



**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)

- 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
- 4.3 Developing institutions
- 8.12 Living in cities and suburbs
- 9.5 Living outside a family/partnership

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 101 Immigration, emigration & refugees
- 408 Institutions

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Tudor Lodge is a fine early example of an Inter-War California Bungalow that retains its original planning and many of its original internal features. (Criterion 1.1)

Tudor Lodge has a generous garden setting with Gardenesque-style features including two grotto-style rock-work aviaries that are striking and unusual garden features in Western Australia. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Tudor Lodge is a fine, early example of a residence in the Inter-War California Bungalow design style that demonstrates the high standard of design and construction practiced by an established builder when constructing his family residence. (Criterion 2.1)

Tudor Lodge is significant as the most substantial and expensive residence built in its locality in the early 1920s, and is one of the most substantial built in this area of Mount Lawley in the Inter-War period, during which the last vacant lots in the area were developed. (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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Tudor Lodge was a private residence purchased by the government and converted to a hostel in 1952, becoming the first Department of Child Welfare facility to provide care for smaller numbers of children in a more home-like atmosphere, and served as a model for future child hostels in this State. It catered for working boys of local and migrant origins in the post-World War Two period, a period of expansion for the Department. (Criterion 2.3)

Tudor Lodge was designed and built by established builder E. T. Russell in a street where he built numerous smaller residences in this design style, and served as his family residence from its completion in 1922 to 1948. (Criterion 2.3)

Tudor Lodge served as the family home of J. S. Dowson from 1948 to 1951, who served as General Manager of Midland Railway Co. from 1950 to 1961. (Criterion 2.3)

In 1952, after the Department of Child Welfare converted the place to a hostel, it was re-named *Tudor Lodge* in commemoration of the late Secretary of the Department. (Criterion 2.3)

Tudor Lodge is an early Western Australian example of a residence in the Inter-War California Bungalow design style, notable for its design, quality of materials, and achievement. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Tudor Lodge is a benchmark in the development of government policy and practices related to the institutional or 'out of home' care for children as it was the first hostel to provide care for smaller numbers of children in a more home-like atmosphere. (Criterion 3.1)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Tudor Lodge is valued by the community of the Town of Vincent as a notable Inter-War residence on a large area of land, and is particularly noted by older residents for its garden features, of which the two grotto-style rock-work aviaries survive. (Criterion 4.1)

Tudor Lodge is likely to be valued by those in the wider community who were accommodated at the hostel in their youth, including former child migrants and working boys. (Criterion 4.1)

Tudor Lodge contributes to the community's sense of place as one of a small number of substantial residences in the locality, situated in expansive grounds over three lots in an area of predominantly smaller houses on single lots. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

The remaining grotto-like rock-work aviaries at *Tudor Lodge*, that were part of a larger complex of aviaries, are rare as there are no other known examples in Western Australia of such substantial structures in private gardens dating from the Federation or Inter-War periods. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Tudor Lodge is a fine early example of a high standard Inter-War California Bungalow in a generous Gardenesque style setting. (Criterion 6.1)

Tudor Lodge is representative of the widespread practice of acquiring and adapting substantial Federation and Inter-War dwellings for institutional use in second half of the twentieth century. (Criterion 6.2)

Tudor Lodge was the first private residence to be purchase for the Department of Child Welfare and was a model for further child hostels in the State. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Though a good deal of the garden concept that dates from the 1937/38 remodelling of the tennis court has been lost, the remaining evidence of this setting is in fair condition.

The exterior of the house has been well maintained and is in good condition. Adaptation has led to the removal and obscuring of original details in several locations. The interior has been the subject of much maintenance to cope with the pressures of providing children's accommodation and this, together with kitchen and bathroom upgrades, has involved the loss of much internal detail. The interior is in fair and sound condition. As a whole the place is in fair to good condition.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The prime use of *Tudor Lodge* as a family residence is immediately apparent without interpretation, while the detail of the uses of each room is either readily apparent or reasonably so. The adaptive re-use of the place for children's services was reasonably compatible, but ultimately put a good deal of pressure on the original fabric. Values associated with the place and its fabric are sustainable. The place retains a moderate to high degree of integrity.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The setting originally included a tennis court, was later redeveloped to form the bones of the present setting. Since that time the main change to the grounds has been plant material and fabric loss.

The exterior of the house has had a number of changes including the filling in of the eastern verandah sleep out and the addition of a sleep out to the western side of the house. Internally bathroom and kitchen fittings have been changed, some new ceilings fitted and wall paneling has either been removed or covered up. Overall the place retains a moderate to high level of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

A preliminary historical report was prepared by historian Robyn Taylor. The documentary evidence has been compiled by Robin Chinnery, historian, based on this earlier report. The landscape and its plant material was analysed by John Viska, landscape historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Philip Griffiths, architect. Amendments and/or additions have been made by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Tudor Lodge consists of a single-storey brick and stucco tiled-roof dwelling in the Inter-War California Bungalow style, set in a generous garden setting with grotto-style rock-work aviaries, built by Edward Thomas Russell for his family home in 1925, together with brick and tile and metal construction outbuildings.

In the wake of the Western Australian gold boom of the 1890s, there was significant sub-division of the earlier large lots together with increased residential development to the north, east and west of the city of Perth. Further expansion occurred in the early 1900s, assisted by the extension of the electric tramway along Beaufort Street to Walcott Street in 1899, and through North Perth in 1902.¹ Subsequently, the new suburb of Mount Lawley, named after the Governor, Sir Arthur Lawley, was developed. Designed as a garden suburb, some streets were 'imaginatively designed' rather than the standard straight grid pattern which prevailed elsewhere.²

In 1907, Bernard Keogh, a Roman Catholic cleric, acquired Lots 5 to 25, of Location 816, fronting Chelmsford Road, and the adjoining Lots 36 to 42, which fronted Vincent Street. In 1908, the land was transferred to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth Matthew Gibney.³ Over time, the Lots were sold, including Lots 5, 6 and 7, the future site of *Tudor Lodge*. The lots remained vacant whilst most of the other lots fronting Chelmsford Road between William and Hutt Streets were developed by 1917. In that year, the Sewerage Plan shows that the majority of residences built by this date were built on single lots. Most were small brick houses, with only two larger houses. These were each built on two lots, fronting the eastern side of William Street, with wide garden/lawn areas parallel to Chelmsford Road.⁴

In 1922, Lots 5, 6 and 7 of Location 816 were transferred from Annie O'Sullivan to Edward Thomas Russell, a builder, at which date the land had a capital value of £1,000.⁵ Russell was a well-established builder, actively engaged in building in North Perth and Mount Lawley in particular. He built numerous residences in Chelmsford Road, including *Tudor Lodge* at Lots 5, 6, and 7.⁶

1 Town of Vincent, Municipal Heritage Inventory, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd., p.23.

2 May, Catherine *Built on Faith: a history of Perth* College University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 2002, p. 87.

3 Certificate of Title, Vol. 388, Folio 91. Included were Lots 36 to 42 along Vincent Street that backed onto the Chelmsford Road lots. The two sets of lots were separated by a right-of-way.

4 Metropolitan Sewerage Municipality of North Perth, SROWA Cons. 4156 Item 124, revised 1917.

5 Certificate of Title, Vol.805, Folio 200; and City of Perth Rate Books, North Perth, Ward 1, 1920-22. The title was transferred into Russell's and Sarah Mary Russell's name in 1927.

