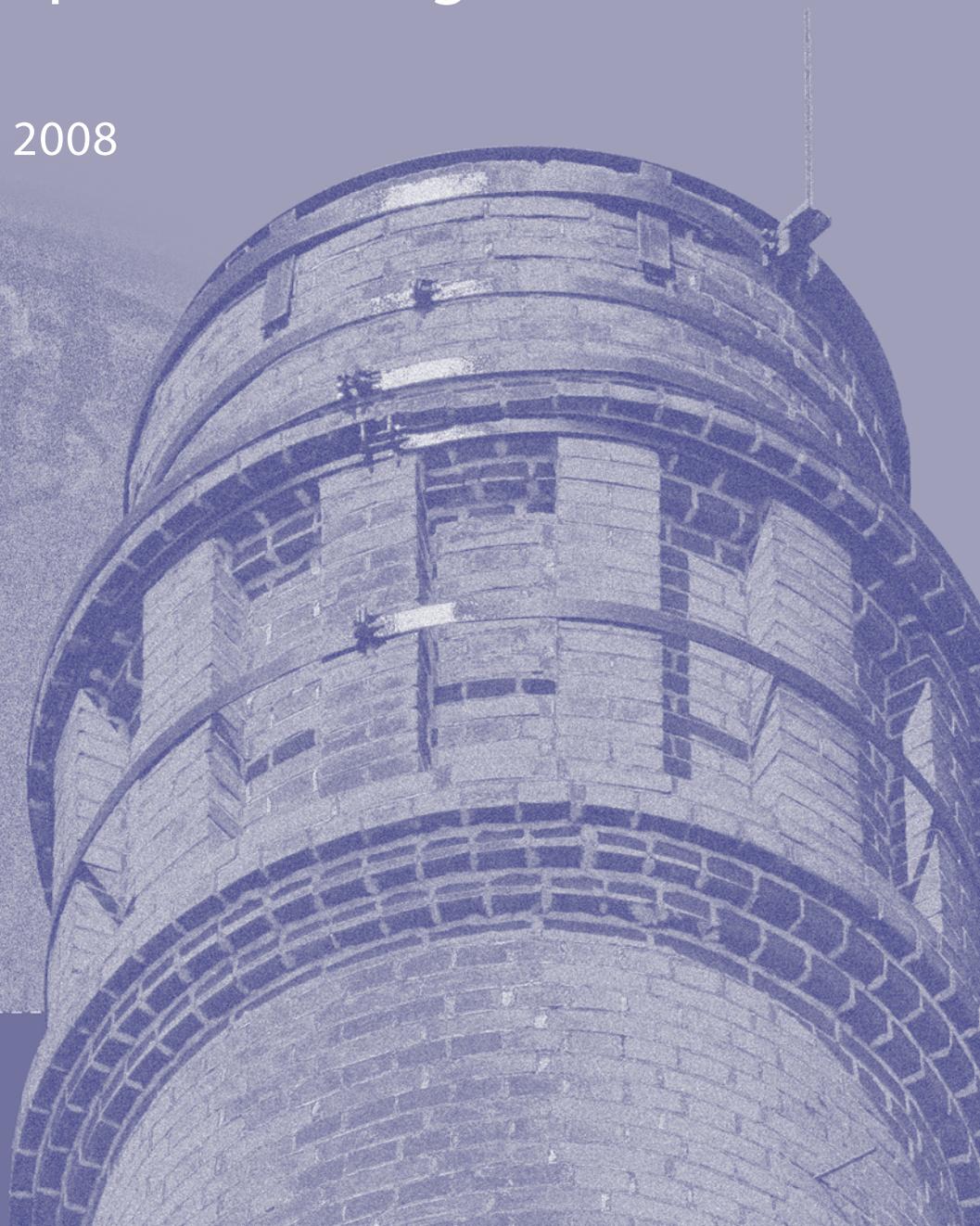


# the changing **CockburnCoast**

## Appendices - European Heritage

June 2008



# Cockburn coast district structure plan: Historic sites report

Prepared for the Department for  
Planning and Infrastructure

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3566



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The record of historic sites and associated archaeological evidence of the Cockburn coast assists in a greater understanding of the development of the Swan River Colony and an appreciation of the endeavour, resilience and opportunistic nature of early Western Australians.

It is acknowledged that there is an extensive range of informative documentary resources related to Cockburn. This report, however, draws on the resources only in relation to the physical built and archaeological record. The rich historic record of the Cockburn coast spans across many time phases, landscapes and cultural groups: beginning in the ice age and encompassing Aboriginal prehistoric, British pioneer/settler and industrial adaptations to South-West coastal environments.

The primary aim of this research was to compile a database of cultural information from previous research and an inventory of previously identified heritage places and sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity. The intention of the research is to present the history of the Cockburn coast in the words of the people who lived it, and to illustrate it visually through historic photography and early maps. Therefore, the majority of the evidence is from oral histories, diaries, historic photographs and plans.

This study has identified 16 places that have been formally listed as historically significant within or immediately adjacent to the study area. Of these, six are listed on the State Register: Manning Estate, Newmarket Hotel, Randwick stables, Robb Jetty chimney, South Fremantle power station and the South Beach horse exercise area.

The other sites include historic residences, significant trees, a statue of C.Y. O'Connor and two ship wrecks (the Diana and the James).

The most significant historical site is the Manning Estate (originally referred to as Davilak and later Azelia Ley) which has been variously listed on a number of heritage inventories, most notably the Register of the National Estate, State Register and the National Trust. The Manning Estate comprises one restored turn-of-the-century dwelling and associated out buildings (Azelia Ley Homestead), archaeological remains of two previous dwellings (Davilak and the Old Farm) and historical gardens. The Manning Lake (originally named Davilak Lake) and floral surrounds are also significant natural features. This place is a valuable archaeological resource that has the potential to yield important information and hidden secrets from our early colonial past.

The most enduring historic theme of the Cockburn coast is horse racing and training. The Cockburn foreshore has been used as horse exercise area since the early stages of settlement and it continues through till today. The nearby Randwick stables continue to operate as they have for more than a century.

These important examples of living history should be encouraged and celebrated.

Another enduring theme that became dominant in more recent years is the Cockburn coast's industrial use. In the early days the abattoir at Robb Jetty literally fed the metropolitan area and Goldfields, and in later years the South Fremantle power station was literally the engine room of the South-West.

This research also identified other places of historical significance that have not been included in previous heritage assessments of the Cockburn coast, such as Owen Anchorage, the original Robb Jetty, Afghan camps at Davilak and World War 2 gun emplacements.

From this research a preliminary management plan has been drafted that provides recommendations for conservation management, future usage and further research.

This historic site report is a component of the Cockburn coast draft structure plan.

This report has been prepared by Dr Amanda Yates and Julie Mackay, heritage consultants on behalf of Yates Heritage Consultants.

The primary aim of this research has been to compile a database of cultural information from previous research and an inventory of previously identified heritage sites and zones of archaeological sensitivity. The scope of research is confined to the historic aspects of the land from early exploration onwards. The Aboriginal and environmental aspects will be covered by other consultants.

It is expected that the database will be used to facilitate planning of the proposed reinvigoration of Cockburn, and to obtain the various approvals that will be required.

## The project area

The project area comprises seven precincts that are located on the north Cockburn coast from South Beach to the South Fremantle power station and inland to Rockingham Road and Davilak Avenue (see figure 1). The following precincts and specific areas within the project boundary, for example the foreshore and Beeliar Park contain significant historic sites as detailed below:

- ∞ South Fremantle power station precinct: This precinct contains the power house building that is on the State Register of Heritage Places;
- ∞ Robb Jetty precinct: This precinct contains the remains of the Robb Jetty abattoir chimney that is on the State Register of Heritage Places, and the heritage-listed Moreton Bay figs;
- ∞ Beeliar Regional Park: Beeliar Park represents part of the original Manning Estate. It contains a number of heritage sites relating to the long occupation of the estate by the Manning Family. This precinct is the most significant area in terms of its natural and cultural history, which are variously registered on the Register of the National Estate, the State Heritage Register and the National Trust;
- ∞ Newmarket Precinct: This precinct contains the Newmarket Hotel and the Randwick stables, both of which are on the State Heritage Register and continue to be used for their original purpose. The precinct also contains a heritage-listed building on Healy Road and some significant pine and palm trees;
- ∞ South Fremantle Village: This precinct borders the Bradkin site which contains a heritage-listed limestone office.

- ∞ Foreshore: The foreshore is on the State Register for its long-term usage as a horse training area.

**Figure 1: European heritage map**

The primary aim of this research is to compile database of cultural information from previous research and an inventory of previously identified heritage places and sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity. The scope of research will span from early colonial exploration until recent times and focus on the following themes:

- ∞ Early exploration;
- ∞ Early maritime history;
- ∞ Early settlement sites;
- ∞ Gold rush era;
- ∞ Industrial sites; and
- ∞ War history sites.

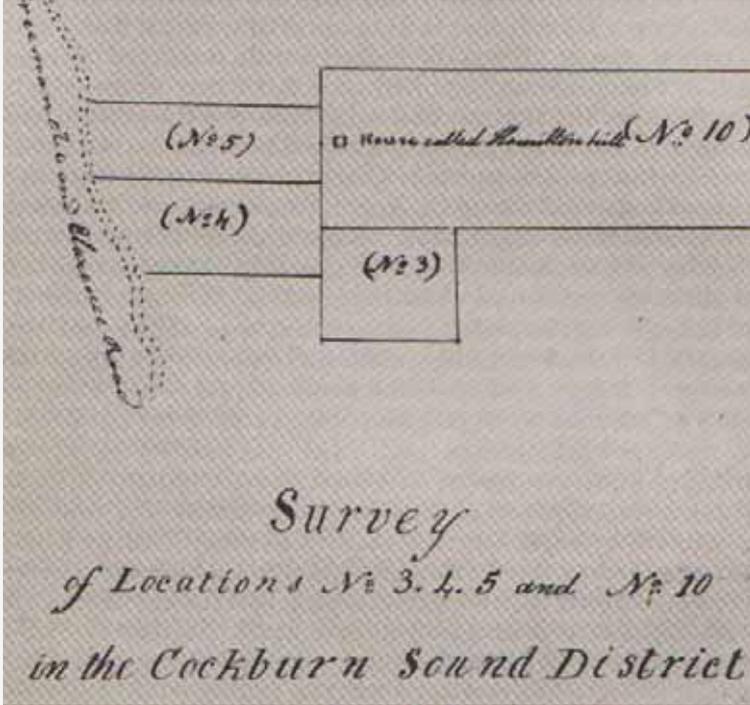
The intention of the research is to present the history of the Cockburn coast in the words of the people who lived it, and to illustrate it visually through historic photography and early maps. Therefore, the majority of the evidence is from oral histories, diaries, historic photographs and plans.

This report has been compiled based on the following tasks:

- ∞ reviewing previous heritage reports and surveys;
- ∞ establishment of a temporal, thematic and conceptual framework
- ∞ compilation of a known sites database;
- ∞ identification of other historic sites or areas of interest;
- ∞ constraint mapping of heritage sites and development of a predictive model for potential site location, based on spatial and topological data compiled from the documentary evidence, reports and previous relevant research;
- ∞ assess the identified heritage constraints in relation to the design plan as it develops, and provide management options and necessary actions that will facilitate the design process;
- ∞ compilation of historic photos and oral historical accounts specific to the listed historic areas;
- ∞ liaison with the other project teams members where necessary;
- ∞ liaison with the relevant State and local government heritage agencies;
- ∞ liaison with the focus group and participation in a design workshop;
- ∞ develop a cultural heritage strategy specific to the structure plan area; and

- ∞ production of a report consolidating information from documentary evidence and site visit identifying key issues and constraints.

## Chronology of the European heritage

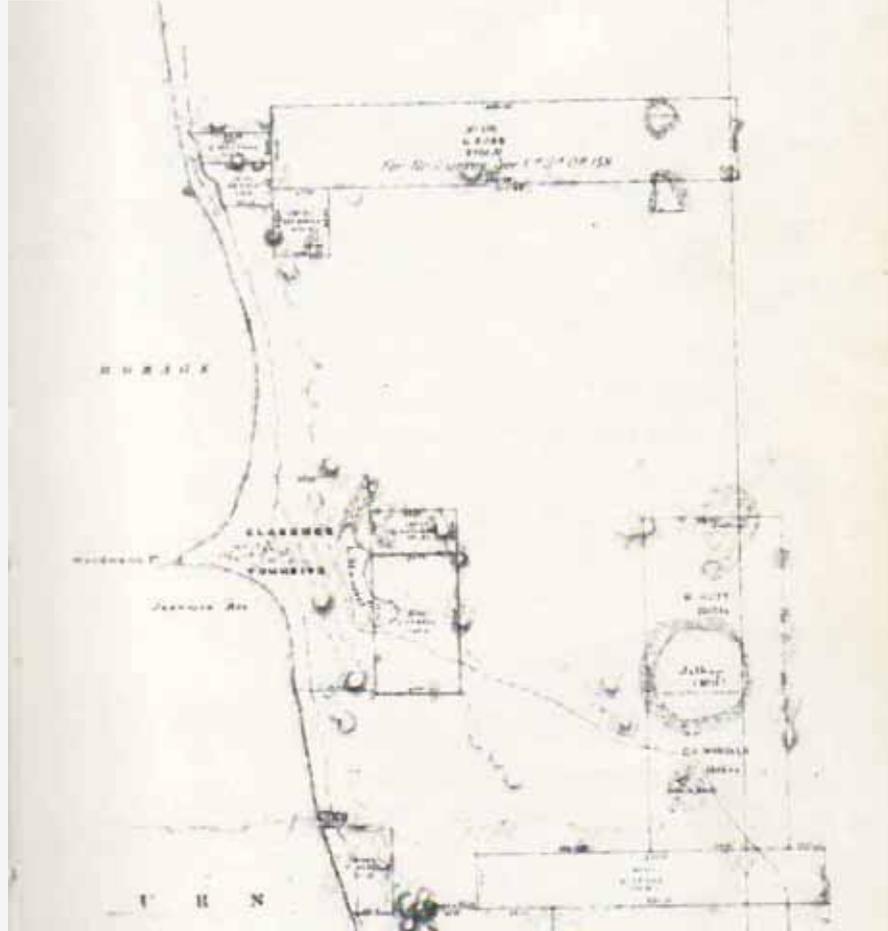
Date	Event
<p><b>January 1830</b></p> <p><b>October 1830</b></p>	<p>The European history of the northern Cockburn coastal area began soon after the establishment of the Swan River Colony.</p> <p>Thomas Peel's attempt at a thriving village, just to the south at Clarence had been a dismal failure, but those men who took up land in Hamilton Hill were investors rather than settlers.</p> <p>The Leda commanded by Captain George Robb anchored at Owen Anchorage, just south of Catherine Point.</p> <p>Captain Robb takes up a 2000 acre land grant, and unloaded stock, grain and building materials for the establishment of a farm. Robb left Sidney Smith behind to tend to his investments in the new colony. Smith builds a farm house called Hamilton Hill, from which the district takes its name.</p>  <p>Image taken from Berson 1978 p20 - survey of original locations at Hamilton Hill 1831</p>
	<p>Charles McFaull assigned a grant of land near the coast close to Robb's grant. He constructed a house, well and out houses and established the</p>

colony's first vineyard.

