



CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
THE HEATHCOTE CULTURAL PRECINCT
LOWER LANDS / GOOLUGATUP

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By
Archae-aus Pty Ltd

For
City of Melville



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The information contained in this Cultural Heritage Management Plan relates only to the works detailed in the Scope of Works, which is provided in Section One.

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TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term / Abbreviation	Meaning / Interpretation
AHA	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)</i>
Archaeologist	See Project Archaeologist.
Archaeological site	Is a place (or group of physical sites) in which evidence of human past activity is preserved (either prehistoric or historic or contemporary), and which has been, or may be, investigated using the discipline of archaeology and represents a part of the archaeological record.
Artefact	Any object (article, building, container, device, dwelling, ornament, pottery, tool, weapon, work of art etc.) made, affected, used, or modified in some way by humans.
Assessment	Professional opinion based on information that was forthcoming at the time of consideration
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Cultural material / archaeological material	Any object (article, building, container, device, dwelling, ornament, pottery, tool, weapon, work of art etc.) made, affected, used, or modified in some way by humans.
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. Comprises the former WA State government bodies of the State Heritage Office and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
Ethnographic site	A place that is significant to an Aboriginal group because of its stories and connections. These places have intangible heritage values and are linked to traditional custom and law.
Excavation	The systematic and scientific recovery of cultural, material remains of people as a means of obtaining data about past human activity. Excavation is digging or related types of salvage work, scientifically controlled, so as to yield the maximum amount of data.
Feature	A non-moveable/non-portable element of an archaeological site. It is any separate archaeological unit that is not recorded as a structure, a layer, or an isolated artefact; a wall, hearth, are examples of features. A feature carries evidence of human activity and it is any constituent of an archaeological site which is not classed as a find, layer, or structure
Find	Individual movable artefacts that are in original depositional context with each other . Also known as 'loose find'
Ground Disturbing Works	These are defined as any activity that disturbs the ground below 100 mm. It can include activities such as topsoil clearing, grubbing, geotechnical testing, grading, cutting, trenching, potholing pits (excluding vacuum potholing), deep excavation and directional drilling (launch and retrieval pits)
HA	Heritage Act 2018 (<i>HA</i>)
Heritage site	See 'Archaeological site' and 'Ethnographic site'
Loose Find	See 'Find'.
Monitoring	Monitoring, more often known as a watching brief, is where an archaeologist watches ground disturbance activity in areas where prior evaluation has shown there to be low potential, or the impact of the development has been assessed and cultural material is expected to occur.
Project Archaeologist	The archaeological consultants appointed by the developer to manage the archaeological and heritage concerns of the project.
Project Area	The City of Melville's Lower Lands / Goolugatup project.
s18	Section 18 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA)</i> ; consent to impact a site is sought from the Minister under s18 of the <i>AHA</i> .
Salvage	Process of the retrieval of as much information as possible about the archaeological sites before it is damaged or destroyed by development.
SHO	State Heritage Office, now amalgamated into the DPLH
Scope	The nature of the work undertaken as requested by the client/developer.
SWALSC	South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DOCUMENT CONTROL	2
COPYRIGHT	3
WARNING	3
DISCLAIMER	3
AUTHORS	3
TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	5
LIST OF FIGURES	6
LIST OF MAPS	7
LIST OF PLATES	7
LIST OF TABLES	8
SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION	9
SCOPE OF WORKS	9
ENVIRONMENT	9
PROJECT BACKGROUND	11
LEGISLATION AND GUIDING DOCUMENTS	13
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>	13
<i>Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement / Indigenous Land Use Agreement</i>	13
<i>The Burra Charter</i>	13
<i>The Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 (repealed)</i>	14
<i>Heritage Act 2018</i>	14
<i>The Planning and Development Act 2005</i>	15
<i>Town Planning Scheme – City of Melville</i>	15
SECTION TWO – CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND	16
TIMELINE OF OCCUPATION	16
LOCAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONTEXT	17
SECTION THREE – HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	27
HERITAGE LISTINGS	27
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Listings</i>	27
<i>Historical Heritage Listings</i>	27
STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE	29
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Values</i>	29
<i>Historical Heritage Values</i>	30
SECTION FOUR - HERITAGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	32
INTRODUCTION	32
GUIDING PRINCIPLES	32
STAGE 1 – DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND CHMP	34
STAGE 2 – GOVERNMENT APPROVALS	34

STAGE 3 – HERITAGE IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND PROCEDURES.....	34
<i>Risk Assessment</i>	34
<i>Heritage Impact Management</i>	37
STAGE 4 – FINDS AND FEATURE ASSESSMENT	38
STAGE 5 – REPORTING	38
STAGE 6 – INTERPRETATION	39
<i>Interpretative Framework</i>	39
<i>Themes</i>	39
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.....	40
REFERENCES.....	42
APPENDIX ONE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROCEDURE.....	43
APPENDIX TWO – ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY PROCEDURE.....	44
PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF ABORIGINAL ARTEFACTS.....	46
<i>Surface Finds</i>	46
<i>Sub-Surface Material / Sites</i>	46
PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL FEATURES/FINDS.....	48
PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS	49
PROCEDURE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SALVAGED FINDS	50
APPENDIX THREE – SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT PROCESS.....	53
SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT THEMES AND VALUES	53
<i>Aesthetic, Historic, Social or Spiritual Value</i>	53
<i>Scientific/Research Value</i>	57
<i>Comparative Criteria</i>	57
SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT PROCESS	58
APPENDIX FOUR – FIND RECORDING AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES.....	60
LOOSE FIND RECORDING PROCESS.....	60
FEATURE RECORDING PROCESS	61
COLLECTION PROTOCOLS.....	61
STORAGE PROCESS.....	61
APPENDIX FIVE – CONTRACTOR PROCEDURE HANDOUT	62
PROCEDURE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS DISCOVERY.....	63
APPENDIX SIX – HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCHES	66
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INQUIRY SYSTEM	67

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. 1832 MAP IDENTIFYING PLACE NAMES AND TERRITORIES DESCRIBED BY YAGAN TO ROBERT LYON, RED DOT MARKING POINT HEATHCOTE.....	16
FIGURE 2. FINDS MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART	52
FIGURE 3. FINDS SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT PROCESS	59

LIST OF MAPS

MAP 1. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT AREA	12
MAP 2. GOOLUGATUP AND HISTORICAL FEATURES IN THE LOWER LANDS WITH HISTORICAL PLAN OVERLAY	26
MAP 3. HERITAGE LISTINGS	28
MAP 4. AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	36
APPENDIX MAP 1. CONTRACTOR HANDOUT - AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	65

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE 1. 2019 PANORAMA PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW WEST, OF THE LOWER LANDS TO THE PROMONTORY	9
PLATE 2. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW SOUTH-WEST, TOWARDS THE MAIN HOSPITAL COMPLEX FROM THE LOWER LANDS	10
PLATE 3. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH-WEST, ACROSS THE LOWER LANDS	10
PLATE 4. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH-WEST, FROM THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE WETLANDS, ALONG THE PEDESTRIAN PATHWAY.....	11
PLATE 5. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH, OF THE WETLANDS IN LOCATION OF ORIGINAL MATRON'S RESIDENCE	17
PLATE 6. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW SOUTH, OF THE WETLANDS	17
PLATE 7. 1930S AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH VIEW EAST ACROSS POINT HEATHCOTE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE RESIDENCES, ARROW POINTING TO LOWER LANDS (CALL NUMBER: BA575/888, IMAGE CREDIT: STATE LIBRARY OF WA)	19
PLATE 8. 1960S AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH VIEW WEST OF SOUTH OF PERTH YACHT CLUB - THE ORIGINAL DOCTOR'S AND MATRON'S RESIDENCES WITHIN YELLOW DASHED LINE (IMAGE CREDIT: SOUTH OF PERTH YACHT CLUB)	19
PLATE 9. 1975 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF POINT HEATHCOTE, LOWER LANDS WITHIN YELLOW DASHED LINE (IMAGE CREDIT: CITY OF MELVILLE MUSEUMS AND LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTION P2012.25)	20
PLATE 10. 1995 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE (REHABILITATION BUILDING) – LABELLED K ON MAP 2 (IMAGE CREDIT: HOCKING PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE PTY LTD. 1995)	21
PLATE 11. 1995 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE (REHABILITATION BUILDING) – LABELLED L ON MAP 2 (IMAGE CREDIT: HOCKING PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE PTY LTD. 1995)	21
PLATE 12. 1995 PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MATRON'S RESIDENCE (REHABILITATION BUILDING) – LABELLED M ON MAP 2 (IMAGE CREDIT: HOCKING PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE PTY LTD. 1995)	22
PLATE 13. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH-WEST FROM DUNCRAIG ROAD, OF THE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL DOCTOR'S RESIDENCES	22
PLATE 14. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH-WEST FROM DUNCRAIG ROAD, OF THE ORIGINAL DOCTOR'S RESIDENCES	23
PLATE 15. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH-WEST ACROSS CAR PARK TOWARDS THE WETLANDS, OF THE ORIGINAL MATRON'S RESIDENCE	23
PLATE 16. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH-WEST, OF THE ORIGINAL MATRON'S RESIDENCE	24
PLATE 17. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH VIEW NORTH-WEST OF THE CRICKET PITCH.....	24
PLATE 18. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW NORTH-WEST, OF TWO POSSIBLE WELL LOCATIONS	25
PLATE 19. 2019 PHOTOGRAPH, VIEW EAST, OF TWO POSSIBLE WELL LOCATIONS	25
PLATE 20. FLAKED ARTEFACT (QUARTZ)	44
PLATE 21. GROUND AXE (DOLERITE)	44
PLATE 22. GRANITE MULLER FRAGMENT	45
PLATE 23. SCARRED TREE.....	44
PLATE 24. 19 TH CENTURY CERAMIC FRAGMENTS.....	45
PLATE 25. CLAY PIPE FRAGMENTS	45
PLATE 26. MINERAL WATER BOTTLE FRAGMENT	45
PLATE 27. HISTORICAL BRICK	45

PLATE 28. STORAGE TUBS	60
PLATE 29. STORAGE TUBS	60

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENT CONTROL	2
TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES	2
TABLE 3. THE MAIN STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LOWER LANDS.....	18
TABLE 4. REGISTERED SITES THAT INTERSECT THE PROJECT AREA	27
TABLE 5. CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX	35
TABLE 6. APPENDICES FOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES.....	38
TABLE 7. IDENTIFIED KEY CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	54

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SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) provides a strategy for the management of the cultural heritage landscape during the City of Melville's Heathcote Lower Lands / Goolugatup rejuvenation project. This section of the CHMP outlines the nature of the project and the guiding principles that apply to its heritage management.

SCOPE OF WORKS

Archae-aus has been engaged by the City of Melville to provide a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for the redevelopment of the Point Heathcote Lower Lands. As per the Scope of Works, the aims of this CHMP are to:

- 1) Provide a desktop review of previous heritage assessments of the area, including:
 - ◆ Full Heathcote Hospital Conservation plan 1995
 - ◆ Full Fisher Report Ethnographic and Archaeological Surveys 2008
 - ◆ Lower Lands Concept Plan
- 2) Provide management strategies and recommendations for any consultation, permits, permissions required before any development.
- 3) Provide community engagement recommendations.

ENVIRONMENT

The Project Area is at Point Heathcote in Applecross, approximately 5.1 km south-south-west of Perth City, WA. Point Heathcote projects into Melville Water at the confluence of the Swan and Canning Rivers. The Lower Lands is a flat and mostly de-vegetated parkland that is bordered to the east by the South of Perth Yacht Club and to the west by a steeply rising promontory that hosts the Heathcote Cultural Precinct (Plate 1 and Plate 2). This cultural precinct is approximately 16 m above the level of the Lower Lands and contains historic buildings associated with the old Heathcote Hospital.

Today, the Lower Lands are mostly an open grassed area, often used for parking during events. There is a pocket of wetlands in the south-east that is marked by dense vegetation and a copse of trees. The wetlands mark the original water's edge, prior to the reclamation of land to the east for the yacht club. A fenced off dual-use pathway passes along the eastern edge of the whole Lower Lands area (Plate 3 and Plate 4).



Plate 1. 2019 panorama photograph, view west, of the Lower Lands to the promontory



Plate 2. 2019 photograph, view south-west, towards the main hospital complex from the Lower Lands



Plate 3. 2019 photograph, view north-west, across the Lower Lands



Plate 4. 2019 photograph, view north-west, from the northern edge of the wetlands, along the pedestrian pathway

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Point Heathcote headland is a place of substantial heritage value. The Heathcote Hospital complex is a State Registered heritage place, comprising a historic precinct on the promontory with remnants of the associated hospital facilities in the Lower Lands to the east. These Lower Lands are now zoned as Public Open Space under the management of the City of Melville. The Lower Lands also go by the name Goolugatup, which is also the name given to the Registered Aboriginal site that incorporates most of this parkland, including the wetland area in the south-east. The northern tip of the Lower Lands has a narrow strip of foreshore leading onto the Swan River which is a Registered Aboriginal Site (see Map 1).

The City of Melville intends to rejuvenate the Lower Lands and improve public amenities. In recognition of the heritage values, the City of Melville engaged Archae-aus to devise a cultural heritage management plan and community engagement strategy to inform their parkland rejuvenation. Given the overlap of the registered boundaries, this management advice will have to consider the legislative requirements for both historical and Aboriginal heritage. It should be noted, however, that the City of Melville has engaged Whadjuk Noongar representatives to advise specifically on the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area.



Legend

-  Slope between Lower Land and the promontory
-  Heathcote Hospital State Register Boundary



Map 1. Overview of project area

Drafted by Archae-aus, 20/09/2019. GDA94, Zone 50. Satellite imagery courtesy of Google.

LEGISLATION AND GUIDING DOCUMENTS

The following section summarises the relevant legislation and guiding principles that may relate to cultural heritage places within the Project Area.

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

Western Australia's *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* (the *AHA*) is the main legislative framework for Aboriginal heritage in the State. All important and significant Aboriginal heritage sites and objects are protected under it. The *AHA* protects sites and objects that are significant to living Aboriginal people as well as Aboriginal sites of historical, anthropological, archaeological and ethnographic significance. The *AHA* is currently administered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage in Perth.

For archaeological places, the primary sections of the *AHA* that need to be considered are section 5 which defines the term 'Aboriginal Site' and section 39 (2) which details what the Aboriginal Cultural Materials Committee (ACMC) should have regards to in considering the importance of objects and places.

A registered Aboriginal site is a place that fulfils the following definitions for protection under section 5 of the *AHA*:

- ◆ Any place of importance and significance where persons of Aboriginal descent have, or appear to have, left any object, natural or artificial, used for, or made or adapted for use for, any purpose connected with the traditional cultural life of the Aboriginal people, past or present
- ◆ Any sacred, ritual or ceremonial site which is of importance and special significance to persons of Aboriginal descent
- ◆ Any place which, in the opinion of the Committee, is or was associated with the Aboriginal people and which is of historical, anthropological, archaeological or ethnographical interest and should be preserved because of its importance and significance to the cultural heritage of the State
- ◆ Any place where objects to which this Act applies are traditionally stored, or to which, under the provisions of this Act, such objects have been taken or removed.

Section 17 of the *AHA* states that it is an offence to: *alter an Aboriginal site in any way, including collecting artefacts; conceal a site or artefact; or excavate, destroy or damage in any way an Aboriginal site or artefact; without the authorisation of the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites under section 16 or the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs under section 18 of the AHA.*

Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement / Indigenous Land Use Agreement

The intention behind the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement is the establishment of a proactive rather than reactive heritage management system across the southwest of Western Australia (WA). It is called the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement because it is a template agreement for each of the six Noongar Regional Corporations and its aim is for heritage matters in a region to be managed through the respective Noongar regional corporation. The Agreement sets out the procedures for the conduct of heritage surveys when a proponent (government or non-government) is undertaking ground-disturbing activities.

The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) is the key document for conserving Australia's cultural heritage. The Charter encapsulates two important aspects in conserving heritage places. First, it establishes the best practice principles and processes for understanding and assessing a place's significance, as well as developing and implementing a conservation plan. Second, the Charter defines and explains the four primary cultural values that may be ascribed to any place:

aesthetic, historic, social or spiritual and scientific. These values are essential as they delineate the types and quality of information needed to accurately determine a heritage place's significance¹.

The Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 (repealed)

Under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* (the *HWAA*), local governments were required to compile and maintain an inventory of places with cultural heritage significance. This predominantly includes historic heritage; however, some places may also have Aboriginal heritage values and thus fall under the auspices of the *AHA* as well. Whilst the *HWAA* was repealed by the *Heritage Act 2018*, these municipal heritage inventories are still a maintained repository of information for local governments and communities.

Any heritage agreements entered into under Section 29 of the *HWAA* that were in effect on the commencement day of the *Heritage Act 2018* continue to have effect as if it were certified under the new legislation.

