



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council of Western Australia 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
- 3.22 Lodging people
- 4.3 Developing Institutions

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 101 Immigration, emigration and refugees
- 408 Institutions

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE *

Individual elements at *Swanleigh Precinct* of particular aesthetic value include Brown House (1874), a good, simple example of the Victorian Tudor architectural style, Waylen House (1905), a good example of an institutional building in the Federation Free Classical style, Alfred Guy Memorial Hall (1936) and the Gymnasium (1938), both simple examples of the Inter-War Georgian Revival style, Swan Cottage (c.1850), a representative example of a small Victoria Georgian residence, Cornwell House (1888; 1915), a simple example of the Victorian Georgian style used for a small institutional residence, with Federation period additions, and St. Mary's Church and Graveyard (1869), a good example of a Victorian Gothic church and associated graveyard. (Criterion 1.1)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., and Reynolds, P., *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & 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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O., *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Swanleigh Precinct includes fine artworks, including the 1988 Joan Campbell sculpture of four children in a gazebo in the forecourt of Brown House, created specifically for the place, and the Hamilton Gallery in the Waylen Building comprises original paintings bequeathed by Canon Richard Hamilton in 1951. (Criterion 1.2)

Swanleigh Precinct is located in a rural landscape of mature trees, located between the Swan River and Jane Brook, and provides an attractive treed backdrop for adjacent public recreation areas on the Swan River. (Criterion 1.3)

The nineteenth and twentieth century buildings at *Swanleigh Precinct*, together with associated landscape elements including mature plantings, remnant natural bushland, watercourses, paddocks and wetlands, form an attractive, cohesive precinct. (Criterion 1.4)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Swanleigh Precinct provides evidence of the provision of institutional care for both Indigenous and European children from 1836 to the present (2004), as it is the site of the 1836 Mission, was developed from 1874 as an orphanage, and from 1960 functioned as a residential college for high school students. (Criterion 2.1)

Swan Cottage, as a remnant of the 1836 Mission, and Cornwell House, which from 1888 to 1920 operated as the Native and Half Caste Mission to provide care and training for indigenous children, provide evidence of changing historical attitudes to the needs and importance of the State's indigenous population. (Criterion 2.1)

The orphanage buildings at *Swanleigh Precinct* were constructed from 1874, only six years after the Colony's first orphanage was established, as a response to a perceived need in the Colony at this time for institutions to provide for the care of orphaned and destitute children. (Criterion 2.2)

Swanleigh Precinct participated in British child migration schemes, from the late 1940s until they ceased in the 1960s, as part of Western Australia's significant contribution to the network of institutions that provided accommodation, care and training for post-World War Two British child migrants sent to Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

Swanleigh Precinct is important for its associations with prominent individuals and organisations who played a part in the establishment and development of the place, including Anglican Archdeacon James Brown, who initiated the establishment of the orphanage in 1874 and the Native and Half-Caste Mission in 1888, and was involved with both until his death in 1895; long-serving Managers Maurice Birch (1922-1942), A. R. Peterkin (1942-1972) and R.H. Stowell (1972-1992); and prominent Western Australian architect Richard Roach Jewell, who supervised the construction and most likely also the design of Brown House (1874). (Criterion 2.3)

Swanleigh Precinct has had a long association with the Anglican Church, with the establishment of the 1836 Mission being a Church of England endeavour, the orphanage and later residential college being operated

by and, from 1904, owned by the Anglican Church, and Rectors of the Middle Swan Anglican parish serving as chaplains to the place until 1992. (Criterion 2.3)

Maurice Birch Workshops (1941) and Hudleston House (1946) are examples of technical achievement, having been constructed to professional standards by resident boys as part of their vocational training. (Criterion 2.4)

11.3 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Swanleigh Precinct has the potential to yield information about earlier periods of occupation at the site, through archaeological evidence of demolished earlier structures and buried rubbish and discarded material. (Criterion 3.2)

11.4 SOCIAL VALUE

Swanleigh Precinct, a foundation and continuing operation of the Anglican Church, is significant for its association with the care of children from a wide and unrestricted background from the mid-nineteenth century to the present, and is valued by former residents and staff, and their families. (Criterion 4.1)

Swanleigh Precinct has been valued by the many individuals and organisations who endowed the Orphanage and facilitated the development of buildings and amenities on site for the children, and its long survival as a partly charity-funded institution provides evidence of its importance to the wider community. (Criterion 4.1)

Swanleigh Precinct contributes to the sense of place of the City of Swan as a long-established local institution providing social services. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 RARITY

Swanleigh Precinct is the site of the earliest recorded facilities providing institutional care for indigenous children, having been developed from an 1836 Mission Grant. (Criterion 5.1)

Swanleigh Precinct is rare in Western Australia as a surviving nineteenth century institution for the care of destitute and orphaned European children, and is one of only a small number to have been constructed in Western Australia prior to the Gold Boom. (Criterion 5.2)

Swanleigh Precinct is rare for the site's continual use for residential facilities for children from 1836 to the present and for its long operation as an orphanage (1876-1960). (Criterion 5.2)

The place is rare as a residential hostel that is not attached to a particular school. (Criterion 5.2)

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

The various buildings that constitute the built form of *Swanleigh Precinct* are representative of building practice and economic design at the time of construction, and demonstrate the policies in place for the care of children at various stages in the life of the institution from Orphanage to Residential College. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

The buildings that constitute *Swanleigh Precinct* are in a generally sound physical condition.

Management in the past has ensured that the fabric is maintained within budgetary constraints and that the appropriate amenities have been provided in accordance with the objectives of the institution.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Swanleigh Precinct has high integrity, as it continues to operate for its initial purpose of caring for and nurturing children.

The original association with orphans and destitute children has evolved in line with changes in attitudes in the broader community to focus on the accommodation and care, in a Residential College context, of country children attending metropolitan schools.

Changes to the rural demographic have significantly reduced the number of high school aged students in rural areas seeking education in Perth, and it is considered that in the foreseeable future the buildings will no longer meet contemporary standards for boarding accommodation. In 2004, the Swanleigh Council and the Perth Diocesan Trust of the Anglican Diocese of Perth are considering future options for Swanleigh.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Swanleigh Precinct, as a group of buildings in a landscaped rural setting at Middle Swan, displays a moderate degree of authenticity. The landscape environment has been adapted over the lifetime of the place, from a dependence on farming and self-sufficiency (i.e. crops, vines, animals, poultry, vegetables and bees) essential in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, to become a Residential College in a more sophisticated setting. Remnant Olive trees are an indication of the place's earlier agricultural dependence.

In all cases, the buildings have been adapted and extended to accommodate changes in use and an increase in the number of children to be housed and present-day expectations for the standard of residential care of children of school age.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been researched and compiled by Ronald Bodycoat, Architect, in association with Marie Smith, Archivist and Historical Researcher at Swanleigh Residential College.

The physical evidence has been compiled by Ronald Bodycoat, Architect.

The arboricultural assessment has been carried out by Charles Aldous-Ball, and its information incorporated into the physical evidence by Heritage Council officers.

Additional information has been added and amendments made by Heritage Council officers.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Swanleigh Precinct comprises a group of buildings of varying architectural styles, generally one and two-storied and of brick construction, in a landscaped rural environment, including playing fields, natural watercourses and paddocks. The College includes elements from the earlier 1836 Mission, and was developed as an Orphanage and later Residential College from 1874 until the 2004 within the ownership jurisdiction of The Perth Diocesan Trustees of the Anglican Church. Individual buildings are Brown House (1874/1905/1968), Waylen House (1905/1913), Knapp House (1960s), Maurice Birch Memorial Workshop (1941), Stowell/Carnley House (1992), Alfred Guy Memorial Hall (Library) (1936), McCusker-Satterley Dining Room (1992), Gymnasium (1938), Mary Peterkin House (1974), Health Centre (1991), Swimming Pool (1971), Ron J. Elphick Sports Pavilion (1977), Hudleston House (1946/1994), Stanton House (1969), Lee-Steere House (1949), Freeman House (1955/1968), Hamilton House (1957/1995), Director's House (1972/1977), Swan Cottage (1850s), Cornwell House (1888/1915), Boat Shed (1978), St. Mary's Church and Graveyard (1869/1903 and 1838). Other features are landscape elements, avenues of mature trees, sculptures in the forecourt of Brown House (1988) and the Art Collection (1996) housed in the Hamilton Gallery in Waylen House.

In 1836, a Mission Grant of 866 acres, Swan Location 12 at the Swan, was made to the Colonial and Continental Society in London, formerly the Western Australian Missionary Society, which had been founded in London in 1835 by Captain Frederick Irwin.¹ Irwin, Commandant of the 63rd Regiment, established the Society to promote his objective of bringing Church of England clergymen to the Colony to minister to the settlers and the Aboriginal population. Irwin had arrived in Western Australia in 1829 as part of a military unit assigned to defend the Colony. He conducted weekly 'parade' services for the settlers until December 1829, when the first

¹ Copy of the Land Grants in the Archive Collection held in the Library at Swanleigh:

- Victoria - Swan Location No. 12, 866 acres - 5 November 1844, signed by John Hutt;
- William the Fourth - Swan Location No. 11, 8,000 acres - 10 January 1835, signed by James Stirling, Governor, and Peter Brown, Colonial Secretary.

ordained minister arrived. Irwin was a deeply religious man who, from 1831, established “The Church in Irwin’s house” at Henley Park beyond Guildford.²

The Mission Grant was made available for use for church purposes.³ The first ‘native’ mission (‘1836 Mission’) was established on the Grant land as an Aboriginal Mission by Reverend Dr. Luis Giustiniani, who had been sent out by the Society in 1836. A Mission House was located on the land near the Swan River. Giustiniani was recalled and replaced in 1839 by Reverend W. Mitchell, who arrived in the Colony in 1838 as the first Rector of the Swan Parish. Mitchell built a Rectory adjacent to present-day Hudleston House at *Swanleigh Precinct* and re-established a school in the Mission House for his own children, settlers’ children and Aboriginal children.⁴ William Mitchell had been a missionary in India prior to his placement at the Swan. He set about establishing churches for the communities at Guildford, Middle Swan and Upper Swan, servicing all three as Rector.⁵

In 1839, Frederick Irwin built a small mud church at the Upper Swan.⁶ In the same year, William Mitchell was responsible for the establishment of a small octagonal mud brick church at Middle Swan.⁷ The church at Middle Swan, dedicated to St. Mary, was opened in the presence of the Governor on 29 November 1840, as a memorial to Lucy Yule, wife of Magistrate T. N. Yule. Her grave was the first burial in St. Mary’s Graveyard.⁸ All three churches established by William Mitchell were consecrated in 1848 by Bishop Short of the Adelaide Anglican Diocese, which until 1856 included the whole of Western Australia. St. Mary’s at Middle Swan was consecrated on 21 November 1848.⁹

While some sections of colonial society viewed Aboriginal persons as being sub-human and fit to be hunted, the Mission movements upheld the basic humanity of all peoples. Missionaries viewed their own religion and culture as superior to that of the indigenous inhabitants of their new land, and set about trying to convert the Aboriginal population to European ways. Educating children was seen as one of the best ways to work this conversion and, in 1843, in keeping with these views, William Mitchell established the second Mission School at Middle Swan, in the Rectory he

² Hawtrey, C. L. M., *The Availing Struggle 1829-1947*, The Church of England in Western Australia, 1949, p.16.

³ Copy of the Land Grants in the Archive Collection held in the Library at Swanleigh:

- Victoria - Swan Location No. 12, 866 acres - 5 November 1844, signed by John Hutt;
- William the Fourth - Swan Location No. 11, 8,000 acres - 10 January 1835, signed by James Stirling, Governor, and Peter Brown, Colonial Secretary.

⁴ Historical Charts of Development records in the Archive Collection held in the Library at Swanleigh.

⁵ Hawtrey, op. cit., p.25.

⁶ *ibid*, p.17.

⁷ *ibid*, p.16.

⁸ *ibid*, p.16.

⁹ ‘St. Mary’s Church Middle Swan Conservation Plan’ prepared for the Swan Anglican Parish, by Ronald Bodycoat, August 1995.

had built.¹⁰

As European colonisation expanded, and Aboriginal women often ended up in exploitative sexual relationships with local European men, the number of 'half-caste' children in Aboriginal communities rapidly increased. The European communities viewed these children as being 'children in need' on account of their Aboriginality, poverty, illegitimacy and the absence of an identifiable father. Some viewed 'half-castes' as being 'redeemable' from their Aboriginality, who should therefore be trained in 'white' ways to enter the lower rungs of European society. Others saw 'half-castes' as being degenerate, having the worst characteristics of both their European and Aboriginal parentage, and urged that they be segregated to prevent them influencing either community.¹¹ From the 1850s, the 1836 Mission House at Middle Swan was designated to provide care for persons considered 'half-caste', and Swan Cottage was built at the site to accommodate young 'native' girls for the Mission School. (The cottage has been variously styled 'Chaplain's Cottage', 'Parry's Cottage' and 'Cottage', and in 2004 is the oldest extant building within *Swanleigh Precinct*.)

Prior to 1868 there were no institutions in Perth to care for destitute or orphaned European children. Children declared destitute were placed in the Colony's workhouse. A citizens' protest about this action was raised. The Workhouse had been established primarily for indigent adults who were seen to produce an undesirable influence on the young. The only child welfare institution in the Colony at the time considered as an option for European children was "Annesfield" in Albany, established in 1852 by the Albany Government Resident and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Camfield, for the care of 'Aboriginal and half-caste' children. "Annesfield" was considered to be unsuitable for the children who were being accommodated in the Perth Workhouse.¹²

The Diary of Archdeacon James Brown records the origin of institutional care for European children in the Colony by the Church of England:

In the year 1864, a party of explorers were attacked at night by treacherous natives at Bulla Bulla, near La Grange Bay and three of the men Panter, Hardwick and Goldwyn were murdered. Mr. Goldwyn was a Police Constable (apparently a widower) and he left three children back in Perth, totally unprovided for. The people of the Congregation at the Cathedral, on hearing of the tragedy raised a fund and purchased a small cottage in Adelaide Terrace, and placed the children in the care of a woman as Housemother, who cared for them until 1868 when the Church of England Orphanage was started.¹³

Early in 1868, the Sisters of Mercy opened the State's first orphanage, for

¹⁰ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹¹ Haebich, Anna, *Broken Circles: Fragmenting Indigenous Families, 1800-2000*, FACP, Fremantle, 2000, pp.134-37.

¹² Peterkin, A. Roy, *The Noisy Mansions: The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*, Swanleigh Council, Midland, 1986, p.4.

¹³ Diary of Archdeacon James Brown - from extracts in the Archive Collection held in the Library at Swanleigh.