6 City of Perth Building Licence Applications Vol. 6, November 1919-October 1922. Note: Russell also built St. Mary's Church, Leederville (Bernadette O'Reilly, nee Russell, and Jack O'Reilly conversation with Robin Chinnery, 20 June 2005.)

In February-March 1922, Russell was granted building licences as owner/builder to build six brick residences, each with four habitable rooms, at Lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, at a cost of £650 each, the largest having a floor area of 1633 square ft.⁷ Further research would be necessary to establish how many of these residences and others built by Russell in Chlemsford Road and elsewhere remain extant. However, it is likely that the majority of those that he built in Chemsford Road have survived as at the time of assessment (2005) the physical evidence obvious from the street front shows that most residences date from the Federation and early Inter-War periods, resulting in a notable streetscape.

In April 1922, Russell obtained a building licence to build a more substantial brick residence, with five habitable rooms, at Lots 5, 6 and 7, Chelmsford Road with a floor area of 2040 square ft., at a cost of £1,000.⁸ On its completion, he and his family took up residence at the property they named 'Mean-Myne' (based on the words 'me and mine').⁹ In 1923, the place was recorded with a capital value of £3,000 and an annual value of £120, and was first listed as 59 Chelmsford Road in *Wise's Post Office Directory*. Russell's building operations had been transferred to the rear of the property, where a large timber and iron shed was later erected for this purpose. This practice was not uncommon during this period and Russell had also operated his business this way at his previous abode in North Perth. E. T. Russell & Co., which became Russell & Sons, continued to operate from 59 Chelmsford Road, and later expanded to include furniture manufacturing before transferring to Mount Hawthorn in the late 1940s.¹⁰

'Mean-Myne' was a very substantial house with a spacious entry hall, featuring timber paneling and timber beams to the ceiling. There were leadlights incorporating a kookaburra in the design on either side of the front door, which featured deep red rose patterns, and 'above the circle of glass' the letter 'R' for Russell was incorporated into the design.¹¹ Rose patterned leadlights also featured in the main bedroom, which opened to the right of the hall, and the large formal dining/living room, where the timber beams to the ceiling and the original mantelpiece and fireplace are extant in 2005. A doorway opened through from the formal dining/living room to the kitchen prior to the enclosure of the servery in the 1930s. The spacious vestibule was the family's every day dining room. All the rooms were large, with decorative moulded plaster ceilings in the front rooms, and premium quality joinery throughout. There were three further bedrooms. The bedroom at the front of the house served different members of the immediate and extended family at various periods, and the two bedrooms to the eastern side accommodated the girls and boys. Each of the two latter rooms opened through a full-length sash window to the side verandah, where most of the children slept, which was enclosed by lattice work. The front entrance was approached by steps, flanked by ornate urns, all of which are extant in 2005. The urns are now painted over (it is not known if they were originally painted). At the front entry from the footpath, a white-painted timber gateway, bearing the name of the residence, framed a single decorative Cyclone gate. A tennis court was established to the east of the house, fitted with a timber framed wire screen to

7 City of Perth Building Licence Applications, op. cit., 17 February- 4 April 1922.

8 City of Perth Building Licence Applications *ibid*, 17 February- 4 April 1922. Note: An earlier search application to City of Perth, at the instigation of Vic Smith & Associates in 2004, for plans and builder's licence documents only brought to light a shed.

9 Bernadette O'Reilly (nee Russell), conversation with John Viska, 26 May 2005.

10 City of Perth Rate Books, North Perth Ward 1, p. 7; and *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1921 to 1923.

11 Bernadette O'Reilly, conversations with Robin Chinnery and John Viska, June 2005.

prevent balls entering the neighbouring property. A brick water closet in the rear yard was adjoined by a timber construction greenhouse. There were timber picket fences at the rear and side boundaries, with a wide entry to the rear yard on the west from the right-of-way, and a timber post and rail cyclone wired fence at the front boundary. There was a tall timber tank stand and water tank at the rear of the property.¹² Situated on the three adjoining lots, 'Mean-Myne' enjoyed a larger garden than any of the nearby residences in either Chelmsford Road or William Street.¹³

In May 1922, Russell was granted building licences to build another four brick houses in Chelmsford Road, at Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, each with four habitable rooms, with a combined floor area of 5632 square feet, at a total cost of £2,800.¹⁴

In the late 1920s, a photograph shows five of the Russells' eight children in the grounds of 'Mean-Myne' beside a limestone structure, one of the earliest decorative features in the garden.¹⁵ In 1935, photographs of Joe Russell on the grass tennis court show the fencing to the east, and the lattice work screen and plantings at one end of the court.¹⁶ A photograph of 'Berna' Russell on the lawn shows a limestone garden feature and the open north-east corner of the verandah, with the tennis court in the rear ground.¹⁷

In c. 1937-38, the tennis court was converted to a garden area with substantial aviaries. Facing the front garden, Russell built three deep rock-work grotto-like aviaries between the north-east corner of the house and the eastern boundary. At the rear, the wire enclosed aviaries were timber framed with flat iron roofs, as shown in a 1940 photograph, which shows garden beds and pathways established to the south of the aviaries, and the lattice enclosure to the eastern verandah.¹⁸ A rock-work fence replaced the picket fence at the eastern boundary. Russell built numerous garden features including a windmill of limestone and timber construction, a timber bridge across a miniature ravine leading to a fish pond guarded by 'Popeye', a decorative well with a terracotta roof, and a limestone tank topped by a pump at the western side of the garden, as shown in photographs, which show the pond bordered with limestone, as were the surrounding paths.¹⁹

In 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Russell decided to add a sleep-out opening from the western side of their bedroom to provide a cooler place to sleep in summer.²⁰ Built in brick by G. McGann at a cost of £50, it had a floor area of 200 square ft.²¹

In 1940, a photograph shows Mr. and Mrs. Russell in the front garden in front of the aviaries. Photographs of Mary and Gerard Russell in the rear yard show the

12 Bernadette and Jack O'Reilly, conversations with Robin Chinnery, 20 June 2005. See also late 1920s photograph of the Russell family, with Josie, Mary, Therese, Pat, Gerard, Bernard and Ned, for greenhouse structure. Note: Moulded ceilings are believed to have been supplied by Mount Hawthorn Modelling Works. (Jack O'Reilly, *ibid.*)

13 See Metropolitan Sewerage Municipality of North Perth, *op. cit.*

14 City of Perth Building Licence Applications Vol. 6, 12 May 1922.

15 Photograph Therese, Mary, Josie, 'Berna' & Joe Russell, 1920s. Collection of Bernadette and Jack O'Reilly.

16 Photographs of Joe Russell, 'West's Mascot' 1935. Collection of Verona Russell.

17 Photograph 'Berna Russell & Tiffany', 1930s. Collection of Bernadette and Jack O'Reilly.

18 Photograph of garden at side of house, 1940. Collection of Verona Russell.

19 Photographs of garden at 'Mean-Myne'

20 Bernadette O'Reilly, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 20 June 2005.

21 City of Perth Building Licence Applications Vol. 12, p. 145.

screen fence in front of the large timber and iron shed that served the business, and the large tank and tank stand. A concrete path bordered a garden bed with plantings and a garden feature in front of the screen fence. There was lawn to the north and a garden area with a low fence of timber posts and chicken wire to the east, where dahlias are in flower in one photograph, whilst a palm is evident in another. Another photograph shows part of the eastern side and the front of the house, with the aviaries, windmill, bridge and pond. The garden in front of the aviaries is planted with ground covers and low growing species. There is a tree behind the windmill and various other plantings, including climbers, in the beds at the side and front of the house.²² A 1941 photograph shows the front entry to 'Mean-Myne', with the name on the gateway, and the tank and pump feature at the west side of the garden.²³