Heritage Act 2018

The purpose of the *Heritage Act 2018* (*HA*) is to recognise and promote WA cultural heritage by defining principles for conservation, use, development or adaptation for heritage places. In repealing the *HWAA*, the *HA* serves as the main legislative framework for historical heritage, sometimes referred to as European heritage, in the State and the main purpose of this Act is to identify, conserve and enhance places which are of cultural heritage significance.

The Act sets out processes for the management of the State Register of Heritage Places, including the establishment of a Heritage Council. The purposes of this Council include assessment places of significance, advising the Minister for Heritage, guiding public authorities on best practice, promoting public awareness and administration of the register of places. The Heritage Council of Western Australia is Western Australia's advisory body on heritage matters and focuses on places, buildings and archaeological sites, with a mission to provide for and encourage the conservation of places significant to the cultural heritage of WA under the jurisdiction of the *HA*.

The *HA* requires the keeping of a Register of Heritage Places for places that are protected by the provisions of the Act. Heritage places generally gain registration under the *HA* by being shown to be of cultural heritage significance or possessing special interest relating to or associated with cultural heritage. Section 38 outlines relevant factors in determining the significance of heritage places. This section uses definitions and values like those of the Burra Charter (see above): The Council are to consider values such as aesthetic, historical, scientific, social or spiritual, and characteristics such as fabric, setting, associations, use and meaning.

Part 5 outlines the responsibilities of public authorities to consider heritage matters within development planning. Under Section 73 of the *HA*, public authorities must refer a development proposal to the Council when the proposed works have potential to impact a registered place. The advice provided by the Council in response to a referred proposal may consider the restoration, maintenance and interpretation of the heritage place in question.

Part 11 outlines the definitions and penalties for offences and contraventions of the Act. Under section 129 of the *HA*, unauthorised impact to registered heritage places is subject to penalty. Section 129 defines damage as including altering, demolishing, removing or despoiling any part of, or thing in, a registered place. The penalties for contravention of the Act are severe, including a \$1 million fine, imprisonment for one year and a daily penalty of \$50,000. Applications to develop, disturb or alter any place entered on the Register can be made under Part 5 Division 2 of the *HA*. The *HA* is currently administered by the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage in Perth.

¹ <https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>

The *Planning and Development Act 2005*

The purposes of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (the *PDA*) are to consolidate the provisions of the Acts repealed by the *Planning and Development (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2005* (i.e. the *Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act 1959*, the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928* and the *Western Australian Planning Commission Act 1985*). The *PDA* is intended to provide for an efficient and effective land use planning system in the State, as well as promoting the sustainable use and development of land in the State.

The *PDA* requires that the advice of the Heritage Council (within the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage) be sought in cases relating to places listed on the State Register of Heritage Places or on any inventory maintained under sections 45 or 46 of the *HWAA* (i.e. a Local Government Inventory). In such instances the local government in preparing or amending a local planning scheme is to refer the proposed scheme or amendment to the Heritage Council for advice and is not to proceed without the consent of the Minister for Heritage.

Town Planning Scheme – City of Melville

In addition to the requirements of the *AHA*, the *HA* and the *PDA*, the provisions of the City of Melville Town Planning Scheme No. 6 apply to management of heritage. The Scheme sets out the following aims in regard to heritage:

*...to protect and conserve Melville's significant built heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage...
to protect and promote places of cultural heritage significance within the City including significant sites, buildings, structures, trees and landscape elements.*

The Scheme defines the Heathcote Hospital Site as a special use zone with conditions attached to its use, as defined in a Heritage Council approved Conservation Plan.

SECTION TWO – CULTURAL HERITAGE BACKGROUND

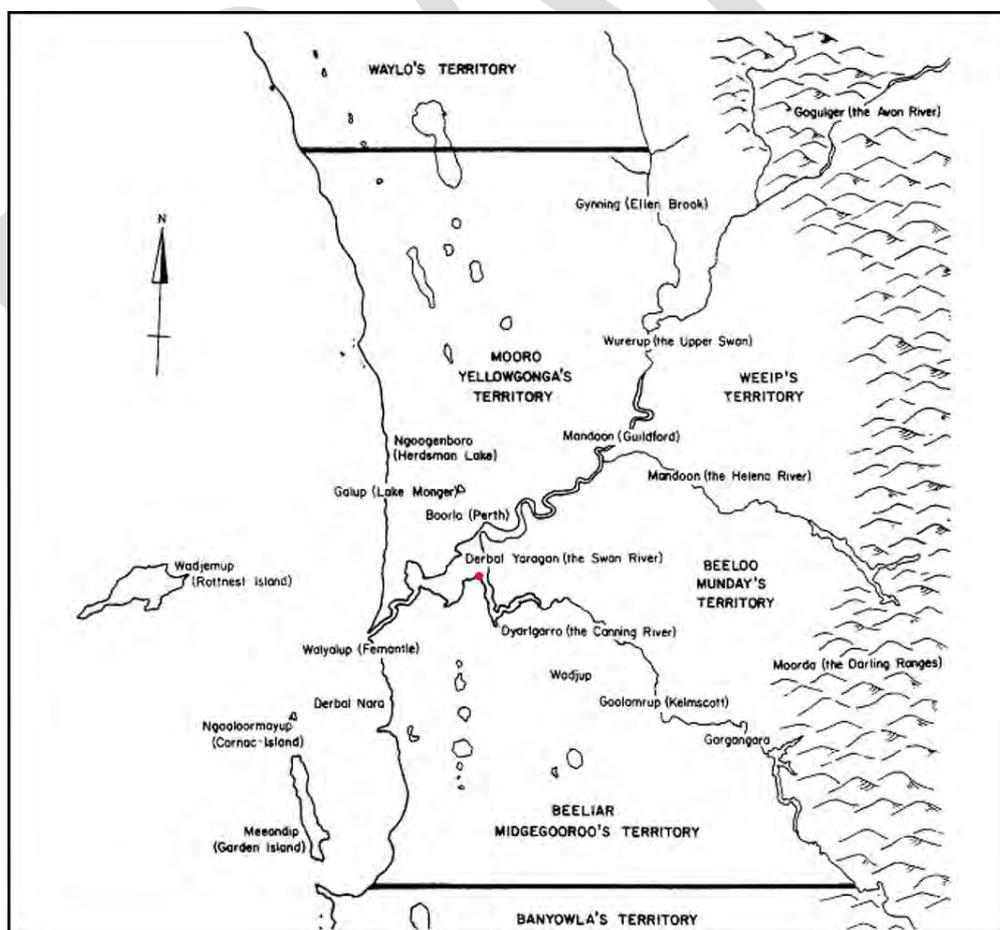
TIMELINE OF OCCUPATION

Archaeological evidence from several sites recorded along the west coast shows that the Aboriginal people first occupied the south-west of Western Australia sometime around 60,000 years ago (Balme, 2014; Monks *et al.*, 2016). The south-west of Western Australia forms a distinct biogeographic and cultural region, bounded by the Indian Ocean to the west, the Southern Ocean to the south and inland by the arid zone. It has a Mediterranean climate and a high level of biodiversity. Noongar boodja, or country, corresponds roughly to this biogeographic region.

Noongar people today are descendants of a number of groups living in the region, who shared a similar culture and spoke dialects of a single language. These groups had core territories, but maintained strong relationships with neighbouring groups, with whom they traded and interacted. When Europeans established the Swan River Colony in 1929, at what is now Perth City, the Swan Coastal Plain was occupied by a number of different groups with defined territories or 'estates' (Figure 1). The Point Heathcote project area is within the estate of Midgegooroo. Both Midgegooroo and his son Yagan became prominent leaders of Noongar resistance to European settlement.

The descendants of the people whose main territory is now the Perth Metropolitan Area are the Whadjuk Noongar. The memories and stories of the Whadjuk Noongar attest to the long-term occupation of the region by Aboriginal people. Archaeological evidence documents this occupation and resilient adaptation to changing environments through time through analysing the characteristics of the cultural materials that survive from older time periods and their distribution in time and space.

Figure 1. 1832 map identifying place names and territories described by Yagan to Robert Lyon, red dot marking Point Heathcote



LOCAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

The waterways are central to Whadjuk Noongar spiritual beliefs because of the Waugal, the water spirit, that formed it. It is believed that the Waugal still inhabits the river and subterranean waters, allowing the water to flow (McDonald Hales and Associates, 2002: 42-42). The Point Heathcote Lower Lands border the Swan River and thus are part of the Waugal story. The Lower Lands itself is also an Aboriginal site called Goolugatup (DPLH ID 18623) with a wetland zone in the south-east which indicates the original **water's edge** prior to 20th century land reclamation. Goolugatup is a ceremonial place with heritage values of its own (see Plate 5 and Plate 6).

In addition to ceremonial facets of life, the Swan and Canning Rivers (as well as springs and wetlands) were an essential, rich economic base for Aboriginal people. The Point Heathcote area was known as a hunting, camping and meeting place prior to European arrival (Fisher and Cuthbert, 2008). Noongar Elders have also said that Point Heathcote was used as a lookout point by Midgegooroo and Yagan (Fisher and Cuthbert, 2008), who were both prominent leaders of Noongar resistance to European settlement.



Plate 5. 2019 photograph, view north, of the wetlands in location of original **Matron's residence**



Plate 6. 2019 photograph, view south, of the wetlands

The headland was named Point Heathcote by Captain Stirling a few years prior to establishing the Swan River Colony in Perth in 1829, but it was not until 1926 that it became landmarked by the construction of the Heathcote Mental Reception Home (later known as Heathcote Hospital). The Point Heathcote Mental Reception Home operated as a mental health facility from 1929 to 1994.

The Heathcote Hospital Complex Conservation Plan 1995 (Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd, 1995) describes four phases of development for the hospital precinct (see Table 3). Most of the hospital was constructed on the promontory in the first stage of construction. The Lower Lands were levelled and filled, followed with the construction of three residences (Plate 10, Plate 11 and Plate 12), a concrete cricket pitch and pathways to the oval. The buildings were demolished in the early 2000, however, the cricket pitch is still present, although in a deteriorated state.

There are also three reported locations of 'wells' in the Lower Lands but it is not clear whether these were bores associated with piped water supply to the hospital or if they were formal wells. No details of the wells are in the documents provided by the City of Melville apart from a location map (see Map 2). Two of the 'wells' are discernible on the ground as shallow depressions with slightly greener vegetation; the third nearer to the wetlands is not identifiable (Plate 18 and Plate 19). Additional historical research is required to ascertain the age and function of these wells.

In 1960, the South of Perth Yacht Club was relocated from Olives Reserve on the opposite bank of the Canning River to the shore on the eastern edge of the Lower Lands, where it remains today.

Table 3. The main stages of construction in the context of the Lower Lands

1926 – 1929 <i>Stage One</i>	Most of the buildings on the promontory were established during the initial stage of construction.
1930 – 1949 <i>Stage Two</i>	In 1939, additional buildings were constructed in the main complex. Soon after WWII, the Lower Lands were converted from market gardens to playing fields with a concrete cricket pitch. Two Doctor's residences (later used as Rehabilitation Buildings) were built side-by-side in the south-eastern corner of the Lower Lands (labelled with L and K in the historical overlay of Map 2).
1950 – 1969 <i>Stage Three</i>	In 1958, a Matron's Residence (later used as a Rehabilitation Building) was built to the north of the Doctor's residences in the Lower Lands (labelled with M in the historical overlay of Map 2).
1970 – 1980 <i>Stage Four</i>	The last major addition was made to the main complex: Avon House was constructed on the south-eastern edge of the promontory. In 1973, a new pathway and steps down to the oval were constructed after the completion of Avon House.
1994 - 1995	By late 1994, all patients had been relocated to other institutions and so the hospital was decommissioned.
2001	Demolition of residences (Rehabilitation Buildings) in the Lower Lands.



State Library of Western Australia

Plate 7. 1930s aerial photograph view east across Point Heathcote prior to construction of the residences, arrow pointing to Lower Lands (call number: BA575/888, image credit: State Library of WA)

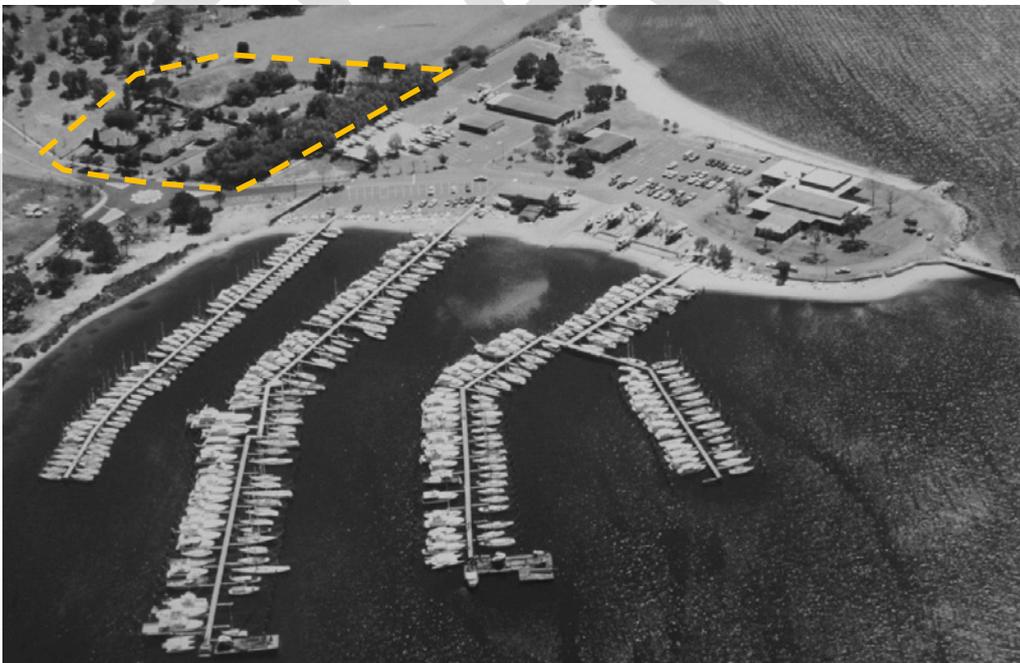


Plate 8. 1960s aerial photograph view west of South of Perth Yacht Club - **the original Doctor's and Matron's residences** within yellow dashed line (image credit: South of Perth Yacht Club)



Plate 9. 1975 aerial photograph of Point Heathcote, Lower Lands within yellow dashed line (image credit: City of Melville Museums and Local History collection P2012.25)



Plate 10. 1995 photograph of the **Doctor's Residence** (Rehabilitation Building) – labelled K on Map 2
(image credit: Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd. 1995)



Plate 11. 1995 photograph of the **Doctor's Residence** (Rehabilitation Building) – labelled L on Map 2
(image credit: Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd. 1995)



Plate 12. 1995 photograph of the **Matron's Residence** (Rehabilitation Building) – labelled M on Map 2 (image credit: Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd. 1995)



Plate 13. 2019 photograph, view north-west from Duncraig Road, of the location of **original Doctor's** residences



Plate 14. 2019 photograph, view north-west from Duncraig Road, of the **original Doctor's residences**



Plate 15. 2019 photograph, view north-west across car park towards the wetlands, of the original **Matron's residence**



Plate 16. 2019 photograph, view north-west, **of the original Matron's residence**



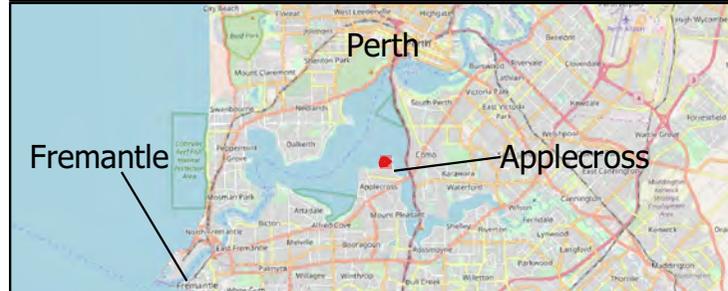
Plate 17. 2019 photograph view north-west of the cricket pitch



Plate 18. 2019 photograph , view north-west, of two possible well locations



Plate 19. 2019 photograph, view east, of two possible well locations



- Legend**
- Aboriginal site Goolugatup
 - Heathcote Hospital State Register Boundary
 - Wells or Bores
 - Heathcote Hospital Lower Lands Buildings

Historical plan overlay courtesy of Hocking Planning and Architecture Pty Ltd. (1995). Conservation Plan. Heathcote Hospital Complex, Dun Craig Road, Applecross. Volumes One & Two.



Map 2. Goolugatup and historical features in the Lower Lands with Historical Plan overlay

Drafted by Archae-aus, 20/09/2019. GDA94, Zone 50. Satellite imagery courtesy of Google.

SECTION THREE – HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

HERITAGE LISTINGS

The following section summarises the relevant lists and registers that relate to cultural heritage places in the Lower Lands project area.

