well kept example of a Federation Carpenter Bungalow built early in the Twentieth Century.	**B**
60 (60-64)	Grey St	Albany	A145707	Former Salvation Army House	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have heritage value both individually and as part of a group. However, some changes to the built fabric may have compromised its heritage value. It is a single story Early Federation house built close to the road.	**C**
66 (76)	Grey St (Aberdeen St)	Albany	A145743	Former Salvation Army Hall	This hall is one of a number of places in Grey St that have significant heritage value both individually and as part of a group. The Salvation Army once used the building. It has been converted for commercial use. The ex-hall has aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage significance.	**B**
122	Grey St	Albany	A104446	Peruvian Pepper tree	The Peruvian Pepper Tree has been placed on the City of Albany's Heritage Inventory owing to its cultural heritage value. It is said to be c114 years old and has survived a number of attempts of removal because strong community members have fought for it to be retained. It is said that the tree is a memorial to a man killed at war. (*Albany Advertiser* Thurs 4 1996)	**B**
148	Grey St	Albany	A104347	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. This Federation timber house has good streetscape value and aesthetic, historic, rarity and representative heritage significance.	**B**
153	Grey St	Albany	A102145	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. This is a corrugated iron residence.	**C**

160	Grey St	Albany	A104234	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. The painted brick house is set high above the road on a random block stone foundation. Part of the verandah has been enclosed by timber.	**B**
170	Grey St	Albany	A104086	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. Situated in an elevated position this Late Victorian Bungalow has streetscape value and aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
172	Grey St	Albany	A104036	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have heritage value, both individually and as part of a group. The house is representative of Late Victorian/Early Federation Australian Vernacular design with a symmetrical façade and simple unadorned features.	**C**
176	Grey St	Albany	A103999	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value both individually and as part of a group. Built in the Inter-War period in the late 1920s the house has an unusual projecting gable porch that makes it quite distinctive in Grey St.	**B**
178 (178-180)	Grey St	Albany	A103953	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have heritage value both individually and as part of a group. The house has been extended using similar building fabric to the original house. The house is situated in an elevated position and has streetscape value.	**C**
183	Grey St	Albany	A102474	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value both individually and as part of a group. The building fabric of this house makes it quite distinctive. The walls are irregular sized, course-faced stone.	**B**
184 (182-188)	Grey St	Albany	A103917	House - *The Rocks*	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value both individually and as part of a group. The Rocks is a fine example of a Late Victorian residence built in 1884. It has State Heritage significance and is on the Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
194	Grey St	Albany	A103822	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value both individually and as part of a group. This residence has some interesting built features such as the corner bay window which, is part of its distinctive asymmetrical design.	**B**

198	Grey St	Albany	A103787	House - Residence	This house, within close proximity to The Rocks, is an outstanding example of a large Federation Queen Anne style residence. It has considerable aesthetic, historic, rarity and representative heritage significance.	**A**
206 (204-206)	Grey St	Albany	A103737	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value both individually and as part of a group. Set back from the road with good streetscape value, the house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
208	Grey St	Albany	A103705	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of residences in Grey St that have significant heritage value as both individually and as part of a group. Though the construction date has not been ascertained, from the title deeds and history available, the property has been occupied since the late 1880s. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
5-9	Hotchin Ave	Albany	A110071	House - *Melville House*	Melville House has important local and possible state heritage significance. Built in c1865 the house is associated with the pioneering Hassell family and Sir Claude Hotchin a well-known WA patron of the arts.	**A**
11	Hotchin Ave	Albany	A104252	House - Residence	The property of 11 Hotchin St has another street frontage at 160 Grey St. The Late Victorian/Early Federation house has been extended and changed overtime - such as the enclosures of the front verandah. The house still has strong streetscape value and aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
31	John St	Mt Clarence	A96352	House - Residence	This corrugated iron cottage has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. It is an example of the simple unadorned housing from the nineteenth century.	**C**
147-157	Lower Stirling Tce	Albany	A157447	Lionetti's Emporio	Lionetti's Emporio has aesthetic, social, representative, rarity and historic heritage significance. It has historical links with the early 1900s when it was a warehouse for general cargo. It is an important part of the Lower Stirling Terrace streetscape.	**B**
34	Melville St	Albany	A102604	House - Residence	This house is a fine example of a well preserved home built near the turn of the twentieth century. The local Albany bricks and the cement quoins around corners, window and door-frames are significant features that add to the heritage value of the property.	**B**
41	Melville St	Albany	A109630	House - Residence	This house is set in an elevated position overlooking the Royal Princess Harbour. The house is constructed from granite stone with cement rendered quoins. Built in 1891 the house is an important part of the heritage building stock of Albany.	**B**

89	Middleton Rd	Middleton Beach	A132835	House - Residence	This house is a fine example of Federation Carpenter style. The symmetrical design and front verandah shading the façade are prominent features of this house.	**B**
13/165	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A142616	House - Thomas Butcher House (Former Harbour Master)	Thomas Butcher house is in 1999 surrounded by a new housing development – The Gums. The house is said to have been built in the 1870s for the harbour master Thomas Butcher.	**B**
168-170	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A136784 A136829	The Old Farm at Strawberry Hill	The Old Farm at Strawberry Hill has important State heritage significance. Since 1963 the Farm has been vested in the National Trust. A number of trees on the farm have cultural heritage significance.	**A+**
176	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A136900	Tree - once on The Old Farm at Strawberry Hill	An uncommon species of tree which was once part of The Old Farm at Strawberry Hill.	**B**
195	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A130764	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of heritage places in Middleton Rd. It is a substantial house built on a slight rise above the road. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
215	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A97502	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of heritage places in Middleton Rd. It is a fine example of a nineteenth century cottage built from stone with cement rendered quoins.	**B**
216	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A137443	House - *Oakview Cottage*	This house is one of a number of heritage places in Middleton Rd. The cottage has been changed by a external renovations. Set close to the road the cottage still has aesthetic heritage significance.	**C/D**
226	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A137641	House - Residence	This house is one of a number of heritage places in Middleton Rd. The brick and corrugated iron house is of simple design with a projecting gabled wing and bull nose verandah. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
250	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A97958	Matthew Cull's House	This house is one of a number of heritage places in Middleton Rd. Matthew Cull's house has been recognised as having State heritage significance for its Victorian Georgian style and strong association with the early settler Cull family.	**A+**
263-275	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A158449	Memorial Park Cemetery	This cemetery was opened in 1840 and was used continuously until recent years. The headstones constitute an important part of Albany's history as this is the resting place for many of the early pioneers.	**A**
277-291	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A158403	Bob Thomson Gardens	This park is one of a number of heritage places in Middleton Rd. Formerly a quarry, the gardens are an example of reclaiming damaged land for another use. This was an Apex project in the 1960s. The park was named after a renowned local gardener.	**B**
298	Middleton Rd	Centennial Park	A98621	Dog Rock	Dog Rock is one of a number of heritage places in Middleton Rd and is a natural phenomenon that has both settler and Aboriginal cultural heritage significance. The Rock has survived a number of	**B**

					attempts of removal and remains a tourist attraction.	
5 (16-18)	Mill St (Festing St)	Albany	A169739	House - Residence	Built in the Late Federation period, this house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. It was one of the residences associated with the nearby Albany Woollen Mills.	**B**
9	Mill St	Albany	A168739	House - Residence	Built in the Inter-War period, this house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. It was one of the residences associated with the nearby Albany Woollen Mills.	**B**
11-13	Mill St	Albany	A168739	Albany Woollen Mills	Since 1922 Albany Woollen Mills has been an important part of the local economy. The Mill was opened with a gala event involving the whole community on 5 February 1925.	**C**
4-6	Mount St	Port Albany	A157451	House - Baesjou House	Baejou House is thought to have a history going back to c1860s when it was built for a Dr Baejou (Though he is not mentioned on the title). Thought to have died 1867. The original title was in the name of Mr Hugh M Thomas in 1861 and it stayed in his name until 1890. The house is a good example of Mid Victorian Georgian architectural style. The house has aesthetic, representative, rarity and historic heritage significance.	**B**
1	Parade St	Albany	A108688	House - Residence	The residence at 1 Parade St is an important part of the historical buildings around the Brig Amity. The Mid Victorian Georgian house was once near the foreshore of the harbour, before land reclamation. The house has significant aesthetic, representative, rarity and historic heritage value.	**A**
2-4	Parade St (Residency Rd)	Albany	A96366	Residency Museum, Lockyer Memorial, Brig Amity, Former Police Quarters.	The Residency Museum is a permanent entry on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. The Residency Museum is an important part of the precinct made up of the Old Albany Gaol, the Brig Amity and the Police Quarters. The Police Quarters (1924) are solidly constructed, in good condition and add to the heritage value of the other buildings in the vicinity. The Brig Amity is a full scale reproduction of the brig which transported the first party of people to Albany for settlement in 1826. The Lockyer Memorial was erected in 1936 to commemorate Major Edmund Lockyer.	**A+**
4	Parade St	Albany	A96384	Old Albany Gaol	The Old Albany Gaol is an important remnant of the colonial development of Albany. It has a close association with the Convict establishment of Western Australia and is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**

9	Parade St	Albany	A108606	House - Residence	This cottage Federation cottage (named Roseneath or Hoseiath) is a well preserved example of turn of the nineteenth century architecture.	**B**
11	Parade St	Albany	A108561	House - Residence	This Victorian Regency house is a good example of the residential heritage building stock of the inner part of the City of Albany.	**B**
14	Parade St	Albany	A107474	House - Residence	According to an advertisement for tenders on the building of this house, it was probably constructed in c1897 for a Dr Charles Chewings. The architect was Robert P Greenshields. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
15	Parade St	Albany	A108507	House - Residence	Corrugated iron houses like this simple cottage represent a period in time when the fabric revolutionised building styles. The cottage with two distinctive bay windows is cLate Victorian.	**C**
28	Parade St	Albany	A107569	House - Residence	This symmetrically designed cottage is in good condition with sound integrity, but is not rare in Albany. The unadorned Victorian Regency style was used often in residences during this period. The cottage has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
1-15	Parker St	Lockyer	A124337	Apex Park (Duck Lake)	Apex Park is an area of recreation land which surrounds Duck Lake (also known as Deadman's Lake). Duck Lake has considerable cultural heritage significance. It is a known waterhole and camping place of the Meananger Aboriginal people.	**A**
2-14 (2-12) (14)	Peels Pl	Albany	A136441 A136504	Shops	The shops in Peels Place were built in 1900. From an external inspection the integrity of the original design is high. The shops hold an important space in the streetscape of the business district of Albany.	**B**
Lot 829	Peels Pl	Albany	A91267	Nesbitt Gardens and Palm tree	Nesbitt Gardens have aesthetic, representative, historic and social heritage significance. The garden commemorates the contribution of Thomas Nesbitt a former mayor and councillor of Albany. (b.1875 – d.1945)	**B**
55 (55-57)	Peels Pl	Albany	A99691	House-*Lavender Cottage*	This house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. It reflects a good adapted commercial use of a former residence.	**C**
Reserve 27068	Point King	Mt Clarence	A136928	Point King Pilot Station, Lighthouse, Gun Emplacement, Pilot's cottages	The Point King Pilot Station and Lighthouse is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. The location is also the home of a number of other things that have an interesting history such as a concrete emplacement for a coastal artillery gun.	**A+**