During World War II, after the fall of Singapore, there was increased war-time activity on the Home Front in Western Australia, with Allied Forces personnel stationed in the metropolitan area requiring accommodation. Numerous public buildings and larger privately owned buildings, including 'Mean-Myne', were requisitioned for this purpose.²⁴ At the end of the requisition, the Russell family returned to reside at their home. In 1944-45, photographs show portions of the garden and the pond with 'Popeye'. Plantings in the garden area in front of the aviaries include ground covers and succulents.²⁵

In 1948, 'Mean-Myne' was sold to John Seymour Dowson, engineer²⁶, after more than 25 years as the Russell family residence.²⁷ Dowson resided there with his wife and family until 1951.²⁸ In 1923, he had begun working as an engineering cadet with Western Australian Government Railways (WAGR). He served as assistant executive engineer with the Indian Railways prior to World War Two, then served in the Indian Army. Dowson rose to the rank of Major, before returning to resume his engineering career in Western Australia. In 1950, he was appointed general manager of Midland Railway Co., later becoming a director, then chairman 1961-64. In 1964, Midland Railway Co. was taken over by WAGR. Dowson worked for WAGR until he died in late 1966, when he was chief planning and development officer, having acted previously as deputy commissioner and deputy senior administrator and technical adviser.²⁹

In October 1951, 59 Chelmsford Street was transferred to the Crown.³⁰ It was purchased for the use of the Child Welfare Department, which had been seeking a spacious residence that could be converted to use as a hostel in order to overcome the 'considerable difficulty in finding suitable homes in the metropolitan area for wards of the Department whom it was desirous of placing in employment'.³¹ The place was located conveniently to the city, and was intended

22 Photographs of 'Mum and Dad', Mary, Mary and Gerard Russell, and garden at Mean-Myne, 1940. Collection of Verona Russell.

23 Photograph of 'Mean-Myne', 1941, Collection of Verona Russell.

24 Bernadette and Jack O'Reilly, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 20 June 2005.

25 Photographs of Mean-Myne, Russell family, 'Berna' and Jack O'Reilly, 1944-45. Collection of Bernadette and Jack O'Reilly.

26 Certificate of Title, Vol. 805, Fol.200, transfer registered 30 April, 1948.

27 Bernadette O'Reilly, nee Russell, and Jack O'Reilly conversation with Robin Chinnery, 20 June 2005.

28 Mrs. Joan Dowson, widow of John Seymour Dowson, and John Dowson, their son, telephone conversations with Robin Chinnery, 4 July 2005.

29 *West Australian* 5 December 1966, p. 7.

30 Certificate of Title, Vol. 805, Fol.200, registered 9 October, 1951.

31 Child Welfare Department Annual Report, 1952, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1953.

to take on some of the role of providing accommodation to children that were at the time being cared for at the Government Receiving Depot and Lock-up at the corner of Lord and Walcott Streets.

In Australia, as elsewhere in the late nineteenth century, institutional care was the most common form of care for children who were wards of the State or otherwise in need of care outside their family. In Western Australia, a number of charitable institutions were established for this function as well as some government institutions. In the twentieth century, placement of children in foster homes, a system initially known as boarding-out, became more common, but most children spent an initial period in institutional care.³²

The Government Receiving Depot and Lock-up, at the corner of Lord and Walcott Streets, Mount Lawley, operated from 1920 under the State Children's Department, later the Child Welfare Department. By 30 June 1920, 24 children were in residence under Matron Tilly. Younger children and babies were usually accommodated in the main building. Conveniently located close to the city, schools, and the Children's Court, it was set in extensive grounds and adjoined a large reserve. The Lock-up, with 'extensive' accommodation was placed on the site 'with a view to economy and easy transfer after committal.'³³ The Depot was 'a necessary adjunct to the boarding-out system', and also provided care for children who were 'held pending transfer to other institutions.'³⁴

The Great Depression led to increasing demands for admission to the Receiving Depot, but although accommodation was insufficient at times, no funds were available to improve the situation.³⁵ It continued to be seen primarily as 'the clearing house of the Department' as all children committed by the Children's Courts were first admitted there, as were those to be transferred to other institutions, or prior to boarding-out (as fostering was then known) or placement in service, as was still common for many of the older wards of the Child Welfare Department.³⁶ In 1941, the need for additional accommodation was again considered, in particular a new dormitory for the 'big girls', but this and other improvements were deferred after war-time restrictions on building were introduced.³⁷ In 1946, plans were prepared for a new Receiving Home to be built at Point Heathcote to accommodate 100 children. Other buildings planned were a Remand Home, a Psychology Clinic, a Farm School for delinquent boys and a similar one for girls, a Home for so-called sub-normal boys and girls, and a Hostel for boys.³⁸ Implementation of these proposals was deferred as the aforementioned restrictions on building remained in force into the early 1950s.³⁹

In the late 1940s, the Government Receiving Home, as the Depot was now known, continued to care for young children passing through the institution before placement in foster homes or adoption. From July 1951 to June 1952, the number of children accommodated there varied from 18 to 37. Pre-school age children attended a kindergarten at the Home, and school age children attended

32 Annual Reports of State Children's Department for 1939 to 1951.

33 Annual Report of State Children's Department for year ended 30 June 1920, p. 3.

34 Annual Report of State Children's Department for year ended 30 June 1925, p. 4.

35 Annual Reports of State Children's Department, 1929 to 1932.

36 Annual Reports of State Children's Department for 1939 to 1951, quotation in *ibid*, for the two years to 30 June 1941, p. 10.

37 *ibid*, p. 11, and Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, for five years to 30 June 1946.

38 *ibid*, p. 4.

39 Annual Reports Child Welfare Department, 1947 to 1953.

Maylands State School. In 1951-52, £10,000 was expended on additions, alterations and renovations to the Receiving Home and £1,100 was spent on replacement of furniture, linoleums etc. Improvements were made also to the grounds, where lawns and gardens were planted.⁴⁰

Whilst the need for additional accommodation had been evident in the 1930s and 1940s, this and other improvements were deferred due to lack of available funds and later due to war-time restrictions on building during World War Two.⁴¹

The only proposal to come to early fruition was the establishment of the hostel for working boys, made possible by the Government's acquisition, in 1951, of 59 Chelmsford Road, Mount Lawley, which was renovated and converted to its new use, and re-named *Tudor Lodge*. The Department faced an on-going problem of providing accommodation for teenage working boys, hence the decision to purchase the residence. The Department's establishment of a hostel to provide a home-like environment was an innovation in the government's care of children in Western Australia, and *Tudor Lodge* served as a model for other subsequent hostels and care facilities developed to accommodate children. The concept of 'cottage homes' had been coming into practice in private institutions since it was first introduced at Parkerville Children's Home in 1903, but did not become the dominant mode of caring for needy children until the post World War Two period. In general, this model provided for institutions to be comprised of clusters of 'homes'.⁴² *Tudor Lodge*, by contrast, was a regular house within a suburban context.

In 1952, 59 Chelmsford Street was 'thoroughly renovated and suitable furniture' obtained, and the Hostel duly opened with accommodation for up to 20 boys.⁴³ The place was re-named *Tudor Lodge* commemorating the late Secretary of the Department and his 'sterling service'.⁴⁴

In the post World War Two period, the largely single residential character of the older suburbs of Perth underwent a period of change, in which numerous larger houses were converted into flats and tenements.⁴⁵ As noted, most residences in the vicinity of *Tudor Lodge* were small to modest in size, and therefore the immediate neighbourhood remained mainly single residential.