**Late  
1830s**

McFaul then went into publishing and established the Perth Gazette which he ran from his Hamilton Hill home.

The pace of the original settlement of the region slows.



**Image taken from Berson 1978 p46 - early land grants and colonial tracks 1839**

**1840**

Merchant Hennerly Manning buys a land grant at Hamilton Hill from James Woodley Davey who acts as Manning's agent in the colony.

**1841**

A new road was established that stretched from Fremantle to Pinjarra on Murray River via the Cockburn coast. The road retraced two original tracks: Old Clarence Road (now Cockburn Road) and Dunnage's Track (now Russell Road). The road was serviced by seven wells along its 46 mile length.

<b>1854</b>	Henery Manning directs his younger brother Charles Manning to move to the Swan River Colony to represent the interests of the Manning Family. The Manning's were a shipping merchant family from High Holborn, London. The family buys up land around Davilak Lake.
<b>1858</b>	<p>Charles Manning, now acting as the French Consul and leading merchant, builds a 10-room farm house north of Davilak Lake, to supply his grand residence in Fremantle, Manning Hall.</p> <p>The produce from the farm, fruit, vegetables, meat and condiments graced the table at receptions of visiting ships and other guests.</p>
<b>1866</b>	The Davilak Homestead is built by Charles Manning for his son Lucius and his new wife. This homestead located to the south of Davilak Lake comprised a solid limestone house with 14 rooms and a shingled roof. The limestone was quarried on the Manning Estate and the timber, including the Yorkshire flags that made the kitchen floor, were pit sawn on site.
<b>1869</b>	Charles Manning dies, leaving behind a massive estate that stretched from the coast to Bibra lake and down to Coogee.
<b>1887</b>	Mannings lose a large part of their estate when the Government rejects their claim to George Robb's original land grant.
<b>1892</b>	Lucuis Manning dies and the Manning Estate is run by his son Alfred.
<b>1896</b>	The Davilak Murder Mystery - Afghan cameleer Abdul Hoosin found dead at Lampey's Hollow at Davilak. The ensuing police investigation and inquest identified the murderer; far too late because by the time they put two and two together the culprit, a fellow Afghan, had fled to Karachi Abdul Hoosin's murderer was never brought to justice.
<b>1899</b>	Robb's land grant sub-divided into 42 sections, and on these smaller lots, the land usage was turned toward industrial pursuits.
<b>Gold rush</b>	<p>The population of Perth and Fremantle grew rapidly during the gold rush years. Owen Anchorage was jammed with tall-masted sailing ships and people poured into the area to camp on any available land.</p> <p>The Robb Jetty abattoir is in full swing by the turn of the century: the slaughter houses of Forrest, Emanuel and Co and Conner, Doherty and Durack literally fed the metropolitan area and Goldfields. These companies were so lucrative they formed a monopoly that no one could compete with. They were called the Kimberley Ring because they held large pastoral properties in the Kimberly and controlled the shipping of all stock to Owen</p>

Anchorage. They also had an interest in a wholesale butcher, so they had the whole industry sewn up. Not surprisingly they were viewed with some suspicion, particularly given that one of the main proprietors, Alexander Forrest, was the brother of the Premier, Sir John Forrest.

Azelia Ley Homestead built on the Manning Estate on the west side of Davilak Lake as a home for newlyweds Azelia Manning and John Ley.

Next to the abattoir at Robb Jetty an explosives magazine is built in the sand hills for use in the Goldfields to assist with mining.



**Image taken from Berson 1978 p110 - original explosive magazine at Robb Jetty 1900**

**1900**

Fremantle smelting works established south of Island Street. The pollution from these works sparked complaints from nearby residents.

This marks the dawn of the industrial age of the north Cockburn coastal strip, and foul smoke from the smelting works will soon be accompanied by a chorus of polluted emissions.



**Image taken from Berson 1978 p110 - Fremantle smelting works 1901**

**1902**

C. Y. O'Connor tragically took his life at South Beach. The site of the tragedy has been interpreted through a coastal statuette.

**1903**

Railway extended from Robb Jetty to Woodman Point and the explosives magazine is moved to Coogee.

**1904**

Lime kilns established at Hamilton Hill for the growing building trade.



**image taken from Berson 1978 p111 - lime kiln on Cockburn Road 1904**

**1912**

The Newmarket Hotel is built on the corner of Rockingham and Cockburn Roads, and soon becomes a popular watering hole for the workers in the industrial areas. It later becomes a focal point for the southern metropolitan racing fraternity.

The larger estates at Hamilton Hill such as the Manning's are subdivided into smallest lots and parts of northern Cockburn begin to look more like Fremantle than the once rural district.

Shops begin to spring up along Rockingham Road in north Cockburn.

<p><b>1915</b></p>	<p>10<sup>th</sup> Light Horsemen camped at Woodman Point and trained on the Cockburn beach from Woodman Point to Robb Jetty.</p>  <p><b>Photo from Cockburn Municipal inventory - courtesy of Terry Patterson</b></p>
<p><b>1920's</b></p>	<p>Randwick stable and house constructed on Rockingham Road. The owners of this place – the Marks family - are leading members of the local horse racing fraternity.</p> <p>Motor vehicles start to take the place of the horse and buggy: this is pushed along by the rinderpest outbreak that sees the destruction of stock by the Agricultural Department.</p>
<p><b>1949</b></p>	<p>The rinderpest outbreak hit with devastating results for those whose livelihood depended on livestock. The disease had all but devastated the cattle industry in South Africa at the turn of the century, so Western Australian authorities were not taking any chances. However, the source of the outbreak was identified and the spread contained fairly quickly, so few livestock outside Robb Jetty and the immediate surrounds were infected.</p>
<p><b>1951</b></p>	<p>Bradford Kendal Foundry constructed on the original site of the lead smelter on Island Street.</p> <p>The South Fremantle power station officially opened to supply the South-West with electricity.</p>

	<p>1964 Crop of oats grown on a limestone plateau, near South Fremantle Power Station. 2497</p> 
	<p><b>Photo of the South Fremantle power station 1964</b></p>
<p><b>1985</b></p>	<p>South Fremantle power station officially closed.</p>
<p><b>1994</b></p>	<p>South Fremantle power station cannibalised and some areas demolished.</p>
<p><b>2006</b></p>	<p>Time for another tomorrow.</p>

## Proposed heritage management plan

### Introduction

The proposed heritage management plan is drafted from documentary evidence, stakeholder consultation and observations from previous research, and forms the first step a final heritage management plan that is designed to be implemented as part of the ongoing management of heritage for the Cockburn coast.

This proposed heritage management plan will focus on the European sites that are covered by the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, but will also cover other less significant sites and sites that need further research.

The conservation and management of Aboriginal sites should be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

The identification and management of Cockburn's maritime heritage should be conducted by the Maritime Museum under the requirements of the *Maritime Archaeology Act 1973*.

### **Policy commitment**

- ∞ The (relevant body i.e. redevelopment authority and/or landowners) is committed to identifying, recording and maintaining the heritage values of the Cockburn coast and to assist with the conservation of any maritime relics that may rest in controlled waters.
- ∞ The primary policy for the cultural resource management of the Cockburn coast is site avoidance and continued original usage where feasible.
- ∞ Controlled public access will be allowed to all sites. The level of access will be controlled through education, barrier fencing and trails.
- ∞ Archaeological survey and interpretation of the early phase buildings in the Manning Estate.
- ∞ Encourage the continued usage of those sites associated with horse racing and training, particularly South Beach horse training area and Randwick stables.
- ∞ Promotion of cultural tourism with archaeological, educational and artistic interpretation of sites.

### **Identified threats to the cultural resource**

There are a number of natural and human threats to the physical integrity of the physical integrity of sites on the Cockburn coast.

#### Natural threats:

- ∞ inclement weather, including high winds, storm surges and flooding. The destructive forces of the wind have served to both expose and conceal archaeological material; and
- ∞ wild vegetation, particularly species with invasive roots, can rip through ruins from below causing irreparable damage to archaeological features.

#### Human Threats:

- ∞ vandals - vacant sites are subject to continual vandalism and graffiti; and
- ∞ development - any development will need to have strict controls and a light footprint on the landscape.

## Public risk assessment

A number of sites pose a risk to the public in their present condition and should be made safe. A full risk assessment will need to be conducted in the field, but some major risks have been identified as follows:

- ∞ glass and ceramic shards and rusted metal pieces in the sites of ruins, such as the Manning estate. The fact that they are historic artefacts makes them no less a hazard to the public.

**It is recommended** that viewing tracks be established through the larger complexes and smaller sites should be fenced.

## Proposed heritage management outcomes

### The Manning Estate Sites 00533, 10184 and 00511

The Manning Estate is one of the oldest and most significant places of cultural heritage significance in the Cockburn area. The following recommendations are made:

**1. Listings:** The Manning Estate and parts of it have been listed variously on a number of heritage listings, such as Davilak House, Azelia Ley Homestead and the Manning Park and tuart trees. This situation is quite confusing and there is a great deal of overlap. It would be easier for planning purposes to acknowledge this as site complex.

**It is recommended** that sites 00533, 10184 and 00511 be integrated into one site complex named the Manning Estate Site Complex that covers Res 26870.

**2. Archaeological survey:** There has been no archaeological assessment of the ruins associated with the early phase occupation. An archaeological survey is required to establish the nature and extent of the early buildings of the Manning Estate.

**It is recommended** that an archaeological site survey Res 26870 be conducted to identify key areas of archaeological significance.

**3. Archaeological excavation:** Those key areas of archaeological significance should be archaeologically excavated.

**4. Archaeological site conservation:** The archaeological remains should be conserved and managed.

**It is recommended** that conservation and management should be conducted in the following stages.

**Stage 1** - physical integrity: document and assess the physical integrity of the archaeological features in the field.

This should include the following:

- ∞ photographic evidence;
- ∞ description of materials;
- ∞ assessment of physical integrity of remains;
- ∞ degree of sand and vegetation encroachment; and
- ∞ risk assessment.

**Stage 2** - site boundaries: the exact physical boundaries of the various sites and site complexes and a buffer zone need to be established in the field. This can be done with a GPS, star pickets, flagging or a combination of all three.

**Stage 3** - clearing overgrowth and rubbish: the area of the archaeological features should be cleared of intrusive vegetation.

**5. Approvals:** The Azelia Ley Homestead is on the State Register and is protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony with the place's cultural heritage values and be referred to the Heritage Council for approval.

#### **South Fremantle beach horse exercise area**

**Site 16120:** also includes C.Y. O'Connor statue, **site 17006**

The South Fremantle beach horse exercise area is an unusual listing in that it pertains to the usage of a place rather than the built fabric. This usage was observed during a field trip in late December 2006.

The horse exercise area is still being used regularly as a horse training area by the local trainers from the Patterson, Randwick and Johnston stables. Trainers come from Jandakot to train on the beach.

**1. Continued usage:** This continued usage as a horse training area is a significant example of living history for the Cockburn and South Fremantle area. Although the training is regularly conducted early in the mornings it attracts

appreciative onlookers which, in turn, promote the unique heritage value of the place and its association with horse racing.

**It is recommended** that the original usage of South Beach as a horse exercise area continues in the same way it has always and currently is being used by the local stables.

**It is recommended** that this continued usage should be supported and encouraged by the local authorities, government agencies and development proponents.

**2. Controlled usage:** The current controlled usage of the area by the horse trainers that has been imposed by the local government authority should be amended to reflect the historic usage of the beach.

**It is recommended** that the proposed Cockburn coast foreshore management plan outlines a management strategy which details usage time(s) for horse trainers and recreational beach users to limit conflict with the equestrian usage, dog exercise and recreational use of the foreshore.

**4. Public education and signposting:** There is little on-the-ground signage on how trainers and the public should use the beach during the training sessions.

**It is recommended** that the appropriate usage of the beach is sign posted at strategic access point to the foreshore reserve ensuring that all users are aware of their obligations.

**5. Interpretation:** This important part of living history should be interpreted and celebrated.

**It is recommended** that ways in which to interpret and celebrate the horse training should be encouraged, such as through annual festivals, re-enactments of horse races, and public art.

**6. Link to Randwick stables:** The nearby heritage-listed Randwick stables forms a link with the horse beach area that should not be ignored. Although the two have been listed separately the major users of the horse beach area come from the Randwick stables. They walk a trail from the stables to the beach regularly.

**It is recommended** that a designated horse trail or trails from Randwick stables to the beach be established and signposted. This should be done in consultation with the horse trainers from Randwick stables.

**7. C. Y. O'Connor statue:** This statue commemorates a significant person and a significant event. The statue is located in the ocean just off the shore, which is not the most stable of environments.

**It is recommended** that conservation measures be put in place for the statue.

**8. Approvals:** The South Beach horse exercise area is on the State Register and is protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony the places cultural heritage values and be referred to the Heritage Council for approval.

### **Randwick stables**

**Site 09242:** Also includes palm and pine trees **site 12989**

This place is a significant part of living history associated with the dominant theme of horse racing and training.

**1. Listings:** The Randwick stables and parts of it have been listed variously on a number of heritage listings. This situation is quite confusing and there is a great deal of overlap. It would be easier for planning purposes to acknowledge this as a site complex.

**It is recommended** that sites 09242 Randwick stables and 12989 palm and pine trees be integrated into one site named the "Randwick Stables site" that covers Lots 23, 24, 26 and 27 Rockingham Road.

**2. Continued usage:** Randwick stables are currently being used for its original purpose as a home-based horse training and stable.

**It is recommended** that the continued original usage of Randwick stables should be encouraged and facilitated.

**3. Conservation:** Provisions for the ongoing conservation and management have been made in the Randwick Stables Conservation Plan. The conservation plan was undertaken by Main Roads WA as part of the preparation to dispose of the place as part of the proposed Roe Highway Fremantle Eastern Bypass. It was found that the place should be placed on the State Register of Heritage Places.

**It is recommended** that all refer to the Randwick Stables, Hamilton Hill Conservation Plan 2002 by Considine and Griffiths Architects with Robin Chinnery historian.

**4. Associations with other heritage places:** Randwick stables are associated with the South Beach horse training area. Recommendations to form a horse trail between the two have been made under the South Fremantle horse exercise site. Marks House Site 10185 at nearby Lot 1 Davilak Road is associated with the same Marks family of Randwick stables, and the usage and heritage values of both places are linked.

**It is recommended** that the associations between the two places be acknowledged in heritage listing and heritage interpretation.

**5. Approvals:** Randwick stables are on the State Register and are protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony with the places cultural heritage values and be referred to the Heritage Council for approval.

### **Robb Jetty chimney**

**Site 03211:** Also considers Moreton Bay fig trees **site 17010**

The Robb Jetty chimney is all that is left of the Robb Jetty abattoir site. The chimney is an important historic landmark and is extremely important in heritage research.