Aboriginal Heritage Listings

All important and significant Aboriginal heritage sites and objects are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (AHA)*. Aboriginal sites in Western Australia are listed on the Register of Aboriginal Sites which is managed by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH). The Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System (AHIS) is the tool through which the public can access information about Aboriginal heritage places and their legal status.

A search of the AHIS shows that the one Aboriginal site borders the project area (DPLH ID 3536 / Swan River) and one Aboriginal site overlaps the project area (DPLH ID 18623 / Goolugatup).

Table 4. Registered Sites that intersect the Project Area

DPLH ID	Place Name	Site Type	Location	Status	File Restricted?
18623	Goolugatup	Ceremonial, Historical, Mythological, Birth Place, Camp, Hunting Place, Meeting Place, Named Place, Natural Feature, Ochre, Plant Resource, Water Source	Within Lower Lands project area	Registered Site	No
3536	SWAN RIVER	Mythological	Borders project area to the north	Registered Site	No

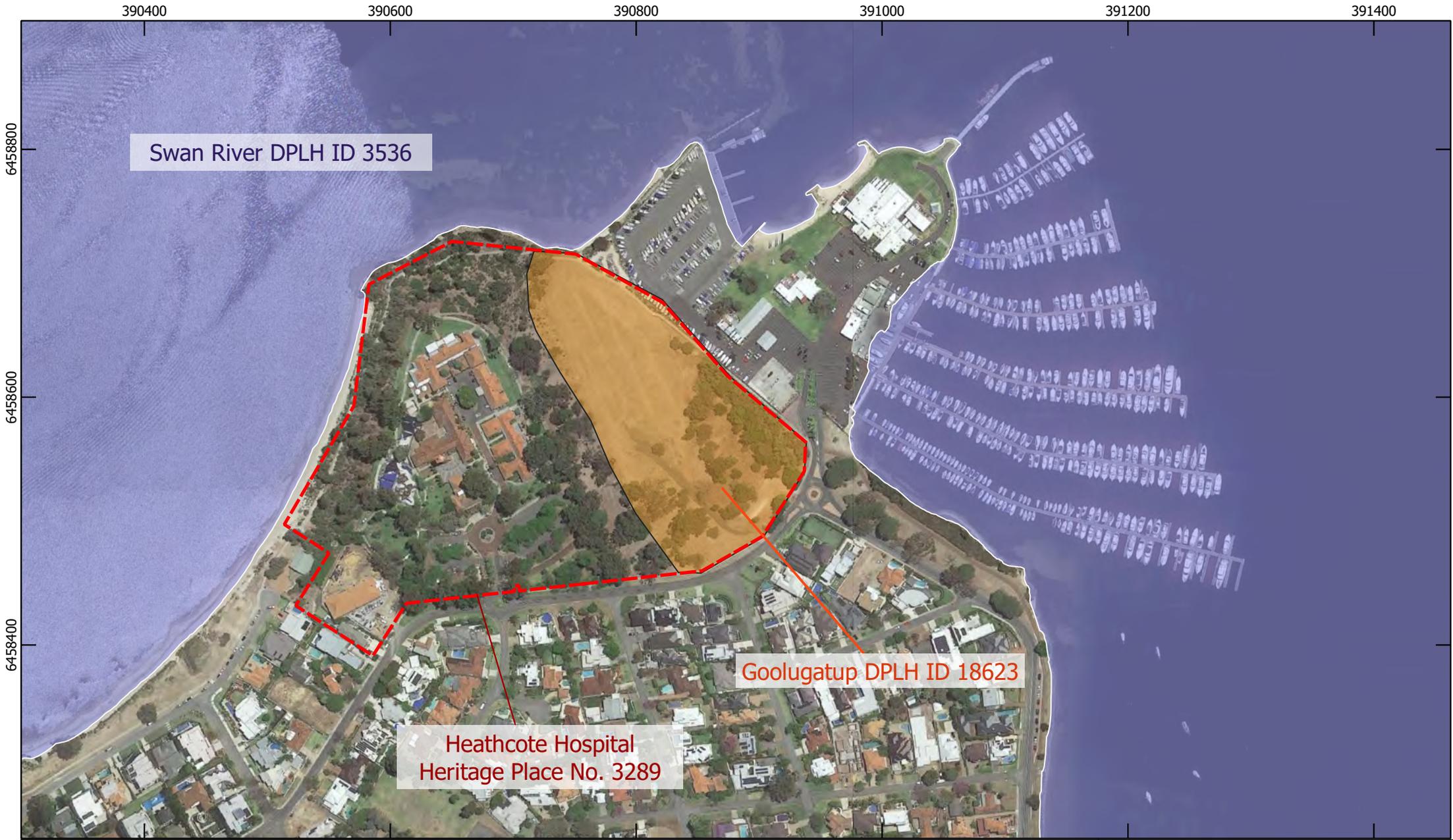
Goolugatup incorporates most of the Lower Lands reserve, measuring approximately 296 m by 111 m, with an area of 30,532 m². It has been subject to several heritage assessments that all detail the cultural significance of the Lower Lands for the Noongar people.

Historical Heritage Listings

There are several registers and inventories for historical heritage places in Western Australia. InHerit is an online database for information about heritage places and listings in Western Australia, containing detailed information about cultural heritage places entered in the State Register of Heritage Places, local government inventories and other lists, the Australian Government's heritage list, and other non-government lists and surveys².

The Heathcote Hospital Complex is a State Registered place subject to the *Heritage Act 2018 (HA)*. The register listing includes the promontory as well as the Lower Lands below; however, the high significance values are associated with the main building precinct on the high ground. The significance values of the Lower Lands will be discussed in the following section.

² <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/about-inherit>



Swan River DPLH ID 3536

Goolugatup DPLH ID 18623

Heathcote Hospital
Heritage Place No. 3289



- Legend**
- Aboriginal site Goolugatup
 - Aboriginal site Swan River
 - Heathcote Hospital State Register Boundary



Map 3. Heritage listings

Drafted by Archae-aus, 20/09/2019. GDA94, Zone 50.
Satellite imagery courtesy of Google.

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Point Heathcote Lower Lands project area overlays places of existing tangible and intangible heritage value. Tangible heritage in the Lower Lands includes locations where buildings and structures associated with the Hospital Complex once stood, and where objects and structures such as stone tools and fish traps were left behind by the Whadjuk Noongar ancestors. Intangible heritage includes the association of Point Heathcote area with traditional Whadjuk creation stories, sacred ceremonial traditions and ongoing importance of the place for commemoration of Midgegooroo and Yagan (Fisher and Cuthbert, 2008).

The City of Melville have acknowledged these heritage values as important factors in management of the Point Heathcote reserve. The specific heritage values for the project area are discussed below; these will be important when considering ground disturbing works and when constructing an interpretative narrative for this area.

Aboriginal Heritage Values

Ethnographic Values

For the Whadjuk Noongar, the Lower Lands (Goolugatup) has ongoing intangible spiritual links to ceremonial practices. The area represented by Goolugatup (DPLH ID 18623) is sacred ground for both men and women; a place where women came to give birth and a place where men came for initiation. Goolugatup was also a camping ground during mulloway season. **The natural water's edge is thought to be just past where the wetlands are today, with exposed sand flats at low tide; the rocks, sand and 'holes' would trap the fish when water levels dropped each day, providing the Noongar's ancestors with plenty of fish.** The Lower Lands were also well known for their freshwater springs.

Whadjuk Noongar representatives have made it clear that this area is of huge importance and significance to them, and they have shown support for improved management of the reserve, providing that they are consulted and included in any further works. This includes the appropriate management and rehabilitation of native flora and fauna, as well as visual acknowledgement of their specific cultural connection to the headland (Fisher and Cuthbert, 2008).

Archaeological Values

No heritage assessments of Goolugatup (DPLH ID 18623) have documented archaeological materials at the site. Information relating to past Aboriginal occupation has come from Whadjuk Noongar representatives that shared their knowledge and stories about Point Heathcote. Heritage assessments have cited 20th century modification of the Lower Lands as a rationale for why no surface cultural materials have been found there and why subsurface cultural materials are unlikely to be found. Whilst the Lower Lands have undoubtedly been disturbed, there has been no systematic testing of subsurface potential. It is Archae-aus' opinion that the subsurface archaeological potential of the Swan River foreshore and the wetlands in the Lower Lands is of considerable scientific interest; especially as this area is a rare piece of undeveloped foreshore and has known Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

If there are subsurface cultural materials, then they can help address research themes that revolve around understanding how the Whadjuk Noongar **people's ancestors used the landscape, how these use patterns are reflected in the types of cultural materials left behind and how these patterns changed over time, including with the arrival of Europeans.** Specific research themes are as follows.

- ◆ Can subsurface cultural materials be recovered from foreshore areas? The preparation of the Lower Lands for the sports grounds is also thought to have disturbed the pre-existing Aboriginal landscape and thus already impacted potential subsurface archaeological deposits. However, this has not been tested.
- ◆ If so, what variety of cultural materials are present and what is their density at different locations in the Lower Lands i.e. do objects left by the wetlands vary to those left at the base of the hill? Does this indicate spatial division of activities in this area?
- ◆ If subsurface cultural materials are in spatial association with charcoal, then the following can be explored:

- ◆ The nature of the stratigraphy: is the archaeological deposit ordered or a mixed?
- ◆ How the nearby vegetation has changed over time (paleoecology) through speciation of the charcoal (anthracology)
- ◆ The temporal context for use of the wetlands: by exploring how the types of cultural materials left behind by the Whadjuk Noongar's ancestors varied over time, we can gain insight into changing landscape use, changing cultural practices or changing tool production methods
- ◆ Changing resource exploitation: the fossiliferous chert within the assemblage could be dated to corroborate the current understanding that the use of this material was exhausted c. 5,000 years ago

Historical Heritage Values

The Heathcote Hospital is listed on the State Register of WA and in the City of Melville's Local Government Inventory. The State register entry includes the upper and lower lands of Point Heathcote and provides the following summary of significance.

The Register entry comprises the land and buildings contained within Swan Location 8792. The statement of significance deals with elements of the place which possess varying degrees of significance. The 1929 buildings and headland vegetation have a high degree of significance, the 1940s buildings have a moderate degree of significance and the remainder of the buildings have a low degree of significance.

Heathcote Hospital is significant on the following grounds:

Aesthetic Value: A cohesive group of buildings with a clock tower highlighting its prominent position on the foreshore.

Social Value: The choice of the site was made on the basis that its attractive environment would be therapeutic for the patients.

Authenticity: The buildings are intact.

Historic Value: Site named after midshipman Heathcote who was a member of Stirling's exploration party up the Swan River. Considered as possible site for the capital city for the infant colony in 1829.

The City of Melville's Local Government Inventory have two entries for Point Heathcote: one reflects the listing of the entire complex as per the State Register; the other details the values of the Lower Lands. The Place Record Form for the entire complex gives the following Statement of Significance:

The buildings which comprise Heathcote, the former Point Heathcote Reception Centre (or Hospital) with the exclusion of the Nurses' Quarters, and the entire site and landscape elements are of exceptional cultural significance for the following reasons: as an original place of importance for the indigenous people; as a group of now civic buildings representative of the design and materials for public buildings produced by the State Public Works Department in the 1920s and 1940s; the place is historically significant for its association with Captain Stirling in 1827 and Captain Fremantle in 1829, both visiting the site in the process of exploration for European settlement; the high ground comprising Point Heathcote, the natural characteristics of the site, and the iconic Water Tower, are important landmark elements which identify the importance of the site in the context of proximity to the Swan River; the complex of buildings are important to demonstrate innovative treatment for the mentally ill in the 1920s and beyond. The most recent development dating from the 1960s and 1970s are of lower significance.

The City of Melville's Local Government Inventory listing for the Point Heathcote Lower Lands provides a broader acknowledgment of cultural heritage values³. It recognises its European historical significance for its association with the former Hospital Complex and its Aboriginal cultural associations. The full summary is as follows:

...the place has direct associational value with the extant former Heathcote Hospital complex located on the high ground to the west of the Lower Land; the place retains its transformed characteristics whereby the original river marshland was cleared, filled, levelled and developed as a sports field for use in association with the Heathcote Hospital; the place is historically important for its original association through use by Aboriginal people, and subsequently from the 1840s with European settlers who used the land for grazing and who acquired parts of the subdivided Point Heathcote site, and for acquisition by the State Government in the 1920s for establishment of The Point Heathcote Reception Home opened in 1929; the place is historically significant for its association with Captain Stirling in 1827 and Captain Fremantle in 1829, both visiting the site in the process of exploration for European settlement; the place is of social importance for its original use by Aboriginal people and subsequently by white settlers, by the patients and staff of The Point Heathcote Reception Home and Point Heathcote Hospital, and most recently since closure of the Hospital for management by the City of Melville and use of the land in conjunction with the Heathcote Hospital buildings as a place for passive recreation and public access.

Archaeological Values

The known historic structures in the Lower Lands includes the three hospital buildings (see Map 3), the cricket ground and the steps for access to the promontory. These were all were constructed post-WWII and fall within the low to moderate degree of significance referred to in the State Register summary. However, the City of Melville intends to incorporate heritage themes into plans for the rejuvenation of the Lower Lands reserve.

The archaeology for the historic period (post-European arrival) in the Lower Lands is now limited to potential for subsurface remnants of the foundations for the original hospital buildings and yards, the historic wells / bores that perhaps serviced the Hospital precinct and the cricket pitch which is now in a deteriorated condition.

The historic wells are thought to be associated with the water supply to the hospital; however, little is known about them. They could be the natural springs that are referred to in various Aboriginal heritage assessments; or to the springs referenced in an article written in the Melville City Herald in 2000. Indeed, early historical descriptions of Point Heathcote have remarked upon the presence of freshwater on the beach. These 'wells', therefore, are the main unknown archaeological features of the Lower Lands. Whether they are natural springs or constructed wells, investigation of them could add to the value of the Hospital Complex overall.

³ <http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/Inventory/Details/e1fbab13-c7e0-4d4d-aae1-5f2f94474924>

SECTION FOUR - HERITAGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

Point Heathcote has heritage values of importance and significance that constitute a non-renewable part of Western Australia's cultural heritage. Integration of these values within the design of public spaces offers the wider community an opportunity to engage with the Historical and Aboriginal heritage of this area.

In order to limit damage to heritage during ground disturbance and landscape upgrade activities, the following stages of work are proposed:

Stage 1 – Desktop assessment and cultural heritage management plan and procedure development (this document).

Stage 2 – Heritage referrals, approvals and advice from relevant government bodies.

Stage 3 – Heritage Impact management including the monitoring of ground disturbance works, assessment of any unexpected finds and recording of archaeological finds and features.

Stage 4 – Assessment of all features and finds identified.

Stage 5 – Reporting of all heritage assessment work completed during the development.

Stage 6 – Interpretation.

The following section will discuss these stages and the important guiding principles used in the construction of these recommendations.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Relevant sections from the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS, 2013a) have been used to assist in the assessment of risk and the management of heritage in the Project Area include the following articles:

Article 2. Conservation and management

2.1 Places of cultural significance should be conserved.

2.2 The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place.

2.3 Conservation is an integral part of good management of places of cultural significance.

2.4 Places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

3.1 Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric, use, associations and meanings. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.

3.2 Changes to a place should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the use of a place is of cultural significance it should be retained.

7.2 A place should have a compatible use.

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate setting. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

9.1 The physical location of a place is part of its cultural significance. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of places were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

In addition, based on the Burra Charter's guiding principles around Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management (Australia ICOMOS, 2013b), the following considerations and approaches should be made:

- ◆ That the definition of 'place' is broad when applying it to Aboriginal places of cultural significance and can include locations that embody spiritual value (i.e. Goolugatup), sacred landscapes, places of social and historical value, archaeological sites with scientific value and even single artefacts in some cases. It can also include several related locations that combine to form a single 'place' (i.e. a Songline), or several sites that form a cultural landscape or route.
- ◆ That the concept of 'Cultural Significance', as defined by the Burra Charter, includes Aboriginal places of cultural significance which can include intangible heritage. The values that are used to assess this significance must consider Aboriginal perspectives. In some cases, places may have both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal values.
- ◆ That heritage practitioners should listen carefully to Aboriginal views and include those views in significance assessments in an unbiased and objective manner.
- ◆ That the appropriate people should be consulted with and it must be recognised that there are different types of Aboriginal connections to places – including ancestral, traditional and historical.
- ◆ That generalisations should be avoided when identifying and assessing Aboriginal heritage places and it should be recognised that Aboriginal culture is multidimensional. The location and extent of places of cultural significance should be clearly defined.
- ◆ That Aboriginal heritage values can change over time, in some cases resulting in the change in cultural significance of a place over time.
- ◆ That intangible heritage can play a key part of the significance of a place.
- ◆ That there is an awareness that Aboriginal cultural protocols may limit the information that is able to be shared and used for significance assessments. This should be respected, and an assessment of significance should acknowledge where there may be any limitations in the sharing of information.
- ◆ That the boundary of an Aboriginal place may not be limited to the visual characteristics of a place and may involve a broader cultural or spiritual setting.
- ◆ That consent should be obtained from the traditional owners if material cultural is to be removed from its original setting for scientific analysis or exhibition. This would include materials that have been salvaged from the surface or retrieved from excavations – including materials that are sent for dating analysis.
- ◆ That the significance assessment of a place should include an analysis of the objects that are associated with that place.
- ◆ That there may be differing perceptions towards conservation of places between heritage practitioners and traditional owners and that conservation requirements need to be balanced with ongoing cultural traditions.