Reserve 40635	Princess Royal Drive	Albany	A130471	Albany Town Jetty and Deepwater Jetty Memorial	The Albany Town Jetty is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. On the jetty is a memorial to the Deepwater Jetty. It is believed to be the oldest jetty site in Western Australia in continuous use. Between 1862-1897 it was the gateway to WA for both migrants, exports, imports and mail.	**A+**
45-55	Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140428	Railway Station - Tourist Bureau	The Albany Railway Station (in 1999 the Tourist Bureau) was officially opened in 1889 as the terminus for the Great Southern Railway. It has significant aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage value.	**B**
50-54	Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140315	Memorial Gardens	The Memorial Gardens are settled on Lower Stirling Drive. They are an important part of the landscape of this area, and an extension of the Rotunda on the upper level of Stirling Terrace. They are also known as, RSL Gardens and Nurses Memorial gardens. Part of Memorial Gardens is Queens Gardens originally planted in 1897 on the embankment of Stirling Tce. Memorial Gardens have aesthetic, historic and social heritage significance.	**B**
57-77	Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140446	Customs Bonded Warehouse- Local Studies	Built in 1854 but now used as the base for the Local Studies Collection, the former Customs Bonded Warehouse was once a vital part of the shipping industry of Albany. It has aesthetic, representative, rarity, historic and social heritage significance.	**B**
Res 11325	Railway Reserve/ Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140202	Millars Sawdust Kiln	This sawdust kiln ruin in the railway reserve is one of the few remnants of the Millars Timber industry left standing. The Millars had a large timber business that took timber from as far away as Denmark. Much was used for the building of the Great Southern Railway and for exports to all over the world.	**C**
2	Rowley St	Albany	A153124	House - Residence	Rowley St has a stock of heritage places that range from the Victorian era through the Federation period. This house is elevated above the road and is a solid, well kept example of an Late/Victorian or Early Federation house with a projecting bay wing.	**B**
4	Rowley St	Albany	A153174	House - Residence	Rowley St has a stock of heritage places that range from the Victorian era through the Federation period. The house at 4 Rowley is a cEarly Federation with Queen Anne influences. The projecting bay wing is an important feature that adds to the heritage character of this house.	**B**
12	Rowley St	Albany	A153485	House - Residence	Rowley St has a stock of heritage places that range from the Victorian era through the Federation period. This timber home is has the unusual characteristic of double projecting gable wings with a central verandah. It is thought that this house may have been built later than others, possibly in the Inter-War period.	**B**

25	Rowley St	Albany	A152695	House - Residence	Rowley St has a stock of heritage places that range from the Victorian era through the Federation period. This Victorian Georgian cottage has a unique brick pattern that makes it stand out from other cottages of a similar floor plan and design. It is on the WA Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
27	Rowley St	Albany	A152631	House - Residence	Rowley St has a stock of heritage places that range from the Victorian era through the Federation period. This Victorian Georgian style house built in 1891 has many of the typical features of a Georgian house such as the classic symmetry and the tall simply decorated chimneys.	**B**
33	Rowley St	Albany	A152528	House - Residence	Rowley St has a stock of heritage places that range from the Victorian era through the Federation period. This late Victorian/Early Federation house has a high integrity, as few external changes have been made to the original features of the house.	**B**
39	Rowley St	Albany	A152348	House - Residence	Rowley St has a stock of heritage places that range from the Victorian era through the Federation period. This corrugated iron home has been changed quite markedly with the enclosure of its front verandah.	**C**
34	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A157811	House - Residence	This house has a rare design with a central chimney. Extensions to the rear have been done sympathetically with the character of the house. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
106-116	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A81981	Pyrmont House	Pyrmont House was built in the 1880s and is a fine example of an architectural style influenced by South African Cape Dutch Colonial design.	**A**
117-121	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A106599	Educational Resources Centre	The Educational Resources Centre has significant aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage value. Built in 1897 this Federation Gothic building played a vital role in the early education of the children of Albany at the turn of the century.	**A**
117-121	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A106599	Former Headmaster's House	The former headmaster's and governor's house to the rear of the old school is a solid stone house with many features that are characteristic of a building from this era – cement rendered quoins; projecting gabled wing with a bay window; double hung sash windows.	**A**
142	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A160107	House - Residence	Built in c1905 this large brick bungalow has streetscape value. The house is a good example of Federation Arts and Crafts style, with its fine portico verandah and asymmetrical design.	**B**

150	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A82307	House - *Somerville*	This house has aesthetic. historic and representative heritage significance. It is a good example of a late Victorian (?) Domestic Carpenter residence.	**B**
154 (152-154)	Serpentine Rd	Mt Melville	A82410	House - Residence	This house has high built integrity from its external appearance, except for the paint that masks flemish bond and ornamental patterns in the brickwork. It was built at the turn of the nineteenth century.	**B**
172 (170-172)	Serpentine Rd	Mt Melville	A82618	House - *Camfield House*	Camfield House has significant aesthetic, historic, and social heritage value. Formerly a home of Henry and Anne Camfield. Henry Camfield was a Government Resident and Magistrate. Anne Camfield ran a school and orphanage (Annesfield) for Aboriginal children on the property from 1852-1871.	**A**
197	Serpentine Rd	Mt Melville	A113059	House - Residence	This house was built in c1920. It has many built characteristics typical of an Inter-War house. It has aesthetic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
	Serpentine and Hanrahan Rd	Mt Melville		Mt Melville	Mt Melville has important natural and Aboriginal heritage significance.	**A**
24-26	Seymour St	Mira Mar	A142602	House - *Hawthorndene*	Hawthorndene has strong aesthetic, historic, rarity and representative heritage significance. It is a fine example of Victorian Gothic residential architectural style. It once was the home of WH Angove a surveyor, town councillor and associate of the WA Land Company and the Great Southern Railway among other things.	**A**
43 Reserve 23769	Seymour St	Mira Mar	A143983	Sir Richard Spencer's Grave	Sir Richard Spencer's Grave is also the resting place of his wife Lady Spencer. Sir Richard was the Government Resident appointed to King George Sound in 1833. He purchased and developed Strawberry Hill Farm. The descendants of the Spencer family erected the headstone, railings and flagpole around the gravesite.	**A+**
45	Seymour St	Mira Mar	A143915	House - Residence	This small Federation cottage is situated at the rear of the Spencer Gravesite. It is representative of the sub division of the Strawberry Hill. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
58-60	Spencer St	Albany	A151134	Masonic Lodge	The Masonic Lodge dominates the corner block on Spencer St. Built in 1903, to replace a smaller hall first erected in 1873, the hall has been the centre of Masonic Lodge meetings for over 90 years. It has aesthetic, historic representative and social heritage significance.	**B**

62	Spencer St	Albany	A151198	House - Residence	This Federation Queen Anne bungalow is part of a group of places in Spencer St that have architectural merit. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
64	Spencer St	Albany	A151265	House - Residence	This imposing two storey residence has sweeping views to the Princess Royal Harbour. It is a fine example of Federation Queen Anne architectural style with Filigree influences. It is one of a group of places on Spencer St with heritage value.	**A**
71-73	Spencer St	Albany	A150411	Houses (Terraced)	This place is one of a number of buildings on Spencer St with significant heritage value. These simple, unadorned terraced cottages are rare in the building stock of the City of Albany. Built in either the Late Victorian or Early Federation period the homes are fine examples of workers residences.	**B**
88	Spencer St	Albany	A151986	House - Residence	This place is one of a number of buildings on Spencer St with significant heritage value. This house is set high above the road and has streetscape value. The single storey residence is thought to have been built in the Victorian era.	**B**
89	Spencer St	Albany	A163842	House - Residence	This place is one of a number of buildings on Spencer St with significant heritage value. This cottage set below the street level is built from corrugated iron. It is a remnant of the time when corrugated iron was used for its comparative durability and ease of handling.	**B**
92 (92-94)	Spencer St	Albany	A152091	House – Residence **DELETED**	This place is one of a number of buildings on Spencer St with significant heritage value. It is set above the road with a projecting gabled wing and bay window. It is a representative of a number of single storey houses built in the late Victorian /Early Federation period	**DELETED**
93	Spencer St	Albany	A150308	House	This place is one of a number of buildings on Spencer St with significant heritage value. This timber house has aesthetic and historic heritage significance. Built from prefabricated Oregon pine, the house was originally constructed on Lower Stirling Terrace in the 1880s. It was relocated in 1901.	**B**
96-106	Spencer St	Albany	A152154	Former Army Drill Hall	This place is one of a number of buildings on Spencer St with significant heritage value. Set high above Spencer St the corrugated iron former Army Drill Hall has historic heritage significance. It was built in c1900.	**B**
34-36	Stead Rd	Centennial Park	A88804	House - Shop - *Smith's Cottage*	Smith's Cottage now used as a Hair and Body Shop (1999) is situated in an area of commercial and light industrial buildings. The brick and corrugated iron cottage is a good example of late Victorian architectural style.	**B**

86	Stead Rd	Centennial Park	A89315	House - Residence	This timber cottage has had a number of changes to it since the late Victorian era when it was first constructed. Located close to the road, the single storey cottage is representative of the simple residential buildings in this area.	**C**
94 (94-96)	Stead Rd	Centennial Park	A89400	House – Residence **DEMOLISHED**	This house is located in an area of light industrial and commercial use. Set close to the road, the Victorian Georgian, single storey house, (from an external inspection) appears to have high integrity but is in VERY poor condition.	**DEMOLISHED**
22 (Unit 1) (Unit 2)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158368 A158336	House - two units	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This former single residence has been divided into two units (1999). The turn of the century house has high streetscape value in Stirling Terrace. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
24	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158417	House – Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The house was built c1885-6 and from an external inspection has high integrity and good condition.	**B**
26	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158453	House - Residence	This house has aesthetic, historic and representative cultural heritage significance.	**C**
28-30	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158499	Norman House and Magnolia Tree	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Norman House has significant aesthetic, historic representative and social heritage value. Used today (1999) for bed and breakfast accommodation, the house has also been a hostel for boys as well as the private residence of pioneers George Cheyne and John Hassell.	**B**
28-30	Stirling Tce (rear)	Albany	A158499	Cheyne's Cottage and Oak Tree	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Located to the rear of Norman House, Cheyne's Cottage is a remnant outbuilding (stables and coach house) of a homestead complex. It is thought to have been constructed c1836.	**A**

33 (33-39) (Unit1-6)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A157659 A157695 A157730 A157762 A157807 A157843	Old Post Office	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Old Post Office is recognised as having important heritage significance and is entered on the WA State Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
34-50 *	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158601	Commercial Buildings - Shops and Backpackers	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This commercial building has important streetscape value and adds to the surroundings of the historic Post Office which, is in the nearby vicinity. Originally single storey, the second storey was added much later.	**B**
34-50 42,46 and 48	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158601	Commercial Buildings - *Argyle House*	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Argyle Buildings is one of the commercial buildings in this part of Stirling Terrace that has important streetscape value. Like the Backpackers next door is retains a cantilevered verandah.	**B**
52-58	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158796	Commercial Buildings - *Edinburgh House*	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Edinburgh House has an exposed façade with arched windows and simple adornment. It adds to the streetscape of Stirling Terrace. Along with Glasgow house Edinburgh House was built in the 1880s for Alexander Moir	**B**
52-58	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158796	Commercial Buildings - *Glasgow House*	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Glasgow House has a similar scale to the next door Edinburgh House. This pair of buildings were built for Alexander Moir in the 1880s	**B**
60-70	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158728	Royal George Hotel	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The three storey Royal George Hotel is a fine example of Victorian Free Classical architecture. It was originally the Railway Hotel, owing to its location so close to the Albany Railway Station.	**A**

53-143	Stirling Tce	Albany	A157609	Rotunda - Queens Park	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Rotunda has state heritage significance and is on the Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
60-70 (72-80)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A152564	White Star Hotel	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The White Star Hotel was built in 1910. The name recognised the importance o f the White Star shipping line that was one of the passenger –freight shipping companies that operated out of Albany.	**B**
82-84	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158912	Commercial Building - Dylan's Restaurant	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The building that is tosay(1999) occupied by Dylan's Restaurant was built in the 1880s. The Victorian Free Classical building has a number of element s characteristic of this period of architectural style such as a symmetrical façade and a parapet concealing the roof.	**B**
86-94	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158976	Vancouver House	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Vancouver House is an example of simple Victorian Free Classical architecture it was constructed in c1880.	**B**
96-102	Stirling Tce	Albany	A159027	Commercial Building - Terrace Centre	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Along with the other buildings in this streetscape the Terrace Centre (1999) makes an important contribution to the built history of Stirling Terrace.	**B**
104-106	Stirling Tce	Albany	A159077	Commercial Building	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Along with the other buildings in this streetscape the Albany Curtain Centre (1999) makes an important contribution to the built history of Stirling Terrace.	**B**

108-110	Stirling Tce	Albany	A159144	Commercial Building	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Along with the other buildings in this streetscape the Paint and Protective Coating Buildings (1999) makes an important contribution to the built history of Stirling Terrace.	**B**
112-140	Stirling Tce	Albany	A74057	Commercial Building	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Harris Scarfe Building (1999) has elements of a Federation Free Style architectural design though the façade of the lower storey has been altered significantly since its construction in 1891.	**B**
144 (142-144)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A74138	Commercial Building	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The GSDC office was formerly the Bank of NSW and has also been used as legal offices. The strong elements of Federation Free Style architecture include the grouping of windows under a decorative parapet that conceals the roof.	**B**
146-152	Stirling Tce	Albany	A74192	Commercial Building - *Empire Building*	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Empire Buildings, constructed in 1912, was once a complex of shops and a cinema. This building has elements of Federation Free Style architectural design including asymmetry and use of two contrasting building materials of brick and cement render.	**B**
160-162	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97287	London Hotel	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The London Hotel was built in 1909 and has high integrity and streetscape value. It has aesthetic, historic, social and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Reserve 19464	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97368	Taxi Rank and Women's Rest Rooms	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Taxi Rank and Rest Rooms are on the WA State Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**

164-166	Stirling Tce	Albany	A163824	Commercial Building	This place is one of a large number of heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Golf Shop (1999) is a simple single storey shop with little adornment. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
168-180	Stirling Tce	Albany	A163838	Commercial Building – *R.Bell and Co*	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Robert Bell occupied the buildings, in 1921 and set up R.Bell and Co as a general store and warehouse.	**B**
184-190	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97237	Albany Court House includes Old Lock Up	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Albany Court House is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places and therefore, has significant heritage value for both Albany and Western Australia.	**A+**
204-208	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97142	Commercial Building - Kookas Restaurant	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Though the façadeof Kookas has had alterations to maximise its commercial use as a restaurant, the internal cahnges have been sympathetic to the original design. It was once a residence.	**B**
244 (242-244)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A96974	Commercial Building - Former Albany Roads Board Office	This place is one of a large number of heritage buildings in Stirling Terrace. Stirling Terrace is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The former Albany Roads Board Office built in 1925 has and historic and social heritage significance.	**C**
4	Symers St	Mira Mar	A95661	House -Residence	This well kept stone and corrugated iron home is a fine representative of an early Twentieth Century Federation cottage.	**B**
5-11	Thomas St	Mt Clarence	A153881	House - *Old Surrey*	Old Surrey was part of a larger estate that has now been subdivided. This house is on a block over 2300 square metres. Built in 1841 it is one of the oldest residences still occupied in WA. It has aesthetic, historic, rarity and representative heritage significance.	**A**
Lot 187 (71-83)	Vancouver St (Collie St)	Albany	A106913	Albany Fire Station and Fire Officer's House	The Albany Fire Station is a fine example of a small group of fire stations in WA designed by the same architect in the 1930s. It is the only distinctive Art Deco style building within the City of Albany.	**C**
6	Vancouver St	Albany	A101981	House - Residence	This cottage was built in the Late Victorian period, c1885. It has aesthetic. historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**

10	Vancouver St	Albany	A101927	House - Residence	This cottage built in the Late Victorian period, c1885 has a distinctive brick pattern. The design of the cottage was copied with some minor changes, four times in a row along this street. It is thought these houses were built for the same family of children. The building has high aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
12	Vancouver St	Albany	A101882	House - Residence	Similar to the house next door at 10 Vancouver St, is this cottage also with a distinctive brick façade. The quoins surrounding the window and doorframe appear to be additions.	**B**
24-26	Vancouver St	Albany	A101864	House - Residence	This house has historic heritage significance. It was formerly the home of Alexander Moir and was built for his family between 1880-85. Originally the home was called Dalkeith	**B**
27 (25-29)	Vancouver St	Albany	A100092	House - Residence	This Federation Arts and Crafts house is built on a corner setting (Cuthbert St and Vancouver St). The asymmetrical design complements the corner situation, as it appears the house has two frontages. This house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
28 (28-30)	Vancouver St	Albany	A101814	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Set on stone foundations, this house is a good example of Federation Filigree architectural style.	**B**
36	Vancouver St	Albany	A101729	House - *Bangor*	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Bangor is a fine representative of Victorian Regency style. Set in a prominent corner position the house has a projecting wing with bay windows and an asymmetrical design.	**B**
42 (40-44)	Vancouver St	Albany	A101701	House - *Garryowen*	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. Tenders for the building of Garryowen were called in 1908. It is a well preserved representative of the Federation bungalow style. When the land from this property was sub divided in the 1970s the block of flats next door were constructed.	**B**

54	Vancouver St	Albany	A100939	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This house, in a high position above the street, has been part of the streetscape since the Federation period. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
58 (58-60)	Vancouver St	Albany	A100876	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This well kept house from the Late Victorian/Early Federation period has the symmetry influenced by Regency design.	**B**
62	Vancouver St	Albany	A100826	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This brick and tile house has streetscape value. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
68	Vancouver St	Albany	A100795	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This house has a number of characteristics of simple Victorian Regency style including, symmetrical facade, tall chimneys, elegant plainess and panelled doors.	**B**
74	Vancouver St	Albany	A100745	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This rendered brick and corrugated iron house is another example of Victorian Regency style which, is quite common in the City of Albany building stock and in Vancouver St. It has aesthetic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
77-87	Vancouver St	Albany	A100402	Vancouver Arts Centre (Former Hospital)	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. The Arts centre has aesthetic, historic, social and rarity heritage significance. It is on the WA State Register of heritage places because of its high significance both locally and to the state.	**A+**
80	Vancouver St	Albany	A100664	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This single storey, rendered brick house has been sympathetically altered to increase the living space. It has streetscape value.	**B**

82	Vancouver St	Albany	A100632	House - Residence	This place is one of a large number of important heritage buildings in Vancouver St. Vancouver St is one of the significant Local Heritage Areas in the City of Albany. This house was built in c1880s. It reflects a number of characteristics often seen in houses from the Victorian era such as symmetry around the central main door, bay windows either side of the door and a verandah shading the facade	**B**
1	Wylie Cres	Middleton Beach	A89252	House – *The White House*	This house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. However, much of the old built form is difficult to distinguish as the original mud brick house is now hidden under modern additions.	**C**
119-125	York St	Albany	A106111	Albany House	Albany House is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. It is in a prominent position and makes a fine architectural contribution to the character of the Albany Town Centre.	**A+**
135	York St	Albany	A164010	Commercial Building - York House	York House also makes a contribution to the built history of the Albany Town Centre. Its heritage value is recognised by its entry into the WA State Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
137-139	York St	Albany	A106161	Commercial Building - Nonna's Restaurant	The commercial building that is trading in 1999 as Nonna's Restaurant has been changes significantly inside to work successfully as a restaurant. The upper storey façade still remains and the building is a valuable part of the heritage streetscape of York St, it was originally built on 1894 as offices.	**B**
146	York St	Albany	A148145	Commercial Building	The commercial building at 146 York St is in a prominent corner position. The lower part of the building has been altered markedly but the upper storey façade remains intact.	**C**
148-154	York St (Rear)	Albany	A148082	Baesjou Cottage	Baejou Cottage has no streetscape appeal as it is difficult to locate. It is situated at the rear of shops which are on the corner of Peels Place and York St. The cottage which was constructed in c1860 has aesthetic, representative and historic heritage significance.	**C**
149-163	York St	Albany	A106238	St John's Church and Rectory	The St John's Church group has significant state heritage value and has been entered on the WA State Register of Heritage Places. It is a vital community element in the Albany Town Centre.	**A+**
168-174	York St	Albany	A147846	Scots Uniting Church	The Scots Uniting Church is a substantial stone building that makes a valuable contribution to the historic streetscape of York St and the Albany Town Centre. The church is on the WA State Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**

194-208	York St	Albany	A143898	Premier Hotel	The Premier Hotel has been changed markedly since being constructed in 1913. It has a prominent place in the streetscape of York St. The hotel has aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage significance.	**B**
217	York St	Albany	A106490	Albany Town Hall	The Albany Town Hall is a fine example of Victorian Free Classical architectural design. Built in 1888 the Hall has played an important role in the Albany community since then. The heritage value of the hall is recognised by the state as an entry to the Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
239-259	York St	Albany	A106616	Alison Hartman Gardens and Significant Trees – Quereus Robur and Norfolk Pines	The Alison Hartman Gardens are part of the greening of the Albany Town Centre. The gardens supply a place for rest amongst the busy movement of the commercial and retail areas of York St. The park is home to a number of public art sculptures.	**B**
244-248	York St	Albany	A146763	Albany Hotel	The Albany Hotel has played an important role in the entertainment and food industry since its inception in the late 1800s. Though the outside appearance has changed it is still a part of the historical streetscape of York St. The hotel has aesthetic, historic and social heritage significance.	**B**
Top of York St	York St	Albany		Hordern's Monument	Hordern's monument has significant heritage value. The monument was erected to commemorate Anthony Hordern who was the entrepreneur behind the WA Land Company which, was the catalyst to the building of the Great Southern Railway.	**B**

CITY OF ALBANY MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

OUTER AREA

This list is arranged in alphabetical order of the <u>Name of Place</u>

Name of Place	Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Description/Significance	Man. Cat.
Balgownie	Loc 482 & 2356	Norwood Rd	King River	A4800	Balgownie has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance. Built at the turn of the century the substantial house is part of a homestead that includes a number of old outbuildings. It has been associated with the Gibbs family for a number of years.	**B**
Ballymena	Lot 940	Willyung Rd	Willyung	A5717	Ballymena is a fine example of a Federation bungalow with Queen Anne Influences. Set close to the King River, the timber ashlar block house has had an interesting history as tearooms for visitors travelling on the river.	**A**
Bornholm - Kronkup District Hall	Loc 7474	Lower Denmark Rd	Bornholm	A65214	The Bornholm-Kronkup Hall has aesthetic, historic, representative and social heritage significance. In the grounds of the hall is a war memorial to commemorate the service of soldiers from the district.	**B**
Burleigh - formerly Lakeside Farm	Loc 465 Lot 2	Elleker-Grasmere Rd	Elleker	A52932	Burleigh was built in 1924. It is an Inter-War Bungalow with a number of characteristics from various architectural designs. It has the wide gables of the Californian Bungalow and stucco gables that were popular during the 1920s. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Calm Office - Fisherman's Shack		Two People's Bay			The CALM office at Two Peoples Bay was formerly a fishing shack. It is a remnant of a group of fishing shacks built after World War II that use to be dotted around this part of the bay. The 'shack' has historic heritage significance.	**D**
Cape Riche Homestead			Cape Riche	A820	Not assessed - to be reviewed (See Review List)	**To be reviewed**
Dymesbury Park - Stables	Loc 6&7	Chester Pass Rd	Willyung	A5866	These residences are most unusual, as they have been converted from old stables. They were formerly part of Dymesbury Park. The timber cottages/stables have aesthetic, representative, rarity and historic heritage significance.	**C**

Elleker Hall	19-21 Lot 10	Brassey St	Elleker	A66347	Elleker Hall is an important part of the Elleker community. Built in the 1920s, the hall is still used today (1999) for meetings and sports events such as cricket and football matches. A large extension to the rear in 1997 has compromised the heritage integrity of the old building but has provided a well used space for a bar and toilet facilities with a verandah overlooking the sports oval.	C
Eyre and Wylie Memorial	Loc 5659 (#237)	Allambie Park Cemetery	Walmsley	A14807	The Eyre and Wylie memorial is situated on a high point in the Allambie Park Cemetery. The memorial commemorates Eyre's efforts to traverse Australia from East to West with the help of Aboriginal guide Wylie. The memorial has aesthetic and historic heritage significance	B
Fishtraps – Kalgan River	500 m south of Kalgan River Hall	Kalgan River	Kalgan	S00400	The fishtraps have aesthetic, historic, representative, scientific and rarity cultural heritage significance. They are an important remnant of the Aboriginal way of life, prior to the arrival of the European settlers in 1826.	A
Fishtraps – Oyster Harbour	Northern edge	Oyster Harbour	Kalgan	S00398	The fishtraps have aesthetic, historic representative, scientific and rarity cultural heritage significance. They are an important remnant of the Aboriginal way of life prior to the arrival of the European settlers in 1826.	A
Gomm Cottage	Loc 331	Davies Rd	Kalgan	A67222	Gomm Cottage is a fine example of a stone cottage built c1906-1908. It has been carefully restored. In the grounds of the cottage is an old cabin c1880s that has been transferred from Mt Barker. This is used for farm stay accommodation. Gomm Cottage has aesthetic, historic, and representative heritage significance.	B
Government Jetty		Nanarup Rd	Kalgan		Though in very poor condition, the government jetty, built c1906-1908, is representative of the development of the bridge over the Lower Kalgan River. The jetty was used for a delivery point for timber used in the bridge's construction.	C
House - Corrugated Iron Cottage	Loc 508	Lower Denmark Rd	Cuthbert	A7072	This small corrugated iron cottage is representative of the development of the Cuthbert area. The houses were of Australian Vernacular design. Though the Cuthbert area was first settled from 1910-1912, many houses were not built until after World War I. This cottage was built c1925.	C
House – Stone	Lot 23	North Rd	Elleker	A11572	This stone house is one of a number built by Mr Fred North in the Muttonbird/Elleker/Grasmere district. It has colonial influences over the design with a hipped roof and wide shady verandahs. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	B
House - Stone	Loc 960	Elleker-Grasmere Rd	Elleker	A9440	This house is another example of the stone masonry of Fred North who built a number of similar houses in the district. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	B/C

Kalgan Hall (Upper)	Lot 38 & 39	Wheeldon Rd	Kalgan	A65836	The Upper Kalgan Hall was built in 1912. Constructed from corrugated iron, the small hall has an interesting history of providing the centre for schooling, church services and social gatherings. On the same location as the Kalgan hall is an important Aboriginal archaeological site, which holds the oldest dated evidence of Aboriginal habitation in the Albany district.	**Kalgan Hall B*** **Aboriginal Archaeological Site* **A**
King River Hall	Res 6869	Millbrook Rd	King River	A6037	King River Hall has streetscape value. Built close to Millbrook Rd the corrugated iron hall has high integrity and has been an important place for social gatherings of the King River community.	**B**
Lange Homestead	Lot 14 Loc 401/A18	Millbrook Rd	King River	A6692	The Lange farmhouse is a solid stone Federation house that was built prior to World War I. It has significant cultural heritage value.	**B**
Lower Kalgan Bridge		Nanarup Rd	Kalgan		The Lower Kalgan Bridge was an important transport link for the people of the Lower Kalgan district. This bridge replaced an older bridge in 1958. It has historic heritage significance.	**C**
Lower Kalgan Bridge Trusses		Nanarup Rd	Kalgan		The bridge trusses that are mounted next to the river, are part of the original Lower Kalgan Bridge that was first built in 1906-1908. They were relocated as an entry statement to the Lower Kalgan Reserve in 1958.	**B**
Lower Kalgan Hall	Loc 7578	Nanarup Rd	Kalgan	A65755	The Lower Kalgan Hall has been recently renovated (1998) with funds from a grant. The hall was built in 1954 and is still an important place for community social gatherings.	**B**
Maitland	Lot 24	Hassell Hwy	Upper Kalgan	A3858	Maitland is a solid stone house with brick quoins. Information on the house shows it started as a one room cottage and was expanded over a number of different time periods. It was built and named by Captain E Douglas, a pioneer of the district.	**B**
Millbrook House	Lot 20	Millbrook Rd	King River	A5604	Millbrook House was first built in 1896 for a Captain Skinner. In the 1930s it had a large extension added when it was the Happy Days Holiday Park Guesthouse. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Napier Hall	Loc 4463	Chester Pass Rd	Napier	A64898	Napier Hall was built in 1954. The brick hall has a dominating parapet wall shielding views of the hall to the rear. The hall is presently used for community gatherings including tennis.	**C**
Pendeen Homestead	Loc 401 Lot 6	Willyung Rd	King River	A168838	Pendeen is a large homestead built in the Early Federation period. Since its construction in c1898-9, the house has had a number of renovations that has changed a number of elements of the original design. Pendeen has significant heritage value.	**C**

Prideaux Cottage	Lot 1 Loc 1077	Cnr Prideaux Rd/Nanarup Rd	Kalgan		Prideaux Cottage is a fine example of a Late Victorian stone cottage. It has a symmetrical façade and hipped, corrugated iron roof typical of the cottages built in this period. The cottage has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Quarantine Station	Loc 7150	Quaranup Rd	Frenchman Bay	A65309	The Quarantine Station at Quaranup is a complex of different heritage places including the quarantine station, jetty and powder magazine (1878). The place has been placed on the State Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
Rainscourt	Lot 184	Nanarup Rd	Kalgan	A63012	Rainscourt is a stone house that was built during the early settlement of this district. Despite a timber extension to the rear the house still has high heritage integrity, from an external inspection	**B**
Scarred Tree (Oyster Harbour)	PT 522	Nambucca Rise	Lower Kalgan		This tree is of important Aboriginal significance. It is a rare example of an axe scarred tree in the Great Southern Region.	**A**
Sealers' Oven		Waychinnicup Inlet	Waychinnicup		The sealers' oven at Waychinniccup Inlet has state heritage significance and is on the Register of Heritage Places. It is a remnant representing the presence of sealing operations along the south coast in the early nineteenth century.	**A+**
Sherwood	Lot 3 Loc 964	Willyung Rd	Willyung	A6561	Sherwood is a small, Australian Vernacular style cottage. Built from fibreboard and corrugated iron, the cottage is representative of the early settlers homes in the district.	**C**
'Sigint' (Signals intelligence radio monitoring system)		Albany Airport Albany Hwy	Drome	A64802	The Sigint building which is on Albany Airfield property is a remnant from World War II. It is a bunker where the signal intelligence radio monitoring system was based. It has historic, representative, rarity and scientific heritage significance.	**B**
Springmount	Lot 1 Loc 3942	Nanarup Rd	Nanarup	A2662	Springmount is a fine and unusual example of a Federation Queen Anne house, with filigree adornment in a rural setting. The timber house has significant aesthetic, historic and representative heritage value.	**A**
Station Master's House	(2) Lot 90	Brassey St	Elleker	A8187	This former Station Master's house is situated near the Torbay Junction in Elleker. The timber home has aesthetic representative and historic heritage significance.	**B**
Stranmore Bungalow	Loc 400 Lot18	East Bank Rd	Kalgan	A1719	Stranmore Bungalow was built cWorld War I (1914-1918). The Federation cottage is situated on the east bank of the Kalgan River. It has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Sunnyside Homestead	Loc 422	Affleck Rd	Kalgan	A3583	This farmhouse is set back from the road but can be seen more clearly from Nanarup Rd. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**

The Homestead	Loc 5310	Homestead Rd	Manypeaks	A4175	The Homestead is a large house with very original design. Built in 1929-30 the bricks are said to have come out in small loads on the back of a Model-T Ford. The house was built for lawyer B Haynes as a rural retreat. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Torbay Hall	Lot 244	Hunwick Sth Rd	Torbay	A66446	Torbay Hall was built in 1912 and is still a valuable meeting place for the local community run by a hall committee. The hall has aesthetic, historic, social and representative heritage significance.	**B**
Vancouver Spring	Res 21337	Frenchman Bay	Frenchman Bay		A small plaque marks the Vancouver Spring, commemorating the visit there by Vancouver in 1791. The freshwater spring was used for the collection of the valuable liquid and is still running today (1999).	**B**
Whaling Cove - Remnants of Whaling Operation *The Fisheries*		Whaling Cove Quaranup Rd	Frenchman Bay		The memorial at Whaling Cove marks the few remains of a whaling venture in the bay from 1835 to 1865. These remains are of a building that provided shelter for whalers. The plaque was installed in 1997.	**B**
Whaleworld Museum	Loc 7900	Frenchman Bay Whaling Station Rd	Frenchman Bay	A162430	Whaleworld is said to be the world's biggest whaling museum. It is recognised as being important to the state and is on the Register of Heritage Places.	**A+**
Willyung Cottage and stables	Lot 13 Loc 401/a73	Willyung Rd	Willyung	A5456	Willyung Cottage and stables were formerly part of the Pendeen Homestead. The stone semi-detached cottages and timber stables are in good order and have a high degree of integrity. They have aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**A**
Windy Hill	Loc 448 Lot 2	Eastbank Rd	Kalgan	A2874	Windy Hill is aptly named owing to its position high on a hill overlooking the Lower Kalgan River. The house was built in the Early Federation period, c1890. The house has aesthetic, historic and representative heritage significance.	**C**
Woolshed	Loc 380	Cape Riche	Cape Riche	A834	Not assessed – to be reviewed (See review list)	**To be reviewed**

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

List of Places with D Management Category

These places have been examined and assessed as part of the Municipal Heritage Inventory process and have been allocated a D management category. Some information in this list is clearly incomplete and will need further work in the next review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

INNER Albany

Address		Place	Locality
16	Bridges St	House	
28-30	Cliff St	House	
83	Cockburn Rd	House	
26	Frederick St	House	
29	John St	House	
27	Knight St	House	
2	Knight St	House	
2	Meyers Way	House	
57	Spencer St	House	
94	Vancouver St	House	
39-41	View St	House	
12-14	Young St	Young House – Youth Accomodation	

OUTER Albany

	North Rd	Canning and Trautmans' house	
		Lower King Store	
		Ruins of Railway Bridge at Hay River	
		CALM Office – Old Fisherman's Shack	Two People's Bay

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Review List

The following places should be assessed and considered for inclusion on the City of Albany Heritage Inventory when the list is reviewed again at a later stage. Some of the places were on the original inventory but were withdrawn when owners objected. The consultants and community members have since added other places. Some information in this list is clearly incomplete and will need further work in the next review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

<u>*This list is arranged in alphabetical order based on the STREETS ADDRESS*</u>

INNER Albany

	Address	Place	Locality
53	Aberdeen St	House	
80-86	Aberdeen St	House	
29	Adelaide St	House (Old/Modern?)	
31	Adelaide St	House	
33	Adelaide St	House	
100	Albany Hwy	House	
139	Albany Hwy	House	
3	Alicia St	House	
14	Bridges St	House	
16	Bridges St	House	
	Brunswick Rd	Water Storage tank behind Post Office	
95	Brunswick Rd	Customs House Gardens	
96	Brunswick Rd	House	
118	Brunswick Rd	House – Tourist Accommodation	
1	Cheyne Walk	House	
28-30	Cliff St	House	
36	Cliff St	House	

38	Cliff St	House	
36	Cockburn Rd	House	
	Collie St	Fire Station	
	Cunningham St	Row of Cottages	
17	Cuthbert St	House	
61	Duke St	House	
26	Frederick St	Federation Workers Cottages	
6	Frederick St	House	
8	Frederick St	House	
	Gairdner Rd	Army Drill Hall	
17	Golf Links Rd	House – holiday accommodation	
	Greenshield	Army Drill Hall	
144	Grey St	House	
153	Grey St	House	
155	Grey St	House	
155	Grey St	House	
180	Grey St	House	
12	Grey St East	House	
189	Grey St West	House	
	Hymus St	House	
8	Jeffries St	House	
	Jeffries St – Johnson St	Granite and Cement Wall 1920s	
20	Lion St	House	
29	Melville St	House	
136	Middleton Rd	House	
159	Middleton Rd	House	
160	Middleton Rd	House	
218	Middleton Rd	House	
222	Middleton Rd	House	
Lot 174-178	Parade/Vancouver/Mill	Foundation Park	Originally proclaimed park land c1840s
	Parade St	Centennial Oval	
21	Parade St	House	
3	Parade St	House	

10	Rowley St	House	
14	Rowley st	House	
37	Rowley St	House	
41	Rowley St	House	
86	Sanford Rd	House	
37	Serpentine Rd		
?	Spencer St	House – Former Baptist Manse	
28	Spencer St	House	
32	Spencer St	House	
61	Spencer St	House	
66	Spencer St	House	
66	Spencer St	House	
71-73	Spencer St	House	
84	Spencer St	House	
86	Spencer St	House	
97	Spencer St	House – Pickwick House	
159-197	Stirling Tce	Wesfarmers	
5	Tasman St	House	
11-23	Vancouver St	House	
8	Vancouver St	House	
	Vancouver/ Melville St	Colonial Store	
11	View St	House	
	York St	Newspaper House	
	York St	Albany Town Council Offices	Albany
130	York St	Facades	
12-14	Young St	Youth Accommodation	

OUTER Albany

	Number/Res	Street Name	Locality
Bomb Shelter	Res 27653	Albany Hwy	2.7 km NW of Gunn Rd
Breaksea Is Lighthouse			Breaksea Island
Cape Riche Homestead and Woolshed			
Clarona		Original Loc A82	
Cottage built for John Manly			
Ellendale Farm			
Fishermen's Shacks			Betty's Beach
Happy Valley		Kronkup	
Kelversley Homestead			
Limeburners Cottage			Big Grove
Limeburners Cottage, kiln and well		Chipana Drive	Little Grove
Marbalup Homestead		Overlooking Wilson's Inlet	
Marra Bridge			
Railway Siding		Kronkup	
Springfield		Torbay	
Stony Hill (Ridge) No.35 Radar Station remains			(Operational from May1943 – October 1945)
Tandara		Two Peoples Bay	
Torbay Loading Ramps		Torbay	
Torbay Store		Torbay	
Vancouver's Well		Across channel at Emu Point	
War Service Settlement farms		Manypeaks	
Westwood		Torbay	

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

List of Sites Only

Little or nothing remains of these places, that were once important in the City of Albany.

Some information in this list is clearly incomplete and will need further work in the next review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

This list is arranged in alphabetical order based on the NAME of the site.

Name of site	Location	Locality
Burial Sites	Lot s115 Albany and behind Town Hall	
Candyup	Lower Kalgan River	
Coastwatchers World War II	Forsythe Bluff	Torbay
Depression Campsite	Off Chester Pass Rd	
First Bridge on Yakima Creek	Yakima Creek	
Gledhow railway siding	Gledhow	
Gravesite of Mokare	Cnr of Collie and Grey Sts (now City of Albany upper car park)	
Hangar and Launching Ramp for spotter plane	Downstream from Lower Kalgan Bridge	
Hopson's tearooms	Loc 422 Lower Kalgan	
Johnson's Ferry	Johnson Cove	
Killarney Farm	West Bank of Lower Kalgan River	
Little Grove Seaplane base	Little Grove	
Lower Kalgan ferry	Lower Kalgan River	
Lower Kalgan School	West Bank of the Lower Kalgan River	

McKail's Well	Between East bank and Symer's Loc 51 Kalgan River	
Millbrook Sawmill		
Moxton's Sauce Factory	Off Meanwood rd	
Napier School		
Old Lower Kalgan track	Track from Albany along west bank of Kalgan River in Elbow Is area.	
Overland Telegraph	Mt Martin to Gull Rock section of telegraph line	
Patterson's quarry site, bacon and sauce factory	Off Hunwick Rd Torbay	
Point Henty	SW end of Lower King Bridge	
Quarantine Ground	Off Mistaken Island	
Railway Bridge Remains at Hay River		
Railway Sidings	At Bornholm, Marbellup and Redmond	
Rifle Club		
Shell grit mill	East side at mouth of Kalgan River	
Sherratt's Chimney	Torbay	
Silver Mine shaft	Mt Boyle	
St Martin Camp site	Southern shore east of Emu Point Channel	
St Oswald's Church	Kronkup	
St Patrick's Church	Mt Lockyer	
Tannery	Old School Rd Elleker	
Torbay Junction Railway Station	Elleker	
Torbay Junction Hostelry		
Torbay sawmills		
Vancouver Peninsula Camp Site	Vancouver Peninsula	
Waychinnicup Cottage		

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

List of Significant Trees

These trees have been recognised by the community for their natural and landscape value. Any trees with known cultural heritage value have been included in the City of Albany Local Government Heritage Inventory. Some information in this list is clearly incomplete and will need further work in the next review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

This list is arranged in alphabetical order based on the STREET ADDRESS.

Location		Name of site	Locality
		Bollitsch(?) African Tree Wisteria???	Big Grove
69-85	Aberdeen St	Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig tree)	
	Aberdeen St in yard of CAMS	Cactus – 150 years old?	
Res 29075	Apex Dve	Eucalyptus robusta (group) – Avenue of Honour	
26-50	Beaufort Rd	Pine trees	
15-21	Bedwell St	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
	Cnr Suffolk St and Middleton Rd	Nyutsia floribunda (WA Christmas trees)	
	Collingwood Rd	Banksia coccinea	
11	Cunningham St	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
29	Cunningham St	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
20-32	Drew St	Quercus robus and pendunculata (Oak trees)	
107-108	Drew St	Oak Grove	
Res 14789	Flinders Pde	Unspecified trees	
	Grey St East	Acacia (wattle)	
13-17	Hunter St	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
	Marine Dve	Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk pine trees)	Middleton Beach
41-51	Mermaid Ave	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	

263-275	Middleton Rd	Trees in Memorial Park Cemetery – eg pines, peppermints	
176	Middleton Rd	Tree – once part of Strawberry Hill Farm	
4-38	Mokare Rd	Allocasuarina (Sheoak trees) – Spencer Park Wildflower Reserve	
	Norfolk Place	Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Pine)	
2	Roe Pde	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
35	Roe Pde	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
37	Roe Pde	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
142	Serpentine Rd	Bay tree	
23	Stead St	Magnolia grandiflora(?) Magnolia tree	
15	Suffolk St	Eucalyptus diversicolor Karri	
98	Swarbrick St	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
238	Swarbrick St	Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint trees)	
	Troode St	Agonis juniperina	
Old Cemetery	Vine St	Eucalyptus robusta	

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

List of Maritime Sites

The following is a comprehensive list of maritime places and sites in the Albany District. These were based on a report <u>The Albany Maritime Heritage Survey 1627-1994</u> Compiled and prepared by Wolfe and Associates for the Heritage Council of Western Australia December 1994. Those marked with an * are included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory. Some information in this list is clearly incomplete and will need further work in the next review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

<u>**This list is arranged in alphabetical order based on the NAME of the site.**</u>

Name of Place	Location	
*Albany Town Jetty	Albany	
*Ellen Cove Jetty	Middleton Beach	
*Lower Kalgan River Jetty	Lower Kalgan River	
*Quarantine Jetty and Station	Quaranup	
*Water Supplies – Albany Fish Ponds	Albany	
*Water Supplies – Lawley Park		
*Whaling Bay – Whaling Cove		
1837 Town Jetty	Albany	
Animal Quarantine		
Breaksea Island and Lighthouse	Breaksea Island	
Deepwater Jetty	Albany	
Eclipse Island and Lighthouse	Eclipse Island	
Emu Point Jetty	Emu Point	
Entrance to Princess Royal Harbour		
Ferry sites	Emu Point	
Ferry Sites	Kalgan River	
Floating Dock		
Freezer Works Jetty	Albany	

Frenchman Bay Water Jetty and *Vancouver Spring	Frenchman Bay	
Geake Point		
Green Island		
Harbour Master's House		
Larkins		
Lawley Park Baths		
Little Grove Jetty	Little Grove	
Michaelmas Island		
Mistaken Island and Quarantine Station		
Other Kalgan River Jetties	Kalgan River	
P&O Coal Jetty	Albany	
Pagoda Point		
Point King Lighthouse		
Point Piper		
Sailors Rest		
Seal Island		
Sealers' Camp	Breaksea Island	
Shipbuilding sites – Kalgan and King Rivers		
Shipbuilding sites - Torbay		
Shipwrecks		
Stuart Head		
Torpedo jetty		
Water Supplies - Lake Vancouver		
Water Supplies - Little Grove	Little Grove	
Water Supplies – Opposite Emu Point		
West End of Princess Royal Harbour		
Whaling Bay – Ellen Cove		
Whaling Shore - Norwegian		
Wreck of the 'Elvie'	Goodes Beach, Frenchmens Bay	
Wreck of the 'Kingfisher'	Princess Royal Harbour	
Wreck of the 'Rip'		

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

List of Natural Sites

Some cultural heritage significance can be attached to these places but this does not detract from the important natural significance of these places. Places of natural heritage value must be carefully managed.

This list is arranged in alphabetical order based on the NAME of the place

	Location
Archibald Menzies Gardens	Cnr Mercer Rd and Chester Pass Rd
Bald Island	
Balston Gardens	46-92 Burgoyne Rd Balston Gardens are part of Heritage park on Mt Clarence
Bluff Rock	2-16 Tassell St Res 24409, 5155
Coffin Island	
Custom House Gardens	Bolt Tce
Eclipse Island	
Elbow Island	
Green Island	Res A24808
Gull Rock	
Holmes Park	186-214 Ulster Rd Res 32935
Kalgan River	
Lake Powell	
Lake Seppings (paperbark trees)	Res 22058, 1299,29187,23775 Lake Seppings Dve
Many Peaks Nature Reserve	
Michaelmas Island	
Middleton Beach	Res 14789, 15879, 36320
Migo Island	
Millbrook Nature Reserve	

Mistaken Island	
Mokare Park	179-187 Serpentine Rd
Mt Elphinstone	Elphinstone Rd
Mt Melville and Lion St Reserve	Lion St and 267-329 Serpentine Rd Res 21300 & 2681
Muttonbird island	
Oyster Harbour and Wetlands	Res A6862, Pt 15879, Pt 22698
Seal Island	
Spencer Park Wildflower Reserve	4-38 Mokare Rd
Swarbrick Park	Res 21729, 33309 Land East of Emu Point between Oyster Harbour and Middleton Bay
Torndirrup National Park	
Two Peoples Bay Reserve	
Waggon Rocks	24-28 Serpentine Rd
Waychinnicup National Park	
West Cape Howe National Park	

MANAGEMENT OF PLACES LISTED ON THE CITY OF ALBANY MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

One of the major functions of the City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory will be to provide the Planning Department with sound information relating to places of heritage value in the district. This information will assist the planners to make important decisions about the future management of the places on the Inventory.

As the Inventory is not a statutory document, it will carry no additional implications for owners, apart from the standard town planning regulations, which apply to all properties in the region. The Heritage Inventory Report will be a record of the history of the City of Albany and the places that reflect the story of the district.

At a later stage, and as a separate exercise, it will become necessary for Council to link the Inventory or parts of it, to the Planning Scheme in the form of a Heritage List. This will require additional liaison with owners of the properties involved, and inclusion on such a Heritage List will involve additional implications for owners. It should also include a range of benefits and incentives for owners, and these have yet to be formulated by Council.

A set of management categories has been drawn up, based on those suggested by the Heritage Council in the *Guidelines for the Compilation of Municipal Inventories*. There are seven categories of places, with different management recommendations for each. These categories will not all have the same implications for owners, as places in the highest category will need more careful management and assessment in the future than will those places in the lower categories.

Category A+
 Already recognised at the highest level – the WA State Register of Heritage Places. Redevelopment requires consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia and the local government authority; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Albany Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

Category A
Worthy of the highest level of protection: recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places which gives legal protection; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Albany Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place; development requires consultation with the local authority and the Albany Heritage Advisor; a more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any development. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

Category B

Requires a high level of protection: provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Albany Town Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any development. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

Category C
Retain and conserve if possible: make every endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the City of Albany Planning Scheme. A Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement will be required before approval given for any development. Photographically record the place prior to development.

Category D
Significant but not essential to an understanding of the history of the district. Photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

Category E
Historic site without built features. Recognise - for example with a plaque, place name, or reflection in urban or architectural design.

Footnote: The term **Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement** referred to in Categories A, B and C is defined as: *A brief, independent evaluation by an architect or other professional experienced in heritage conservation. It is not to be confused with a* **Conservation Plan,** *which is a more extensive, detailed and costly document.*

The Management Categories are stated in very general terms and will need to be assigned a practical application for each category. The interpretation and application of these Management Categories will rest with the City of Albany Planning Department.

CITY OF ALBANY
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY October 2000

Heritage Listings

Introduction

There are a number of Heritage bodies that have prepared Inventories that list properties with certain heritage qualities. The following list is prepared in a matrix form to show which of the places in the City of Albany have been recognised outside the Albany district. It is important to note that this list is dynamic and therefore, will require updating regularly.

The Heritage Bodies include;

- City of Albany Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI)
- National Trust of Australia (NT)
- Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) which maintains the Register of the National Estate.
- Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA) which maintains the Register of Heritage Places.

✓ Indicates the place is listed.

✘ Indicates the place is not listed

INNER AREA

This list is arranged in alphabetical order of the <u>Street Names</u>

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
24 (22-28)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149462	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
23-33	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149179	Albany Club	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
43 (43-45)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149034	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
47	Aberdeen St	Albany	A148983	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
51 (51-59)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A143951	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
55	Aberdeen St	Albany	A143951	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
78 (78-84)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149525	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
96 (92-98)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A149719	House - Professional Office *Wheeldon's Cottage*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
99 (99-101)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A148618	Aberdeen House	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
120-140	Aberdeen St	Albany	A74174	St Joseph's Catholic Church, Bell and Bell Tower	✓	✓	✗	✗	**A**
146 (142-152)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A74110	Former St Joseph's Convent - Community Centre	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
154 (154-160)	Aberdeen St	Albany	A74075	St Joseph's Lodge	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
55	Albany Hwy	Albany	A85137	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
70-88	Albany Hwy	Centennial Park	A131518	Albany Primary School	✓	✗	✗	✓	A+
75 (73-75)	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85321	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
77 (77-79)	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85349	House – Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
81 (81-83)	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85371	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
85-87	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85399	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
135	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85632	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	C
137	Albany Hwy	Mt Melville	A85682	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
10	Alexander St	Centennial Park	A89991	House – *The Castle*	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
11	Alexander St	Centennial Park	A89595	House - *Avrilton*	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
Reserve 27116	Apex Dve	Mt Clarence		Desert Mounted Corps Memorial and Lone Pine Memorial Tree	✓	✓	✓	✓	A+
3	Bolt Tce	Port Albany		Mass Rocks	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
66	Brunswick Rd	Port Albany	A134514	House - *Austin House*	✓	✗	✗	✗	C
68 (68-70)	Brunswick Rd	Port Albany	A134582	House - *Brackenhurst*	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
78 (78-80)	Brunswick Rd	Port Albany	A134758	House - Residence	✓	✓	✗	✗	B
120	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A135859	House – *Lawley House*	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
133	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A74368	Lawley Park and Lawley Park Tennis Courts and Spencer Memorial	✓	✗	✗	✗	B
136	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A136324	House - *Parkville*	✓	✗	✗	✗	B

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
137 (135)	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A162624	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
138	Brunswick Rd	Albany	A136374	House – *Glen Affric*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
57-59	Burgoyne Rd	Port Albany	A139023	Lookout Rocks	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
120 (120-122)	Burgoyne Rd	Albany	A140216	House – *Whispering Pines*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
140	Burgoyne Rd	Albany	A140464	House - Residence	✓	✓	✗	✗	**C**
55-59 (59)	Burt St	Mt Clarence	A126232	House - *The Priory*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
61	Burt St	Mt Clarence	A78005	Albany Senior High School	✓	✗	✗	✗	**Original sections B*** **Newer sections* **C**
8	Cliff St	Albany	A106080	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
40-42	Cliff St	Albany	A105696	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
6	Cliff Way	Albany	A105286	House - Hillside House	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
1	Collie St	Albany	A97237	House-Former Lockup and residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
37 (37-39)	Collie St	Albany	A107082	House - *Kia Ora*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
39 (41-47)	Collie St	Albany	A107028	Shop – Frame Shop	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
49 (49-51)	Collie St	Albany	A106981	House - Professional Offices	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
17 (176)	Crossman St (Serpentine Rd)	Mt Melville	A89351	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
37	Crossman St	Mt Melville	A89644	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
5 (3-7)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107375	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
9-11	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107393	Semi-detached Houses	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
19 (19-21)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107325	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
23 (23-25)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107280	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
26	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107163	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
27 (27-31)	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107262	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
28-32	Cuthbert St	Albany	A107195	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
1 (53-143)	Duke St (Stirling Terrace)	Albany	A157609	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
10	Duke St	Albany	A107096	House - Professional Offices - *Sherratt House*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
12-40	Duke St	Albany	A100010	Wesley Church, Hall and Manse	✓	✓	✗	✗	**A**
37-39 (39)	Duke St	Albany	A97106	Patrick Taylor Cottage	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
49-53	Duke St	Albany	A99885	House - *Youth Hostel*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**Original House B*** ***Newer section C**
54 (54-60)	Duke St	Albany	A99948	House - *Wollaston House*	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
35	Earl St	Albany	A140937	Residence - Former Church	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
50-60	Earl St	Albany	A142751	Earl of Spencer Inn	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
10	Festing St	Albany	A140022	House – *Lavender Cottage*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
14	Festing St	Albany	A99461	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
27	Festing St	Albany	A97584	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Westrail Reserve 11251	Festing St	Mt Melville	A81585	Albany Fish Ponds	✓	✗	✗	✓	**A+**
16	Finlay St	Albany	A156819	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
18	Finlay St	Albany	A154158	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Reserve 26149	Flinders Pde	Middleton Beach	A136932	Ellen Cove Jetty and Norfolk Island Pine Trees	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
37	Flinders Pde	Middleton Beach	A90382	CWA Hostel	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
106	106 Forts Rd	Mt Clarence		The Albany Forts	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
27	Frederick St	Albany	A136635	House - *Mongup*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
30 (30-32)	Frederick St	Albany	A137506	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
32 (30-32)	Frederick St	Albany	A137506	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
34	Frederick St	Albany	A137542	House – *Oakview Cottage*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
36 (38)	Frederick St	Albany	A143636	House-Former Bank Apartments	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
44 (40-46)	Frederick St	Albany	A137623	Albany Historical Soc HQ	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
52 (48-56)	Frederick St	Albany	A137704	Adult Work Link	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
58 (58-62)	Frederick St	Albany	A137740	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
61 (60-70)	Frederick St (Stirling Terrace)	Albany	A158728	Royal George Liquor Store	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
2/18	Golflinks Rd	Middleton Beach	A161947	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
60 (60-64)	Grey St	Albany	A145707	Former Salvation Army House	✓	✓	✗	✗	**C**
66 (76)	Grey St (Aberdeen St)	Albany	A145743	Former Salvation Army Hall	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
122	Grey St	Albany	A104446	Peruvian Pepper tree	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
148	Grey St	Albany	A104347	House - Residence	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
153	Grey St	Albany	A102145	House - Residence	✓	✓	✗	✗	**C**
160	Grey St	Albany	A104234	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
170	Grey St	Albany	A104086	House - Residence	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
172	Grey St	Albany	A104036	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
176	Grey St	Albany	A103999	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
178 (178-180)	Grey St	Albany	A103953	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
183	Grey St	Albany	A102474	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
184 (182-188)	Grey St	Albany	A103917	House - *The Rocks*	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
194	Grey St	Albany	A103822	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
198	Grey St	Albany	A103787	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
206 (204-206)	Grey St	Albany	A103737	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
208	Grey St	Albany	A103705	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
5-9	Hotchin Ave	Albany	A110071	House - *Melville House*	✓	✓	✗	✗	**A**
Street No	**Street**	**Locality**	**Ref**	**Name of Place**	**MHI**	**NT**	**AHC**	**HCWA**	**Man. Cat.**

	Name		No						
11	Hotchin Ave	Albany	A104252	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
31	John St	Mt Clarence	A96352	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
147-157	Lower Stirling Tce	Albany	A157447	Lionetti's Emporio	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
34	Melville St	Albany	A102604	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
41	Melville St	Albany	A109630	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
89	Middleton Rd	Middleton Beach	A132835	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
13/165	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A142616	House - Thomas Butcher House (Former Harbour Master)	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
168-170	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A136784 A136829	Strawberry Hill Farm and gardens	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
176	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A136900	Tree - once on Strawberry Hill Farm	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
195	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A130764	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
215	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A97502	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
216	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A137443	House - *Oakview Cottage*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C/D**
226	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A137641	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
250	Middleton Rd	Mira Mar	A97958	Matthew Cull's House	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
263-275	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A158449	Memorial Park Cemetery	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
277-291	Middleton Rd	Mt Clarence	A158403	Bob Thomson Gardens	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
298	Middleton Rd	Centennial Park	A98621	Dog Rock	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
5 (16-18)	Mill St (Festing St)	Albany	A168739	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
9	Mill St	Albany	A168739	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
11-13	Mill St	Albany	A168739	Albany Woollen Mills	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
4-6	Mount St	Port Albany	A157451	House - Baesjou House	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
1	Parade St	Albany	A108688	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
2-4	Parade St (Residency Rd)	Albany	A96366	Residency Museum, Lockyer Memorial, Brig Amity, Former Police Quarters.	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
4	Parade St	Albany	A96384	Old Albany Gaol	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
9	Parade St	Albany	A108606	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
11	Parade St	Albany	A108561	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
14	Parade St	Albany	A107474	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
15	Parade St	Albany	A108507	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
28	Parade St	Albany	A107569	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
1-15	Parker St	Lockyer	A124337	Apex Park (Duck Lake)	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
2-14 (2-12) (14)	Peels Pl	Albany	A136441 A136504	Shops	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Lot 829	Peels Pl	Albany	A91267	Nesbitt Gardens and Palm tree	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
55 (55-57)	Peels Pl	Albany	A99691	House-*Lavender Cottage*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
Reserve 27068	Point King	Mt Clarence	A136928	Point King Pilot Station, Lighthouse, Gun Emplacement, Pilot's cottages	✓	✗	✗	✓	**A+**
Reserve 40635	Princess Royal Drive	Albany	A130471	Albany Town Jetty and Deepwater Jetty Memorial	✓	✗	✗	✓	**A+**
45-55	Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140428	Railway Station - Tourist Bureau	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
50-54	Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140315	Memorial Gardens	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	Name of Place	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
57-77	Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140446	Customs Bonded Warehouse-Local Studies	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Res 11325	Railway Reserve/ Proudlove Pde	Albany	A140202	Millars Sawdust Kiln	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
2	Rowley St	Albany	A153124	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
4	Rowley St	Albany	A153174	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
12	Rowley St	Albany	A153485	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
25	Rowley St	Albany	A152695	House - Residence	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
27	Rowley St	Albany	A152631	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
33	Rowley St	Albany	A152528	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
39	Rowley St	Albany	A152348	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
34	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A157811	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
106-116	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A81981	Pyrmont House	✓	✓	✗	✗	**A**
117-121	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A106599	Educational Resources Centre	✓	✓	✗	✗	**A**
117-121	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A106599	Former Headmaster's House	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
142	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A160107	House - Residence	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
150	Serpentine Rd	Albany	A82307	House - *Somerville*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
154 (152-154_	Serpentine Rd	Mt Melville	A82410	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
172 (170-172)	Serpentine Rd	Mt Melville	A82618	House - *Camfield House*	✓	✓	✗	✗	**A**
197	Serpentine Rd	Mt Melville	A113059	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
	Serpentine and Hanrahan Rd	Mt Melville		Mt Melville	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
24-26	Seymour St	Mira Mar	A142602	House - *Hawthorndene*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**