European children of the Roman Catholic faith, derived from the conviction that needy children ought to be living in an establishment conducted by their own church. Archdeacon James Brown (Church of England) pressed for the founding of a similar institution, an orphanage for Protestants.¹⁴ Brown was appointed Manager of the project by the Management Committee.¹⁵

James Brown was born in 1821. He emigrated from England in 1852 and from 1853 to 1855 was Chaplain to the Fremantle Convict Establishment. From 1853 to 1873 he was Colonial Chaplain of Perth and was Rector of the Swan Parish in 1874. He was made Archdeacon in 1858 following the death of Archdeacon Wollaston.¹⁶

Two 'comfortable cottages' were purchased near the present-day Causeway close to the site of the later Perth Girls' Orphanage in Adelaide Terrace. The orphanage, to be called Perth Orphanage, opened on 1 June 1868 with seven orphaned or destitute girls and one boy enrolled.¹⁷ The institution was more commonly known as the Protestant Orphanage.¹⁸ Perth Orphanage initially catered for girls between the ages of two and nine years and without denominational barrier. A Boys' Orphanage was opened on 1 June 1869 with four boys enrolled, in separate premises on the same land as the Girls' Orphanage, a total of about 2 acres.¹⁹

Orphanages were intended to take parentless children or children with one parent generally unable to support the child, and neglected or 'necessitous' children. Industrial schools took in delinquent children and those charged with being neglected. The orphanages were initially charitable institutions. The aim of the institutions was clearly enunciated as being to make productive and useful citizens of the children in their care, by providing a trade or farming skill for the boys and practical instruction for the girls to become well equipped for domestic work. Young children, but not infants, were accepted. Government subsidies applied for each approved child resident as wards of the State, but in the early years these subsidies were generally very small.²⁰ As it was considered by many better to be an orphan than a 'bastard', children born out of wedlock were often taken into orphanages as 'neglected' children.²¹

By 1868, the original mud brick church of St. Mary at Middle Swan had

¹⁴ *ibid*; and *Inquirer*, 29 April 1868.

¹⁵ Peterkin, *op. cit.*, p.6.

¹⁶ Hawtrey, *op. cit.*, pp. 41 and 130.

¹⁷ Peterkin, *op. cit.*, p.6.

¹⁸ *ibid*, p.11.

¹⁹ *ibid*, p.12; and *Government Gazette*, 1873.

²⁰ McLay, Anne *Women Out of Their Sphere: A History of the Sisters of Mercy in Western Australia from 1846*, Vanguard Press, Perth, 1992; Battye J. S. *Cyclopedia of Western Australia*, Hussey & Gillingham, Adelaide, 1912-13, p. 506; 'Report by Superintendent of Public Charities & Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, etc', 1900, Paper 7 in *Votes & Proceedings of the West Australian Parliament*, 1901; Information provided by Jacqui Sherriff from research on Industrial Schools, referenced in Sauman, I & Gray, L, HCWA assessment for P8481 Burnbrae Orphanage (fmr), Byford, June 2003, p.7

²¹ Gray, Laura & O'Mara, Gillian, 'Conservation Plan: Parkerville Children's Home', prepared for Parkerville Children's Home Inc., 1999. p. 13.

deteriorated to such a degree that complete replacement was necessary. The first part of the present church was consecrated on 10 March 1869.²² The original 1836 Mission House was demolished c.1871 and replaced by William Mitchell's Parsonage.

From the early 1870s, pressure mounted to establish a new orphanage for boys in a rural area, a farm school, rather than close to the town. Subsequently, in 1873, a Crown Grant was made to the Orphanage Management Committee of 29 acres situated near Perth, Reserve 27A, as "Endowment for Protestant Orphanage". The Crown Grant was exchanged (for use as desired by the Crown as a Botanical Reserve) for a grant of 2,000 acres of Crown Land adjoining the Missionary Society Land on the northern shore of the Swan River at Middle Swan.²³

The following year, Archdeacon James Brown was appointed Rector of the Swan Parish in 1874. He initiated a proposal to separate the boys at Perth Orphanage from the girls and to relocate the boys to a new orphanage at Middle Swan where 'a country life would afford a better opening for their moral and industrial training'.²⁴ Brown acted as Superintendent of the new orphanage until his death in 1895 as well as Resident Clergyman, and also controlled the earlier orphanage.²⁵ Swan Boys' Orphanage involved the Rectors of the Swan Parish as ex-officio Chaplains from 1876 until 1992, when the institution appointed its own Chaplain.

There was little Government support in this period, but generous patronage and continued financial input by the Subscribers to the existing Perth Orphanage saw the construction in 1874 of a building at Middle Swan, initially to accommodate fifty boys. The building comprised an underground storeroom and kitchen, a dining room and schoolroom on the ground floor, a large dormitory and three small staffrooms on the first floor, and in the ceiled attic two more large dormitories. The construction was overseen by prominent Western Australian architect Richard Roach Jewell, who is likely to also have contributed to the design of the building and its sophisticated architectural features.²⁶

The boys from the Perth Orphanage were transferred to Middle Swan in June 1876. The building was named Swan Boys' Orphanage, and in later years became known as Brown House. This was the first substantial building at the Boys' Orphanage.²⁷

The Chancel and Vestry of St Mary's Church were added in 1876.²⁸

²² Commemorative text on display at the Lych Gate.

²³ Peterkin, op. cit., p.15.

²⁴ *ibid*, p.16.

²⁵ Hawtrey, op. cit., p.130.

²⁶ Peterkin, op. cit.; *Perth Gazette*, 1874; and Orphanage Annual Report of 1873-74 written by James Brown.

²⁷ Peterkin, op. cit., p.17; and *W.A. Almanac*, June 1876.

²⁸ Commemorative text on display at the Lych Gate.

After the relocation to Middle Swan, management of the Perth branch of the Anglican Orphanages was taken over by James Brown's successor at the Cathedral, Dean Joseph Gegg. In response to a growing demand for admission of children in need, and particularly later, around the turn of the century, children from the goldfields, the first stage of a substantial new brick building to serve as an orphanage for girls was constructed near the original cottages in Adelaide Terrace, Perth. The first stage was completed in 1882 and was known as The Perth Girls' Orphanage.²⁹ Further extensions were carried out in 1898 and 1902, and the building was fully completed in 1904.³⁰

Eight thousand acres of Crown Land (Public Reserves) at Middle Swan was set apart in 1883 for endowment for a Girls' Home bounded on the west by the Protestant Orphanage Reserve and on the north boundary by Swan Location 12 known as Mission Grant.³¹

By the mid to late nineteenth century, the policy of placing Aboriginal children, particularly those with some European parentage, into institutions was well accepted by the European community. It was believed to be in the best interests of the children, and of society in general, to separate Aboriginal children from the 'corrupting' influence of their elders, and to train them as menial workers for the colonies.³²

The Native and Half-Caste Mission, the third Mission at Middle Swan, was moved to Middle Swan in 1888 and located in what later (1939) became known as "Cornwell House", close to the northern boundary of the orphanage site beyond Jane's Brook.³³ Aboriginal children who had earlier been transferred to Perth from Annesfield in Albany, follow the latter's closure on account of the age and frailty of Annesfield's primary carer, Anne Camfield, were brought to Middle Swan. The Native and Half Caste Mission was managed by James Brown and accommodated forty children. There is no recorded interaction at this time between the boys at this institution and those at the nearby Swan Boys Orphanage.³⁴

Welfare philosophies with regards to necessitous European children at the time had many similarities to the institutionalisation of Aboriginal children, although contact with families was encouraged where possible for European children, unless a court procedure had identified the family situation as one of destitution or neglect. European children in need were primarily placed into industrial schools or reformatories, which were frequently located in rural areas, as cities were believed to have a debilitating effect on the development of children.. The institutions operated on tight budgets, and generally focussed on social control rather than

²⁹ Peterkin, op. cit., pp. 18 and 19.

³⁰ Peterkin, op. cit., p.23.

³¹ *Government Gazette*, 3 February 1883 - signed by J. Forrest, Commissioner for Lands, Record No. 587A.

³² Haebich, Anna, op. cit. pp.143-48.

³³ 'Jane's Brook' appears thus in some early references.

³⁴ Wilson, H. S., *A History of Swan Parish*, Access Press, 1999, p.56.

protection. They aimed to train children to be disciplined, independent workers, and emphasised order, discipline and deprivation³⁵

Swan Boys Orphanage was set up as a self-sufficient farm with orchard, vegetables, stock, crops, poultry and bees. Brown reported to the Colonial and Continental Society in London in 1892 that the 70 acres of Glebe comprised a Parsonage, Orphanage, Native Mission, and St. Mary's Church and Graveyard.³⁶

In 1888, the nave of St Mary's Church was extended westwards and the porch was relocated at the entrance at the west end.³⁷

Archdeacon (then Canon) James Brown died in 1895.³⁸

The number of children accommodated at the Middle Swan Orphanage increased steadily. Until the late 1890s, the State had only four institutions providing accommodation for needy European children, being Catholic institutions at Subiaco (boys') and Victoria Square (girls') and the two Anglican orphanages at Perth and Middle Swan. By the late 1890s, the original Rectory at *Swanleigh Precinct*, known as Forrest House, was in use as accommodation for girls. Forrest House was located adjacent to the present-day Hudleston House and probably where Stanton House is located.³⁹ In 1898, Bishop Riley recorded the urgent need to increase the number of orphanage buildings and requested that the 70 acres of the Glebe at the Swan be transferred to The Perth Diocesan Trustees. The Title Deed for that transfer was enacted in 1904.⁴⁰

Records for both the Perth and Middle Swan Orphanages show that by 1900, one hundred and twenty-two boys were accommodated at Swan Boys' and one hundred and six girls at Perth Girls'. This was a significant proportion of the total number of children in institutional care in the State at the time. Provision was made when both Orphanages were built, to incorporate classrooms where the children could attend school. This practice continued throughout the life of the Orphanages.

By 1902, forty-eight girls and boys were accommodated at the Native and Half Caste Mission. Renovations are recorded for 1903 and later the addition of staff quarters, kitchen and dining room in a similar style as the original building.⁴¹

The rapid increase in population in the State from the 1890s following the gold boom saw the number of needy European children increase. Consequently, the number of orphanages and industrial schools began to grow, mostly operated by religious organisations. In 1897, the first

³⁵ Haebich, Anna, op. cit. p.147.

³⁶ Wilson, op. cit., p.52.

³⁷ Commemorative text on display at the Lych Gate.

³⁸ Hawtrey, op. cit., pp. 41 and 130.

³⁹ *ibid.*

⁴⁰ *ibid.*

⁴¹ Robertson, A. A., *A History of Swan Homes: A Personal Reminiscence*, booklet dated 1974.

government facility for needy children, the Government Industrial School, was opened in Subiaco. Western Australia had ten (European) child welfare institutions by the early twentieth century, including both orphanages and industrial schools. Almost all were run by religious organisations. By 1903, a total of 265 boys and 189 girls were resident in these institutions. In that year, Parkerville Children's Home, officially known as The League of Charity Homes for Waifs and Stray Babies, was established, the only such institution at the time to cater for infants. Prior to this, the only option available for babies in need of care was 'baby farming', the unregulated or monitored practice of selling children into adoption.⁴²

The north and south transepts of St Mary's Church were added in 1903.⁴³

Accommodation for an increase in the number of boys at Swan Boys' Orphanage was resolved in 1904/05 as a consequence of the benefaction in the Will of the late Mrs. Waylen, widow of Dr. Waylen, the principal benefactor in the establishment of the 1874 Brown House. Dr. Waylen had been Honorary Surgeon to Perth Girls' Orphanage from 1875 when he succeeded the Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Ferguson. Mrs. Waylen, prior to her second marriage to Dr Waylen, had been Lady Leake, wife of Sir Luke Leake. The first stage of Waylen House was completed as dining and sleeping facilities for the boys,⁴⁴ and comprised the centre block and north wing of the present building, designed by architects Hobbs Smith & Forbes. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir F. G. D. Bedford, on 5 October 1904.⁴⁵

The legal status of Aboriginal children changed dramatically from 1905, when the Aborigines Act decreed that all Aboriginal children under the age of 16 were guardians of the State. Their 'guardian' was the State-appointed 'Chief Protector of Aborigines'. Subsequently, the government forcibly removed many Aboriginal children from their families to place them in institutional care. Certain areas were particularly targeted for round-ups of Aboriginal children, beginning with the Kimberley in the years immediately following the passing of the Act.⁴⁶ As one of only four institutions in the State for Aboriginal children at the time, it is presumed that many of the children at the Native and Half-Caste Mission at Middle Swan were from the far north of the State. The number of Aboriginal children's institutions in the State grew rapidly in the wake of the 1905 Act and the forced removals it authorised. By 1915 there were 15 such institutions operational in the State.⁴⁷

Debate remains as to whether nineteenth and early twentieth century policies with regards to the institutional treatment of Aboriginal children and

⁴² Gray, Laura & O'Mara, Gillian, 'Conservation Plan: Parkerville Children's Home', prepared for Parkerville Children's Home Inc., 1999. pp.12-13.

⁴³ Commemorative text on display at the Lych Gate.

⁴⁴ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

⁴⁵ Foundation stone incorporated into the east wall of the building.

⁴⁶ Haebich, Anna, op. cit. pp.208-88.

⁴⁷ Haebich, Anna, op. cit. p.229.

mainstream European child welfare recipients mirrored each other, or whether the former was an exclusively race-based and inherently discriminatory regime. By the twentieth century, it was clear that policies for Aboriginal children were starkly different in terms of administration, target groups, State and parental powers, rationales for and processes of removal, the nature of placements and the rights of young adults. The 1907 State Children's Act, which was to govern the provision of institutional care for European children in the State, included safeguards against abuse and standards of care that were absent from the 1905 Aborigines Act.⁴⁸

Swan Boys' Orphanage was linked to the Goldfields Water Supply system in 1907. Prior to this, the Orphanage had been dependant on the large brick tank adjacent to Brown House⁴⁹ and one of the wells close to the present-day hockey field⁵⁰ for drinking water.

A new laundry was built in 1908 adjacent to the external bathrooms behind Brown House, later to become a clothes locker room and sewing room for the Orphanage. The old laundry was adapted for use as a games room and gymnasium. Other internal use adjustments were now possible in Brown and Waylen Houses.⁵¹ At Brown House by 1912 verandahs and a picket fence were added to the front façade.⁵²

As a matter of policy, staff had been accommodated in the Orphanage buildings since the establishment of Brown House. Work commenced in 1912 on the south wing of Waylen House, completed for use as new quarters for staff and Manager, and administration offices. Subsequently the kitchen, originally located in the basement of Brown House, was relocated in a new extension in the locker area behind Waylen House. A covered walkway was built between the two buildings to facilitate carrying food between the kitchen and the dining room in Waylen House.⁵³ Brown House continued to serve as the Orphanage kitchen, dining room and laundry into the 1920s, at which time electricity and sewerage were installed.⁵⁴

In 1910, as the number of Aboriginal children across the State being removed from their families escalated, a new boys' dormitory was constructed onto the western side and attached to the Native and Half Caste Mission building (later Cornwell House). This addition was demolished in a storm in 1915, but rebuilt. The Native and Half-Caste Mission at Cornwell House was closed in 1920 due to a severe drop in numbers and Government developments at Carrolup and Mogumbe. The twelve remaining resident children were transferred to Mogumber near the Moore River, also known as the Moore River Native Settlement.⁵⁵

⁴⁸ Haebich, Anna, *op. cit.* pp.225-26.

⁴⁹ Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*

⁵⁰ Peterkin, *op. cit.*, p.23.

⁵¹ Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*

⁵² Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*; evidence recorded on site; and throughout Peterkin, *op. cit.*

⁵³ *ibid.*; and Peterkin, *op. cit.*, p.24.

⁵⁴ Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*; evidence recorded on site; and throughout Peterkin, *op. cit.*

⁵⁵ Wilson, H. S., *A History of Swan Parish*, Access Press, 1999, p.56.