**1. Archival interpretation:** Given that much of the Robb Jetty abattoir site was demolished prior to any historic or archaeological work being undertaken, archival research should be undertaken to form a view of how the site looked and worked.

Primary source materials or historic documents represent the foundation of any historic research project, particularly one that is attempting to identify and interpret the past built environment

**It is recommended** that an archival interpretation plan should be undertaken. However, an exhaustive archival research program can be a long and costly exercise, so it is proposed that a base study is undertaken to gather as much information as possible, identify gaps in knowledge and quantify the extent of any further research required. The study should focus on a search of the most relevant sources of information, such as diaries of the early settlers of the district, police records, government records, company records, church records and newspaper accounts.

**2. Site interpretation:** The data from the archival study can be used to further interpret the chimney site, for example in the form of on-site interpretative plaques and historic photo displays.

**3. Cultural area:** The chimney site as it stands has no immediate context with the surrounding landscape, because the rest of the abattoir has been demolished. Developing the chimney into a cultural area such as a park area may soften its starkness in the current landscape. This area can also incorporate the interpretative material in a more user-friendly environment.

**5. Site 17010 Moreton Bay fig trees:** These trees were part of the Robb Jetty abattoir and are located in the vicinity of the Robb Jetty chimney. It is suggested that these trees be incorporated into the Robb Jetty chimney cultural area.

**6. Approvals:** The Robb Jetty chimney is on the State Register and is protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony with the places cultural heritage values and be referred to the Heritage Council for approval.

### **South Fremantle power station Site 03381**

**1. Usage:** This site has been registered as a prominent building with a strong functionalist structural industrial form. However, its customised nature makes the building and its surrounds difficult to incorporate into a new type of usage. The building is currently abandoned and has been heavily vandalised.

**It is recommended that** ways in which this building and surrounds can be refurbished for some community usage should be fully explored. Any refurbishment and usage should interpret the past industrial usage in some way.

**2. Approvals:** The South Fremantle power station is on the State Register and is protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony with the places cultural heritage values and be referred to the Heritage Council for approval.

### **Newmarket Hotel Site 00504**

This hotel has been listed as a prominent local landmark and community focal area.

**1. Usage:** This building continues to be used for its original purpose, and this should continue for as long as practical.

**2. Approvals:** The Newmarket Hotel is on the State Register and is protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any

proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony with the places cultural heritage values and be referred to the Heritage Council for approval.

## **22 Healy Road Site 02414**

An archival record of this place has been undertaken by owners Main Roads WA.

**It is recommended** that no further action is required in respect of this place.

## **Shipwrecks**

There are two ship wrecks within the waters of the Cockburn coast project area.

The identification and management of Cockburn's maritime heritage should be conducted by the Maritime Museum under the requirements of the Maritime Archaeology Act 1973 and the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976.

### **Other heritage and issues:**

- ∞ **Owen Anchorage:** according to the historic map and archival sources this was a significant area in the early settlement of the area.

**It is recommended that** the role it played in housing a multitude of ships should be recognised in the form of interpretative signage.

- ∞ **Robb Jetty:** the original jetty was the focal point of the settlement of the northern Cockburn coast and its long association with the meat trade. The jetty was the first obvious landmark in the area. The jetty along, with the Robb Jetty chimney, formed recognisable markers in the historic landscape that assist in the interpretation of historical photographs and early maps. Latest aerial photography shows that part of the jetty still exists under the water some way off the current watermark.

**It is recommended** that this jetty should be recognised for example through heritage listing, and the archaeological remains of the jetty should be investigated. This should be done in association with the WA Maritime Museum.

- ∞ **Afghan camps near Davilak:** the role the Afghans played in the early settlement of the colony has been overlooked by many historians.

**It is recommended** that this interesting phase of history be further researched.

- ∞ **Gun emplacement:** an historic gun emplacement is located in Emplacement Crescent. This emplacement is all that is left of the original four that stood on the hill. According to local sources further emplacements maybe located on the nearby hills.

**It is recommended** that the gun emplacement located at Emplacement Crescent be further researched and placed on the heritage list for assessment.

## Schedule 2

## Evidence on record

### Sources of evidence

**Table 1: Sources of oral historical accounts specific to the Cockburn district**

Date	Recorder	Item	No	Project
1905-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Annie Baker (nee Davenport)	OH2825/9	Cockburn Oral History Project
1915-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Adeline Russell-Davison	OH2825/11	Cockburn Oral History Project
1917-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Wallace Leslie Hagan	OH2825/3	Cockburn Oral History Project
1928-2005	Interviewed by John Ferrell	Interview with Alexander Donald Taylor	OH3520	WA Parliament Oral History Project
1921-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Stan Sawle, market gardener	OH2825/	Cockburn Oral History Project
1926-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Patrick Hume	OH3231	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1922-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Jack Bavich	OH2825/10	Cockburn Oral History Project
1928-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Ray Lees, Mayor	OH2825/6	Cockburn Oral History Project
1925-1992	Interviewed by Rod Moran	Interview with Jackie Wong Sue	OH2511/19	Rockingham Oral History Project
1934-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Augustine (Aussie) Hart	OH3237	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project

1929-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Thelma Bertucci (nee Bishop) and Norman Bishop	OH2825/8	Cockburn Oral History Project
1934-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Thomas Henry Ford	OH3233	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1926-1992	Interviewed by Rod Moran	Interview with Bill Ritchie	OH2511/37	Rockingham Oral History Project
1935-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Joan Winch	OH3239	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1935-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Sooby Abraham	OH3236	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1931-1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Frank Favazzo and Mrs Sarina Mangano (nee Favazzo)	OH2825/12	Cockburn Oral History Project
1939-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Jean Lewis	OH3235	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1943-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Beth Woods	OH3238	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1948-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Marie Taylor	OH3234	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1943-1992	Interviewed by Rod Moran	Interview with Bob Lynch	OH2511/28	Rockingham Oral History Project
1957-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Kim John Scott	OH3232	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1961-2001	Interviewed by Leonie Stella	Interview with Christine Kaye Coyne	OH3240	Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project
1912-1979	Interviewed by Jean Teasdale	Interview with Sir David Brand, Premier	OH150	Interview with D. Brand
1985		Recording of speech by Basil Garrity	OH1678	Speech at Foundation Day function
1996	Interviewed by John Price	Interview with Albert Powell and Mrs Doreen Powell	OH2825/1	Cockburn Oral History Project

**Table 2: Historical photos specific to the Cockburn coast and South Beach**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Subject</b>
ca. 1910-19	Sutton collection of postcards		South Beach
ca. 1928	"Cock Fighting" at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/1697	South Beach
ca. 1925	Roll him boys at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/1216-1217	South Beach
ca. 1924-1930	Human pyramids, South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983 BA1059/1221-1222	ca. 1924-1930	South Beach
c1900s	South Beach, Fremantle	5822B	South Beach
1967	J. Krasnostein and Co. Hardware	BA1119/1405	Robb Jetty

	and Builder's Supplies Stevenson, Kinder & Scott Corporate Photography		abattoir
1962-1979	Maunsell and Partners collection of photographs of the buildings and construction of Western Australia	BA631	Robb Jetty abattoir
1960	Aboriginal Norm Yarran (Snr) at Badjaling Siding, rounding up sheep for transportation to Robb Jetty Winmar, Ralph	BA1400/200	Robb Jetty abattoir
1957	South Fremantle power station Illustrations Ltd	8292B/31093-3	South Fremantle power station
1950	Instructor teaching young girls to kick at the seaside	BA1555/143A	South Beach
1950	Electrical workshops and control boards, perhaps for the newly-built South Fremantle Power Station Illustrations Ltd	8292B/A/24791-3- 4,6-8	South Fremantle power station
1945	South Beach showing erosion and deterioration of beaches	BA1555/135	South Beach
1941.	Sharkproof pool and jetty, South Beach, Fremantle Western Australian Government Photographer	816B/B/7545	South Beach
1935.	Freezing works of West Australian Meat Exports Company works at Robb Jetty	8292B/A/9397-8-9	Robb Jetty abattoir
1933	Dinner at freezing works at Robb Jetty	BA559/1026	Robb Jetty abattoir
1930-1954	A tour of the South-West in the 1930s, and Claremont during the Queen's tour of 1954	BA516	South Beach
1924-1925	Diving at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/1219- 1220	South Beach
1924-1925	Broken jetty, South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/1218	South Beach
1923-1924	South Beach and jetty Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/996, 998- 999	South Beach
1923?	Lifesaving training at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/851	South Beach
1923.	South Fremantle lifesavers, 1923 Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/794	South Beach
1922-1923	The "Hydrodome" South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/840	South Beach
1922-1923	Mr Cowel's excursion train, South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/834-835, 837-838	South Beach
1922-1923	Old bathing shed, South Beach	BA1059/842	South Beach

	Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983		
1922-1923	South Beach jetty and sports Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/843-844	South Beach
1922-1923	Ted Monson at the beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/848	South Beach
1922-1923	Two girl lifesavers at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983.	BA1059/850	South Beach
1922-1923	South's Merry Go Round Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/1243	South Beach
1920-1980	Morgan and Maidee Smith collection of photographs	BA613	South Beach
192-?	Shipment bullocks landed Fremantle from Wyndham	61547P	Robb Jetty
192-?	"Davilak", Fremantle taken from Snake Hill	BA1143/4	Davilak
192-?	Memorial and gravesite of Lucius A. Manning and Alfred J. Manning	BA1143/1	Manning Family
1908	South Beach, Fremantle WA	3373B/54	South Beach
1900-1950	Collection of photographs	BA684	South Fremantle power station
1900	Portrait of Azelia and John (Jack) Ley on their wedding day, 1 September 1900	BA1143/5	Manning Family
1870-1950	Azelia Ley and Manning collection of photographs	BA1143	Manning Family
1860	South Beach, Fremantle	5573B	South Beach
[1924?]	Italian yachts at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/995	South Beach
[1924?]	South Beach and jetty Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/1000-1001	South Beach
[1924?]	South Beach hydrodome Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/1002-1003	South Beach
[1923?]	Busy bee at the hydrodome, South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/857-859	South Beach
[1923?]	Group of lifesavers at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/852	South Beach
[1923?]	Hydrodome Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/939-940	South Beach
[1923?]	Lifesavers at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/853-855	South Beach
[1923?]	Picnic group at South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/864	South Beach
[1923?]	South Beach Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983.	BA1059/791, 863	South Beach
[1923?]	South Beach, naval cadets in boat Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983	BA1059/856	South Beach
[1923?]	South Beach, WA	BA1059/790	South Beach

	Orloff, Izzy, 1891-1983		
15 Jan 1964	Aerial photographs of Cockburn Sound and Kwinana industrial areas, Aerial Surveys Australia, 1964	BA1475/5227-5228	General aerial
3 Oct 1965	Aerial photograph of Hamilton Hill looking east. Aerial Surveys Australia, 1965	BA1475/6767	General aerial

**Table 3: Maps of the Cockburn coast**

Date	Item	No
1981.	City of Cockburn Western Australia. Main Roads Dept. Advance Planning Section.	9023.C6P19
May 31st	Cockburn Sound By J.S. Roe. King Georges Sound with its	9022.C6P5
1833.	Harbours, From Captain Flinders and John Arrowsmith, , 1790-1873.	
1870.	Cockburn Sound and Entrance of Swan River Findlay, Alexander George.	
1831.	Cockburn Sound and the Entrance of Swan River. Roe, John Septimus, 1797-1878. London : Admiralty,	
1832	Cockburn Sound and the Entrance of Swan River [Cartographic Material] J. S. Roe. Roe, John Septimus, 1797-1878. London : Admiralty,	
1962-1999	Cockburn Shire Council Margaret A. Feilman & Associates. Margaret A. Feilman & Associates. Cockburn Shire Council.	9023.C6G45
[1840?]	Cockburn Sound Location No. 216 Oakley, William Edmund, 1796-1859.	9023.P3G465
1935	Fremantle Suburban, Cockburn Sound District Western Australia. Dept of Lands and Surveys. Department of Lands and Surveys W.A.	9024.F85G46
1969	Shire of Cockburn Western Australia. Main Roads Dept.	9023.C6P2

**Table 4: Archival sources**

Date	Item	Battye No
1926	Diary of Harold Earnest Minchin 1893-1946	MN2395
1965	Notes on Davilak by C.A. Manning	PR 4144
1853-1952	Azelia Ley Papers 1853-1952	MN2068
1879-	Cockburn Roads Board letter book	Microfilm.

1892		
1840	A. Durlacher field book - survey of Cockburn Sound area	10055/10 Red No 331
1896	Davilak murder mystery - West Australian 12 Dec p5	Microfilm b1674696x
1955	Robb Jetty and the Pioneer Days of the Supply of Beef from the Kimberleys for Metro and country	PR 4439.
1878	Diana - reports on her wrecking, inquiry and history	Microfilm B1674696x
1853-1863	William D. Jackson manuscript - Owen Anchorage notes	ACC 518A

**Table 5: Heritage surveys and reports on record**

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Report title</b>	<b>Associations</b>
	2004	Municipal Inventory Heritage Review Vol 11	Cockburn in general
1887	1986	Azelia Ley Homestead Restoration Report Completion of Works Vol 1 and Photographs Volume 2	Azelia Ley Homestead
2400	1990	Industrial heritage schools competition 1990	South Fremantle power station
5832	2001	Port Catherine environmental review summary	South Fremantle power station
4948	1998	Market research study of the South Fremantle Power House Project	South Fremantle power station
3214	1996	Proposal to Purchase the South Fremantle Power Station	South Fremantle power station
3703	1998	Integrated coastal management strategy City of Cockburn (draft).	South Fremantle power station
6640	2003	South Fremantle Power Station: conservation plan, volumes 1 and 2	South Fremantle Power Station
877	1994	South Fremantle Power Station heritage assessment	South Fremantle power station
553	1994	South Fremantle Power Station: archive photographs	South Fremantle power station
6641	1997	South Fremantle Power Station: heritage assessment review	South Fremantle power station
6304	0	South Fremantle Power Station	South Fremantle power station
6303	1985	Souvenir program: closing ceremony, South Fremantle Power Station, 27 September 1985	South Fremantle power station
4476	1999	Fremantle Studies: Journal of the Fremantle History Society	South Fremantle power station
1313	1995	The Robb Jetty abattoir site: archaeological report	Robb Jetty
7490	2005	Cockburn vision dialogue: workshop	Robb Jetty

		papers.	
5590	2002	Randwick stables, Hamilton Hill: conservation plan.	Randwick stables
7494	2000	Archival Record for 22 Healy Road, Hamilton Hill, Western Australia.	22 Healey rd

## Heritage legislation

### Commonwealth legislation

The Register of the National Estate is a national inventory of places that have been identified as components of the national estate. It alerts planners, decision makers, researchers and the community to the existence and location of places of heritage value.

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* provides for the protection of the national estate under the following sections:

#### Section 9 (2)

This section requires all Commonwealth departments and authorities to give the commission whatever assistance is reasonably practical in carrying out its functions.