- ◆ That the conservation of places may present an opportunity for traditional skills to be revived.

STAGE 1 – DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND CHMP

This document fulfils Stage 1 of the management strategy.

Section Three details the results of the desktop assessment of heritage values within the Project Area.

Section Four (this section) and Appendices 1 to 5 detail the management plan for dealing with the potential impacts to the heritage values.

STAGE 2 – GOVERNMENT APPROVALS

The Lower Lands are subject to the requirements of both the *Heritage Act 2018* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*.

The HA requires that development proposals with the potential to impact registered heritage places, or places subject to a Heritage Agreement, are referred to the Heritage Council for advice. The Heathcote Hospital complex is a registered place, including the Lower Lands features. Despite demolition of the buildings and natural degradation of the old sports ground, any ground disturbing works should be referred to the Heritage Council.

The majority of the Lower Lands also falls within the boundary of a registered Aboriginal site, Goolugatup DPLH ID 18623. Therefore, under Section 17 of the AHA it is an offence to alter, excavate or damage the site in any way without authorisation under the AHA. This authorisation can be sought under *section 16 or section 18 of the AHA*: section 16 is typically applied to archaeological excavation or investigation; section 18 is applied to intended uses of land where impact to an Aboriginal site is unavoidable owing to development constraints and provides permission to use the land on which a Registered Site sits. Therefore, 1) any archaeological investigations planned for areas within the Aboriginal site Goolugatup will require authorisation under section 16 even if the purpose of the investigation is to explore historical features associated with the Hospital, not those of the Aboriginal site. 2) Any planned disturbance associated with development that does not constitute environmental rehabilitation a section 18 application must be made under the AHA.

STAGE 3 – HERITAGE IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND PROCEDURES

Risk Assessment

Aboriginal Heritage

As for Aboriginal heritage, this may be impacted to varying degrees by works proposed within the Project Area. Owing to the possibility that 1) unexpected cultural finds may be found during any ground disturbance works and 2) the significance of the area to the Whadjuk Noongar, ground disturbance will be a high-risk activity in regard to heritage impact.

Whilst we know that preparation of the Lower Lands for the Hospital sports grounds took place, the integrity of the subsurface archaeological deposits has not been tested. Therefore, the City should assume that the Lower Lands contains intact cultural deposits of importance and significance until archaeological investigations prove otherwise. Given that the archaeology on the surface has been damaged and destroyed by the varied private and public use of the Lower Lands over the years, the potential for subsurface cultural deposits is all the more important.

Ground Disturbance is defined as any activity that disturbs the ground below 100 mm from the pre-development level. Such disturbance can include activities such as topsoil clearing, grubbing, geotechnical testing, grading, cutting, trenching, digging of postholes, potholing pits (excluding vacuum potholing), deep excavation and directional drilling (launch and retrieval pits). Therefore, the nature of proposed activities and the nature of the environment to be disturbed are both factors in the assessment of risk.

a risk assessment matrix has been constructed to evaluate the risks of works in the Project Area using at its guide the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines published by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage⁴, (see Table 5).

Historic Heritage

The historical heritage values at risk of impact are: 1) the footprints of the old buildings and yards, 2) concrete remnants of the historical cricket pitch, and 3) the wells.

The location of the buildings is well documented and, although they were demolished, there is still the potential for subsurface foundations or footings and, thus, construction works in their vicinity is at risk of impacting them. The scale of the remnant historical building foundations will require investigation via targeted archaeological investigation. The nature of the wells is less certain and therefore their extent, construction and exact location are yet to be confirmed.

Table 5. Cultural heritage impact risk assessment matrix

Activity	Task	Potential Impacts	Level of disturbance	Risk
Preparation	Clearing	Mechanical or manual disturbance of topsoil, removal of trees	Moderate to Significant	High
	Soil ripping / scalping / Auguring	Disturbance to top 0.3 - 0.5m	Moderate to Significant	High
Vegetation	Mature tree planting	Substantial localised ground disturbance or soil removal for tree planting	Moderate to Significant	High
	Low Groundcover Planting - Deep planting method	Deep but localised removal or disturbance of soil	Moderate	High
	Low Groundcover Planting - Hand auguring	Hand auguring – soil loosened (not necessarily excavated) to depth of 0.6m	Moderate	High
	Turfing	Soil loosening and aeration of topsoil	Moderate	High
	Direct seeding	Broadcasting or non-invasive distribution (no-till)	Negligible	Low
	Weed removal - hand weeding	Shallow disturbance associated with uprooting of small plants	Minimal	Low
Infrastructure	Path network	Some earth working to level trail base prior to installation.	Moderate to Significant	High
	Boardwalk structures	Clearing / earthworks to prep ground.	Significant	High
	Shade Shelters	Clearing / earthworks to prep ground	Significant	High
	Carpark	Clearing / earthworks to prep ground	Significant	High
Irrigation		Soil disturbance to lay irrigation infrastructure	Moderate	High
Signage		Minor localised soil disturbance for sign-post installation	Moderate	High

Based on this risk assessment, mitigative actions are needed to minimise damage to potential surface and subsurface archaeological deposits. Map 4 shows the areas of high historical and Aboriginal archaeological potential. Heritage impact management actions will be discussed in terms of archaeological potential and activity risk assessment.

4 <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/74896bd3-4be3-49ed-be75-38ba72f10d72/AH-Due-diligence-guidelines#page=16&zoom=100,0,202>



Point
Heathcote

Legend

-  Area of high Aboriginal archaeological potential
-  Areas of high historical archaeological potential



Map 4. Areas of archaeological potential

Drafted by Archae-aus, 20/09/2019. GDA94, Zone 50.
Satellite imagery courtesy of Google.

Heritage Impact Management

The following actions are recommended to manage potential impact to heritage within the Lower Lands project area:

- 1) Prior to any disturbance that the extent of the sub-surface archaeological of the 1) the footprints of the old buildings and yards, 2) concrete remnants of the historical cricket pitch, and 3) the wells is tested.
- 2) Once the nature and significance of the sub-surface deposits have been determined then the City of Melville can plan a strategy to avoid or impact those deposits.
- 3) During the development all site supervisors, including for contractors/sub-contractors, will need to undergo specific heritage training to effectively manage unexpected heritage finds. This training is to be developed by a suitably qualified archaeologist and Noongar Elder.
- 4) All contractors working on site will undergo a heritage induction to introduce them to the heritage values. A specific contractor procedure for inclusion in contractors' scopes of work is in Appendix Six.
- 5) The area covered by Aboriginal site Goolugatup is considered to have high Aboriginal archaeological potential for subsurface cultural materials (see Map 4).
- 6) Any activity classed as high risk that occurs within the confines of the Aboriginal site Goolugatup (see Map 4 and Table 5. Cultural heritage impact risk assessment matrix) should be subject to archaeological monitoring as detailed in Appendix One. This means that:
 - ◆ The City must engage a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to provide advice, monitor works and be on-call to assess any unexpected finds.
 - ◆ Similarly, the City must engage Aboriginal representative(s), as nominated by SWALSC, to monitor all ground disturbance.
 - ◆ If archaeological finds or features are identified during the works, the Archaeological Discovery Procedure (see Appendix Three) should be followed.
 - ◆ The works programme shall be sufficiently flexible to allow for additional recording of any archaeologically significant deposits or features uncovered during the disturbance. Such recording may include archaeological excavation.
- 7) Areas where the Doctor's and Matron's Residences (Rehabilitation Buildings) were is of high archaeological potential for subsurface cultural materials.
- 8) Due to limited documentation and understanding regarding the nature of the historic wells in the Lower Lands, a buffer of 5 m has been placed on their GDA coordinates. Until there is a better understanding of these wells, these buffered areas are considered to have high archaeological potential for subsurface cultural materials.
- 9) Any activity classed as high risk that occurs within areas of high historical archaeological potential (see Map 4 and Table 5. Cultural heritage impact risk assessment matrix) may impact the foundations of the Rehabilitation Buildings (original Doctor's and Matron's residences) in the south-east of the Lower Lands. Any high risk activities should be subject to archaeological monitoring as detailed in Appendix One. This means that:
 - ◆ The City must engage a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to provide advice, monitor works and be on-call to assess any unexpected finds.
 - ◆ If archaeological finds or features are identified during the works, the Archaeological Discovery Procedure (see Appendix Three) should be followed.
 - ◆ The works programme shall be sufficiently flexible to allow for additional recording of any archaeologically significant deposits or features uncovered during the disturbance. Such recording may include archaeological excavation.
- 10) For any activity classed as low risk in areas of high historical or Aboriginal archaeological potential,

- ◆ Any contractors or personnel undertaking the activities should undergo an archaeological heritage induction and be familiar with the nature of the archaeology that they may encounter.
- ◆ If archaeological finds or features are identified during the works, the Archaeological Discovery Procedure (see Appendix Three) should be followed.
- ◆ The works programme shall be sufficiently flexible to allow for additional recording of any archaeologically significant deposits or features uncovered during the disturbance. Such recording may include archaeological excavation.

Table 6. Appendices for Management Procedures

Appendix Title (hot-linked)	Page
APPENDIX ONE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROCEDURE	43
APPENDIX TWO – ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY PROCEDURE	44
APPENDIX THREE – SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT PROCESS	53
APPENDIX FOUR – FIND RECORDING AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES	60
APPENDIX FIVE – CONTRACTOR PROCEDURE HANDOUT	62

STAGE 4 – FINDS AND FEATURE ASSESSMENT

Stage 4 of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan includes the assessment of the finds and features identified during the archaeological excavations and archaeological monitoring during the redevelopment project.

Features and finds should be assessed by the Project Archaeologist to industry-standard using the Significance Assessment Process outlined in Appendix Three.

STAGE 5 – REPORTING

Stage 5 of the Archaeological Management Plan is the reporting of results for any heritage assessment (survey, excavation or monitoring) that has taken place. The project archaeologist will provide the City with two reports: one for any Aboriginal heritage assessments, to be submitted to the SWALSC, Whadjuk Noongar Working Party and the DPLH; another for historical heritage assessments, to be submitted to the Heritage Council and DPLH. The final reports should have the following components:

- 1) Background archaeology and history of the site and surrounding area
- 2) Methods
- 3) Personnel and qualifications
- 4) Excavation results including feature and finds catalogues
- 5) Monitoring results including feature and finds catalogues
- 6) Significance assessments
- 7) Detailed site plans, section diagrams and photographs of work and features/finds
- 8) Conclusions and discussion of the identified archaeological material in terms of the research questions
- 9) Guidance for the interpretation of the results and any display or safe keeping of the archaeological material recovered during the development.

STAGE 6 – INTERPRETATION

The final stage of works that will complete the archaeological management of the Point Heathcote Lower Lands project is providing information and guidance for the interpretation and display of identified heritage values. The preceding stages of management, including final archaeological reports and consultation results, will provide information that could potentially be used for interpretation.

Interpretative Framework

The following guidelines provide a general framework for heritage interpretation:

- ◆ The purpose of interpreting the place is to convey to visitor's awareness, understanding and appreciation for the history of the Project Area through time.
- ◆ Development of interpretation should involve consultation with the Whadjuk Working Party and the Heritage Council.
- ◆ Interpretation should acknowledge the traditional owners and respect their cultural values.
- ◆ Interpretation should relate the heritage values of the archaeological sites by reinforcing, developing and complementing key messages and storylines.
- ◆ Interpretation should not impede use of public spaces and should not present a hazard to the movement of people.
- ◆ Interpretation should include public artwork and signage to engage and stimulate visitors and enrich their experience.
- ◆ Interpretation should be available and accessible to audiences with different levels of engagement and with diverse abilities and interests.

Themes

Please note: SWALSC and the Whadjuk Working Party and other Aboriginal Stakeholders have been consulted as part of the construction of this document, but further consultation is recommended during design and implementation of specific interpretation strategies. Ongoing engagement with the Traditional Owners in this process will ensure that content and presentation of interpretative strategies are culturally appropriate and inclusive.

Key themes may include:

- ◆ The place and the changing use of the area, from pre-contact Aboriginal land use to the current urban environment.
- ◆ The association of the headland with traditional Whadjuk creation stories, songlines and ceremonies.
- ◆ Traditional Aboriginal interaction with biodiversity and the natural environment, i.e. the use of the area as a lookout by Midgegooroo and Yagan, hunting and fishing in the wetlands, and the use of traditional medicines
- ◆ European history of Point Heathcote, i.e. the role it played in European settlement of the area, extracts from diary entries of early colonists who landed there, interaction with the local Aboriginal communities.
- ◆ The function of the Lower Lands whilst the Heathcote Hospital was in operation, specifically as a social space for the doctors and senior staff; and for the potential supply of water for the hospital.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The management actions presented in this CHMP focus primarily on mitigation of risks; however, this project also offers the City of Melville some opportunities for community engagement. Archaeology offers a uniquely tangible and interactive way to engage the entire community in a shared appreciation for heritage landscapes.

The following plan could be employed for the Lower Lands project area prior to any ground disturbing works,

- 1) Gathering of oral histories and additional desktop research,
 - ◆ Explore the State Library and State Records Office for architectural plans and photographs relating to the wells to investigate if they were part of the water supply infrastructure of the Hospital complex, or if they are natural springs.
 - ◆ Explore the State Library and State Records Office for architectural plans and photographs of the original residences to understand their construction methods and find information about their demolition to see if the foundations were left in situ.
 - ◆ Approach the South of Perth Yacht Club and other local community groups to ask for information relating to the Lower Lands – the Yacht Club has been in its current location for nearly 60 years and it has many life-long members who will have memories of the Lower Lands, including of the buildings, the wells and the cricket pitch.
 - ◆ Collaboration with contributors to the Cultural Precinct Museum.
- 2) Archaeological excavation – Public archaeology
 - ◆ If archaeological features are deemed likely, then archaeological excavations could be planned to explore both the historical and Aboriginal archaeology of the Lower Lands.
 - ◆ Archae-*aus* suggest that this is a good opportunity to invite volunteers from the wider community to participate or observe excavations. However, this is subject to the approval of the WWP and SWALSC. Whadjuk Noongar representatives have made it clear that the area is of importance and significance to them, and that they should be consulted and included in any archaeological works that take place in the Lower Lands.
- 3) Open day events
 - ◆ A public engagement day could be held in the Lower Lands to showcase the historical and Aboriginal heritage values of Point Heathcote. Events could include:
 - Workshops for children to: Handle authentic historical and Aboriginal artefacts - Dig for evidence like an archaeologist - Piece together fragments of a broken artefact;
 - Presentations by archaeologists, local historians and Whadjuk Noongar representatives;
 - Displays showing maps, architectural plans and variations, photos and archaeological interpretation about past use of the area; and
 - If archaeological excavation is viable, then it could be scheduled to take place alongside these open events.
- 4) Reporting
 - ◆ Technical archaeological report – full technical report detailing methods, personnel, findings and interpretation to be submitted to the DPLH and relevant stakeholders
 - ◆ Community report – a non-technical short report that is designed to be easily read and understood (contents reviewed by WWP and SWALSC prior to release/publication)

5) Display

- ◆ Add to the existing Cultural Precinct Museum with the information gathered in past assessments and conservation plans, as well as any new information gained from excavations.
- ◆ Create temporary display materials / media for the City of Melville that can be moved to different events, locations or schools
- ◆ Other media – content or input for design of interactive zones, signage and online materials to emphasise the past and ongoing value of this place to the Whadjuk Noongar.

Please note: SWALSC and the Whadjuk Working Party and other Aboriginal Stakeholders should be consulted during design and implementation of specific interpretation strategies. Ongoing engagement with the Traditional Owners in this process will ensure that content and presentation of interpretative strategies are culturally appropriate and inclusive.