In 1922, Maurice Birch was appointed Manager of Swan Boys' Orphanage. Birch came out from England and served as Manager until 1942. He instigated boxing as an activity for the boys including competition boxing, scouting, and Sea Scout activities on the adjacent Swan River. During his time as Manager, Toc H became involved in the Orphanage, having started up in Guildford in 1929/30, assisting in training and entertaining the boys and arranging Annual Camps at Rockingham, all as an expression of the "service for others" ethos of the organisation.⁵⁶ Toc H is an international charity organisation with a Christian base, established in Belgium during World War One, which aims to undertake worthwhile grassroots projects to develop communities, to reduce divisions between peoples and, ultimately, to work for peace.⁵⁷

At this time in 1922, better pigpens and milking pens were constructed, as well as a food storage shed for farm implements, and a hayloft, all built by the boys. In addition to farming, Birch was an enthusiastic supporter of educating the boys at the Orphanage in trade skills - fitting and turning, and carpentry. He initiated a Bee Farm with seventy hives providing honey for both Swan Boys' and Perth Girls' Orphanages and as a means of instructing the boys in apiary.⁵⁸ Birch introduced technical training in the former mission building from 1930. He was later responsible for organising the boys to build workshops, with supervision from instructors on site and funding assistance from a Lotteries Commission Grant. (The workshops were completed in 1941 and named Maurice Birch Memorial Workshop).⁵⁹

In 1931, Swan Boys' Orphanage Lumpers Committee was formed by Albert Stanton, who had been a boy at the Orphanage. Later, working as a Lumper, he set up a committee of the Lumpers' Union to take the boys on picnics, to organise boxing competitions and to facilitate holidays for the boys away from the Orphanage. The involvement of the Committee and the Lumpers themselves ceased in 1959 following Stanton's death that year.⁶⁰

A holiday house was purchased by the Orphanage Board in 1931 at Coogee, the old de-licensed Coogee Hotel, located on the Fremantle road and close to the beach. The house served as a holiday house for both the Boys' and the Girls' Orphanages, set in 4 acres of land, until its closure and disposal by sale in 1962.⁶¹

In 1936, a new dining room and kitchen was completed as a separate purpose-built building adjacent at the eastern side of Waylen House, financed by endowment capital and a grant from the Lotteries

⁵⁶ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

⁵⁷ 'What is Toc H?' at www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/dave/TOC_H/Whatis/, 23 July 2004.

⁵⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁹ *ibid.*; and foundation stone on the building.

⁶⁰ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; Robertson booklet, op. cit.; and Peterkin, op. cit., p.48.

⁶¹ Robertson booklet, op. cit.; and Peterkin, op. cit., p.49.

Commission.⁶² The building served as kitchen, dining room and storeroom for three hundred students. A foundation stone laid by Archbishop Le Fanu is dated 10 October 1934.⁶³ The building was named Alfred Guy Memorial Hall to commemorate Alfred Guy, a vigneron in the Swan Valley and a popular member of the community, who served as a member of the Board for twenty years and as a member of staff at what later became Swan Homes. In 2004, the building serves as the Library.⁶⁴

The idea to close Perth Girls' Orphanage and to create a new Home for girls at Middle Swan in close proximity to Swan Boys' Orphanage had been under consideration since 1876 when the boys were first moved to the Swan. In 1935, the idea received serious consideration by the Board of Management, following a damaging report about the condition of the Perth Girls' Orphanage that had been prepared in 1935 by the new Matron, Miss Evans. The concept of erecting a series of cottages at Middle Swan was promoted. Each cottage was to accommodate twelve girls and a Housemother.⁶⁵ This led initially to the Orphanage Board acquiring, in 1937, of the original c.1839 Rectory and Glebe land from the Swan Parish.⁶⁶ The Rectory was renamed Forrest House and used as a kindergarten. Purchase of the land was intended to allow the construction of a number of cottage homes to accommodate the girls then resident at the Perth Girls' Orphanage. The cottage home plan was presented as an option to allow Perth Girls' Orphanage to be sold, to avoid the need for substantial upgrading of the building and the outdated dormitories and facilities located on an undesirable wet site.⁶⁷

In 1938, a Gymnasium was erected at the Middle Swan site for recreational use as well as an assembly hall for the Orphanage. The elaborate front porch was a later addition to the building. The building also served as a primary school for girls and boys at the Orphanage. Previously, school lessons were conducted in rooms in the Orphanage buildings. Funding assistance from the Lotteries Commission helped the building program.⁶⁸

The former Native and Half-Caste Mission House had been mostly unused since the closure of the institution in 1920. In 1939, renovations were carried out and the place came into use as accommodation for the senior boys from Swan Boys' Orphanage. It was renamed Cornwell House in 1939 in memory of Jack Cornwell, the boy hero in the Battle of Jutland (1916) who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for his action in battle whilst serving as Ship's Boy at the age of sixteen on *HMS Chester*. This was upheld as an example of devotion to duty by a lad of lowly origin and the name chosen to be an inspiration to others, although Cornwell was born in and raised in England and does not appear to have had any connection with

⁶² Peterkin, op. cit., p.56.

⁶³ Foundation stone in the entrance porch of the building.

⁶⁴ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

⁶⁵ Peterkin, op. cit., p.63.

⁶⁶ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

⁶⁷ Peterkin, op. cit., pp. 62 to 63.

⁶⁸ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

the Orphanage.⁶⁹

The ground floor of Brown House became the boys' kindergarten in the 1940s. Alterations to ground and upper floors turned the building from large dormitories into service cottages.⁷⁰

In 1942, in response to the deteriorated and outmoded condition of Perth Girls' Orphanage, and Bishop Riley's concern for the girls during World War Two following the fall of Singapore and the bombing of Darwin by the Japanese, the girls from East Perth were transferred to Swan Boys' Orphanage for an indefinite period. They were housed in Cornwell House and Forrest House, the former Rectory. The younger boys were transferred from Forrest House to Brown House, and the older boys returned to Waylen House from Cornwell House.⁷¹ The former Perth Girls' Orphanage buildings in Adelaide Terrace, were sold to the State Government. The Army used the building during the remainder of the war years. After the end of the war, to the present day in 2004, the building has housed various Government departments and agencies.⁷²

As a consequence of the amalgamation of the two Orphanages, the institution was restyled Swan Homes in recognition of the new status of care to house children in 'Homes' rather than the former orphanage dormitory system.⁷³ The amalgamation was formally completed as 'Swan Homes' in 1943, officially titled 'The Anglican Homes for Children'.⁷⁴

On 1 April 1942 A. Roy Peterkin was appointed Manager of Swan Homes. Birch had resigned in February 1942 as a consequence of personality clashes and differences of opinion regarding Orphanage policy and management.⁷⁵ Peterkin came to Swan Homes to be Resident Manager at the age of thirty-six, from the post of Teacher and Senior Lecturer at Claremont Teachers' College. He brought with him his wife Mary and the first two of their children.⁷⁶

Peterkin enunciated his strong intention to build a children's village, in the style of "Homes" as were then in place at Fairbridge and Parkerville, to give orphaned and destitute children what they missed. This was to be achieved by accommodating small groups of children in the charge of Cottage Parents to give them initiative, leadership and co-operation in their development to become future citizens.⁷⁷

The philosophy of caring for needy children in cottage homes rather than

⁶⁹ Peterkin, op. cit., p.46.

⁷⁰ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; evidence recorded on site; and throughout Peterkin, op. cit.

⁷¹ *ibid*, p.64.

⁷² *ibid*.

⁷³ *ibid*, p.63.

⁷⁴ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

⁷⁵ Peterkin, op. cit., p.65.

⁷⁶ *ibid*, p.69.

⁷⁷ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and Robertson booklet, op. cit.

large-scale institutions was first enacted in Western Australia at Parkerville Children's Home. The Sisters of the Community of the Church, a religious order of the Church of England, established the place in 1903 and operated under a philosophy that children benefited from a natural and nurturing environment. Kingsley Fairbridge consulted with Sister Kate, the senior Sister at Parkerville, regarding the application of the philosophy before establishing Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra in 1913.⁷⁸ In a 1925 report, the Sisters described their aims in providing cottage-home style care, stating that they wished to give each child the individual love and attention they should be received in a family, to maintain individuality and avoid unnecessary rules or institutionalisation.⁷⁹ This philosophy was eventually to become the mainstream understanding of care for children, and is reflected in the creation of Swan Homes in 1943.

The foundation stone for Hudleston House, the first house to be constructed under the 'cottage home' philosophy, was laid on 7 October 1944 by Archdeacon Cuthbert Hudleston, after whom the House was named. Hudleston had been ordained in London in 1889. He had an association of more than forty years with the Boys' and the Girls' Orphanages, being Manager and Chaplain of Perth Girls' Orphanage from 1930 to 1942, and serving on the Swan Homes Board for many years. He retired in the early 1940s and died in December 1944.⁸⁰

Hudleston House was built almost entirely by the senior boys at Swan Homes, under the supervision of a building contractor, E. C. Layton. Work done by senior boys counted towards their apprenticeships. Architects for the building were Hobbs Forbes & Partners. A grant from the Lotteries Commission covered half the cost of the project. The grant was made on the condition that the institution would guarantee that at least ten boys would be continuously employed on the project. Initially used as a kindergarten for girls, Hudleston House was completed in 1946 and opened on 5 October 1946 by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir James Mitchell.⁸¹

In 1946, the then deputy at Swan Homes, Jack Nugent, was given approval to expand the operations of the homes with a farm school at Stoneville, 'Padbury Boys' Farm School'. After several years establishing the place, the first enrolment of boys began in 1948. The farm school always had a small community of resident boys, and closed in 1955 as it was no longer financially viable.⁸²

Swan Homes was approached in 1946 by the Commonwealth Minister for

⁷⁸ Register Documentation for P8546 *Parkerville Children's Home and Cemetery*, November 2000.

⁷⁹ 1925 report by the Sisters, quoted in Gray, Laura & O'Mara, Gillian, 'Conservation Plan: Parkerville Children's Home', prepared for Parkerville Children's Home Inc., 1999. pp.32-33.

⁸⁰ Foundation stone on the building.

⁸¹ Peterkin, op. cit., pp. 82, 89 and 102; and foundation stone on the building.

⁸² *ibid.* pp. 99-101.

Migration, Arthur Calwell, to determine whether the institution was interested in introducing child migration and, if so, how many children could be accommodated. British child migration to Australia, which had been undertaken to varying degrees from the nineteenth century, had ceased completely during World War Two, and the government hoped to reinstate it. Roy Peterkin advised the Minister that Swan Homes would like to co-operate on the basis of fifty child migrants per year but that financial assistance would be necessary for the erection of buildings to accommodate the children. The State Premiers agreed in 1946 to support the migration of nominated children from the United Kingdom and Europe to selected Australian institutions. The scheme would pay weekly subsidies to the nominated institutions for each child migrant, building grants would be made to approved institutions to assist in accommodating child migrants, migrated children would be distributed throughout the living sections of the institutions, and the assisted institutions would continue to receive child migrants to an agreed number as long as these could be enlisted. The recruitment of children from the United Kingdom was initiated in 1947. Swan Homes participated in the Child Migration scheme until the scheme ceased in the 1960s.⁸³

Prior to this government program, most British child migrants to Western Australia had been coming under the Fairbridge farm school scheme, started in 1913. This scheme, ostensibly a charitable venture for the benefit of needy children, was also intended as an expansion and consolidation of the British Empire. Following the World War Two, expanding the British Empire was no longer a feasible venture. However, child migration schemes continued as part of much wider migration policies intended to rapidly expand the Australian population. Although purported to be for the welfare and betterment the children involved, in more recent years there has been some controversy over the manner and motivations of child migration schemes.⁸⁴ Approximately half of all Australia's post-World War Two British child migrants were accommodated in Western Australia.⁸⁵

Lee-Steere House was constructed in 1949 to the design of architects Forbes & Fitzhardinge, with one-third of the cost provided each by the Commonwealth and State Governments and the private sector. Sir Ernest and Lady Lee-Steere (Senior) were among the most generous benefactors, hence the naming of the House. The House was opened on 1 October 1949 by Sir Ernest and Lady Lee-Steere.⁸⁶ The building was intended to address overcrowding in the Orphanage and accordingly twenty senior girls were transferred from Cornwell House to Lee-Steere House.⁸⁷

A vineyard across the river from the Orphanage, with house, farmland and

⁸³ *ibid*, op. cit., pp. 105 to 107.

⁸⁴ Sherington, G & Jeffery, C, *Fairbridge: Empire and Child Migration*, University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands WA, 1998, pp.197-244.

⁸⁵ *Ibid*. p.230.

⁸⁶ Robertson booklet, op. cit.; Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and foundation stone on the building.

⁸⁷ Robertson booklet, op. cit.; and Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

established vines, was acquired at auction in 1952 to provide experience and training in horticulture. It provided fruit in season for the Orphanage, as well as the prospect of the sale of fruit. The house served as staff accommodation.⁸⁸

By the following year, Swan Homes was catering for two hundred and eleven children: one hundred and forty-two boys and sixty-nine girls. All came to Middle Swan under direction from the Children's Court, were child migrants from England, or were periodically placed by families.⁸⁹

Construction of Freeman House began under the Migration Agreement, but was not completed until 1955. The long delay resulted from frustration with the Immigration Department and delays in the Government agreeing to the development. Freeman House aimed to accommodate three hundred and fifty child migrants from England, including some distressed children from Europe following World War Two. The foundation stone for Freeman House was laid on 12 December 1954 by the Governor, Sir Charles Gairdner. The architects for the building were Forbes & Fitzhardinge. Freeman House commemorates Mrs. Freeman, the wife of the Manager of Foy & Gibson department store in Perth, who bequeathed her estate to Swan Homes.⁹⁰

After 1955, there was a steady decrease in the number of destitute children for enrolment, due to both a new policy for the care of State wards by the Child Welfare Department and a steep decline in the number of child migrants from the United Kingdom. British organisations found further recruitment of children for Australia a prohibitively expensive task in respect to both the cost of transportation and the subsidising of accommodation built to house the child migrants. The Child Welfare Department (WA) made any orphans committed to its care into wards of the State. The change in policy sought to find foster homes for the wards as opposed to institutionalisation, offering financial inducement to people to take a child. Children were considered to benefit from 'the cohesive affection of a family group'. Those not fostered were generally sent to the Child Welfare Department's own establishment at Canning Bridge.⁹¹ By 1959, there were only 153 necessitous children enrolled at the Orphanage, compared with over 200 in 1955.⁹²

Hamilton House designed by architect Howard Forbes was opened in 1957. The building was constructed under the Migration Agreement, and with a bequest from the estate of Reverend Dick Hamilton, later Canon Hamilton. Hamilton was Chaplain to the Orphanage and Rector of Swan Parish from 1942 until 1951, a member of the Board and a frequent visitor and friend to the children. He was highly respected and loved by the community at Swan Homes. Following his death in 1951, he was buried in St. Mary's Graveyard. He bequeathed his estate to Swan Homes and most of his collection of

⁸⁸ Robertson booklet, op. cit.; and Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

⁸⁹ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and Peterkin, op. cit., p.179.

⁹⁰ *ibid.*, pp. 110 to 111; and foundation stone on the building.

⁹¹ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and Peterkin, op. cit., pp. 157 to 192.

⁹² Peterkin, op. cit., p. 157.