This might include helping the commission with:

- ∞ public information, education and training;
- ∞ identification of the national estate, especially that under Commonwealth control;
- ∞ providing the commission with advice about the intentions of departments or authorities on the future of registered places;
- ∞ research related to the protection of the national estate; and
- ∞ research related to other functions.

#### Section 30

Section 30 of the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* imposes several obligations on Commonwealth Ministers, departments, authorities and companies owned by the Commonwealth to protect places in the Register of the National Estate. It comes into force when a place is either in the Register of the National Estate, or is on the interim list of the register.

Commonwealth agencies have two general conservation obligations as well as a referral obligation. In addition, agencies are generally obliged to assist the commission.

Section 30, however, only applies to the Federal Government and listing a place in the register does not provide any direct legal constraints or controls over the actions of State or local governments, or of private owners.

### **State Government bodies**

1) The Heritage Council of Western Australia, which is the State Government agency set up under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. The Act provides for the compilation of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, a statutory database and a municipal inventory for each local government authority. Under the Act the Register of Heritage Places carries legal implications of other government departments, municipal councils, developers and individual property owners.

The *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* makes provision for “*the conservation of places which have significance to the cultural heritage in the state ... and for related purposes*”.

Criteria for assessing the cultural heritage significance of historic sites is defined in Section 3 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, which states:

*“cultural heritage significance’ means, in relation to a place, the relative value which that place has in terms of its aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, for the present community and future generations”.*

2) The National Trust of Australia (WA) was established under the *National Trust of Australia (WA) Act 1964*. The National Trust is a non-government agency with a strong volunteer ethic. The trust maintains a register of places, which includes places of historic, natural and Aboriginal significance. Classification by the trust has no legal implication but can carry moral influence. The National Trust was established as an educational institution with an advocacy role, a custodial role involving property management, and an ability to acquire property through vesting.

### **Local government**

Local government authorities compile and maintain a list of heritage sites, as a requirement of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* (see above).

Most local government authorities also maintain a schedule of Places of Heritage Value, which comprises places and areas that are considered to have value to the local community such as historic buildings, wetlands and natural features.

## Heritage listings

### Review of lists of heritage places

There are a number of lists of places of historical value that is compiled and maintained by the various heritage agencies and local government. Those lists reviewed as part of this study are as follows:

- ∞ Register of the National Estate. This database is compiled and maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission. This is a national database that is geographically indexed according to local government boundaries;
- ∞ Heritage Council of Western Australia State Heritage Register and Data Base. Compiled and maintained by the Heritage Council of WA. This is a Western Australian database that is geographically indexed according to local government boundaries;
- ∞ National Trust WA Heritage Inventory. Compiled and maintained by the National Trust WA. This is a Western Australian database that is geographically indexed according to local government boundaries;
- ∞ City of Cockburn Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places. Compiled and maintained by the City of Cockburn. This is a local government authority-based list that has been divided into significant places, significant trees and highlights places that need further study. This list is reviewed periodically;
- ∞ Schedule of Places of Heritage Value - Appendix of the City of Cockburn Town Planning Scheme No 3. This is a local government authority-based list that includes places of natural and cultural significance to the local community; and
- ∞ Maritime Archaeology List compiled and maintained by the WA Maritime Museum under the *Maritime Archaeology Act 1973*. This is a State-based database that is geographically indexed.

## State Register of Heritage Places

A search was conducted of the Heritage Council of Western Australia Register of Heritage Places to acknowledge the nature and location of known heritage sites located within the structure plan area. The following places are listed on the permanent and interim Register.

Heritage sites on the State Register are protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be

in harmony with the places cultural heritage values and be referred to the Heritage Council for approval.

**Table 6: Cockburn coast sites on State Register**

No.	Name	Location	Date	Registration dates
16120	South Beach horse exercise area	Beach between South Beach and the Power Station Hamilton Hill and Cockburn Beach Hamilton Hill and Cockburn	1833	2006-05-09
03381	South Fremantle power station	Robb Street, Coogee	1951	1997-10-28
03211	Robb Jetty chimney	Bennett Avenue, Hamilton Hill	1919	1996-05-14
09242	Randwick stables	24 Rockingham Road, Cnr Hardey Street, Hamilton Hill	1923 1924	2002-05-14 2001-11-23
00504	Newmarket Hotel	1 Rockingham Road, Cnr Cockburn Road, Hamilton Hill	1912	2005-09-23
00533	Azelia Ley Homestead, Manning Estate	34 Davilak Road, Hamilton Hill	1866 1982	2001-06-22 1992-06-05

## Integrated heritage listings

The following table is an integrated list of all heritage listings for the Cockburn coast project area.

- ∞ Column 1 lists the most common name of the place- some places are listed as slightly different in the various lists.
- ∞ Columns 2 and 3 list the street/lot/location number and name.
- ∞ Column 4 represents the City of Cockburn Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places. This column shows the municipal inventory reference number and the management category. The Cockburn municipal inventory management categories are as follows:

### **Category A**

Highest level of protection appropriate: recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places (if they are not already on the register); provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Cockburn Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

### **Category B**

High level of protection appropriate: provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Cockburn Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A more detailed heritage assessment to be undertaken before approval given for any

major redevelopment. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.

### **Category C**

Retain and conserve if possible: endeavour to conserve the significance of the place through the provisions of the City of Cockburn Planning Scheme; a more detailed heritage assessment may be required prior to approval being given for any major redevelopment or demolition; photographically record the place prior to any major redevelopment or demolition.

### **Category D**

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

### **Category E**

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

- ∞ Column 5 represents the National Trust of Western Australia list. This list does not have any reference numbers, so it is just noted if it is listed.
- ∞ Column 6 represents the Register of the National Estate (RNE). This column details show the RNE number and the type of listing. The types of listings and their legal status are listed below.

### **Indicative**

Data provided to or obtained by the Australian Heritage Council or the former Australian Heritage Commission has been entered into the database and the place is at some stage in the assessment process. A decision on whether the place should be entered in the register has not been made.

### **Identified**

The former Australian Heritage Commission has assessed the values of this place and decided that it should be entered in the register. The place had not reached the interim list stage by 1 January 2004 when the commission was abolished.

### **Interim list**

The place was in the interim list at 1 January 2004 when the Australian Heritage Commission was abolished. The place had been publicly proposed for entry in the register. Such places will need to undergo the application of the new procedures in the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* if they are to be entered in the register.

## Registered

The place is in the Register of the National Estate. Although some places may be legally registered because they are within a larger registered area they may not necessarily possess intrinsic significance.

- ∞ Column 7 represents the database compiled by the Heritage Council of Western Australia. The column shows the Heritage Council reference number and notes permanent or interim registration.

**Table 7: Integrated list of heritage places**

Name of Place	Street No	Street Name	MHI	NT	AHC	HCWA
Azelia Ley Homestead	34 Res 26870	Davilak Avenue	1 Cat A	Listed	INT RNE 10445	00533 PERM
Manning Park and Tuart Trees	Res 26870	Azelia Road	33 Cat B			10184
Marks House	1	Davilak Avenue	34 Cat B			10185
Davilak House		Davilak Road				00511
Newmarket Hotel	1	Rockingham Road/ crn Cockburn Road	38 Cat A			00504 INT
Randwick Stables	24	Rockingham Road	79 Cat A	Listed		09242 PERM
Residence	22	Healy Road				02414
Palms and Pine trees	24	Rockingham Road				12989
Rob Jetty Chimney		Bennett Avenue	63 Cat A			03211 INT
Moreton Bay Fig trees	Lot 9001	Cockburn Road	88			17010
Limestone Office on Braden Site	Lot 1815	Island Road	74 Cat D			17001
South Beach Horse Exercise area		Foreshore Reserve	82 Cat A			16120 INT
C. Y O'Conner Statue		South Beach	81 Cat A			17006
South Fremantle Power Station.		Robb Road	75 Cat A	Listed		03381 INT
Dianna Ship Wreck	Off Shore				RNE 10430	
James Ship Wreck	Off Shore				RNE 10440	

## Summary of listed places

**Name** Azelia Ley homestead - Manning Estate



**Azelia Ley homestead** (source AHC website)

### Listings

**Register of the National Estate:** No 10445 Interim Listing

**State Register of Heritage Places:** No 0533 Permanent Listing

**National Trust Classification:** Classified

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 33- Category A

### Location

34 Davilak Road, Hamilton Hill

Reserve 26870

### Description of place

That portion of Lot 9 on Plan 3727 sheet 2 being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 1224 folio 230 as defined in Heritage Council Survey Drawing No 533.

### **Physical evidence**

The Azelia Ley Homestead, established gardens, free-standing lavatories, limestone building, stables, ruins of the Davilak Homestead and archaeological remains of the original homestead called the Old Farm.

These buildings and gardens were set around Davilak Lake (now called Manning Lake) and were built successively to house the various member of the Manning family. The original old farm was built in the late 1850s. Davilak homestead was built in 1866.

### **Statement of significance**

Uncommon and intact example of a precinct of early farm buildings in the Cockburn district. The place is associated with a prominent pioneer family. The archaeological remains of the Old Farm and Davilak Homestead have the potential to yield important information pertaining to early colonial adaptations.

### **Management**

Protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony the place's cultural heritage values.

### **Name**

**Randwick stables and residence**



**Randwick stables** (source - Municipal Inventory)

## **Listings**

**State Register of Heritage Places:** Permanent Register No 09242  
**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 79 Category A

### **Location**

24 Rockingham Road Hamilton Hill  
Lots 23-27 Rockingham Road

### **Description of place**

Lots 23-27 on Plan 2654 being the whole of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2176 folio 721

### **Physical evidence**

Randwick stables comprises a series of paddocks, timber-framed bungalow, old limestone stables, laundry, well, water closet and metal-clad stables constructed around the mid 1920s.

### **Statement of significance**

Representative of the large number of registered stables that operated in the Cockburn district in the past. The Randwick stables are associated with the Marks family, who were prominent in the horse racing fraternity.

### **Management**

Protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony the place's cultural heritage values.

**Name****Robb Jetty chimney****Robb Jetty chimney****Listings**

**State Register Of Heritage Places:** No 03211 Interim Register

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 63 Category A

**Location**

Bennett Avenue, Hamilton Hill.

**Description of place**

That portion of Fremantle Lot 1948 being part of the land comprised in the Crown Land Record Volume 3037 folio 567 as defined in Heritage Council Drawing 3211

**Physical evidence**

The Robb Jetty chimney comprises a tall red-brick boiler house chimney which stands as the only remnant of the former Robb Jetty abattoir. Built around 1919.

**Statement of significance**

Sole remaining structure of the Robb Jetty abattoir it is a significant landmark in the industrial area south of Fremantle.

### **Management**

Protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony the place's cultural heritage values.

<b>Name</b>	<b>South Fremantle power station</b>
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### **South Fremantle power station**

#### **Listings**

**State Register of Heritage Places:** No 3381 Interim Register  
**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 75 Category A

#### **Location**

Robb Road, Coogee

#### **Description of place**

Lot 3 on Plan 17373 being the whole of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 1878 folio 137

#### **Physical evidence**

The power station was constructed on coastal dunes on the foreshore of Cockburn Sound in 1951.

The main power station building is a high volume, industrial building designed specifically for the function of power generation. It comprises of the following elements:

- ∞ Station A - boiler house;
- ∞ Station A - turbine room;
- ∞ Station B - boiler house;
- ∞ Station B - turbine room;
- ∞ coal handling;
- ∞ ash disposal;
- ∞ switch house, control room and transformers;
- ∞ administration offices and laboratories;
- ∞ workshops and stores, amenities building; and
- ∞ canteen.

### **Statement of significance**

The surviving main building, now stripped of all plant, equipment and services remains aesthetically significant, the building demonstrates the strong expression of a structure specifically designed for an industrial process.

### **Management**

Protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony with the place's cultural heritage values.

Name	Newmarket Hotel
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## **Newmarket Hotel**

### **Listings**

**State Register of Heritage Places:** No 00504 Interim List

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 38 Category A

### **Location**

Corner of Cockburn and Rockingham Roads, Hamilton Hill

### **Description of Place**

Portion of Lot 21 on Deposited Plan 46484 and being part of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 2590 folio 274.

### **Physical evidence**

The Newmarket Hotel is a two-storey random rubble limestone and brick building with a corrugated iron roof concealed by a parapet and two-storey timber veranda extending across two street elevations. The building was built in 1912 in the Federation filigree style.

### **Statement of significance**

The Newmarket Hotel is an imposing landmark on a prominent corner. Associated with the growth of the South Fremantle industrial area and the horse racing industry.

### **Management**

Protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony the place's cultural heritage values.

**Name****South Beach horse exercise area****South Beach horse exercise area****Listings**

**State Register of Heritage Places:** No 16120 Interim Register

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 82 Category A

**Location**

The beach between South Beach and the South Fremantle power station.

**Description of place**

Fremantle Lots 1759, 1818 and 1957 being the whole of Reserve 24787 and being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3101 folio 675, portion of Ocean Road Reserve and unallocated Crown Land being portion of the sea bed as defined in following plan.

**Physical evidence**

The horse exercise area is the portion of South Beach extending south past Catherine Point to McTaggart Cove. It includes the southern portion of South Beach south of Ocean Road and the whole of C. Y. O'Connor Reserve. Since 1833 this area has been used for the exercising and training of horses.

The horse exercise area is an access route through an area of South Fremantle to the west of Cockburn Road and South Streets that run south from Douro Road, then a route through to the southern groyne of South Beach, and includes a network of formalised paths and fenced tracks, together with the beach itself from a point south of the groyne along C.Y. O'Connor Reserve and the site of Robb Jetty.

### Statement of significance

South Beach horse exercise area is a managed coastal landscape of parks, beach facilities, groynes, public art, fenced and unfenced tracks, dune vegetation and re-vegetation and a beach with archaeological remains. The area has a number of significant cultural associations:

- ∞ site of the first official horse race in Western Australia in 1833. The area has been used for the exercise and training of horses, both recreational and sporting, continuously from 1833;
- ∞ place used regularly by C.Y. O'Connor, and includes the site of his tragic suicide in 1902;
- ∞ place used by the 10<sup>th</sup> Light Horsemen during WW1;
- ∞ place includes Aboriginal camping sites and coastal mythology;
- ∞ place has strong ties to the WA horse racing fraternity;
- ∞ place is a popular coastal destination; and
- ∞ past uses and events have been interpreted through figures.

### Management

Protected under the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Any proposed demolition, relocation, subdivision, amalgamations, alterations, additions or new development must be in harmony with the place's cultural heritage values.

Name	C.Y. O'Connor statue
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**C. Y. O'Connor statue** (source: Municipal Inventory)

## Listings

**State Register Of Heritage Places:** No 17006 Data Base  
**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 81 Category A

### Location

South Beach, Hamilton Hill

### Physical evidence

A bronze statue in the waves approximately 20 - 30 metres off the beach. The statue depicts a man on a horse.