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APPENDIX ONE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROCEDURE

During archaeological monitoring the following should be undertaken:

- 1) All contractors and personnel involved in the works are made aware that respect for Aboriginal culture by all parties is fundamental to effective cultural heritage management.
- 2) To facilitate an awareness of cultural heritage, the City of Melville will ensure that all personnel involved in the works are briefed on the purpose and aims of the monitoring programme by the archaeologist or a suitably trained City of Melville representative, including an overview of:
 - a) relevant cultural heritage legislation;
 - b) obligations regarding the protection and management of cultural heritage;
 - c) types of cultural heritage sites and guides on how to identify them; and
 - d) procedures for reporting new cultural heritage sites and objects.
- 3) SWALSC must be contacted to provide a list of Whadjuk Noongar representatives to take part in the heritage monitoring within the Project area.
- 4) It is the responsibility of the developer / contractor in charge to ensure that the archaeologist is ready to deploy.
- 5) The developer / contractor is required to provide the archaeologist with at least two (2) days' notice of any proposed works in order to arrange active monitoring services or for on-call duty. Failure to provide notice may result in extended down-time works due to unavailability of monitors.
- 6) The developer / contractor is required to provide the archaeologist with accurate location information as to the areas of proposed ground disturbance in the form of maps and GIS spatial information (in DXF or SHP format using MGA 94 grid).
- 7) The project archaeologist should be on site during all activities categorised as high risk disturbance.
- 8) The archaeologist should be contacted immediately in the event of archaeological finds or features and works should cease as per the Archaeological Discovery Procedure in Appendix Two.
- 9) The monitoring / on-call archaeologist is provided with sufficient access, notice and information to closely manage the monitoring works.
- 10) The monitoring archaeologist has the right to stop works to sufficiently analyse any identified archaeology as per the Archaeological Discovery Procedure in Appendix Two.
- 11) That once all ground disturbing works are completed that a detailed report is produced for the City of Melville.

APPENDIX TWO – ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY PROCEDURE

- 1) The City of Melville and relevant contractors should familiarise themselves with this Archaeological Management Plan and any specific conditions of approval that relate to the archaeological potential of the site.
- 2) The City of Melville is the primary custodian of any historical archaeological finds and features and SWALSC is the primary custodian of any Aboriginal archaeological finds; however, it should be noted that the DPLH may expect the City of Melville to gift back to the State certain objects once salvaged.
- 3) The contractor's works programme shall be sufficiently flexible to allow for the implementation of the following Archaeological Discovery Procedure within the designated areas of archaeological potential.
- 4) A variety of archaeological material may be encountered during ground disturbing works, including but not limited to:
 - a) Flaked and ground Aboriginal stone artefacts (Plate 20, Plate 21 and Plate 22);
 - b) Wooden Aboriginal artefacts/features such as fish traps (Plate 23);
 - c) Skeletal materials;
 - d) Historical footings, stones, bricks;
 - e) Historical artefacts such as glass bottles, clay pipes, metal, timber and ceramics (Plate 24 to Plate 27)



Plate 20. Flaked artefact (quartz)



Plate 21. Ground axe (dolerite)



Plate 23. Scarred tree

Plate 22. Granite muller fragment

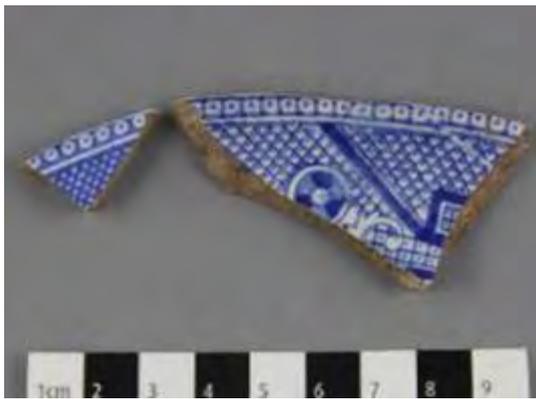


Plate 24. 19th Century ceramic fragments



Plate 26. Mineral water bottle fragment



Plate 25. Clay pipe fragments



Plate 27. Historical brick

PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF ABORIGINAL ARTEFACTS

Items of cultural significance may be identified during the works, which may include isolated and collections of Aboriginal artefacts such as stone, or less commonly, wooden or bone tools.

Surface Finds

Should surface Aboriginal artefacts or cultural material be found during works, the following procedures should be implemented:

- 1) All works in the immediate vicinity of the find must cease and the project archaeologist should be notified immediately (if not on site);
- 2) The artefact should not be removed or disturbed further, and barriers or temporary fences may be erected around the area if required;
- 3) The archaeologist will create accurate records, including GPS coordinates and photographs of the archaeological material, including an in-situ evaluation of the find;
- 4) Work may be permitted to continue at an agreed upon distance from the find;
- 5) A written statement of the archaeologist's **assessment and recommendations will be provided** to the DPLH for their consideration; and
- 6) Based on the recommendations of the archaeologist, decisions regarding the treatment of the find shall be made in consultation with the archaeologist, the Traditional Owners and the DPLH.

Sub-Surface Material / Sites

In the event that Aboriginal archaeological material or site in a sub-surface context is identified, the following should occur:

- 1) All works in the immediate vicinity of the find must cease and the project archaeologist should be notified immediately (if not on site);
- 2) The artefact should not be removed or disturbed further, and barriers or temporary fences may be erected around the area if required;
- 3) The archaeologist and monitor/s should determine a boundary using a series of shovel test pits extending out from the identified artefact concentration. The boundary should be established either where the artefact assemblage terminates or falls into background scatter density. This boundary should be demarcated with heritage pink and black-flagging tape and the GPS coordinates recorded.
 - a. Shovel test pits will be placed on a staggered grid system as determined by the archaeologist;
 - b. Each test pit will be excavated with shovels;
 - c. Any artefacts or charcoal fragments found in situ will be bagged and labelled, and the depths of the finds noted;
 - d. All excavated material will be passed through a 3 mm sieve; and
 - e. Any artefact found in the sieve will be bagged and labelled.
- 4) If the archaeologist and monitor/s determine the location to be a site, the site should be recorded, including:
 - a. The type of site and detailed notes regarding the nature of the assemblage;
 - b. A sample of artefacts will be recorded in detail (artefact type, lithology, size, retouch/utilisation);
 - c. If organic material is associated with the cultural material this will be collected for future dating;

- d. Photographs will be taken of the types of artefacts as well as the general location of the place;
 - e. A description of the assemblage will be written and comments from Traditional Owners pertaining to the site and the surroundings will be noted; and
 - f. The artefacts will then be bagged, labelled and salvaged.
- 5) Once the site recording and salvage of the artefacts is complete, works may continue. The archaeologist and monitors should alert the City of Melville and its contractors as soon as work can recommence.
- 6) The following chain of responsibility is recommended for finds management:
- a. At the end of each day of recording / monitoring, any artefacts found during that day should be appropriate bagged, labelled and logged;
 - b. These artefacts should be kept together in a safe place, along with any other finds from the project, until all archaeological works are completed;
 - c. Once all works are completed, the permanent storage place for these artefacts should be discussed with SWALSC and the Whadjuk Working Group.

PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HISTORICAL FEATURES/FINDS

- 1) If historical features/finds are encountered during the works, the cultural material should not be moved, and works should be halted immediately in the immediate vicinity of the find and the Project Archaeologist notified.
 - a) If the Project Archaeologist is not present, they should be informed at once. Depending on the nature of the find and discussion with the Project Archaeologist, work may be permitted to continue at an agreed upon distance from the find.
 - b) Once the archaeologist is present, they may decide to undertake further hand excavation / cleaning around the cultural material to assess its size / extent and determine its provenance and potential cultural significance.
 - c) At this stage, if considered necessary, the archaeologist will inform the City of Melville and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) of the cultural material.
 - d) If the cultural material is assessed by the archaeologist as not in its primary context at the discretion of the archaeologist, works may proceed with caution and with direction from the archaeologist after the cultural material has been recorded, bagged and removed from the work area.
 - e) In the unlikely event that the historical cultural material is assessed by the project archaeologist as a significant historical *in-situ* feature, in consultation with the City of Melville and the DPLH, options for the recording, preservation or salvage of the feature will be determined. This may involve further archaeological excavation to determine the precise nature and extent of the feature.
 - f) After recording, all salvaged finds will be recovered by the archaeologist, bagged and removed from work area.
 - g) The Archae-aus Finds Management Process should be followed for appropriate storage or use of these finds.

PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

- 1) It is possible that human remains could be found during the project works.
- 2) Should human remains be found during works, the following legislation becomes applicable:
 - a) *Coroners Act 1996* – all human remains;
 - b) *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* – Aboriginal remains; and
 - c) *Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* - Aboriginal remains.
- 3) Should human remains be found during works, the following procedures should be implemented:
 - a) all works must cease immediately, and personnel must comply with the instructions of the project archaeologist. The remains should not be removed or disturbed further, and barriers or temporary fences may be erected around the area if required;
 - b) the City of Melville should be notified immediately;
 - c) under section 17 of the *Coroners Act 1996* the local police and Coroner's office must be notified;
 - d) if the human remains are thought to be Aboriginal then the Registrar of Aboriginal Sites at the DLPH in Perth must be informed. The Registrar of Aboriginal Sites will inform the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs; and
 - e) in consultation with the police, Coroner and DLPH, steps to identify the remains must be taken. This may necessitate engaging a physical anthropologist to complete this task on site.
- 4) If the human remains are determined to be of Aboriginal (or undetermined) origin:
 - a) Traditional Owners should be consulted as to the management of the remains;
 - b) no further work at the location should be undertaken until all parties have been consulted and an agreement has been reached. Once an agreement has been reached, works may continue at an agreed distance away from the human remains; and
 - c) if left *in situ*, the location of the remains should be recorded in sufficient detail for their future protection.
- 5) If the human remains are determined to be of Aboriginal (or undetermined) origin, and *in situ* preservation is not a practical solution, provided all parties agree to the relocation of the remains:
 - a) approval to disturb the remains under section 18 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act (AHAHA)*, and/or a permit to excavate the remains for archaeological purposes under section 16 of the *AHAHA* should be sought;
 - b) an archaeological excavation plan should be developed and implemented in consultation with the Traditional Owners and the DLPH; and
 - c) provision be made for the return of the remains to the Traditional Owners for their repatriation at a safe location.
- 6) If the human remains are non-Aboriginal and are of a historical nature and cannot be avoided:
 - a) The Heritage Council of Western Australia and the Western Australian Museum will be consulted regarding the proposed disturbance.
 - b) A data recovery programme, planned in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia / Western Australian Museum and a historical archaeologist and osteoarchaeologist, may be developed and implemented by the City of Melville.
 - c) The curation / collection of any excavated remains will be discussed between the City of Melville and the Heritage Council of Western Australia and / or the Western Australian Museum.

PROCEDURE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SALVAGED FINDS

1) Archaeological find is located

i) Identified as a Loose Find

- (a) Person who located the find notifies the onsite archaeologist
- (b) Archaeologist assesses the find
- (c) Find is collected
- (d) Find is assessed for archaeological significance by an archaeologist with additional input from the DPLH
 1. Find is assessed as significant
 - i. Recorded in detail including notes taken regarding suitability for interpretation
 - ii. Data is entered into the find database
 - iii. Conserved using best practise methods
 - iv. Bagged, tagged and boxed
 - v. Stored in a stable environment
 2. Find is assessed as not significant
 - i. Recoded in basic detail
 - ii. Data is entered into the find database
 - iii. If Aboriginal material, offered to SWALSC
 - iv. Discard options for historical material:
 - 1) Offered to a 3rd Party in the following order – Western Australian Museum, City of Melville, other government organisations, UWA, Archae-aus Education, artists
 - 2) Destroyed

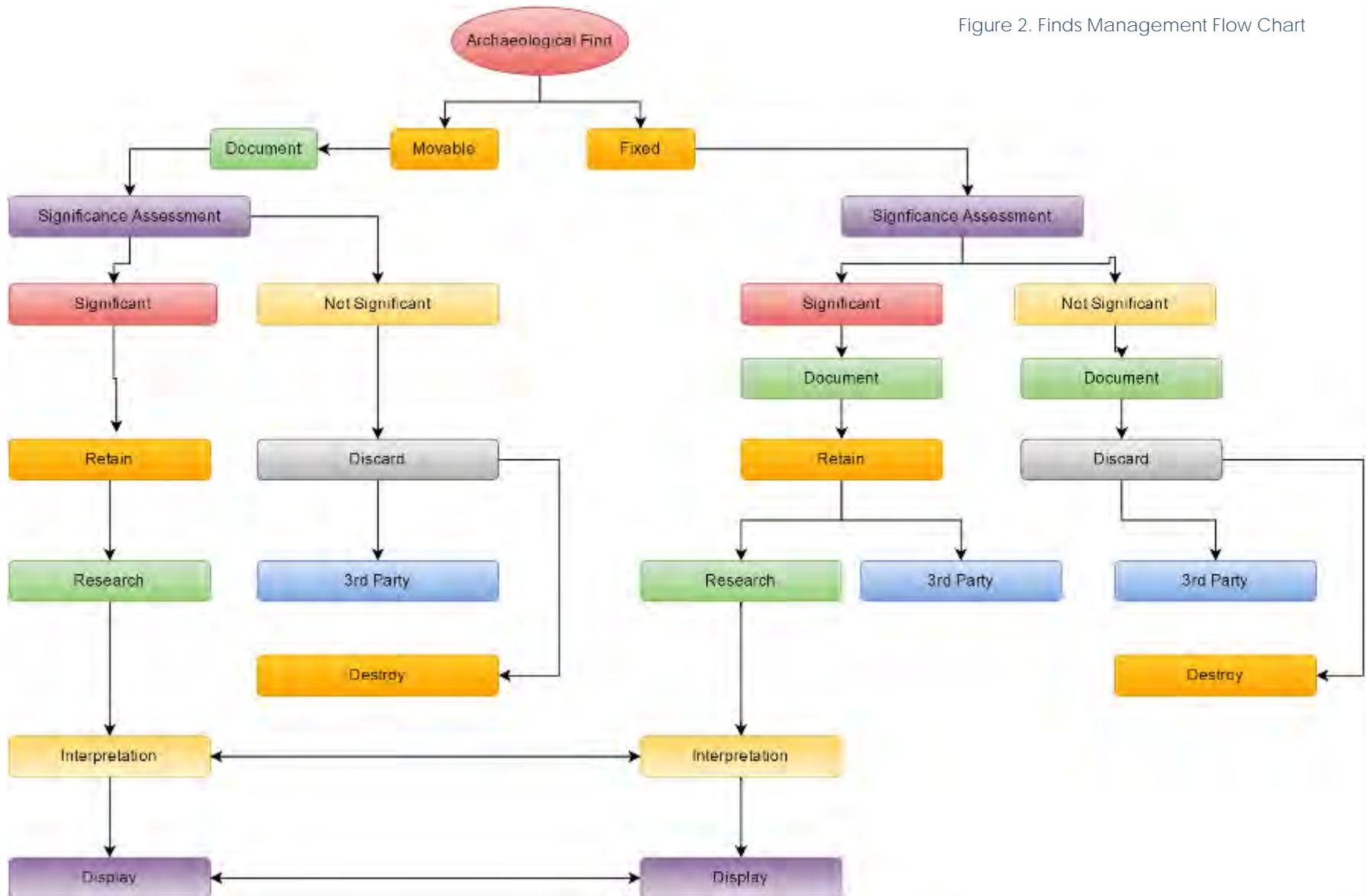
ii) Identified as a Feature

- (a) Work is halted around feature
- (b) Area is bunted off to protect the feature
- (c) Person who located the find notifies the Project Archaeologist
- (d) Archaeologist assesses the feature
- (e) Assessed for archaeological significance (see Significance Assessment Criteria) with additional input from the DPLH
 1. Feature is assessed as significant
 - i. Feature is recorded *in situ* and in detail by archaeologists.
 - ii. Notes taken regarding suitability for interpretation
 - iii. Data is entered into the database
 - iv. Selected elements are retained for interpretation if suitable
 - v. Conserved using best practice methods
 - vi. Bagged, tagged and boxed

- vii. Stored in stable environment
 - i. Offered to a 3rd Party in the following order – Western Australian Museum, City of Melville, other government organisations, UWA, Archae-aus Education
2. Feature is assessed as not significant
- i. Recorded in basic detail
 - ii. Data is entered into the database
 - iii. If an Aboriginal feature, offered to SWALSC
 - iv. Discard options
 - 1) Offered to a 3rd Party in the following order – Western Australian Museum, City of Melville, other government organisations, UWA, Archae-aus Education
 - 2) Destroyed

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Figure 2. Finds Management Flow Chart



APPENDIX THREE – SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT THEMES AND VALUES

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) is the cornerstone document for conserving Australia's cultural heritage. The Charter encapsulates two important aspects in conserving heritage places. First, it establishes the best practice principles and processes for understanding and assessing a place's significance, as well as developing and implementing a conservation plan. Second, the Charter defines and explains the four primary cultural values that may be ascribed to any place: aesthetic, historic, social or spiritual and scientific. These values are essential because they delineate the types and quality of information needed to accurately determine a heritage place's significance.

Aesthetic, Historic, Social or Spiritual Value

The Charter identifies four cultural values - aesthetic, historic, social or spiritual and scientific. Aesthetic value concerns the sensory and perceptual experience associated with a place. Historic values pertain to any element of the place's history. The remaining two values are particularly relevant to the Aboriginal heritage significance process and are discussed at some length.

Aesthetic or Technical Value

As stated in the Burra Charter:

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

The State Register listing for Heathcote Hospital includes the following aesthetic value statement:

A cohesive group of buildings with a clock tower highlighting its prominent position on the foreshore.

The Clock Tower was also the water tower, containing the pumps, tanks and boilers necessary to provide fresh hot and cold water to the main hospital complex. The Lower Lands reportedly contain three wells that are thought to relate to the water supply to the hospital. Given that the exact nature of the wells is yet to be ascertained, there is potential for additional technical values to be ascribed to the Lower Lands.

The Lower Lands primarily provided the hospital complex with a place that the hospital community could interact during leisure time and play sports as part of their rehabilitation. The buildings that were once there are no longer standing, having been deemed a low significance feature, so their aesthetic and technical value is not high.

Historic Value

The State Register for Heathcote Hospital includes historic values within its significance statement:

Historic Value: Site named after midshipman Heathcote who was a member of Stirling's exploration party up the Swan River. Considered as possible site for the capital city for the infant colony in 1829.

The following criteria has been used to determine the archaeological significance within the works area. These criteria include the Federal Principal Australian Historic Themes⁵ and the Heritage Council of Western Australia Themes⁶.

Table 7. Identified key cultural heritage values of the Project Area

Phase of Usage	Theme	Commonwealth / State
Initial Settlement and Gold Rush	2 Peopling Australia 2.3 Coming to Australia as Punishment 2.5 Promoting settlement	Commonwealth
	3 Developing Local, Regional and National Economies 3.6 Recruiting labour 3.8 Moving goods and people 3.11 Altering the environment 3.12 Feeding people 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia 3.18 Financing Australia 3.21 Entertaining for profit 3.23 Catering for tourists 3.24 Selling companionship and sexual services	Commonwealth
	4 Building, Settlements, Towns and Cities 4.1 Planning urban settlements 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage) 4.3 Developing institutions 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities	Commonwealth
	7 Governing 7.6 Administering Australia	Commonwealth
	8 Developing Australia's Cultural Life 8.1 Organising recreation 8.2 Going to the beach 8.3 Going on holiday 8.4 Eating and drinking 8.5 Forming associations 8.6 Worshipping 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs	Commonwealth
	9 Marking the Phases of Life 9.7 Dying	Commonwealth
	1 Demographic Settlement and Mobility 104 Land allocation and subdivision 106 Workers (including Aboriginal, convict) 107 Settlements 108 Government policy 109 Environmental change	State
	2 Transport and communications 201 River and sea transport 202 Rail and light rail transport 203 Road transport 210 Telecommunications	State
	3 Occupations 305 Fishing and other maritime industry	State

⁵ <http://155.187.2.69/heritage/ahc/publications/commission/books/pubs/australian-historic-themes-framework.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/docs/assessment-and-registration/heritage-themes.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

Phase of Usage	Theme	Commonwealth / State
	306 Domestic activities 308 Commercial services and industries 310 Manufacturing and processing 311 Hospitality industry and tourism	
	4 Social and civic activities 403 Law and order 404 Community services and utilities 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment 406 Religion	State
	5. Outside influences 505 Markets 506 Tourism 507 Water, power, major transport routes	State
	6 People 602 Early settlers 603 Local heroes and battlers	State
Federation to Present	2 Peopling Australia 2.5 Promoting settlement	Commonwealth
	3 Developing Local, Regional and National Economies 3.6 Recruiting labour 3.8 Moving goods and people 3.11 Altering the environment 3.12 Feeding people 3.18 Financing Australia 3.21 Entertaining for profit 3.23 Catering for tourists	Commonwealth
	4 Building, Settlements, Towns and Cities 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage) 4.3 Developing institutions 4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities	Commonwealth
	7 Governing 7.6 Administering Australia	Commonwealth
	8 Developing Australia's Cultural Life 8.2 Going to the beach 8.3 Going on holiday 8.4 Eating and drinking 8.5 Forming associations 8.6 Worshipping 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs 8.15 Being homeless	Commonwealth
	1 Demographic Settlement and Mobility 104 Land allocation and subdivision 106 Workers (including Aboriginal, convict) 107 Settlements 108 Government policy 109 Environmental change	State
	2 Transport and communications 201 River and sea transport 202 Rail and light rail transport 203 Road transport 210 Telecommunications	State
	3 Occupations	State

Phase of Usage	Theme	Commonwealth / State
	305 Fishing and other maritime industry 306 Domestic activities 308 Commercial services and industries 310 Manufacturing and processing 311 Hospitality industry and tourism	
	4 Social and civic activities 404 Community services and utilities 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment 406 Religion	State
	5. Outside influences 505 Markets 506 Tourism 507 Water, power, major transport routes	State
	6 People 602 Early settlers 603 Local heroes and battlers	State

Social or Spiritual Value

Social and spiritual values originate within the community for which a place has meaning. Social value **relates to community's identity may be marked** at or sustained by a particular location. Community activities are important to group maintenance and the place where they are or have been conducted **may sustain group cohesion**. A place's **spiritual values arise from strong emotional feelings and** associated ritual practices. The place, thereby, acts to sustain group belief systems and wellbeing. Traditional art or human-made structures may also be present at the place.

Aboriginal peoples – traditional owners and Aboriginal communities in urban/rural areas – typically view sites and their context as intrinsically linked (O'Faircheallaigh, 2008). There is no distinction made between the material evidence of prior Aboriginal use of the landscape and the places, sites and areas that hold spiritual importance for Australian Aboriginal people, or "Country" – the embodiment of all that holds cultural value.

Significance may relate to the actions of mythological beings during the Dreamtime. This is when the laws governing how Aboriginal peoples use the land and relate to one another came into being, along with the languages and ceremonies fundamental to sustaining Aboriginal cultures.

Other significant places exhibit the physical remains of Aboriginal people inhabiting an area, such as campsites, stone arrangements associated with ritual and ceremony and rock art. All those forming the basis for teaching about Aboriginal culture, and remembering and honouring the people who lived there likely have social value.

In summary,

The health of the group and of the relationship among its members depends on the state of a group's country and the sites it contains, and the condition of the country and sites reflects the wellbeing of its owners. It follows that damage to sites inevitably involves harm to people and to social relations (O'Faircheallaigh, 2008).

Point Heathcote also has social value to the non-Aboriginal community. The Hospital was a landmark institution in two ways: its striking architectural presence on the promontory, with later structures drawing influences from the Clock / Water Tower, such as that of UWA across the river; it was also landmark in terms of its sympathetic treatment of mental health, an approach that was evident in the naming of the hospital as a 'Mental Reception Home' instead of using a more Victorian and, perhaps, stigmatising name like Asylum. The hospital's aim was to be transitional: to rehabilitate and reintegrate people into the community, rather than lock them away, especially in light of the social damage caused of the World Wars. In this sense, the hospital served the whole Perth community.

Scientific/Research Value

Archaeological places have potential for a subsurface dateable deposit that can yield information about the lifeways of past communities. Point Heathcote was once solely occupied by the ancestors of the Whadjuk Noongar people, only later did Europeans arrive in Western Australia and establish colonies on the Swan River. Further investigation of sites, including through excavation and detailed recording, has the potential to answer a suite of research questions, as detailed below.

- 1) What type of materials and tools were being used by the Whadjuk Aboriginal people in the area prior to colonisation (Principal Australian Historic Themes 2.1, 2.6; Heritage Council of WA Theme 102)?
- 2) Is there any evidence for hunting, food gathering or other activities that were carried out by Whadjuk Aboriginal people in the area prior to colonisation (Principal Australian Historic Themes 3.4 and 3.12; Heritage Council of WA Themes 102 and 407)?
- 3) Is there any evidence of cross-cultural interaction or Aboriginal exploitation of European materials during the early period of European colonisation (Principal Australian Historic Themes 2)?
- 4) Are there deposits that can provide a date for the earliest evidence of occupation and understanding of the subsequent use the area (Principal Australian Historic Theme 2)?
- 5) Point Heathcote has been an important place for the community for thousands of years, from Aboriginal occupation, through to the public events and fayres that are held there today; as such, can the archaeological record provide any information in relation to the different uses of the area by a diverse community of people over time? (Principal Australian Historic Themes 3.6, 3.21, 3.23, 5.2, 5.4, 6.1, 7.6, 8.1, 8.6 and 8.9; Heritage Council of WA Themes 106, 107, 401, 404, 405, 407, 506, 602, 603, 605 and 701)
- 6) Can the archaeological record tell us about the construction techniques and materials used, as well as the functions of the buildings and the wells? (Principal Australian Historic Themes 2.5, 4.1, 4.2, 4.6 and 8.6; Heritage Council of WA Theme 104)
- 7) Can the archaeological record provide direct evidence linked to the different uses of this area for outdoor recreational activities over time? (Principal Australian Historic Themes 3.21, 3.23, 8.1 and 8.9; Heritage Council of WA Themes 404, 407, 506 and 701)
- 8) What changes were made to the Lower Lands area in order to prepare it for use as a sports ground? What kind of materials were used for the infill? What can they tell us about life at the time? Are there still intact deposits that demonstrate Aboriginal occupation in the past? (Principal Australian Historic Themes 3.8, 3.11.2, 3.12, 3.15, 4.6 and 8.1.3; Heritage Council of WA Themes 104, 109 and 306)

Comparative Criteria

Using the Primary Criteria listed in the Burra Charter, significance assessments are further enhanced using Comparative Criteria (Russell and Winkworth, 2009). These secondary criteria include rareness, representativeness, provenance, condition and interpretative capacity. These criteria will be applied to the archaeological material recovered, as a means of assessing its cultural significance.

Rarity or Representativeness: the ability of the place or object to demonstrate rare, uncommon or threatened aspects of the archaeological heritage of the State. This particularly relates to how uniquely the place / object demonstrates the characteristics of a class of archaeological site or artefact.

Condition: To what degree the place has been impacted by natural and/or human events.

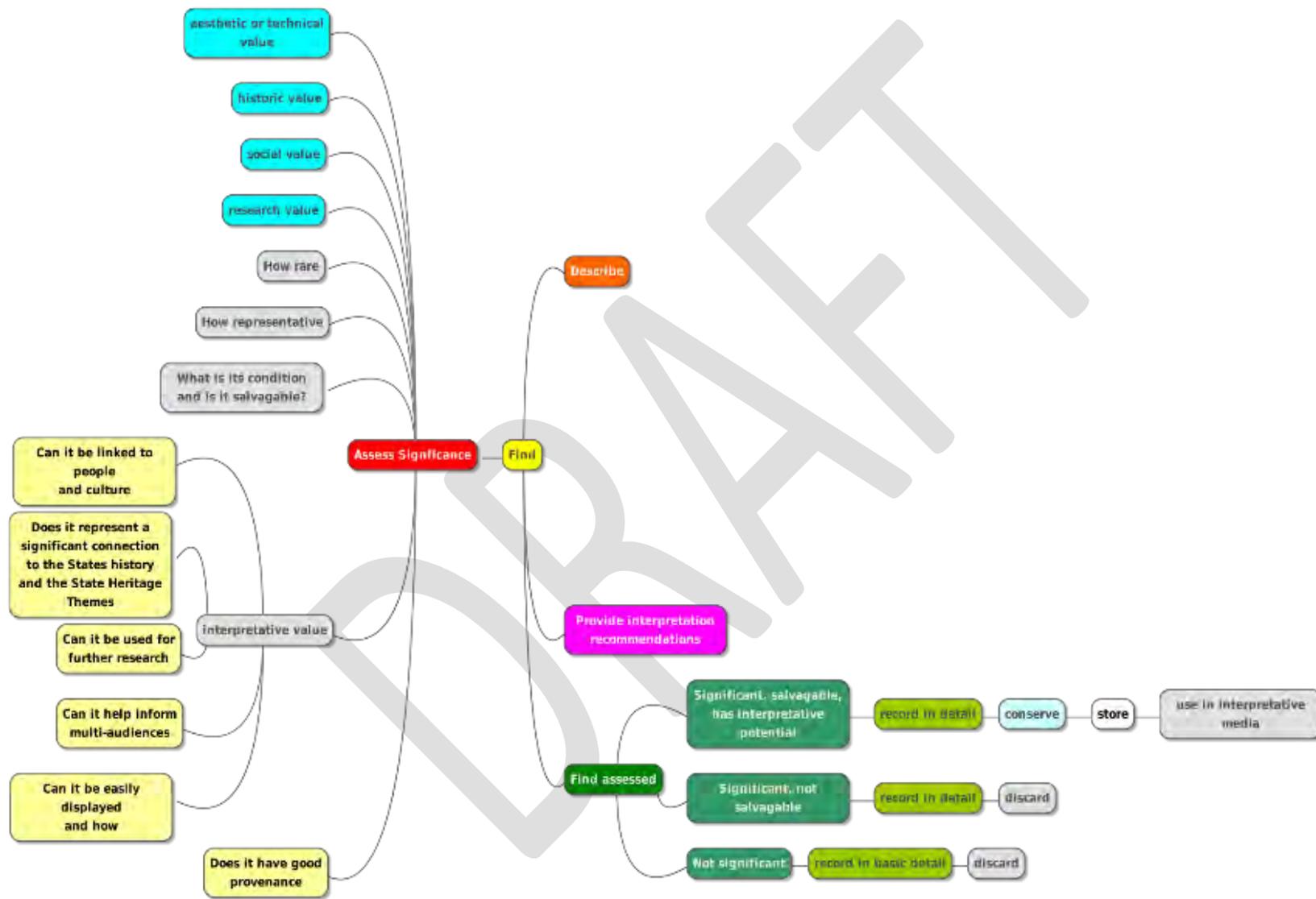
Interpretive Capacity: Does the place/object allow for further interpretation in understanding the cultural history of the State. The finds will be assessed based on their ability to be displayed.

Provenance: The chain of evidence that supports a historical association with an artefact is key. In archaeological contexts a provenanced item is likely to be more significant than an equivalent unprovenanced item.

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- 1) Find / Feature Description
- 2) Significance Assessment check list and justification
 - a. What are the finds / features specific aesthetic or technical value?
 - b. What are the finds / features specific historic value?
 - c. What are the finds / features specific social value?
 - d. How does it relate to the Research Questions (i.e. what is the specific scientific/research value)?
 - e. How rare is the find / feature?
 - f. How representative is the find and how does the find relate to the other significant finds in and around the City of Melville?
 - g. What is its condition (poor, fair, excellent) and is it salvageable?
 - h. Does it have interpretative value?
 - i. Can it be linked to people and culture?
 - ii. **Does it represent a significant connection to the State's** Aboriginal and European history and the identified Heritage Themes?
 - iii. Can it be used for further research?
 - iv. Can it help inform multi-audiences?
 - v. Can it be easily displayed and how?
 - i. Does it have good provenance?
- 3) If assessed as significant:
 - a. Can it be retained *in situ*?
 - b. If not is it salvageable and potentially useful for interpretation the find will be retained.
- 4) If assessed as significant but not salvageable the find will be recorded in detail and discarded.
- 5) If assessed as not significant the find will be noted and discarded.

Figure 3. Finds Significance Assessment Process



APPENDIX FOUR – FIND RECORDING AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES

LOOSE FIND RECORDING PROCESS

- 1) Find is photographed *in situ*
- 2) Location of find recorded on site plan
- 3) Loose Find recording form completed
- 4) Find placed into a storage bag using the correct conservation collection technique
- 5) Find labelled with find number, location, collectors name and date collected
- 6) Find stored in durable plastic tubs (see Plate 28)
- 7) Data entered into Database



Plate 28. Storage tubs

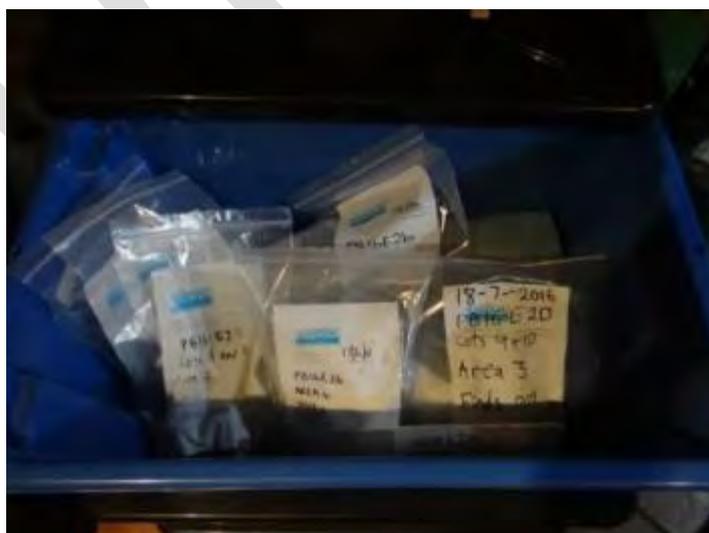


Plate 29. Storage tubs

FEATURE RECORDING PROCESS

- 1) Feature is photographed
- 2) Location of feature recorded on site plan
- 3) Feature recording form completed
- 4) Data entered into Database
- 5) Depending on the type of feature, specific procedures will be required to either preserve *in situ* or remove and then conserve.