Australian paintings, which now form the Collection in the Hamilton Gallery in Waylen House. The foundation stone for Hamilton House was laid on 21 September 1957 as a memorial to Canon Hamilton, who had died in 1951.⁹³ It was extended and substantially altered in the 1960s.⁹⁴

The Lych Gate was added as an entrance to the Graveyard in 1959 as a memorial to Dr. John Ferguson and his wife who came as settlers to Australind in 1842 and moved to the Swan in 1859.⁹⁵

As the number of destitute children being enrolled declined, the idea was promulgated for Swan Homes to consider boarding farmers' children to enable them to attend high schools in the metropolitan region. The idea took hold and in the middle of 1959 the proposal became a reality. 'Swanleigh' was the name adopted for the place, replacing the earlier concepts of 'orphanages', 'institutions' and 'homes'.⁹⁶

Swanleigh Residential College, as a Hostel, commenced operation on 1 January 1960. Necessitous children, although declining in number, lived together with fully paying boarders and shared a common program without distinction.⁹⁷ This was a unique arrangement, undertaken in order to assimilate the children still in care under the old orphanage system as well as the new children from the farming communities in Western Australia. At this time, all hostels in the State were attached to country High Schools. The State High School Hostels Authority had established a number of High School Hostels for full-fee paying boarders. Swan Homes was an independent hostel and still partly supported by subscribers. A new Council was established to replace the earlier Board of Management, thereby replacing the initial Orphanage Foundation of Subscribers and Church.⁹⁸

Boys continued to be accommodated separately from girls in the place's new role as a residential hostel, with each group under the direct care of resident house staff. The young boys were housed in Hamilton House, the older primary boys in Cornwell House, and the high school age boys in Brown and Waylen Houses. The young and primary girls were housed in Forrest and Freeman Houses, and the high school age girls in Lee-Steere and Hudleston Houses.⁹⁹

Swanleigh Residential College ceased to act strictly as an orphanage in 1960, but continued to satisfy its original policy to accommodate necessitous children, that is, the destitute or orphans. The last group of child migrants from the United Kingdom to be accepted at Swanleigh Residential College arrived early in 1960, and comprised only twelve children. The enrolment at that time comprised sixty-five full-fee paying boarders and one hundred and sixty-one necessitous (ten State wards, fifty-

⁹³ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and foundation stone on the building.

⁹⁴ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

⁹⁵ Commemorative text on display at the Lych Gate.

⁹⁶ Peterkin, op. cit., p.163.

⁹⁷ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and Peterkin, op. cit., pp. 160 to 179.

⁹⁸ *ibid.*

⁹⁹ Peterkin, op. cit., p.178.

six child migrants and ninety-five private cases), a total of two hundred and twenty-six children. By 1966, there were three hundred and eighteen residents, of whom only forty-six were necessitous children.¹⁰⁰

A building program in the mid-1960s produced a new dormitory addition at the north-west end of Brown House, including a small staff flat, adjustments to the older buildings and the construction of Stanton House, designed by architect S. N. Hewitt. Stanton House was the designation originally applied to a section of the upper floor of Brown House. The c.1839 Rectory, Forrest House, which was in poor condition, was demolished to make way for the erection of Stanton House. The House initially accommodated thirty-three girls. It was opened on 29 March 1969 by Mrs. A. Stanton to commemorate the Centenary of the Founding of the Orphanage in 1868 and also Albert Stanton.¹⁰¹ The building was renovated in 1991 and 1995.

Albert ('Pop') Stanton (1891-1959) had been an orphan at the Orphanage from 1899 to 1906. He devoted the majority of his spare time in later life to raising money and improving the living conditions for the children at the Orphanage. He was a long-time member of the Fremantle Lumpers' Union, started the Lumpers Orphanage Committee and was a member for many years of the Board.¹⁰²

A two-storied wing was added to Freeman House in 1968 on the eastern side and provided accommodation for upper primary girls in rooms of four beds in contrast to the earlier open dormitory system.¹⁰³

As part of the Centenary of Foundation celebrations, a High Tea was held on 1 June 1968 for staff and students, a special Thanksgiving Service was held in the Hall on 2 June, and on 3 June an Occasional Holiday and a pageant were held for the students. On 28 June a celebratory Centenary Dinner was held in the Dining Room at Swanleigh Residential College for a large number of invited guests, who were friends and supporters of Swanleigh.¹⁰⁴

The roadway into the *Swanleigh Precinct* was rebuilt in 1968 by the Swan Shire and Swanleigh Council, following fifty years of complaints, discourse and patching. It was named Yule Avenue in memory of Mrs. Lucy Yule. Mrs Yule's grave is the oldest in St. Mary's Graveyard, dating from 1838.¹⁰⁵

By 1970, Swanleigh Residential College no longer enrolled primary school children, the younger children having been placed at Parkerville by arrangement with the Superintendent. Swanleigh Residential College had become the largest, and the most successful, of residential High School Hostels in the State, accepting children from any part of the State. Government policy required orphans as wards of the State to be placed in foster homes. Child migration from the United Kingdom to Western

¹⁰⁰ Peterkin, op. cit., pp. 178 to 179.

¹⁰¹ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and Peterkin, op. cit., pp. 160 to 179.

¹⁰² Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹⁰³ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ *ibid.*

Australia had ceased.¹⁰⁶ Changes to the place to accommodate the change in residents to being high school students are indicated by the enclosure of the covered walkway connection between Brown House and Waylen House in 1969 to provide a study area on the upper level.¹⁰⁷ The swimming pool was constructed and opened on 13 November 1971.¹⁰⁸

A. Roy Peterkin retired as Director in 1971 and left Swanleigh Residential College in January 1972.¹⁰⁹

R. H. Stowell was appointed as Director on 3 September 1971. A new residence for the Director and his family was constructed at the entrance to Swanleigh Residential College and completed in March 1972. Stowell acted as Director from 1972 until his retirement in 1992. He died in 1998.¹¹⁰

The vineyard, house and farmland property across the river from the Orphanage were sold in 1973 and the proceeds directed to new building works at Swan Homes.¹¹¹ Presumably, the change in focus from an orphanage to a boarding college meant that the farm was no longer considered necessary for vocational training.

Funds from the sale of the farm enabled the construction of Mary Peterkin House, which was opened on 20 October 1974. The building commemorates Mary Peterkin, wife of former Director Roy Peterkin, and was used as a sick bay until the new Health Centre was built in 1992.¹¹²

The Building Committee worked with architects Hobbs Wining & Leighton in 1976 to prepare a Master Plan for *Swanleigh Precinct* to determine future building development on the site. A top priority was Hudleston House, which had been built in 1944-46 and was then the oldest of the girls' houses. Work was urgently required on the roof and the walls which were splaying outwards. Repairs were carried out to strengthen the structure, and later, in 1994, major additions were completed to the rear of the building.¹¹³

The Ron Elphick Sports Centre was opened on 15 October 1977 adjacent to the playing fields, followed on 28 October 1978 by the Boat Shed close to the bank of the Swan River. These amenities considerably enhanced the support facilities at Swanleigh Residential College.¹¹⁴ Elphick had been a parent at Swanleigh Residential College, a member of staff and Council and a strong supporter of the Hostel.¹¹⁵ The Boat Shed was named the

¹⁰⁶ Peterkin, op. cit., p.180; and Elphick, op. cit., p.179.

¹⁰⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ Peterkin, op. cit., p.201.

¹⁰⁹ *ibid.*, Epilogue p.231.

¹¹⁰ Elphick, Ron J., *In My Father's House: The Stowell Years at Swanleigh 1972-1992*, Swanleigh Residential College Council, 2000.

¹¹¹ Robertson booklet, op. cit.; and Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹¹² Opening plaque on the building; and Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹¹³ Elphick, op. cit.; and Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹¹⁴ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹¹⁵ *ibid.*

Victor Davis Memorial Boat Shed in c.1983. Victor Davis had been a much-loved housemaster and general supporter for fourteen years during the orphanage years and in the early years of Swanleigh Residential College. He left to become Warden of St. Michael's House at Merredin and died tragically in a bus accident in 1982.¹¹⁶

Legislation was passed in 1979 by the Perth Diocesan Synod and Parliament, *The Church of England (Swanleigh) Lands Act (1979)*, signifying that lands on which *Swanleigh Precinct* stands, regardless of their origin, whether they were Government Grant Lands or the original Rector's Glebe or from the Continental and Colonial Mission Society, were given to Swanleigh Residential College for the purpose of conducting an educational establishment, e.g. a hostel.¹¹⁷

A new Coat of Arms and motto was adopted for *Swanleigh Precinct* in 1984, as an elaboration of the earlier badge. The Latin inscription "AMARE ET DONARE", translated 'caring and sharing', reflected the sense of loving and giving which Swanleigh Residential College aimed to promote.¹¹⁸

Swanleigh Residential College celebrated twenty-five years of operation as a Hostel in 1985.¹¹⁹ The mid to late 1980s saw the upgrading and reticulating of the oval, and the provision of a new well for grounds watering.¹²⁰

To mark the 120th Anniversary of the founding of the Orphanage, dedication of the Commemorative Figures was held at Swanleigh Residential College on Saturday, 30 April 1988, attended by the Council, ex-students and friends of Swanleigh Residential College, Government representatives, the sculptor Joan Campbell, the Director and Chaplain, and the 1988 head boy and head girl. The dedication was followed by a celebratory meal in the Dining Room. On 29 May, a service of thanksgiving was held in St. George's Cathedral, Perth, followed by a dinner at the Sheraton Hotel in the City.¹²¹

In 1991, Cornwell House was leased to the Riverlands Montessori School.

In the years when *Swanleigh Precinct* was an Orphanage, basic funding to run the place had always been a severe problem. Financial constraints were always an issue for the Board and the Council. *Swanleigh Precinct* would never have begun or developed had it not been for the initial system of Subscribers who provided the essential funding, and subsequently generous benefaction from the private quarter, grants from the Lotteries Commission and the State and Commonwealth Governments. After several years of deliberation, a Building Appeal was finally launched on 5 July 1991. The target for the Appeal was \$1.2 million, and essential new building development could not proceed without this succeeding.

¹¹⁶ *ibid*; and Elphick, *op. cit.*, p.158.

¹¹⁷ Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*

¹¹⁸ Printed card at Swanleigh; and Elphick, *op. cit.*, p.161.

¹¹⁹ Elphick, *op. cit.*, p.169.

¹²⁰ Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*

¹²¹ *ibid*; and Elphick, *op. cit.*, p.189.

The new development was in the form of new dining/kitchen facilities and additional new residential accommodation, upgraded health facilities and refurbishment of some of the existing buildings to adapt to new uses or to improve the condition of the fabric.¹²² Stanton House was renovated in 1991.¹²³ In 1992, McCusker-Satterley Dining Room and kitchen block, Stowell/ Carnley House of residential accommodation, and the new Health Centre were completed and opened, and some of the existing buildings were consequently refurbished and/ or relocated to new uses. The previous dining hall (Alfred Guy Memorial Hall) was converted to become the Margery Bennett Library, incorporating the Barrett-Lennard Archives Room and the Drift Inn Canteen. The architects for the new building program were Hobbs Wining Australia¹²⁴

The McCusker-Satterley Dining Room was made possible by generous benefaction of the two people commemorated in the naming of the building, Sir James McCusker and Nigel Satterley. Stowell/Carnley House commemorates former Director Richard Stowell, who was at Swanleigh Residential College from 1972 to 1992, and Archbishop Peter Carnley, the current Metropolitan, also Anglican Archbishop of Australia, who has supported Swanleigh Residential College not only in his role as Bishop but also with keen interest in the life of the College. The Health Centre, initially named Rosalind Denny Get Well Centre, commemorates Ros Denny, who served Swanleigh Residential College as a Councillor from 1975 to 1990, including as Vice Chairman and Chairman, and gave considerable time and support to the Hostel.¹²⁵

Enrolments had reached a peak of three hundred and seventy-two in 1986, but by the 1990s they were falling. By June 1992 there were only two hundred and eighty boarders at Swanleigh.¹²⁶

Swanleigh Residential College celebrated its 175th Anniversary in 1993 by functions on the campus for present and past students and staff.¹²⁷

In 1994, Lee-Steere House was substantially refurbished to endeavour to bring the accommodation up to the current expectations for student housing¹²⁸ and major additions were completed to the rear of Hudleston House.¹²⁹

Hamilton House was rebuilt and extended in 1995 following an extensive fire in the roof, and reopened on 28 October. The building at this time was a House for girls.¹³⁰ Stanton House was renovated in the same year.¹³¹ In

¹²² Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.; and Elphick, op. cit., p.218

¹²³ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹²⁴ *ibid*; and Elphick, op. cit., p.218.

¹²⁵ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹²⁶ Annual Reports in the Administration Record Collection held at Swanleigh.

¹²⁷ *ibid*.

¹²⁸ *ibid*; and Robertson booklet, op. cit.

¹²⁹ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

¹³⁰ *ibid*; and plaque on the building.

¹³¹ Historical Charts of Development records, op. cit.

1997, Freeman House was renovated and accommodation updated to mostly single rooms.¹³²

The Hamilton Gallery was opened in 1996 by Archbishop Peter Carnley, comprising a significant collection of original Australian watercolours and oils given to *Swanleigh Precinct* by Canon Hamilton. The Collection is available for public inspection by request.¹³³

In 1998, Riverlands Montessori School relocated to nearby Whiteman Park. Cornwall House and surrounds was then leased to neighbouring Swan Christian College, who continue to use it in 2004.

A continual process of adaptation has ensued at *Swanleigh Precinct* since its beginnings.¹³⁴ Large dormitories have been divided into private cubicles in response to changes in the standards for accommodation of students.¹³⁵ Such transformation of the early surviving buildings represented the adaptations that were necessary over time to accommodate increased numbers of residents as well as major changes in attitudes regarding the care of children.

In 2003, the complement of boarders at Swanleigh Residential College amounted to close to two hundred high school students attending high schools in the locality.¹³⁶ Applications for residential accommodation are declining and proposals for alternate uses of the site are being discussed.

Swanleigh Council in consultation with the Anglican Schools Commission announced on 21 July 2003 of an intention to apply to become a School, 'Swanleigh School', for children from kindergarten to Year 12, opening in 2006 and growing to approximately one thousand to one thousand two hundred students, both day and boarding students. This decision was taken on the expectation of a future for *Swanleigh Precinct* and a continuation of the earlier commitment to care for young people in a residential context whilst encompassing the needs of families from both the rural and the metropolitan areas.¹³⁷

In 2004, that proposal has lapsed and the future of *Swanleigh Precinct* as a residential college is unresolved.

In 2004, *St Mary's Church and Graveyard* remain in use as a place of worship.

In 2004, Cornwell House is used by the adjacent Swan Christian College.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Swanleigh Precinct comprises a group of buildings in a landscaped

¹³² *ibid*; and Peterkin, *op. cit.*, pp. 110 to 111.

¹³³ Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*

¹³⁴ Historical Charts of Development records, *op. cit.*

¹³⁵ *ibid.*

¹³⁶ Annual Reports in the Administration Record Collection held at Swanleigh.

¹³⁷ Media Release and Statement to Parents & Friends of Swanleigh from the Director, 21 July 2003.

environment including playing fields, natural watercourses and paddocks.

Individual buildings are Brown House (1874/1905/1968), Waylen House (1905/1913), Knapp House (1960s), Maurice Birch Memorial Workshop (1941), Stowell/Carnley House (1992), Alfred Guy Memorial Hall (Library) (1936), McCusker-Satterley Dining Room (1992), Gymnasium (1938), Mary Peterkin House (1974), Health Centre (1991), Swimming Pool (1971), Ron J. Elphick Sports Pavilion (1977), Hudleston House (1946/1994), Stanton House (1969), Lee-Steere House (1949), Freeman House (1955/1968), Hamilton House (1957/1995), Director's House (1972/1977), Swan Cottage (1850s), Cornwell House (1888/1915), Boat Shed (1978), St. Mary's Church and Graveyard (1869/1903 and 1838). Other features are landscape elements, avenues of mature trees, sculptures in the forecourt of Brown House (1988) and the Art Collection (1996) housed in the Hamilton Gallery in Waylen House.