### Statement of significance

The statue depicting C.Y. O'Connor on the occasion of his suicide at South Beach has aesthetic, historic, representative, social and rarity cultural heritage significance. The bronze statue is a moving, fine and rare example of public art that is an important reminder of C.Y. O'Connor's tragic last moments. C.Y. O'Connor should be remembered for his valuable contribution to engineering in Western Australia. The sculpture has social and historical significance as it also represents the public nature of the beach and its long association with horse training in the City of Cockburn district.

### Management

#### Category A

Highest level of protection would be an appropriate consideration. On the State Register of Heritage Places; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Cockburn Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Incentives to promote conservation should be considered.



**Moreton Bay fig trees** (source: Municipal Inventory)

### **Listings**

**WA Heritage Council Data Base:** 17018

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** 88

### **Location**

Lot 9001 Cockburn Road, Hamilton Hill

### **Description of place**

The stand of Moreton Bay fig trees was once part of the Robb Jetty abattoir complex. The abattoir was closed in 1993 after being in operation for nearly 100 years.

### **Physical evidence**

There are approximately 25 Moreton Bay fig trees which are approximately 50 years of age. The trees run parallel to Cockburn Road and start at the McTaggart Cove/Cockburn Road intersection.

The fig trees are in good condition despite the redevelopment of the area in 1993. It appears that there has been little human interference with the stand of trees even though they are in very close proximity to Cockburn Road.

### **Statement of significance**

An historic connection exists with these fig trees as they are the only reminder of the area's past use (apart from the Robb Jetty chimney).

## Management

While it appears that there has been little human interference recently, it would be appropriate to give the trees the protection afforded by being on the Municipal Inventory as there exists no other form of security, as the trees are on industrial-zoned land.

Name	Residence
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**22 Healy Road** (source: archival record for 22 Healy Road)

## Listings

**Heritage Council Data Base:** 02414

## Location

22 Healy Road Hamilton Hill, being portion of Cockburn Sound Location 222 and being Lot 12 on Diagram 32127.

The property is located on the north side of Healy road, close to the major traffic intersection between, Hampton, Cockburn and Rockingham Roads.

Currently owned by Main Roads WA.

## Description of place

The building comprises a single storey L-shaped cottage that was constructed c1948.

This property is part of a land parcel originally known as Winterfold Estate that was established by John Healy in the 1870s, and subdivided in the 1930s.

### **Physical evidence**

The timber-framed cottage is clad with fibrous cement sheeting and has a hipped clay tile roof. Brick masonry walls and concrete floors in the kitchen, fireplace and toilet. Little of the tongue-in-groove timber flooring remains. The plastered ceilings of the kitchen and bedroom are of art deco style.

The place is in poor condition, it is unoccupied, in disrepair and damaged through vandalism.

### **Statement of significance**

The place is representative of a simple cottage built during a period of limited building materials after the Second World War.

The degree of significance of 22 Healy Road does not warrant its inclusion on the Heritage Council's Register of Heritage Places.

### **Management**

An archival record of this place has been undertaken by owners Main Roads WA.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Davilak House</b>
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### **Listings**

**WA Heritage Council Data Base:** 00511

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** New nomination to be assessed in next review

### **Location**

Manning Estate

### **Description of place**

Original Davilak Homestead constructed in 1866.

### **Physical evidence**

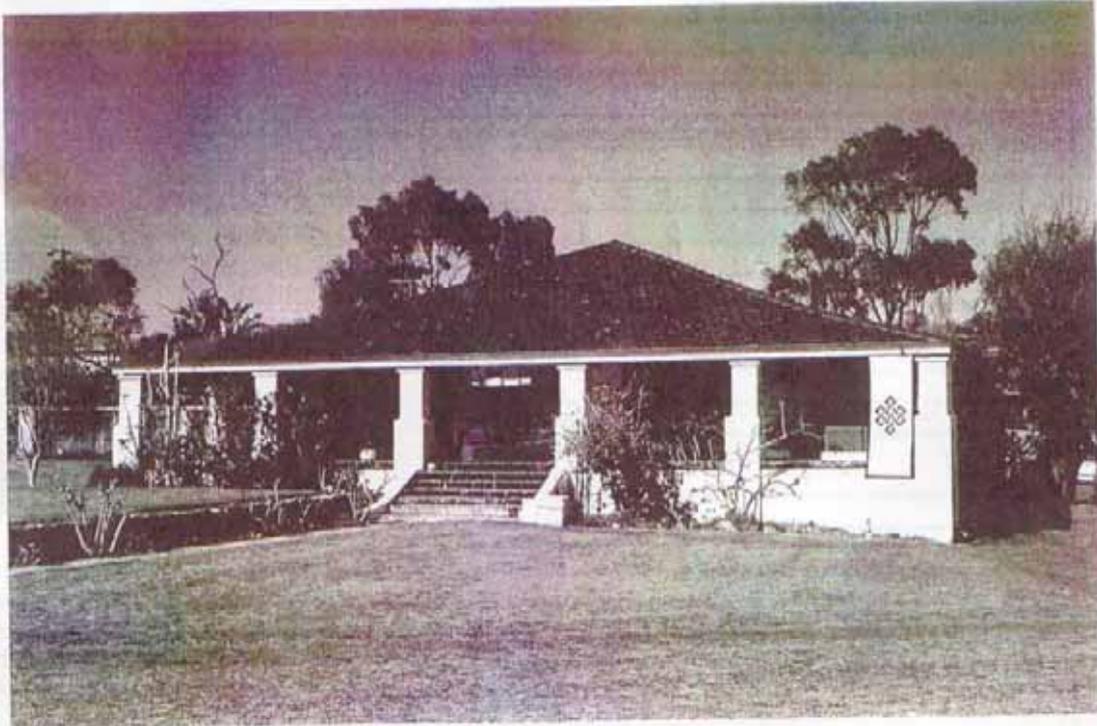
Ruins and archaeological remains.

### **Statement of significance**

See registered site Azelia Ley Homestead.

### **Management**

Further research required to detail this place.

**Name****Marks house**

**Marks house** (source: Municipal Inventory)

**Listings**

**WA Heritage Council Data Base:** No 10185

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 34

**Location**

1 Davilak Road, Hamilton Hill.

Lots 1 and 2, No 1 Davilak Avenue

**Description of place**

An impressive bungalow-style house (1929) is associated with the Marks family, a noted horse racing family.

**Physical evidence**

This place is built of limestone and corrugated iron with an imposing set of steps leading from the veranda to a long pathway to the front gate. The wide veranda protects three sides of the house and is supported by substantial stone columns

**Statement of significance**

This place has significance owing to its architectural style and its association with the Marks family.

**Management: Category B**

Worthy of protection: should be retained and conserved; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Cockburn Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

**Name**

**Palm trees and Norfolk Island pines**



**Palm trees and pines at Randwick stables**

**Listings**

**Heritage Council Data Base:** No 12989

**Location**

24 Rockingham Road

**Description of place**

Old vegetation on Randwick stables

**Statement of significance**

To be assessed

**Management**

See Registered Site 09242

**Name****Manning Park and trees**

(Source: City of Cockburn website)

**Manning Park and trees in March 2004****Listings**

**WA Heritage Council Data Base:** No 10184

**Cockburn Municipal Inventory:** No 33

**Location**

Reserve 26870 Azelia Road

**Description of place**

Location of Azelia Ley Homestead and the ruins of Davilak House and the old farm around Davilak Lake. The lake is surrounded by manicured lawns and many old trees, including some magnificent old tuarts.

**Physical evidence**

The vegetation around Manning Lake consists of swamp paper bark and some large tuart trees. The lake is currently recognised for its value for recreational and leisure pursuits. The banks are cleared and some landscaping has taken place around the natural trees.

**Statement of significance**

Manning Park is significant to the district for its present recreational use as well as for the historical and environmental aspects of the park. The park was named after a prominent citizen of Cockburn in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Lucius Manning. The

Manning family developed a large estate with two homes around the lake which was once known as Davilak (now Manning Lake). The Aboriginal name for the Lake was Dgilgies Lake which was changed to Devils Lake by Manning. The local Aboriginal community then pronounced it as Davilak. Close to the park is one of the houses built by Manning for his daughter Azelia Ley. It remains as a museum for the district.

**Management: Category B**

Worthy of high level of protection: should be retained and conserved; provide maximum encouragement to the owner under the City of Cockburn Planning Scheme to conserve the significance of the place. A more detailed Heritage Assessment/Impact Statement to be undertaken before approval given for any major redevelopment. Incentives to promote heritage conservation should be considered.

**Place Name** James shipwreck

**Listings**

**Register of the National Estate:** 10440  
**WA Shipwrecks Register:**

**Location**

Adjacent to the South Fremantle power station in Owen Anchorage, Spearwood, close to James Rocks, about 50 metres from shore, at latitude 32deg05'51"S longitude 115deg45'28"E.

**Description of place**

Located 10 metres offshore from South Fremantle power station under 2-3 metres water. Built in America in 1812.

**Physical evidence**

Wreckage salvaged after casualty. One small cannon recently found nearby and recovered in excellent condition. More artefacts may be located. Pollution may be danger to remaining material. Unsavoury diving conditions a deterrent to souvenir hunters.

**Statement of significance**

Earliest post-settlement wreck of a merchant vessel found in WA. She was driven ashore on 21 May 1830 after arriving from England via Kingston and Bahia (now Salvador, in Brazil), on 8 May 1830. No lives were lost.

**Name** Diana shipwreck

## Listings

**Register of the National Estate:** 10430

**WA Shipwrecks Register:**

### Location

Owen Anchorage, near James Rocks, Spearwood, adjacent to the South Fremantle power station and the water outlet pipes, about 100 metres from shore at latitude 32deg05'54"S longitude 115deg45'18"E.

### Description of place

Wreck of 233 gross ton schooner. Iron hanging knees for decks lying in pattern visible on sand bottom.

### Physical evidence

Hull structural supports and small artefacts present. Pollution potential danger. Unpleasant diving protects against human predators.

### Statement of significance

Vessel wrecked on 16 July 1878, after parting mooring cables during a storm. Good example of typical three-masted schooner employed in coastal trade.

## Field work and community consultation

### Aim

This field inspection was to observe the continued usage of Randwick stables and South Beach as integral parts of the WA horse racing industry, and to meet the main users of these heritage places.

This type of reconnaissance is crucial in forming an understanding of how Randwick stables and the South Beach horse exercise area are currently being used, and establishing recommendations for future usage.

The South Beach horse exercise area is an unusual listing in that it pertains to the usage of a place rather than the built fabric. This usage needs to be fully illustrated so one can get a better appreciation of this important part of living history.

The field work was conducted at 5.30am on Saturday morning in mid-December which is the most popular time and day of the week to undertake horse training.

### Community consultation

This field visit was coordinated with Terry Patterson, owner of the Patterson Family Stables on Daly Street who originally nominated the South Beach horse exercise area for heritage listing. Mr Patterson kindly organised with other horse trainers from the Randwick and Johnston stables to make themselves and their properties accessible to me as part of my heritage assessment of the area. Mr Patterson also invited members of the Fremantle Society and Fremantle City Council.

I was also provided with CDs of the horse exercising as part of community events in the City of Fremantle.

### **Methodology**

The horse trainers from Randwick stable allowed me to follow them and take photos on their usual route to South Beach, while they explained the how, why and where of horse training.

### **Other sites**

During community consultation about the old stables in the area and the horse beach, other heritage places were identified.

### **Horse beach exercise area site reconnaissance**

In order to assist with planning the proposed revitalisation of Cockburn information and photos were gathered to illustrate the current useage of the horse exercise area.

### **Route taken**

The horse trainers set off from Randwick stables at about 5.50 am. They travelled down Cardigan Street, across Rockingham Road, through the commercial sector behind the Newmarket Hotel, across Cockburn Road, up the cycle way to Hollis Park, over South Terrace to South Beach Reserve and down to the beach at the south of the groyne.



**Horses from Randwick stables travelling down Cardigan Street just on dawn on their way to their regular Saturday morning training session**

### **Randwick house and stables**

This heritage place has retained its usage as stables and associated homestead. Some of the very old memorabilia is still apparent, such as the original sign on the stable door.



### **Randwick stables with the original sign on the door**

Randwick has never been connected to scheme water system and still relies on water pumped from a deep limestone well on the property.

### **Other heritage sites**

According to Terry Patterson there were four military emplacements found during the light industrial development on Emplacement Crescent. Three of these were destroyed during earthworks and one was retained. These emplacements were said to have been dug into the hill, and only revealed during the earthworks for the subdivision. The current ground level is much lower than the original profile of the hill, thus exposing the facility that was constructed to be concealed.



### **Former military emplacement**

According to Terry Patterson similar emplacements have been observed on the western face of the nearby hill to the immediate south-east of the Emplacement Crescent subdivision.

### **Robb Jetty**



## Possible archaeological remains of the original Robb Jetty or associated structures

### Other identified sites

As a result of the review a number of additional heritage sites and issues have been identified. They are discussed below.

- ∞ **Owen Anchorage** - according to the historic map and archival sources this was a significant area in the early settlement of the area. The role it played in housing a multitude of ships should be recognised in some way.
- ∞ **Robb Jetty** - the original jetty was the focal point of the settlement of the northern Cockburn coast and its long association with the meat trade. The jetty was the first obvious landmark in the area. The jetty, along with the Robb Jetty chimney, formed recognisable markers in the historic landscape that assist in the interpretation of historical photographs and early maps. Latest aerial photography shows that part of the jetty still exists under the water some way off the current watermark. This jetty should be recognised formally through heritage listing, and the archaeological remains of the jetty should be investigated. This should be done in association with the WA Maritime Museum.
- ∞ **Murder of Afghan near Davilak** - this murder mystery captured the imagination of the Cockburn community in the mid 1890s and should be researched further. Issues such as the exact spot and where the body rests should be established.
- ∞ **Afghan camps near Davilak** - the role the Afghans played in the early settlement of the colony has been overlooked by many historians. The Afghan cameleers were able to transport large amounts of produce over many miles.
- ∞ **Gun emplacement** - there is one known gun emplacement and possibly others within the study area. The gun emplacement in Emplacement Crescent should be recognised formally through heritage listing.

**Conceptual framework****Introduction**

*“No progress in archaeology can be achieved by simply accumulating finds. The strategy of excavating in the hope that one day finds may begin to speak simply does not work....various transformations turned once-living human culture into dead archaeological facts, reducing the information contained in those facts so drastically that the archaeological record consists of static, formal, object-oriented things with no observable function, meaning and significance. As a result it is impossible to explain the archaeological record exclusively in its own terms: it is necessary to use models derived from contexts of human activity which are either directly observable in their live form or available in descriptions in some understandable (natural) language.”*

The rich historic record of the Cockburn coast spans many time phases, landscapes and cultural groups: beginning in the ice age and encompassing Aboriginal prehistoric, British pioneer/settler and industrial adaptations to South-West coastal environments.

