



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Removed Entry

The Heritage Council determined not to recommend this interim registered place be finalised under the Heritage Act 2018. The place is no longer a registered place and was removed from the Register on 1 July 2021.

1. **DATA BASE No.** 01487
2. **NAME** *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah (c.1899)*

OTHER NAMES: *Peninsula Hotel (fmr), Boatsheds & Stingray Point*
3. **LOCATION** Stingray Point, Ormsby Terrace, Mandurah
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
Lot 3011 on Deposited Plan 49152 being Reserve 48458 and being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3136 Folio 451

Portion of Lot 3009 on Deposited Plan 49152 being portion of Reserve 25710 and part of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3136 Folio 449

Portions of adjacent unallocated Crown Land abutting the above mentioned lots being part of the sea bed of the Peel Inlet together as shown on HC Curtilage Map P1487-0.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** City of Mandurah
6. **OWNER**
The State of Western Australia (Management Order to the City of Mandurah)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**
 - Register of Heritage Places: Interim Entry 27/10/2006
Removed 1/07/2021
 - National Trust Classification: -----
 - Town Planning Scheme: -----
 - Municipal Inventory: Adopted 20/07/1999
 - Register of the National Estate: -----
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**

9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah, the site of a former boatshed and former jetty to the east, a jetty and pavilion to the south-west, random rubble stone revetment wall along the shoreline, and public open space with a large Moreton Bay Fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) at the tip of Stingray Point, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the expansive grassed public open space with the large Moreton Bay fig at the tip of Stingray Point, jetty and the pavilion, combine to create a setting of high aesthetic value, particularly when viewed from the water;

the place is representative of the development of Mandurah as a holiday destination, as it was formerly associated with the adjacent 1899 private holiday home that was converted into the Peninsula Hotel in 1904 functioned as such until 2000;

the extant pavilion and jetty are representative of the character of Mandurah as a recreational holiday destination associated with fishing and boating;

the prominent location of the place and its consistent recreational function throughout the twentieth century contribute to the community's sense of place; and,

the adjacent holiday home was built for the Brookman family, the fortunes of whom are representative of the cycle of 'boom and bust' experienced by many during the gold boom era.

While the jetty and pavilion structures have contributed to the social significance of the place as a recreation area, their fabric has been altered and replaced over time, and a second jetty and boatshed have been demolished. The extant fabric of the pavilion and southwestern jetty is of little significance.

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.4.2 Fishing and whaling
- 3.11.1 Regulating waterways
- 3.23 Catering for tourists
- 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
- 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment
- 8.2 Going to the beach
- 8.3 Going on holiday

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 201 River and sea transport
- 305 Fishing and other maritime industry
- 311 Hospitality industry and tourism
- 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

The jetty and pavilion are picturesque due to their aquatic location, timber construction and utilitarian design. (Criterion 1.1)

The expansive grassed public open space with the large Moreton Bay fig at the tip of Stingray Point, jetty and the pavilion, wrapped by water on three sides, combine to create a landmark setting of high aesthetic value, particularly when viewed from the water, although this has been reduced by recent demolitions of the earlier boatshed and jetty structures at the place. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah is representative of the development of Mandurah as a holiday destination in the latter years of the nineteenth century. (Criterion 2.1)

The extant jetty and pavilion are demonstrative of the character of Mandurah as a holiday destination associated with fishing and boating. (Criterion 2.1)

Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah is adjacent to the site of the former Peninsula Hotel, which opened in 1904 as a holiday resort for prominent families from Perth and later attracted wealthy Goldfields clientele, and was utilised by patrons of the hotel throughout the twentieth century as part of the place's waterfront recreational context. (Criterion 2.2)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah is highly valued in the Mandurah community for its historical associations and continuing role in the social life of Mandurah. (Criterion 4.1)

The prominent location of the place and its consistent recreational function throughout the twentieth century contribute to the community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

The place is representative of a key element in the development of Mandurah as a recreational holiday destination during the 20th Century. (Criterion 6.1)

The extant jetty is representative of the character of Mandurah as a holiday destination associated with fishing and boating. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

The place is in fair to poor condition.