Swan Cottage is the earliest surviving structure at *Swanleigh Precinct*, having been constructed c.1850 for the second Mission on site. Brown House, dating from 1874, is the earliest surviving structure built for the Orphanage that in time became Swanleigh Residential College.

SITING

Swanleigh Precinct consists of a group of buildings of residential character located along high ground commencing at the southern boundary of the lot, extending north-west to the north-western boundary of the lot and terminating there at St. Mary's Church and Graveyard. The buildings have been constructed along a ridge above Contour Level 8.00 AHD and comprising the land above the 100-year floodplain level. The buildings are located in a landscaped environment which includes a number of mature trees. A public road runs along the southern edge of the ridge and provides vehicular access to all the built elements of *Swanleigh Precinct* as well as the church and the private property to the north-west beyond the church and graveyard site.

The land falls away from the high ground to the south-west through paddocks to the Swan River and the indigenous bushland vegetation along the banks of the river. The Boat Shed is located in this area, south of the main residential area, and situated on the north bank of a small inlet. To the north of the high ground, the land falls away across *Swanleigh Precinct* playing fields to Jane Brook and remnant wetland and indigenous bushland before rising up again to additional high ground above the 8.00 AHD Contour where Cornwell House is located hard against the northern boundary of the lot.

The 8.00 AHD Contour restricts development of the land and defines the area of the site available for building and all-year usage; the Swan River and Jane Brook are also protected by classification as Conservation Category Wetland by the Waters and Rivers Commission (now the Department of Environmental Protection), and Regionally Significant Vegetation defined and protected by the Department for Planning and Infrastructure.

Archaeological remains of early buildings and structures that no longer

survive are likely to be present beneath the existing landscaped areas and paddocks.

RELATIONSHIP OF BUILDINGS ON THE SITE

The Site Plan shows the buildings which constitute *Swanleigh Precinct* along the northern side of the access road, and the paddocks and playing fields falling away on both sides of the high ground to the Swan River in the south and Jane Brook in the north.

The building development for the original orphanage began in 1874 with the construction of Brown House at the western end of the high ground, to be followed progressively by residential buildings, dining/kitchen facilities, and Hall/Gymnasium and sporting amenities, extending south-east along the high ground. Each building is a separate entity set in landscaped grounds now with mature indigenous and exotic tree species located between the buildings. Apart from bitumen driveways that provide vehicular access to the front of all the buildings and a system of pathways winding through the site, the entire open spaces between and around buildings are grassed.

Archaeological evidence is likely to be discovered on the site of early buildings which do not survive in 2004, including the first Rectory (Parsonage/ Forrest House) in the vicinity of Hudleston House, the early outbuildings adjacent to the north and west sides of Brown House, 1836 Mission Cottage in the vicinity of Swan Cottage (Chaplain's Cottage) at the entrance to *Swanleigh Precinct*, and the Orphanage Schoolroom located west of Brown House. An archaeological survey has not been undertaken.

SPECIFIC LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

The landscape environment surrounding the buildings at *Swanleigh Precinct* includes a variety of indigenous and exotic species of mature trees that are significant for their landscape placement and as individual specimens. Beyond the central area there are other important landscape elements, including remnant natural bushland, watercourses, paddocks and wetlands. The visual impact of the total setting is important to the cultural heritage value of the place and contributes in a major way to an appreciation of the development of *Swanleigh Precinct* on the high ground.

Swanleigh Precinct is planned around Yule Avenue, entered from Middle Swan Road. Roadways and building frontages are generally lined with rows of trees of a single species. The entrance commences with an open area of pasture grassland to the east of the Director's house. A row of Swamp Yates (*eucalyptus occidentalis*) runs from this grassed area to the northern boundary, punctuated with sporadic specimens of Wandoo (*eucalyptus wandoo*), Marri (*corymbia calophylla*), Lemon Scented Gum (*corymbia citriodora*), Pepper Tree (*schinus molle*), and Swamp Mallet (*eucalyptus spathuata*).

Yule Road is lined with an avenue of Flooded Gums (*eucalyptus rudis*), beginning south of the Director's house. These cultivated Flooded Gums near to the entrance of the precinct are estimated to be between 50 and 70 years old. More recent plantings of Rottneest Island Pines (*callitris preissii*) line the verge of the southern section of Yule Avenue, interspersed with

sporadic plantings of Kurrajong (*brachychiton populneus*), Bottlebrush (*calistemon Kings Park Special*), and Dwarf Sugar Gum (*eucalyptus cladocalyx var. nana*). A remnant Flooded Gum is located to the southwest of Hudleston House, with plantings of Tuart (*eucalyptus gomphocephala*) situated to the northwest of the central area. Remnant Flooded Gums on site are estimated to be between 80 and 130 years old.¹³⁸

The area surrounding the buildings is well vegetated with both formal and informal plantings of a range of both Australian native and exotic trees. The vegetation surrounding Hamilton House and the Director's House consists of remnant Flooded Gums, with more recent cultivated plantings of Bottlebrush, Italian Cypress (*cupressus sempervirens*), Moreton Bay Fig (*ficus macrophylla*), Jacaranda (*jacaranda mimosifolia*), Brush Bok (*lophostemon confertus*), Paperbark (*melaleuca*), White Cedar (*melia azedarach*) and Pendunculate Oak (*quercus robur*).

The vegetation to the north of Freeman and Lee-Steere House contains remnant species of Flooded Gum, with a single species of Sugar Gum (*eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and cultivated productive Olives (*olea europaea*). The Olives north of Hudleston House are estimated to be approximately 70 years old, with other Olives on site between 40 and 50 years old. More recent plantings include Lemon Scented Gum, Spotted Gum (*corymbia maculata*), Jacaranda, Brush Box, Canary Island Date Palm (*phoenix canariensis*) and Bird of Paradise (*strelitzia juncifolia*).

The most dominant area of remnant vegetation in the built up areas is between the Tennis Courts and the Sports Centre. The area to the east of the Sports Centre contains three remnant Flooded Gums, with remaining cultivated productive Olives to the southwest. A row of Southern Mahogany (*eucalyptus botryoides*) line the access pathway to the north of Hudleston House, with plantings of Bottlebrush, Italian Cypress, Tuart, Sugar Gum, White Cedar and Paperbark. The row of Southern Mahogany to the rear of Hudleston House is believed to be between 50 and 60 years old and is a prominent feature of the landscape.

The area surrounding the pool and up to the Alfred Guy Memorial Hall contains a mixture of vegetation with both informal and formal plantings of Western Australian Willow Myrtle (*agonis flexuosa*), Bottlebrush, Weeping Bottlebrush (*callistemon viminalis*), Coral Tree (*erythrina indica*), Southern Mahogany, Red River Gum (*eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Moreton Bay Fig, American Ash (*fraxinus Americana*), Paperbark, Canary Island Date Palm and American Cotton Palm (*Washington filifera*). Maintained areas of sword grass form the ground layer. The American Ash to the west of the Alfred Guy Memorial Hall is estimated to be 65 to 70 years old.

The car park is located to the west of Ferguson House, which is lined with White Cedar. A row of Italian Poplars is located to the northeast of the car park with False Acacia (*robinia pseudoacacia*) and Cork Oak (*quercus suber*) situated to the west of the main entrance into Brown House. The

¹³⁸ Note: where no estimate has been made of the age of trees, they are presumed to be less than forty years old

area to the southeast and west of Ferguson and Brown House has a ground layer of regularly maintained grass sward, with sporadic plantings around the building of Lilly Pilly (*acmena smithii*), Western Australian Willow Myrtle, Illawarra Flame Tree (*brachychiton acerfolius*), Weeping Bottlebrush, Fiddlewood (*citharexylum spinosum*), Lemon Scented Gum, Italian Cypress, Rose Gum (*eucalyptus grandis*), Coral Tree, American Ash, Sweet Gum (*liquidambar styraciflua*) and Almond (*prunus dulcis*).

A significant remnant Flooded Gum is located at the end of Yule Avenue to the front boundary of the church, with Western Australian Willow Myrtle and Jacaranda situated to the front of the workshop. The Western Australian Willow Myrtle at the front of the Workshops is estimated to be 65 to 70 years old. The area to the north and east of the garages and Stowell House consists of open cultivated grassland, which borders the oval and contains a mixture of both remnant and cultivated Flooded Gums, Sugar Gums and Spotted Gums.

The mature trees, especially the entrance avenues, contribute to the amenity and aesthetic value of the site. The remnant Olives are significant to the history of the place as an institution caring for disadvantaged children and teaching agricultural skills.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

BROWN HOUSE (1874/1905/1968),

Brown House was constructed initially in 1874 as the first permanent building on the site for specific use as an orphanage for boys, Swan Boys' Orphanage. The architectural characteristics are representative of institutional buildings in the late nineteenth century.

The building comprises a two-storied load bearing brick structure of symmetrical plan form with a projecting two-storied entrance pavilion central at the front and an identical pavilion at the back, all in Victorian Tudor style. Brickwork is laid in Flemish bond. Later additions are in stretcher bond.

The roof is pitched high with gables at both ends of the building and to both pavilions, all with a common level of ridgeline. Chimneys with decorative stucco tops project from the gables at both ends of the building. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised iron sheeting painted red.

External walls are face brickwork, painted with a red wash at some time in the past over the original white tuck-pointing applied to all external walls. Quoins at the corners of the building and to all openings are stucco painted white. A stucco plinth projects at the base of external walls. A rendered dado, painted red, has been applied to all external walls, possibly as a means of addressing deterioration due to rising damp.

Two-storied verandahs added to the front of the building both sides of the central pavilion prior to 1908, are constructed in timber framing with decorative brackets at the ground floor level. The upper level and part of the lower level at the western end are enclosed with fibro sheeted dado and aluminium-framed windows over.

Original windows where these survive throughout the building comprise

wide balance-hung sashes of eight panes each. Windows at roof level to the pavilions are a pair of pivoting sashes with glazing bars and triangular heads with a fixed light over within a stuccoed triangular arch. The gable ends of the building at roof level originally housed a central balance-hung sash window with small panes and half-lancet glazed lights as separate windows on each side of the projecting flues; these windows have been altered by painting over glass and glazing bars, or have been obscured by additions.

The original lean-to single-storied extension at the eastern end of the building has been absorbed subsequently within a two-level covered walkway connecting to the adjacent Waylen House. External doors have been altered from the original by the replacement of new doors.

Gutters and downpipes comprise a mixture of moulded and modern slimline metal, and downpipes are a mixture of round or rectangular section. Some gutters have been removed in locations north and south of the main or verandah roofs.

The original internal layout comprised a cellar below the eastern section of the building for use as kitchen and storeroom, two floors of large spaces, the bottom for use as a dining room and schoolroom and the top in use as dormitories with three small staffrooms, and large spaces within the high-pitched attic roof also for use as two dormitories.

Today in 2004, the entire building demonstrates substantial internal change from the original large dormitory layouts by the introduction of partitions altering the internal layouts to small compartments. The use of the building has similarly been upgraded to accommodate subsequent standards in accommodation and associated amenities. The verandahs added subsequently have been partly enclosed and a concrete floor introduced at ground floor level. A rendered and painted dado has been applied to the whole of the exterior of the building to attempt to resolve rising damp in the brickwork and the brickwork above has been colour-washed in red. Stucco quoins are painted bright white. A two-storied addition in similar style but of lower roof height has been added to the western gable, and a two-storied addition to the north-eastern corner. The later covered walkway link to Waylen House is now enclosed with dado sheeting and glazing above and single-storey additions link Brown House to Waylen House at the north-east rear corner of Brown House. Windows in the attic and at first floor level to the front pavilion have been removed, painted out or replaced with aluminium frames. External doors and adjoining lights have been replaced, incorporating modern glazing and small panes to doors and sidelights.

The north-eastern extension of married quarters to Brown House was made in 1905 and the covered walkway link to Waylen House constructed. That link was further enclosed as a study area in the 1960s. The former dining room on the ground floor was adapted for use as a sick bay in 1908 following construction of a new dining facility in Waylen House. The verandahs were added to the south wall by 1912. The building was used as a kindergarten for boys in the 1940s and the large dormitories broken up into smaller cells in 1945. The northern two-storied dormitory extensions were added in 1968.

The general condition of Brown House is deteriorated as a consequence of damage to brickwork, loss of some gutters and lack of paintwork maintenance.

Verandah enclosures, dado render and paint on brickwork are of little significance.

WAYLEN HOUSE (1905/1913)

Waylen House now incorporates a number of earlier "Houses", named for various past benefactors of the Orphanage (Waylen, Ferguson, Robertson and Sundercombe).

The building is constructed in stages in a style broadly classified as Federation Free-Classical/Bungalow and has been subjected to substantial alterations and additions, commencing with the initial section completed in 1905, the second stage in 1913 and subsequently. The purpose of the building initially was to provide additional dormitory accommodation and staff quarters, bathrooms, laundry and support facilities for the institution, including an improved dining hall, in association with and linked to the earlier Brown House.

Waylen House comprises a large two-storied brick house with a projecting pavilion central in the eastern wall. The walls are red face brickwork in stretcher bond, now painted red to the verandah areas, with unpainted grey stucco quoins at the corners of the building. A decorated stucco pediment, paired attached columns, stucco stringcourses and stucco ornamentation around the main entrance door and windows at both levels of the pavilion create an impressive feature of the building. Two-storied verandahs in five bays are provided along both sides of the pavilion along the full length of the eastern wall. Prominent brick and stucco chimneys survive above a high-pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting painted red. The chimneys are now painted. Verandah roofs are separate to and commence below the eaves of the main roof.

The verandahs retain the original timber posts, curved valences and louvred panels, and timber balustrade at first floor level. Ground floors to verandahs are now painted granolithic. A stucco-finished projecting plinth is provided to the base of the building.

Timber-framed windows are balance-hung sashes with small-paned sashes in six lights to each sash and painted stucco sills. Modern pattern aluminium security screens have been installed to some windows. Doors are timber, panelled and generally with top panels of glazing in small lights and glazed fanlights over. The main entrance doors are solid and panelled with a glazed fanlight over. Thresholds to external doors are slate; original steps at the south end of the eastern verandah are slate, now painted.

The west, north and south walls of the building are similar to the eastern front elevation but without verandahs. Original verandahs to the north-west section have been altered and enclosed in half-glazed studwork. Larger original windows are provided in the west wall at internal stairwells, incorporating some leaded glass.

Gutters have been replaced with modern rectangular metal sections above painted timber fascias, and issuing into rectangular metal downpipes.

A foundation stone is built into the wall of the pavilion in the east wall at ground floor level.

A major two-storied red brick extension has been added to the north wall of the original building in a simplified and plain style without decoration and incompatible with the original architectural character, with a steel fire escape stair projecting from the eastern wall.

The rear of Waylen House in the north corner has been altered to convert the original 1905 two-storied timber verandah and the early ground floor level separate outbuilding as part of the main fabric. A recent red brick extension in this area links Waylen House and Brown House in an incongruous jumble of building detail and form. The additions provide additional dormitory accommodation and service areas. The original ground floor area of Waylen House is now in use for administration offices for Swanleigh Residential College and houses the boardroom and the Hamilton Collection of original paintings.