There have been a few archaeological studies conducted along the Cockburn coast, but owing to the segmented nature of heritage management in this State, i.e. historical, Aboriginal and maritime, these assessments have tended to be piecemeal. A number of significant sites have been identified and recorded, but in order to systematically assess and interpret the accumulated data, one must view the evidence from a particular theoretical perspective with a conceptual framework. In short, we need to give meaning and significance the various heritage places.

Without the rigorous application of valid theoretical and methodological frameworks archaeological assessments are at risk of skewing the evidence, to fit untested assumptions or political aspirations. Such assessments often lead to extremist approaches to conservation, which views every artefact as significant and every landscape as having archaeological potential. This type of extremist conservation is frequently applied to Aboriginal site assessments, but has been applied to some historical areas.

Any scientific assessment requires qualification, quantification and verification. The tricky part is finding a theoretical perspective that applies meaningfully to the research area, then applying the most appropriate methods.

### **Annales Paradigm**

A multidisciplinary approach is required to assess and interpret the cultural and temporal diversity of the human occupation of the Cockburn coast. As noted previously the heritage of this area spans from the ice age and covers key scientific and historic themes such as the ice age, Aboriginal occupation of Cockburn Sound prior to the marine transgression, exploration and settlement of the Swan River Colony, and industrial and economic adaptations.

One such interdisciplinary approach that has been successfully applied to archaeology is the *Annales* paradigm. According to Bintliff (1992) and Knapp (1992)<sup>1</sup>, the *Annales* approach is a major theoretical trend in archaeology and may provide a way forward in those theoretical problems that archaeology is now facing. Therefore, this study will apply the *Annales* paradigm as the overriding theoretical concept, because it provides the chronological and multidisciplinary framework that is required. One of the key concepts in *Annales* scholarship is the interpretation of time. The extremely long time span represented in the archaeological record is perhaps one of the disciplines most important resources.<sup>2</sup> Braudel developed the notion that different historical processes operate at different temporal levels. Braudel's three hierarchical levels of temporal change are as follows:

**i) Long-term** — concerns “man and his relationship to the environment, a history which all change is slow, a history of constant repetition, ever recurring cycles.”<sup>3</sup> His concept of deep time allows consideration of the extremely ancient landscape of the Cockburn area, along with the antiquity of Aboriginal occupation.

**ii) Medium-term** — concerns the forces moulding human life, which operate over several generations or centuries such as demographic and economic cycles and socio-political systems. This medium-term time frame covers the colonial period in Western Australia and how traditional European society influenced the way in which the land was settled.

**iii) Short-term** — concerns the record of human actions and individual personalities, traditional, political and narrative history, such as ‘kings, battles

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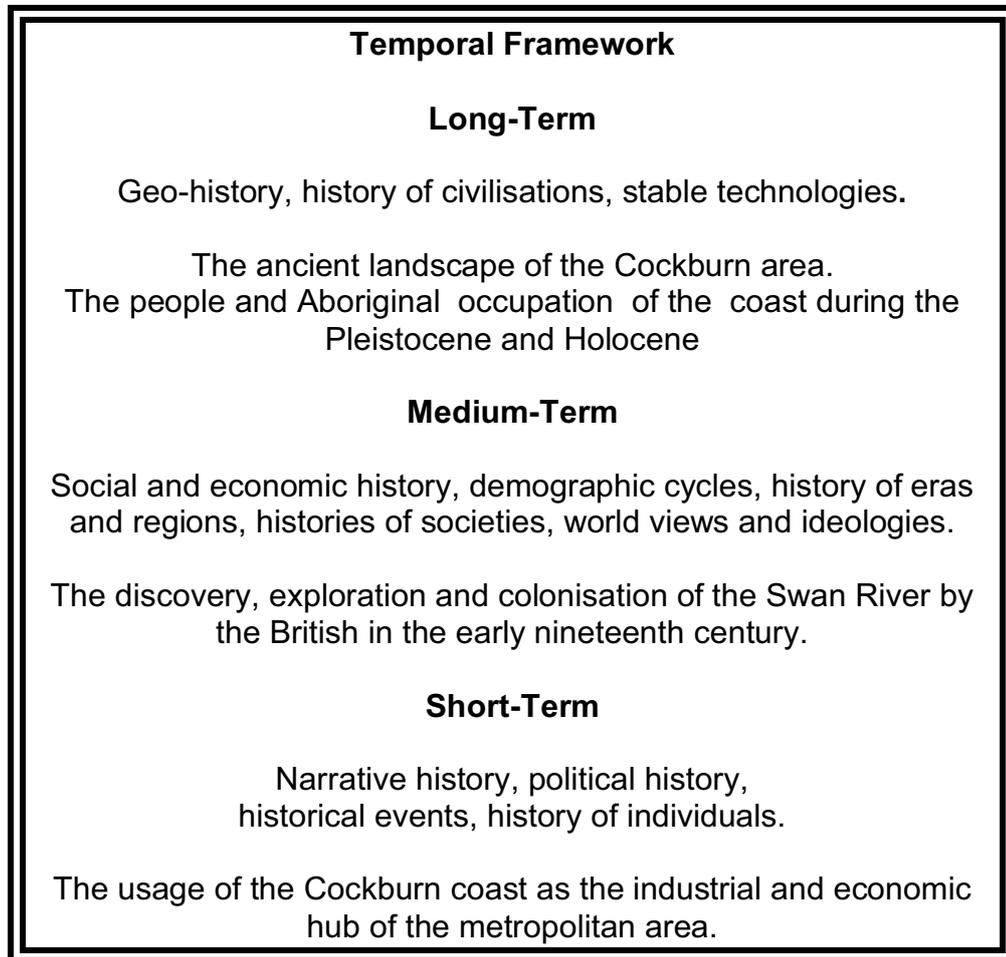
<sup>1</sup> Bintliff, J. *The Annales School and Archaeology*. London 1992; Knapp, B. *Archaeology, Annales and Ethnohistory*. Cambridge 1992.

<sup>2</sup> Smith, M.E. “Braudel's Temporal Rhythms and Chronology in Archaeology” In Knapp, B. *Archaeology, Annales and Ethnohistory*. Cambridge 1992p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Braudel, F *The Mediterranean and the Mediteranean World in the Age of Philip 11* Vol 1. New York 1972 p.20.

and treaties'. This short-term time frame represents the usage of the area as the industrial and economic hub of the metropolitan area.

This chronological framework is summarised below figure.



**Figure 2: Temporal framework - derived from Braudel's model of historical time.**

Another relevant aspect of the *Annales* school of thought is "problem history", which deals with the identification and interpretation of the interplay between these various time scales. For instance:

- ∞ whether the behavioural parameters imposed by the coastal landscape influenced the different occupation patterns of the various cultural groups, ie Aboriginal, European and industrial;
- ∞ what was the nature of the interaction between the indigenous population, the European colonists and the major industries; and

- ∞ How did the social parameters of British colonial overlordship influence the traditional cultural norms of the Aboriginal occupants and the various immigrants, in respect to art, religious rites, funerary rites and burial customs?

## **Landscape Approach**

Along with the analysis and interpretation of the archaeological record, the *Annales* paradigm can also address the problem of integrating the documentary and ethno-historical data with the physical. This dialogue between historical, geographical and archaeological interpretation is essential to this research, which seeks to blend these elements into a single cohesive database for the interpretation of the human occupation of the Cockburn coast. Therefore, the landscape approach will be used to identify and interpret the spatial distribution of artefact clusters and features.

*“The cultural landscape is fashioned from the natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, and the cultural landscape is the approach. Under the influence of a given culture, itself changing through time, the landscape undergoes development, passing through phases, and probably reaching ultimately the end of its cycle of development with the introduction of a different - that is alien - culture, a rejuvenation of the cultural landscape sets it, or a new landscape is superimposed on the remnants of an older one”.*<sup>4</sup>

This research will follow the perspective forwarded by Rossignol, who defines the landscape approach as the investigation of the distribution of archaeological artefacts and features in relation to elements of the landscape to provide insight into social and economic organisation in the past.<sup>5</sup> This approach can be further explained within the framework of systems theory which recognises the interrelationships between the human subsistence, social and economic systems and various environmental systems.

Although adaptive strategies are the primary concern in this type of study, systematic processes can be seen as responsible for the spatial distribution of artefactual remains. According to Rossignol the landscape perspective becomes most relevant to archaeological research when combined with actualistic studies such as taphonomy, ethno-archaeology and formation process studies. Both

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<sup>4</sup> Sauer 1925 in Armstrong “The Evolution of an Idea: The Influence of Darwin, Davis and Clements on the Development of the Cultural Landscape Concept”. *The National Geographical Journal of India* 1988 p.8

<sup>5</sup> Rossignol, J. “Concepts, Methods and Theory, Building a Landscape Approach”, in Rossignol, J. & Wandsnider, L. *Space, Time and Archaeological Landscapes*. New York. 1992. p. 4.

taphonomy and formation studies are concerned with the formation of the archaeological record in relation to environmental factors, while ethno-archaeology, the most relevant approach to this research, “explores anthropogenic impact on archaeological matrices in light of the systematic regional patterns of human behaviour over space and through time”.<sup>6</sup>

Complementary to this approach is the siteless or non-site sampling strategy, which involves the recording and mapping of all artefacts and features within a defined area. This strategy moves away from the traditional notion of “site”, which is the identification of a specific cluster of artefacts in isolation. Simply stated:

*“A far more useful, less biased model of the archaeological record can be constructed if the objective of data collection is broadly conceived as the recovery of artefacts as opposed to the discovery of sites. Adopting this view, the archaeological record is most usefully conceived as a more or less continuous distribution of artefacts over the land surface with highly variable density characteristics”.*<sup>7</sup>

The “non site” approach allows the differentiation between high and low artefact densities across the landscape. This type of approach provides an added dimension to the interpretation of past behaviour. These approaches have been successfully applied to archaeological surveys and excavations of the Asian occupation areas of Cossack (see Yates 1996 and 2001<sup>8</sup>).

### **Significance criteria**

The significance of heritage sites can only be interpreted relative to some frame of reference. We thus need to establish explicit criteria for judging cultural resources in relation to each type of significance. The issue of significance of cultural sites can be subjective and change over time as political and cultural views change.

The criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage values and significance are based on the Australia ICOMOS *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance*, which proposes categorisation into aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value, but also makes provision for the development of precise categories as understanding of a particular place increases. The significance of a site is also determined by its ability to address regional and specific research questions and by its representativeness (Raab and Klinger, 1978). For example, unique

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<sup>6</sup> Rossignol, J “Concepts and Methods and Theory, Building a Landscapes Approach. In (eds) Rossignol, J. and Wandsnider, L. *Space, Time and Archaeological Landscapes* 1992 pp. 4&7

<sup>7</sup> Dunnell, R.C. & Dancy, W.S. “The Siteless Survey: A Regional Scale Data Collection Strategy” *Advances in Archaeological Method* 6 1983 p 272.

<sup>8</sup> Yates, A. 1996 A Report On An Archaeological Assessment Of The Asian Occupation Areas Within The Township Of Cossack. Yates, A. 2001 Palm Trees, Market Gardens And China-Towns: Asian Migrant Contribution To The Development Of The Pilbara 1870-1930

sites are more significant than commonly occurring sites, and sites with stratified deposits are more significant than unstratified sites. This criterion is defined in the table below.

**Figure 3: Significance criteria**

**i) Aesthetic (visual) value**

- ∞ Is it significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community? (Is it pleasing to look at?)
- ∞ Does it have townscape, streetscape or landscape value? (Would it be missed if it was not there?)
- ∞ Is it characterised by unity of material, design, scale or enhancement of its setting? (Do all the component parts look as though they belong together?)

**ii) Historic value**

- ∞ Is it significant in the evolution or pattern of the history for the community?
- ∞ Does it have any strong associations with any well known figures, developments, events or cultural heritage phases represented in the thematic framework?
- ∞ Is it important as an example of the historical development of technology, artistic excellence or creative design?

**iii) Scientific value**

- ∞ Does it demonstrate potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or built/historical value of the place?
- ∞ Does it constitute a high degree of technical innovation or achievement for research or education purposes?

**iv) Social value**

- ∞ Is it significant because of its association with a community or cultural group for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons?
- ∞ Would there be a sense of personal loss if it was to be damaged or destroyed? (Does it contribute to a sense of place?)

**v) Rarity**

- ∞ Does it demonstrate rare or uncommon aspects of the cultural heritage?
- ∞ Is it a particularly fine or unique example of its type?
- ∞ Does it demonstrate a way of life, custom, process or function no longer practised, in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?

**vi) Representativeness**

- ∞ Is it significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural heritage places?
- ∞ Does it represent any particular period or way of life of cultural heritage development?
- ∞ Does it represent any endangered type or class of place?

### **vii) Level of significance**

- ∞ Is it significant for the international community?
- ∞ Is it significant for the national community?
- ∞ Is it significant for the State community

## **Archaeological opportunities**

### **Archaeological reconstructions**

#### **Robb Jetty**

There may be enough archaeological, archival and photographic and oral historical evidence to undertake an interpretative reconstruction of the Robb Jetty.

The jetty was the focal point of the early activity at Hamilton Hill. The jetty, along with the Robb Jetty chimney, formed significant landmarks on the north Cockburn coast.

A reconstruction of the jetty would create a focal point along the beach line, and would add to the visual interpretation of a past significant use of the area.

#### **Cultural tourist-based archaeological excavations**

The Manning Estate would be a good area for tourism-based archaeological excavations. The earliest homesteads and out buildings were built to the north and south of Davilak Lake. These homesteads were fairly grand with stables and other outbuildings. The homes were built using the local resources of timber and limestone.

This type of site complex provides a unique and interesting site complex in an easily accessible, picturesque location. The Manning Estate is located within the Beeliar Regional Park, and the later homestead, Azelia Ley, is currently used as a museum.

#### **Excavation plan**

It is recommended that the archaeological excavations be conducted in the following stages.

- ∞ The purpose of the archaeological excavations is to peel back the layers to reveal the remains of the original sites in situ, and showcase how the early homestead and farm complex originally looked. Therefore, the excavation method will be to systematically uncover features discernable from the surface, and then systematically uncover subsurface features. Narrow probe trenches should be dug across nearby areas that do no

show any surficial material to establish whether any further sub surface material exists.

- ∞ Surface artefacts should be collected and catalogued via grid. The 'siteless or non site' sampling strategy should be applied, which records and analyses all artefacts and features within a defined area rather than a specific site. This strategy allows a total view of cultural material across the landscape rather than identifying specific sites. This in turn allows an in situ view of how the complex may have functioned in the past, as opposed to the museum-type approach that simply names specific features. Given that the intention is to reveal a working site it is recommended that as much of the archaeological material remains in situ, rather than being relocated into a museum.
- ∞ The chronology and usage of bottle, brick and ceramic artefacts can be determined using standard typological techniques, while the dating of industrial artefacts will require consultation with the relevant industries. The appropriate chemicals for an on site conservation plan for the wood and metals should be obtained from the Maritime Museum conservation department prior to excavation.