In 1953, it was reported 'the problem of obtaining suitable accommodation for wards and migrants in metropolitan employment' had been 'somewhat eased by the opening of two hostels', *Tudor Lodge* and the Salvation Army's Withnell House, each of which provided 'adequate amenities' for 'the lads'.⁴⁶

In September 1961, plans for additions to the ablution block at *Tudor Lodge* show the large timber shed at the eastern side of the rear yard, the existing brick ablution block (construction date unknown), with proposed brick additions comprising a new toilet, ironing room and store, to adjoin the eastern side of the garage. These additions were duly implemented. At the east side of the ablutions block the existing brick closet, brick parapet wall and 'timber shed' were

40 Child Welfare Department Annual Report, 1952, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1953.

41 Annual Reports of State Children's Department for 1939 to 1951.

42 Register Documentation, P14470 *Swanleigh Precinct*, June 2005.

43 Child Welfare Department Annual Report, 1952, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1953.

44 *ibid.*

45 Town of Vincent, Municipal Heritage Inventory, Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd., p.28.

46 Annual Report Child Welfare Department for year ended 30 June 1953, p. 9.

removed.⁴⁷

In the 1960s, *Tudor Lodge* served as the model for other hostels. The Child Welfare Department, in common with other Child Welfare authorities, experienced 'great difficulty' in finding suitable foster homes for teenagers 'with histories of poor behaviour', and, in order to meet this need, sought to establish a number of family type hostels, each under the supervision of a carefully selected and trained married couple, preferably with the husband in 'ordinary employment' in the community.⁴⁸ In 1961-62, the Department acquired another private residence in Mount Lawley, at 39 Lawley Crescent, to convert to a hostel for girls, modeled on that provided for boys at *Tudor Lodge*. The house was renovated and furnished in a similar way to *Tudor Lodge*, then re-named 'Stuart House'. The first working girls moved in May 1963, under the care of Mrs. Murphy and her husband.⁴⁹ From April 1967, the Department operated 'Watson Lodge', at 162 Aberdeen Street, West Perth, as a hostel for teenage girls who found 'it difficult adjusting to normal requirements' and needed 'special treatment and training in responsibility and independence'.⁵⁰

In the 1960s, the Child Welfare Department participated in a considerable expansion of facilities for children, including some new hostels administered solely by the Department and some that were developed and operated in partnership with the Churches to provide accommodation for children who were wards of the State. Hostels were also established by the Native Welfare Department to provide accommodation for Aboriginal children.⁵¹ As part of a modern philosophy to provide accommodation and care facilities in a more home or family-like environment than the larger institutions could provide⁵², the hostels were situated in the open community, in contrast to the home or cottage system which operated in a number of children's institutions at the time. The Child Welfare Department was also responsible for the establishment and operation of new, purpose designed and built institutions for those children who required a secure facility, the first being Riverbank Boys' Treatment Centre, which opened at Caversham in 1960. A secure reformatory for teenage male offenders with accommodation for 33 boys, it was extended to accommodate a further 10 boys in 1969-70.⁵³ In 1968, a hostel in the style of *Tudor Lodge*, named 'Fourteen', at 14 Francis Street, Perth, was opened by the Child Welfare Department. It primarily functioned as a half-way house for boys discharged from Riverbank to assist them with the transition to living outside the institution.⁵⁴ By this period, the Native Welfare Department, which was responsible for Aboriginal children, had also established a number of hostels. In 1972, under the Community Welfare Act, the Department of Child Welfare became the Department of Community Welfare, and, with responsibility for Aboriginal children, it took over all the pre-existing hostels.⁵⁵

Most hostels were supervised by a resident matron. Matrons lived-in along with

47 Child Welfare Dept. Boys Home North Perth Additions to Ablution Block, PWDWA, September 1961.
48 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1961-62, p. 5.
49 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1961-62, p. 5.
50 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1967, p. 16.
51 Annual Reports Child Welfare Department, 1964 to 1970.
52 Department of Community Services website: Models of Out of Home Placement.
53 Annual Report Child Welfare Department, 1968, p. 15, and 1969, p. 14.
54 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1971-72, p. 24.
55 Annual Report, Department of Community Welfare, 1973, p. 42.

their husbands, and sometimes also their families. From 1959 to c. 1968-69, Mrs. Christiansen was matron at *Tudor Lodge*. She received free board and lodging for herself, her husband (who worked in the laundry) and their three children. Two domestics were provided for weekend relief work.⁵⁶ In the 1960s, *Tudor Lodge* accommodated a maximum of 14 boys at any one time.⁵⁷ In October 1966, plans drawn for extension of the sleep-out on the western side of the residence show the two bedrooms at the east side as boys' bedrooms, opening to the boys' sleep-out (enclosed at an earlier unknown date) opening at the southern end to the boys' spare room, opening in turn to an un-named room at the west. The bedroom at the left of the entry hall is shown as a private bedroom and that at the right (formerly the main bedroom) as a private sitting room, opening to the existing sleep-out, with a new opening to be made in the western wall to the new sleep-out. The dining room, kitchen and store continued to serve their original uses, whilst the vestibule is shown as the boys' dining area, and the internal bathroom and toilet were for private use.⁵⁸ Records also refer to refurbishments, such as new floor coverings.⁵⁹

In 1971, plans show mechanical ventilation to the kitchen and bathroom.⁶⁰

Tudor Lodge's purpose evolved from provision of accommodation for working boys in the 1950s and 1960s, to 'an adjustment centre' in the early 1970s, when a number of the boys came from treatment centres. In the late 1970s, it became a Treatment and Training Hostel for boys.⁶¹

In 1972, the Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department briefly described the role of each of the care facilities under its direct control: Riverbank Boys' Treatment Centre, Fourteen, Watson Lodge, Stuart House and *Tudor Lodge*. Providing care for 14 boys, generally aged 14-18, *Tudor Lodge* was 'not a treatment centre or a corrective establishment' and 'should be regarded as an adjustment centre and used as a stepping stone into the community.'⁶² Criteria for admission were 'working boys and boys genuinely in process of employment', who have 'reasonable expectations of an early integration with society, including transfer to other accommodation', and it was specified that boys with 'a record of violence, assault and abnormal sexual behaviour' were not to be admitted.⁶³

Parents were encouraged to visit boys staying at *Tudor Lodge* unless field officers specified otherwise. Field workers were always welcome to discuss the boys' progress, and 'should remain in contact with boys at least once a month.'⁶⁴ After admission, each boy was on trial placement for one week, and invited to stay for three-week periods thereafter, the maximum stay being four months as *Tudor Lodge* was for short-term placements. The matron kept a diary for the hostel generally and a record of each boy's behaviour. At three weekly intervals, she submitted a brief report on each child to the liaison officer, including 'the

56 Correspondence, in Dept. Community Welfare Admin. File. SROWA Cons. 4721, Item A2406, Vol. 3, 12 September 1966.

57 Annual Reports Child Welfare Department, 1967 to 1970.

58 Mt. Lawley Tudor Lodge Extension of Sleep out, PWDWA, October 1966.

59 Undated in SROWA. Cons. 4721, Item A2406, Vol. 3.

60 Mount Lawley-Tudor Lodge-Mechanical Ventilation to Kitchen & Bathroom, 000192G1, 4 November 1971.

61 Annual Reports Departments of Child Welfare, Community Welfare, for Community Services, Family and Children's Services, and for Community Development 1953 to 1970s.