An original single-storied brick component as a laundry and toilet survives at the south-west corner of the building, and a modern carport and enclosures to protect external doorways have been added to the west wall.

Internally, Waylen House has been subjected to substantial modification and refurbishment. Some original details survive but the arrangement of rooms and details of the original presentation of the building at all levels is difficult to identify. The earlier specific uses such as dining room, billiard room, sick bay and large dormitories are no longer discernable. The eastern side verandahs were enclosed for use as dormitories in the 1960s, and later converted back to open verandahs as new accommodation was provided elsewhere on site in new or extended Houses. The covered walkway link to Brown House was further enclosed c.1969 and renovations were carried out to the entire building in 1994.

The building is in sound condition; external paintwork is deteriorated and brickwork now with a stucco plinth is fretted at the south and west walls. Pipework and service conduits proliferate on external walls and main electrical control cabinets are now located on the south-east verandah at ground floor level.

Verandah enclosures, dado render, paint on brickwork and incompatible details are of little significant.

KNAPP HOUSE (1960s)

Knapp House was constructed as staff quarters in the 1960s.

The building comprises a single-storied cream cavity face brick house of symmetrical plan form with a hipped Marseilles pattern tiled roof. Gutters are modern rectangular metal sections, and downpipes are rectangular metal profiles. Joinery is timber painted white, with balance-hung sash windows. The style approximates to representative Post World War Two cream brick and tile small housing.

An entrance porch projects at the south front and is partly enclosed. A steel-framed carport is located adjacent to the south-west corner of the house, the front and both sides are enclosed with a horizontal lapped boarding fence with metal gates to the carport access.

Internally Knapp House comprises a central corridor with single rooms off to both sides, and service rooms located at the northern rear end of the building. Internal finishes are representative of residential buildings of the 1960s/70s.

There appear to be no substantial alterations or additions. The condition of the building is sound.

This building detracts aesthetically from the environmental values of nearby Brown House and Maurice Birch Memorial Workshop.

MAURICE BIRCH MEMORIAL WORKSHOP (1941)

The Workshop building dates from 1941 and was constructed by the resident boys with appropriate supervision to serve as a workshop for training of the boys in carpentry and metal trades, and associated practices as part of their education.

The building comprises a long rectangular single-storied building constructed in red face brickwork with external attached brick piers and a gable ended roof with central ridge, clad in corrugated galvanised iron sheeting painted red. Gutters are deteriorated, or removed, and are in moulded metal sections on painted timber fascias.

Windows are timber-framed casement sashes of three lights each, in pairs of sashes. Projecting brick sills are painted white above the section of walling below sill level now painted red. Glazed roof lights are provided to some sections of the roof. Lintels to windows are rendered and soldier course brick lintels over doors. A roller type metal door replaces an earlier large service doorway in the eastern wall. Other doors are tongue and groove vertical boarding in timber frames.

A lean-to section at the northern end has been enclosed on the north face with horizontal corrugated iron sheeting.

Recent metal-framed garaging has been added at the northern end. Two foundation stones are built into the eastern wall face.

The southern end of the building is fitted out as staff quarters with an associated lean-to carport and small yard enclosed with corrugated fibro sheet fencing.

Internally the building is used for workshops and storage and incorporates some earlier partitioned rooms with flat plasterboard ceilings. Finishes internally are generally face brick walling and concrete floors.

The condition of the building is deteriorated as a consequence of major cracking of brickwork which has severed the lean-to fabric at the northern end of the building. Internal alterations to the spatial relationship have been carried out and the northern open end enclosed. In places subsidence of the western wall is threatening the structural integrity of the building.

STOWELL/CARNLEY HOUSE (1992)

The building comprising Stowell House and Carnley House was constructed in 1992 as a two-storied self-contained dormitory building incorporating staff quarters, special rooms for students and two-storied verandahs at the north wall overlooking the playing fields. Stowell House constitutes the ground floor level of the building and Carnley House the first floor level.

The building is rectangular in plan form of two stories with dormitories broken down into individual cubicles and service areas and special use rooms ranged around the four sides of an internal open courtyard. The roof form is hipped with louvred vents at the ridge level on the hips; roofs are clad in corrugated zincalume with a red Colorbond finish. External walls are red face brickwork with a horizontal band of cream brickwork at first floor windowsill level.

Eaves are wide, supported on timber brackets, protecting the first floor windows. Individual bracketed awnings are provided for protection of ground floor windows. Painted timber fascias support rectangular section metal gutters and rectangular metal downpipes. Windows are aluminium sliding sashes with aluminium security screens at ground floor level.

A projecting gable roof porch provides principal access to the building at the western end of the south wall.

A horizontal lapped boarding fence provides further protection close to the south and west walls of the building.

The building is in sound condition.

ALFRED GUY MEMORIAL HALL (LIBRARY) (1936)

The Memorial Hall was constructed in 1936 as a purpose-built dining hall and kitchen for the Orphanage. The building was converted for use as a Library, Archives Resource and Drift Inn Canteen for residents in 1992 following construction that year of the new dining room and kitchen facility.

The Memorial Hall comprises a single-storied red brick building of rectangular plan form with a hipped roof incorporating louvred vents at the ridgeline of the hips and clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. A small brick porch with hipped roof projects from the south wall as the principal entrance. A second porch protects another entrance in the western wall. A rendered and painted beam extends around the perimeter of the building at eaves level. Gutters are moulded section metal and downpipes are round section metal profiles.

Windows are timber-framed balance-hung sashes with small paned sashes; aluminium sections have been introduced at bottom sash level. South wall windows are protected externally with rollup type metal shutters. Entry doors in the external south wall are original four-panel timber doors.

Internally, the original single space at the western end has been adapted to provide a series of individual rooms for student and staff uses. The rear of the building has been adapted and extended to provide toilets to suite a new use as clubroom-type and casual relaxation centre for the residents of

Swanleigh Precinct. Original doors in the north wall from the dining area to the former kitchen have been expressed but closed off in timber infill panels. The ceiling is cranked with timber truss members in clear-finished jarrah exposed along the profile of the ceiling. Steel tie bars are exposed across the ceiling at level of the point of contact of the trusses with the top of the walls. The ceiling is lined in fibrous plaster with plaster battens at sheet joints. Ceiling vents are provided along the centreline of the ceiling. Lighting is now fluorescent; the building is air conditioned with plant located on the external northern slope of the roof.

Internal walls are the original red face brick dado, moulded timber dado moulding, and sand finished render over, lined out as ashlar and now painted. A wide jarrah board with circular holes serves as a ventilated cornice at the top level of the walls. Internal joinery is the original clear-finished jarrah. Jarrah quarter rounds are provided at skirting level. The timber-boarded floor is now carpeted.

The building retains the major part of its original detail and presentation. Introduced partitions, conversion and extension of the kitchen along the north wall, the adjustment of window sashes, addition of external shutters and the installation of fluorescent lighting and air conditioning, are the principal alterations to the original fabric. Fourteen portrait photographs of the Founder, former Directors and Managers, Clergy associated with the Orphanage, and the current Director are displayed along the northern wall of the Library.

The building is in sound condition.

McCUSKER-SATTERLEY DINING ROOM (1992)

McCusker-Satterley Dining Room was constructed in 1992 as a purpose-built dining room to accommodate 500, kitchen, laundry and support services building for *Swanleigh Precinct*. The building was named after its two principal benefactors.

The building, built in a representative 1990s banded brick and tiled roof style, comprises one-storey to the main entrance on the south-west and two-stories at the north-east overlooking the playing fields. The building is rectangular in plan form with verandahs to the south-west wall and a return to part of the south-east wall; two-storied verandahs are provided along the entire north-east elevation and incorporate a projecting pavilion and stairs down to ground level.

The external walls are red face brick in stretcher bond with cream brick bands at windowsill level. The roof is pitched high, hipped with louvred vents at the ridgeline of the hips, and sheeted in corrugated zincalume sheeting red Colorbond finish. Gutters are moulded metal profiles with rectangular metal downpipes. Verandahs are constructed with concrete floors, square metal posts, decorative balustrades and curved valences. Verandah roofs are pitched separately from the main roof. Bracketed awnings protect windows in the end walls. An open gabled roof projects over the main entrance in the south-west wall.

Windows are sliding in aluminium frames; doors are four-panelled timber,

glazed to the top lights, with fanlights over.

Internally, the top floor houses a large dining area with associated kitchen, and access out onto the north-east verandah. Service areas and specialist rooms are located at the lower level. Concrete floors are carpeted and tiled to kitchen and service areas. The ceiling to the dining area is cranked and lined with plasterboard and acoustic plaster tiles. The walls are cream face brickwork with a timber skirting. All joinery is painted white.

The building has not to date been subjected to readily discernable alterations or additions.

The condition is sound and well presented.

TOILETS

The two small single-storied toilet blocks, one male and one female, are intended for visitor/public use and are located adjacent to the playing fields and north-west of the Dining Room block.

The two buildings are both unadorned buildings constructed in stretcher bond red face brickwork with hipped roofs clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Gutters and downpipes have been removed from timber fascias. Metal gates close off the entry to each block.

Internally, the buildings are of minimum finish - granolithic floors and cement rendered walls. There are no ceilings.

The two blocks are in reasonable condition and have been subjected to minor change, such as the bricking up of highlighted openings under the eaves to the female block.

The toilets are considered to be of little significance.

GYMNASIUM (1938)

The Gymnasium, constructed in 1938, was constructed initially as a multipurpose assembly hall, including an early use as a primary school for girls and boys from the Orphanage. The front pedimented and columned porch was a later addition, giving the building a stylistic label of Inter-War Georgian Revival.

The building is a simple rectangular plan form of high volume, single-storey in nine bays of red face brickwork with attached piers expressed on the external wall face and lining with a projecting brick plinth at the base of the walls. The roof is pitched high, hipped and with louvred vents at the ridgeline to each hip, and clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Gutters are moulded metal above timber fascias, downpipes are replacements in rectangular pattern metal and eaves are lined with spaced timber battens. Metal louvred vents are expressed below the sill of each window with terra cotta vents at ground level. A rendered and painted moulded band extends around all external walls above window head height.

The porch features a timber-boarded gable at the front, a tiled roof, three grouped Ionic precast columns at each front corner, a granolithic floor and nine grano steps up from ground level. The porch and steps include wrought iron balustrading. The ceiling is flat fibrocement sheeting.

Windows to each bay on both sides of the building and in the centre of the north wall comprise timber frames with a central fixed sash and casements to each side. A horizontal glazing bar divides each sash into two lights. Sills are projecting face brickwork and are set high to suit the use of the building for recreation.

A brick porch with hipped tiled roof protects double doors, framed and sheeted with vertical boarding, in the western wall. The front entrance double doors are glazed with horizontal glazing bars. A single door is provided in the north wall, of five glazed lights.

All joinery, gutters, fascias, barges, eaves battens, porch columns, balustrading and the rendered panel above window head, are painted white in contrast to the red brickwork.

Internally, the single space is floored in timber boarding; the ceiling is flat and lined with plasterboard sheeting and plaster acoustic tiles. Ceiling fans and fluorescent lights are installed, together with stage facilities at the north end.

The building has been subjected to minor alteration, principally to upgrade internal services and ceiling finishes.

The condition of the building is fair. Fretting brickwork and poor repairs are evident in some areas, wrought iron balustrading to the porch is corroded and external paint finishes generally are in need of refurbishment.

MARY PETERKIN HOUSE (1974)

Mary Peterkin House was opened in 1974 to act as a new sick bay, which function it fulfilled until 1992 when the Health Centre was opened, and named to commemorate the wife of a former Director of Swanleigh. The current use is residential accommodation.

The building, of generally rectangular plan form in a Post World War Two brick and tile style, comprises a single-storied red brick building constructed in stretcher bond brickwork with a hipped roof with louvred vents at the ridge level of hips, clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Gutters are rectangular profile metal with rectangular section downpipes. Wide eaves are lined with fibrocement sheeting behind timber fascias. A recessed front porch provides access to both sections of the building at the front, with four concrete steps up to a concrete floored area, lined with brick planter boxes on each side.

Windows are sliding sashes in aluminium frames, carried down to floor level at the front of the building. Aluminium screens and screen doors are installed throughout. The two front doors are two-light fully glazed timber doors. An opening plaque is in place at the front porch.

A later extension with lean-to metal deck roof has been added on the north-western side incorporating a small walled courtyard at the west corner. A flat roofed projection in the north-east rear wall is a later addition which incorporates glass-louvred windows and a half-glazed rear door.

A three-car carport of steel construction with a hipped roof clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles is located at the rear north corner of the building.

Internally, the house comprises a series of small rooms accessed off corridors and fitted out with characteristic finishes common in the 1970s.

The building has been extended on the north-west side to provide two additional bedrooms, a bed-sitting room, bath and two WC's, and a porch and waiting room at the rear, and refurbished internally.

The current condition is sound with the exception of deteriorated paintwork to external painted elements.

HEALTH CENTRE (1991)

Previously styled 'Rosalind Denny Get Well Centre' which commemorates Ros Denny, a member of Council from 1975 to 1990 and Vice Chairman and Chairman during that time, was opened in 1991 to provide discreet accommodation for health care for girls and boys and accommodation for a married couple.

The building is a single-storied red brick structure in stretcher bond brickwork with a cream brick band at windowsill level. The style of the building is a Post-War Suburban style. The building is symmetrical in plan form with hipped roofs incorporating louvred vents at ridgelines and clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. A gable-roofed porch is provided in the north-east elevation. Gutters are moulded metal serviced by rectangular downpipes. Eaves are lined with spaced timber battens behind timber fascias.

Windows are sliding aluminium with aluminium security screens. External doors are four-panelled timber with top panels glazed.

A brick walled courtyard is provided at the south corner of the building.

Internally, concrete floors are carpeted or tiled in service areas; ceilings are plasterboard and walls painted hardwall plaster with ceramic tiles to wet areas. The presentation is unelaborate without special details.

The building has been subjected to no major change and is maintained in sound condition.

SWIMMING POOL (1971)

The swimming pool is located on the high ground on the edge of the playing fields. The pool is less than Olympic size and has been subjected to several major refurbishments since opening in 1971.

The walls of the pool are lined with blue ceramic tiles; precast concrete slabs surround the pool and beyond the paving a grassed area inside a link mesh surrounding fence and gates. A brick plant room is located at the south-east end of the enclosure. The pool is unroofed except for a modern style tensioned awning covering the north-west section of the pool, supported on steel columns.

The installation appears to be in sound condition and is well maintained.

RON J. ELPHICK SPORTS PAVILION (1977)

The Sports Pavilion, located close to the edge of the playing fields, was constructed in 1977 to provide leisure, sport, educational and recreational

facilities for *Swanleigh Precinct*. The building commemorates Ron Elphick, a parent at *Swanleigh Precinct*, a councillor and as a farm boy, who initiated the idea of bringing to *Swanleigh Precinct* as boarders country children attending metropolitan schools. The building, constructed in a representative 1970s brick and tile residential style, is a single-storied red brick structure with a hipped low-profile roof clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Wide eaves and a verandah overlooking the playing fields provide protection to the building and its users.

The building has been well maintained, is in sound condition and has been subjected to no readily discernable change.

HUDLESTON HOUSE (1946/1994)

Hudleston House was initially constructed in 1946, constructed by the boys and staff at Swan Homes, and named to commemorate Archdeacon Hudleston, for his long association with the two Orphanages and who laid the foundation stone in 1944 located in the front porch.