The revetment wall comprises random rubble stone with a 300mm wide cement coping. Conservation work has been carried out in the past, most recently circa 2007, and is likely to be required in some locations as deterioration of the stonework occurs.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The place has moderate integrity, as it continues to function as a recreation area associated with waterfront activities and Mandurah's role as a holiday destination, despite the loss of the majority of original fabric and structures.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The authenticity of the revetment wall to Stingray Point is moderate. The southwestern boatshed, has been substantially reconstructed during works undertaken in 2010/2011 and therefore the authenticity is low.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Prue Griffin, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by John Loreck, Architect with an update in June 2003 by Annabel Wheal.

The documentation was amended by HCWA staff following the 2003 destruction of the adjacent Peninsula Hotel to focus on the outdoor recreation areas of Stingray Point and remove the Hotel from the proposed curtilage. In 2016, additional amendments were made by State Heritage Office staff, and the Register Committee, to take into account the results of a site inspection undertaken in 2015.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah consists of a jetty and pavilion to the southwest, random rubble stone revetment wall along the shoreline, and public open space with a large Moreton Bay fig tree at the tip of Stingray Point. It also includes the site of a former boatshed and jetty to the east.

Fishing had been a major industry in Mandurah in the nineteenth century, with fish preserving works operating in the town from the late 1870s.¹ By the 1890s it was apparent that fish stocks were diminishing, and the community began looking to alternate industries for economic stability.² Articles in the Perth press from the early 1890s indicate that Mandurah was already being promoted as a tourist destination, recommending that Mandurah:

should be a most convenient recuperating ground for wearied city folk, whilst the abundance of game, fish, etc., and the facilities for boating should make it a perfect paradise for sportsmen.³

In 1895, locals lobbied to have a branch line constructed from Pinjarra to Mandurah, but this did not eventuate. The Brighton Hotel opened in 1895, using the converted residence of prominent local businessman Charles Tuckey. A boarding house also operated, which included a shed on the foreshore to allow guests to take a modest sea bath.⁴

The gold rush of the 1890s was significant to the development of Mandurah as a holiday location. Violet Sutton, a local resident at the time, remembers:

It was mostly Goldfields people who came to Mandurah until after the war when it became more of a holiday place for people in Perth. But we used to have dozens from the Goldfields who would be suffering from typhoid fever. They had to have a fish diet, so they used to come down here. You could always pick the typhoid patients; they all had their heads shaved.⁵

In Vera Whittington's study of typhoid and the Goldfields she comments that it was the wealthy sufferers who could get away from the Goldfields.

¹ Heritage Assessment for *Barracks Wall (ruin)*, completed 2001 by Prue Griffin, on HCWA file P3069.

² Ronald Richards, *Murray and Mandurah A sequel history of the old Murray District of Western Australia*, Shire of Murray and City of Mandurah, 1993, pp.106-07.

³ *Western Mail*, 31 March 1894, p. 25.

⁴ Richards, *Murray and Mandurah*, pp.107-08; 221.

⁵ Violet Sutton, Oral History Interview, Battye OH103, p. 4.

Those without families or means were treated at hospitals in the Goldfields and possibly sent to convalesce in Perth at one of the charity hospitals, such as the Cottesloe Convalescent Hostel. Those with family would recuperate at home and the more fortunate patients could go to some other location to recover. Mandurah was not an official location for convalescing typhoid patients but it was obviously used, by those who could afford it, as an ideal place to recuperate. A particularly devastating typhoid epidemic in 1896-7 corresponded with the creation of Mandurah as a holiday destination.⁶ Typhoid was not as widespread in the early 1900s when the gold rushes of the 1890s died down. However the pattern of behaviour which saw Mandurah established as a place of recovery alongside its status as a holiday destination did it no harm in attracting regular holidaymakers.