### **Funding options**

Any scientific research comes with a price tag that tends to deter Government and industry from doing more than rudimentary assessments. It is time that the scientific community jumped out of their ivory tower and started to get entrepreneurial with the way they obtain funding for research.

Archaeological research, in particular, tends to inspire interest from the public who are happy to spend their money on museum displays, documentaries and movies, so why not give them the opportunity to pay to participate in the research?

### **Cultural tourism archaeology - the concept**

#### **Aims**

Cultural tourism archaeology aims to foster public participation in the conservation and research of places of cultural heritage significance. This type of approach promotes a form of cultural tourism which helps to create a more self-sufficient heritage industry, for essential research and funding is raised through public participation in archaeological surveys and excavations.

Currently, all archaeological research is conducted exclusively by professional consultants or academics with little or no public participation. This situation is very costly to local, State and Federal governments as well as development proponents; and the unfortunate consequence is that only minimal research is conducted. Moreover the public, who ultimately foot the bill, are excluded from a

process which should be of great social interest. By inviting the public to pay a fee to directly participate in particular projects, a great deal more scientific research can be undertaken.

A number of places of cultural heritage significance are currently threatened by forces of nature and urban expansion, yet no agency has the funds to conduct more than rudimentary assessments.

### **Personnel**

These ventures would need to be directed by fully-qualified archaeologists who have extensive experience in archaeological consultation. The support staff can include trained educators, research assistants and field technicians. In the case of Aboriginal sites, the local Aboriginal community representatives should have involvement.

### **Public participation**

Under the direction of these trained professionals, fee-paying members of the public will assist in the undertaking of archaeological survey and excavation projects. This public assistance comprises hands-on field work such as supervised survey and excavation work. All detailed recording will be undertaken by trained staff to ensure that absolute scientific control is maintained. The public may also participate in archival research and the compilation of oral histories.

1920/21

Charles George Bamkin holding his horse & cart used for deliveries of fruit and groceries.

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<b>The early days</b>	<b>Life At Davilak - as told by Lucius Manning.</b> Interview recorded by J. Sleep 1975
<p><b>Manning Family Back-ground</b></p>	<p>My father was Lucius Alexander Manning. My mother's name before she married was Bickley (Florence Augusta Bickley). She was born in India and came out to WA on her father's ship the IZON when she was aged two. Her father was an official in the Old John company (British East India Company). Bickley took up land that his father had previously taken up, called Kenwick Park, in the Canning area. Bickley Brook was named after my mother's grandfather. My father owned a lot of land in the Manning area, and also at Geraldton and Greenough. I inherited a lot of land from my father, and I sold some to Aquinas College.</p> <p>The suburb of Manning was named after my father.</p>
<p><b>Manning Hall</b></p>	<p>Manning Hall was built by my father in Fremantle. It became known as Manning's Folly, or simply The Folly. Manning Hall had a lot of glass in its construction, and the larrikins at Fremantle used to sneak up to it behind the sand dunes surrounding the hall and fire their catapults, breaking the glass. That how it became known as Manning's Folly. There was a big hot water tank at the Hall, and I remember one day it blew up and made an awful mess.</p> <p>I saved a lot of the bricks from the Folly. They were yellow bricks that were brought out from England in ballast - the sailing ships always used to bring a few tons out and then sell them at Fremantle. The Folly was the biggest private building in Western Australia. After the larrikins had broken some of the glass, father took the glass out and replaced it with brick.</p>
<p><b>Old Farm at Davilak</b></p>	<p>After building Manning Hall (for £10,000.00, he said), father built Davilak. This was a very big house behind two hills not far from the coast in Hamilton Hill.</p> <p>The old Davilak home was half a mile nearer Fremantle, and we used to call it the Old Far. It was built by my grandfather and he used to grow food there and run stock. We leased the Old Farm to the Government when they made the Rockingham Road and they used it for a prison for the convicts while the road was built. They were formed into a chain gang. The Old Farm had three rooms at the front and five or six at the back. It was built by</p>

my grandfather Charles Alexander Manning. In front was a big stables and there was a walled in enclosure of 1 1/2 acres with a limestone wall 6ft. 6ins. high wall around it (stockyard).



**Figure 16 Map showing location of Old Farm**  
**These are Lucius Manning's notations on a Cockburn map.**

Davilak had 18 rooms. There was a big dance floor 26ft by 20ft...All the wood including the floor was jarrah, cut in our paddocks and the limestone walls were from our paddocks...We did our own cutting by felling the trees over a pit and then cutting

**Davilak  
 buildings**

<p><b>Building Davilak Road</b></p>	<p>them up with a pit saw. There was a big kitchen and a floor of Yorkshire flags. Latter I filled in a lot of the jarrah floors with earth because they were getting too dangerous. There were maids' quarters at the back.</p> <p>Davilak was built by free labour before convicts came out. It was built in sections - as the family grew more was added on. It was built by stonemasons and a carpenter. Marsden was the name of the carpenter. He built other places in Fremantle.</p> <p>It was four mile from Fremantle, and people often used to come and stay the night - sometimes there would be quite a crowd.</p> <p>One day my father decided to get some of the young fellows in Fremantle who were just running wild to help build the road. The road was going to connect the house to the Davilak gate 1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> miles to the north. There was no employment for these boys, so father went into Fremantle and passed the word around that all the young fellows over a certain age could earn so much a day helping. Someone used to pick them up in a wagon and bring them to Davilak, and their job was to crack the stones brought to them in carts. There was a big white gate at the north end on Davilak Road where it joins Rockingham Road.... The gate .... was known by everyone as 'the white gate'.</p> <p>Davilak was open home for Fremantle people. Sometimes on Sunday there would be 20 people for lunch. Riding parties were the thing in those days. Father had died and mother used to give lots of parties. She was a first-class horsewoman. On of the frequent visitors was Archdeacon Watkins and his family. He was the Anglican archdeacon from Fremantle.</p>
<p><b>Davilak gardens</b></p>	<p>We had a most wonderful garden. Father imported vines from Spain and we had two acres of grapes. Father tried to make wine, but it mostly turned out vinegar. We also had 40 hives for honey. They took 27 stings out of me one day after I robbed the hives. They had to cut off my hair to get at them. We had pears, apricots, loquats ands other fruit and plenty of vegetables. We employed a gardener, and the vegetables he grew for the house plus the surplus we sold to the shops in Fremantle paid his wages....</p>
<p><b>Hunting</b></p>	<p>We never went hungry as kids. There were always kangaroos, wallabies and ducks to shoot. We used to make our own bullets, keeping bought cases once they had been fired and using them</p>

	<p>two or three times again.</p>
<b>Servants</b>	<p>Davilak had three or four stockmen, a gardener, a cook and housemaids. They usually came from Ireland and worked every day, having one day off a fortnight. Our servants used to come out from Ireland and were all Roman Catholic. Mother was very careful to see that they went to church every Sunday.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>We had plenty of water at Davilak from a well. There was a windmill on it, which used to pump the water up to a low hill that came off Snake Hill....The well at Davilak was 65ft deep and you couldn't empty it. We had a beautiful old windmill made entirely of wood brought from Standover in Fremantle. We got hot water from the stoves which burnt banksia.</p>
<b>Cattle</b>	<p>We had a lot of cattle at Davilak. We also had a lot of limestone. Father used to sell it to the Goldfields where it was used in the gold floatation process, I think. People who walked to the Goldfields were said to be 'swamping' if they could get a dray and put their swag on the back and walk behind it. When the dray stopped for the night the swamper would stop too.</p>
<b>Family</b>	<p>The family was Alfred, Azelia, Olive, Juanita (Nita), me, Victor, Xanthine (she was named after the Australian black-boy). We were all born at Davilak except Nita. She was born at Dover in England, and was called Juanita Dowerin. Victor was a soldier in the British Army for most of his life, but had a farm at Gingin late in his life.</p> <p>I married Eileen Tickle and we had a son Lucius who became a pilot with TAA, and a daughter Molly.</p>

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**Lucius Charles and Eileen Agnes Manning at Davilak  
c1910/1912**

**Alfred's  
car**

Brother Alfred brought a new car back from England one day. It was one of the first with a magneto - the earlier ones had trembler blades which were always giving trouble. It was a speed well, but we always used to call it a 'speed badly'. I challenged him to a race one day, saying that I bet I could beat him with the old grey mare and trap. I did!

**Death of  
Lucius  
Manning**

My father died when I was eight. Father used to ride to work in Fremantle everyday along the beach. One day he was throwing people off his land (this was fairly common practice in those days), and he was hit in the lower back by a piece of wood. The injury affected one of his kidneys, and some time later he got great swelling there and he died. He was on his horse when he was hit by the piece of wood wielded by one of the people he was evicting.

Davilak was left to Alfred, who left it to Victor, and Victor sold it. If I had got it I would still be living in it, and I would have left it to the council for a park. My mother married again to a man named

<p><b>Bush fires</b></p>	<p>Hall who had a business in Singapore. My mother died at Davilak.</p> <p>The Davilak area was bad for bushfires. The fires used to come up from Rockingham before the south-westerlies. There was a highly inflammatory parrot bush on the property which used to add fuel to fires. Davilak had a big shingled roof made of sheoak, and whenever there was a fire around, we would be sent up on to the roof with buckets of water to douse the sparks if the roof caught fire. Davilak was finally burnt down by a bush fire.</p>
<p><b>Manning Estate</b></p>	<p>Land from Robb Jetty to Northlake, many thousands of acres, was owned by Captain Robb. When he left the area he left the land in the care of my father. A lot of scoundrels discovered that there were no title deeds to this land, so they moved in and even started fencing part of it and someone built a house on it near Rockingham Road.</p> <p>My father raised a force of 40 men from around Fremantle. They marched out there under the command of father's secretary, a man we used to call "Mr B.O". Mr BO use to be in the British Navy but was transported to Australia for taking part in a mutiny. He was a very honest man in my opinion. They marched out and slung these scoundrels off, including the people in the house, which was made entirely of galvanised iron. This happened at Hamilton Swamp. Captain Robb had returned to the UK. His land was no damned good, it was poor soil and only good for rough grazing.</p> <p>Davilak had 1200 acres in the home paddock, and the land stretched down to Rockingham. The horses used to get coast disease if they stayed to long on the coast, so they would then be taken up to the hills above Cannington where the Mannings owned more land.</p>
<p><b>Escaped prisoner at Davilak</b></p>	<p>Prisoners often used to escape from Fremantle Gaol. They would come straight to Davilak and pinch a horse. We used to have lots of horses, and you wouldn't know you were missing one 'til you had a muster. One day one of the stockmen was waiting in a two wheel dog-cart to drive a couple of the maids into town after tea. A fellow came round from behind one of the buildings and said, "I want a horse." The stockman said to go and ask the boss. The man disappeared but reappeared soon after with a rifle and repeated that he wanted a horse. The</p>

<p><b>Owen Anchorage</b></p>	<p>stockman agreed this time, but somehow the rifle went off in a scuffle and the prisoner, whose name was Jervis I think, was hit in the stomach. He got away, but was recaptured 12 months later and given a long gaol sentence. He never got his horse either.</p> <p>During the gold rush of the 1890s there were sometimes 40 sailing ships in Owen Anchorage. I could see Owen Anchorage just by climbing the hill behind the house. Ships used to come from all over the world and the crews would desert when they reached here and go to Coolgardie. We boys found an old plank that would sit three of us, and we would paddle out to the ships at anchor. Mostly there was no one on board, but sometimes there would be a caretaker. We used to climb up the anchor chain, being very careful not to do any damage, and then climb over the rigging. There was one lovely barque called the London Lass which was a great favourite of ours. One day there were five sailing ships driven on shore by a north west gale. There were lots of sharks in Owen Anchorage, but we used to avoid them.</p> <p>On Davilak Beach there were two old wrecks, the Diana and the Juno. Old hands said they were whalers. They had been cannibalised to make buildings. My father erected some buildings at Fremantle out of old shipwrecks. Juno was out near the sea weed line but Diana was right up on the beach and used to spoil the gallop on the beach. James Rocks, only half a mile from Davilak, was part of the property. I sold it to the Road Board for public use, but it was never put to public use.</p>
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## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Heritage Council database location report for the City of Cockburn

No.	Name	Location	Const. Date	Regn. Dates
<b>LGA: Cockburn</b>				
16993	Residence - 110 Clontarf Rd	110 Clontarf Rd Hamilton Hill		
16996	Residence - 377 Cockburn Rd	377 Cockburn Rd Coogee	1914	
02414	Residence	22 Healy Rd Hamilton Hill		
11624	Rectory	14 Fallow Cr Spearwood	1992	
00499	Quarantine Station (fmr)	O'Kane Court (Woodman Point) Munster	1886 1923	2006-03-31 1992-06-05
09242	Randwick Stables	24 Rockingham Rd Cnr Hardey St Hamilton Hill	1923 1924	2002-05-14 2001-11-23
16992	Residence - Chamberlain House	108 Clontarf Rd Hamilton Hill	1940	
17003	Residence - Ivcevitch/Miyat	462 Rockingham Rd Munster	1928	
16995	Residence-361 Cockburn Rd	361 Cockburn Rd Coogee	1914	
17005	Residence-Lanza's Old Place	511 Rockingham Rd Munster	1940	
16991	Residence, 100 Clontarf Rd	100 Clontarf Rd Hamilton Hill	1920	
16998	Residence -108 Forrest Rd	108 Forrest Rd Hamilton Hill	1908	
17004	Residence - Novak/Separovich (fmr)	390 Rockingham Rd Spearwood	1932	
15694	Peace Park	Spearwood Ave (west) Spearwood		
10194	Paulik's House	56 Phoenix Rd Hamilton Hill	1930	
10190	Old Anderson Homestead - Site of	797 Rockingham Rd Henderson	1877	
10191	Old Council Buildings	1 Forrest Rd Hamilton Hill	1922	
05317	North Lake & Bibra Lake	bounded by Bibra Dv, Farrington Rd & Progress Dv North Lake & Bibra Lake		
17014	Norfolk Pine Tree - Hamilton Rd	300 Hamilton Rd Spearwood		
17015	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Hope Rd, Cnr North Lake Rd Bibra lake		
10193	Old House	35 Goldsmith Rd fmr Railway Prd Spearwood	1929 1932	
10192	Old Jandakot Hotel	20 Prout Way Bibra Lake	1901	