COLLECTION PROTOCOLS

Careful collection of finds is required and if finds conservation is required, conservators at the Western Australian Museum need to be consulted immediately.

- 1) Any finds recovered from a waterlogged context need to be kept wet in the same water from which they were collected.
- 2) Organic finds should be wrapped and kept away from direct sunlight, then stored at between 4° – 5° C.
- 3) Glass, ceramics, brick and stone should be carefully collected, dry brushed and stored separately in labelled plastic bags.
- 4) Metal items should be carefully collected, dry brushed and stored separately in labelled plastic bags. If metals are recovered from a wet environment they need to be stored wet. Fresh water is preferable to salt water except for lead and lead alloys, such as pewter. Only store like metals in the same container. Retain any adherent concretions. Do not store metals in the same container as organic materials unless they are part of an inseparable, composite object.

STORAGE PROCESS

Once any conservation procedures are complete, the finds will need to go into secure and appropriate storage. It is envisaged that with the guidance of heritage consultants, the relevant custodian will store the finds in suitable storage conditions until such a time as they are assessed.

Following analysis, interpretation and reporting, the collected historical materials can be used by the City of Melville for display. Aboriginal artefacts and materials will be given to SWALSC or directly to the Whadjuk Working Party.

APPENDIX FIVE – CONTRACTOR PROCEDURE HANDOUT

DRAFT

PROCEDURE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS DISCOVERY

Archaeological potential occurs across most of the project area, especially within the boundary of the Aboriginal site Goolugatup and near the historical archaeological features associated with the Heathcote Hospital. Please refer to Appendix Map 1 at the end of this document:

PLEASE BE AWARE:

ALL HIGH RISK GROUND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MUST BE MONITORED BY THE PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST AND WHADJUK NOONGAR REPRESENTATIVES.

FOR ALL LOW RISK GROUND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NOONGAR MONITORS MUST BE RETAINED FOR ON-CALL DUTY

During ground disturbing works⁷ the following must occur if objects such as the following are found: Aboriginal artefacts including bottles, glass, ceramics, animal bone and metal, flaked and ground stone tools and historical items such as bricks, concrete and limestone blocks

Action	Process	Personnel	When
1. Stop Work Immediately	The discoverer will notify machine operators working in the vicinity to stop work to avoid further disturbance of the structure or object. Do not move or touch the found item.	Discoverer	Immediately upon discovery of any object
2. Notify the Site Supervisor and the Managing Contractor	Discoverer informs the Site Supervisor. The Site Supervisor informs the Managing Contractor.	Discoverer, Site Supervisor	Immediately
3. Protect the Find	If possible, fence off the affected area with at least a 2 m buffer. Keep all work away from the area until it has been assessed by the Archaeologist.	Site Supervisor	ASAP
4. Document	Take at least two photographs (using mobile phones) of the find with something for scale (pens, hands, ruler, people)	Site Supervisor	ASAP
5. Notify the Archaeologist	The Managing Contractor contacts the Archaeologist to advise of the find.	Managing Contractor	ASAP

⁷ These are defined as any activity that disturbs the ground below 100 mm. It can include activities such as topsoil clearing, grubbing, geotechnical testing, grading, cutting, trenching, potholing pits (excluding vacuum potholing), deep excavation and directional drilling (launch and retrieval pits).

Action	Process	Personnel	When
	The Managing Contractor emails the photographs to the Archaeologist and provides details of where the find is located (including depth, if possible).		
6. Initial Assessment of the Find	The Archaeologist views the photographs and advises the Managing Contractor on whether a site visit is required.	Project Archaeologist	ASAP but within 24 hours to minimise delays
7. On-Site Assessment of the Find	If a site visit is required, the Managing Contractor will notify the Site Owner. The Archaeologist assesses the find and in consultation with the Managing Contractor will arrange the recording of the objects and possible salvage.	Managing Contractor, Project Archaeologist	ASAP
8. Recording / Salvage	The Archaeologist to follow the Project Archaeological Management Plan.	Archaeologist	ASAP
9. Clearance	Once salvage is complete the Archaeologist informs the Managing Contractor that the area is clear. Archaeologist informs the Managing Contractor if additional conditions for continued work are required.	Archaeologist	Following assessment
10. Resume Work	Managing Contractor informs the Site Supervisor.	Managing Contractor	ASAP

Contact Numbers for Project

Role	Name	Contact Details
Project Coordinator		
Site Supervisor		
Project Archaeologist		



Point
Heathcote

Legend

-  Area of high Aboriginal archaeological potential
-  Areas of high historical archaeological potential



Map 4. Areas of archaeological potential

Drafted by Archae-aus, 20/09/2019. GDA94, Zone 50.
Satellite imagery courtesy of Google.

APPENDIX SIX – HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCHES

DRAFT



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Interim Entry

1. **NUMBER** 3289
2. **NAME** *Heathcote Hospital*
3. **LOCATION** Duncraig Road, Applecross
4. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ENTRY (GENERAL)**

The Heathcote Hospital buildings as detailed in the Statement of Significance, and the land on which they stand being Swan Location 8792 on Diagram 80316.

5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Melville (C)
6. **OWNER** Minister for Works
7. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL)**

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Site History

Point Heathcote was one of the landing and camp sites of Captain James Stirling during his exploration of the Swan River in 1827. His intention was to assess the potential of the district for settlement.⁽¹⁾

At this time, although there was no subsequent report of its condition, a garden was planted at the site to assess soil productivity. This was one of several experimental planting made by the party of whom the colonial government's botanist, Charles Fraser, was a member. Point Heathcote was named after Midshipman G.C. Heathcote, said to have been the first European to land there.⁽²⁾

Following the decision to establish a colony of free settlers, Point Heathcote was favourably considered as the site of the capital city in 1829. However, Stirling explained to the Permanent Under Secretary for the Colonies, R.W. Hay, he had chosen the Perth site as it was well timbered, had good water and better facilitated communication between the capital and both agriculturalists on the Upper Swan and commercial interests at the port of Fremantle.⁽³⁾

A history of the ownership of the site is contained in the National Trust report, 'Heathcote: A Co-ordinated Assessment', March 1991.

The Point Heathcote Reception Centre was designed in 1926 under the direction of W.B. Hardwick, the Government Architect. The Centre, situated on 23 acres of land at the junction of the Swan and Canning Rivers was commenced departmentally in 1926-27 and provided for 76 patients, 38 of each sex.⁽⁴⁾

The need for a new facility had arisen due to the conditions at Claremont, where over-crowding, the enclosed surroundings and the increasing number of patients had rendered Claremont unsuitable for all cases of mental ill-health. A section of the Lunacy Act allowed for voluntary patients, but this section was

seldom used, as patients did not volunteer to enter an institution such as Claremont.⁽⁵⁾

In 1924, after a report on the inadequacies of facilities, it was decided that a new reception centre should be provided. Eight hectares of land had been purchased from the Catholic Church in 1923 for this purpose.⁽⁶⁾

Heathcote was described as a 'home for the reception of recoverable patients, and not for senile, epileptic, or mentally deficient patients.'⁽⁷⁾ Thus the use of Heathcote for recoverable patients implied that those who went to Claremont were not recoverable, and this policy had a bad effect on Claremont for some fifty years.

The Buildings

The progress of work is reported in the Annual Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1926-27. 'The male portion looks on to the Canning River and the female portion on Melville Water. There is an administration block, centrally situated between the before mentioned blocks and connected to them by covered ways. The kitchen block is centrally situated with regard to the completed layout. This block, in addition to provision for culinary operations, has cold storage rooms, boiler house, etc., attached.

The domestic quarters are contiguous to the kitchen, and there is a two-storey block, providing accommodation for 36 nurses, situated near the western boundary of the site facing Frenchman's Bay. Each block is provided with ample verandah or balcony accommodation. Hot and cold water systems are installed throughout, as are electric light and power services.

Drainage is being provided with a septic tank system. There has also been provision made for tennis courts, sports area, etc., and for the planting of the gardens and formation of lawns... The buildings are of brick with tiled roofs, and the estimated cost of the portion under construction is 57,218 pounds.'⁽⁸⁾

The Water Tower/ Clock Tower was designed in 1928, by Principal Architect Tait, successor to Hardwick. The combined water and clock tower is about 70ft high and was designed to contain various water tanks. It was also reported that, 'an electrically operated clock with four 5ft dials is being installed.'⁽⁹⁾

Point Heathcote Reception Home was completed by early 1929 at a final cost of 55,675 pounds, less than the original estimated amount.⁽¹⁰⁾ The official opening ceremony was conducted by the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Robert McMillan on 22 February, 1929 before a distinguished gathering of politicians and guests. In his speech, McMillan commented on the beauty of the site and the improvements that had been made in the treatment of the mentally ill, '...I can only regret the need for such an extension of the accommodation necessary for mental cases, but since the need does undoubtedly exist, I am glad the Government had the courage to put such fine buildings on such a magnificent site. ...Now we have reached the age of remedial treatment, realising that the infirmities of the mind can be treated like those of the body. With that object, this institution has been founded.'⁽¹¹⁾

A new treatment block, (Swan House) was added in 1940, for a further 26 patients, at a cost of 15,000 pounds.⁽¹²⁾ It was designed by the Government Architect, A.E. Clare, and marked a change in the style and pattern of development. The scale and character of this block are similar to that of the original home development, however, the typology of the buildings and spaces was changed. It seems probable that the Medical Officer's Residence was constructed at this time, given the strong stylistic similarities with Swan House. More recent buildings, dating from 22 February 1962 include Avon House (1972), the Occupational Therapy Buildings and the Hall. These have had different programmatic requirements due to changes in the nature of the services provided by Heathcote. Post-war development did not attempt to reflect the style, character, typology or site planning principles of the earlier development.

Civic Background

Heathcote was established on this site because the peace and tranquillity it offered were considered important for treatment. The site was also subject to beneficial sea breezes. Conceptually, there was an important link between the choice of site and the original name of the project - The Point Heathcote Reception Home. It is interesting to note the change in terminology in Public Works projects of this kind.

- Fremantle Lunatic Asylum (1865)
- Claremont Hospital for the Insane (1903-14)
- West Subiaco Soldiers Mental Home (1926)
- Point Heathcote Reception Home (1929)

This demonstrates the changing attitudes towards mental health, its treatment and the relationship of mental health institutions to society. The design of the original section of Heathcote demonstrates society's new acceptance of mentally ill people, who were capable of returning to normal society after treatment. This is indicated through: use of the name Reception Home; adoption of a typology of buildings and external spaces which break away from traditional institutional forms and reflect the scale and character of domestic/residential environments; and development in harmony with the site.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Environmental Issues

Point Heathcote provides a vertical dimension to the flat river basins of the Swan and Canning Rivers. The headland rises from the water's edge on the western and northern faces, while the eastern face is removed from the water level by a sand flat that extends from Pt Heathcote to Coffee Point. The limestone headland and its tree canopy are dominant features in all views to the site.

Both natural and exotic species contribute to the site's wooded appearance. These tree plantings provide canopies which are an essential landscape feature, and are integral to the presentation of the buildings. There is no obvious design in the planting of exotic species on the site. The most dominant species include two large pines to the north, several Canary Island Palms, a mature camphor laurel in front of the administration building and some large eucalypts. All these species were commonly planted in the 1920-1930 period and these trees are believed to have been planted then. Many native trees, particularly eucalypts, have been planted more recently, possibly since the 1960s, particularly on the eastern slope of the land.

Remnant native vegetation fringes the point from the Swan River to the crest of the plateau. This is low open woodland of tuart banksia and sheoak. An understorey is present in a shrub layer of acacias, zamias, dryandras but the lower, more herbaceous plants have been lost to weed invasion. Existing shrubs and garden beds are of more recent times and have no elements pertaining to the establishment of Heathcote.

The Point Heathcote promontory is a prominent feature on the southern side of Melville Water, at the junction of the Swan and Canning Rivers. Its high elevation makes it visible from the full extent of Melville Water, From Kwinana Freeway to the east, to Point Resolution and Point Walter in the west, and from Mill Point and the Swan Brewery to the north.

Any development on the lowlands should take into account the importance of the views from the 1929 buildings across the river.

Architectural Features

The buildings, in common with other public works of their period, achieve much of their quality through the application of a rationalised design and construction process, at the service of humanitarian and civic objectives. This is clearly evident in the design of internal spaces where modest means are enhanced through the use of consistent functional detailing for doors and windows and for the methodical use of cover patterns, over the junctions between plaster sheets, to achieve scale and pattern, and the integration of simple passive measures to modify internal environments.

CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in September, 1991 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

The Register entry comprises the land and buildings contained within Swan Location 8792. The statement of significance deals with elements of the place which possess varying degrees of significance. The 1929 buildings and headland vegetation have a high degree of significance, the 1940s buildings have a moderate degree of significance and the remainder of the buildings have a low degree of significance.

A. AESTHETIC VALUE

1.1 The 1929 buildings of Point Heathcote Reception Home have a high degree of significance as a group of civic buildings which are representative of the design and materials used for public buildings produced by the Public Works Department in the period of the mid to late 1920s.

The buildings and external spaces portray a simple, yet modern example of architectural design which reflects the contemporary functional, social and civic requirements of the project. The aesthetic quality of the rationalised design and construction process is enhanced by the use of consistent functional detailing.

The tree canopy, over the 1929 buildings, and the limestone headland are dominant landscape features, and the aesthetic aspects of the buildings are enhanced by the close proximity of many mature trees and surrounding vegetation.

The 1940s buildings have a moderate degree of significance in that, although they are significantly different in style to the 1929 buildings, they contribute to the overall effect of the site.

However, the Post World War II buildings (1960s and 1970s) have a low degree of significance as they do not attempt to reflect the style, character, typology or site planning principles of the earlier developments.

A number of newspaper articles supporting the retention of Heathcote, and the endeavours of the Local Government Authority to retain the site for public use indicate that Heathcote is identified in the public mind as an important civic place, valued by the community.

1.2 The 1929 buildings have a low level of artistic significance. However, the buildings do exhibit a particular uniform quality achieved through the application of a rationalised design and construction process.

The Water Tower/Clock Tower is important for its innovative achievement. The tower not only served to hide the water tanks and other utilities, but created a landmark tower that also improved the appearance of the institution.

1.3 The setting of Point Heathcote has a high degree of significance in that it is a dominant headland and an important reference and identification point which marks the corner of Melville Water and the junction of the Swan and Canning Rivers. Both the natural and cultivated vegetation create a framework of canopies essential to the aesthetic character of the place.

The hospital Water Tower provides a civic complement to the Winthrop Hall campanile in the University of western Australia. It is visible from the Melville Water, from the Kwinana Freeway to the east, to Point Resolution and Point Walter in the west, and from Mill Point and the Swan Brewery to the north.

The 1929 Heathcote complex enhances the natural characteristics of the site, adding a sympathetic civic presence to the topography and landscape quality of the promontory.

1.4 The hospital complex forms an important element in the environment that helps to define the locality. Point Heathcote is a landmark site, and has been the subject of a consistent historical objective to become the southern foreshore equivalent of Kings Park.

2. HISTORIC VALUE

2.1 The Heathcote complex is an important illustration of the type and form of occupation provided over a period of time for the mentally ill.

2.2 The design and massing of the 1929 hospital buildings provide physical evidence of the changing attitudes towards the mentally ill in Western Australia. In particular, new opportunities were provided for varied activities; from communal spaces to quiet reflective spaces. This was an important advancement on earlier institutions for the treatment of mental health within the state.

The 1929 building complex, together with the Fremantle Asylum and Swanbourne Hospital, represent the essential history of mental health buildings in this state for nearly 100 years.

The name bears significant links to the history of the discovery of the locality. Point Heathcote was one of the landing and camp sites of Captain James Stirling and was favourably considered as the site for the capital city in 1829.

2.3 Point Heathcote was named after Midshipman G.C. Heathcote, said to have been the first European to land there.

The Reception Home was designed by W.B. Hardwick, Principal Architect of the PWD in 1929. Hardwick was also a notable contributor to the City Beautiful movement and master planner and architect for the first buildings of the Crawley Campus of the University of Western Australia.

2.4 The design of the 1929 hospital complex was an important innovation in its non-institutional approach towards accommodating the mentally ill. The number and variety of the external spaces incorporated into the original 1929 buildings provided a wide possibilities of uses and a more humane environment than other institutions of the time.

3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

3.1 The complex of buildings contribute to a wider understanding of the history of the treatment of the mentally ill in this State. The decision to build Heathcote Hospital where 'recoverable' patients could be separated from the senile, epileptic or mentally deficient, and after treatment returned to the community, was in itself a new concept in treating the mentally ill.