By the turn of the century there was a steady flow of holidaymakers. These guests were generally well to do and had plenty of money to spend. Fishing and duck hunting were promoted as recreational activities in the area, with local fisherman available to take tourists out for a day on the water. The locals came to accept and welcome the presence of tourists in their town, not least because they were 'a nicer class of people' as 'the ordinary ones couldn't afford it'.⁷

William Gordon Brookman purchased the parcel of land on which *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah* is located in March 1899.⁸ Brookman was a self made mining magnate who achieved his wealth through the good fortune of pegging the Great Boulder group of leases in Kalgoorlie in 1893. He subsequently became director of approximately thirty mining companies. Brookman had a skill for promotion and went to London in 1895 to seek capital by floating the mining companies on the London Stock Exchange. The quality of the mines and the enthusiasm for all things from Kalgoorlie at this boom time of the Gold rushes, enabled Brookman to achieve fabulous wealth which he lavishly displayed on his return to Western Australia in 1896. He purchased large plots of land, invested in property and built expensive houses.⁹

In common with many of his wealth and social standing, Brookman travelled to the newly developed sea-side resort of Mandurah to holiday. According to an oral history source, Brookman 'used to come down to Mandurah and bring about twenty people. He would take over the whole Brighton Hotel. They brought the money in.'¹⁰ Brookman must have been sufficiently impressed with the area as in 1901, he is recorded as having purchased 'an extensive estate in Mandurah and erected a suitable country residence'.¹¹

⁶ Vera Whittington, *Gold and Typhoid Two Fevers A Social History of Western Australia 1891-1900*, UWA Press, 1988, p. 24.

⁷ Richards, *Murray and Mandurah*, pp.108-09, 221. Quote from Mrs Violet Sutton, interviewed 1975, as cited in Richards, p.108.

⁸ Certificate of Title, Volume 168 Folio 93 and Volume 169 Folio 33, Department of Land Administration.

⁹ Theil, P. W. H., *Twentieth Century Impressions of Western Australia*, (Rae Bros., Melbourne 1901), p. 450

¹⁰ Violet Sutton, OH103, p. 4.

¹¹ *ibid.*

The home, designed by architects Henderson and Jefferies was originally intended to be a stone residence, but the final building was a timber construction.¹² As tenders were called in May 1899, construction was most certainly completed in that year.¹³ Stingray Point is the waterfront portion of the grounds of this holiday home, which was immediately adjacent to it.

Brookman had several homes at this time including 'Great Boulder', his home on Adelaide Terrace, and his estate in Cannington which included a large house.¹⁴ In 1899, Brookman was busy with his property development, as he built 14 semi-detached houses in Perth and developed his land on the 'Brookman Park Estate' in Cannington.¹⁵

Brookman was elected as a Member of the Legislative Council in 1900 and was also elected Mayor of Perth in November of that year. His high office was short lived as he lost his money with the collapse of the London Stock Exchange in 1901. He resigned from the office of Mayor in July 1901 and retired to Mandurah. Brookman returned to his city of origin, Adelaide, in 1904, having sold his assets. The Mandurah property was sold to Alexander Joseph Monger of Perth.¹⁶

Mandurah hotelkeeper, Charles Hones and his wife purchased the property in 1904 and converted it to a hotel.¹⁷ It seems that the hotel was always called the 'Hotel Peninsula' or 'Peninsula Hotel' in reference to its location on the peninsula.