62 Annual Report Child Welfare Department, 1971-72, p. 23.

63 *ibid.*

64 *ibid.*

progress of problems of the boy or whether he is considered ready for private board.⁶⁵

The stated philosophy of *Tudor Lodge* at this time was 'to provide a homelike atmosphere and good living conditions to young men and to assist them in their adjustment to re-entering society.'⁶⁶ The staff in 1972 comprised the matron, who resided at the place together with her husband and their family; one full-time and one part-time domestic; and the weekend relief, who was in charge at weekends. Boys were required to carry out daily chores as the Matron directed. Boys were not allowed out on leave in the first week after admittance. Thereafter, with permission from the field officer, weekend leave to parents and relatives was allowed. If a boy neglected his duties or misbehaved, he lost privileges, would not be allowed out other than for work and might be required to carry out extra duties. Fares to and from work, board and pocket money were paid from the boys' wages. The standard charge for board was \$8 per week, and weekly pocket money was on sliding scale of \$5 for boys aged 15 years and under, \$6 for 16 year olds, and \$7 per week for those 17 years and over. A special subsidy was paid for any boy whose wages were insufficient to cover these costs. If a boy's earnings exceeded them, the balance was banked.⁶⁷ In the early 1970s, amenities for the boys included pool and tennis tables, television and a recreation room, which was located in the large timber shed at the eastern side of the yard. This burnt down in November 1974 and four boys were charged. A new recreation room was erected in the south-east corner of the rear yard, as shown on plans dated July 1975. The plan also shows an existing carport at the west side of the residence, erected sometime in the period post 1966.⁶⁸

From 1973, Annual Reports of the Department of Community Welfare 'grouped the hostels according to modal function into those which provided extended or alternative treatment and training facilities where this is necessary for Wards' of the Department, and 'those where the prime reason for admission is not that of the person's behaviour'.⁶⁹ On this basis, *Tudor Lodge* and *Stuart House* were classified as Treatment and Training Hostels. The hostels previously operated under or in association with the Native Welfare Department were classified as Education and Employment Hostels, of which 'almost half' were located 'outside the metropolitan area' in keeping with the Department's policy that people only be brought into the metropolitan area if their education and employment needs could not be met in their home district.⁷⁰ This policy was considered 'particularly relevant to the conduct of the hostel services' because 'almost all persons admitted to hostels are Aborigines', and so 'gains from education or other training may thus be available not only to the individual but to the local community to which that person belongs.'⁷¹

In the early-mid 1970s repairs and renovations were undertaken to upgrade

65 ibid, pp. 23-24.

66 ibid, p. 24.

67 ibid.

68 Memo to Property Officer, SROWA Cons. 4721, Item A2406, Vol. 3, 29 November 1974; and New Recreation Room for Dept. for Community Welfare, *Tudor Lodge Mt. Lawley, PWDWA*, July 1975.

69 Annual Report, Department of Community Welfare, 1973, p. 42.

70 ibid, p. 43.

71 ibid.

Tudor Lodge, and also in 1981.⁷²

In the late 1970s, hostels in Western Australia continued to provide accommodation for a small number of young people of working age, and for 600 or more primary and secondary school students, with an increasing demand noted from senior secondary school Aboriginal students. *Tudor Lodge* and Stuart House continued to operate as Training Hostels in the metropolitan area.⁷³ Many of the hostels were given Aboriginal names and most of the children and young people accommodated by them were Aboriginal. Although the practice of accommodating most Aboriginal children and young people in hostels specific to their background and needs continued in the late twentieth century, it is probable that some of the young people accommodated at *Tudor Lodge* after the place became a Training and Treatment Hostel were Aboriginal.⁷⁴

In 1983, when security issues at *Tudor Lodge* were raised, the earlier removal of doors opening from the house onto the enclosed verandah at the eastern side, where the bedrooms had louvred windows, was mentioned.⁷⁵ The author of the memo may have been unaware that there were originally French windows in these locations, which were possibly removed when the verandah was enclosed. Whether the leadlights to the front door were extant at this period, or if they were removed around this date is unknown. Those at either side of the front door remained in situ through into the late 1990s.

In the 1990s, *Tudor Lodge* was referred to as one of the McCall Hostels, in which staff lived on the premises.⁷⁶ The cost of keeping a child in a hostel such as *Tudor Lodge* was in excess of \$80,000 per annum, and it was recommended that the establishment of further hostels for crisis or temporary 'should be resisted.'⁷⁷ In this period, an increasing number of young people accommodated in hostels were received from detention centres and a number of minor offenders were accommodated at *Tudor Lodge*, together with young people who had experienced severe conflict with their families, or educational difficulties.⁷⁸ With the change in clientele, willful damage and vandalism at the place appear to have been increasing problems. After being kicked-in numerous times, the timber paneling in the entry was extensively damaged and it was covered over with studwork and plasterboard walls. Similarly, surviving garden features, including the fountain and the well, were removed after being damaged beyond repair. Circa 1999, the original leadlight windows at either side of the main entrance door were removed and put into storage, and security screens were installed.⁷⁹

In the late 1990s, following the sale of 'Stuart Lodge' in June 1997, *Tudor Lodge*

⁷² SROWA Cons. 4721, Item A2324, Vol. 1.

⁷³ Annual Report, Department of Community Welfare, 1977.

⁷⁴ No records available in the public domain provide detailed information as to background of the young people accommodated at *Tudor Lodge*. Table 8 in Kelly, Paul op. cit., p. 88, records ethnicity of children in hostels in country and metropolitan areas in 1989-90, but there is no detailed breakdown to show representation in individual hostels.

⁷⁵ Memo to Property Officer from Senior Group worker, SROWA Cons. 4721, Item A2324, Vol.1, 11 January 1983.

⁷⁶ Department of Community Services website: Models of Out of Home and Placement, Hostels.

⁷⁷ Kelly, Paul 'Review of Service Delivery and Management Structures, McCall Centre & Community Support Hostels' June 1991, pp. 36-38.

⁷⁸ *ibid*, pp. 36-38.

⁷⁹ Jim Black, telephone conversation with Robin Chinnery, 5 July 2005; and verbal advice from Kevin Brakewell, cited in Valuer General's Valuation Report Prepared for Mr. Kevin Brakewell, Dept. of Community Development, 18 June 2003. Note: A detailed schedule was not available; however, the leadlight windows are to be included in the sale of the place.

became a hostel for both boys and girls. In August 1999, plans were drawn for additions to the ablutions block, and for a proposed extension and alteration to the existing sleep-out, which was partitioned.⁸⁰

In 2000, local residents complained about the behaviour of the young people accommodated at *Tudor Lodge* and objected to proposals for extensions to the place.⁸¹ In June 2002, plans were drawn for the conversion of the existing recreation room to a new flat, comprising living room, kitchen, bedroom and en-suite bathroom; for a new recreation room; and for extension of the sleep out.⁸² These plans were not implemented.

Tudor Lodge operated continuously as a hostel for 14 to 18 year olds through into 2003.⁸³

By August 2003, *Tudor Lodge* had become redundant to the Department's needs and the place was vacated. In late 2004 and early 2005, it was used by a Departmental group for staff recruitment tasks.⁸⁴

In 2005, the Department began taking steps to dispose of the place. Sub-division of the land into three lots was approved, with the residence to be retained on a single lot and all lots to be sold. The Town of Vincent approved two, two-storey residences for the garden other lots, with retention of the mature Jacaranda tree.⁸⁵ A historical report in autumn 2005 noted that the place was not included in the Town of Vincent's Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places but is listed on the Town's Interim Heritage Database, which has yet to be formally adopted⁸⁶. In November 2005, the Department began to consider a two lot subdivision to enable the retention of the rock-work aviaries.

In February 2006, the place is vacant.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Tudor Lodge is a single-storey brick and stucco tiled roof dwelling in the Inter-War California Bungalow style⁸⁷ set in a generous garden setting with grotto style birdcages in an informal style⁸⁸, built by Edward Thomas Russell for his family home in 1925, together with brick and tile and metal construction outbuildings.

Tudor Lodge is located on the south side of Chelmsford Road between William and Beaufort streets, in a residential street. Chelmsford Road has been resurfaced recently and has barrier kerbs, narrow grass verges, plantings of Queensland Box Trees and concrete slab paths. *Tudor Lodge* has a right of way along its western boundary and a second right of way to the rear.

The site is laid out with the house set close to the western boundary, with a front

80 Mount Lawley Tudor Lodge Additions to Toilet Block, PWDWA, 26 August 1999; and Mount Lawley Tudor Lodge Propose Extension of & Alteration to Existing Sleep out, PWDWA, 26 August 1999.

81 *Voice News*, 30 September 2000, p. 19 and 15 April 2000, p. 1.

82 Dept. for Community Welfare Tudor Lodge Mt. Lawley conversion of exist. recreation room to new flat, PWDWA, June 1980.

83 Annual Reports Departments of Child Welfare, Community Welfare, for Community Services, Family and Children's Services, and for Community Development 1953 to 2003.

84 Kevin Brakewell, Dept. Community Development, email to Robyn Taylor, 7 April 2005.

85 Government Heritage Disposal Process form, HCWA Place No. 17150.

86 'Historical Report: Tudor Lodge' Robyn Taylor, for HCWA, p. 1.

87 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, 206-209.

88 Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997 pp 9100-101.

setback and a generous amount of open space to the eastern side of the house. There is a garage, store, laundry, toilets and showers along the rear boundary, and a metal construction shed built as a recreation room in the south-east corner of the garden. The land is relatively flat.

Garden

Apart from the formality of front entry, entry path and gate, the garden layout is informal, with features that are associated with the Gardenesque style.⁸⁹ The features that set it apart as Gardenesque include the informal layout, distinctive plantings and ornamental features, including curving paths, urns, rockeries, and other built features such as ornamental bridges and the like.

The principal garden elements lie across the front or north of the house, and the site of the original tennis court to its east. Apart from the leveled land to the east of the house, there is no other evidence of the tennis court. There is a tubular steel front fence set over a dwarf brick wall, and the fence is filled with link mesh panels, replacing the original timber and mesh fence and lych gate. A grey concrete path with a grooved diamond pattern leads straight to the front steps, which are flanked at the base by two white-painted cast iron garden urns set on circular newels.

To the west of the path, the bed close to the house has is currently planted out with Chinese Jade (*Portulacaria afra*) located close to the steps, a plant that was meant to bring wealth to the residents. In the same bed there is an Apple Blossom Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-seniensis*), a Royena (*Diospyros lucida*) and a tall Fiddlewood (*Citharexylon spinosium*). The line of planting immediately behind the front fence, on this side includes Synadenium (*Synadium grantii*), Apple Blossom Hibiscus, Mrs. George Davis Hibiscus and a clump of Agapanthus (*Agapanthis orientalis*). The remains of the lawn is Buffalo Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) in the centre of which there is a Purple Leaf Cherry Tree (*Prunus cerasifera* 'Nigra').

East of the path there are Crepe Myrtles (*Lagerstroemia indica*) Oleander (*Nerium oleander* 'Variegatum'), Synadenium, a large Variegated Chaste Tree (*Vitex trifolia* 'variegata'), and two Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), and a variegated Pigeon Berry (*Duranta ripens*) with a further Purple Leaf Cherry Plum to balance the specimen on the west side of the path.

The largest part of the garden extends along the eastern side of the house, which contains the main garden elements. There are sections of random rock edgings, and basket weave brick paving in the northern section with brick steps and irregular garden beds in the brick paved area. There is no trace of the wishing well or succulents that were present in early photographs, or the fishponds and small bridge.

Originally there were three aviaries in the front garden, two facing north and one facing south. There were also cages to the south which have also been removed. Only the eastern and western south-facing structures remain above ground, although the shape of the centre cage can still be seen set in the ground. The structures and their fragments span from the eastern edge of the verandah to the eastern side boundary.

⁸⁹ 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,, pp15-16

The two extant aviaries are concave in plan and are constructed from rough limestone laid in random style similar to that used for artificial grottos. The aviaries have concrete roofs and contain two tiers of cement shelves embedded with fine shell fragments. Though built as aviaries, there is no trace of the mesh or any access gates, although iron eye fixings remain embedded around the edge of the opening of the eastern aviary. The aviaries are densely overgrown with English Ivy (*Hedera helix*) and Canary Creeper (*Senecio mikaniodes*). Two Jacarandas (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) are located to the north and these provide shade to the rock structures.

Immediately south of the grottoes, there is a green concrete circular path with a lawn of over 7 metres in diameter in its centre and it is probably this path that can be seen in 1945 photographs. Along the eastern boundary fence there are more Mrs. George Davis Hibiscus and Pink Flowered Marri (*Corymbia calophylla* 'Rosea').

There is a large paved area to the south of the lot with plantings of Synadenium and Jasmine (*Jasminum azoricum*).

There is no obvious surface evidence of the wishing well, timber bridge, work shed, or tennis court.

Tudor Lodge

The front of the house has a broad verandah, with battered rock faced limestone piers with black tuck pointing, stucco pier caps, and paired, tapered, stop chamfered verandah posts that carry the full width verandah roof. Between the posts there is a curved valance board and on the centre panel a plaque has been fixed with the words 'Tudor Lodge'. At the centre of the verandah, a short flight of steps descends from the timber-boarded verandah to the front path. The steps are flanked by low stucco finished balustrade walls terminating in circular newels capped with painted urns. The roof is a broken back Marseilles pattern terracotta tiled roof with stucco capped brick chimneys and dragon's back ridge tiles. The gutters are notched into rafter feet. The original house walls are white tuck pointed brick with stucco sills and dressings and decorative stucco scrolls under the windows. In the front elevation, there are sets of double hung sashes and the front door is divided into seven panels, with a porthole window in the upper half, and combined brass letter slot and knocker. Two fixed lights covered with security screens flank the door. There are modern lights and an air conditioning condenser fixed to the front elevation. None of the stained glass described in the documentary evidence remains in the frames.

The timber boarded verandah extends along the east side of the house and though once clad in timber lattice, has retained its limestone piers and posts. The lattice wall has been replaced by face brickwork and aluminium sliding windows and security screens. An evaporative cooler is set on the eastern roof and this is a prominent visual element.

The western end of the verandah has also been filled in and an extension built along the full extent of the front room and part of the second room. This is constructed in the same manner as the infilling of the eastern verandah, with plain cut and struck jointed stretcher bond brickwork. The remainder of the original main house on this side is constructed in cut and struck stretcher bond brickwork with sets of double hung sash windows with security screens and stucco sills and dressings, together with timber framed and tiled roof sun hoods. A tall brick and stucco chimney is a prominent feature of the roof above this side

of the house, as are two evaporative air conditioners. A hot water system, gas regulator and condenser have been fitted to the original building wall and the adjacent fence on the boundary is corrugated fibro-cement. The maid's room and laundry at the rear of the house are set under a skillion roof.

The rear of the south elevation is a mixture of brick construction and framed infill, with aluminium joinery and fibrous cement panels between verandah posts. The laundry at the western end of the elevation was originally open to the south, but now has a flat metal covered wall enclosing it.

The house comprises original planning and some additional accommodation. The original planning includes a centrally located entrance hall, flanked by two rooms. The hall then turns east before continuing south. To the east of the corridor there are two rooms that were used as dressing rooms, and to the west the main drawing room. The corridor terminates at its southern end with a vestibule that was original designed for dining, and to its west lie the kitchen and the former maid's room. To the east of the vestibule, lie the pantry, bathroom and toilet, with a former office on the south-east corner.

The additions comprise the infilling of the eastern verandah, the infilling of the southern verandah and an extension along the western wall at the front of the building.

The entry hall (1) has a vinyl covered floor, chamfered skirting, plastered walls, a comparatively recent plasterboard and beam ceiling, down lighting and a roof light. There are scars on the walls that may be evidence of the wall paneling that once lined this space. Although not verified by the inspection, some entrance hall wall panelling is believed to survive behind plasterboard linings.⁹⁰ The entry hall is separated from the corridor (6), by an arch set on decorative impost.

Room 2 has a flush panel door, as do most of the rooms in the house. The floors are carpet laid over timber, with compound moulded skirtings, plastered walls and a decorative plasterboard ceiling, decorative cove and picture rail. There is an arched opening into the adjoining room, and decorative wall vents. Later details include a second door into the western addition, a patch panel, wall mounted air conditioning, and switchboards.

Rooms 3 and 4 are additions completed in 1966 and have carpeted timber floors, bull nosed skirtings, plasterboard ceilings and simple coved cornice. Doors are flush and windows are aluminium sliders.

Room 5 is virtually the same as room 2.

Rooms 8, 9 and 10 are all verandah infill spaces with vinyl floor coverings over concrete floors, sheet ceilings with batten covers, plastered external and dividing walls and painted brick walls to the main house on the western side of the rooms, flush doors and aluminium windows.

Room 11 is the largest room in the house and is the main drawing room. It has a carpeted timber floor, compound moulded timber skirtings, a set of three double hung sashes in a square bay window, and a 'Wonderheat' room heater set in a fireplace with timber mantle and surround. The walls are plastered with decorative wall vents at high level. The mantle is a tall and distinctive feature extending to door head height with a rectangular chamfered inset mirror. The brown glazed hearth tiles are inset with two larger tiles painted with scenes from

⁹⁰ Jim Black, telephone conversation with Robin Chinnery, 5 July 2005.

Dutch coastal life. The room has a plaster and beam ceiling in the 'Tudor' style and a picture rail. There is a timber sideboard and pass-through on the southern wall to the west of the fireplace. There are modern light fittings and a fan coil unit on one wall.

Room 7 and 12 are the same, though room 7 has been partitioned with lightweight partitions to form a corridor and separate room. The room used to have full height double hung French windows, but these have been removed. Both rooms have blocked in fireplaces, compound skirtings, vinyl tiled floors, and plasterboard and cover batten ceilings.

The vestibule (14) has a vinyl tiled floor laid over a timber base and has the same features as the previously described rooms, but with the additional feature of a corner fireplace. Doors lead from this room to the hall, kitchen, rear verandah, and the pantry bathroom wing. The main difference in this room is that the lower walls are glass faced cement render up to the level of the incised dado line.

The pantry (15) retains its timber floor, original four panel door, and timber frame pantry shelves.

The bathroom has been completely refitted and has vinyl covered concrete floors a tiled skirting, walls treated in the same way as 14, with a new shower, bath, toilet and wash hand basin. The window remains in place, but has been boarded over.

The toilet (17) retains its original door and hardware and has a vinyl covered concrete floor, and new pan and cistern. The original ceiling is covered with a drop in suspended ceiling.

The kitchen (18) has a vinyl covered timber floor, plastered and part tiled walls, and suspended ceiling. The mantle and surround to the wood stove remain in place, but the stove has been replaced with cupboards. There is a built-in sideboard and pass-through to the west of the old stove location. Kitchen fittings from the 1960s and later extend along the west wall.

At the rear of the house the maid's room (19) is simply treated with a lined skillion soffit in plasterboard and cover battens, with a double hung sash window and vinyl covered timber floors.

What was originally an open back verandah (20) is now enclosed and the elements comprise the painted rear brick wall of the house and an infill wall on the south side, with aluminium windows above the sill height. The original external window of the vestibule looks out onto this room.

The bathroom (21) comprises two showers, a water closet and a wash hand basin with mosaic tiled floors, tiled walls and flush doors. This work would appear to date from the 1970s.

The final room is the laundry (22), which has a concrete floor and concrete troughs, rendered walls on three sides and a lined soffit.

The whole of the building has been well maintained and is in good condition. There has been much internal change and most rooms, with the exception of the pantry and rear water closet, have had some changes made to them. There is a good deal of underlying authentic fabric.

Garage, stores and bathrooms

This assembly is arranged along the southern boundary, with the oldest

structures at the western end of the building and additions to the east. At the far western end there is a gabled corrugated iron roof brick walled garage that still retains a pair of framed, braced and boarded doors and the remains of a concrete driveway in front of it. The interior walls are painted, the floor is concrete and the soffit unlined.

To the east are two stores and two sets of bathrooms and toilets, all constructed in a similar manner to the garage except that they are under a skillion roof. The bathrooms have rendered and tiled walls, louvred windows and fibrous cement lined ceilings, louvred windows and white vitreous china and enameled fittings.

Recreation room

The recreation room is set in the south-east corner of the garden and comprises a simple square room and verandah. The building is framed and clad in steel with a flat metal deck roof and square profile gutters with rectangular down pipes. The room is set on a concrete slab and has a carpeted floor and flush plasterboard walls and ceiling. The room has no distinguishing features. This building is located on the site of Russell's shed from which his business was conducted.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Inter-War California Bungalow style houses.

In the Inter-War period, many residences built in Western Australia were designed and built in the Inter-War California Bungalow style, which was popular in this period. The HCWA database includes 118 single storey residences in this style, of which 101 are located in the metropolitan area. Only four residences in this design style are listed on the State Register of Heritage Places. Three were built to accommodate government employees, and are of timber and iron construction⁹¹, as is Model Timber Home, Floreat, (Place No. 8895) which was built for private use.⁹² Bicktonia (Place No. 16786) in Bickton and 17 First Avenue, Mount Lawley, (Place No. 16590) were assessed and determined to be Below Threshold for Entry in the State Register of Heritage Places, and the latter has since been demolished.⁹³

The place now known as *Tudor Lodge*, designed and built by owner/builder E. T. Russell as his family home in 1922, is an early Western Australian example of the Inter-War California Bungalow design style. There are numerous examples of this design style in North Perth and Mount Lawley, including some designed and built by Russell. However, his family home was larger in scale than most in its locality. It is distinguished by its quality of design and materials, and its achievement shows an established builder at his best. The accommodation of Russell's business operations at the rear was a not uncommon practice by

⁹¹ Wittenoom Street Railway Housing Group (Place No. 15865) includes 'a standard Improved Mill type timber and iron railway house (1938) of Inter-War Californian Bungalow, Heritage Assessment, p. 1; Trayning Police Station & fmr. Police Quarters (Place No. 2596); and Kalgoorlie Railway Housing Group (Place No. 15867) includes 'three timber and tile Improved Mill type railway houses (1948-49) displaying elements of Inter-war (sic) California Bungalow style', the design being 'primarily functional', and lacking 'many of the details of the style, demonstrating a more economical and functional response to details, form and materials' Heritage Assessment, p. 1 and p. 11.

⁹² Heritage Assessment HCWA Place No. 8895.

⁹³ HCWA Database Place Nos. 16786 and 16590.

builders and contractors in this period.

Being located on three lots allowed for the development of a distinctive garden at the front and the eastern side, with considerable rock-work and other features that included large grotto-like structures in the aviaries of a large scale that was rare in private gardens, and of which there are no other known examples extant. Similar structures of this scale built in public settings were grottos, such as that which Russell built at the Sacred Heart Church, Mary Street, Highgate⁹⁴, and structures in Kings Park on Hackett's paths (now closed to the public), the Zoological Gardens, South Perth, and at Yanchep.

Institutional Child Care

As noted in the documentary evidence, cottage-home style accommodation for necessitous children was in practice in private institutions from the beginning of the twentieth century. Privately operated institutions such as Parkerville Children's Home, Sister Kate's in Queens Park, and St Joseph's Orphanage in Wembley (now Catherine McCauley Centre) all included cottage home accommodation that predate the adoption of this philosophy or form of care in government institutions. All of these, however, included more than one 'home' clustered together to form an institutional whole. From the 1950s, the government began to establish hostels in remodeled large suburban homes, of which *Tudor Lodge* was the first.⁹⁵

Stuart House, at 39 Lawley Crescent, Mount Lawley, was a private residence purchased by the State Children's Department in 1961-62 and converted into a hostel for girls modeled on *Tudor Lodge*, called 'Stuart House'. The place served this purpose from May 1963 to the late 1990s.⁹⁶ Generally, the aim for girls leaving 'Stuart House' was return to their families or placement in private board. In the 1970s, the period of stay could be up to a year, contrasting with a maximum period of four months at *Tudor Lodge*.⁹⁷ Stuart House is entered in the City of Stirling Municipal Inventory (P9433) and is estimated to have been constructed in 1915.⁹⁸

'Watson Lodge', at 162 Aberdeen Street, West Perth, from April 1967, was operated by the Department as a hostel for teenage girls who found 'it difficult adjusting to normal requirements' and needed 'special treatment and training in responsibility and independence.'⁹⁹ Rather than having residential staff, as was the practice at its predecessors, there were a small number of women on shift rosters. 'Watson Lodge' did not offer long-term care. In the early 1970s, the type of girl admitted was 'altering', so that 'they do not tend to be offending against the community as against themselves', promiscuity being 'the biggest problem', with a consequent increase in the number of pregnant girls.¹⁰⁰ Watson Lodge (P13024) is registered as part of P15858 *Aberdeen Street Precinct*.¹⁰¹

94 Bernadette and Jack O'Reilly, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 20 June 2005

95 For detailed information relating to the care for necessitous children prior to World War Two, particularly in private institutions, refer to the Register entry for P14470 *Swanleigh Precinct*.

96 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1961-62, p. 5.

97 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1971-72, p. 24.

98 HCWA database search 5 August 2005.

99 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1967, p. 16.

100 Annual Report Child Welfare Department, 1969, p. 14 and 1971-72, p. 24.

101 HCWA database search 5 August 2005.

'Fourteen', at 14 Francis Street, Perth, was operated as a hostel by the Child Welfare Department from 1968 primarily as a half-way house for boys discharged from Riverbank to assist them with the transition to living outside the institution. It was also available as a temporary haven for boys on trial leave who might need accommodation at short notice, and accommodated some boys who commuted to Riverbank to attend school.¹⁰² In common with *Tudor Lodge*, 'Fourteen' and 'Watson Lodge' were conveniently located to public transport, employment and social activities, and were also converted from private residences for use as hostels.

By the late 1960s, there were also a number of hostels operated by private agencies, including the churches, with various degrees and kinds of government assistance. For example, 'Karingal' School Girls Hostel (1966), Canning Highway, Bicton, a co-operative venture with the Church of Christ, provided care for girls aged 13-15 years, some of whom were 'part-Aboriginal'.¹⁰³ By this time, the Native Welfare Department, which was responsible for Aboriginal children, had also established a number of hostels. In 1972, under the Community Welfare Act, the Department of Child Welfare became the Department of Community Welfare, and, with responsibility for Aboriginal children, it took over the pre-existing hostels established for these children.¹⁰⁴

From 1973, *Tudor Lodge* and Stuart House were classified as Treatment and Training Hostels.¹⁰⁵ Almost half the hostels classified as Education and Employment Hostels were located outside the metropolitan area.¹⁰⁶

In the late 1970s, *Tudor Lodge* and Stuart House continued to operate as Training Hostels in the metropolitan area. Two similar hostels accommodated working boys and girls in Kalgoorlie and Boulder, and a fifth, Kartanup Hostel, at Katanning, opened in early 1976 (Registered Place P1332 *Reidy House*). In the metropolitan area, there was a hostel at Applecross for primary school children; hostels for secondary students at Ardress, Bentley, Hamilton Hill, Kewdale, Medina, 'Kyewong' at Como (P16622, no heritage listings), 'Innamincka' at Greenmount, 'Bamburra' and 'Warralea' at Mount Yokine; and for secondary school and business college students at Bedford Park, 'Cooinda' at Mount Lawley, and 'Myera' at Subiaco. 'Katukutu' at Alpin Street, Mount Lawley was a hostel for working boys, and 'Bennett House' (now demolished) in East Perth provided short-stay, hostel-type accommodation for 'country-based Aboriginal adults and children coming to the city for medical and similar reasons'.¹⁰⁷ The latter has a long history of providing short-term accommodation for Aboriginal women. In regional areas, for primary school students, there were 'Kyarra' at Cue, 'Charles Perkins' Halls Creek, 'Naberru' at Leonora, 'Oolanyah' at Marble Bar, 'Gilliamia' at Onslow, and 'Warramboo' at Yalgoo (P4170, Below Threshold February 2004). A hostel at Derby and 'Weerianna' at Roebourne accommodated primary and secondary school students; 'Nindeebai' at Boulder

102 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1971-72, p. 24.

103 Annual Report, Child Welfare Department, 1968, p. 16.

104 Annual Report, Department of Community Welfare, 1973, p. 42.

105 *ibid.*

106 *ibid.*, p. 43.

107 Annual Report, Department of Community Welfare, 1977. Earlier files mention two hostels in Mount Lawley: one for Aboriginal girls working in Perth, under the Native Welfare Department, leased to the Methodist Church; and Olive Lodge, 41 Rookwood St. Community Welfare Dept. Admin. File A2426, and Archive Notes 320-376. A325 Olive Lodge at SROWA.

and 'Moorgunya' at Port Hedland accommodated secondary school students.¹⁰⁸

Tudor Lodge is a fine example of the Inter-War California Bungalow design style, and the remaining grotto-like structures that formed part of the aviaries are a rare example of such structures in a private garden. The conversion of the place to use as a hostel for working boys was innovative in Western Australia, and served as a model for other hostels to accommodate children and young people in the second half of the twentieth century.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

City of Perth has no records of any additions or alterations to the place after it passed into Government ownership in 1951, as Government Departments are not required to lodge building applications with the LGA. No building plans have been located for the place in the period pre-1961. Further research in archives held by the City of Perth and/or State Records Office may reveal earlier plans and/or additional information about the place.

¹⁰⁸ Annual Reports, Department of Community Welfare, 1977 and 1978.