The house is a single-storied red brick building constructed in stretcher bond brickwork above Colonial bond brickwork below floor level, in a Post World War Two brick and tile residential style. The building has been constructed in stages with a number of substantial additions and internal alterations. The initial asymmetrical plan form at the south-west front incorporates a recessed entrance verandah set eight steps above ground level. The steps and floor to the verandah are painted granolithic, with timber posts and balustrade, and brick wing walls to the steps.

Roofs are hipped, with louvred vents at ridge level, clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Rafter ends are expressed and support moulded metal gutters and round section downpipes.

The plan extends northwards in an irregular plan form, incorporating an open verandah along section of the north-western side, two internal courtyards and wings of small rooms at the rear.

Windows are balance-hung and pivoting sashes in timber with six light sashes. A well resolved decorative fireplace and chimney is a feature in the north wall. The front doors are original half-glazed doors with four lights to the top glazing.

Single-storied red brick additions to provide additional accommodation are discernable at the western corner. Similar extensions to the eastern side dating from 1994, and the creation thereby of internal courtyards are apparent on external inspection of the building. The walls inside the western verandah have been painted and the timber-boarded floor retained. Steel strengthening columns expressed in the verandah were added in the past to strengthen the original north-west wing of the house.

Internally, the building comprises an irregular range of small rooms and partitioned former dormitories, with simple minimum finishes throughout.

The building is deteriorated at the western verandah in particular and elsewhere where fretting brickwork and failed paintwork are apparent. There is clear evidence of strengthening of the fabric during the life of the

building, possibly due to war-time strictures on the quality of materials available and the relatively unskilled labour force constructing the building. The later sections of the building are in fair condition. The additions to the building are separating from the original building, causing extensive interior cracking.

STANTON HOUSE (1969)

Stanton House was opened in 1969 to commemorate the Centenary in 1968 of Swan Homes and to accommodate thirty-three female residents. The House commemorates as well Albert Stanton, originally an orphan at Swan Boys' Orphanage and later a fundraiser, Board member and strong supporter for the Homes.

The building comprises a two-storied building with a single-storey section on the south-east side. The House is constructed in red face brickwork laid in stretcher bond, in a Post-War Suburban style. Roofs are hipped, clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles, with wide eaves lined in fibrocement. Gutters are rectangular form metal with rectangular section metal downpipes. Windows are balance-hung aluminium sashes with aluminium security screens.

A recessed entrance porch in the south-west elevation is two steps above the bitumen driveway, and incorporates a glazed aluminium entry screen and security screening. An opening plaque is displayed on the porch.

At the rear of the building, a flat-roofed pergola and steel fire escape stair are in place.

Internally, the building comprises staffrooms and dormitories, partitioned, and minimum finishes of carpeted timber and concrete floors, tiled to wet areas, plaster ceilings, a cream face brick dado to walls with plastered finish over, and clear-finished jarrah joinery.

The building has been extended on the east side to provide additional accommodation in a similar single-storied red brick and tile style, and was renovated in 1991 and again in 1995.

The condition is sound.

LEE-STEERE HOUSE (1949)

Lee-Steere House was constructed in 1949 to address a pressure on accommodation at Swan Homes, and named to commemorate a generous benefactor of the Homes. Girls were transferred from Cornwell House in the northern section of the site.

The building comprises a two-storey structure in an ordinary Post World War Two brick and tile style, constructed in red face brickwork in stretcher bond with hipped roofs clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. The building form is a rectangular plan with a projecting entrance porch at ground floor level in the south front and a decorative rendered and painted panel at first floor level around a window above the entrance porch. A foundation stone is located in the front porch. Wide eaves are lined in fibrocement, with timber fascias, rectangular form metal gutters and rectangular section downpipes. Tall red brick chimneys survive at both ends of the building and midway in

the rear plane of the roof.

Windows are timber balance-hung sashes each of two panes, with aluminium security screens. Concrete projecting hoods protect ground floor windows.

The front porch has face brick piers, a face brick dado, a flat roof and a grano floor painted red. A timber entry screen into the building incorporates a glazed door and five-light sidelights both sides. The western section of the porch has been enclosed with aluminium sliding windows to provide additional accommodation.

A wing projecting from the north wall at ground floor level in red brick with a flat metal deck roof accommodates toilets and bathrooms. A steel fire escape stair projects externally from the north wall at the eastern end.

Internally, the building comprises staffrooms, a maze of small rooms off corridors, dormitories subdivided into cubicles, and resident amenities. Floors are timber, carpeted, and walls are face brick dados painted, with plaster over. Timber stairs are in clear-finished jarrah. Ceilings are plaster with plaster cornices.

The building has been subjected to enclosure of part of the entry porch, and refurbishment internally in an effort to accommodate changing standards and expectations for resident student accommodation.

The condition of the building is generally deteriorated externally, with fretting brickwork and poor repairs, failed paint finishes and cracks in brickwork.

FREEMAN HOUSE (1955/1968)

Freeman House was completed in 1955 and named to commemorate Mrs. Freeman, wife of a prominent commercial manager in the City, who bequeathed her estate to Swan Homes.

The building comprises a two-storied red brick structure constructed in Post-War Suburban style in stretcher bond brickwork, with a hipped roof pitched high and clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Wide eaves are lined in fibrocement, with timber fascias supporting rectangular form metal gutters and rectangular section metal downpipes. Concrete hoods projecting from concrete lintels protect windows at ground floor level to the original section of the building.

The entrance door, set within a rendered projecting surround, comprises a four-light glazed door with matching glazed sidelights on both sides. An opening plaque is located in the entrance porch. The ground floor adjacent section is recessed, rendered and painted, and the wall above supported on two round pipe columns. Windows are timber-framed hoppers in groups of six - three over three.

Original tall brick chimneys survive at the east and west extremities of the original building.

The two-storied extension to the east is compatible with the original building but with aluminium balance-hung windows and aluminium security screens, and two external steel fire escape stairs on the north wall. A two-storied verandah is provided at the rear of the original building

Internally, the building comprises a complexity of small rooms, passageways and partitioned dormitories. Finishes are simple and characteristic of a building dating from the 1950s and 1960s.

The building has been extended by the addition in 1968 of the east wing, and by substantial internal refurbishment including renovations in 1997.

The building is generally in sound condition.

HAMILTON HOUSE (1957/1995)

Hamilton House was constructed in 1957 and named to commemorate Canon Hamilton, Rector of Swan in 1942 and Chaplain to Swan Homes from 1942 to 1951.

The building originally housed a small number of boys. Later girls were housed in Hamilton House, until a fire in 1995 resulted in rebuilding and major extensions.

The House is a single-storied red brick building of irregular plan form, built in a representative 1990s single-storied brick and tile residential style in stretcher bond brickwork with wide eaves lined in fibrocement, and a hipped roof clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Gutters comprise moulded and rectangular metal sections with rectangular profile downpipes. Windows are a mixture of aluminium-framed balance-hung sashes with aluminium security screens, sliding sashes to the eastern extensions, and original timber balance-hung sashes. Two brick chimneys survive from the original section of the building.

The main entrance is located centrally in the south front with a flat roof supported on steel pipe columns. A foundation stone is located in the entrance porch. A concrete ramp provides disabled access at the front and rear of the building.

Apart from rebuilding in 1995 to repair damage following the fire, major additions in a similar single-storied red brick and tiled roof style have been added to the east and north of the original House to provide additional accommodation. Alterations were made to the earlier fabric to accommodate changes in the type of accommodation and amenities.

Internally, there is a series of small rooms off both sides of central passageways. Finishes are simple and characteristic of houses dating from the 1950s and 1990s.

The condition of the building is sound with some deterioration to brickwork, including poor repairs.

DIRECTOR'S HOUSE (1972/1977)

The Director's House was built specifically to accommodate the Director and family, completed in 1972 and extended in 1977. The style is unadorned and a typical Post World War Two suburban house.

The single-storied house is of rectangular plan form constructed in stretcher bond red face brickwork with a hipped roof clad in Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles. Gutters are rectangular pattern metal with rectangular metal downpipes. Doors and windows are aluminium-framed and sliding, with

aluminium security screens. Air conditioning plant is exposed in the northern plane of the roof.

Two carports have been added to the eastern side and a shadow line timber fence encloses part of the front garden in the south-west corner - the balance of the site is fenced in open picket and farm-style fencing.

Internally the building is a representative 1970s single-storied brick and tile house with rooms opening off corridors, and a later addition to improve the amenity for family use in accordance with present-day expectations. Finishes are typical of a house of this period and are unexceptional.

The building is well maintained and in sound condition.

SWAN COTTAGE (PREVIOUSLY CHAPLAIN'S COTTAGE) (c.1850s)

Swan Cottage is the oldest building to survive on the site. Various styled 'Chaplain's Cottage', 'Parry's Cottage' and 'Cottage', the presumed date of construction is the 1850s. The style as demonstrated by early bonded clay brickwork, brick gables and high-pitched roof over a symmetrical plan form, support origins for the building in the 1850s. Used at that time of its construction to accommodate young Aboriginal girls in association with the nearby 1836 Mission House, the cottage was established to care for 'half-caste' children and is now in use as staff quarters.

The building is a small single-storied residential building in soft red Colonial face brickwork with solid walls in five stretcher courses to one header course bond. The roof is pitched high with full brick gables to each end of the Cottage, clad in corrugated galvanised iron sheeting painted red. Two simple brick chimneys survive midway along the ridgeline and at the north gable.

Lean-to additions as verandahs in 1944, with roofs continuous with the main roof but at a lower pitch, have been added along the east and west walls. These additions are likely to have been originally an open verandah on the east and a combination of verandah, toilet and service enclosure on the west. Both lean-tos are now enclosed with a variety of materials - asbestos cement dado and end walls and aluminium windows to the east (the front of the Cottage) and timber weatherboarding, asbestos cement and corrugated iron to the east.

A fibrocement barge has been added to both gables and modern doors, windows and security screen doors to both enclosures. A pergola with brick paved floor has been added along the eastern side and a carport close to the western side. An original window survives in the south wall, a balance-hung timber sash, each sash of six panes.

Internally, finishes are simple - timber-boarded floors, plastered walls and ceilings, timber joinery. The interior provides the original three bedrooms, with additional accommodation and service rooms located in the enclosed lean-to additions.

The building has been subjected to major alteration in the form of verandah additions, the enclosure of verandahs, changes to windows and roofing materials, and is currently in a deteriorated and degraded condition. The overall condition is poor.

CORNWELL HOUSE (1888/1915)

Cornwell House is located adjacent to the northern boundary of *Swanleigh Precinct* site, remote from the main residential area. The building origins are not documented. It is known that the building was used in 1888 by the Native and Half-Caste Mission under the direction of the Swan Orphanage Board and Archdeacon Brown, but not with any affiliation with the Orphanage.

The building comprises a single-storied red brick structure incorporating verandahs and a hipped roof sheeted in corrugated galvanised metal. The place is in sound condition.

BOAT SHED (1978)

The Boat Shed is located within the Orphanage site close to the bank of the Swan River, south-west of the Orphanage. The Boat Shed was constructed in 1978 as part of the sporting, recreational facilities for *Swanleigh Precinct* and named the Victor Davis Memorial Boat Shed in 1983 to commemorate a much-loved member of staff.

The building comprises a long, timber-framed structure clad in sawn weatherboards and a corrugated metal roof. The building is in sound condition.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD (1869/1903 and 1838)

The Church and Graveyard are located on a separate lot at the western extremity of Yule Avenue, which runs through and services *Swanleigh Precinct*. The church is located in the graveyard. The church is a Victorian Gothic style building built in red brick with a steeply pitched roof clad in corrugated iron sheeting. Lancet windows are filled with stained or grisaille glass. The interior walls are plastered, the floor is tongue and groove jarrah boarding and the timber-boarded roof and trusses are exposed internally. The graveyard contains burials and grave markings dating from the earliest burial in 1838. Both the Church and Graveyard are in sound condition and have been subjected to major conservation works.

St Mary's Church and Graveyard, Middle Swan is Permanently Registered as HCWA place number 02496.

SCULPTURES IN THE FORECOURT OF BROWN HOUSE (1988)

The sculptures comprise a group of four children moulded in terra cotta and coloured, housed as a group in a timber gazebo located in the forecourt of Brown House. The sculptures were installed in 1988 and produced by Joan Campbell, sculptor of Fremantle. Titled "Close at Last", the group was commissioned by the Western Australian Arts Council, the Friends of Swanleigh, and the girls and boys from the two Orphanages to commemorate those who lived at the two institutions in the 1920s through to the 1950s and earlier. A memorial plaque is erected in front of the gazebo

ART COLLECTION - HAMILTON GALLERY (1996)

The Hamilton Collection is housed in the Board Room and administrative corridors of Waylen House, known as the Hamilton Gallery. It consists of framed original oils and watercolours of an Australian context bequeathed to Swan Homes in 1951 by Canon Richard Hamilton, Rector of Swan in 1942 and Chaplain to Swan Homes from 1942 to 1951. In 1996, the Hamilton Collection was restored and Archbishop Peter Carnley Gallery opened the Hamilton Gallery.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION¹³⁹

The history of development of the Orphanage and later the residential hostel at *Swanleigh Precinct* and the built form of the place to be discovered on site today in 2004, are both complex and extensive. An Aboriginal Mission was established on the site from 1836, closing in 1920. Care for European children began in 1874 with the construction of Swan Boys' Orphanage, changing to Swan Homes of 1942 when it was amalgamated with Perth Girls' Orphanage, and to Swanleigh Residential College of 1960 when it became a boarding college.

Institutions for Destitute European Children

There were few institutions established in the nineteenth century to care for destitute European children. Four were established before the late 1890s, of which one is on the State Register of Heritage Places (P02159 *Perth Girls' Orphanage (fmr), Adelaide Terrace*), one has been assessed but is yet to be placed in the State Register (P02231 Catherine McCauley Centre), one is in the current assessment program (P4327 Mercedes College) and the fourth is *Swanleigh Precinct*.

The first orphanage in the State for European children was established by the Sisters of Mercy from 1868 at Victoria Square, in buildings that are now part of Mercedes College (P4327 - the place has yet to be assessed for possible inclusion in the State Register). Known as St Joseph's Orphanage, the place was the largest girls' home in the State. The Sisters of Mercy also operated a boys orphanage in Subiaco from 1872, which from 1897 was taken over by the Christian Brothers. The older boys moved to St Kevin's Orphanage Industrial School for Senior Roman Catholic Boys in Glendalough, which was built in 1897 and operated until 1919. The remaining boys were relocated in 1901 to a purpose-built site, St Joseph's Boy's Orphanage, Clontarf. (From 1920, the Glendalough home was used as an aged care facility) From 1901, the Subiaco site became the Catholic girls' orphanage, which in 2004 operated with group houses for wards of the state. More recently this place no longer houses wards of the state and all group housing has been demolished. The Subiaco St Joseph's Orphanage buildings, comprising the Benedictine Monastery and extensions, were

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Sections of the comparative information have been taken from Sauman, I & Gray, L, HCWA assessment for P8481 Burnbrae Orphanage (fmr), Byford, June 2003. Information has also been sourced from Gray, Laura & O'Mara, Gillian, 'Conservation Plan: Parkerville Children's Home', prepared for Parkerville Children's Home Inc., 1999, and from the HCWA database, including documentation for relevant Registered places.

demolished in the 1970s, while the associated St Vincent's Foundling Home (1914-1928) was the only institution of its type in Perth catering for infants. St Vincent's operates as a child day-care centre and is part of Catherine McAuley Centre (P02231), which was assessed in 2001 but has not as yet been placed on the State Register.

Perth Girls' Orphanage (fmr), constructed in 1882 and 1898 at the Adelaide Terrace site, closed in 1942 when the girls were transferred to Middle Swan during World War Two. The building remains, and is on the State Register (P02159).

Orphanages and farm schools rapidly expanded in number from the beginning of the twentieth century. In Perth in the early 1900s, there were Catholic, Protestant and State orphanages for boys and girls, each combining the function of an industrial school, and there was an orphanage farm at Gosnells. In the 1940s, at the peak of the operation of children's homes and institutions, there were over twenty such places in Western Australia for children of European background, and another twenty-six catering to Aboriginals, both adult and child. Most were run by religious organisations including the Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist churches and the Salvation Army. Most of these places took either boys or girls, with those taking girls also often taking boys under six years of age.

There are eight twentieth-century European orphanages or industrial schools on the State Register: P01672 *Christian Brothers' Agricultural School Group*, Tardun (1927), P03101 *Catholic Agricultural College*, Bindoon (1939), P02401 *Clontarf* (1901), P04579 *Castledare Boys Home (fmr)* (1929), P01055 *Nazareth House* (1941), P01762 *Fairbridge Farm School* (1913) P08546 *Parkerville Children's Home and Cemetery* is entered on the State Register (1903) and P02438 *King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women* (P1897).

Catholic institutions include *Christian Brothers' Agricultural School Group*, Tardun (1927), *Catholic Agricultural College*, Bindoon (1939), *Clontarf* (1901) and *Castledare Boys Home (fmr)* (1929), all of which are entered on the State Register of Heritage Places. These places comprise groups of substantial purpose built buildings and all catered for boys. *Nazareth House*, Geraldton, built for the accommodation of girls and the aged in 1941, is also a Registered place.

Fairbridge Farm School (P01762) is a cottage style institution constructed in 1913 with some sixty built and natural elements, which catered for the child migration schemes of the 1920-1950s. The place is entered on the State Register, Register of the National Estate and is classified by the National Trust. *Fairbridge Farm School* was established by Kingsley Fairbridge as a residential farm school for English migrant children, and became a model for other 'Fairbridge' institutions through the British Empire. It subsequently closed and now operates as a conference and education centre. Fairbridge provided for boys of any denomination, training them for work on the land.

Parkerville Children's Home was established in 1903 by the Anglican Sisters of the Church as a charitable Home on 48 acres in virgin bushland at Parkerville. The Home was established for the care of destitute children

and was named accordingly “Parkerville Home for Destitute Children”, although it was frequently referred to informally as “Sister Kate’s”. (not to be confused with the home for aboriginal children in Queen’s Park more frequently known as “Sister Kate’s” – see below). The aim of Parkerville had been to save unwanted babies too young for admission into ordinary orphanages. Although Parkerville was originally established to care for infants, by 1910 it had become largely an orphanage for children over five by 1910. *Parkerville Children's Home and Cemetery* is entered on the State Register (P08546).

The first government-run institution for needy children was the Government Industrial School, also known as the Government Receiving Depot. Although originally intended as a girls-only institution, from its inception it took in both boys and girls. The place operated from 1897 to 1916, when it was converted into the State’s first public maternity hospital. It is now Harvey House (H-block) at *King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women*, which is on the State Register (P2438).

An Industrial School, Redhill Reformatory (or Redhill Industrial School), was established by the Church of England Orphanage Committee as a farm school for difficult and mentally disturbed older boys, operating from 1903 to the 1920s. The Government made other arrangements in 1923 for the care of delinquent boys following the State Children’s Bill introduced into Parliament in 1907.

Other institutions for the care of children in need were Salvation Army Industrial School for Boys and Girls (three separate institutions, established 1901) in Collie, Forrest River Mission, Home of the Good Shepherd in Leederville, and Burnbrae Orphanage, which opened in December 1938 as the first Presbyterian exercise in child welfare in Western Australia. Few combined the function of care with training as an “Industrial School”. These institutions have for some time ceased operations relating to the care of children resident in the institution or have changed focus.

Most of the above institutions were established as farm schools for boys only. At Parkerville and *Swanleigh Precinct*, boys and girls who were brother and sister were able to have contact and grow up together.

Other institutions for the care of needy children provided only a short-term residential function. These included *Wanslea* (P00598, entered on the State Register), which cared for children of the members of the Industrial Order of Odd Fellows; the *Lady Lawley Cottage* (P00596, entered on the State Register) which was a convalescent home for children from the goldfields; and St Joseph’s Preventorium (P11885) established in Kellerberrin by Stuart and Eileen Patterson.

In 2004, institutional care is generally not used to provide for children in need, having been phased out in the 1970s and 1980s.

Swanleigh Precinct is rare in Western Australia as a nineteenth century orphanage catering for European children. It is also rare for its long, continual operation (1876-1960) as a place providing institutional care for destitute or needy children, and the site’s use from 1836 to the present, in varying forms, as a residential facility for children.

Institutes for Indigenous Children

Anna Haebich's study *Broken Circles: Fragmenting Indigenous Families, 1800-2000*¹⁴⁰ notes that between 1842 and the 1970s, there were some seventy-one institutions, settlements and missions providing care at various times for Aboriginal children and youth in Western Australia. Seven of these were operating in the nineteenth century. Of these, in addition to 1836 Mission and the Native and Half Caste Mission at Middle Swan, four are on the State Register in whole or in part (P00017 *Camfield House*, P03630 *Beagle Bay Mission Church*, P00115 *Ellensbrook Farmhouse, Dam and Waterfall*), and one has yet to be assessed for possible inclusion in the State Register (P02622 *Benedictine Monastery Precinct, New Norcia*). Two others, *Smithies Wesleyan Mission* in Perth (1842-1855) and *Sunday Island, Kimberley* (1898-1934) have not been identified in the HCWA database.

The main Catholic orphanages in Perth, *St Joseph's Perth* and *St Vincent's Subiaco*, took in both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children, but there were other institutions run by the churches and the State that catered only to Aboriginal persons, in many instances both adults and children. Haebich's study lists the earliest as being *Smithies Wesleyan Mission* in Perth (1842-1855). The Anglican missions at Middle Swan, with a commencement of '1840s', are listed as the second such institution in the State¹⁴¹. Documentary Evidence indicates that a mission was established at the site of *Swanleigh Precinct* from c.1836, and continued in various forms until 1920, when the children were transferred by Government direction to the *Mogumber Mission* at Moore River.

By the 1890s, four nineteenth century institutions, including the 1836 Mission at Middle Swan and *Smithies* in Perth, had closed. The other two were *New Norcia* and *Annesfield*.

New Norcia was established by the Benedictines around 1846 as an Aboriginal mission. Neither of the earliest (c.1860) institutional buildings, *St Mary's boys' school* and *St Joseph's girls' school* and orphanage, survive in 2004. From the early twentieth century, a building program was initiated in keeping with a change of focus to educate and providing care for children from a wider range of backgrounds.¹⁴² The place has yet to be assessed for possible inclusion in the State Register.

Annesfield operated in Albany from 1852 to 1871. Originally, Anne Camfield and her husband Henry (Resident Magistrate) took a small number of Aboriginal children into their home. From 1858, additional buildings were constructed specifically to accommodate an increasing number of resident

¹⁴⁰ Haebich, Anna, op.cit.

¹⁴¹ Haebich, Anna, op.cit. ; Bourke, D. F. *The History of the Catholic Church in Western Australia*, Perth, 1979; Milnes, Peter D., *From Myths to Policy: Aboriginal legislation in Western Australia*, Metamorphic Media, Perth, 2001.

¹⁴² R. McK Campbell & I.H. van Bremen, 'New Norcia Abbey Church Conservation Plan (Draft)', 1997. Note: *New Norcia* is noted in Haebich's list of Aboriginal Children's Institutions as ceasing to operate for this purpose from 1870.

children. *Camfield House*, which was formerly 'Annesfield', is on the State Register (P00017). When Annesfield closed in 1871, the children accommodated there were transferred to Hale House, purpose-built by Bishop Hale at the corner of Spring and Mount Streets, Perth. This institution then transferred to Middle Swan with the establishment of the Native and Half Caste Mission in 1888.

Haebich's study lists *Swanleigh Precinct* as one of four institutions in the State for Aboriginal children in 1904, before the 1905 Aborigines Act was passed and the number of indigenous children in institutions began to escalate. The other three were Beagle Bay, Sunday Island and Ellensbrook. Beagle Bay, West Kimberley, was a Catholic-run mission for all ages that operated from 1891 to 1976. *Beagle Bay Mission Church* is on the State Register (P3630). Sunday Island, also in the Kimberleys, was privately run, operating from 1898 to 1934. Ellensbrook, near Busselton, was the only government institution for Aboriginal children at the time. Through an arrangement with Edith Bussell, Aboriginal children perceived as necessitous were accommodated at Ellensbrook with Edith Bussell, and funded by the Aborigines Department. The place operated as an Aboriginal children's home from 1899 to 1917. *Ellensbrook Farmhouse, Dam and Waterfall* is on the State Register (P00115).¹⁴³

The number of Aboriginal children's institutions in the State grew rapidly in the wake of the 1905 Act and the forced removals it authorised. By 1915 there were 15 such institutions operational in the State.¹⁴⁴ The Native and Half-Caste Mission at *Swanleigh Precinct*, had already begun to decline by this time, before closing in 1920. There are four twentieth century Aboriginal missions on the State Register, in whole or in part: P00690 *Lombardina Mission, Dampier Peninsular* (1911-1985), P02968 *Wyneing Mission Group (fmr)*, Victoria Plains (constructed from 1892 and associated with New Norcia), P03130 *Mt Margaret Mission Hospital (ruin)*, Laverton (relocated 1930 to the Mission, which operated from 1921 to 1975), P3618 *Mogumber Mission (fmr) and Cemetery*, Moore River (1918-1951). P10592 *Marribank/Carrolup, Kojonup* (1915-1922) and P05068 *Sister Kate's Children's Home (fmr) Queens Park* (1933-c.1950) are in the process of being assessed for possibly inclusion in the State Register.

Parkerville Children's Home (1903), noted above as an institution for destitute European children, also catered for a small number of indigenous children. When the aging Sister Kate left Parkerville in 1932, she took with her many of the Aboriginal children considered to be 'nearly white', with an intention to raise them as 'white' children and 'save' them from their Aboriginal heritage. Sister Kate's home for 'nearly white' children was established in Queen's Park from the 1934.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴³ Haebich, Anna, op. cit. p.229.; Collard, Len, 'A Nyungar interpretation of Ellensbrook and Wonnerup homesteads', report for Edith Cowan University and Natioanl Trust WA, 1994.

¹⁴⁴ Haebich, Anna, op. cit. p.229.

¹⁴⁵ Christine Choo, 'Sister Kate's Home for "Nearly White" Children' in Doreen Mellor & Anna Haebich (eds.) *Many Voices: Reflections on experiences of Indigenous Child Separation*, Canberra, National Library of Australia, 2002.

The earliest building at *Swanleigh Precinct*, Swan Cottage, dates from c.1850 and is associated with the second Mission at the place. Cornwell House, constructed 1888, is also extant, and was initially built on site to operate as the Native and Half-Caste Mission. Archaeological material relating to the earlier phases of missions at the site may remain.

Swanleigh Precinct is rare as the site of an 1830s Aboriginal Mission and facility for care of indigenous children, being the earliest recorded place in the State that institutional care for indigenous children was established.

Residential Hostels for School Students

At the time of its change of use in 1960 to a residential hostel for school students, *Swanleigh Precinct* was reported to be unique in Australia as it was not attached to any particular school, but housed children through an arrangement with the State Education Department. By 1965 the place was the largest school hostel in the Commonwealth, catering for over three hundred children from all parts of the State. In the late twentieth century, after 1966, the State Government established a Country High School Hostels Authority which was funded by the Government to develop High School Hostels at major centres such as Albany, Esperance, Merredin, Northam, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie/Boulder, Moora, Bunbury, Carnarvon, Katanning and South Hedland.

Some elements at New Norcia are comparative to *Swanleigh Precinct* as former orphanage buildings later converted into a residential facility. At New Norcia, St Gertude's and St Ildephonsus', previously institutions for the care of children, were amalgamated and reformed into residential facilities for the associated New Norcia Catholic College, which operated until 1991.

The place is rare as a residential hostel that is not attached to a particular school.

Architectural Comparisons

Swanleigh Precinct has been the subject of a number of different architects and designers. Brown House is reported to have been designed by Richard Roach Jewell who supervised the construction of the building. Hobbs Smith & Forbes were architects for Waylen House, and later were involved as Hobbs Winning & Leighton and as Hobbs Winning Australia in the design of more recent buildings and in master planning. Hobbs Forbes & Partners and Forbes & Fitzhardinge were architects for other more recent buildings.

S. N. Hewitt also acted as architect during the development of *Swanleigh Precinct*.

The common factors in the architectural designs since World War Two have been the development of separate "Houses", all constructed in an economic unadorned residential style of red face brickwork and hipped clay tiled roofs. The most recent buildings, McCusker-Satterley Dining Room and Stowell/Carnley House, are variations of the same style incorporating the current trend for horizontal bands of brickwork in a different colour and corrugated zincalume roofs with a factory applied finish. These architectural styles are common for their time of construction throughout the metropolitan region.

The various buildings that constitute the built form of *Swanleigh Precinct* are representative of building practice and economic design at the time of construction, and demonstrate the policies in place for the care of children at various stages in the life of the institution from Orphanage to Residential College.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

Elphick, Ron J., *In My Father's House: The Stowell Years at Swanleigh 1972-1992*, Swanleigh Residential College Council, 2000.

Peterkin, A. Roy, *The Noisy Mansions: The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*, Swanleigh Council, Midland, 1986.

Robertson, A. A., *A History of Swan Homes: A Personal Reminiscence*, booklet dated 1974.

Wilson, H. S., *A History of Swan Parish*, Access Press, 1999.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Sources that were identified and accessed for Documentary Evidence of this Heritage Assessment in addition to the Key References noted above are held in the Archive Collection in the Library and the Administration Record Collection at Swanleigh Residential College, and provide an extensive and rich resource for further research into the history of development at *Swanleigh Precinct*.

A landscape assessment will be required for the entire site, including the low-lying land, when a conservation plan is undertaken.

13.6 LEVELS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

A Conservation Plan should be undertaken prior to any extensive development at the site. In the interim, the following levels of significance may provide a guide.

The following places at *Swanleigh Precinct* are considered to have cultural heritage significance:

Brown House; Waylen House; Alfred Guy Memorial Hall; Gymnasium; Swan Cottage; St. Mary's Church and Graveyard; Art Collection in Hamilton Gallery; mature landscape treatment on site; Maurice Birch Memorial Workshop; Mary Peterkin House; Hudleston House; Stanton House; Lee-Steere House; Freeman House; Cornwell House; Boat Shed; Sculptures in the forecourt of Brown House.

The following places at *Swanleigh Precinct* are considered to have little or no cultural heritage significance:

Knapp House; Stowell/Carnley House; McCusker-Satterley Dining Room; Toilets; Health Centre; Swimming Pool; Ron J. Elphick Sports Pavilion; Hamilton House; Director's House; Hall and Rectory adjacent to St. Mary's Church.