The conversion of the house created the second hotel in Mandurah, the first being the Brighton Hotel built in 1895. The Brighton and another hotel in the region, the Ravenswood, were all converted private homes. As a local resident at the time, Violet Sutton remembered 'all this sort of started the holiday atmosphere of Mandurah'.¹⁸

When the Brookman house was converted in 1904, a wooden footbridge was constructed across the bay to Mandurah Terrace, the waterfront road of the town of Mandurah. The footbridge directly connected Peninsula Hotel and *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah* with the centre of town. Formerly access was by a more circuitous route along a sandy track which crossed a swamp. The footbridge was a fragile construction built without consultation with the Murray Road Board, who refused to contribute to its upkeep until 1909.¹⁹

The bridge created many problems for the regular drinkers at the Hotel. Strands of wire on the sides of the narrow footbridge were the only preventative measure for unsteady pedestrians. By the 1940s more sturdy balustrades were in place, plus a hump in the bridge to enable small craft to pass under.²⁰ By 1945 the footbridge was closed because

¹² The reason for the change of material is not known.

¹³ *The West Australian*, 1 May 1899, p. 1.

¹⁴ Theil, P. W. H., *Twentieth Century Impressions*, p. 450

¹⁵ *The West Australian*, 2 July 1899, p. 1 and 12 August 1899, p. 1.

¹⁶ Certificate of Title, Volume 169, Folio 33, DOLA.

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ Vera Sutton, OH103, p.4.

¹⁹ Richards, *Mandurah and Murray*, pp.219-221.

²⁰ Jill Burgess, *Mandurah Water under the Bridge*, Town of Mandurah, 1988, photo p.101.

of continual problems with its poor construction. Sometime after this, the remains of the footbridge were removed.

After the initial development of Mandurah at the turn of the twentieth century as a holiday resort for the affluent, during which period many families constructed holiday homes in the area, the demographic of visitors to the area began to shift to include more 'ordinary' guests. These visitors, many of whom were from the Goldfields, camped in bushland surrounding the township. At peak times such as Christmas and Easter, Mandurah was a crowded town with community facilities under strain. Fresh water was in short supply and locals sold water to the tourists from their own wells. In 1911 the Murray Roads Board upgraded the foreshore area and macadamised Mandurah Terrace, which provides an indication of the importance of the waterfront to the development of the town.²¹

In the 1910s and 1920s, Peninsula Hotel was purchased and run by several local identities including Walter Bramwell, Charles Slee and Hobart Tuckey.²² Tuckey owned and operated the place for ten years when Mandurah was developing as a tourist destination. Tourism took on a further surge when the Fremantle to Rockingham Road was completed in 1921.²³

In the 1920s Mandurah was considered "the playground of the West for people wishing a holiday away from 'town'", and at three to four hours journey by car was thought to be at a convenient distance.²⁴ Holiday activities were largely water-based, and the town was promoted as a destination for families, business people and honeymooners. The predominance of sea-side holiday makers in the town is evidenced by the Roads Board's 1927 decree that anyone found walking the streets clad only in a bathing costume would be prosecuted. Further foreshore works were undertaken, and a formal camping ground established for visitors. In addition to the two hotels and numerous boarding houses in town, simple holiday cottages for rent began to be developed.²⁵

In 1929, Thomas and Harold Blakely purchased the hotel and the family owned and operated 'The Pen', as it was affectionately called until 1986.²⁶ At the time of his being granted the license for the hotel, Thomas Blakely promoted his new ownership in the local newspaper.

Mr Thomas Blakely, the new licensee of the Peninsula Hotel, Mandurah, is well and favourably known in Perth and he will be pleased to welcome all his old friends at the popular holiday resort at the seaside.²⁷

It was a change of profession for the father and son team. Formerly a hairdresser and tobacconist, Tom Blakely foresaw the tourist potential of the hotel. When the Blakely's took on the hotel they traded for two weeks

²¹ Richards, *Mandurah and Murray*, pp.222-225.

²² CTs: Vol. 401, Fol. 130; Vol. 614, Fol. 92; and Vol. 377, Fol. 185, DOLA.

²³ *The South Western Advertiser, Murray Times and Swan Dispatch*, 16 September 1921, p. 3.

²⁴ Richards, *Mandurah and Murray*, p.476.

²⁵ Richards, *Mandurah and Murray*, pp.476-481.

²⁶ Certificate of Title, Volume 1011, Folio 300, Department of Land Administration.

²⁷ *South Western Advertiser and Murray Wellington Times*, 13 November 1929, p. 3.

at Christmas, four days at Easter and over one other long weekend.²⁸ As Harold Blakely remembers;

There were four beds to every room we had about 150 people in all and the dining room was going continuously. Our Chinese cook stayed with us for 12 years and you could get a meal 24 hours a day. The four days at Easter with all meals thrown in cost the amazing sum of £2.²⁹

Guests at the Peninsula Hotel were well treated and many returned year after year. The strong association many guests felt is indicated by the fact that some guests planted trees around the place. The trees at Stingray Point were quite densely planted as evidenced in a photograph circa 1938.³⁰ The Moreton Bay fig tree that now dominates Stingray Point is the most significant tree remaining of this planting.

The Peninsula Hotel was a popular meeting place for fishermen and prawners from when it first began earliest operating. Even during the 1930s when takings for the day could be as little as sixpence, the hotel continued to open.³¹ The Mandurah tourist industry managed to be reasonably resilient during the Depression years, as the town was considered a cheaper 'close to home' holiday option for those who could no longer afford long-distance travel, which somewhat compensated for the general decline in tourism across the State during this period.³²

Water supplies to the hotel and campers on the peninsula were a constant problem as there was no fresh water on the peninsula. The problems were temporarily resolved by the Blakelys purchasing a block of land in Smart Street Mandurah, and pumping freshwater across the footbridge to the Peninsula Hotel. In the 1930's, campers would obtain water from the hotel in kerosene cans and carry them on long poles to their holiday camps. The Murray Roads Board provided a water pipe to the end of the footbridge in 1940 which enabled campers to obtain freshwater without having to rely on the goodwill of the Peninsula Hotel owners.³³

One of the regular social events was the Easter Yacht race. From Fremantle to Mandurah the race always ended with dances and a picnic lunch at Stingray Point.³⁴ Because of the close association between the 'Pen' and boating, the jetties abutting Stingray Point were used by pleasure craft and working boats. The boatshed and pavilion which exist today are the remains of structures that were probably built sometime in the 1920's as photographic evidence shows the boatshed present in the 1930s.³⁵ The revetment wall surrounding Stingray Point is also evident in photographs from about 1915 and later images taken in 1938.³⁶ The jetty

²⁸ Newspaper article dated 4 December 1975, in Harry Jackson, *A Pictorial and Brief History of Thomas Peel, Murray District, Manjar-Mandurah Pinjarrah-Pinjarra Swan River Colony 1830-1987*, unpublished document in Mandurah Public Library.

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ Richards, *Murray and Mandurah*, p. 220.

³¹ *ibid.*

³² *ibid.* p. 536.

³³ Burgess, *Mandurah*, p. 78.

³⁴ *ibid.*, p. 93

³⁵ *ibid.*, p.102.

³⁶ Richards, *Murray and Mandurah*, p. 39.

Other sources indicate the rubble revetment wall may have been constructed in the 1930s as part of sustenance work in the Mandurah area during the 1930s.

and boatshed on the eastern side were not visible in a photo taken in c1938.³⁷

During World War II, it is claimed that Royal Navy Submariners from the *Maidstone* made the Peninsula Hotel their home.³⁸

During the 1960's, due to its close proximity to Perth and greater affluence in the economy of Western Australia, Mandurah blossomed as a tourist destination. The town progressed rapidly and in 1964 and 1966, the Peninsula Hotel owners undertook redevelopment work at the place.³⁹

Grand plans for the Peninsula Hotel were made in 1979. Harold Blakely junior hoped to open a nine or ten storey casino with helipad, cinema and cabaret style entertainment. It was hoped to provide jobs and improve winter trading in the town.⁴⁰ Only a small part of this plan was enacted, with a two storey extension built to the north of the 1899 building. In 1982 the Blakely's exhibited their faith in the sophistication of the locals with the opening of the disco on the first floor.⁴¹

No further major changes were undertaken at the Peninsula Hotel before it closed in 2000. It operated as a hotel, restaurant and disco. An informal beer garden for the hotel existed on the grassed area of Stingray Point and was well used by hotel patrons and members of the public enjoying the scenic venue.

After the closure of the hotel in 2000, it remained vacant and was severely damaged by vandalism due to a lack of security. In 2002, the boatshed, jetty and deck area to the east of the hotel was damaged by fire. As part of the proposed rebuild, the walls and roof of the 1920s boat shed structure were reclad, and the entire jetty was proposed for reconstruction, rather than just the fire-damaged portion.

In August 2003, the southern portion of the hotel, the remaining original section, was severely damaged by fire⁴², thought to have been deliberately lit, and was subsequently partly demolished. By 2006 the building had been completely demolished and the site cleared. In November 2016, two large buildings which form part of the larger The Sebel Mandurah complex are located in the former location of the Peninsula Hotel.

In 2007 a heritage assessment concluded that the revetment wall required significant repair to replace portions damaged by erosion and retain structural integrity.⁴³ Approval was granted to undertake the proposed repair in 2007.

Palassis Architects, January 2007, Stingray Point, Mandurah, Heritage Report, prepared for City of Mandurah (no pages numbers).

³⁷ Palassis Architects, 2007, op cit.

³⁸ Mandurah Municipal Inventory, City of Mandurah, 1995 (not adopted)

³⁹ Plan dated August 1964, Wood and Grieve, and Plans dated Jan 1966, Colin Rule and Associates, held by the City of Mandurah.

⁴⁰ Burgess, *Mandurah*, p. 139.

⁴¹ *Coastal District Times*, 1 January 1983, p.4.

⁴² Wills, A., September 2003, Peninsula Hotel, Mandurah Archival Record, Prepared for Barwick Investment Group Pty Ltd., p. 8.

⁴³ Palassis Architects, 2007, op cit.

In 2008 works were approved to the jetty and boatshed in the east and the southwestern jetty and pavilion, all of which were in poor condition. The eastern jetty and boatshed, which had been substantially reconstructed due to earlier fire damage, were removed c2009/2010. In 2011, the southwestern jetty and pavilion were removed and reconstructed. As complete archival records could not be found at the time, an exact replica was not possible, although efforts were made to construct the jetty as close as possible to its 2008 form.

In 2016 Stingray Point Reserve remains a publicly accessible area on the Mandurah Estuary which also provides public access to the restored gazebo jetty. A single Moreton Bay Fig Tree is located in the centre of Stingray Point and the site offers views to the Manjar Bay with pathways to the South Harbour Foreshore and the Cultural Precinct boardwalk.⁴⁴

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah is located between Mandurah Estuary and the southern end of Ormsby Terrace. To the south, east and west of Stingray Point lies Mandurah Estuary.

The place comprises a reconstructed jetty and pavilion to the southwest, random rubble stone revetment wall along the shoreline, and public open space with a large Moreton Bay fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) at the tip of Stingray Point.

Stingray Point has a revetment wall along the shoreline, which consolidates the bank of Mandurah Estuary. The revetment wall consists of random rubble stone up against a coursed masonry wall topped with a 300mm wide cement coping along the southern tip of Stingray Point, the top of which is at ground level. The height of the revetment wall from the sand bed of Mandurah Estuary to the cement coping is about 1.2 metres. This wall replaced an earlier revetment wall of similar construction in 2008.

There is a grassed area at the tip of Stingray Point, which was used as a beer garden for the Peninsula Hotel. There is a large Moreton Bay fig tree, about 15 metres high and with a diameter of two metres when measured one metre above the roots in the middle of this area. The canopy radius extends to about ten metres out from the trunk. Other, smaller trees in this area include casuarinas, cotton palms, date palms and fig trees. A series of totem poles topped with a stylized osprey were erected in this area in 2010/2011 as a tribute to the area's indigenous and historic past.⁴⁵

To the west of the large Moreton Bay fig tree is a timber jetty with a pavilion at the end. The pavilion provides shelter for those fishing from the jetty and is rectangular in plan, with the long axis centered on the long axis of the jetty. The pavilion has timber posts with integral timber benches and corrugated iron roof, with gables consisting of vertical timber

⁴⁴ City of Mandurah, You're Welcome WA Access Initiative, City of Mandurah Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah. Source: <http://www.accesswa.com.au/Pages/Feature.aspx?FeatureID=3228>, Accessed 25 November 2016.

⁴⁵ Mandurah Coastal times, 12 January 2011, 'Tribute to our indigenous past'. Source: Media Monitors Ref: 88580260.

boards spaced about 25mm apart. This jetty is a reconstruction of the original, which was demolished in 2009. On the eastern side of Stingray Point the footings of the former weatherboard boatshed and a timber jetty are still visible. The boatshed and jetty were removed in 2010 due to their poor condition.

To the northwest of the former boatshed site, and about forty metres north from the southern tip of Stingray Point, is the site of the original part of the Peninsula Hotel. The hotel was previously an integral part of the area proposed for registration, however it was destroyed by fire in August 2003 and is no longer included in the curtilage for the place. The area north of the Moreton Bay fig tree is currently a hotel, apartment and commercial development, which was completed in 2009.

The place continues to function as a recreation area associated with waterfront activities and Mandurah's role as a holiday destination.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places that reflect both the historic themes of 'hospitality industry and tourism' as well as 'sport, recreation and entertainment' returns 98 entries, 54 of which are on the State Register or Heritage Council of Western Australia's Assessment Program. Of these, the majority are hotels.

- P2403 *Pagoda, Como* is a well-known Chinese-inspired landmark building. It was originally constructed in 1926 as part of the development of Como Beach as a waterfront holiday resort area. The building was reconstructed in 1998, and is now cut off from the water due to the alignment of the Kwinana Freeway.⁴⁶
- P17737 *Cottesloe Beach Precinct* comprises the stretch of coastline on the west side of Marine Parade, Cottesloe and includes the beach, groyne, pylon, tea rooms and change rooms, Norfolk Island pines, landscaping, wading pools and adjacent Cottesloe Reef extending into the Indian Ocean. It was promoted from the early 1900s as Western Australia's premier recreational resort and the beach strongly influenced the early development of Cottesloe as a holiday resort.
- Places noted as being comparable to *Cottesloe Beach Precinct* include P09108 City Beach, which is recognised for its social and recreational characteristics and as the site of the formation of the City Beach Surf Life Saving Club, P04749 Como Beach and Jetty, P13618 White Beach, Dalkeith, P08920 Horrocks Beach, P09593 Kununurra Swimming Beach and Tree, P11399 Sandy Beach, Walpole, P16120 South Beach Horse Exercise Area, South Fremantle and P04861 Town Beach Site, Broome.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ HCWA database search, 20 June 2005.

⁴⁷ Register Entry, P16637 *Cottesloe Beach Precinct*.

Jetties and Boatsheds

The original boatsheds and jetties associated with the establishment of Peninsula Hotel and Stingray Point as a holiday destination have been removed. A replacement structure has been constructed in the location of the former southwestern jetty.

A search of the State Heritage Office database for jetties returns 72 places, of which 15 are registered and five are on the Assessment Program.⁴⁸ All are more substantial, and in most cases, more authentic, structures than the former and current jetties at *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah*.

- P17290 *Freshwater Bay Boatsheds, Peppermint Grove* (RHP) comprises boatsheds comparable to the original structures formerly located at *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah*. The three weatherboard and corrugated iron boatsheds are set on the north side of Butler's Hump (Keane's Point) in the river, with timber access jetties extending from the river walls over the shallows to the sheds. At least one of the sheds was constructed by Augustus Roe and Talbot Hobbs, and used as Roe's private jetty until the 1950s. The three sheds were constructed in 1905, 1913, and 1914.
- P4834 *Mends Street Jetty, South Perth*, is a reconstructed jetty on the site of the original 1895 structure. The timber pile driven jetty has a concrete deck. Over the years it has had various passenger shelters ranging from a gabled wooden waiting room to a 1960's concrete block shelter. The jetty now includes a substantial building providing kiosk and dining facilities. The adjacent landscaping includes a random rubble revetment wall, lawns, and two large mature trees (not Moreton Bay Fig trees). Although primarily a jetty used for river transport, due to its proximity to Perth Zoo, Mends Street Jetty has had a long association with tourists and holidaymakers. The place is included in the Heritage Council of WA's Assessment Program.⁴⁹
- P4031 *Barrack Square, Perth*, is a comparable recreational area. It comprises an urban park located on the foreshore of the Swan River at the southern end of Barrack Street, functioning predominantly as a ferry terminal, with five main jetties and associated utilitarian buildings. The site has been associated with river transport since 1829, although the place was purpose built for use as a river port in 1905-07, at a time when river transport and recreation were booming due to the huge increase in population brought about by the gold boom. The development of the place reflects the shift in the role of the river from general transport to recreation following the construction of the Fremantle-Guildford railway. The place was not originally associated with holiday accommodation, as at *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah*, but since

⁴⁸ This includes 11 registered places, and five places (jetties) that are children of Registered places.

⁴⁹ HCWA database entry and backlog review information for P4834 Mends Street Jetty, South Perth.

the 1990s has been developed as a recreation area with restaurants, accommodation and retail areas aimed at tourists.⁵⁰

- Aspects of both P3650 Rottnest Island/Wadjemup and P3164 Penguin Island and Mersey Point include features similar to *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah*, such as jetties, soft landscaping and waterfront amenities, and are comparable places for their use as destinations for holidaymakers. Both places are on the Assessment Program, and individual elements at Rottnest are also listed in the Register. Rottnest has a much older and more complex history than either Penguin Island or *Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah*. It includes accommodation facilities, jetties and at least one boatshed identified as having heritage significance. It also features a number of plantings of mature Moreton Bay Fig trees.
- A number of registered places include mature Moreton Bay Fig trees, most notably P4367 *Moreton Terrace & Point Leander Drive Fig Trees, Dongara*. Due to the size of the mature trees and the invasive nature of their root systems, they are no longer in favour as plantings for built up areas. Moreton Bay and Port Jackson Fig Trees remain common elements in older gardens (eg. UWA grounds, Harold Boas Gardens) and at some foreshore recreation areas (eg. Rottnest, Matilda Bay, Point Walter, Port Denison, Geraldton). Their popularity at foreshore areas is reflective of the value of their dense shade for holidaymakers seeking to enjoy waterfront activities.

While it is not possible to search the State Heritage Office database for revetment walls, it is common practice in Western Australia to construct retaining walls of limestone rubble, particularly where they are to act as sea or river walls.

Stingray Point Reserve, Mandurah is representative of amenities constructed to serve holidaymakers at a waterfront location, and as such is a reflection of the development of Mandurah as a seaside holiday destination. However, the recent removal of the remaining built elements, in particular the boatsheds and eastern jetty, and the replacement of the southwestern jetty and pavilion, has compromised the way in which the history of the place can be read in the surrounding landscape.

13.4 REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

⁵⁰ Register Documentation for P4031 *Barrack Square, Perth*.