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McNess Recreation Area Yanchep National Park Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Conservation Plan



Final Report
July 2003

Hocking Planning & Architecture

Blackwell & Associates

Lucy Williams Historian & Heritage Consultant

Prepared for the **Department of Housing and Works** on behalf of
the **Department of Conservation and Land Management**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Hocking Planning & Architecture have prepared this Conservation Plan, in association with Lucy Williams, historian, and Blackwell & Associates for the Department of Housing and Works on behalf of the Department of Conservation and Land Management. The purpose of the study is to determine the non-indigenous, cultural heritage significance of the McNess Recreation Area within Yanchep National Park. It is also to determine the appropriate conservation recommendations, which should apply to the study area.

The study area comprises the McNess Recreation Area within Yanchep National Park, occupying part Swan Location, Reserve 9868.

Following scientific and tourism interest in the natural feature of the caves, land was reserved in 1905 for the purposes of the 'protection and preservation of caves and flora, and for Health and Pleasure Resort'. In the late 1920s, the State Gardens Board took an active interest in the development of Yanchep. In the 1930s, Charles McNess, a philanthropist, funded development projects at Yanchep and it was the work during this period which established the homogeneous structures associated with the place today. The open areas were also progressively cleared and developed to the current form.

Several elements of built form within the study area are currently entered on all relevant cultural heritage lists including the State Register of Heritage Places. The McNess Recreation Area as a whole is worthy as a cultural landscape or precinct for entry into the Register of Heritage Places. Places on the Register are subject to the requirements of the Heritage Act.

Statement of Significance

The Yanchep National Park McNess Recreation Area, a recreation area comprising an open woodland park, caves, bushland, together with structures of limestone, imitation 'half-timbering', and tile has cultural heritage significance because:

It is part of the traditional recreational experiences of Western Australians and many have a feeling of proprietary interest over the Park, similar to that felt for Kings Park and Rottnest;

As an open woodland park set within natural bushland by the shores of a lake the area has aesthetic characteristics valued by the community while its structures and developed landscape contrast with the natural landscape within which it is located;

The structures comprising Yanchep Inn, Gloucester Lodge, McNess Hostel, the Administration Building and other minor structures together form a significant precinct characterised by a homogeneity of materials and forms established in the 1930s using local materials and motifs of the Inter-War Old English and Inter-War California Bungalow styles;

It demonstrates a certain mysticism about caves in the nineteenth century which often led to their exploration and opening as tourist sites;

It demonstrates Western Australian Government attempts to provide work during the Depression with assistance from private funds;

It is associated with Government employee Louis Shapcott and businessman and benefactor Sir Charles McNess – who were instrumental in development and publicity at the Park to provide a public facility; and,

It is representative of the development of areas adjacent to caves to support recreational visitation.

The Statement of Significance set out above is assessed to HCWA criteria and recognises the cultural significance. There remains a need to recognise natural and Aboriginal significance together with this cultural significance.

Conservation Recommendations

Conservation recommendations have been developed on the basis of the assessment of the cultural significance of McNess Recreation Area, Yanchep National Park. The recommendations are intended to provide guidance and direction in the future use, development, and conservation of the Recreation Area.

The recommendations include general recommendations to define the procedural constraints in which conservation will take place and then more specific recommendations relating to the maintenance of the significance of the place, its physical condition and external and user requirements.

The sections which follow give recommendations under the headings of:

- Enabling Recommendations and Approach;
- General Landscape Conservation Recommendations;
- Landscape Conservation Recommendations - Individual Elements of the Cultural Landscape Environment;
- Built Environment Conservation Recommendations;
- Future Development Conservation Recommendations; and,
- Interpretation Recommendations.

The conservation recommendations allow for future development and some adaptation of structures and open space. Several of the structures are of significance and will require detailed planning to conserve them. These structures establish the character of the built form which should be retained and reinforced in new works by the use of a common palette of materials and forms. There are a number of opportunities for further development of built form adjacent to existing structures. Should larger scale development be necessary, considerable opportunity within the less significant central precinct exists in which this could be accommodated.

Much of the cultural heritage significance of the landscape of the developed areas of the Recreation Area derives from it setting within the surrounding natural bushland. Hence retention, rehabilitation and adaptation involving indigenous species only are recommended for most of the Recreation Area. Despite developed areas not having a strong designed character, the continuation of the eclectic mix of plantings including non-indigenous and exotic species is recommended for much of the lakeside precinct and the immediate environs of Gloucester Lodge so as to retain and reinforce the historic landscape character. Further recommendations regarding species are made for the zone which connects the developed and natural areas.

The place has considerable social significance and the continued use of the place for cave conservation and recreation is essential to the conservation of cultural heritage. Opportunities for adaptation to accommodate recreational needs are available in much of the Recreation Area.

Implementation

The conservation plan is intended to be used to inform the management plan for Yanchep National Park, which is currently being reviewed, and to inform the management of the place in general. The implementation of the conservation recommendations may be flexible to accommodate the priorities of the management plan. Implementation of the conservation recommendations will involve essential works to conserve structures at the place and the

updating and completion of more detailed conservation planning for components of the place. If the existing fabric of the place is maintained, most other conservation actions or options may be deferred until the outcome of the management plan is known.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Hocking Planning & Architecture have prepared this Conservation Plan, in association with Lucy Williams, historian, and Blackwell & Associates for the Department of Housing and Works on behalf of the Department of Conservation and Land Management. The purpose of the study is to determine the non-indigenous cultural heritage significance of the McNess Recreation Area within Yanchep National Park. It is also to determine the appropriate conservation recommendations, which should apply to the study area. The brief for the study is included in Appendix D.

Following scientific and tourism interest in the natural feature of the caves, land was reserved in 1905 for the purposes of the 'protection and preservation of caves and flora, and for Health and Pleasure Resort'. In the late 1920s, the State Gardens Board took an active interest in the development of Yanchep. In the 1930s, Charles McNess, a philanthropist, funded development projects at Yanchep and it was the work during this period which established the homogeneous structures associated with the place today. The open areas were also progressively cleared and developed to the current form. Several entities have been responsible for the management of the place following the State Gardens Board including National Parks Board (1956 – 1975), the National Parks Authority (1976 – 1985) and the Department of Conservation and Land Management (1985 – present).

The commission to undertake the Conservation Plan for the Yanchep National Park McNess Recreation Area was advised in June 2002 and was undertaken during the period June 2002 and July 2003. The report was subsequently renamed to specifically reflect the substance of the study. The complexity, importance and nature of the McNess Recreation Area within Yanchep National Park required that a thorough historical and physical assessment be undertaken to determine the significance of the place and the relative significance of its elements. The Conservation Recommendations address the cultural heritage conservation needs of the Recreation Area and the particular issues of future site planning, the location of new facilities and refurbishment of existing facilities.

1.2 Study Area

The study area comprises the McNess Recreation Area within Yanchep National Park, occupying part Swan Location, Reserve 9868. The location of the reserve in a regional context and the extent of the Recreation Area within the Park are set out on the two figures below. Limitations on the scope of the study has meant that some structures of low significance have not been assessed in detail. These structures include public toilets and the entrance station. Although several are constructed of materials consistent with that of the precinct as a whole they are not considered to have intrinsic significance and have a neutral effect on the significance of the place.

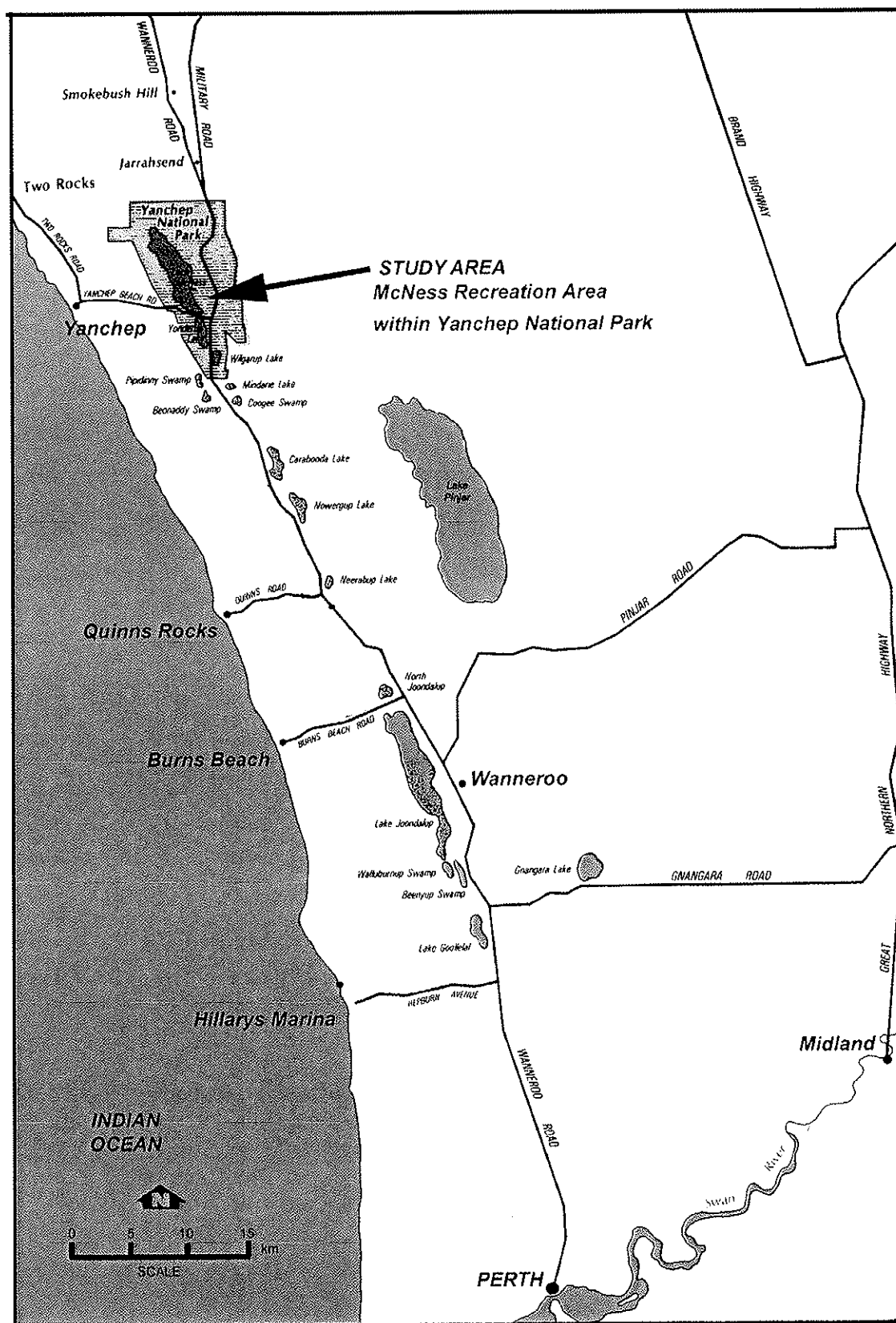


Figure 1 Location Plan showing the regional context of Yanchep National Park. Adapted from Figure 1, Yanchep National Park Management Plan 1989-1999, Department of Conservation and Land Management, 1989.



1.4 Acknowledgements

The study team wishes to acknowledge the involvement of the following individuals in the preparation of this study:

- Staff of Battye Library
- Paul Brown, Manager, DCLM Swan Coastal District
- Kate de Bruin, Curator, Gloucester Lodge Museum, City of Wanneroo
- Linley Chandler, Historian
- Tracy Churchill, Senior Landscape Architect/Planner, DCLM
- Terese Dimascia, Management Plan Co-ordinator, DCLM
- Annette Green, Team Leader, Heritage, Department of Housing and Works
- Tracy Heaperman, Corporate Information Section, DCLM
- Lee Henderson, Yanchep National Park, DCLM
- Martine Holland, Landscape Architect, DCLM Swan Coastal District
- Daryl Moncrieff, Planning Coordinator, DCLM
- Jenny Moss, Corporate Information Section, DCLM
- John Pidgeon, Architect
- Philippa Rogers, Heritage Officer, City of Wanneroo
- Phil Smeeton, Visitor Services Manager, DCLM
- Staff of State Records Office
- John Wheeler, Ranger, DCLM

1.5 Study Team

The study team comprised:

Hocking Planning & Architecture

Ian Hocking, B.Arch. (Hons. His.) (Melb.) Dip.T.P. (UCL.) FRAIA Principal Director

Don Wallace B.Arch. (Hons.) (Curtin)

Sandra Hocking

Lucy Williams Historian & Heritage Consultant

Lucy Williams B.A. (Hons.) Grad.Dip. (Public History) MPHA, historian and heritage consultant

Blackwell & Associates

Tony Blackwell B.L.A. (Uni. of Canberra), AAILA, Registered Landscape Architect.

Marion Blackwell B.Sc. (Syd.) Hon Fellow AILA Founding Director, Botanist and Landscape Architect

1.6 Methodology

This report follows the scope and method described in the study brief provided by the Department of Housing and Works (see APPENDIX D – STUDY BRIEF).

This report provides an assessment of the non-indigenous, cultural heritage values and conservation recommendations for the McNess Recreation Area within Yanchep National Park. The cultural significance of the place has been assessed within the framework of the Burra Charter. Recommendations and implementation guidelines for the recognition, retention, management and interpretation of the cultural heritage significance of the place have been developed having consideration of the need for sustainable long term uses.

The report broadly follows the format recommended by Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites). It applies the principles set out in *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)*, *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance*, *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy*, and *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports*.¹ (Appendix A)

The report has also been prepared in accordance with the principles of *The Conservation Plan*,² and the *Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places*.³ (Appendix B)

The precincts and components have been assessed in subsections. These subsections include documentary and physical evidence. Recommendations are set out in the second half of the report.

1.7 Site Inspections

Site inspections were undertaken by the team between June and October 2002.

1.8 Previous Studies and Research⁴

Yanchep National Park and its component places have been the subject of study and research in the following documents:

- Chandler, Linley, 'The Development of Yanchep Caves as a Tourist Destination, 1900-1941', Master of Arts Thesis, Murdoch University, 1997.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management, 'Yanchep National Park: Draft Management Plan', April 1988.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management, 'Yanchep National Park: Management Plan 1989-1999', 1989.
- Department of Conservation and Land Management, 'McNess Recreational Area, Yanchep National Park: Site Development Plan', February 1991.
- Downey, John, 'History of Yanchep', Claremont Teachers' College Thesis, 1958.
- Elliot, Ian, 'The Discovery and Exploration of the Yanchep Caves', paper read to the Royal WA Historical Society on February 25th 1977.
- Elliot, Ian, 'Research Notes for the Caves at Yanchep: Their Discovery and Exploration', 1978, PR 8679/YAN/5.

¹ Peter Marquis-Kyle & Meredith Walker, *The Illustrated Burra Charter; Making Good Decisions About the Care of Important Places*, Australia ICOMOS, Sydney, 1994.

² James Semple Kerr, *The Conservation Plan; A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance*. National Trust NSW, Sydney, 1990 – 5th Edition 2000.

³ Heritage Council of Western Australia, *Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places*. Revised November 1996.

⁴ See also Section 9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY, page 131.

- Gentilli, J. and Bekle, H. (Eds) Wanneroo – Joondalup – Yanchep, Perth, Wanneroo City Council, 1998.
- Kauler, Lily Bhavna, 'Cultural Significance of Aboriginal Sites in the Wanneroo Area', prepared for Elder Harry Nannup of Aboriginal Community College, Gnangara, 1997-98.
- Kevin Palassis Architects, 'Yanchep National Park: Shapcott's House and Chauffeur's Cottage: Conservation Report', prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA) and Department of Conservation and Land Management, December 1995 (revised March 1996).
- Pidgeon, John, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House at Yanchep National Park, Western Australia', prepared for the Department of Conservation and Land Management, August 1990.
- Pidgeon, John, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum at Yanchep National Park', prepared for the Wanneroo City Council, March 1992.
- Pidgeon, John, 'Conservation Plan for the Yanchep Inn, Yanchep National Park', prepared for the Department of Conservation and Land Management, December 1996.

1.9 Present Heritage Status

Many individual components within the Park have been recognised by the various heritage agencies operating in this state. The following table summarises the assessment and recognition of the cultural heritage significance of many aspects within Yanchep National Park. The Heritage Council numbers refer to the Heritage Council's database of places.

Place	Heritage Council Number	Heritage Council	National Trust	Aust Heritage Commission Nom	Municipal Inventory
Yanchep National Park	4151			21/3/1978 ⁵	25/5/94
Gloucester Lodge and Pool	2677	16/6/1992	6/4/1987	21/3/1978	25/5/94
Yanchep Inn	2678	16/6/1992	6/4/1987	21/3/1978	25/5/94
Tram Cottages	2679	16/6/1992	6/4/1987	21/3/1978	25/5/94
McNess House	2680	16/6/1992	6/4/1987	21/3/1978	25/5/94
Ghost House Ruin, Chauffeur's room and garage	2681	16/6/1992	6/4/1987	21/3/1978	25/5/94
Army Bunkers	2682	16/6/1992	6/4/1987	21/3/1978	25/5/94
Administration Building	2683	16/6/1992	6/4/1987	21/3/1978	25/5/94

⁵ 2790 hectares of the Yanchep National Park is registered in the Register of the National Estate for its natural significance values rather than for its non-indigenous, cultural heritage values. Individual places within the Park are also registered in their own right for their historic values.

Avenue of Trees	9531				25/5/94
Crystal Cave	9529				25/5/94
War Memorial*	14275				

*included in the Statewide Survey of War Memorials

The Department of Indigenous Affairs has advised that the Aboriginal Sites Register contains entries for the place.

1.10 Terminology

Terminology from the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter) (Appendix A) and the Heritage Council of Western Australia's *Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places* is used in this report. Some specific terminology from these works together with other terms and abbreviations used are set out below.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state. The Heritage Council of WA indicates the degree of authenticity using the descriptors 'low', 'moderate' and 'high'.

CALM See DCLM

Compatible Use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental events. The Heritage Council of WA indicates condition using the descriptors 'very poor', 'poor', 'fair', 'good' and 'very good'.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Cultural Landscapes are those that have been considerably and intentionally modified by human intervention. They could also be considered 'designed landscapes'.

Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. It is not considered here to include natural significance or cultural significance specific to the indigenous Aboriginal culture. These other areas of significance will be covered in separate planning documents.

DCLM Department of Conservation and Land Management (formerly CALM).

DHW Department of Housing and Works

Endemic means native to and growing only in that locality (or country), not elsewhere.

Exotic means of foreign origin, not native, eg a non-Australian species.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Hard landscape means non-living materials/constructions, such as roads, bridges, footpaths, walls, street furniture, children's playgrounds, concrete, pebbles etc.

HCWA Heritage Council of Western Australia

Indigenous means originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country, ie native species occurring or previously occurring at Yanchep.

Integrity is a measure of the long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process. The Heritage Council of WA indicates the degree of integrity using the descriptors 'low', 'moderate' and 'high'.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Native species mean those plant species naturally occurring in areas of Australia other than those indigenous species that occur naturally at Yanchep.

Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

PWD Public Works Department

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of this Charter.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

SGB State Gardens Board

Soft landscape means planting, living materials, soil preparation, mulching etc.

1.11 Place Names

Generally the current name or most common name has been used. Former or other less common names are included in brackets in headings.

2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

2.1 Chronological Summary

- 1838 George Grey explored some of the caves at Yanchep.⁶
- 1841 John Septimus Roe and Governor Hutt explored some of the caves.⁷
- 1862 A road was gazetted between Perth and Champion Bay (Geraldton) passing west of 'Lakes Yoonderup, Nambibby and Yancheep'.⁸
- 1860s Land in the vicinity of Yanchep was taken up as pastoral leases.⁹
- 1903 Accounts of visits to the caves were published in newspapers. The public interest in the caves prompted the government to investigate their scientific and tourism potential.¹⁰
- 1905 Reserve 9868 for the 'protection and preservation of caves and flora, and for Health and Pleasure Resort' was created.¹¹
- 1906 February. The reserve was placed under the control of the Caves Board.¹²
- 1910 The Caves Board was disbanded and control of Yanchep was passed to the Department of Immigration as part of their newly formed Tourism section.¹³
- 1912 The tourism function from the Department of Immigration was effectively transferred to the State Hotels Department.¹⁴
- 1916 Robert White, the caretaker, died giving the State Hotels Department a reason to close the reserve. The reserve re-opened in 1920.¹⁵
- late 1920s The State Gardens Board began to take an active interest in the development of Yanchep. The Chairman of the State Gardens Board, L.E. Shapcott, was also Secretary to the Premier.¹⁶
- 1930 Charles McNess donated £11,600 for 'the alleviation of distress due to the depression' and some of this funding was used towards development projects at Yanchep Park.¹⁷

⁶ Elliot, Ian, 'Research Notes for the Caves at Yanchep: Their Discovery and Exploration', 1978, pp. 1-20.

⁷ Elliot, *op. cit.*, pp. 1-20.

⁸ Note that many different spellings of 'Mambibby' and 'Yancheep'.

⁹ Elliot, *op. cit.*, n.p.

¹⁰ Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing *Morning Herald*, 16 February 1903, p. 5; 17 February 1903, p. 5; *West Australian*, 24 February 1903 and 25 February 1903; and Lands Department file, 1179/03, vol. 1. There are two accounts of the caves by H.B. Gull in the *West Australian*, 19 January 1904, p. 7 and 11 January 1905, p. 4. Further reports of the caves can be found in *West Australian*, 1 January 1908, 3 January 1908; *Morning Herald*, 2-4 January 1908; and *Western Mail*, 12 February 1910.

¹¹ *Government Gazette*, 25 August 1905, p. 2790.

¹² Chandler, Linley, 'The Development of Yanchep Caves as a Tourist Destination, 1900-1941', Master of Arts Thesis, Murdoch University, 1997, p. 36.

¹³ Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 18 and 41.

¹⁴ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

¹⁵ Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 47-49.

¹⁶ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 9; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

¹⁷ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 3; and State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note; and 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 7.

- 1930 July. Work commenced on the road to the Park, reconstructing the old Caves House (also known as the Hunting Lodge), the children's playground, creating a parking area, clearing tracks and forming pathways, fencing, opening up Crystal Cave (including new stairs and installing electric light), water supplies, the power house, developing Boomerang Gorge, reclaiming the lake front, building the 'rustic bridges', installing a telephone line and planting.¹⁸
- 1931 March. The Yanchep reserve was transferred formally to the State Gardens Board.¹⁹
- 1931 20 December. The Park was formally opened to the public.²⁰
- 1932 February. McNess made a second donation of £20,000.²¹ It is likely that these funds were expended on items including: formation work and lighting of Yonderup Cave, a new track with a circular drive outside Crystal Cave, preliminary swimming baths projects, and lavatories.²²
- 1935 May. Yanchep Lake was renamed Loch McNess in honour of the Park's principal benefactor.²³
- early 1940s Shapcott retired from the State Gardens Board.²⁴
- 1941 December. The Park was closed and was used for various wartime defence purposes.²⁵
- 1956 April. The State Gardens Board became the National Parks Board.²⁶
- late 1950s Various planning proposals to improve visitor access were developed by the National Parks Board.²⁷
- 1961 Yanchep became an A Class Reserve.²⁸
- 1969 Yanchep was made a National Park.²⁹
- 1969 The first Ranger training course was held at Yanchep.³⁰
- 1976 The National Parks Board changed its name to the National Parks Authority.³¹

¹⁸ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 59-60.

¹⁹ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 9; and Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing Lands Department file 1179/03, vol. 2; and State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note. Refer also to *Government Gazette*, 2 October 1931, p. 2193.

²⁰ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note.

²¹ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note.

²² State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

²³ Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing Lands Department file, 1179/03, vol. 2 and *Government Gazette*, 25 June 1935.

²⁴ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 57 suggests Shapcott retired in 1941, Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', p. 7 suggests Shapcott retired in 1945, and National Parks Authority Annual Report, 1983/84, p. 25 suggests Shapcott retired in August 1942.

²⁵ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 215/1942, 'Yanchep Reserve - Closing Down Of', letter dated 23 December 1941.

²⁶ CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', undated paper 'History of Yanchep'; and National Parks Authority Annual Report, 1983/84, p. 25.

²⁷ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', letter dated 24 February 1959.

²⁸ *Government Gazette*, 1 December 1961, p. 3329.

²⁹ CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', undated paper 'History of Yanchep'.

³⁰ Hamlet, Jo, *Yanchep Inn (1936-1997)*, Reader's World, 1998, p. 77.

- 1985 March. The Forests Department, National Parks Authority and the Wildlife section of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife merged to become the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM).³²
- 1987 CALM commenced preparing a Management Plan for Yanchep National Park.³³
- 1989 September. The final version of the Management Plan was released by CALM.³⁴
- 1991 Pippidiny Swamp was added to the Park's boundaries increasing the size of the Park from 2,799 ha to 2,842 ha.³⁵
- 1991 CALM staff prepared a site development plan to assist with implementing the recommendations from the Management Plan.³⁶
- 1990s Works projects recommended in the Management Plan and site development plan were gradually implemented as resources permitted.³⁷
- 2002/3 A Conservation Plan for the McNess Recreational Area was commissioned by the Department of Housing and Works on behalf of CALM.

³¹ CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', undated paper 'History of Yanchep'; and National Parks Authority Annual Report 1976/77, p. 5.

³² CALM Annual Report March-June 1985.

³³ CALM Annual Report 1987/88, p. 37.

³⁴ CALM Annual Report 1989/90, pp. 36 and 54.

³⁵ Gentilli, 'Yanchep National Park' in Gentilli and Beckle, *Wanneroo – Joondalup – Yanchep: Environment, People and Planning*, City of Wanneroo, 1998, pp. 277; and CALM Annual Report 1991/92, p. 11.

³⁶ Department of Conservation and Land Management, 'McNess Recreational Area, Yanchep National Park: Site Development Plan', February 1991, p. 15.

³⁷ CALM Annual Reports 1989/90 – 2000.

2.2 The Yanchep Caves and Creation of a Government Reserve

N.B. The history of pre-European settlement of Yanchep has not formed part of the brief for this report.

George Grey was the first European to come across the caves at Yanchep in 1838. John Septimus Roe and Governor Hutt explored the area (known as Mambibby) in 1841, finding no less than six caves.³⁸

In 1862, a road was gazetted between Perth and Champion Bay (Geraldton) passing west of 'Lakes Yoonderup, Nambibby and Yancheep'.³⁹ A survey in 1868 led to the use of the term 'Yanchep' to describe the area. A reserve was created, number 951, although it appears this was never gazetted. Some land in this district was taken up as pastoral leases.⁴⁰

A report in the *Morning Herald* of 7 January 1903 mentions a shooting party coming across the caves and recognising their value to the State. The verdict of the party was that even if, 'only half as beautiful as those in the South Western district' the Yanchep caves would be important to open up the area. This and similar reports led the Minister for Lands to investigate reserving the area for public purposes.⁴¹ The Lands Department subsequently arranged for the caves to be examined and recommended Mr Henry White be appointed as honorary caretaker of the caves.⁴²

A 1903 report by the Assistant to the Director of the Museum and Art Gallery concluded that,

Lake Yanchep is picturesquely situated in the midst of the hills; it is a resort of large numbers of water fowl, and the fauna of the surrounding country is rich in bird-life, while the kangaroos and other marsupials are plentiful. The water of the lake, which is fed by numerous springs on its eastern side, is fresh. Mr White states that these springs are permanent, and evidently issue from reservoirs in the higher land.⁴³

In the initial years of the twentieth century, the government examination of the area, accounts of visitors and the discovery of a skull at one of the caves fuelled public interest in the caves as a tourist destination.⁴⁴ The Lands Department recognised the need to erect gates to the caves to prevent vandalism.⁴⁵ The Lands Department also created a public reserve (9868) in August 1905 for the 'protection and preservation of caves and flora, and for Health and Pleasure Resort'. Reserve 9868, an area of around 5,640 acres, was created by cancelling the existing Reserve 951 and by reducing Reserve 1228.⁴⁶ At least three other reserves for the same purpose were created in the early 1900s in the state.⁴⁷

³⁸ Elliot, *op. cit.*, pp. 1-20.

³⁹ Note that many different spellings of 'Mambibby' and 'Yanchep'.

⁴⁰ Elliot, *op. cit.*, n.p.; and Shapcott/State Gardens Board of Western Australia, 'The Story of Yanchep: Western Wonderland', 1933, p. 6.

⁴¹ Elliot, *op. cit.*, n.p. An article in the *Morning Herald*, 7 March 1903 contains photographs of the caves and lakes. Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

⁴² Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing Lands Department correspondence, 1179/03, vol. 1; and *Morning Herald*, 7 March 1903, p. 5.

⁴³ Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing *Morning Herald*, 10 March 1903, p. 6 based on a report by Mr Conigrave, assistant to the Director of the Museum and Art Gallery. Conigrave's report was also published in the WA Yearbook, 1902-04, pp. 696 and 697 and includes photographs of the caves.

⁴⁴ Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing *Morning Herald*, 16 February 1903, p. 5; 17 February 1903, p. 5; *West Australian*, 24 February 1903 and 25 February 1903; and Lands Department file, 1179/03, vol. 1. There are two accounts of the caves by H.B. Gull in the *West Australian*, 19 January 1904, p. 7 and 11 January 1905, p. 4. Further reports of the caves can be found in *West Australian*, 1 January 1908, 3 January 1908; *Morning Herald*, 2-4 January 1908; and *Western Mail*, 12 February 1910.

⁴⁵ Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing Lands Department file, 1179/03, correspondence 17 March 1905; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

⁴⁶ *Government Gazette*, 25 August 1905, p. 2790.

⁴⁷ Standing Committee on Conservation of the Royal Society of Western Australia (ed.), *National Parks and Nature Reserves in Western Australia*, c.1961. The common names of these reserves are not known but were created in Sussex (one may include Cowaramup Bay) and Plantagenet locations.

2.3 Government Control and a Lack of Development (1906 - 1931)

In February 1906, the reserve was placed under the control of the Caves Board.⁴⁸ As noted by Chandler, the development of the reserve for tourist purposes was not a foregone conclusion.⁴⁹ The Caves Board endeavoured to develop Yanchep but given the distance from Perth, the poor conditions of access (mostly sandy tracks) and their severely reduced government budgets, their attempts were not successful.⁵⁰ The Caves Board had grand plans for Yanchep as indicated by a sketch plan from 1906 showing a resort within a structured garden formation influenced by English manor estates.⁵¹

By 1907, a 'stone storehouse' had been constructed near the lake to store camping equipment and segregated bathing areas had been established.⁵² A plan of proposed developments of the area near the lake shows clear influences of an English stately home with, 'walkways, grassed areas, gardens, gazebos and an elegant 'Caves House' as the central feature'.⁵³

A continual demise in funding resulted in the disbanding of the Caves Board in 1910.⁵⁴ Dr Hackett, President of the outgoing Board, 'deplored that the Board had not been able to accomplish at Yanchep anything like what it had desired'.⁵⁵ Yanchep was placed under the control of the Department of Immigration as part of their newly formed Tourism section.⁵⁶ It was not until December 1910 that a Tourism Officer was appointed under this department and was made responsible for the Yallingup, Margaret River and Yanchep Caves as well as examining the potential of Rottnest Island as a tourism destination.⁵⁷

In regard to Yanchep, the Tourism Officer reported:

Owing to there being a stretch of some eight miles of sand to be negotiated prior to reaching Yanchep, this Resort does not receive the patronage which its attractions certainly entitle it to. If there were a good road throughout and some accommodation procurable, I am confident that there would be sufficient patronage to make the project a payable one. There is a fairly good road for some 25 miles and then a stretch of sand, rendering it impossible for motor cars to get through except in winter. However, with the combination of Caves, Lakes and forest, and with the fishing and shooting to be obtained, I feel sure that the development of this place, so near Perth would be warranted.⁵⁸

Despite the obvious plans of the Tourism Officer to develop Yanchep as a tourist resort, responsibility for the Yanchep Reserve was transferred to the State Hotels Department in 1912. The tourism function from the Department of Immigration was effectively transferred to the State Hotels Department.⁵⁹ While largely an administrative move, the transfer to the State Hotels Department is a curiosity.⁶⁰ The State Hotels Department Annual Reports make little reference to

⁴⁸ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 9; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 36.

⁴⁹ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

⁵⁰ Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 35 and 37; and Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House at Yanchep National Park', p. 3.

⁵¹ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 38 citing a layout plan reproduced in the 1906 Annual Report of the Caves Board.

⁵² Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

⁵³ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

⁵⁴ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 41.

⁵⁵ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

⁵⁶ Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 18 and 41.

⁵⁷ Department of Immigration Annual Report, Year Ended 30 June 1911, p. 24.

⁵⁸ Department of Immigration Annual Report, Year Ended 30 June 1911, p. 26. Further remarks about Yanchep were not included in the Annual Reports for 1912 or 1913.

⁵⁹ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

⁶⁰ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

their tourism role or the Yanchep reserve and there do not appear to have been any plans to construct a hotel at Yanchep.⁶¹

As noted by Chandler, the State Hotels Department was a trading concern whose primary interest was generating revenue and developing the reserve with physical infrastructure would have lessened their profit. With no available accommodation the reserve was not actively promoted by the Department and the dominance of Caves House in Yallingup was elevated above the potential of Yanchep.⁶²

In October 1913, Mr James Spiers requested grazing rights over Reserve 9868. His request was granted on the condition that he use the land, 'purely for the purpose of de-pasturing stock, and provided that the access of the public to the reserve is not in any way prevented.'⁶³ Spiers held the lease until at least 1917 although there is evidence to suggest he did not run his own stock on the reserve but charged others for the right to do so.⁶⁴ The incident highlights the lack of monitoring of the reserve by the government and the State Hotels Department's primary focus of generating revenue.⁶⁵

The search for new caves continued and in 1913 the Surveyor General's Department explored 'Rose Cave' and 'Minnie's Grotto'. With advice from the Government Geologist, it was decided to put a gate across the entrance of the caves to prevent vandalism. As work was required to both caves before they could be opened to the public, as well as the fact that other caves were more accessible, these caves were not opened immediately.⁶⁶

The death of the caretaker, Robert White, in 1916 resulted in the Department closing the reserve. The condition deteriorated rapidly but people still wished to visit the caves.⁶⁷ It wasn't until late 1920 that government representatives visited Yanchep and decided to re-open the reserve. At this point the lack of an adequate road was still regarded as the principal impediment for visitors.⁶⁸

In 1923, the Fisheries Department wrote to the State Hotels Department asking if they wished to make Yanchep a Reserve for Native Game.⁶⁹ This would suggest that Yanchep was continuing to be used for shooting parties in addition to the principal attraction of the caves. It is likely that an Honorary Guardian was appointed at this time – a requirement for a Native Game Reserve.⁷⁰

2.4 Rapid Development of the Built Environment (1930s)

Sometime in the late 1920s, the State Gardens Board appears to have taken an active interest in the development of Yanchep. With the State Hotels Department doing virtually nothing to promote or develop the reserve, it is possible that some responsibility or involvement passed to

⁶¹ State Hotels Department file, AN 15/1, Acc. 981, File 112/1917, Annual Reports 1916/17. As noted by Chandler, a separate Tourism Bureau was not established until 1929, Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 18 and 45. Chandler notes that the State Hotels Department was not legally required to produce an Annual Report, only a Profit and Loss Statement and Balance Sheets. As such, the managers of existing hotels were required to report to the Department but there was no manager or hotel at Yanchep.

⁶² Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

⁶³ State Hotels Department file, AN 15/1, Acc. 981, File 11/1914, letter dated 22 January 1914.

⁶⁴ State Hotels Department file, AN 15/1, Acc. 981, File 11/1914, letters dated 30 July 1914 and 6 October 1914.

⁶⁵ State Hotels Department file, AN 15/1, Acc. 981, File 11/1914, letter dated 30 April 1918.

⁶⁶ State Hotels Department file, AN 15/1, Acc. 981, File 577/1914, Surveyor General to Immigration and Tourist Dept, 7 January 1913 and report received 26 March 1913; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-47.

⁶⁷ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

⁶⁸ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 49.

⁶⁹ State Hotels Department file, AN 15/1, Acc. 981, File 168/1928, letter dated 14 September 1923.

⁷⁰ State Hotels Department file, AN 15/1, Acc. 981, File 168/1928, letter dated 13 November 1928. In 1928, Capt. Drummond was suggested as the Honorary Guardian. The correspondence does not reflect if an Honorary Guardian was appointed prior to 1928.

the Premier's Department. At this time, the Secretary of the Premier's Department and Chairman of the State Gardens Board was Louis E. Shapcott.⁷¹

The State Gardens Board was established in 1920 under the Parks and Reserves Act, 1895. The Board was specifically set up to administer the Stirling and Government House Gardens which were administered previously by the Chief Secretary's and Premier's Departments respectively. The Board consisted of only one member, L.E. Shapcott. When the State Gardens Board took responsibility for other public domains, such as Yanchep, Serpentine, Porongorups and Heirisson Island, Mr C.G. Morris was co-opted to the Board.⁷² In practice, the Board's quorum was one, which meant that Shapcott could make decisions without any consultation, a right he appears to have exercised on many occasions during his 'autocratic' and 'arrogant' style of management.⁷³

The Board was intended to be self-supporting, operating 'on strictly commercial principles' and was also able to spend its own earnings without Parliamentary reappropriation.⁷⁴ To this end Shapcott presumably had to be enterprising in his approach to development proposals and had many successes in attracting funding from private citizens, such as Charles McNess at Yanchep (see page 24 for biographical information on Charles McNess).⁷⁵

Shapcott's approach to the development of the parks under his control was very much influenced by principles of beautification through 'taming' the natural environment. In a newspaper article on the role of the State Gardens Board, this aim was described as:

To civilise the wilder moods of nature, to trim the ragged edges of natural beauty, to combat those riotous elements which would otherwise despoil the scenic charm of holiday haunts and show places, is just part of the work which the State Gardens Board has set itself out to do. For these reasons, and to care for the parks and other public resorts which through lack of attention were smouldering in ruin, the Board was brought into being twelve years ago.⁷⁶

However, Shapcott also realised that natural states were worthy of preservation when tempered with visitor facilities:

The aim of the Board, therefore, has been to make accessible its domains by road and pathway, built from its own products and resources, adorned by the native flora of each particular haunt, with nature expressing itself through the birds and trees and bees and flowers, rock and waters. To these perforce must be added the simple amenities of civilisation and comfort, but all within the limited means at command'.⁷⁷

In 1930, Charles McNess made a contribution of £11,600 for 'the alleviation of distress due to the depression' and this resulted in major development at Yanchep under the direction of the State Gardens Board.⁷⁸ The funds were also used for works at other places such as Canning Dam and

⁷¹ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 9; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 57.

⁷² 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 2; and *West Australian*, 7 May 1932 cited in State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 1355/1942, 'History of State Gardens Board'.

⁷³ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 57. Chandler also notes that no Board minutes were kept and Annual Reports were not prepared.

⁷⁴ *West Australian*, 7 May 1932 cited in State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 1355/1942, 'History of State Gardens Board'; and 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 3.

⁷⁵ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 1355/1942, 'History of State Gardens Board'. An undated article makes reference to other private sponsors funding schemes at the Zoo and other places. The figures reflect that of £57,363 raised by the Board between 1920 and 1932, only £23,027 had been contributed by the state government.

⁷⁶ *Daily News*, 31 May 1932 cited in State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 1355/1942, 'History of State Gardens Board'. This article contains a photograph of Shapcott. A draft of the article is included on the file and the pencil annotations may very well have been made by Shapcott himself. Similar notions are reinforced in Shapcott's introduction to 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939'.

⁷⁷ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', pp. 3- 4.

⁷⁸ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 3; and State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note; and 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of

John Forrest National Park. The intention of the funds was to provide employment for sustenance workers, those affected by the Depression.⁷⁹

Shapcott undoubtedly influenced McNess to make a donation for works at Yanchep.⁸⁰ Shapcott, as Trustee of the McNess Fund, provided the money to himself as Chairman of the State Gardens Board. Later correspondence from the State Gardens Board's accountant suggests that there was no written agreement between the two authorities and presumably Shapcott had a large degree of autonomy in deciding how the funds were to be used.⁸¹

In July 1930, work commenced on establishing gardens at Yanchep.⁸² Initial works completed with the McNess funds are believed to have included the road to the Park, reconstructing the old Caves House (also known as the Hunting Lodge) into McNess Guest House, the children's playground, creating a parking area, clearing tracks and forming pathways, fencing, opening up Crystal Cave (including new stairs and installing electric light), water supplies, the power house, developing Boomerang Gorge, reclaiming the lake front, building the 'rustic bridges', installing a telephone line and planting.⁸³

In March 1931, the Yanchep reserve was transferred to the State Gardens Board, formalising the management arrangement likely to have been in place since the late 1920s.⁸⁴

A contour survey was requested in April 1931 and this was completed in September.⁸⁵

From October 1931, the Reserve was closed until its grand opening on 20 December 1931.⁸⁶ At the opening, many were amazed at the 'physical transformation' that had taken place.⁸⁷ The temporary closure may well have been part of Shapcott's plan to publicise the Park to maximum advantage.

Shapcott was very clever at marketing Yanchep to people of influence. For example, around Christmas 1931 and to coincide with the opening of the Park, he sent a booklet about the Park to many members of Parliament, influential businessmen and the media.⁸⁸ This and other ongoing publicity through the *Western Wonderland* booklet published in 1931 (and possibly reprinted in 1933) resulted in many favourable media articles about the Park.⁸⁹ The success of Yanchep

Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 7 which states of McNess's donation, £1,000 was for a dredge and £2,000 was for the dredging of the lake.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 61; and Bolton, Geoff, *A Fine Country to Starve In*, UWA Press, Nedlands (1972), 1994, pp. 102-105.

⁸¹ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', memo dated July 1943. The accountant's memo goes on to say, 'I have never seen in writing anything indicating an Agreement made between these authorities, though the idea was always expressed that when the Board was in a position to repay, then repayment should be made. As to any legal obligation, I do not think such exists, and I would recommend that the accounts in the Gardens Board and the Zoo be written off to Capital.' As such, the funds were not repaid to the McNess Fund.

⁸² State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note.

⁸³ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 59-60.

⁸⁴ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 9; and Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing Lands Department file 1179/03, vol. 2; and State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note. Refer also to *Government Gazette*, 2 October 1931, p. 2193.

⁸⁵ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 745/1942, 'Yanchep Surveys', memo dated 27 April 1931; and State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note. The 'Contour Plan of Yanchep Caves Reserve' plan drawn by Senior Staff Surveyor Manners exists in file AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 745/1942, 'Yanchep Surveys' and is dated 12 September 1931. The map is very large and is in a fragile state, as such it could not be copied for reproduction in this report.

⁸⁶ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note.

⁸⁷ *West Australian*, 21 December 1931, p. 18.

⁸⁸ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 344/1942, 'Yanchep Publications', various letters sent in December 1931. The tone of the letters would suggest that Shapcott personally knew many of the people he wrote to.

⁸⁹ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 344/1942, 'Yanchep Publications', article in *West Australian*, 27 January 1932, *The Mutual Provident Messenger*, 1 May 1933, no. 5, vol. 42. *Sunday*

prompted several questions about the Board's operations from the member for the South West, W.J Mann in 1933 and 1936. Mann's questions were presumably an attempt to examine similar successful promotion of the Margaret River caves, by now perceived to be a less popular tourist destination than Yanchep.⁹⁰

Shapcott was clearly enterprising, as evidenced by his ability to attract private funds for his many projects. Also, his position at the Premier's Department allowed him to become aware of spare plant required for construction works at Yanchep or to call on Yanchep's 'devoted friends' to offer services for free. Many of the projects at Yanchep were carried out with surplus government stock.⁹¹ Much of the stone and timber used for the buildings at Yanchep was obtained on site.⁹²

In February 1932, McNess made a second donation of £20,000.⁹³ It is likely that these funds were expended on items including: formation work and lighting of Yonderup Cave, a new track with a circular drive outside Crystal Cave, preliminary swimming baths projects, and lavatories.⁹⁴

In May 1935, Yanchep Lake was renamed Loch McNess in honour of the Park's principal benefactor.⁹⁵

Additional funds donated by McNess meant that between 1930 and 1935, £11,756 was paid from McNess funds for wages, £12,339 was paid from sustenance funds and £13,252 was spent by the Board on capital works and maintenance.⁹⁶

The Park became a popular destination for day trippers and holiday makers. Attendance figures for January 1932 reflect some 680 cars and 3,400 passengers (including car and bus passengers) visiting the Park.⁹⁷ During 1937, some 7,000 cars and 500 buses passed through the gates.⁹⁸ The discovery of Aboriginal remains in one of the caves in 1938 further added to the mystery and appeal of Yanchep.⁹⁹

By 1939, some 10,500 trees and shrubs had been planted at Yanchep. In addition, 36 Victoria tree ferns, 114 Keysbrook tree ferns, four sacks of black, green and yellow kangaroo paws from Midland, 153 assorted gift trees and some 45,000 annuals had been planted at Yanchep.¹⁰⁰ The number of annuals in comparison to other plant types indicates the Board's focus on presenting attractive garden beds around the buildings in preference to long-term planning of garden areas.

Times, 30 September 1932; *West Australian*, 22 October 1932; *Sunday Times*, 15 January 1933; *West Australian*, 2 Dec 1933; *West Australian*, 15 Jan 1934; *Western Mail*, 18 Jan 1934; *West Australian*, 20 January 1934; *West Australian*, 10 Aug 1934; *Sunday Times*, 7 Oct 1934; *Daily News*, 10 Nov 1934; and *Sunday Times*, 16 Dec 1934. Copies found in AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 641/1942 'Yanchep: Photographs'.

⁹⁰ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 82.

⁹¹ Bolton, *op. cit.*, p. 105; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 61-62. Much of the correspondence from Shapcott requesting assistance with materials and plant for Yanchep was written as Secretary of the Premier's Department rather than as Chairman of the State Gardens Board.

⁹² State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 1355/1942, 'History of State Gardens Board'. Although materials were often found on site an article in *The West Australian*, 26 November 1931 indicates that materials for McNess Hostel at least were found off-site and even through salvaging a wrecked boat for its timbers.

⁹³ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note.

⁹⁴ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

⁹⁵ Elliot, *op. cit.*, citing Lands Department file, 1179/03, vol. 2 and *Government Gazette*, 25 June 1935.

⁹⁶ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 61.

⁹⁷ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Golf Course, Yanchep Inn, Mineral Claims, Boats and Launches'.

⁹⁸ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 86.

⁹⁹ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 71.

¹⁰⁰ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 8.

2.5 War and Consolidation (1940s - 1956)

In the early 1940s, Shapcott retired from his position with the State Gardens Board.¹⁰¹ Mr G.L. Needham, the Under Secretary for Lands, was appointed the replacement Chairman and W.V. Fyfe, H.W. Byfield and C.A. Gardner were appointed as members.¹⁰²

In December 1941, wartime restrictions on petrol driven vehicles forced the State Gardens Board to close the Inn and the Lodge.¹⁰³ The Board received some reaction to this through the local press with the *Sunday Times* noting that the Board made the decision prior to receiving instructions from the Federal Government to abandon tourist services.¹⁰⁴ During this period the caves were still open to day trippers although the military distinction between Yanchep being a restricted area rather than a prohibited area caused some confusion for visitors who were required to be issued with a pass.¹⁰⁵ Petrol rationing affected the Park revenue for many years.¹⁰⁶

The intervention by the commonwealth government during the war years appears to have had a profound effect on visitor numbers until the end of the 1940s. Although there is little documentary evidence available from the late 1940s and early 1950s, later documents would suggest that little (or virtually no) development occurred during this period. It was not until the early 1950s that planning for the future of the Park to revitalise visitor numbers occurred.¹⁰⁷

In 1953, the metropolitan area of Perth was extended under the Stephenson-Hepburn plan to include Yanchep National Park. Under this plan, the Park was also extended to the coast and increased in size to 4,000ha.¹⁰⁸

2.6 National Parks Board and National Parks Authority (1956 – 1980s)

In April 1956, the State Gardens Board became the National Parks Board. This change, 'resulted in strengthening of the conservation policy and a general review of management procedures'.¹⁰⁹

The influence of the Stephenson-Hepburn plan was long-reaching with the new Authority examining the general layout of the Park. Available correspondence from the late 1950s suggests that the Authority consulted with the Town Planning Department on ways to improve the visitors' experience of Yanchep. Proposals from 1959, developed with assistance from the Town

¹⁰¹ Chandler, 'The Development of Yanchep Caves', Thesis, p. 57 suggests Shapcott retired in 1941, Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', p. 7 suggests Shapcott retired in 1945, and National Parks Authority Annual Report, 1983/84, p. 25 suggests Shapcott retired in August 1942.

¹⁰² National Parks Authority Annual Report, 1983/84, p. 25.

¹⁰³ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 215/1942, 'Yanchep Reserve – Closing Down Of', letter dated 23 December 1941.

¹⁰⁴ *Sunday Times*, 11 January 1942, cited in State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 215/1942, 'Yanchep Reserve – Closing Down Of'.

¹⁰⁵ *West Australian*, 3 February 1942, cited in State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 215/1942, 'Yanchep Reserve – Closing Down Of'; and letter dated 9 September 1942.

¹⁰⁶ CALM file 013799F3203, 'National Parks Development', report dated December 1948. An inspection by the Board prompted the comment, 'The whole of the revenues of Yanchep Park appear to be suffering considerably as a result of the further cut in the petrol issue'.

¹⁰⁷ A comparison of visitor numbers during the 1940s is not possible from the sources examined; however, correspondence in file State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 215/1942, 'Yanchep Reserve – Closing Down Of' would suggest that visitor numbers dropped substantially during the war years and probably immediately after the war. Similarly, the extent of any development from the 1940s is not known; however, sources from the 1950s and 1960s (refer to subsequent sections) would suggest that very little development had occurred since the late 1930s.

¹⁰⁸ Pitt Morison, Margaret and White, John (eds.), *Western Towns and Buildings*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1979, pp. 251 and 255.

¹⁰⁹ CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', undated paper 'History of Yanchep'; and National Parks Authority Annual Report, 1983/84, p. 25.

Planning Department included a new entrance road; new entrance gate and ticket box; lookout tower and parking area; turning circle and central garden feature as the 'hub' for the Park road pattern; a new road connecting Crystal Cave car park with the old entrance road; a new road west of Loch McNess to join beach road to the government apiary; the western side of the Loch to be developed in future for both guest houses and picnic grounds; a new sportsground for hockey and soccer; a new hiking track from beach road to Mambibby Cave; and connecting Crystal and Yonderup caves underground.¹¹⁰

The Board of the National Parks Authority considered the many proposals formed by the Town Planning Department and adopted the general plan which was to be 'put into effect as circumstances permit.'¹¹¹

A Standing Committee that reported on the conservation of national parks in 1961 recommended that the whole reserve should be classified as a National Nature Reserve. It also recommended that a subcommittee examine subdivision of the reserve into areas for public recreation.¹¹² As a result, Yanchep became an A Class Reserve in December 1961.¹¹³

The need to improve roads in the Park was becoming critical. During 1960, some 35,000 cars entered the Park and the number was increasing rapidly each year due to increased car ownership.¹¹⁴

By the mid-1960s, the National Parks Authority was increasingly aware of environmental debates occurring in countries such as the United States and attempted to consider the future value of Yanchep's native flora and fauna based on available information. An internal memo on the issue dated June 1964 reveals some of the thinking of the time:

American experience of such dual purpose areas is that where the total area for public recreation does not exceed ten per cent of the whole, the biological value of the area is not destroyed. In the case of Yanchep this percentage might well be increased because of: a) the additional area of State Forest of somewhat similar country to the North...b) its importance for recreation and metropolitan residents, c) scarcity of suitable Recreation Areas with a country atmosphere within reasonable distance of Perth...d) within the proposed development area, certain portions will remain in their natural condition...e) the cultivation of wildflowers of the district will preserve representatives of most of the vegetation.¹¹⁵

Correspondence from the mid-1960s suggests that many of the proposals developed in the 1959 plan were not implemented immediately. The National Parks Board was still seeking advice from the Town Planning Commissioner in regard to the proposals although the Town Planning Department suggested, in August 1965, that consideration of the plan should not preclude redevelopment of the Park's entrance.¹¹⁶ In justifying this recommendation, the Town Planning Department wrote:

Significantly it should be noted, in view of the State's need and intention to foster tourism that the park although well advertised, has two major adequacies [sic] in the poor entrance and old office block. It would seem paradoxical and the direct anthesis of the objective of tourism to allow this to continue when the initial invitation into the park – "The Western Wonderland" is surrounded by workshops, power lines and poles, nondescript bush and cumbersome road layout.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁰ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', letter dated 24 February 1959.

¹¹¹ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', minutes 13 May 1959.

¹¹² Standing Committee *op. cit.*

¹¹³ *Government Gazette*, 1 December 1961, p. 3329.

¹¹⁴ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', letter dated 15 March 1972.

¹¹⁵ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', memo dated June 1964.

¹¹⁶ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', Board minutes 10 July 1964.

¹¹⁷ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', memo dated August 1965.

The lack of an accurate survey of the Park hindered further development of the proposals and in November 1965 the Board requested the Department of Lands and Surveys supply a contour plan. The general guiding policies dealt mainly with the routing of road access and providing 'scattered, small carparks' in place of a few major ones and introducing standardised signage.¹¹⁸

By late 1966, the Authority had considered potential environmental impacts on the Park and prepared a memo on development at Yanchep. While the available evidence does not indicate whether the memo was considered by the Board, it does provide reflection on important issues at the time:

Development outside the boundaries of the park to the north and east will be associated with forestry and although patches of native bush will probably remain, much of the land will be planted to pines. To the south and west of the park, agricultural development will be intensified and some sub-division for housing can be expected. This means that the Yanchep Reserve occupies a very important place in the preservation of native flora and fauna typical of the northern Tuart belt and the coastal swamps and scrub. Although adequate for the preservation of much flora and some of the smaller fauna, the size of the reserve is marginal for the conservation of kangaroos and emus and too small for the protection of the wild turkey. For this reason we believe that future development should be confined to extending facilities in the already improved section east of Loch McNess and to areas adjacent to the beach road. Swamps on both sides of this road could provide attractive water areas with some deepening and clearing and adjacent flats could be developed for parking, picnicking and wild flower planting. Development north of Loch McNess is not recommended and only limited access should be given to the west side of the lake, with a footbridge replacing the present derelict structure.¹¹⁹

In addition to utilising the services of the Town Planning Department, the Board of the National Parks Authority also recognised that other expertise was required. In May 1967, architect R.J. Ferguson was appointed to prepare a Master Plan for the Park. Correspondence from Ferguson would suggest that he was also to develop a brief for the scope of work he was commissioned to do and that this included a range of items including building problems, access issues and the development of general policies.¹²⁰

By December 1967, the Master Plan was nearing draft stage and was to be put forward in February or March of 1968 for public comment.¹²¹ The Master Plan was endorsed in principle by the Board in February 1968. An 'Interim General Policy Plan' was endorsed simultaneously.¹²²

Meanwhile the popularity of the Park continued with almost 48,000 cars entering the Park during 1966/1967.¹²³ Visitor numbers from 1969 suggest that somewhere between 5,000 and 8,000 persons were visiting the Park each month.¹²⁴ During 1970, 74,000 cars entered the Park.¹²⁵ In the 1971/72 year, a further increase of some 80,500 cars was recorded.¹²⁶

¹¹⁸ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', minutes dated 4 November 1965.

¹¹⁹ CALM file 013799F3203, 'National Parks Development', memo dated October 1966. This memo can also be found in CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans'.

¹²⁰ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', Board minutes 23 June 1967 and letter dated 30 May 1967.

¹²¹ *West Australian*, 15 December 1967 cited in CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans'.

¹²² CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', draft policy January 1968 and Board minutes February 1968.

¹²³ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', draft policy January 1968. The actual number of cars may have been more as the figures are based on collections from the honour box only.

¹²⁴ National Parks Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 3462/1967 'Superintendent's Monthly Reports', report dated April 1969 and report dated May 1969. Oral evidence is more generous such as that of the Gibbs family who ran the McNess Hostel between 1958 and 1975 who suggested that the occupants of up to 1,700 cars and 500 buses would visit the park each day, cited in Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 4. As visitor entry was partially on an 'honour box' system, the official figures may well be underestimated.

A letter to the editor published in 1968 gives some indication of public expectations about the Park. The writer complained that the Park, 'looks like a wilderness' and commented on the weeds in the wildflower beds and that the Silver Stocking Cave, 'looks like a wild den'.¹²⁷ The focus on creating well-maintained garden beds as one of the principal attractions of the Park is also reinforced by the Authority staff whereby the Assistant Superintendent of the Park was reprimanded for the floral displays at Christmas 1967 and Easter 1968 flowering too late for visitors to appreciate.¹²⁸

The first Ranger training course was held at Yanchep in June 1969.¹²⁹ The Park became a training ground for new rangers before they were appointed to other parks around the state.¹³⁰ By the late 1970s there were around twenty rangers at the Park, many employed at a low level indicating they were in training.¹³¹

Yanchep was formally made a National Park in 1969.¹³²

Several works were completed in 1970 including, 'the extension and upgrading of the picnic areas...re-earthing to tree level of the southern and northern lake shores and re-grassing...new and better car parks, a visitor's lookout, old stone barbecues replaced with steel ones, and wide grassed walks. A new public lavatory has been built.'¹³³

In a bid to better control visitation, including preventing vandalism to the Park and kangaroo shooting, the north road was closed in early 1972. This move and the introduction of a 20c toll per visit were particularly unpopular with locals who relied on access to the Park to get to shops and the post box.¹³⁴

In 1976, the National Parks Board changed its name to the National Parks Authority.¹³⁵ The Authority's policy, similar to the Board's policy, was,

to so administer the reserves and other lands under its control as to ensure the preservation of their natural beauty, the conservation of native flora and fauna, and the protection of geological, physiographical and other features of special interest; and to develop and improve certain areas so as to permit their use and enjoyment by the public.¹³⁶

The Authority continued to maintain Yanchep National Park along similar lines to the Board.

In 1979, the City of Wanneroo opened a museum in Gloucester Lodge – a use that continues in 2002.

¹²⁵ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', letter dated 15 March 1972.

¹²⁶ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', letter dated 14 August 1972.

¹²⁷ *West Australian*, 14 March 1968, letter to the editor cited in National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens'.

¹²⁸ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', letter dated 25 November 1968. In his defence, the Assistant Superintendent did note that the majority of plants flowered at the expected times. Refer also to correspondence dated 12 June, 24 June and 6 August 1969.

¹²⁹ Hamlet, *op. cit.*, p. 77.

¹³⁰ Site inspection with John Wheeler, 19 July 2002.

¹³¹ National Parks Authority Annual Report 1976/77, p. 13.

¹³² CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', undated paper 'History of Yanchep'.

¹³³ *West Australian*, 18 March 1970.

¹³⁴ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', undated petition c.March 1972; *Daily News*, 3 April 1972; and letter dated 4 August 1972.

¹³⁵ CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', undated paper 'History of Yanchep'; and National Parks Authority Annual Report 1976/77, p. 5.

¹³⁶ National Parks Authority Annual Report 1976/77, p. 8.

2.7 Department of Conservation and Land Management (1985 – present)

In March 1985, the Forests Department, National Parks Authority and the Wildlife section of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife merged to become the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). Although formal vesting was with the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority, control of Yanchep National Park passed to the newly formed department.¹³⁷

In 1986, CALM recognised that elements of Yanchep's built environment would have historical value and asked the National Trust to complete an independent assessment of the significance of the buildings within the Park.¹³⁸

In 1987/88, the process of preparing a Management Plan for the Park commenced. This was in accordance with general CALM policy to have management procedures in place for each of the national parks.¹³⁹ The plan was released for public comment in 1988 and completed in September 1989.¹⁴⁰

The Management Plan addressed all planning issues pertinent to present and future development of the Park and was to provide a reference point for all future decisions. In particular, its focus was to limit development to within the Mc Ness Recreation Area (the study area for this report) and to work towards environmental controls to respect the natural and cultural heritage values of the Park.

In 1991, Pippidiny Swamp was added to the Park's boundaries, as recommended in the 1989 Management Plan.¹⁴¹ The reserve was again increased in 1991/92 from 2,799 ha to 2842 ha.¹⁴²

In 1991, CALM staff prepared a site development plan for the Mc Ness Recreation Area. The principal objectives of this plan were to: ensure uses are compatible with the character of the Park, enjoyment and interaction with the Park environment and the parks' natural and cultural values; maintain the current level of activity; maintain a high quality of amenity, service and facility; restrict intensive activities to within the recreation area boundaries; and retain and restore natural bushland within the recreation area.¹⁴³ The primary focus of the site development plan was to implement some of the recommendations arising from the Management Plan such as rationalising car parking and entry roads.

Recommendations from the site development plan have been gradually implemented since 1991 as resources have allowed. To date this has included: realigning the entry road (1991), improving pedestrian access and installing interpretative trails (1991), new entry station (1992/93), restoring Mc Ness House as a visitor information centre (1991-1994), Lake View shelter (1995/96) and Tearooms (2000). A large proportion of the initial works were undertaken by participants from the Commonwealth Government's New Work Opportunities programme. Negotiations with lessees for the Inn and kiosk have taken place over the last ten years.¹⁴⁴ One of the more recent activities over the last few years has included examining ways to strengthen relationships with the traditional land owners of the park.¹⁴⁵

Also in 2002, the Conservation Plan was commissioned by the Department of Housing and Works on behalf of CALM. In 2002, Yanchep National Park continues to be maintained by CALM.

¹³⁷ CALM Annual Report March-June 1985.

¹³⁸ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Yanchep Park – Management Plan', letter dated 10 October 1986.

¹³⁹ CALM Annual Report 1987/88, p. 37.

¹⁴⁰ CALM Annual Report 1989/90, pp. 36 and 54.

¹⁴¹ Gentilli, *op. cit.*, pp. 277.

¹⁴² No details of the additional area are provided. CALM Annual Report 1991/92, p. 11.

¹⁴³ Department of Conservation and Land Management, 'Mc Ness Recreational Area, Yanchep National Park: Site Development Plan', February 1991, p. 15.

¹⁴⁴ CALM Annual Reports 1989/90 – 2000. More detailed information about each project is contained on the section for individual places.

¹⁴⁵ CALM Annual Report 2000/01, p. 33.

2.8 People Associated with the Place

2.8.1 Managing Agencies¹⁴⁶

<u>Year</u>	Responsible Agency
1905 – 1910	Caves Board
1910 – 1912	Immigration, Tourist and General Information Department
1912 – 1931	State Hotels Department
1931 - 1956	State Gardens Board
1956 - 1974	National Parks Board
1974 - 1985	National Park Authority
1985 – present	Department of Conservation and Land Management

2.8.2 Caretakers/Superintendents 1903 - 1980¹⁴⁷

Date	Person	Role
1903 - 1909	H. White	Caretaker
1909 - 1911	J. Grant	Caretaker
1911 - 1915	R. White	Caretaker
1915 - 1920	vacant	
1920 - 1927	H. White	Caretaker
1927 - 1930	A. Gibbs	Caretaker
1930 - 1931	A. Park	Caretaker
1931 - 1942	A.S. Walton	Superintendent
1942 - 1955	H. Bailey	Superintendent
1955 - 1967	W. Burnett	Superintendent
1967 - 1969	J. Dale	Superintendent
1969 - 1970	G. Press	Acting Superintendent
1970 - 1980	P. Congreve	Superintendent
1980 - ¹⁴⁸	R.S. Waterhouse	Acting Superintendent

2.8.3 Charles McNess

The following information about McNess is from the McNess House Conservation Plan:

Sir Charles McNess was knighted in 1931 in recognition of his many gifts to charitable causes amongst which was a gift to the State Government to provide work for the

¹⁴⁶ Collection of Material relating to Yanchep National Park, c.1980, PR 8883.

¹⁴⁷ Collection of Material relating to Yanchep National Park, c.1980, PR 8883. Records available only until 1980.

¹⁴⁸ Records available only until 1980.

unemployed who were suffering the results of the depression. Some of this money was used in the development of Yanchep National Park.

Sir Charles McNess was born in 1852 in Huntington, England. His father was a shoemaker. He began work early in life as a tinsmith and moved to London at the aged of 23 years and traded in scrap metal. There he married his first wife and prospered in business before migrating to Western Australia in the year following his arrival in London.

He built a warehouse for rental on the outskirts of Perth and leased the present site of McNess chambers opposite the Town Hall where he built five shops of galvanized iron where he carried on business as a tinsmith and scrap metal merchant.

In the late 1880s, he travelled to London where he married his second wife. Although business prospered Charles McNess lived a very frugal life. The gold rushes of the 1890s brought even more prosperity and he branched into property investment mortgaging and broking. He retired in 1915 and embarked in philanthropic (sic) projects which benefited many charitable institutions and projects such as the development of Yanchep.¹⁴⁹

2.8.4 Louis Shapcott

Shapcott was born in Kingston, Victoria in 1877. Shapcott, like many Victorians, migrated to Western Australia in the 1890s. Unlike most, Shapcott did not join in the search for gold but took a fairly 'lowly' job as a points cleaner with the WA Government Railways. Working his way up the Public Service ladder, he was appointed Secretary to the Minister of Railways and then as Secretary of the Premier's Department. Although not heavily involved in various clubs around town, he carefully cultivated his position of influence and was known as a trusted advisor to Premiers Mitchell and Collier. His passion for the State Gardens Board and its role is evident through his achievements while Chairman of the Board. In particular, his genuine enthusiasm for the Yanchep project is reflected through his personal preference to spend many of his weekends at the Park. He was awarded many honours during his lifetime including Member of the Victoria Order, the Imperial Service Order and was appointed Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George. He organised three Royal Tours, including the visit of the Duke of Gloucester to Yanchep. He died in 1950.¹⁵⁰

2.9 Heritage Listings/Registrations

Refer section 1.9 Present Heritage Status on page 7.

2.10 Aboriginal Significance

There are Aboriginal sites in the Park, which are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972-80). Further consideration of these sites did not form part of the brief for this report.

¹⁴⁹ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 5. Further information about McNess's philanthropic activities can be found in Bolton, *op. cit.*, pp. 102-107.

¹⁵⁰ Bolton, *op. cit.*, pp. 103-104; and Hamlet, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-12.

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF PRECINCTS AND COMPONENTS

3.1 Lakeside Precinct

The Lakeside Precinct is the most intensively developed of the precincts and contains most of the structures. It includes the eastern shore of Loch McNess and the parkland area extending to the main ring road at the east. The principal features of the precinct include:

- Loch McNess;
- Wildflower Garden Beds;
- Garden Beds to the Major Structures;
- McNess Hostel;
- Yanchep Inn;
- Memorial in Garden at Yanchep Inn;
- Administration Building;
- Koala Enclosure;
- Chawn Mia Tearooms;
- Park Staff Office;
- Wangi Mia; and,
- The Powerhouse.

There are only minor areas of natural bushland remaining in this precinct.

3.1.1 Loch McNess (formerly Lake Yanchep)

Documentary Evidence

Dredging of Lake Yanchep (renamed Loch McNess in 1935) began in 1930. Funds for the dredge (£1,000) and works (£2,000) were provided by Sir Charles McNess.¹⁵¹

By 1939, the circular channel around the Loch had been cleared, the internal area of the lake dredged and seven islands formed from the dredging.¹⁵² In addition, several species of fish, including trout, had been released for breeding in the lake.¹⁵³

Boating was extremely popular on the lake and the lawns in front of it were well utilised for picnics and other recreational activities.¹⁵⁴

In 1939, a 'considerable portion' of the Canning Bridge that was being replaced was relocated to Yanchep. The project was yet another example of Shapcott using his position at the Premier's Department to make good use of recycling surplus government materials.¹⁵⁵

The bridge was damaged by the heavy army trucks on site during World War II. Correspondence over the need to rectify the damage appears to indicate that neither the State Gardens Board or the relevant commonwealth agencies believed they were responsible for fixing the damage. As

¹⁵¹ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 10.

¹⁵² 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 10.

¹⁵³ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 12. Shapcott was President of the Fish and Game Propagation Acclimatisation and Protection Society of WA. Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 75. Unsurprisingly, the trout program was not very successful.

¹⁵⁴ Historical photographs at the Park Office.

¹⁵⁵ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/2, Acc. 1068, File 123/1942, 'Bridges – Construction and Maintenance of', memo dated 21 August 1939.

such, the repair work did not proceed.¹⁵⁶ By 1964, the bridge was in a significantly deteriorated condition. Advice was sought from Main Roads Department on rebuilding the bridge to allow vehicular traffic.¹⁵⁷ Despite an allowance in Main Roads' 1966/67 Programme of Works the bridge rebuilding was deferred by the National Parks Board and the bridge was demolished several years later.¹⁵⁸

A hiking track was built around the lake in 1959.¹⁵⁹

Aerial photographs would suggest that further dredging work at the northern end of the 'harbour' (islands) was carried out in the late 1960s.¹⁶⁰

In July 1969, John Oldham of the Public Works Department was asked to prepare landscape schemes for new picnic and barbeque areas on the north-east and south-east side of the lake. His schemes mostly included planting native species and providing clear demarcation between the recreation and parking areas.¹⁶¹

Works during the 1990s have included the Lake View shelter (1995/96), work to the Loch's decks and jetties (1995/96) and the installation of new barbeques (1996/97).¹⁶²



Figure 4 Loch McNess, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

- ¹⁵⁶ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/2, Acc. 1068, File 123/1942, 'Bridges – Construction and Maintenance of', letter dated 3 July 1943.
- ¹⁵⁷ CALM file 013842F3226 'Bridges', letter dated 27 July 1964.
- ¹⁵⁸ CALM file 013842F3226 'Bridges', file note December 1966.
- ¹⁵⁹ CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', memo dated June 1959.
- ¹⁶⁰ Aerial photographs at the Park Office and information provided by Tracy Churchill.
- ¹⁶¹ Drawings provided courtesy of Department of Housing and Works. See also CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', PWD plan dated July 1969 and letter dated 27 August 1969.
- ¹⁶² CALM Annual Report 1995/96, p. 29 and CALM Annual Report 1996/97, p. 25.



Figure 5 Loch McNess, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park. Undated.



Figure 6 Loch McNess, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 7 Loch McNess, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 8 Loch McNess, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

Physical Evidence



Figure 9 Loch McNess- Developed Foreshore-T.Blackwell photo. 2002.

Loch McNess is a permanent water-body. Although it is disturbed, it is less so than most of the lakes of the Swan Coastal Plain, particularly with regard to nutrients. South Loch McNess is open water, 27 hectares in extent. North Loch McNess is an overgrown wetland, supporting dense vegetation 150 hectares in extent. East Loch McNess is a wetland that has been substantially changed, from its original state; probably as a result of interference with water-flow during construction of the swimming pool. According to CALM staff on site, once one could row the whole length of the stream, from the bridge to where the ornamental lakes were built.

The vegetation of Loch McNess has been mapped and described by McComb and McComb¹⁶³ and Gordon et al¹⁶⁴.

Minute drifting Phytoplankton are the only plants inhabiting the open water.

Encroaching on the eastern edges of the open water of South section of the lake are sedge communities, consisting mainly of *Schoenoplectus validus* and *Lepidosperma drummondii*. The Northern and Eastern sections of the lake consist predominantly of dense sedge communities, the sedge type relating to the depth of water. *Schoenoplectus validus* and *Baumea articulata* occur in deeper water, *Typha orientalis*, *Baumea laxa* and *B. juncea* occur in shallower water,

¹⁶³ McComb, J.A. and McComb, A.J., 'A preliminary account of the vegetation of Loch McNess – a swamp and open formation in W.A.', Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia, 50:10-12, 1967.

¹⁶⁴ Gordon, D.M., Findlayson, M., & McComb, A.J., 'Nutrients and Phytoplankton in Three Shallow, Freshwater Lakes of Different Trophic Status in W.A.', Aust. J. Mar. Freshwater Res., 1981, 32, 541-53.

which may dry out in summer. *Lepidosperma gladiatum* occurs densely in some areas, particularly around the borders of sedge communities and in adjacent woodlands, but also in deeper water.¹⁶⁵ More recently 'yanget' (the Aboriginal name for bulrush or *Typha orientalis*) has been spreading, particularly in North Loch Mc Ness, diminishing the areas of open water.

Around the southern section of the lake edge there is an over-story of fresh water paperbarks *Melaleuca raphiophylla*, with some flooded gums *Eucalyptus rudis* as well as a number of invading exotic weeds.

Loch Mc Ness has a high environmental quality. Nutrient levels in Loch Mc Ness are very low in comparison with other metropolitan wetlands, and the lake has had little unnatural nutrient input.¹⁶⁶ The comparatively low levels of phytoplankton and zooplankton probably relate to the low nutrient levels.¹⁶⁷

Since 1986, the hydrology of the Park has been reviewed by the Water Authority in the light of possible impact from their endeavours to cater for public water supplies. In 1987 the EPA considered the environmental impacts of the draw down predicted in the Water Authority Gngangara Mound Groundwater Resource Environmental Review and Management Programme (ERMP) (1986) to be un-acceptable for some wetlands, including Loch McNess.¹⁶⁸

The EPA recommended that for Category 1 (Loch McNess) and Category 2 (Yonderup Lake) wetlands, there should be no change in the existing regime of water quality and quantity, and normal variation.¹⁶⁹

Loch McNess is a wetland oasis, made up of a largely undisturbed complex of inter-woven wetland communities, providing habitats for a wide variety of wildlife.

The eastern shore of South Loch McNess has been developed. It is the hub of the McNess Recreation Area, which supports picnic areas, walking trails, barbeque areas, an hotel, a museum and boating activities. There is, as well as a large passive recreation area which is used for displays and a great variety of functions and other activities upon different occasions

Only the eastern loch front is included in this study area

Dredging activities have produced a number of side effects;

- Disturbance of the sediments.
- Creation of new habitats for flora and fauna; note the number of islands now present in this lake,

Evidence of the effect of these actions is found in the greater variety of vegetation, aquatic invertebrates and birds on the lake.

The lakeside edge of Loch McNess has been successively modified for boating activities, according to the needs and fashions of the time.

Sequence of Development

The lake has been dredged and islands formed from the spoil.

The eastern shore of (South) Loch McNess has been grossly modified during the development of the Recreation Area.

¹⁶⁵ McComb, J.A. and McComb, A.J., 'A preliminary account of the vegetation of Loch McNess – a swamp and open formation in W.A.', Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia, 50:10-12, 1967.

¹⁶⁶ Gordon, D.M., Findlayson, M., & McComb, A.J., 'Nutrients and Phytoplankton in Three Shallow, Freshwater Lakes of Different Trophic Status in W.A.', Aust. J. Mar. Freshwater Res., 1981, 32, 541-53.

¹⁶⁷ Gordon, D.M., Findlayson, M., & McComb, A.J., 'Nutrients and Phytoplankton in Three Shallow, Freshwater Lakes of Different Trophic Status in W.A.', Aust. J. Mar. Freshwater Res., 1981, 32, 541-53.

¹⁶⁸ Water Authority of WA (WAWA) Gngangara Mound Groundwater Resources Environmental Review and Management Programme (ERMP), 1986.

¹⁶⁹ Environmental Protection Authority, Gngangara Mound Groundwater Resources – Water Authority of WA – Report and Recommendations Bulletin 295, Perth, WA, 1987.

The lake-side edge has been modified on a number of occasions, for boating activities and for walk-trails.

A causeway has been built, separating the northern part from the southern part of Mc Ness and interrupting water flows.

The stream flow from Wangardu springs, near the caves, through the East Loch McNess wetlands, into the north eastern corner of the Loch McNess water-body has been cut off, due to the development of the Crystal Pool complex.

The land has been cleared. Paths have been laid down. Roads and parking areas made and removed. Tree planting with exotic and interstate species carried out, lawns installed, picnic areas and shelters built.

3.1.2 Wildflower Garden Beds

Documentary Evidence

In the 1960s, displays of wildflowers from around the state became part of the annual displays at Yanchep. After an expanded wildflower display in 1964, preparation of a dedicated wildflower garden commenced in 1965.¹⁷⁰ By November 1965, many of the beds had stone borders around them.¹⁷¹

The wildflower garden continued to grow and by July 1967, some 8,000 plants had been planted.¹⁷² Wildflowers were collected from around the state and it was proposed to have a nursery to grow wildflowers for use at Yanchep and other parks. The nursery was in place by the late 1960s.¹⁷³ Examples of the wildflowers collected in 1968 included: *Anigosanthos rufa*, *Anigosanthos pulcherrima*, *Macropidia fulginosa*, *Verticordia grandis*, *Leschenaultia formosa*, *Croterlaria Cunninghamii* and *Melaleuca hypericifolia*.¹⁷⁴

The wildflower beds went unmaintained for a period of thirteen years in the 1970s and 1980s until a maintenance and development agreement was signed with the then newly formed Northern Suburbs branch of the Wildflower Society.¹⁷⁵

The wildflower garden was extended c.1995 with works undertaken by participants in the Commonwealth Government's New Work Opportunities programme.¹⁷⁶

Physical Evidence

The McNess Recreation Area of Yanchep National Park has developed into a display area for icons of Australia's Natural Environment. It, after all, already had an ideal natural setting, with an almost pristine wetland, caves, Emus and Kangaroos running freely, and wildflowers of the sand-plain for which Western Australia is rightfully renowned.

The Wildflower Garden display area has chiefly been developed by dedicated wildflower enthusiasts without a great amount of financial backing. They are set out to display wildflower of the different regions of the state.

¹⁷⁰ *Sunday Times*, 10 May 1964 cited in National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens'. See also, letter dated 16 July 1964 and monthly report dated June 1965.

¹⁷¹ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', monthly report dated November 1965.

¹⁷² National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', monthly report dated July 1967.

¹⁷³ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', letter dated 19 September 1967.

¹⁷⁴ National Parks Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 3462/1967 'Superintendent's Monthly Reports', report dated 7 May 1968.

¹⁷⁵ Site Development Plan, p. 18; and Information from David Pike.

¹⁷⁶ *Wanneroo Times*, 18 April 1995.

Sequence of Development

The Wildflower Gardens were developed within the cleared and developed landscape of the Recreation Area on the site of the original koala, kangaroo and aviary enclosures.

They have been modified, over time, according to contemporary planning philosophy and aims for this area.

3.1.3 Garden Beds to the Major Structures

Documentary Evidence

Each of the major buildings at Yanchep were planned with garden beds at their entrance. Early photographs indicate the principal aim of these beds was to be 'attractive' and they were mostly full of flowering annuals.¹⁷⁷ It was the expectation of the State Gardens Board and visitors to Yanchep that colourful displays were planned to coincide with peak periods such as Easter and Christmas. These expectations continued well into the 1960s. On encouraging the manager of the Inn to tidy up the gardens, the Managing Secretary of the National Parks Board wrote, 'I think you will agree that it is very important that the lawns and flower gardens be made as attractive as possible.'¹⁷⁸

A Botanical Garden was proposed in the 1930s for the area between the Lodge and the oval but this did not eventuate.¹⁷⁹

Historical photographs are the principal means of determining the changing plantings in these garden beds. Available records do indicate that the focus of providing floral displays was still a primary concern well into the 1960s.¹⁸⁰ Garden beds were also located at other strategic points around the Park, such as at the Park entrance. An example of the continual preference of the Board for exotic flowering annuals over native species is indicated by a suggestion, made in 1954, that the Geraldton Wax at the Park entrance be removed and that, 'this area would look ever so much brighter if grassed, and with several large flower beds'.¹⁸¹

The Superintendent's monthly reports to the Board during the 1960s contain detailed information about plantings. While the focus was on a continual program of annuals (zinnias, stocks, petunias, pansies etc) for the garden beds, some native species were considered in other parts of the Park and this led to the development of the wildflower gardens.¹⁸²

By the late 1960s, yearly planting lists were including a mixture of exotics and natives. For example, the planting list for 1968 included: 1,300 of 9 nine types of Kangaroo Paws, 200 *Petrophilia Biloba*, 100 *Burtonia Scabera*, 500 Holly-leaved *Hovea*, 200 *Boronia Cymosa*, 200 Brown *Boronia Megastigma*, 200 Yellow *Boronia*, 500 Pepper and Salt *Eriostemon Spicatus*, 500

177 Historical photograph album at the Park Office contains several examples of the flowering garden beds outside the Inn, Office and Lodge.

178 National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', letter dated 25 October 1965.

179 Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

180 National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', letter dated September 1963.

181 CALM file 013799F3203, 'National Parks Development', letter dated 18 June 1954.

182 The planting lists are too detailed to include in this report; however, as an example, viola and calendula were planted outside the office in June 1964. National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', monthly report dated 24 June 1964. The garden bed at the Inn was replanted in March 1965 with zinnias, stocks and petunias. National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', monthly report dated March 1965. Larger species were a feature of other garden beds, such as in April 1965 it was proposed to replace the Lantana at the Inn with a mixture of *Royena Lucida*, *Spartium Juncrum*, *Metrosideros Tomentosum Variegata*, *Ochna Multiflora*, *Rondeletia-Amoena*, *Bauhinia Galpinii*, *Strelitzia Regina*, *Phormium Tenax*, *Ficus Rubiginosa Variegata*, *Ruscillia Junceum*, *Eleagnus Variegata*, *Lagerstroemia Rubra*, *Hibiscus Pedunculata*, *Hibiscus Cameo Queen*, *Coprosma Variegata*, *Centaurea Candidissima*, *Frangipanni Alba*, *Diosma Ericoides*, *Erica Specirs*. National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', memo dated April 1965.

Diplolaena Angustifolia, 100 Pink *Boronia Haterophylla*, 200 *Stackhousia Huegelli*, 600 *Pimelea* (*spectabilis*, *rosea* pink and white), 700 *Verticordia* (*grandis*, *spicata*, *picta*, *nitens* yellow and *serata* yellow), and 14,000 *Leschenaultia* (blue *biloba*, *laricina* and *Formosa*).¹⁸³

In 2002, many of the garden beds are intact although they are not the subject of such frequent plantings schedules such as those from the 1960s.

Physical Evidence

In most cases the gardens appear not to have been designed, but just to have been put there, in a rather random manner; to surround the building. Two exceptions to this are firstly, the formal row of *Cupressus sempervirens* 'Stricta' bordering the path from in front of McNess House to the lake (the last of which was only recently removed), and secondly, the garden in front of the Inn, which has some semblance of an attempt at a formal layout.

In 2002, many of the garden beds around the building are still being maintained, and are intact e.g. Administration Building.

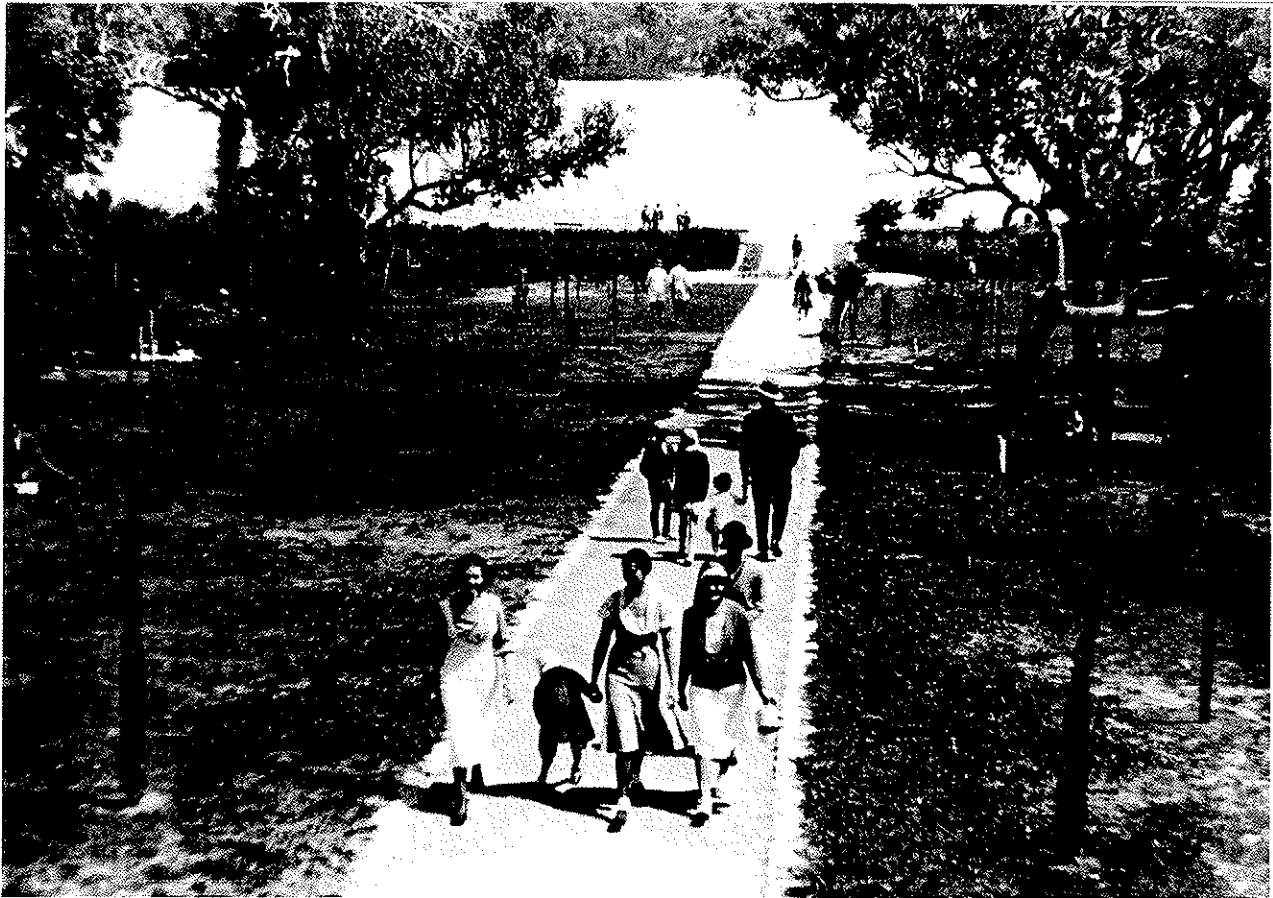


Figure 10 View from McNess House to Loch McNess, c. 1930s. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

¹⁸³ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', planting list for 1968, no date.



Figure 11 Fountain Administration Building 2002.



Figure 12 Fountain Administration Building Gardens 2002



Figure 13 Yanchep Inn Gardens 2002



Figure 14 McNess House Gardens 2002

although they are not the subject of such frequent change of plantings schedules as those from the 1930s-1960s.

Sequence of Development

At the time of the initial development of these garden beds, the land surrounding the building, in some cases, was only partially cleared; with some of the 'bush' still remaining. Further clearing and landscape development followed.



Figure 15 *McNess House Aerial 1932 - CALM photo.*

3.1.4 *McNess Hostel (McNess Guest House, Visitor Information Centre)*¹⁸⁴

Documentary Evidence

McNess House/Hostel was constructed in 1931 with funds bequeathed by Charles McNess and the labour undertaken by sustenance workers. McNess Hostel was essentially a reconstruction of the earlier Caves House (also referred to as the hunting lodge) dating from the late nineteenth century.¹⁸⁵ John Pidgeon, in his 1990 Conservation Plan, concluded that the walls of the building would have been substantially rebuilt during the 1931 works.¹⁸⁶ The West Australian reported of the alterations that:

¹⁸⁴ Further information about the history and changes to the building fabric can be found in: Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House'.

¹⁸⁵ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 3.

¹⁸⁶ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 8.

Economy in reducing building cost has been achieved by the use of the deck timbers of the broken up coastal vessel Eucla for the framework and rafters of the roof; and the stove from the galley of the old steamer has been fitted into the kitchen fireplace. Wanneroo stone for the walls, Osborne Park lime for the plaster, locally made tiles for the roof and Perth fibrolite for interior wall linings have also been used.¹⁸⁷

McNess Hostel, along with Gloucester Lodge and the Hotel (Yanchep Inn), was one of the places guests could stay at Yanchep. The dining room provided meal facilities for guests and visitors.¹⁸⁸ The first lease for the hostel was provided to Mr and Mrs R.P. Gibb. Subsequent lessees include the Melvins, Poxons, Burnette, Cockmans, and Males.¹⁸⁹

The verandah overlooking the lake was extended around 1935.¹⁹⁰

During World War II, military staff were billeted at McNess Hostel.¹⁹¹

A kiosk was added to the east end some time prior to 1951. This was extended in 1959-60.¹⁹²

Some time after 1975 the accommodation function of the building closed and only the kiosk was kept in operation.¹⁹³ From 1975, the place was vacant and maintenance problems such as termites and collapsing roof tiles meant that by 1990 the building was in a deteriorated state.¹⁹⁴

In the early 1990s, CALM commissioned John Pidgeon Architect to undertake conservation works to the place so it could be adapted into a visitors' centre.¹⁹⁵ The works mostly included repairing damaged fabric resulting from the lack of regular maintenance and removing some internal walls to create open exhibition spaces. During works, a fire broke out and further repair was required. Since c.1992, the place has been operating as the Visitors' Centre.¹⁹⁶

¹⁸⁷ *The West Australian*, 26 November 1931, 'Yanchep Park – Developing a holiday resort'.

¹⁸⁸ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 4.

¹⁸⁹ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 4.

¹⁹⁰ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', pp. 17-18.

¹⁹¹ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'No. 4 Medical Rehab Unit'; and Hamlet, *op. cit.*, p. 43.

¹⁹² Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 4.

¹⁹³ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 4.

¹⁹⁴ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House', p. 5.

¹⁹⁵ Site Development Plan, p. 18.

¹⁹⁶ Plans provided courtesy of John Pidgeon (No. 9102 and 9104, February 1991) and conversation with John Pidgeon, 18 July 2002.



Figure 16 The Caves House (Hunting Lodge) c.1900. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 17 Works in progress for the adaptation of Caves House into McNess Hostel in 1931. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 18 McNess House, November 1931. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

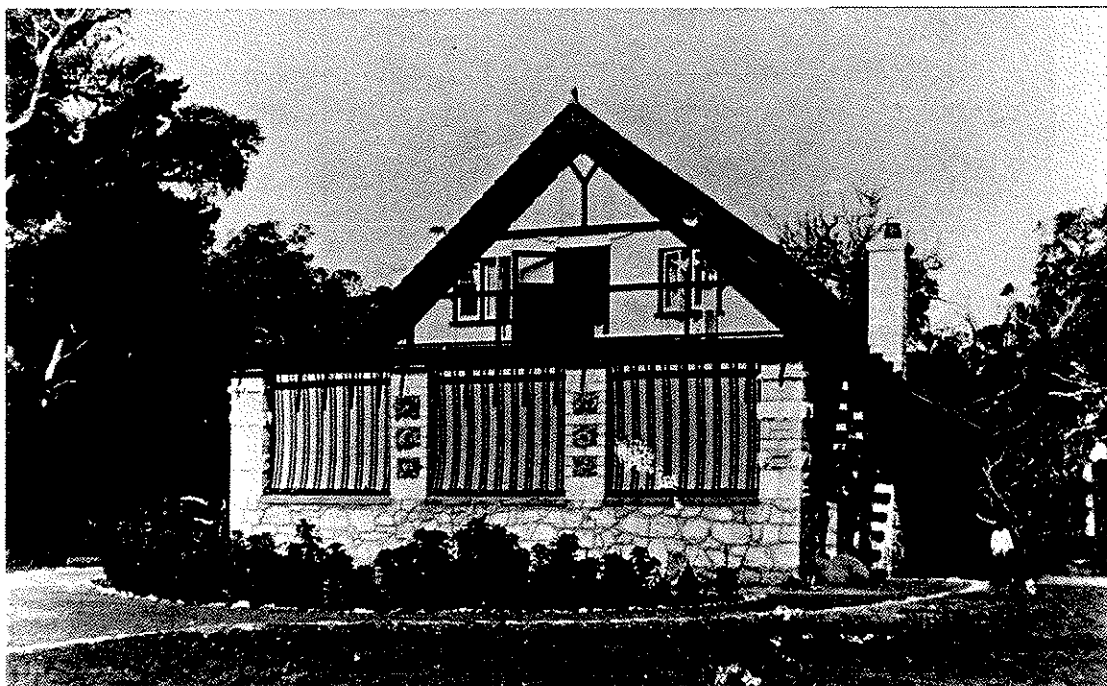


Figure 19 McNess House, mid 1932. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

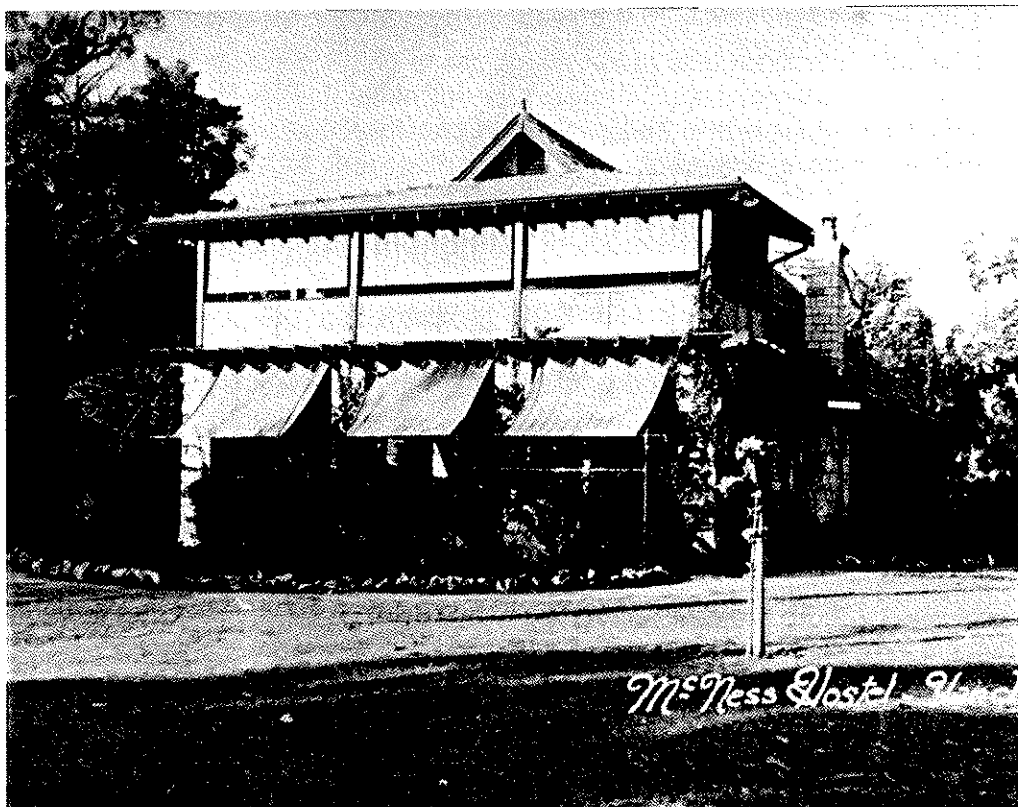


Figure 20 McNess Hostel, 1936. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 21 McNess Hostel, 1937. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

Physical Evidence

Mc Ness Hostel functions as the visitor information centre for Yanchep National Park.

McNess Hostel is a two storey building of rectangular plan with random rubble walls to first floor level. The first floor is contained within the pitched roof space which is clad in clay roof tiles. Dormer structures are on the southern and northern sides of the roof. That on the north is a dormer window whereas that of the south includes windows and a door. A steel framed fire escape stair runs along the southern side of the building from the dormer door.

The western end of the building has a two storey verandah/balcony. The ground floor structure of the verandah comprises four piers and a balustrade wall of limestone. The upper floor balcony is constructed of timber and the balustrade is fitted with timber trellis. The western façade, comprising the verandah and balcony, terminates the direct vista and straight pathway from Loch McNess to the building. The western gable behind the balcony is clad in board and contrasting battens to replicate half-timbering.

The eastern end of the building is gabled and clad in board and contrasting battens to replicate half-timbering. The first floor gable has two windows. At this end, a skillion addition extends along the eastern façade to the height of the ground floor ceiling. This skillion is a stud framed structure clad in fibreboard with a tiled roof.

Windows are timber framed. The fanlight above the central western ground floor door is leadlight and includes a design incorporating the words 'Yanchep National Park' and bulrushes. Other features peculiar to the place include the use of poor quality, highly irregular limestone rubble as features in panels to the piers and quoining of the western façade and verandah.

North of the McNess Hostel is a small limestone hut or garage with a tiled roof.

Sequence of Development

There is no external physical evidence of staged construction indicating the extent of fabric from the original hunting lodge/Caves House. The physical evidence confirms the adaptation of the western verandah to accommodate the first floor balcony in 1935. From the documentary and physical evidence the sequence of development can be understood as follows:

- c.1890s Caves house
- 1931 Redeveloped as McNess Hostel
- 1935 Verandah added
- 1951 Kiosk added
- 1959/60 Kiosk extended



Figure 22 McNess Hostel viewed from the southwest. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 23 McNess Hostel viewed from the south. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 24 McNess Hostel viewed from the north. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 25 McNess Hostel viewed from the east. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 26 McNess Hostel viewed from the west. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 27 Limestone shed associated with McNess Hostel viewed from west. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.1.5 Yanchep Inn¹⁹⁷

Documentary Evidence

Construction of a licensed hotel was not one of Shapcott's priorities, however, the need to respond to public expectations and ensure a proposed hotel closer to Wanneroo did not deprive Yanchep of custom led to the development of the Inn.¹⁹⁸

Architect William Bennett prepared the design for the Yanchep Inn. Tenders for construction were called in March 1936 and the tender from Mr Charles Arnott was accepted at a sum of £6,800. Additional work, including sun porches and widening of the building from 124ft to 142ft resulted in the contract price increasing to £8,000.¹⁹⁹

The Inn was staffed and operated by the State Gardens Board as there was no 'satisfactory' response from the public to tender for the lease.²⁰⁰

The rockery outside the Inn was built just before WWII by Les Neaves with assistance from Bill (Snow) Daley and Bob Kerr.²⁰¹

During World War II the Inn was taken over by the RAAF for use as a Convalescent Depot.²⁰² The first Convalescent Depot (later referred to as Medical Rehabilitation Units) was formed in 1942. The No. 4 Depot at Yanchep was formed in August 1943.²⁰³

Extensions to the first floor wings were proposed in 1947 but post-war restrictions resulted in a delay until 1953. A dance floor was added in 1957-58.²⁰⁴

Other minor changes continued throughout the 1960s to the late 1980s including fencing the beer garden, replacing the timber escape stairs with metal stairs and general maintenance.²⁰⁵

By the late 1980s, the accommodation at Yanchep Inn was not considered to be in keeping with the requirements of the Licensing Court and several proposals were considered by CALM and the State Government to provide an increased standard of accommodation. The proposals continued into the early 1990s. Some conservation works were carried out to the building in 1995 with Capital Works and private funding.²⁰⁶

Securing of a suitable lease proved problematic and although negotiations commenced in 1994/95, 'during the year some difficulties arose with the Yanchep Inn lessees. CALM terminated the lease and installed a caretaker manager at the Inn. The caretaker will continue to provide a skeleton service until an alternative arrangement can be made.'²⁰⁷ During 1999/2000, a lease with Villa Nova Pty Ltd was secured.²⁰⁸

¹⁹⁷ Further information about the history and changes to the building fabric can be found in: Pidgeon, John, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum at Yanchep National Park', prepared for the Wanneroo City Council, March 1992.

¹⁹⁸ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 10; and Chandler, 'The Development of Yanchep Caves', Thesis, p. 81.

¹⁹⁹ Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', p. 8. Refer also to an article in the *West Australian*, 11 April 1936.

²⁰⁰ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 10.

²⁰¹ Hamlet, *op. cit.*, p. 25.

²⁰² Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', p. 8; and Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'No. 4 Medical Rehab Unit'.

²⁰³ Hamlet, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

²⁰⁴ Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', p. 10.

²⁰⁵ Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', pp. 24-25.

²⁰⁶ CALM Annual Reports 1994/95, p. 27; and Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', pp. 27-28.

²⁰⁷ CALM Annual Report 1994/95, p. 27.

²⁰⁸ CALM Annual Report 1999/2000, p. 29.

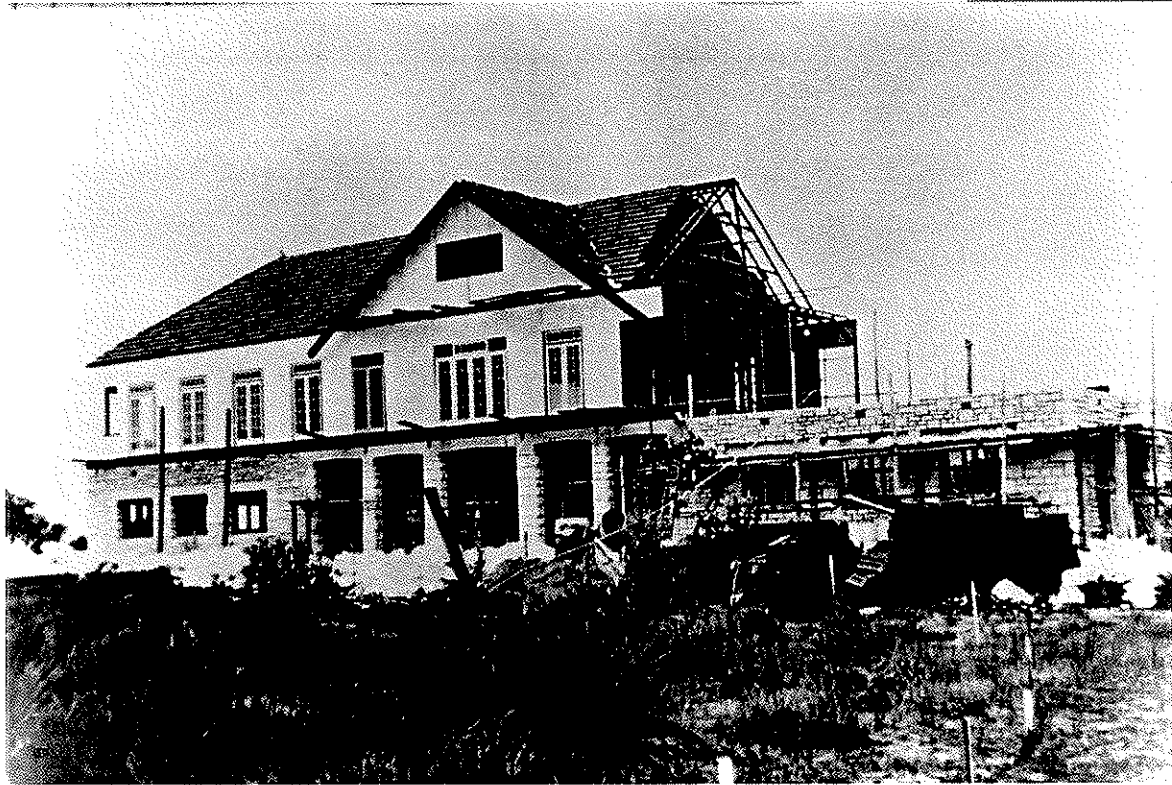


Figure 28 Yanchep Inn under construction, 1935. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 29 Yanchep Inn, 1936. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

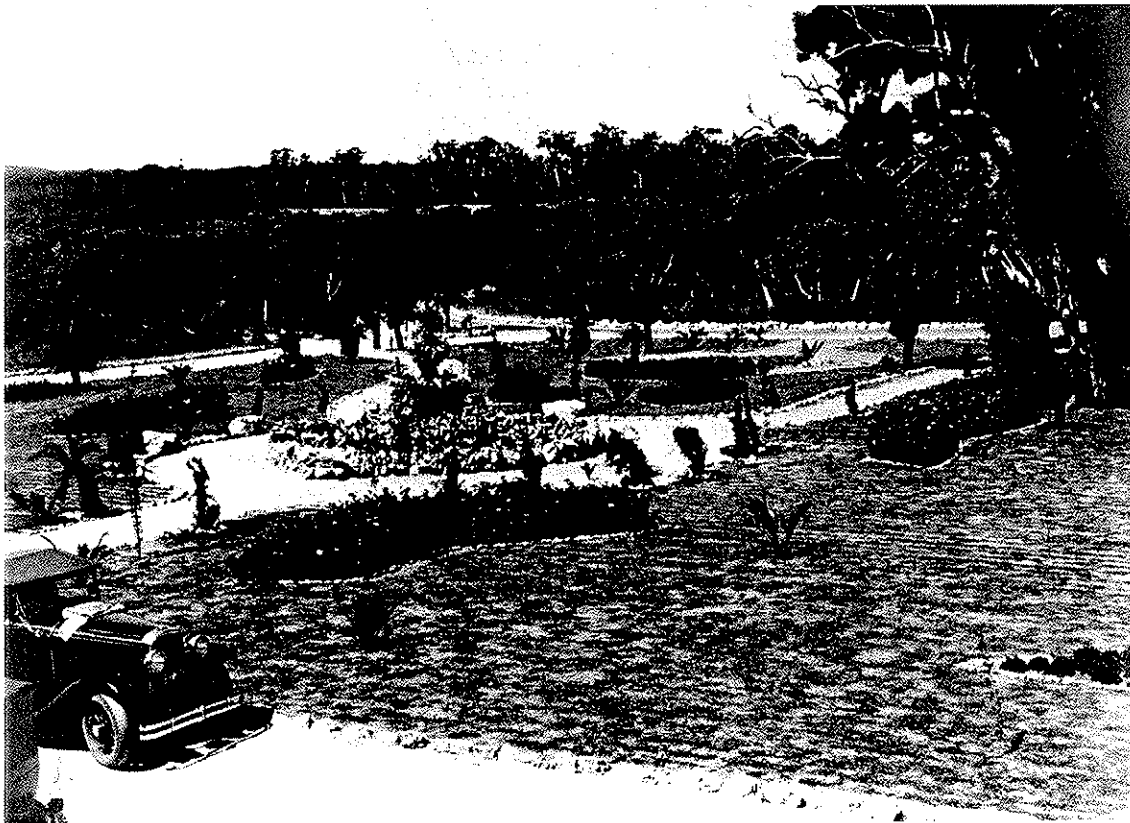


Figure 30 Yanchep Inn Gardens, late 1930s. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

Physical Evidence

Yanchep Inn currently functions as a licensed hotel.

Yanchep Inn is a two-storey limestone and stud-walled, tiled roof hotel with influences of the Inter-War Old English style. The ground floor walls and verandah piers are constructed of rock-faced ashlar limestone. The first floor walls are stud walls with imitation 'half-timbering'. The roof is clad in clay tiles.

The plan form of the building is u-shaped consisting of three wings. The central wing runs north-south and has a central gable over the entrance. Within the imitation half-timbered gable is a group of four casement windows indicating an attic space at second floor level. Wings at the north and south run east-west. At ground floor level on each of the north and south wings are projecting sun rooms constructed with imitation half-timbering. A verandah extends the full length of the central wing and returns halfway along the north and south wings at ground and first floor levels. The western ends of the north and south wings are limestone up to first floor level and plain fibreboard clad stud walling to the first floor.

Windows to the ground floor on the eastern elevation are timber framed clear glass leadlights. Other windows are timber framed.

Behind the building to the west is a beer garden.

South of the building is a bitumen carpark off which is a small block of single storey motel units. Beyond those units to the south is a rubble walled limestone garage.

Sequence of Development

Physical evidence confirms the extension of the original tender to include sun porches. The garage appears to date from the original 1936 construction. The motel units appear to date from the late 1960s or 1970s.



Figure 31 Yanchep Inn viewed from the east. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 32 Yanchep Inn viewed from northeast. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 33 Yanchep Inn viewed from the northwest. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 34 Yanchep Inn viewed from the north. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 35 Carpark and motel units south of Yanchep Inn. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 36 Garage south of Yanchep Inn. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.1.6 Memorials

Documentary Evidence

The documentary evidence indicates that there are two memorials in Yanchep National Park:

1. A bronze plaque memorial to explorer George Grey was unveiled in December 1949.²⁰⁹ The memorial was first proposed by the Historical Society in 1938 but the idea was not revived until 1949.²¹⁰
2. A war memorial was constructed c.1980 outside the Yanchep Inn by the Returned Services League to commemorate those who gave their lives in both World Wars, Korea, Malaysia, Borneo and Vietnam.²¹¹

Physical Evidence

The bronze plaque memorial to George Grey is located above the entrance to Crystal Cave.

The war memorial in front of the Yanchep Inn is comprised of a double-stepped rough hewn limestone cairn onto which is fixed a bronze plaque and a wooden Latin cross. To the northwest of the monument is a flagmast flying the Australian flag. The ensemble appears to date from the last two decades.

Sequence of Development

Physical evidence confirms that memorial outside the Yanchep Inn was constructed c.1980 or later in a single stage.

The memorial to George Grey dates from 1949.

²⁰⁹ *West Australian*, 12 December 1949, cited in National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013829F3219, 'History'.

²¹⁰ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013829F3219, 'History', correspondence 1938-1949.

²¹¹ Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', p. 25.



Figure 37 Memorial outside Yanchep Inn. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.1.7 Administration Building

Documentary Evidence

Very little documentary evidence was located about the Administration building. It was built sometime in the early 1930s as evidenced in historical photographs of the Park.²¹²

It is likely that Shapcott used the flat attached to the building on occasions. It is reported that Shapcott spent much of his free time at Yanchep.²¹³ It appears that the building has always been used for administrative purposes, its current function in 2002.

²¹² Historical photographic collection at the Park Office.

²¹³ Kevin Palassis Architects, 'Yanchep National Park: Shapcott's House and Chauffeur's Cottage: Conservation Report', prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA) and Department of Conservation and Land Management, December 1995 (revised March 1996), p. 5.

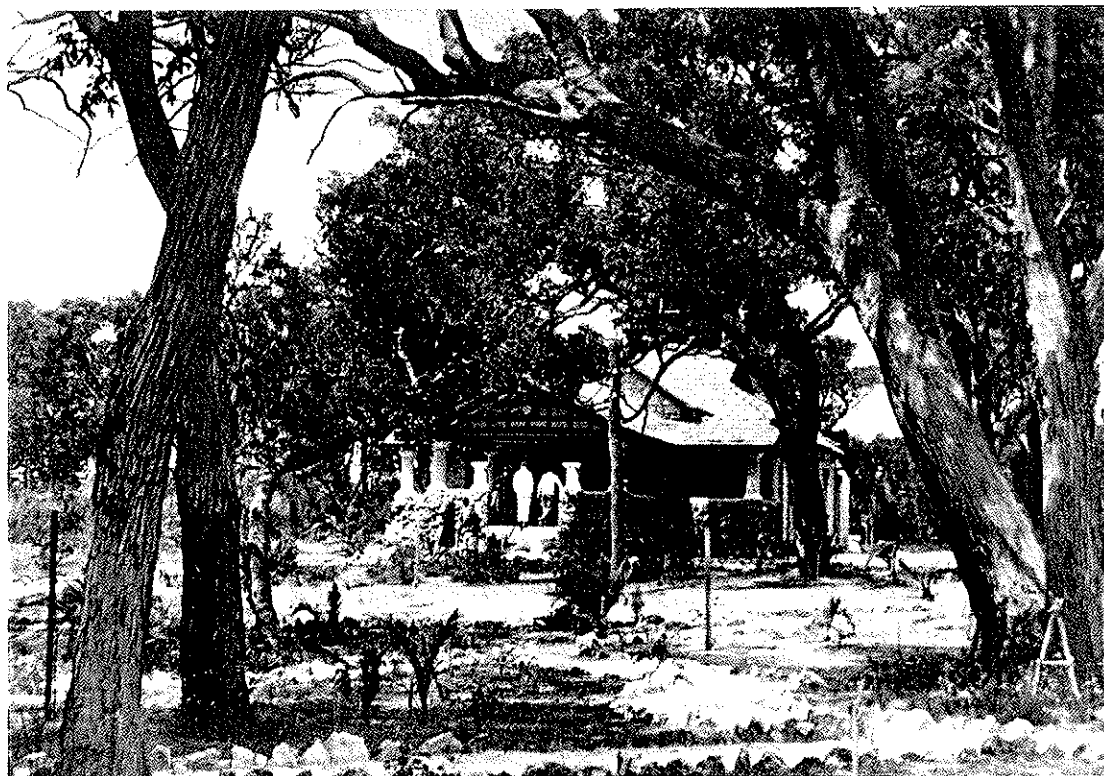


Figure 38 Administration Building, mid-1930s. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 39 Administration Building, late 1930s. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

Physical Evidence

The Administration Building functions as the centre of CALM's on-site administration for the National Park.

The building is in the form of a single storey domestic scale building in the Inter-War California Bungalow style. Walls are made of limestone and the roof is clad in clay tiles. The entrance features a prominent gabled projecting porch and verandah supported on circular columns made of limestone.

Some original timber framed windows are in place but several have been replaced with aluminium framed sliding windows.

Behind the building is a small single storey flat also constructed of limestone but with a corrugated metal roof.

Sequence of Development

Physical evidence confirms a construction date for this building of the 1930s. The flat at the rear may have been built at the same time.



Figure 40 Administration building viewed from the northeast. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 41 Front porch of the Administration Building. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 42 Administration Building viewed from the west. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 43 Flat to rear of Administration Building. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.1.8 Koala Enclosure

Documentary Evidence

Koalas were first introduced to the Park at Easter 1938. One male and three females were transferred from the Perth Zoo and were part of an attempt to prevent the koalas from dying out in other parts of the country.²¹⁴ The first colony of koalas died before 1940 and it was not until 1948 that a new colony was introduced.²¹⁵

The new colony bred successfully and there were up to 44 koalas during the 1950s although there has been a steady decline since the 1960s.²¹⁶ In 2002, there are around 19 koalas in the colony.²¹⁷

An emu and kangaroo enclosure was installed prior to the 1960s. It was located near the present koala enclosure. Creation of a new carpark in the late 1960s resulted in its demolition and the animals were relocated to new enclosures east of carpark.²¹⁸ This enclosure was removed many years ago, possibly in the 1980s.²¹⁹ Similarly, aviaries and other enclosures installed mostly during the 1960s have since been removed. All these enclosures were located in the vicinity of the existing koala enclosure.²²⁰

The Management Plan advocated relocation of the enclosure although the site development plan suggested it should remain in situ.²²¹ Alterations to the koala enclosure to improve visitor access were undertaken in 1994/95.²²² A master plan for a new enclosure (east of the present site) prepared in 1997/98 was not able to be implemented after private funding for the project was withdrawn.²²³

Physical Evidence

The koala enclosure is a fenced area containing trees, walkways and shelters. Fences are welded steel mesh. Walkways are brick paved.

Sequence of Development

Extant fabric confirms documentary evidence that most fabric dates from the mid-1990s.

²¹⁴ 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 13.

²¹⁵ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 77.

²¹⁶ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Yanchep National Park: Koalas'.

²¹⁷ Site inspection with John Wheeler, 19 July 2002.

²¹⁸ 1968 map from File 013829F3219 and Public Works Plans June 1968 and July 1970, courtesy Department of Housing and Works.

²¹⁹ Site inspection with John Wheeler, 19 July 2002.

²²⁰ Site inspection with John Wheeler, 19 July 2002.

²²¹ Site Development Plan, pp. 18 and 90.

²²² CALM Annual Report 1994/95, p. 26.

²²³ CALM Annual Report 1997/98, p. 27; and information from Tracy Churchill.



*Figure 44 Sheltered areas within the Koala enclosure. September 2002.
Hocking Planning and Architecture.*

3.1.9 Chawn Mia Tearooms

Documentary Evidence

New Tearooms to replace the facilities at McNess House were first proposed c.1991 as part of the development of the site development plan. However, it was not until 2001 that new Tearooms opened at the Park. The Chawn Mia Lakeview Tearooms (Chawn Mia is the Nyoongar term for 'eating place') were opened by the Minister for Environment and Heritage, Dr Judy Edwards in June 2001.²²⁴

Physical Evidence

Chawn Mia Tearoom is a single storey tearoom/kiosk of recent domestic construction and scale containing elements of 1930s designs. The building is constructed of limestone coloured brick with a clay tile roof. A verandah extends around the southern and western sides of the building and has a limestone parapet wall to balustrade height supporting timber verandah posts. Windows are powdercoated aluminium framed.

Sequence of Development

Physical evidence confirms the construction date of 2000/01.

²²⁴ Ministerial Media Statement, The Hon. Judy Edwards, 'New tearooms opened as part of Yanchep National Park Upgrade', 14 June 2001.



Figure 45 Chawn Mia Tearooms viewed from the west. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 46 Chawn Mia Tearooms viewed from the southwest. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.1.10 Park Staff Office (former Superintendent's Residence)

Documentary Evidence

The Superintendent's House (now used as the Park Staff Office) was constructed around 1966. The three bedroom house with dining, living and kitchen areas was designed by R.J. Ferguson.²²⁵

The building was recommended to be demolished in the early 1990s but in 2002, is still extant.²²⁶

Physical Evidence

The Park Staff Office is a single storey converted house in the Late Twentieth-Century Perth Regional style. The building is constructed of cream brick with a low pitched clay tile roof. The northern side has a timber balustraded verandah off which the rooms, laid out in a linear plan, are accessed. Windows and doors are timber framed.

Sequence of Development

The physical evidence confirms a construction date of 1966.



*Figure 47 Park Staff Office viewed from the northwest. September 2002.
Hocking Planning and Architecture.*

²²⁵ Drawing dated 22 April 1966 at Yanchep National Park.

²²⁶ Site Development Plan, p. 66.

3.1.11 Wangi Mia

Documentary Evidence

The Mia Village and Amphitheatre was first proposed in 1998.²²⁷ The Wangi Mia Aboriginal 'talking place' near the Koala enclosure was officially opened in September 2000.²²⁸ The work was completed largely by students from Balga TAFE.²²⁹

Physical Evidence

Wangi Mia is an open sided shelter with a hipped tiled roof. Steel and timber framing is set on limestone piers.



Figure 48 Wangi Mia. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

Sequence of Development

The physical evidence confirms a date of construction of 2000.

²²⁷ Drawings dated March and December 1998 at CALM Bentley.

²²⁸ Ministerial Media Statement, 14 September 2000.

²²⁹ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', Board minutes July 1969; and Site inspection with John Wheeler, 19 July 2002.

3.1.12 Powerhouse

Documentary Evidence

The powerhouse appears in early photographs of the Park dating from the 1930s. No other historical information about the building was located during the course of this study.²³⁰

Physical Evidence

The building is a small limestone walled, Colorbond roof gabled shed-like structure located near the shore of Loch McNess.



Figure 49 The power house. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

Sequence of Development

The physical evidence confirms a date of construction in the 1930s.

²³⁰ Historical Photographs album at Park Office.

3.2 Central Precinct

The Central Precinct is a disturbed bushland area including the area encircled by the central ring road. It includes:

- the East and West Ovals,
- the sites of former Staff Housing, and
- the ticket entry station.

3.2.1 Ovals

Documentary Evidence

A football oval was proposed in January 1933 and a c.1933 map of the Park shows a sports oval south of the Lodge (approximately the location of the present west oval or 'Bull Banksia' area).²³¹ This is likely to have been a proposal as maps of the Park from the late 1930s indicate a sports oval was constructed north-west of the Lodge. It incorporated a football oval, cricket pitches and running tracks.²³²

It is possible that a new oval was constructed near the tennis courts in the late 1930s.²³³

By 1947, a new location for the original oval was being proposed as it was often under water.²³⁴ Little had been done by September 1948 when it was reported that Weeping Willows (*Salix sp.*) and Flooded Gums (*Eucalyptus rudis*) should be planted around the oval to assist with the water level. The Flooded Gums would also have the advantage of providing food for the koalas.²³⁵

A new sportsground, in addition to the existing oval, was proposed in July 1958. By mid-1959, the two ovals were respectively named the 'east' and 'west' ovals to assist with identification.²³⁶ It would appear this refers to the new and late 1930s oval rather than the original oval. The original oval may not have been used since the late 1940s.

By 1962, the playing field near Cabaret Cave (the 'north oval') and location of the original oval was recreated.²³⁷

Physical Evidence

There are currently three ovals in the Recreation Reserve Area of the Park: they are commonly known as the North Oval, the East Oval and the West Oval. They are used for formal sporting events, as well as informal social games and other events. Picnic facilities and children's play equipment are provided at these venues.

Since 1976, the north oval has been divided by tree planting, into three informal free play areas. This provides quieter, picnic spots away from more frequented areas.

Use of the ovals is popular, particularly for Christmas functions. Use of the ovals for games and other social functions, usually also involves participation in the broader enjoyment of, and interaction with the Park's environment, the natural values of the area being the initial drawcard, that brought the activity to this particular venue.

²³¹ State Gardens Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 117/1942, 'Yanchep: Sportsground', letter dated 31 January 1933; and Chandler Thesis, figure 5.4.

²³² Chandler, *op. cit.*, 1938 map reproduced as an appendix; and Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 23 and map in middle pages.

²³³ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 23 and early maps of the park suggest there may have been two ovals.

²³⁴ State Gardens Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 117/1942, 'Yanchep: Sportsground', Board visit 25 August 1947; and CALM file 013799F3203, 'National Parks Development', report dated August 1947.

²³⁵ State Gardens Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 117/1942, 'Yanchep: Sportsground', letter dated 30 September 1948.

²³⁶ State Gardens Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 117/1942, 'Yanchep: Sportsground', report July 1958 and report July 1959.

²³⁷ State Gardens Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 117/1942, 'Yanchep: Sportsground', report June 1962.

Land-fill carried out for the building of North Oval, as well as the clearing of vegetation in order to carry out the construction; has affected, and is still affecting the hydrology and water quality of East Loch McNess.

The Henry White, or East Oval is a grassed area surrounded by native vegetation, with a few supplementary planted eucalypts such as *Eucalyptus melliodora*, *E. cladocalyx* and *E. camaldulensis*. It has huge specimens of *Banksia ilicifolia* growing naturally beside the Shelter building. This tree is a sign of fairly shallow underground water, (which would help to maintain the oval). It has quite a large, well set out parking area; and a toilet block.

West Oval, or the Bull Banksia Picnic Area, is popular and can become very crowded on busy days. It is backed and sheltered by native vegetation. There are two toilet block and shelters, as well as plenty of informal parking space. Around the Toilets and Shelters are plantings of mixed eucalypts; such as *Eucalyptus citriodora*, and *E. melliodora*.

Sequence of Development

The three ovals in this Park, ie the East Oval, the North Oval and the West Oval have been developed as low key, low maintenance, multi functional areas.

The major changes to the landscape would have been caused in the beginning of each development, during clearing of native vegetation and earthworks, for the oval and car parks. In each case, native vegetation has been retained around the periphery of these developed areas.

Some tree planting has been carried out, chiefly of ornamental non-indigenous eucalypt species. Some trees were specifically planted in order to reduce the water-table.

3.2.2 Staff Housing

Documentary Evidence

By 1986, there were sixteen staff houses in the Park. While the earliest (the Administration building which had a flat at the back) dates from 1931, the remainder of the housing stock dated from the 1960s. The majority of houses were demolished in the early 1990s in accordance with the recommendations in the Management Plan and also as many were identified as surplus stock by the Government Employees Housing Authority.²³⁸

In 2002, the Administration building (former flat) and former Superintendent's Residence are still extant and are used as the Administration building and the Park Office. Four houses near the workshop complex (all built in 1962) are still extant as are two rangers houses (1966 and 1968).²³⁹

Physical Evidence

Within the study area, staff housing other than the Administration Building and former Superintendent's Residence has been removed.

²³⁸ Information from Gloucester Lodge Museum ephemera file, 'Yanchep National Park: Buildings' and Park Staff; and Site Development Plan, p. 19.

²³⁹ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Yanchep National Park: Buildings'. The 'Beach House' dating from 1931 is also extant but is outside the study area for this report.

3.3 East Loch McNess Precinct

East Loch McNess Precinct comprises wetlands to the north of the Lakeside Precinct. The northern section of this precinct adjoins the golf course. Despite the golf course being outside the study area, its clubhouse and a derelict limestone hut north of the wetlands are included in this precinct.

The East Loch McNess Precinct contains the following elements:

- Seasonally inundated wetlands;
- Golf Course, and,
- Golf course structures.

3.3.1 Seasonally Inundated Wetlands

Documentary Evidence

No specific documentary evidence regarding these wetlands was identified in the course of the study.

Physical Evidence

These are one of the visual attractions of the natural environment. In winter they are seepage, or inundated areas; In summer dry. The vegetation is dominated by mop headed, white trunked paperbark trees *Melaleuca raphiophylla*.

Also occurring are *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Adenanthos cygnorum*, *Banksia ilicifolia* and *Verticordia nitens*, with a very sparse under-story.

The hydrology of the Park involves a complex intercommunicating system of linkages between the ground-water aquifer, the wetlands and the caves.

Wetlands occur in the topography, where the watertable is at, or close to the surface. They form one of the main focuses of interest for Park visitors.

Reservation of the Park has to date, protected the wetlands (including the caves), which are dependent on ground water.

The Park lies towards the western edge of, and is dependant upon the Gnangara Mound, which obtains its recharge from direct infiltration as a result of rain. Water is held in the Bassendeen Sand like a huge sponge.

Sequence of Development

The wetlands are a natural landscape. No sequence of development or modification is known.

3.3.2 Golf Course

Documentary Evidence

Shapcott had hoped to construct a golf course at Yanchep in the early 1930s although this does not appear to have eventuated.²⁴⁰ A golf course was suggested in 1947 although work did not commence until at least ten years later. The golf course was officially opened in 1961.²⁴¹

²⁴⁰ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

²⁴¹ State Gardens Board file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 117/1942, 'Yanchep: Sportsground', Board visit August 1947; and National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013829F3219, 'History'.

Physical Evidence

The golf course is a nine hole course. It is a quaint and attractive setting in which to play golf, with the added attraction of being able to view Kangaroos grazing in numbers, particularly in the early morning or the late afternoon. There are toilet facilities at the course, and a clubroom (see below). This course is managed as a low maintenance course, with only the greens, tees and fairways reticulated and fertilised.

Sequence of Development

After the war during the 1950s & 60's a number of developments took place in the Park including the building of this Golf course.

3.3.3 Golf Course Structures

Documentary Evidence

See above.

Physical Evidence

Golf course structures include the clubhouse and south of the clubhouse in a bush clearing – a limestone hut.

The clubhouse is a small timber-framed building clad in fibreboard and metal decking. It has a steel post verandah on its western side. The low-pitched roof is clad with corrugated asbestos.

The limestone hut is a single room hut constructed of limestone rubble with a pitched corrugated metal roof and timber door and windows. It has a collapsed skillion roof on its northern side and is in a derelict state.

Sequence of Development

The physical evidence confirms a possible construction date of 1961 for the clubhouse. The limestone hut appears to date from the 1920s or 1930s.



Figure 50 Golf Clubhouse viewed from the northwest. September 2002.
Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 51 Limestone Hut viewed from the southeast. September 2002.
Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.4 Eastern Precinct

The Eastern Precinct is predominantly natural bushland and contains the entrances to the main accessible caves. It includes the main caves and Boomerang Gorge and takes up the eastern quarter of the Recreation Area.

3.4.1 Caves

The caves are principal features of natural significance at the place and their attraction to visitors caused development at the park as presented in the documentary evidence overview. Assessment of natural significance values is beyond the scope of this study.

3.4.2 Boomerang Gorge

Documentary Evidence

Boomerang Gorge was landscaped in the early 1930s as a picturesque path to the caves at the eastern side of the Park. That landscaping included a lily pond at the bend of the gorge.²⁴² Information at Gloucester Lodge Museum suggests that a picture screen was set-up at Boomerang Gorge during occupation by Commonwealth forces.²⁴³

The Tram Cottages were located within Boomerang Gorge.

In December 1981, a Disabled Persons Nature Trail was opened in the Gorge. The 'touch and see' nature trail was constructed with funds donated by the Rotary Club. Most of the construction was done by Youth Conservation Corps.²⁴⁴

Physical Evidence

Boomerang Gorge is principally a place of natural significance and assessment of those values is beyond the scope of this study. There are however former Tram Cottage sites within the Gorge although these are overgrown. A trail remains in place in the Gorge. Although not located in the course of this study in 2002, remains of the former outdoor picture theatre were uncovered by Mr David Pike circa 2000 when removing bridal creeper from the gorge and included what were believed to be 'steps up to a ledge where the projector stood and limestone retaining wall with slabs on top where the audience sat'.²⁴⁵ There is a lake in the middle of the gorge which is believed to be that formed as a lily pond in the early 1930s.

²⁴² *The West Australian*, 26 November 1931.

²⁴³ Information from Gloucester Lodge Museum.

²⁴⁴ CALM file 013821F3221 'Pathways', memo dated 20 December 1981.

²⁴⁵ Comments on draft conservation plan provided by Mr David Pike, 4 March 2003.

3.5 Gloucester Lodge Precinct

After the Lakeside Precinct, the Gloucester Lodge Precinct is the second most developed area of the Recreation Area. It includes:

- Ornamental Lakes;
- Gloucester Lodge and Swimming Pool; and,
- The North Oval (see Section 3.2.2 Ovals).

The tram cottages which were once a popular form of accommodation in the Park are also discussed in this section as the last remaining one has been relocated adjacent to Gloucester Lodge.

3.5.1 Ornamental Lakes

Documentary Evidence

The lakes were constructed by sustenance workers at the same time as the Crystal Pool (1932) as a holding supply of water for the pool. As well as having a clear function, the lakes were 'improved' with landscape features such as bridges and paths to add to the appearance of the area.²⁴⁶



Figure 52 Ornamental Lakes, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

²⁴⁶ Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 64-65.



Figure 53 Ornamental Lakes, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

Physical Evidence

The 'lakes' are actually quite insubstantial in structure, with rubble/limestone walls. They now contain little water; just have swampy bases, with bull rushes and adapted species of eucalypt tree seedling becoming established in this moist habitat. One of the ornamental bridges has been replaced, and of the ornamental plantings, undertaken at the stage of their formation; there are still a few survivors such as Oleanders, and *Phoenix reclinata*.

Sequence of Development

The Ornamental Lakes were built in 1932 and included a bridge and paths. The bridge has been replaced in recent times

3.5.2 Gloucester Lodge (The Lodge, Crystal Pool Guest House, Swimming Pool Pavilion)²⁴⁷

Documentary Evidence

Construction of the Lodge commenced in 1932. The building was essentially conceived as a pavilion to serve patrons of the Crystal Swimming Pool. In addition to a general store and dressing rooms, rooms were provided at the Lodge as supplementary accommodation to that provided at McNess Guest House.²⁴⁸

In the *Western Wonderland* publication, the description of the Lodge is as follows:

²⁴⁷ Further information about the history and changes to the building fabric can be found in: Pidgeon, John, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum at Yanchep National Park', prepared for the Wanneroo City Council, March 1992.

²⁴⁸ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 4.

The Baths pavilion, with which is incorporated a general store and provision for refreshments, both inside and outside the baths, contains two dressing rooms of 30ft x 15ft respectively for each sex, equipped with showers, footbaths, sanitary conveniences, lockers and complete arrangements for free storage of valuables within the office. It includes a courtyard of about 40 feet by 24 feet, with a corresponding roofed balcony upstairs, suitable for dancing or observation. The Pool may be overlooked from the balcony, as well as from the rocky knoll adjoining on the eastward side. All rooms on the second floor of the building, which is attractive in design and layout, are equipped for the accommodation of guests.²⁴⁹

Prince Henry, the Duke of Gloucester, visited Yanchep in October 1934. In 1939, his visit was commemorated by the State Gardens Board's decision to rename the building in his honour.²⁵⁰

Despite the construction of the Inn in 1936, the popularity of the Park resulted in further accommodation being required. In 1938, William Bennett, the architect for the Inn, was asked to prepare estimates to extend the Lodge. The estimates were not satisfactory to the Board and Shapcott undertook to arrange construction for a new dining room, (for 103 people) additional bedrooms and a lounge without Bennett's assistance. The work may have been done according to the design prepared by Bennett.²⁵¹

Gloucester Lodge was used by personnel associated with No. 227 Radar Unit during World War II.²⁵² The use of the place as a guest house resumed after the war.²⁵³

The pool and guest house continued to operate under various lessees until the closure of the building in June 1976.²⁵⁴ Substantial alterations would have been required to upgrade the building to acceptable standards and a report prepared by the Public Works Department suggested that retaining the building was 'uneconomical'.²⁵⁵

With intervention from local MPs, the Shire of Wanneroo and public pressure, the Minister for Conservation and Management announced, in July 1976, that the building would be retained. The Shire allocated funds for restoration works and commenced conversion of the building into a museum.²⁵⁶ The museum opened in November 1979.²⁵⁷

In 2002, the building is still used as a museum and is operated by the City of Wanneroo. Also in 2002, the City of Wanneroo undertook conservation/renovation works to the place.

²⁴⁹ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 20; and cited in Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 15.

²⁵⁰ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 4. The Duke's itinerary was presumably prepared by Shapcott in his role as the Premier's Secretary. Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 78.

²⁵¹ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 5.

²⁵² Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'No. 4 Medical Rehab Unit'.

²⁵³ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 6.

²⁵⁴ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 6. Pidgeon argues that there were many perceived health problems with the building, refer to pages 7-11.

²⁵⁵ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Golf Course, Yanchep Inn, Mineral Claims, Boats and Launches', letter dated 8 March 1976; and Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 11.

²⁵⁶ *West Australian*, 18 August 1976, p. 5 and 21 September 1976 cited in National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013829F3219, 'History'; and Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 12.

²⁵⁷ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 13; and National Parks Authority Annual Report 1979-80, p. 21.



Figure 54 Gloucester Lodge, late 1930s. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 55 Gloucester Lodge, c. 1940. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

Physical Evidence

Gloucester Lodge currently functions as a museum focusing on the history and development of Yanchep and Wanneroo.

The building is a two-storey former hostel and bathing pavilion constructed of limestone, fibreboard cladding with contrasting battens (effecting the style of half-timbering), with a corrugated metal roof. The building appears to have been constructed in two stages – the eastern and the western parts.

The eastern part has a rubble limestone ground floor with brick quoining to timber-framed casement windows. The first floor of this section is largely accommodated in the roof or attic space but on the northern side there is a large loggia-like balcony overlooking the swimming pool. The roof has a ventilator or fleche and dormer windows. Its southern gable has French doors which open to the flat roof of the porch. The southern entry porch itself is supported on a number of Tuscan columns on pedestals.

The western part has two storeys with the ground floor constructed in part of limestone rubble and 'half-timbering' stud walls to the first floor. On its south side, close to its junction with the eastern part is an entrance framed by a pair of Tuscan columns and a 'half-timbered' gable pediment. The western walls at ground and first floor level are stud walls. Windows are timber framed. (Further works have been undertaken at the place since the time of physical inspection.)

East of the building is a fenced area containing a timber tram car resting on limestone footings.

Sequence of Development

The physical evidence confirms the documentary evidence of the two stage construction of the place. The eastern section was the earlier part (1932) with the western section a later extension (1938).



*Figure 56 Gloucester Lodge viewed from the southeast. September 2002.
Hocking Planning and Architecture.*



Figure 57 Entrance to the western section of Gloucester Lodge viewed from the south. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 58 Gloucester Lodge viewed from the southwest. September 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 59 Gloucester Lodge viewed from the west. September 2002.
Hocking Planning and Architecture.



Figure 60 Ground floor loggia at north of Gloucester Lodge. July 2002.
Hocking Planning & Architecture.



Figure 61 First floor loggia at north of Gloucester Lodge. July 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.5.3 Gloucester Lodge Swimming Pool (Crystal Pool)

Documentary Evidence

Construction of the pool commenced in 1932, in response to 'considerable demand' for swimming facilities at Yanchep.²⁵⁸ The principal pool, the associated crown-shaped paddling pool and diving tower at the north end were constructed simultaneously.²⁵⁹ The Pool was fed by several springs on site and water reserves held in the nearby associated ornamental lakes.²⁶⁰

Shapcott sought information about constructing swimming pools from councils in the eastern states. The Crystal Pool was constructed without plans or specifications, '...as the conditions were peculiar and we had to feel our way as construction proceeded'.²⁶¹ Construction was supervised by R.J. Cavanagh, a Metropolitan Water Board engineer who donated his services.²⁶²

The Pool was Olympic-sized and was used by the Australian Swimming and Diving Team on their way to the Berlin Games in 1936.²⁶³

In 1962, a sum of \$28,000 was spent on the pool including some reconstruction and coating the floor and walls to prevent leaking.²⁶⁴ This may not have been effective as other information

²⁵⁸ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

²⁵⁹ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 4; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 71.

²⁶⁰ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 20; and 'State Gardens Board: Twenty Years of Progress and Policy, 1919-1939', p. 11.

²⁶¹ Letter from Under Secretary, Premier's Department, 6 November 1936 cited in Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

²⁶² Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 19; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

²⁶³ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 65.

²⁶⁴ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Gloucester Lodge Swimming Pool', citing *West Australian*, 13 December 1962.

suggests it was necessary to line the pool with concrete in 1968. The continual leaking problem was attributed to the high water table.²⁶⁵

In 1969, landscape architect John Oldham of the Public Works Department was asked to prepare a landscaping plan for the pool. His proposal included retaining the existing banksias, blackboys and peppermints surrounding the pool. A new lookout (not implemented) was proposed for the knoll east of the pool and supplementing this with Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*), Lemon Scented Gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*), Peppermint Tree (*Agonis flexuosa*), Tuart Trees (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), *Xanthorrhoea australis*, and Weeping Willow. The proposal also included new change rooms and toilets.²⁶⁶

Leaking of the pool continued to be problem and documented examinations of the pool were undertaken in 1976, 1984 and 1985. Given the frequency of the problem, examinations in other years are likely to have occurred.²⁶⁷ The constant problems resulted in CALM considering rebuilding a new pool as part of the Inn lease in the early 1990s.²⁶⁸

The swimming pool was closed in March 1997 because of structural leaks causing chlorinated water to enter the adjacent wetlands.²⁶⁹

Recommendations arising from a Standing Committee on the Pool in August 2000 included CALM implementing a heritage plan for the lodge and pool and for the Minister for the Environment to meet with the City of Wanneroo regarding options to develop a local swimming pool, 'which could include restoration of this [Yanchep] site'.²⁷⁰ In 2002, the pool remains closed and approval has been obtained from the Heritage Council to have the pool filled in.

²⁶⁵ CALM file 013799F3203, 'National Parks Development', briefing notes to Minister dated 8 April 1987; and Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 35.

²⁶⁶ CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6083, File 024693F3203, 'Swimming Pool Landscaping', sketch by John Oldham of PWD, dated May 1969.

²⁶⁷ Pidgeon, 'Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum', p. 41.

²⁶⁸ Site Development Plan, p. 94.

²⁶⁹ CALM file 042248F3211 'Swimming Pool' vol 2, memo dated March 1997.

²⁷⁰ 'Report of the Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs in Relation to a Petition Opposing the Closure of the Swimming Pool at Yanchep National Park', recommendations dated August 2000.

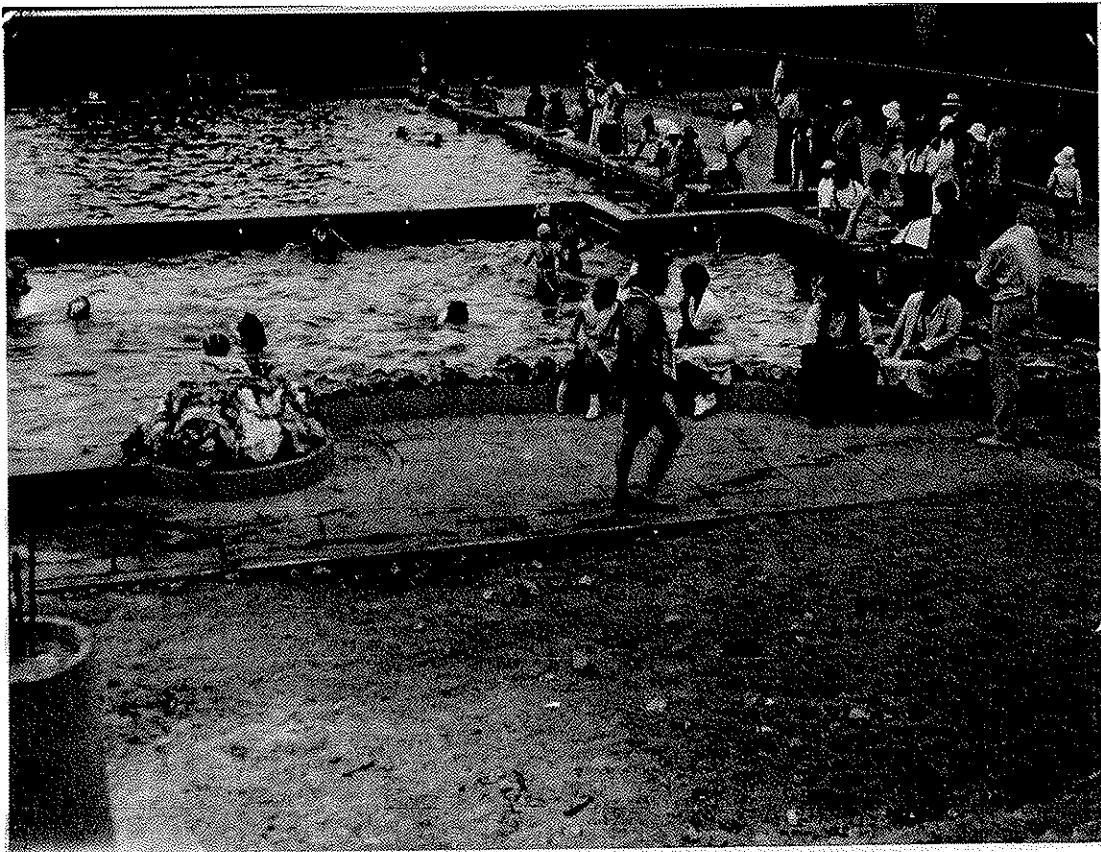


Figure 62 Swimming Pool, mid 1930s. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.

Physical Evidence

Fenced off, unused and immediately north of Gloucester Lodge is its associated swimming pool – the Gloucester Lodge Swimming Pool. The pool is comprised of two parts and has associated structures of a plant room and a brick change room block.

The pool itself is constructed of concrete and has two separate chambers – the northern chamber is deep water and the southern chamber is a sloping paddling pool. The paddling pool is shaped with gentle scrolls that could be seen as crown shaped when viewed from the north. The northern chamber is rectangular.

Both sections of the pool are unfit for use being partly filled with rainwater.

Sequence of Development

The physical evidence confirms the documentary evidence that the pool was constructed in 1932 and reconcreted in 1968. The diving tower has been lost. The date of construction of the plant room and change rooms has not been ascertained but may have accompanied the reconcreting in 1968.



Figure 63 Gloucester Lodge Swimming Pool viewed from Gloucester Lodge. July 2002. Hocking Planning and Architecture.

3.5.4 Tram Cottages

Documentary Evidence

The popularity of the Park meant that additional accommodation was required. Around 1933, eight decommissioned trams were transported to Boomerang Gorge at Yanchep, mounted on stone footings and converted into weekend cottages.²⁷¹ Two cottages were retained for State Gardens Board staff and the other six were rented out. The trams proved very popular as a cheaper alternative to other Park accommodation and were the subject of long waiting lists.²⁷²

In 2002, only one tram remains and it has been relocated from the Gorge to the grounds of Gloucester Lodge. It is believed that six of the trams were destroyed in the 1960s although the other is currently located at Whiteman Park.²⁷³

Physical Evidence

A tram car has been relocated to immediately east of Gloucester Lodge. There remains evidence of former tram cottage sites in Boomerang Gorge.

²⁷¹ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Tram Bungalow'; Battye Library Pictorial Collection, 20197P; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 73. Refer also to the interview with Nancy Cockman, E285 Joondalup Local Studies Collection about living in the trams.

²⁷² Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

²⁷³ Site inspection with John Wheeler, 19 July 2002.

Sequence of Development

Trams were relocated to Yanchep in 1933 to provide accommodation. One remains adjacent to Gloucester Lodge having been relocated from the Gorge.



Figure 64 Tram Cottage, undated. Copy of photograph held in DCLM office, Yanchep National Park.



Figure 65 Tram Cottage adjacent Gloucester Lodge. Hocking Planning & Architecture, September 2002.

3.6 Miscellaneous Elements of the Modified Environment

Below is provided some information on miscellaneous elements of the built environment under the following headings:

- Paths and routes;
- Tree Plantings;
- Roads and Parking;
- Buildings outside the study area; and
- Demolished structures.

Within the resources available to the study, outlines of documentary and physical evidence that would lead to the identification of sequences of development for these elements were not able to be adequately researched. What information is available on these elements is presented below.

3.6.1 Paths and Routes

Documentary Evidence

From an early stage of the development, the clearing of tracks was undertaken. To begin with, they were just bare earth with the vegetation 'chopped back'. Subsequently, the forming up of pathways was undertaken as part of garden development. Later again walking trails were developed as part of the "nature appreciation experience" of the Park. These Walking trails have been designed and implemented to give visitors 'a taste of the bush' in various different areas of the Park. The more recently implemented ones have been designed to a purpose and constructed to a standard. Although the extent of early paths has not been ascertained, Mr David Pike has stated that there are many early paths remaining with limestone edging but most are overgrown or lost now.²⁷⁴



Figure 66 Walking Trails. (Undated) Courtesy DCLM Park Office.

²⁷⁴ Comments on the draft Conservation Plan, Mr David Pike, 4 March 2003.

Physical Evidence

All paths and routes have not been surveyed in the course of this study. There are remnants of paths with limestone rubble edging and no formal paving material throughout the recreation area. Most heavily trafficked paths are paved in unit pavers, consolidated limestone or concrete.

Sequence of Development

The physical evidence confirms the sequence of development outlined in the documentary evidence.

3.6.2 Tree Plantings

Documentary Evidence

There is very little information at all about what was planted in the way of trees; if, where or when they were put in. More information was recorded about the annuals that were seasonally displayed in the garden beds, which is probably an indication of the relative importance of the two, in the minds of the governing board of that time. In fact, very few trees are shown in the early photographs.

The foreshore was cleared incrementally as buildings were put up, and some, if few trees were planted, 'to beautify the place'.



Figure 67 Photo showing parking and some tree planting. (Undated)
Courtesy DCLM Park Office.

A survey carried out by Grahame Harris in 1992, shows the species planted on the foreshore, as well as some remaining relic trees from the original vegetation, with their disposition at that time. They mainly consist of Australian, but non-indigenous species, with a sprinkling of exotics.

Currently these trees are suffering severe predatory destruction from the dispossessed Black Cockatoos, whose natural habitat has been depleted because of agricultural development. These quite destructive birds, which are normally migratory, appear to have now taken up permanent residence, concentrating on this small watered area with devastating results.

Incremental clearing is shown in early photographs during the development of this area.

The survey carried out by Graham Harris in 1992, shows what species had been planted on the foreshore (and survived).



Figure 68 Clearing of the Bush. Undated. Courtesy of DCLM Park Office.

3.6.3 Roads and Parking

Documentary Evidence

The initial development works in the early 1930s included a new road to replace the sandy track that prevented easy access to the Park.²⁷⁵ Subsequent arrangements to improve the access road north of the Park were by arrangement between the Gingin Road and Vermin Board, the Wanneroo Road Board and Shapcott in 1934.²⁷⁶ Access roads in and out of the Park, and to the

²⁷⁵ State Gardens Board file, AN 176/1, Acc. 1068, File 175/1942, 'McNess Fund', undated file note; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 59-60.

²⁷⁶ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', letter dated 18 October 1934; and *West Australian*, 20 December 1934 cited in National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas'.

beach continued to be issues for the State Gardens Board and measures were taken to continually improve the roads from the 1930s through to the 1950s.²⁷⁷

The layout of roads within the Park has changed substantially since the 1930s. Initially the entrance gate was located near the present location of the Staff Office (former Superintendent's House). The road went between McNess House and the Office and then around towards Crystal Pool. The road from the pool to the Perth road was only partially made so both access and egress were via the one road. This caused many traffic problems on busy days at Yanchep.²⁷⁸ By 1938, a circular road was completed to alleviate some of the traffic problems.²⁷⁹

By the 1960s, the increase in visitors to the Park and the growth of vehicle ownership resulted in substantial pressure on the road and parking systems within the Park. In 1960, 35,000 cars entered the Park. By 1966, this number was around 48,000 cars. During 1970, 74,000 cars entered the Park.²⁸⁰

In the late 1960s, improvements were made to the roads, including widening, and more carparking was considered.²⁸¹ Interestingly, the Town Planning Department advocated a series of smaller 'scattered' carparks yet John Oldham's plans for carparking included several large carparks.²⁸² Proposals for large carparks at Yanchep Inn (150 bays) and along Loch McNess were implemented. The lake carpark necessitated demolition of the kangaroo and emu enclosures.²⁸³

The 1989 Management Plan highlighted improved road access to and within the Park as a priority. This aspect was also highlighted in the site development plan.²⁸⁴ A Master Plan for the area was prepared showing the substantial changes in path layouts and pedestrian access areas.²⁸⁵ A works contract for a new access road was let at the end of 1991.²⁸⁶ New carparks and an entry station were designed and constructed from 1992 to 1994.²⁸⁷ The works were mostly completed with labour from the New Works Opportunities programme. The works substantially altered the road system within the Park by creating larger pedestrian spaces through the area immediately east of the lake and by diverting traffic around the buildings.²⁸⁸

²⁷⁷ For examples, refer to National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', letter dated 28 April 1947, Board minutes 9 September 1947, letter dated 15 November 1948 and letter dated 25 September 1953.

²⁷⁸ Chandler, *op. cit.*, figure 5.4 citing c.1933 map.

²⁷⁹ Shapcott, *op. cit.*, p. 26; and Chandler, *op. cit.*, citing 1938 map reproduced as an appendix.

²⁸⁰ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', letter dated 15 March 1972; and CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', draft policy January 1968.

²⁸¹ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', letter dated 28 February 1968.

²⁸² CALM file, WAS 2283, Cons. 6224, File 2802/1964, 'Master and Working Plans', PWD plan June 1968.

²⁸³ 1968 map from File 013829F3219 and Public Works Plans June 1968, courtesy Department of Housing and Works.

²⁸⁴ Site Development Plan, pp. 17 and 24.

²⁸⁵ McNess Recreational Area: Foreshore Landscape Master Plan drawing dated December 1992 at CALM Bentley.

²⁸⁶ CALM Annual Report 1990/91, p. 71.

²⁸⁷ Drawings for the new entry station exist at CALM Bentley, refer to drawing dated July 1993 by Landcorp.

²⁸⁸ CALM Annual Report 1992/93, p. 22; and CALM Annual Report 1994/95, p. 26.



Figure 69 *Parking (undated) – Courtesy DCLM Park Office.*



Figure 70 *Parking (undated) – Courtesy DCLM Park Office.*



Figure 71 *Parking (undated) – Courtesy DCLM Park Office.*

3.6.4 Buildings Outside the Study Area

Shapcott's Cottage

The cottage and associated Chauffeur's cottage were built sometime during the 1930s for use by Shapcott as a weekend/holiday retreat. It is currently in a ruinous state and is commonly referred to as 'The Ghost House'.²⁸⁹

Workshop

The current location of the workshop dates from 1971 although an earlier building existed near the Administration building. The date of the earlier building has not been determined.²⁹⁰

Radar Bunkers

The radar bunkers were constructed during World War II to house radar equipment to monitor aircraft movements off the WA coast.²⁹¹

3.6.5 Demolished Structures

Recreation Hall

In 1948, a rehabilitation hall originally built at Crawley for use by American fly Catalino crews was dismantled and relocated at Yanchep. The hall was used for picture shows, dances, parties and wedding receptions.²⁹²

²⁸⁹ Palassis Architects, *op. cit.*, pp. 4-6; and photograph of the cottage in *West Australian*, 19 January 1966 cited in National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013829F3219, 'History'.

²⁹⁰ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013820F3214, 'Roads and Parking Areas', monthly report October 1971.

²⁹¹ Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'WWII – Radar Station'.

By 1995, the hall was in a seriously 'dilapidated' state and was scheduled for demolition. The removal of the hall was part of the New Work Opportunities project.²⁹³

Nursery

A nursery was on site by March 1969 and was located behind the Administration building.²⁹⁴ The date of its removal is not known but is likely to have been sometime during the 1990s.²⁹⁵

²⁹² Gloucester Lodge Museum, ephemera file, 'Yanchep National Park: Buildings'; and CALM file 013799F3203, 'National Parks Development', report dated December 1948.

²⁹³ CALM file 024749F1802 'Accommodation and Services, Buildings Maintenance', vol. 2, letter dated 26 April 1995.

²⁹⁴ National Parks file, WAS 2283, Cons. 5777, File 013802F3204 'Trees and Gardens', report dated March 1969.

²⁹⁵ Site inspection with John Wheeler, 19 July 2002.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

4.1 Sequence of Development

The following chronology shows the sequence of development of the features of the place.

1860s	Land in the vicinity of Yanchep was taken up as pastoral leases.
c.1900	Caves House (the hunting lodge) constructed.
1905	Reserve 9868 for the 'protection and preservation of caves and flora, and for Health and Pleasure Resort' was created.
1930	Work commenced on the road to the Park, reconstructing the old Caves House (also known as the Hunting Lodge), the children's playground, creating a parking area, clearing tracks and forming pathways, fencing, opening up Crystal Cave (including new stairs and installing electric light), water supplies, the power house, developing Boomerang Gorge, reclaiming the lake front, building the 'rustic bridges', installing a telephone line and planting.
1931	McNess Hostel constructed by adaptation of Caves House.
1931	20 December. The Park was formally opened to the public.
1932	Formation work and lighting of Yonderup Cave, a new track with a circular drive outside Crystal Cave, preliminary swimming baths projects, and lavatories.
1932	Gloucester Lodge and Swimming Pool and the ornamental lakes constructed.
1933	Decommissioned trams relocated to the Park.
Early 1930s	Administration Building constructed.
1935	Verandah of McNess Hostel extended
1936	Yanchep Inn constructed.
1938	Gloucester Lodge extended on western side. Koalas introduced to the Park.
1953	Yanchep Inn extended on first floor.
late 1950s	Various planning proposals to improve visitor access were developed by the National Parks Board.
1961	Golf Course and Clubhouse constructed.
1966	Park Staff Office (former Superintendent's House) constructed.
c.1980	War memorial constructed outside Yanchep Inn.
1991	CALM staff prepared a site development plan to assist with implementing the recommendations from the Management Plan.
1990s	Works projects recommended in the Management Plan and site development plan were gradually implemented as resources permitted including alteration to the road layout, new carparks and new entry station.
2000	Wangi Mia Aboriginal 'talking place' constructed

2001 Chawn Mia Lakeview Tearooms constructed.

4.2 Comparative Analysis

Yanchep National Park incorporates many natural features as well as developed areas. Although the focus of this report is the developed areas there are many facets to the Park relevant to a comparative analysis to other places within the state and other states. For instance, the emergence of the Park is clearly related to the discoveries of the caves and this is one basis for examining similar venues. Also, the place has been managed by state government agencies and this is another way to examine similarities. The buildings mostly date from the 1930s and other examples of similar types of construction could be analysed. For the purposes of this section, a range of issues, such as those mentioned, has been considered.

The initial reservation of Yanchep in 1905 was for two purposes, the protection of caves and flora and for a 'health and pleasure resort'. As argued by Linley Chandler, other National Parks in Australia were reserved because of their 'dual purposes' and cites the examples of the Jenolan Caves in New South Wales, Margaret River Caves, Blue Mountains and Uluru.²⁹⁶

Like Yanchep, the Jenolan Caves in New South Wales were developed by the state government as a tourist destination for their system of caves. Also, the Jenolan Caves were in relatively close proximity to a major city although access in the nineteenth century took several days through bush tracks.²⁹⁷ A reserve was created at Jenolan in 1866 and the earliest portion of the present Caves House dates from 1898.²⁹⁸

In 1899, the Yallingup caves were opened after their discovery by Edward Dawson.²⁹⁹ The tourism potential of the caves was particularly evident from 1901, when the newly formed Caves Board was active in promoting their beauty.³⁰⁰ This promotion was highly successful with 1,400 visitors in 1903 and over 2,400 in 1904.³⁰¹ The first Caves House, a two storey structure, was constructed in 1902.³⁰² A new Caves House was constructed in 1938 according to a design prepared under the direction of A.E. Clare, Government Architect, Public Works Department.³⁰³

Kings Park and Botanic Garden (formerly Perth Park) was used as public park (and timber resource) during the nineteenth century. The Perth Park Board was formally constituted in 1895 marking the beginning of much of the development in the Park. The influences of English landscaping and Chinese philosophy are evident, resulting in a, 'carefully contrived, natural-looking, landscaped parkland with feature trees grassed between'.³⁰⁴ The trend of 'cultivating' the landscape with formal lawn and plant designs continued well into the twentieth century, although the quick succession of governments impacted greatly on resources allocated to the Park. Many improvements were carried out with donated funds.³⁰⁵

As with Yanchep, annuals were the principal basis for plantings in Kings Park although native species (not necessarily native to the immediate area) were introduced from the 1930s.³⁰⁶ Also, like Yanchep, passive recreation was the dominant visitor activity at Kings Park. Although used

²⁹⁶ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

²⁹⁷ Chandler, *op. cit.*, pp. 7-12.

²⁹⁸ NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Register – www.heritage.nsw.gov.au #12502.

²⁹⁹ Chinnery, Robin and Griffiths, Phil, 'Heritage Assessment for Caves House Group', #428, Heritage Council of WA assessment, 2001, p. 5.

³⁰⁰ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

³⁰¹ Chandler, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

³⁰² Chinnery and Griffiths, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

³⁰³ Chinnery and Griffiths, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

³⁰⁴ Erickson, Dorothy, 'A Thematic History of Kings Park & Botanic Garden, Perth, Western Australia', prepared for Kings Park & Botanic Garden, 1997, p. 9.

³⁰⁵ Erickson, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-13.

³⁰⁶ Erickson, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

for sporting facilities (tennis club, bowling greens, proposed swimming pool etc) the most common activities today and previously include walking, having picnics, attending concerts or visiting the restaurant.³⁰⁷

The Perth Zoo in South Perth began in 1898 with minimal government financial assistance.³⁰⁸ The Zoo quickly became a popular tourist venue but by the late 1920s had insufficient funds to address maintenance problems and plan for future exhibits. In a desperate bid to keep the Zoo operating, the state government agreed to place responsibility for the Zoo under the State Gardens Board and its highly influential Chairman, Louis Shapcott.³⁰⁹ Development of the Zoo continued throughout the twentieth century but changing attitudes to the care of animals, particularly in the latter part of the twentieth century has meant that many earlier zoo structures are no longer extant.³¹⁰

Although not a government managed facility until the 1990s, Araluen Botanic Park in Roleystone also has a similar history to Yanchep. The land was bought by J.J. Simons for the Young Australia League in 1929. Development took place to turn the land into a youth recreation camp and several chalets/bungalows, a swimming pool and gardens were constructed for this purpose. Simons contributed funds for the work but relied heavily on donated funds also. During the 1930s, the place was a popular picnic spot and destination for honeymooners. In 2002, the place is still a popular tourist venue, particularly for its garden displays.³¹¹

As noted by John Pidgeon,

Araluen Park, like Yanchep was very much the creation of one dominant figure. Just as the development of Yanchep owes so much to L. E. Shapcott, so Araluen was nurtured by J. J. Simons, the founder of the Young Australia League. Araluen, as with Yanchep was virgin bushland into which holiday accommodation for the members and supporters of the Y.A.L was introduced.³¹²

There are many similarities in the management of places such as Kings Park and the Zoo with the management structures at Yanchep. Individual efforts rather than consistent government funding have resulted in all places developing on an ad hoc basis, particularly in the years prior to World War II. A common theme in the history of these places is also the need to balance the natural values (including the welfare of the animals in the case of the Zoo), indigenous significance and value of the developed areas. While the intactness of early twentieth century structures at Kings Park and the Zoo has not been examined specifically, it is worth noting that both places have undergone a tremendous amount of change. Conversely, much of the development that occurred at Yanchep during the 1930s is still intact.

All places are well-known and well-regarded tourist venues and continue to attract large numbers of tourists from within the state and outside.

³⁰⁷ Erickson, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-20.

³⁰⁸ Florey, Cecil, *Peninsular City: A Social History of the City of South Perth*, City of South Perth, South Perth, 1995, p. 78.

³⁰⁹ Florey, *op. cit.*, pp. 184-185.

³¹⁰ Florey, *op. cit.*, p. 83.

³¹¹ Heritage Council Assessment, #3277, 'Araluen Botanic Park'.

³¹² Pidgeon, 'Conservation Plan for Yanchep Inn', p. 68.



Figure 72 The garden setting of Caves House, Yallingup. 2002.



Figure 73 Caves House, Yallingup. 2002.



Figure 74 The garden setting of Caves House, Yallingup. 2002.



Figure 75 The garden setting of Caves House, Yallingup. 2002.

4.3 Unresolved Questions and Further Research

While no means exhaustive, this section may provide future direction on research avenues to pursue in regard to specific conservation works at Yanchep National Park.

The substantial amount of available documentary material relating to the history of the Park has meant that only certain sources of information have been examined for the preparation of this report. Priorities for research were developed and those sources examined have been listed in the Bibliography.

Attempts were made to locate other sources of information that would provide a focus for future researchers. As a result, around 230 historical files located at various repositories were discovered. The files have been grouped into subject headings and included as Appendix E. This list does not include files at the Park or the CALM Wanneroo office. Such files are believed to mostly date from the 1990s and have not been included in the list. Other building/development related files may also be found at the Department of Housing Works as its predecessor agencies (Public Works Department and Building Management Authority) were involved in many works at the Park, particularly the late 1960s and early 1990s. In addition, this appendix also includes the available holdings at the City of Joondalup's Local Studies Collection. This list includes many oral histories and newspaper articles from the late 1980s relating to the Park.

There are numerous historical photographs relating to Yanchep National Park. The earliest photographs mostly date from the 1930s and a Government Print collection is held at the Battye Library. Some of these prints have been reproduced in an album held at the CALM office at Yanchep National Park. The Gloucester Lodge Museum also has a large photographic collection. Many other photographs are published in newspapers and brochures about the Park, particularly those reproduced in State Gardens Boards files and a collection of albums about caves in the state (Battye Library PR 5241). Given the substantial amount of photographs, no attempt has been made to prepare an inventory for the purposes of this report.

Similarly, there are many plans regarding works proposals and contracts at Yanchep. While too numerous to prepare an inventory, drawings mostly dating from the late 1980s can be found at CALM Headquarters in Bentley. A small number of drawings also exist in the CALM office at Wanneroo. A small number of landscape drawings from the late 1960s (drawn by the Public Works Department) can be located at the Department of Housing and Works (DHW). DHW also has a number of drawings from the post-1960s. Drawings prior to the 1960s are few in number but can be found in the State Gardens Board files. The references for these files are included in the list for future research at Appendix E. The majority of drawings for the Park exist in the Staff Office at Yanchep National Park. While organised into general categories such as 'aerial photographs', 'caves' and 'buildings', there is no inventory of the drawings.

The Superintendent's Monthly reports from the 1960s and 1970s (at State Records Office and the CALM office at Yanchep) contain a great deal of information about developments within the Park. They would provide a useful avenue for specific information about certain aspects of the Park.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The aim of this section is to discuss the range of issues arising from the documentary and physical evidence that contribute to the significance of the place. It derives from the evidence presented in previous sections (see section 2.0 Documentary Evidence from page 10, section 3.0 Assessment of Precincts and Components from page 26 and section 4.0 Analysis of Evidence from page 91).

Definitions for some terms are set out on page 8. The contexts for assessing levels of significance are also set out there with the terminology. See also APPENDIX B – CRITERIA OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE FOR ASSESSMENT OF PLACES FOR ENTRY INTO THE REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES (HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WA).

Note: This assessment addresses non-indigenous cultural heritage significance. Natural and Aboriginal significance are not part of the scope of this report.

5.1 Aesthetic Value

As an open woodland park set within natural bushland by the shores of a lake the developed area of the recreation area has aesthetic characteristics valued by the community as evidenced by its attraction to visitors. (Criterion 1.1)

The structures and developed landscape, including elements of the soft landscape, contrast with the natural landscape within which it is located. (Criterion 1.3)

The structures comprising Yanchep Inn, Gloucester Lodge, McNess Hostel, the Administration Building and other minor structures together form a significant precinct characterised by a homogeneity of materials and forms established in the 1930s using local materials and motifs of the Inter-War Old English and Inter-War California Bungalow styles. (Criterion 1.4)

5.2 Historic Value

The place demonstrates a certain mysticism about caves in the nineteenth century which often led to their exploration and opening as tourist sites. (Criterion 2.1)

The place, including its soft landscape, demonstrates the 1930s' practice of 'improving' natural bushland rather than conserving the natural significance of environments. (Criterion 2.1)

The place demonstrates Western Australian Government attempts to provide work during the Depression with assistance from private funds. (Criterion 2.2)

The place is associated with Government employee Louis Shapcott and businessman and benefactor Sir Charles McNess – who were instrumental in development and publicity at the park. (Criterion 2.3)

The place is an example of an inter-war recreation area. (Criterion 2.4)

5.3 Scientific Value

The place has scientific value for natural heritage but this is outside the scope of this study.

5.4 Social Value

The place is part of the recreational experiences – both short stay accommodation and daytripping - of Western Australians and many have a feeling of proprietary interest over the Park, similar to that felt for Kings Park and Rottnest. (Criterion 4.1)

5.5 Rarity

The place is rare as a cave area developed for tourist purposes in Western Australia and as one of only six main cave areas in Western Australia. (Criterion 5.1)

5.6 Representativeness

The place is representative of Inter-War parkland landscapes in Western Australia. (Criterion 6.2)

The place is representative of the development of areas adjacent to caves in the inter-war period to support recreational visitation. (Criterion 6.2)

5.7 Condition

The majority of the structures are in fair to good condition. The landscape is in fair condition.

5.8 Integrity

The integrity of the structures is moderate to high. The integrity of the landscape is moderate to low with changed hydrology affecting some features and weed infestation.

5.9 Authenticity

The principal structures are highly authentic to their original development. The landscape is of moderate authenticity.

6.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Statement Of Significance

The Yanchep National Park McNess Recreation Area, a recreation area comprising an open woodland park, caves, bushland, together with structures of limestone, imitation 'half-timbering', and tile has cultural heritage significance because:

It is part of the traditional recreational experiences of Western Australians and many have a feeling of proprietary interest over the Park, similar to that felt for Kings Park and Rottnest;

As an open woodland park set within natural bushland by the shores of a lake the area has aesthetic characteristics valued by the community while its structures and developed landscape contrast with the natural landscape within which it is located;

The structures comprising Yanchep Inn, Gloucester Lodge, McNess Hostel, the Administration Building and other minor structures together form a significant precinct characterised by a homogeneity of materials and forms established in the 1930s using local materials and motifs of the Inter-War Old English and Inter-War California Bungalow styles;

It demonstrates a certain mysticism about caves in the nineteenth century which often led to their exploration and opening as tourist sites;

It demonstrates Western Australian Government attempts to provide work during the Depression with assistance from private funds;

It is associated with Government employee Louis Shapcott and businessman and benefactor Sir Charles McNess – who were instrumental in development and publicity at the Park to provide a public facility; and,

It is representative of the development of areas adjacent to caves to support recreational visitation.

The Statement of Significance set out above is assessed to HCWA criteria and recognises the cultural significance. There remains a need to recognise natural and Aboriginal significance together with this cultural significance.

6.2 Levels Of Significance

The following gradings have been allocated on a comparative basis in response to the assessment of significance. The gradings are based on a five tier system as follows:

Exceptional Significance
Considerable Significance
Some Significance
Little Significance
Intrusive

Spaces and elements graded as Exceptional and Considerable are considered by the authors of this report to be above the threshold for inclusion on the Register of Heritage Places as defined in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, whilst spaces and elements graded as Some may meet the threshold criteria. The threshold for inclusion is set out in broad terms in the Act and is determined by the Minister for Heritage advised by the Heritage Council of Western Australia which has developed its own, more specific criteria (see APPENDIX B – CRITERIA OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE FOR ASSESSMENT OF PLACES FOR ENTRY INTO THE REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES (HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WA)).

The basis for assigning levels of significance or determining the degree of significance is an understanding of the nature of significance, the integrity, condition and authenticity of the element. This is set out for the place as a whole within the preceding section. Below are given summary degrees of significance for individual elements. The presentation of full assessments for each element was not appropriate given the resources available for this study and the complexity of the report.

Determination of the degrees of significance has also involved consultation through the presentation of these levels at draft stages. There has been little dissenting comment on the levels assigned by the authors. The levels as expressed by the authors therefore are considered generally to be in accord with the expressed opinions of those consulted. Notable exceptions to the preceding assumption includes opinions expressed questioning the level of cultural significance of the natural setting, the non-indigenous and exotic tree plantings, the wildflower garden beds and the ovals.

6.3 Significance Of The Study Area

The McNess Recreation Area within Yanchep National Park is assessed as having considerable significance.

6.4 Graded Zones & Elements Of Significance

The levels of significance of the precincts are illustrated in Figure 76 on page 104.

The zones and elements of the Yanchep National Park have the following levels of significance:

6.4.1 Exceptional

Elements

- There are no elements of exceptional significance.

6.4.2 Considerable

Zones

- Lakeside precinct
- Eastern precinct

Elements

- McNess Hostel
- Yanchep Inn
- Loch McNess
- The Loch McNess lakeside setting
- The landscape qualities and structure of the enveloping bushland, which forms the framework and background as well as setting the character of the Recreation Area. This landscape includes the understorey of *Xanthorrhoea preissii*, diverse flowering woody shrubs and perennial bulbs.

6.4.3 Some

Zones

- Gloucester Lodge Precinct
- East Loch McNess Precinct

Elements

- Gloucester Lodge
- Gloucester Lodge Swimming Pool
- Administration Building
- Ornamental Lakes
- Tram Cottage
- Garden Beds
- Boomerang Gorge
- Powerhouse
- