



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES – ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sport
- 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
- 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
- 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment
- 501 World Wars and other wars
- 605 Famous and infamous people

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) is a fine example of modest public building in the Inter- War Functionalist style. (Criterion 1.1)

Mount Lawley/ Inglewood War Memorial is an excellent example of a war memorial designed in the Inter- War Art Deco style. (Criterion 1.1)

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley is a prominent local landmark, which occupies an entire block in the otherwise built up suburban environment. (Criterion 1.3 & Criterion 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) was built in 1932 at a time when lawn tennis was becoming an increasingly popular sport in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.
For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) was designed by architectural firm Powell, Cameron & Chisholm who were responsible for several notable buildings in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.3)

Mount Lawley/ Inglewood War Memorial was designed by architectural firm Eales & Cohen who were responsible for the design of several distinctive war memorials constructed during the inter war period. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley is highly valued by the local and wider community as a venue for sporting, social, and commemorative activities. (Criterion 4.1)

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley, with its open nature, mature landscaping and prominent buildings and landmarks, contributes to the local community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley is an uncommon example of a recreation reserve established in the Federation period that continues to accommodate several forms of organised sports through to the 21st century. (Criterion 5.1)

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) is rare as a substantial, architect-designed tennis club constructed in the inter war period. (Criterion 5.1)

Mount Lawley Bowling Club is rare as a sporting facility constructed and recently (2000) extended in the Inter- War Functionalist style. (Criterion 5.1)

Mount Lawley/ Inglewood War Memorial is an uncommon example of a memorial in the Inter- War Art Deco style. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) demonstrates the increasing popularity of tennis during the inter war period through its substantial and decorative built form. (Criterion 6.2)

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) is a good representative example of the Inter-War Functionalist style work of architectural firm Powell, Cameron & Chisholm. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Although little remains of Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr), what is extant is in very good condition after the 2000 renovation program. The 2000 extension is also in excellent condition.

Mount Lawley/Inglewood War Memorial is in good condition. It has been painted annually for over 10 years in preparation for the ANZAC day commemoration. The bronze plaques were coated with a polyurethane finish c.1996 after cleaning.

While these processes visually enhance the appearance of the memorial, they may contribute to deterioration of the elements if the coatings are inappropriate.

Memorial Gardens is well maintained overall.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley has high integrity. Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) was one element of a sporting complex that included facilities for bowling, tennis and croquet on the same site. The place continues to cater for tennis and bowling, as well as other passive recreational activities. The 2000 extensions to Mount Lawley Bowling Club have helped to ensure that the place will continue to be used for sporting and social functions into the future.

Mount Lawley/Inglewood War Memorial continues to be the focus of commemorative events in the local area.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley has overall moderate authenticity. Many of the original structures have been demolished, and those that remain have been substantially modified. The location and configuration of tennis courts, croquet lawns and bowling greens has altered throughout the site's history.

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) has low authenticity. Little remains of the original fabric other than the outer walls of the western section of what is now the Mount Lawley Bowling Club building and the decorative external elements to the west and north.

Mount Lawley/Inglewood War Memorial is highly authentic.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Helen Burgess, HCWA Historian and Penny O'Connor, Senior Conservation Officer, HCWA, in April 2006, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley is a sporting and civic complex consisting of an Inter-War Functionalist Tennis Club (fmr) (1936) with an extensive 2000 extension in the same style, both in white painted, rendered brickwork with exposed tapestry brick capping, surrounded by bowling greens and a tennis court; and an Inter-War Art Deco War Memorial (1924), located within a landscaped reserve containing mature plantings.

Mt Lawley Bowling and Recreation Club was founded in 1909 with a membership of 60, originally as a men only club. The first bowling club in Western Australia, Perth and Tattersalls, had been established at the south end of William Street in the early 1890s. The sport quickly became popular and clubs were founded soon

after in Fremantle, Subiaco, Albany and Guildford.¹ By 1909, when Mount Lawley Bowling Club was founded, there were 21 Bowling Clubs listed in Wise's Postal Directory.²

The land that Mount Lawley Bowling Club members selected for their greens was *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley*, a parcel of land surrounded by Storthes Street, Rookwood Street, Queens Crescent and Clifton Crescent.³ This land was owned by Messrs Copley and Robinson and the Mount Lawley Bowling and Recreation Club took out a 99 year lease with them to develop the site for bowling. *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley* has also been known as the Mount Lawley Recreation Reserve and Mount Lawley Memorial Gardens.⁴ While the greens were being completed, club members continued to practice at other locations in the area. In November 1910, the new bowling greens were finally ready and the Mount Lawley Bowling and Recreation Club officially opened.

As well as bowling greens, a tennis court was also laid at the reserve.⁵ Tennis began to be played in Australia in the late 1870s, early 1880s. The first courts in Western Australia were laid out in the grounds of *Government House*. Wealthy private individuals soon followed suit by establishing courts in the grounds of their homes.⁶ As a result, tennis was initially a social game, rather than a sport, and participation was restricted to wealthier citizens. The first tournaments, invitation only handicap events for men and women, were held in 1888 at Government House, with the guest list consisting of many notable colonial residents. This and other subsequent events, at Government House and other private venues, were featured in the *West Australian*, increasing the popularity of the game.⁷ One of the particular attractions of the game was its suitability for women, and also children.⁸

The economic boom that occurred following the 1880s and 1890s gold rush in Western Australia had a dramatic impact on tennis. Immigrants arrived from other colonies where suburban clubs had already been established to find the only provision in Western Australia were the informal, invitation only 'clubs' operating out of private homes. The boom meant that suburbs were expanding around Perth, creating a stronger population base for regional competitions. As a result, in 1894, the first metropolitan tennis clubs were established at Perth and Fremantle.⁹ Progress on establishing further clubs was slow, however, largely due to problems associated with leasing suitable locations. For this reason, clubs were often more easily established in rural towns than in metropolitan locations.¹⁰

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- 1 HCWA officer telephone conversation with Brian Prunster, Deputy President, Men's Division, Fremantle Bowling Club on 9 November 2006 and Mavis Devine, Albany Bowling Club on 10 November 2006.
 - 2 *The Western Australian Directory [Wise's]*, 1909, p. 217.
 - 3 Mount Lawley Bowling Club Committee members, 26/04/2006.
 - 4 Mount Lawley Bowling Club Committee members, 26/04/2006 & *West Australian* 9/2/1920, p. 6
 - 5 Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *Diversity's Challenge: a History of the City of Stirling*, City of Stirling, 1999, pp. 203-04.
 - 6 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West: A history of the Western Australian Lawn Tennis Association from the 1890s to the 1990s*, Playwright Publishing Company, Caringbah, Sydney. 1995, p.7.
 - 7 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 9-11.
 - 8 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 11.
 - 9 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 12.
 - 10 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 18.

Although tennis continued to be a popular sport, its expansion in Western Australia was stymied until 1903 due to repeated failed attempts to establish a lawn tennis association to guide the sport.¹¹

The profile of tennis was enhanced across the country with the establishment of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association in 1904, the entry of an Australian team in the Davis Cup in 1905 and the holding of the inaugural Men's Australian Open Championship in Melbourne, also in 1905.¹² In Western Australia, the period before the start of WW1 was one of consolidation for tennis. A pennants tournament was established for clubs in the metropolitan area, two Australasian Open Championships were held here, as well as several interstate competitions, and a team from Britain had played an international match. These major events were held initially at the cricket oval at the Zoological Gardens, which in winter was marked out with tennis courts, and latterly at Muller Park, Subiaco, which the Association agreed to develop as a tennis centre in conjunction with the Subiaco Municipal Council in 1909.¹³ It was in this climate that the tennis courts were established at *Memorial Park, Mount Lawley*.

In 1912, the bowling club built their first clubhouse, a timber weatherboard building located between what is now "B" and "C" Greens, adjacent to Storthes Street.¹⁴

In 1918, the recreation reserve that is now *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley* was handed over to the Perth District Road Board in fee simple after a payment of £550 was made to Copley and Robinson.¹⁵

During WW1, the WA Lawn Tennis Association faltered as players and funds to maintain courts dwindled, and for a period, the Association stopped meeting. It did not reconvene after the war until 1919.¹⁶ During the 1920s and 30s, the profile of all sports, including tennis, increased rapidly. Tennis was particularly appealing as it was considered a 'universal game' that could be played by men, women and children of all levels of ability.¹⁷ The number of competitions increased during this period, including the establishment of a Country Week Tennis Carnival and expansion of the junior competition, the Slazenger Cup.¹⁸

In 1920, an approach was made to the Perth Road District Board '...requesting the lease of part of the future Memorial Gardens in Queens Crescent, for a nominal rent" in order to form Mount Lawley Tennis Club.¹⁹ The proposal was that in return for this lease, the club would contribute half of the maintenance costs of the leased land and have five tennis courts constructed. The Board

11 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, pp. 25-54.

12 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 57.

13 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, pp. 77-78.

14 Mount Lawley Bowling Club Committee members, 26/04/2006.

15 Easton, Leonard A, *Stirling City*, UWA Press, 1971, p. 53.

16 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 83.

17 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 92.

18 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, pp. 95-98.

19 Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *Diversity's Challenge: a History of the City of Stirling*, City of Stirling, 1999, p. 262.

agreed under the proviso that only residents and ratepayers of the Perth Road District would be able to join the club.²⁰

On 7 September 1921, the Mount Lawley Ladies Bowling and Croquet Club was formed. It is not known if croquet was played on the bowling greens or on the croquet lawns that are believed to have been laid out along the western edge of *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley*.

During 1921/22 the Mount Lawley Tennis Club had several campaigns to attract members and raise funds for the initial expenditure of laying out the tennis courts. Progress was slow, however, and work did not began on laying out the tennis courts on the vacant land adjacent to the Mount Lawley Bowling Club until 1923.²¹

In 1924, the architectural firm of Eales & Cohen were commissioned to design a war memorial to commemorate the local men who died during WW1. The memorial was constructed by contractors Wales & Gillies from carved dressed Donnybrook stone on the high point of *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley* in the north west corner.²²

Architect Eustace Gresley Cohen, came to Western Australia from England in 1904, on account of ill health. He served his articles with Thomas Lockwood and Sons, of Chester. Between 1904 and 1908, he was occupied with horse-breeding with his brother Gilbert at Bunbury. From 1908 to 1913 he practiced as an architect in Bunbury before joining J. Herbert Eales of Perth as Eales & Cohen. The partnership lasted until Cohen's death in 1938 and was responsible for the design of many notable buildings in Western Australia.²³ The firm are particularly well known in Western Australia for their fine ecclesiastical work for the Anglican Church.²⁴

In 1925, the Mount Lawley Tennis Club let a tender to Mr A Read for the construction of a tennis pavilion for a cost of £555 10 shillings.²⁵ The pavilion contained ladies' and men's changing rooms each with showers. The club also expanded their courts during the mid to late 1920s and planted an additional six courts - 5 doubles and one single – to add to the five courts they had already established. Lights were also installed during this period at a cost of about £65 per court.²⁶

In February 1934, the first Mixed Bowling Carnival involving men and women was held under lights at the Mount Lawley Bowling Club and lasted one full week.

By 1933, the Mount Lawley Tennis Club was one of 25 metropolitan and 33 regional clubs that had affiliated with the WA Lawn Tennis Association, and by

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- 20 Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *Diversity's Challenge: a History of the City of Stirling*, City of Stirling, 1999, p. 262.
- 21 Curran J, Hon Secretary Mt. Lawley Tennis Club, Subscription Letter, 1 December 1922, Mount Lawley Tennis Club Scrapbooks.
- 22 Richards, Oline *Inventory of War Memorials in Western Australia*, Unpublished, 1996, p. 108.
- 23 Heritage Assessment Documentation, *St Patrick's Anglican Church (fmr) & War Memorial, Bunbury*, 1999, p. 6.
- 24 The HCWA database lists 11 Anglican churches or chapels as having been designed by either Eales & Cohen, six of which are included in the State Register of Heritage Places.
- 25 Stockdale, W. E., Secretary Perth Road Board, Letter to the Mount Lawley Tennis Club, 5 February 1925, Mount Lawley Tennis Club Scrapbooks
- 26 Unprovenanced letters, Mount Lawley Tennis Club Scrapbooks.

1935 it was ‘...one of the largest and most notable sporting organizations in Perth’s northern suburbs’ with 10 double courts and one singles court.²⁷

In 1936, Mount Lawley Tennis club built a new clubhouse at *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley*. It was this structure that was later taken over by the Mount Lawley Bowling Club, and formed the inspiration for the 2000 extension program. The clubhouse was designed in the Inter- War Functionalist style by architectural firm Powell, Cameron & Chisholm. In addition to providing the basic facilities of an office, kitchen and changing room, the building had several distinctive features. The main room had a specially polished floor that made it suitable for dancing, the front façade consisted of “collapsible” doors that opened onto a verandah overlooking the courts, and the flat roof was designed to function as a grandstand. The roof was accessed by a double staircase that rose behind a stepped parapet at the main entrance on the western elevation.²⁸

Alexander Donald Cameron, of Powell Cameron & Chisholm, was born in Toowoomba, Queensland. He arrived in Perth in 1892, having completed his primary education in Queensland.²⁹ Cameron served Articles with J. W. Wright and on conclusion remained with him as a draftsman and assistant until early 1906 when he became a partner of the firm known as Wright, Powell and Cameron. Thomas Walker Lloyd Powell was born in 1864 in Melbourne, Victoria, the son of a practising architect there. He was educated in Melbourne but at the age of sixteen entered the office of J. H. Fox, a quantity surveyor, for two years, before becoming articled to his father in 1882. In 1896, Powell decided to immigrate to Western Australia and shortly after his arrival became associated with J. W. Wright.³⁰ With Wright’s death in 1916, the name of the firm changed to Powell & Cameron, Architects, until 1930 when Oswald “Ossie” Chisholm became a junior partner and the name changed to Powell, Cameron & Chisholm. The architectural firm continues to operate to the present day (2006) as Cameron, Chisholm & Nicol and has offices in most Australian capital cities as well as Jakarta, Indonesia.³¹

In 1937, the Mount Lawley Tennis Club hosted the State Open during a period when the competition was being held at a different venue each year.³² The popularity of lawn bowling had also increased throughout the inter- and post-war periods, and by 1949 there were over 50 clubs listed around Western Australia. Several continued to cater for other sports, particularly tennis, golf and croquet.³³ A sign of the Mount Lawley Tennis club’s growing success was their win in 1939

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- 27 Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *Diversity’s Challenge: a History of the City of Stirling*, City of Stirling, 1999, p. 262.
- 28 Unprovenanced newspaper article, “Lawn Tennis – A New Clubhouse – Mt. Lawley’s Enterprise”, Mount Lawley Scrapbooks.
- 29 The extracts that follow on Powell and Cameron have been taken from the HCWA assessment of *Maylands Hall, War Memorial and Garden* (P4043) compiled by students from the Curtin University Research Institute for Cultural Heritage in 2000.
- 30 Morrison, op. cit.
- 31 Cameron, Chisholm & Nicol, “Our History” at http://www.ccnarchitects.biz/our_history.asp downloaded on 9 November 2006.
- 32 Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 124.
- 33 *The Western Australian Directory [Wise’s]*, 1949, p. 845.

of the Men's WA Lawn Tennis Association A Grade Pennant competition,³⁴ their only win while at *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley*.

During the 1950s, the Perth Road District experienced a rapid growth in the number and size of sporting clubs and activities, and provided financial assistance to many clubs to cope with this growth in demand. In return for this assistance, an agreement was reached whereby clubs would be completely self-sufficient and pay for all necessary maintenance of their premises. In 1957, the Mount Lawley Tennis Club received a £15,000 loan from the Board to go towards the construction of a new club premises on Central Avenue, Inglewood.

As Mount Lawley Tennis Club was relocating to Inglewood, their Inter-War Functionalist clubhouse became available to the Mount Lawley Bowling Club. As the premises were too small for the Bowling Club's requirements, they successfully applied for a loan of £15,000 from the Perth Road District to help them build a new brick and tile extension with modern bar facilities.³⁵ A two-storey brick and iron Function Hall in the Post-War International style was subsequently built c.1957 on the eastern side of the original Mount Lawley Tennis Club building.

In 1958, the Mount Lawley Tennis Club relocated to their new premises in Inglewood, and the Mount Lawley Bowling Club took over the tennis clubhouse and tennis courts. By converting the tennis courts to bowling greens, the club was able to expand to have four greens (A, B, D and E Greens) as well as a three-rink practice green or half green (C Green); all under lights. Mount Lawley Bowling Club was by now one of the top lawn bowling clubs in the State.³⁶

In the mid 1960s, the Bowling Club relinquished "C Green" (the three-rinker). When this happened, "E Green" became numbered as "C Green", so the greens ran A, B, C, and D.³⁷ The gardener's shed was later constructed on the area of the former "C Green".

In 1970, the Mixed Bowling Carnival competition was replaced by a Gala Day. In the 1970s, the Mount Lawley Bowling Club gave "D Green" to the Stirling City Council to provide space for a tennis court.

In 1984, the Men's and Ladies' committees combined to organise a week-long celebration of the club's 75th Anniversary.

In 1996, "B Green" was replanted with new turf to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Mount Lawley Ladies Bowling Club.³⁸

In 1998, the City of Stirling began a program to upgrade facilities at the Mount Lawley Bowling Club. The plans for the upgrade, by Bateman, Grundmann Wilson Architects, involved the demolition of the 1957 Function Hall and construction of a new, larger function room, a minor hall, offices, changing rooms, kitchens and stores, all to the east and south of the original Mount Lawley Tennis Club building. The extension was designed to imitate the Inter-war Functionalist

³⁴ Philips, Harry C. J. *Tennis West*, p. 342.

³⁵ Cooper, W. S., and McDonald, G., *Diversity's Challenge: a History of the City of Stirling*, City of Stirling, 1999, p. 335.

³⁶ Mount Lawley Bowling Club Committee members, 26/04/2006.

³⁷ Mount Lawley Bowling Club Committee members, 26/04/2006.

³⁸ Plaque on side wall of clubrooms, near to B Green.

style of the original building and included curvilinear features to the new main entrance on the western elevation, matching finial details, a stepped pediment, and matching render and brickwork. The internal decoration was also designed to imitate the Inter-War Functionalist style with geometric light fittings, door hardware, cornicing and plasterwork, and etched glass in the main hall and function room. The total budget allocation by the City of Stirling for the project was over \$1 million. As part of the project, a time capsule was installed at the club, to be opened on 25 June 2100.³⁹

The new clubhouse opened in 2000 and has proved a very popular venue. Membership of the Bowling Club has increased and the function hall is regularly used for a variety of social events both by the club and outside organisations.

Mount Lawley/Inglewood War Memorial

The Mt Lawley/Inglewood *War Memorial* is situated on the corner of Clifton and Queen Crescents. It was constructed in 1924 by Wales and Gillies to a design by Eales and Cohen Architects. The memorial is a carved dressed Donnybrook freestone gothic pillar set on a stone plinth, with four small, carved piers at each corner. Originally constructed to honour those who died in the First World War (1914 – 1918), it now incorporates plaque memorials to those who died in the Second World War, Malaya (1948 -1960), Korea (1950 - 1953), Borneo (1962 – 1972) and Vietnam (1962 – 1972).

On Anzac Day (25 April) 1988 a commemorative Norfolk Island Pine tree was planted by the Mount Lawley/Inglewood RSL Sub-Branch alongside the stone memorial as part of the Australian Bicentennial celebrations.⁴⁰

The Mount Lawley/ Inglewood sub-branch conducts the 8.20am service in Mount Lawley at this location every ANZAC day.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Memorial Gardens, Mount Lawley is a sporting and civic complex consisting of: a rendered masonry Inter-War Functionalist Tennis Club (fmr) (1936), which together with a large 2000 extension designed to match, forms Mount Lawley Bowling Club; surrounded by bowling greens and a tennis court; and, an Inter-War Art Deco War Memorial situated prominently on high ground at the north-west corner of the site. These features are located within a landscaped reserve containing mature plantings and a children's play area.

Mount Lawley Bowling Club

Mount Lawley Bowling Club comprises the original rendered brick Inter-War Functionalist Tennis Club (fmr) and a large 2000 extension designed to match. Overall, the building has a flat roof set behind a pediment, white painted rendered walls with tapestry brick cappings, and large expanses of powder coated windows. Functionalist details in the building and surrounding landscape include curved walls and windows, stepped parapets, a stepped parapet finial, flat roofed curved concrete verandahs, tapestry brick detailing, and geometric decorative ironwork and lettering.

³⁹ Plaque on front wall of clubrooms.

⁴⁰ Richards, Oline, 'Inventory of War Memorials in Western Australia', April 1996, p. 108.

Mount Lawley Bowling Club is enclosed within a cyclone wire and tubular steel fence. It is approached from the east through a pair of wrought iron entrance gates flanked by tapestry brick piers with curved detailing. The piers are topped by white ball lights on short stands. A wide brick paved path with iron railings leads from the entrance gates between the greens to the main entrance foyer of Mount Lawley Bowling Club. The adjoining concourse contains a rose garden. A short flights of stairs with curved hand rails runs off the centre of the path down onto the south east greens.

The south and east elevations and most of the north elevation of the Bowling Club are formed by the 2000 extension. The western elevation and one section of the north elevation are the remains of the Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) dating from 1936, however much of the masonry in the western elevation, as well as all the glazing, the flat roofed verandah and the shade cloth pergola are part of the 2000 extension. The pediment with tapestry brick capping and the central stepped, curved finial are original. At the northern end, there is an original arched entry under a stepped parapet with tapestry brick capping which is set forward from the building and extends almost to ground level. The words 'Mt Lawley' are set above the arch in relief lettering. Stairs curve up either side of the arch to a small viewing platform behind the parapet. There are pairs of curved iron railings at the base of each flight of stairs. The original curved wall of the southern elevation of the Tennis Club (fmr) is now concealed within the 2000 addition, but can still be seen inside the kitchen and at the rear of the main bar.

There is a stepped pediment above the main entrance with tapestry brick capping and a stepped finial that extends from above the parapet to ground level. This matches the original shorter stepped parapet finial on the western Tennis Club (fmr) elevation. The curved wall to the north of the entry has the words 'Mount Lawley Bowling Club' mounted to the render. Large double doors open from the eastern concourse and path into the foyer. This contains large wooden display cabinets with glass doors along the north wall, which contain club memorabilia. Jarrah framed doors with etched glass panels and matching sidelights and fanlights lead from the foyer into the Main Hall. The ceiling of the Main Hall has a large frosted glass skylight with a decorative geometric pattern of black bands.

A wide opening off the south of the Main Hall allows access to the Function Room. The eastern wall of this room has floor to ceiling glazing. The two northern sections contain large double-doors opening onto the eastern concourse, while the southern sections are arranged in a curve. The ceiling is divided into segments by what appear to be wide timber beams with moulded edges that have been stained brown. There is a square Art Deco style light box in each segment with frosted glass that has been geometrically segmented by black banding. The lights are attached to the ceiling by recessed glazed sections set against the ceiling. Honour boards are fixed above the servery hatch and bar. Toilets are accessed from the southern corner of the room.

Opening off the northern side of the Main Hall are an office and a hallway leading to men's and women's changing rooms. Beyond the Function Room on the southern side of the Main Hall are staff entries to the Main Bar and Kitchen. The kitchen and bar contain modern fittings. The curved wall between the two areas is the original southern wall of the 1936 Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr). Below the kitchen is a basement area containing several small rooms opening off a

larger room. All rooms are used for storage. The curved wall in the main room of the basement is a remnant of the original 1936 Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr).

At the end of the Main Hall two wide openings lead into the Minor Lounge to the north and the Main Bar to the west. The Minor Lounge has timber cabinetry fixed to the east wall. A door at the end leads to the Committee Room. Adjacent double doors lead outside to an undercover concourse to the north.

A large opening leads from the Minor Lounge into the Main Lounge. Jarrah doors with glass panels at the northern end of the Main Lounge open into the Meeting Room. The Main Lounge, Main Bar and Meeting Room are the remains of the 1936 Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) and represent the western section of the current Bowling Club building. All internal details and finishes in this section are reproductions in the Inter-war Functionalist style, except for some original cornicing and wall vents. Where these were missing or damaged, they were reconstructed to match the originals in the 2000 renovations. The fireplace in the Main Lounge has been partially reconstructed and the simple jarrah mantle is a replacement.

Mount Lawley Bowling Club is surrounded by brick paved concourses set at different levels to allow for the sloping site. These are linked by stairs and ramps with Deco details including curved balustrades and tapestry brick capping or curved iron hand rails. All landscaping is from the 2000 building program.

The greens surrounding the Bowling Club have low retaining walls, tubular timber shelters covered with shade cloth and timber seats. The bowling greens are planted with a variety of Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). There are some sections of limestone walling along the northern greens. There is a recent brick and tile Groundsmans' Store in the north-east corner of the site in a modern interpretation of the Inter-war Californian Bungalow style. Aside from the beds of roses near the main entry, there are few plantings within the area occupied by the Bowling Club. A vegetable garden is being cultivated adjacent to the northern driveway and there is a row of young Frangipanis (*Plumeria sp. var.*) between the north-east greens and the Groundsman's Store.

While there is little original fabric of the 1936 Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr), what details remain, inspired the 2000 extension, which has faithfully reproduced many of the details of the Inter-war Functionalist style both externally and internally to very high standard. The overall effect resembles a building constructed during the Inter-war period, rather than an original section and a much later extension.

Mount Lawley/Inglewood War Memorial

Mount Lawley/ Inglewood War Memorial is a carved, dressed Donnybrook stone obelisk on a stepped plinth in matching stone⁴¹. The obelisk has been painted white and the plinth is currently (2006) painted red. There are large square bollards with stepped heads at each outer corner of the plinth approximately 2 metres from the obelisk and a flag pole either side of the obelisk in the flat area of the plinth. The plinth is surrounded by garden beds containing roses enclosed on the outside by a low masonry border painted dark green. There are low square

⁴¹ Richards, O. *Inventory of War Memorials in Western Australia*, unpublished, 1996, p 108.

newels with segmented heads at the corners of the border where they open to allow access to the obelisk.

Bronze plaques commemorating the fallen are located on the lower sections of the north and east faces of the obelisk. The plaque on the northern face is inset within a carved moulding and reads:

In Grateful Memory Of
Those Who Gave Their Lives
For Our Freedom

The First World War
1914 – 1918

The Second World War
1939 – 1945

Malaya 1948-60 Korea 1950-53

Borneo 1963-66 Vietnam 1962-72

The rising sun motif of the Australian Commonwealth Military Forces is set above.

The plaque on the west face is set in a square recess and lists the names of local residents who fell during WWI under the heading:

In Grateful Memory Of The
Men of Mt Lawley and Inglewood
Who Fell In The Great War
1914-1918
Our Glorious Dead

The south and east faces contain relief carvings of a shield with a cross in a moulded border.

The lower section of the obelisk is divided from the upper section by a convex band of moulding. In each corner of the upper section there are faceted pilasters with moulded bases that end in a moulded finial. Above these on each face there are niches with fluted sides, each one flanked by square pilasters. The niches are supported by semi-circular moulded brackets. The top of the obelisk is stepped and crowned by a cross set on a circular moulded base.

Memorial Gardens

Memorial Gardens, which surrounds Mount Lawley Bowling Club and Mount Lawley/Inglewood War Memorial, is a planted landscape consisting primarily of Buffalo grass lawns (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) and mature trees. The mature plantings are not formally arranged with the exception of the Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) that frame the Mount Lawley/Inglewood War Memorial. Also near the Memorial is a young Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*).

There are several mature Peppermint Trees (*Agonis flexuosa*) and some younger specimens along the northern border of the Gardens. This area also contains a modern children's playground in a sand patch contained within limestone retaining walls. Two Bottlebrushes (*Callistemon sp. var.*) have been planted

between the playground and the cyclone fence of the Bowling Club. There are several Victorian-style street lamps set in the grass in this area.

The western area of the Gardens, that previously contained a croquet club, is now grassed and contains several Bottlebrushes (*Callistemon var.*) of varying ages, five of which have been planted along the cyclone wire fence of the Bowling Club, and a mature Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*).

The south-west corner of the Gardens is a grassed area containing several immature Peppermint Trees (*Agonis flexuosa*). Adjacent along the southern boundary are two hit-up areas and two tennis courts. The tennis courts are enclosed by high cyclone wire fences on tubular steel frames. The hit-up walls are painted brick and have bituminised areas in front. There is a small timber shade shelter adjacent to the tennis courts.

There is a bituminised car park in the southern section of the Gardens. The eastern boundary of the Gardens is occupied by Mount Lawley Bowling Club and there are no plantings in this area.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Recreation Reserves

Recreation grounds and reserves began to be set aside as part of town planning practice early in Western Australia's history. Many reserves were established to accommodate several organised sports such as cricket, croquet, lawn bowls, tennis and golf and Australian Rules Football, however, this was not always the case. The only organised sport played at P8705 *Robertson Park* (1913), for example, has been tennis, with the rest of the park given over to passive and other forms of recreation. Places comparable to *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley* would therefore be those established in the Victorian or Federation period that accommodated several different organised sports. There are four places on the State Register that are comparable to *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley*:

- P3850 *Esplanade Reserve* (1881)
- P7403 *Bassendean Oval* (1902)
- Loton Park, Perth (1904) which consists of P3536 *Loton Park Tennis Club* and P2992 *Perth Oval*
- P5478 *Subiaco Oval Gates*.

In the past, *Esplanade Reserve* contained tennis courts, cricket pitches and bowling greens. There are no remnants of these sports at the site, which now caters for passive recreation. *Esplanade Reserve* does however have a commemorative function, similar to *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley*, in that it has been the site of Anzac Day parades and services since 1916.⁴² *Bassendean Oval* is situated on a recreation reserve that was first set aside for this purpose in 1902. In the early phase of its development it accommodated cricket pitches and tennis courts, however these were relocated to a nearby site in the inter war period with the establishment of a ground for

⁴² HCWA Assessment Documentation for *Esplanade Reserve*, 2003, p. 1.

Australian Rules Football.⁴³ Loton Park was purchased by the City of Perth in 1904 as a public park and recreation ground. It now accommodates a soccer ground and tennis club, but in the past also included lawn bowls and Australian Rules Football. As a venue, it was also hired out for other sporting events such as cycling, baseball, and hockey.⁴⁴

P5478 *Subiaco Oval Gates* is the only registered element of what was once an extensive recreation reserve that included a bowling club, sporting grounds, tennis courts and parkland. Although the reserve still exists, its functions have changed over time. Muller and Kitchen Parks continue to be used for passive recreation while Subiaco Oval has been developed as the premier venue for Australian Rules Football.

While there may be other recreation reserves comparable to *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley* in terms of the continued provision of various organised sports, no others from the Victorian or Federation Period are included in the HCWA database.

Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley is therefore an uncommon example of a recreation reserve established in the Federation period that continues to accommodate several forms of organised sports.

Tennis and Bowling Clubs

There are 20 bowling clubs on the Heritage Council database, of which two are Registered: P00298 *Broome Bowling Club* and P03664 *Coolgardie Bowling Pavilion*. However the primary significance of these places lies in their original purposes. Broome was part of a shore-to-ship wireless telegraphy system established in 1912-1914, which enhanced the safety of merchant shipping and provided an essential link in wartime communications. Coolgardie includes a relocated kiosk originally constructed for the 1899 Western Australian Mining and Industrial Exhibition. Both places are more recently valued as bowling clubs.⁴⁵

Only one bowling club in the HCWA database dates from the Federation Period: P2522 South Perth Bowling Club, which was founded in 1916.⁴⁶ The current Clubhouse dates from 1959 and the original clubhouse was demolished in 1980.⁴⁷ Of the early bowling clubs listed in Wise's Postal Directory, only Fremantle (Est. 1896) and Guildford (Swan) Bowling Clubs (Est. 1897) continue to operate from their original sites.⁴⁸ Neither is included in their respective Municipal Inventories.

There are 44 tennis clubs listed in the HCWA database, of which only eight have clubhouses that were constructed during the inter war period. From the information available, six of these are very modest, vernacular buildings. The remaining two are more comparable to *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve, Mount Lawley* being substantial masonry structures designed by notable architects.

43 HCWA Assessment Documentation for *Bassendean Oval*, 2003.

44 HCWA Assessment Documentation for *Perth Oval*, 1998.

45 HCWA Assessment Documentation *Broome Bowling Club*, 1998 and *Coolgardie Bowling Pavilion*, 2002.

46 City of South Perth Municipal Inventory

47 HCWA Database entry for P2522 South Perth Bowling Club 9 November 2006.

48 HCWA officer telephone conversation with Brian Prunster, Deputy President, Men's Division, Fremantle Bowling Club on 9 November 2006.

The only directly comparable tennis clubhouse is P3964 Nedlands Tennis Club. Designed by Harold Kranz, it was constructed in 1932 in the Inter-War Functionalist Style using self-coloured render designed to resemble Donnybrook stone. It is highly authentic having only had minor modifications since construction, and it continues to be used as a tennis clubhouse. It is currently being considered for possible inclusion in the State Register.

P13588 Dalkeith Tennis Club, is a red brick and terracotta tile Inter War California Bungalow style clubhouse, designed by William G Bennett. It was extended in the 1970s and 1990s using similar materials. The place continues to be used as a tennis club as at 2006. P3590 Bridgetown Lawn Tennis Club Pavilion is a late example of a weatherboard and iron building in the Federation Bungalow style. It has two brick and iron extensions and continues to be used as a tennis clubhouse as at 2006.

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) at *Memorial Gardens & Recreation Reserve*, *Mount Lawley* is rare as a substantial, architect designed tennis club constructed in the inter war period, and represents the increasing popularity of the sport during this period.

Interwar Functionalist Style

There are 89 Inter War Functionalist buildings on the HCWA database, of which ten were originally constructed for social or recreational purposes, including Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr). Seven of these are substantial buildings of two or more storeys that were built to contain theatres or cinemas:

- P1831 Windsor Theatre (1930),
- P3613 Plaza Theatre (fmr) & Arcade (1937)
- P154 *Beverley Town Hall* (1938),
- P2065 *Piccadilly Theatre & Arcade* (1938),
- P2404 *Cygnets Theatre* (1938)
- P2425 *Astor Theatre* (1914)
- P3832 *Memorial Hall*, Mosman Park (1921)

P3613 Plaza Theatre (fmr) & Arcade (1937) and P2065 *Piccadilly Theatre & Arcade* (1938) also include extensive shopping areas.

The two other buildings are smaller in scale and are comparable to Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) in that they were both constructed as sporting facilities. P3964 Nedlands Tennis Club (1932) is good example of modest public building in the Inter-War Functionalist style. It is currently being assessed for possible inclusion in the State Register. P3511 *Lord Forrest Olympic Swimming Pool* (1938) is an excellent example of the Inter-War Functionalist style being applied to a swimming pool complex, which includes a main entry building, offices and changing rooms.

The Inter-War Functionalist style enjoyed a relatively brief period of popularity in Western Australia, however in the late 20th century there has been a limited resurgence in the application of the style, particularly in its curvilinear form. The 2000 extension of Mount Lawley Bowling Club is an excellent and detailed example of the reapplication of this style, as inspired by the original Tennis Club.

Mount Lawley Bowling Club is rare as a sporting facility designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style and extended in 2000 in a matching style.

War Memorials

The Heritage Council database includes over fifty war memorials that were constructed in the inter war period, fifteen of which are in the metropolitan area. The majority of war memorials constructed in this period have not been attributed to any architectural style. In some instances this is because they take the form of obelisks, for example, P15689 *Old Modernian's War Memorial*, P3956 *Monument Hill & War Memorials, Fremantle*, P2195 *Leederville Town Hall & Recreation Ground* and P16608 *Donnybrook War Memorial*, which do not readily fall into a specific style category, although could broadly be described as classical. Others, such as P1039 *North Fremantle War Memorial*, are statues of the unknown soldier which again do not fall under a specific architectural style.

Only one other Inter War Art Deco war memorial is noted on the HCWA database: P13617 *Nedlands War Memorial*. The 5m high Donnybrook chamfered stone memorial is topped by an octagonal glass and iron light. It is the only war memorial in Western Australia to feature a commemorative light.

Mount Lawley/ Inglewood War Memorial is therefore an uncommon example of a war memorial in the Inter War Art Deco style.

Powell, Cameron & Chisholm

The various incarnations of the firm now known as Cameron, Chisholm & Nicol have been responsible for many notable buildings in Western Australia. After 1930, when they were known as Powell, Cameron & Chisholm, the firm undertook projects in a wide variety of architectural styles including the Inter War Art Deco style - P0662 *Dalwallinu Shire Offices* (1938, demolished 2003) and the remodelling and extension of P0484 *Claremont Council Offices* (1935); the Inter War Free Classical style - P1181 *Harvey Shire Council Chambers* (1935); Inter War Old English - P2381 *Tudor House*, 69 South Perth Esplanade (1939); and the Inter War Gothic – substantial extensions to P00491 *Christ Church, Claremont* (1938).

The style that appears to have characterised the firm's work as Powell, Cameron & Chisholm was the Inter- War Functionalist style, although they had begun designing in this style before Oswald Chisholm joined in 1930 with P8728 *Mackay's Aerated Water Factory* (1928), which is on the State Register. The firm went on to design at least two other notable industrial buildings in this style: P16591 *Motor House*, Perth (1936) and P0669 *Albany Bell Hatchery* (1943). They also applied the style to residential buildings, most notably P4651 *Chisholm House* (1939), designed by Oswald Chisholm as his family home.

Mount Lawley Tennis Club (fmr) is a good representative example of the firm's application of the Inter-War Functionalist style.

Eales & Cohen Architects

The firm of Eales & Cohen are known to have designed six other war memorials during the inter war period:

- P2387 *South Perth War Memorial WW1*
- P0348 *St Patrick's Anglican Church (fmr), Bunbury*, which includes a memorial.
- P0459 *Carnarvon War Memorial*

- P11011 Peace Park Memorial, Moora
- P13497 Pinjarra War Memorial

Each of these memorials is distinctive and there is no evidence of a common design style in the firm's commemorative work. Further research into the design of war memorials generally may reveal whether this was a distinguishing feature of the firm's commemorative work.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Research into the design of war memorials in the inter war period may reveal whether the work of Eales and Cohen was distinctive for its diversity of form.

Further research may uncover information relating to the planting of the gardens.