4. SOCIAL VALUE

4.1 The hospital complex has value to the community for reasons of social, cultural and educational associations. For several decades Heathcote has symbolised in the community's mind the treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill in this State.

4.2 The complex of buildings which comprise Heathcote are generally located and identified by the prominent Water Tower which is visible from outside the site. This landmark reinforces the contrast between the civic/hospital nature of the building and the wooded appearance of Point Heathcote, with the residential development of the surrounding vicinity.

5. RARITY

5.1 The tree canopy and limestone headland have a high degree of significance as they are dominant features when viewing the site from a distance and provide an important aspect to the river foreshore. The remnant native vegetation that fringes the point from the Swan River to the crest of the plateau is of moderate significance.

5.2 The 1929 complex provides evidence of the changing attitudes of society regarding the treatment of the mentally ill, from a symptomatic approach to the present day basis, of causes.

6. REPRESENTATIVENESS

6.1 The 1929 Point Heathcote Reception Home buildings are important for their role in providing continuous evidence of the evolving facilities for the treatment of mental illness in this State. They demonstrate the principal characteristics of Public Works buildings in the late 1920s.

Heathcote Reception Home should be seen as part of the oeuvre of these Public Works Buildings. Other characteristic examples include the School of Engineering and the Geography and Geology buildings at the University of Western Australia, Albany High School, Muresk Agricultural College, and the West Subiaco Soldiers Mental Home.

CONDITION

The building is in good condition both internally and externally.

INTEGRITY

The original design intentions of the 1929 buildings are characterised by a clear pattern and hierarchy of external spaces. Although Post War development has compromised this hierarchy, the 1940s additions in particular have moderate significance as early components in the development of Heathcote.

Point Heathcote is one of the key headlands around Melville Water which retain their topographical integrity, ie., Point Currie, Point Resolution, Point Walter and Point Heathcote.

AUTHENTICITY

Minor additions and enclosures have been introduced to the original fabric; however, these are easily identified and could be removed.

**8. REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES
(DATE OF GAZETTAL)**

Interim Entry 25/6/1993

9. CONSERVATION ORDER

10. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

11. REFERENCES

1. National Trust of Australia (WA), "Heathcote; A Coordinated Assessment by the Built Environment, Landscape and Historic Sites Committee", March 1991
2. Uren, M., "The City of Melville: From Bushland to Expanding Metropolis", Melville City Council, 1975, p. 2
3. National Trust of Australia (WA), "Heathcote"
4. "Votes and Proceedings", 1927, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
5. Ellis, A.S. "Eloquent Testimony: the Story of the Mental Health Services in Western Australia 1830-1975", UWA Press, Nedlands, 1984, p. 78
6. ibid
7. ibid, p. 84
8. "Votes and Proceedings", 1927, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
9. "Votes and Proceedings", 1929, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
10. "Votes and Proceedings", 1929, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
11. "West Australian", February 23rd, 1929, p. 20
12. Le Page, J.S.H., "Building a State: The Story of the Public Works Department of Western Australia 1829-1985", WAWA, 1986, p. 460

A selection of newspaper articles indicating community support for the buildings:

- "Subiaco Chronicle" 9 April 1991
- "West Australian" 15 April 1991
- "Canning-Melville Times" 26 November 1991
- "Fremantle Herald" 27 July 1992
- "About Melville" December 1992



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Interim Entry

1. **NUMBER** 3289
2. **NAME** *Heathcote Hospital*
3. **LOCATION** Duncraig Road, Applecross
4. **DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ENTRY (GENERAL)**

The Heathcote Hospital buildings as detailed in the Statement of Significance, and the land on which they stand being Swan Location 8792 on Diagram 80316.

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6. **OWNER** Minister for Works
7. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL)**

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Site History

Point Heathcote was one of the landing and camp sites of Captain James Stirling during his exploration of the Swan River in 1827. His intention was to assess the potential of the district for settlement.⁽¹⁾

At this time, although there was no subsequent report of its condition, a garden was planted at the site to assess soil productivity. This was one of several experimental planting made by the party of whom the colonial government's botanist, Charles Fraser, was a member. Point Heathcote was named after Midshipman G.C. Heathcote, said to have been the first European to land there.⁽²⁾

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A new treatment block, (Swan House) was added in 1940, for a further 26 patients, at a cost of 15,000 pounds.⁽¹²⁾ It was designed by the Government Architect, A.E. Clare, and marked a change in the style and pattern of development. The scale and character of this block are similar to that of the original home development, however, the typology of the buildings and spaces was changed. It seems probable that the Medical Officer's Residence was constructed at this time, given the strong stylistic similarities with Swan House. More recent buildings, dating from 22 February 1962 include Avon House (1972), the Occupational Therapy Buildings and the Hall. These have had different programmatic requirements due to changes in the nature of the services provided by Heathcote. Post-war development did not attempt to reflect the style, character, typology or site planning principles of the earlier development.

Civic Background

Heathcote was established on this site because the peace and tranquillity it offered were considered important for treatment. The site was also subject to beneficial sea breezes. Conceptually, there was an important link between the choice of site and the original name of the project - The Point Heathcote Reception Home. It is interesting to note the change in terminology in Public Works projects of this kind.

- Fremantle Lunatic Asylum (1865)
- Claremont Hospital for the Insane (1903-14)
- West Subiaco Soldiers Mental Home (1926)
- Point Heathcote Reception Home (1929)

This demonstrates the changing attitudes towards mental health, its treatment and the relationship of mental health institutions to society. The design of the original section of Heathcote demonstrates society's new acceptance of mentally ill people, who were capable of returning to normal society after treatment. This is indicated through: use of the name Reception Home; adoption of a typology of buildings and external spaces which break away from traditional institutional forms and reflect the scale and character of domestic/residential environments; and development in harmony with the site.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Environmental Issues

Point Heathcote provides a vertical dimension to the flat river basins of the Swan and Canning Rivers. The headland rises from the water's edge on the western and northern faces, while the eastern face is removed from the water level by a sand flat that extends from Pt Heathcote to Coffee Point. The limestone headland and its tree canopy are dominant features in all views to the site.

Both natural and exotic species contribute to the site's wooded appearance. These tree plantings provide canopies which are an essential landscape feature, and are integral to the presentation of the buildings. There is no obvious design in the planting of exotic species on the site. The most dominant species include two large pines to the north, several Canary Island Palms, a mature camphor laurel in front of the administration building and some large eucalypts. All these species were commonly planted in the 1920-1930 period and these trees are believed to have been planted then. Many native trees, particularly eucalypts, have been planted more recently, possibly since the 1960s, particularly on the eastern slope of the land.

Remnant native vegetation fringes the point from the Swan River to the crest of the plateau. This is low open woodland of tuart banksia and sheoak. An understorey is present in a shrub layer of acacias, zamias, dryandras but the lower, more herbaceous plants have been lost to weed invasion. Existing shrubs and garden beds are of more recent times and have no elements pertaining to the establishment of Heathcote.

The Point Heathcote promontory is a prominent feature on the southern side of Melville Water, at the junction of the Swan and Canning Rivers. Its high elevation makes it visible from the full extent of Melville Water, From Kwinana Freeway to the east, to Point Resolution and Point Walter in the west, and from Mill Point and the Swan Brewery to the north.

Any development on the lowlands should take into account the importance of the views from the 1929 buildings across the river.

Architectural Features

The buildings, in common with other public works of their period, achieve much of their quality through the application of a rationalised design and construction process, at the service of humanitarian and civic objectives. This is clearly evident in the design of internal spaces where modest means are enhanced through the use of consistent functional detailing for doors and windows and for the methodical use of cover patterns, over the junctions between plaster sheets, to achieve scale and pattern, and the integration of simple passive measures to modify internal environments.

CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in September, 1991 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

The Register entry comprises the land and buildings contained within Swan Location 8792. The statement of significance deals with elements of the place which possess varying degrees of significance. The 1929 buildings and headland vegetation have a high degree of significance, the 1940s buildings have a moderate degree of significance and the remainder of the buildings have a low degree of significance.

A. AESTHETIC VALUE

1.1 The 1929 buildings of Point Heathcote Reception Home have a high degree of significance as a group of civic buildings which are representative of the design and materials used for public buildings produced by the Public Works Department in the period of the mid to late 1920s.

The buildings and external spaces portray a simple, yet modern example of architectural design which reflects the contemporary functional, social and civic requirements of the project. The aesthetic quality of the rationalised design and construction process is enhanced by the use of consistent functional detailing.

The tree canopy, over the 1929 buildings, and the limestone headland are dominant landscape features, and the aesthetic aspects of the buildings are enhanced by the close proximity of many mature trees and surrounding vegetation.

The 1940s buildings have a moderate degree of significance in that, although they are significantly different in style to the 1929 buildings, they contribute to the overall effect of the site.

However, the Post World War II buildings (1960s and 1970s) have a low degree of significance as they do not attempt to reflect the style, character, typology or site planning principles of the earlier developments.

A number of newspaper articles supporting the retention of Heathcote, and the endeavours of the Local Government Authority to retain the site for public use indicate that Heathcote is identified in the public mind as an important civic place, valued by the community.

1.2 The 1929 buildings have a low level of artistic significance. However, the buildings do exhibit a particular uniform quality achieved through the application of a rationalised design and construction process.

The Water Tower/Clock Tower is important for its innovative achievement. The tower not only served to hide the water tanks and other utilities, but created a landmark tower that also improved the appearance of the institution.

1.3 The setting of Point Heathcote has a high degree of significance in that it is a dominant headland and an important reference and identification point which marks the corner of Melville Water and the junction of the Swan and Canning Rivers. Both the natural and cultivated vegetation create a framework of canopies essential to the aesthetic character of the place.

The hospital Water Tower provides a civic complement to the Winthrop Hall campanile in the University of western Australia. It is visible from the Melville Water, from the Kwinana Freeway to the east, to Point Resolution and Point Walter in the west, and from Mill Point and the Swan Brewery to the north.

The 1929 Heathcote complex enhances the natural characteristics of the site, adding a sympathetic civic presence to the topography and landscape quality of the promontory.

1.4 The hospital complex forms an important element in the environment that helps to define the locality. Point Heathcote is a landmark site, and has been the subject of a consistent historical objective to become the southern foreshore equivalent of Kings Park.

2. HISTORIC VALUE

2.1 The Heathcote complex is an important illustration of the type and form of occupation provided over a period of time for the mentally ill.

2.2 The design and massing of the 1929 hospital buildings provide physical evidence of the changing attitudes towards the mentally ill in Western Australia. In particular, new opportunities were provided for varied activities; from communal spaces to quiet reflective spaces. This was an important advancement on earlier institutions for the treatment of mental health within the state.

The 1929 building complex, together with the Fremantle Asylum and Swanbourne Hospital, represent the essential history of mental health buildings in this state for nearly 100 years.

The name bears significant links to the history of the discovery of the locality. Point Heathcote was one of the landing and camp sites of Captain James Stirling and was favourably considered as the site for the capital city in 1829.

2.3 Point Heathcote was named after Midshipman G.C. Heathcote, said to have been the first European to land there.

The Reception Home was designed by W.B. Hardwick, Principal Architect of the PWD in 1929. Hardwick was also a notable contributor to the City Beautiful movement and master planner and architect for the first buildings of the Crawley Campus of the University of Western Australia.

2.4 The design of the 1929 hospital complex was an important innovation in its non-institutional approach towards accommodating the mentally ill. The number and variety of the external spaces incorporated into the original 1929 buildings provided a wide possibilities of uses and a more humane environment than other institutions of the time.

3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

3.1 The complex of buildings contribute to a wider understanding of the history of the treatment of the mentally ill in this State. The decision to build Heathcote Hospital where 'recoverable' patients could be separated from the senile, epileptic or mentally deficient, and after treatment returned to the community, was in itself a new concept in treating the mentally ill.

4. SOCIAL VALUE

4.1 The hospital complex has value to the community for reasons of social, cultural and educational associations. For several decades Heathcote has symbolised in the community's mind the treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill in this State.

4.2 The complex of buildings which comprise Heathcote are generally located and identified by the prominent Water Tower which is visible from outside the site. This landmark reinforces the contrast between the civic/hospital nature of the building and the wooded appearance of Point Heathcote, with the residential development of the surrounding vicinity.

5. RARITY

5.1 The tree canopy and limestone headland have a high degree of significance as they are dominant features when viewing the site from a distance and provide an important aspect to the river foreshore. The remnant native vegetation that fringes the point from the Swan River to the crest of the plateau is of moderate significance.

5.2 The 1929 complex provides evidence of the changing attitudes of society regarding the treatment of the mentally ill, from a symptomatic approach to the present day basis, of causes.

6. REPRESENTATIVENESS

6.1 The 1929 Point Heathcote Reception Home buildings are important for their role in providing continuous evidence of the evolving facilities for the treatment of mental illness in this State. They demonstrate the principal characteristics of Public Works buildings in the late 1920s.

Heathcote Reception Home should be seen as part of the oeuvre of these Public Works Buildings. Other characteristic examples include the School of Engineering and the Geography and Geology buildings at the University of Western Australia, Albany High School, Muresk Agricultural College, and the West Subiaco Soldiers Mental Home.

CONDITION

The building is in good condition both internally and externally.

INTEGRITY

The original design intentions of the 1929 buildings are characterised by a clear pattern and hierarchy of external spaces. Although Post War development has compromised this hierarchy, the 1940s additions in particular have moderate significance as early components in the development of Heathcote.

Point Heathcote is one of the key headlands around Melville Water which retain their topographical integrity, ie., Point Currie, Point Resolution, Point Walter and Point Heathcote.

AUTHENTICITY

Minor additions and enclosures have been introduced to the original fabric; however, these are easily identified and could be removed.

**8. REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES
(DATE OF GAZETTAL)**

Interim Entry 25/6/1993

9. CONSERVATION ORDER

10. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

11. REFERENCES

1. National Trust of Australia (WA), "Heathcote; A Coordinated Assessment by the Built Environment, Landscape and Historic Sites Committee", March 1991
2. Uren, M., "The City of Melville: From Bushland to Expanding Metropolis", Melville City Council, 1975, p. 2
3. National Trust of Australia (WA), "Heathcote"
4. "Votes and Proceedings", 1927, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
5. Ellis, A.S. "Eloquent Testimony: the Story of the Mental Health Services in Western Australia 1830-1975", UWA Press, Nedlands, 1984, p. 78
6. ibid
7. ibid, p. 84
8. "Votes and Proceedings", 1927, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
9. "Votes and Proceedings", 1929, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
10. "Votes and Proceedings", 1929, Vol. 2, Annual Report for the Department of Public Works and Labour.
11. "West Australian", February 23rd, 1929, p. 20
12. Le Page, J.S.H., "Building a State: The Story of the Public Works Department of Western Australia 1829-1985", WAWA, 1986, p. 460

A selection of newspaper articles indicating community support for the buildings:

- "Subiaco Chronicle" 9 April 1991
- "West Australian" 15 April 1991
- "Canning-Melville Times" 26 November 1991
- "Fremantle Herald" 27 July 1992
- "About Melville" December 1992

Kate Edwards

From: Katrina Bott <katrina.bott@dplh.wa.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 1 October 2019 9:07 AM
To: Kate Edwards
Subject: RE: s18 / s16 query

Hi Kate,

For Goolugatup (DPLH ID 18623), A s16 will be required, and I have been advised by State Heritage that there is a form to submit to them as the area intersects with state registered places as you note.

<https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/heritage-development>

If you have further questions about the State Heritage procedure, contact Karen Jackson in the development team.

Thanks,

Katrina

Katrina Bott | Senior Heritage Officer | Heritage Operations
Globe Building, 497 Wellington Street, Perth WA 6000
(08) 6551 7918
www.dplh.wa.gov.au



The department is responsible for planning and managing land and heritage for all Western Australians – now and into the future

The department acknowledges the Aboriginal peoples of Western Australia as the traditional custodians of this land and we pay our respects to their Elders, past and present.

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From: Kate Edwards <katee@archae-aus.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 20 September 2019 9:13 AM
To: Aboriginal Heritage <AboriginalHeritage@dplh.wa.gov.au>
Subject: s18 / s16 query

Hello,

I am following up on an enquiry that Aidan Ash forwarded on my behalf to this email address.

I am writing a management plan for the historic heritage at the foreshore of Point Heathcote, Applecross, where the boundary of the Heathcote Hospital Complex (State Registered place) overlaps with the boundary of an Aboriginal site, Goolugatup (DPLH ID 18623).

There are some historical features in the overlapping area that are potential targets for historical archaeological excavation. So we were hoping to get some advice about of what approvals or processes would be necessary in order to undertake archaeological investigation of historical features that also fall within the boundary of Aboriginal sites?

Many thanks,

Kate Edwards | Project Officer / Archaeologist

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