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43 Reserve 23769	Seymour St	Mira Mar	A143983	Sir Richard Spencer's Grave	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
45	Seymour St	Mira Mar	A143915	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
58-60	Spencer St	Albany	A151134	Masonic Lodge	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
62	Spencer St	Albany	A151198	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
64	Spencer St	Albany	A151265	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
71-73	Spencer St	Albany	A150411	Houses (Terraced)	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
88	Spencer St	Albany	A151986	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
89	Spencer St	Albany	A163842	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✓	**B**
92 (92-94) **DELETED**	Spencer St	Albany	A152091	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**DELETED**
93	Spencer St	Albany	A150308	House	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
96-106	Spencer St	Albany	A152154	Former Army Drill Hall	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
34-36	Stead Rd	Centennial Park	A88804	House - Shop - *Smith's Cottage*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
86	Stead Rd	Centennial Park	A89315	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
94 (94-96)	Stead Rd	Centennial Park	A89400	House – Residence **DEMOLISHED**	✓	✗	✗	✗	**Demolished**
22 (Unit 1) (Unit 2)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158368 A158336	House - two units	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
24	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158417	House – Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
26	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158453	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
28-30	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158499	Norman House and Magnolia Tree	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

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28-30	Stirling Tce (rear)	Albany	A158499	Cheyne's Cottage and Oak Tree	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**
33 (33-39) (Unit1-6)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A157659 A157695 A157730 A157762 A157807 A157843	Old Post Office	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
34-50	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158601	Commercial Buildings - Shops and Backpackers	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**
34-50 42,46 and 48	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158601	Commercial Buildings - *Argyle House*	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**
52-58	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158796	Commercial Buildings - *Edinburgh House*	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**
52-58	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158796	Commercial Buildings - *Glasgow House*	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**
60-70	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158728	Royal George Hotel	✓	✓	✘	✘	**A**
53-143	Stirling Tce	Albany	A157609	Rotunda - Queens Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
60-70 (72-80)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A152564	White Star Hotel	✓	✓	✘	✘	**B**
82-84	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158912	Commercial Building - Dylan's Restaurant	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**
86-94	Stirling Tce	Albany	A158976	Vancouver House	✓	✓	✘	✘	**B**
96-102	Stirling Tce	Albany	A159027	Commercial Building - Terrace Centre	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**
104-106	Stirling Tce	Albany	A159077	Commercial Building	✓	✘	✘	✘	**B**

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108-110	Stirling Tce	Albany	A159144	Commercial Building	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
112-140	Stirling Tce	Albany	A74057	Commercial Building	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
144 (142-144)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A74138	Commercial Building	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
146-152	Stirling Tce	Albany	A74192	Commercial Building - *Empire Building*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
160-162	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97287	London Hotel	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Reserve 19464	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97368	Taxi Rank and Women's Rest Rooms	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
164-166	Stirling Tce	Albany	A163824	Commercial Building	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
168-180	Stirling Tce	Albany	A163838	Commercial Building – *R.Bell and Co*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
184-190	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97237	Albany Court House includes Old Lock Up	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
204-208	Stirling Tce	Albany	A97142	Commercial Building - Kookas Restaurant	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
244 (242-244)	Stirling Tce	Albany	A96974	Commercial Building - Former Albany Roads Board Office	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
4	Symers St	Mira Mar	A95661	House -Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
5-11	Thomas St	Mt Clarence	A153881	House - *Old Surrey*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
Lot 187 (71-83)	Vancouver St Collie St	Albany	A106913	Albany Fire Station and Fire Officer's House	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
6	Vancouver St	Albany	A101981	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
10	Vancouver St	Albany	A101927	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
12	Vancouver St	Albany	A101882	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
24-26	Vancouver St	Albany	A101864	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
27 (25-29)	Vancouver St	Albany	A100092	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

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28 (28-30)	Vancouver St	Albany	A101814	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
36	Vancouver St	Albany	A101729	House - *Bangor*	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
42 (40-44)	Vancouver St	Albany	A101701	House - *Garryowen*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
54	Vancouver St	Albany	A100939	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
58 (58-60)	Vancouver St	Albany	A100876	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
62	Vancouver St	Albany	A100826	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
68	Vancouver St	Albany	A100795	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
74	Vancouver St	Albany	A100745	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
77-87	Vancouver St	Albany	A100402	Vancouver Arts Centre (Former Hospital)	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
80	Vancouver St	Albany	A100664	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
82	Vancouver St	Albany	A100632	House - Residence	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
1	Wylie Cres	Middleton Beach	A89252	House – *The White House*	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
119-125	York St	Albany	A106111	Albany House	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
135	York St	Albany	A164010	Commercial Building - York House	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
137-139	York St	Albany	A106161	Commercial Building - Nonna's Restaurant	✓	✓	✗	✗	**B**
146	York St	Albany	A148145	Commercial Building	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
148-154	York St (Rear)	Albany	A148082	Baesjou Cottage	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
149-163	York St	Albany	A106238	St John's Church and Rectory	✓	✓	✗	✓	**A+**
168-174	York St	Albany	A147846	Scots Uniting Church	✓	✓	✗	✓	**A+**
194-208	York St	Albany	A143898	Premier Hotel	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
217	York St	Albany	A106490	Albany Town Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**

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239-259	York St	Albany	A106616	Alison Hartman Gardens and Significant Trees – Quereus Robur and Norfolk Pines	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
244-248	York St	Albany	A146763	Albany Hotel	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Top of York St	York St	Albany		Hordern's Monument	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

This list is arranged in alphabetical order of the <u>Name of Place</u>

Name of Place	Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
Balgownie	Loc 482 & 2356	Norwood Rd	King River	A4800	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Ballymena	Lot 940	Willyung Rd	Willyung	A5717	✓	✗	✗	✓	**A**
Bornholm - Kronkup District Hall	Loc 7474	Lower Denmark Rd	Bornholm	A65214	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Burleigh - formerly Lakeside Farm	Loc 465 Lot 2	Elleker-Grasmere Rd	Elleker	A52932	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Calm Office - Fisherman's Shack		Two People's Bay			✓	✗	✗	✗	**D**
Cape Riche Homestead		**TO BE REVIEWED**	Cape Riche	A820?	✓	✗	✗	✗	**TO BE REVIEWED**
Dymesbury Park - Stables	Loc 6&7	Chester Pass Rd	Willyung	A5866	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
Elleker Hall	19-21 Lot 10	Brassey St	Elleker	A66347	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
Eyre and Wylie Memorial	Loc 5659 (#237)	Allambie Park Cemetery	Walmsley	A14807	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Fishtraps – Kalgan River	500 m south of Kalgan R1iver Ha11	Kalgan River	Kalgan	S00400	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**

Name of Place	Street No	Street Name	Locality	Ref No	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA	Man. Cat.
Fishtraps – Oyster Harbour	Northern edge	Oyster Harbour	Kalgan	S00398	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
Gomm Cottage	Loc 331	Davies Rd	Kalgan	A67222	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Government Jetty		Nanarup Rd	Kalgan		✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
House - Corrugated Iron Cottage	Loc 508	Lower Denmark Rd	Cuthbert	A7072	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
House - Stone -	Lot 23	North Rd	Elleker	A11572	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
House - Stone -	Loc 960	Elleker-Grasmere Rd	Elleker	A9440	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B/C**
Kalgan Hall (Upper)	Lot 38 & 39	Wheeldon Rd	Kalgan	A65836	✓	✗	✗	✗	**Kalgan Hall B*** ****Aboriginal Archaeological Site A***
King River Hall	Res 6869	Millbrook Rd	King River	A6037	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Lange Homestead	Lot 14 Loc 401/A18	Millbrook Rd	King River	A6692	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Lower Kalgan Bridge		Nanarup Rd	Kalgan		✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
Lower Kalgan Bridge Trusses		Nanarup Rd	Kalgan		✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Lower Kalgan Hall	Loc 7578	Nanarup Rd	Kalgan	A65755	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Maitland	Lot 24	Hassell Hwy	Kalgan	A3858	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Millbrook House	Lot 20	Millbrook Rd	King River	A5604	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Napier Hall	Loc 4463	Chester Pass Rd	Napier	A64898	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
Pendeen Homestead	Loc 401 Lot 6	Willyung Rd	King River	A168838	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**

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Prideaux Cottage	Lot1 Loc 1077	Cnr Prideaux Rd/Nanarup Rd	Kalgan	A31233	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Quarantine Station	Loc 7150	Quaranup Rd	Frenchman Bay	A65309	✓	✓	✓	✓	**A+**
Rainscourt	Lot 184	Nanarup Rd	Kalgan	A63012	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Scarred Tree (Oyster Harbour)	Pt 522		Kalgan		✓				
Sealers' Oven		Waychinnicup Inlet	Waychinicup		✓	✗	✗	✓	**A+**
Sherwood	Lot 3 Loc 964	Willyung Rd	Willyung	A6561	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
'Sigint' (Signals intelligence radio monitoring system)		Albany Airport Albany Hwy	Drome	A64802	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Springmount	Lot 1 Loc 3942	Nanarup Rd	Nanarup	A2662	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
Station Master's House	(2) Lot 90	Brassey St	Elleker	A8187	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Stranmore Bungalow	Loc 400 Lot18	East Bank Rd	Kalgan	A1719	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Sunnyside Homestead	Loc 422	Affleck Rd	Kalgan	A3583	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
The Homestead	Loc 5310	Homestead Rd	Manypeaks	A4175	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Torbay Hall	Lot 244	Hunwick Sth Rd	Torbay	A66446	✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Vancouver Spring	Res 21337	Frenchman Bay	Frenchman Bay		✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**
Whaling Cove - Remnants of Whaling Operation		Whaling Cove Quaranup Rd	Frenchman Bay		✓	✗	✗	✗	**B**

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Whaleworld Museum	Loc 7900	Frenchman Bay Whaling Station Rd	Frenchman Bay	A162430	✓	✓	✗	✓	**A+**
Willyung Cottage and stables	Lot 13 Loc 401/a73	Willyung Rd	Willyung	A5456	✓	✗	✗	✗	**A**
Windy Hill	Loc 448 Lot 2	Eastbank Rd	Kalgan	A2874	✓	✗	✗	✗	**C**
Woolshed - **To be Reviewed**	Loc 380	Cape Riche	Cape Riche	A834	✓	✗	✗	✗	**To be reviewed**