			1909	
17019	Paperbark Tree - Tapper Rd Traffic Is	Tapper Rd Atwell		
17008	Paperbark Trees - Beenyup Rd	Beenyup Rd Reserve Atwell		
12989	Palms and Norfolk Island Pine Trees	24 Rockingham Rd Hamilton Hill		
13155	Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Saint Teresa Hall	Friar John Way Coolbellup	1960	
13154	Our Lady of Mount Carmel Priory & Hall	82 Collick St Hilton	1954 1977	
03211	Robb Jetty Chimney	Bennett Av Hamilton Hill	1919	1996-05-14
04662	Sawles House	Cnr Russell & Rockingham Rds Henderson	1885	
17007	Tuart Tree-Henderson	Lot 125 Anderson Rd Henderson		
10200	Tuart Trees - Coogee Lake	Fawcett Rd Munster		
17018	Tuart Tree - Roe Hwy Reserve	Roe Hwy Reserve Hamilton Hill		
10199	Tuart Forest - Brownman Swamp	Rockingham Rd Henderson		
10198	Thorsager House - Site of	425 Rockingham Rd Spearwood	1900	
10180	Three Lime Kilns Group, Cockburn	Cockburn Rd & Beeliar Dr Coogee & Munster	1905 1984	2006-02-17 2005-03-18
17009	Tuart Trees in Woodman Pt Reserve	Cockburn Rd Munster		
17000	Watsonia Factory	174 Hamilton Rd Spearwood	1909	
14368	Woodman Point Natural Area	Munster		
10201	Woody Pears (Xylem occidentale)	Forrest Rd Bibra Lake		
04626	Woodman Point Munitions Magazines (fmr)	Conservation CI Munster	1941 1984	2002-12-27 2002-07-12
00508	Woodman Point Lighthouse & Keepers' Cottages	Cockburn Rd, Woodman Point Munster	1902	2004-08-13 2003-08-15
17013	Wetlands	Lots 1,2 & 301 Hamilton Rd Spearwood		
10196	Straughair's House	13 Rigby Av Spearwood		

02718	St Michael & All Angels Anglican Church	15 Mell Rd Spearwood	1916 2000	
00509	South Coogee Hall	Rockingham Rd. Munster	1919	
00771	South Coogee Primary School Main Teaching Block & Shelter Shed	Cnr Russell & Rockingham Rds Munster	1942 1944	
16120	South Beach Horse Exercise Area	Beach between South Beach & the Power Station Hamilton Hill and Cockburn Bea Hamilton Hill and Cockburn	1833	2006-05-09
08842	Soccer & Recreation Ground	Lot 14 Progress Drive Bibra Lake		
10195	Separovich House	33 Lintott Way Spearwood	1932 1937	
03381	South Fremantle Power Station	Robb St Coogee	1951	1997-10-28
14645	Spearwood Fire Station	246 Spearwood Av Spearwood	1969	
11622	St James' Church	Cnr Elderberry Drv/Hackettiana Ave South Lake	1995	
00514	St Jerome's Church	Cnr Rockingham Rd & Edeline St Spearwood	1930	
00513	Spearwood Uniting Church	Cnr Rockingham Rd & Railway Cr Spearwood	1914	
03456	Spearwood Primary School (fmr)	Rockingham Rd Spearwood	1914	
10197	Spearwood Presbytery (fmr)	10 Edeline St Spearwood	1912	
17012	Norfolk Island Pine Trees	Goldsmith Rd Spearwood		
10189	Norfolk Island Pine Tree	9 Kent St Spearwood		
10166	Dadley Home (fmr) and Stone Shed	707 Rockingham Rd Munster	1934	
00511	Davilak House	Davilak Rd. Spearwood	1866	
10165	Cottages opposite Watson's Factory	Hamilton Rd Spearwood		
00510	Coogee Primary School (original bldg)	Roma St. Munster		
03648	Coogee Hotel and Post Office	358 Cockburn Rd Coogee	1898 1990	2002-05-14 2001-11-23
08840	Coogee Primary School	Mayor Rd Coogee	1903	
10167	Denham Cottage	18 Denham St Spearwood	1915	
16999	Dragojevich Residence (fmr)	253 Hamilton Rd Coogee	1920	
10169	Greenslades (House)	75 Rockingham Rd Hamilton Hill	1926	

10170	Greenslades Shop	77 Rockingham Rd Hamilton Hill	1926	
16997	Giuffre Residence (fmr)	Lot 703 Fawcett Rd Munster		
17011	Four Norfolk Pine Trees	104 Forrest Rd Hamilton Hill		
10168	Dutch Windmill	196 Semple Court Jandakot	1970	
10164	Coogee Beach and Jetty	Powell Rd Coogee	1960	
15693	Cockburn Sub-Branch RSL Memorial	Spearwood Ave (west) Spearwood	1994	
09198	Beeliar Regional Park & Adjacent Areas	Melville, Kwinana & Hamilton Hill		
16823	Bibra Lake Speedway	Hope Rd Jandakot	1967	
10162	Banjup Memorial Park	Armada Rd Banjup		
00533	Azelia Ley Homestead, Manning Estate	34 Davilak Rd Hamilton Hill	1866 1982	2001-06-22 1992-06-05
17017	30 Tuart Trees in Rockingham Rd Reserve	Rockingham Rd Reserve Henderson		
17006	CY O'Connor Statue	South Beach Hamilton Hill	2001	
16783	Carnac Island	Carnac Island		
15692	City of Cockburn War Memorial	Cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St Hamilton Hill	1922	
17450	Cockburn Police Station & Quarters	392 Rockingham Road Cockburn	1962	
15044	Church	Erindoon Way Cooloongup	1984	
15042	Church	9-11 Mamillius Street Coolebellup	1970	
10163	Channel Marker & Trigonometric Beacon, Munster	Cockburn Rd Munster	1872 1874	2005-06-03 2004-09-24
00503	Hamilton Hill Memorial Hall & Honour Rolls	Cnr Rockingham Rd & Carrington St Hamilton Hill	1925	
00505	Hamilton Hill Primary School	Rockingham Rd. Hamilton Hill	1903	
00501	Marchant Cottage	Hope Rd Bibra Lake		
10185	Mark's House	1 Davilak Av Hamilton Hill	1928 1929	
15043	Manse	30 Goongarrie Drive Cooloongup	1984	
15041	Manse	5 Brandwood Gardens Leeming		
10184	Manning Park & Tuart Trees	Azelia Rd Hamilton Hill		
15040	Manse	33 Davilak Ave Hamilton Hill	1985	
17016	Moreton Bay Fig Tree - Hamilton Hill School	110 Rockingham Rd Hamilton Hill		
10186	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Progress Drive Bibra Lake		
00504	Newmarket Hotel	1 Rockingham Rd Cnr Cockburn Rd	1912	2005-

		Hamilton Hill		09-23
10188	Nick Marich House	23 Phoenix Rd Spearwood	1927	
16994	Naval Base Caravan Park	Cockburn Rd Henderson	1933	
10187	Naprednik Club Premises and Cionica	340 Rockingham Rd Spearwood	1935 1938	
17010	Moreton Bay Fig Trees	Lot 9001 Cockburn Rd Hamilton Hill		
10183	Magazine Jetty	Cockburn Rd Munster	1903 1904	
17001	Limestone Office on Bradken site	Lot 1815 Island (Ocean) Rd South Fremantle	1948	
10172	House - Baker	211 Clontarf Rd Hamilton Hill	1920	
10173	House - Meller	7 Homestead Av Bibra Lake	1890	
10176	House	Henderson Rd Munster	1940	
10171	Hargreaves Park	Counsel Rd Coolbellup		
08829	Hamilton Hill Senior High School	Purvis St Hamilton Hill	1962	
10174	House - Smith	183 Clontarf Rd Hamilton Hill	1918	
10175	House - Sudell	355 Carrington St Hamilton Hill	1931	
10178	Jandakot Wool Scours	19 Hammond Rd Jandakot	1927	
10179	Johnson's Stables	19 Forrest Rd Hamilton Hill		
00506	Jandakot School (& fmr quarters)	Cnr Spencer St & Beenyup Rd Jandakot	1904	
10177	Jandakot Hall	Forrest Rd Jandakot		
04242	House, Spearwood	154 Mell Rd Spearwood	1930	
03391	2 Cottages (ruins)	Mayor & Cockburn Rds, Munster, Lake Coogee Cockburn	1876	

## **Appendix 2: Heritage Council Approval Process**

### **Developing heritage places**

If a place is included in the State Register of Heritage Places, any changes or works that may affect that place's significance are required to be referred to the Heritage Council for advice.

This does not mean a place can not be changed. In fact, the Heritage Council supports practical changes and new compatible uses. The Heritage Council's role is to ensure that any proposed changes do not have an adverse impact on the significant values of a place.

The Heritage Council can also provide advice on proposed development of non registered places. However, in these instances the advice is for consideration only and is not binding.

The process of gaining Heritage Council advice on proposed development to a heritage place is called a development referral.

### **Development referral process**

The applicant (being the owner, architect or other person) should firstly discuss the proposal with a conservation officer. Schematic drawings and a development referral is prepared by the applicant and submitted to the determining authority (such as a local government or the Western Australian Planning Commission), which is then forwarded to the Heritage Council.

A conservation officer will assess the referral and for minor works, may provide advice under delegated authority from the Development Committee. All other referrals are considered by the Development Committee. Advice is then forwarded to the referring party and determining authority. The determining authority will consider the development referral with reference to the Heritage Council's advice and will issue (or refuse) planning approval.

The determining authority also refers the building license application to the Heritage Council to ensure consistence with any previous planning approvals.

Further information on the development referral process and what information is required in a development referral is available in the Guide to Developing Heritage Places publication.

There are also a number of case studies showing how heritage places can be developed and the benefits of investing in heritage.

## **Frequently asked questions**

### **Why is a development referral necessary?**

The referral process enables the Heritage Council to ensure that the cultural heritage significance of a place is conserved by appropriate means.

The Heritage Council's concern is not to prevent development of a heritage place, but to ensure that the cultural heritage significance of the place is protected and not impaired through inappropriate work.

### **What work requires a development referral?**

Examples of the kind of works that must be referred to the Heritage Council include:

- ∞ alterations and additions
- ∞ construction of new buildings
- ∞ conservation and remedial works
- ∞ demolition
- ∞ relocation
- ∞ excavations
- ∞ re-roofing
- ∞ changes of exterior colour schemes
- ∞ signage
- ∞ interior works
- ∞ subdivision/amalgamation
- ∞ change of use.

### **At what stage of a proposed development is a referral required?**

In the case of a privately owned property, a proposed development will need to be formally referred to the Heritage Council by the Local Government Authority:

- ∞ prior to planning approval; and
- ∞ prior to a building license being issued.

In the case of a government owned place:

- ∞ prior to the approval of the responsible agency; and
- ∞ prior to finalisation of contract documents.

It is recommended that the proposed development be informally discussed with Heritage Council staff at the concept stage. Time and expense can be saved by

discussing proposals with Heritage Council staff before detailed discussions are made.

Heritage Council staff can provide advice on general matters such as what information should be submitted with a development referral, and where additional professional expertise can be obtained if required.

### **Conservation principles**

Generally changes to heritage places should not diminish, destroy or conceal significant elements of the place. Some basic principles to consider when developing heritage places are:

- ∞ Is the new work easily distinguishable from the old? New work is generally permissible if the original fabric is easily identifiable and complements the building's original scale, form and massing. New work that mimics the original should be avoided.
- ∞ Are the alterations reversible? Changes that can be removed or reinstated are generally considered acceptable.
- ∞ Am I respecting all significant periods of construction of the place? Often places have been changed over time and certain sections of a place will vary in construction depending on when they were built. These changes are part of the historical development of the place and may contribute to its overall significance.

The Heritage Council assesses development referrals in accordance with the principles of the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites' (ICOMOS) Burra Charter and the requirements of the Heritage Act, with due regard to the identified significance of the place.

The Burra Charter is an internationally recognised guiding document that defines the basic principles and procedures to be followed in the conservation of heritage places. The Burra Charter is widely accepted and adopted as the standard for best practice in the heritage and conservation fields.

Where a place is included in the State Register, its cultural heritage significance is identified in the Heritage Council's assessment documentation. The assessment documentation includes a statement of significance and this is used as the basis to assess the impact of development proposals on a heritage place.

Where a guiding document such as a conservation plan exists for a place, any recommendations relating to the conservation and development of the place are taken into account in the Heritage Council's assessment of a development proposal.

## **Burra charter**

How can we ensure that a heritage place is cared for properly? How can it be handled on to future generations in a way that retains the values which make it important to us?

The Burra Charter provides the answers to these questions by defining the basic principles and procedures to be followed in the conservation of heritage places. These principles and procedures can be applied to a monument, a courthouse, a garden, a shell midden, a rock art site, a cottage, a road, a mining or archaeological site, a whole district or region.

Although The Burra Charter was first written to guide practitioners such as archaeologists, architects, engineers and historians, it is also a useful document for others. Anyone involved in the care of important places will make better, more informed decisions if they understand The Burra Charter.

People who use it include:

- ∞ property owners and managers;
- ∞ professionals involved with the care of heritage places;
- ∞ administrators assessing applications for heritage approvals and grants, eg. in local government;
- ∞ National Trusts and other community organisations; and
- ∞ many other people concerned about caring for our cultural heritage.

## **The Burra charter principles**

These are the principles inherent in the Charter:

- ∞ There are places worth keeping because they enrich our lives - by helping us understand the past; by contributing to the richness of the present environment; and because we expect them to be of value to future generations.
- ∞ The cultural significance of a place is embodied in its physical material (fabric), its setting and its contents; in its use; in the associated documents; and in its meaning to people through their use and associations with the place.
- ∞ The cultural significance of a place, and other issues affecting its future, are best understood by a process of collecting and analysing information before making decisions.
- ∞ Keeping accurate records about decisions and changes to the place helps in its care, management and interpretation.

The aims of the Burra Charter are to ensure that people involved in the conservation of heritage places:

- ∞ Understand the place and its cultural significance, including its meaning to people, before making decisions about its future;

- ∞ Involve the communities associated with the place;
- ∞ Care for the culturally significant fabric and other significant attributes, taking into account of all aspects of significance;
- ∞ Care for the place's setting;
- ∞ Provide an appropriate use;
- ∞ Provide security for the place;
- ∞ Use available expertise;
- ∞ Make records of the place and changes to it, and the reasons for decisions and actions; and
- ∞ Interpret and present the place in a manner appropriate for its significance.

Copies of the Burra Charter are available to download at [www.icomos.org/australia](http://www.icomos.org/australia)

### **Conservation plans**

A conservation plan explains the heritage significance of the place and provides a clear statement of conservation policy. It should include detailed proposals for the care, use, interpretation, management, maintenance and security of the building.

The plan should conclude with a strategy for priorities, implementation, considering finance, staffing, work sequence, timing, management structure and proposals for the interpretation of the building. This provides a framework for future development and care.

You should follow a logical progression in carrying out conservation work.

1. Investigate the physical and documentary evidence of the place.
2. Assess and understand the heritage significance of the place.
3. Develop a conservation and management policy based on the heritage significance of the place.
4. Do as much work as is necessary, and as little as possible.
5. Collate a record of what you have done.
6. Do everything in a logical order.

The purpose of these steps is to provide the best management of the heritage asset for the benefit of present and future users.

When only small changes are proposed, it may not be necessary to make an exhaustive study. The same steps as those described above should still be taken, but the range of issues, and the depth of investigation, may be reduced.

### **Benefits of conservation**

Conservation of heritage buildings creates proportionately more jobs than new construction, provides better local expenditure retention. It also assists economic

diversification in regional areas and reduces landfill waste through the recycling of buildings.

Heritage conservation can also be linked to the liveability of a region, which can have the effect of attracting more people and investments.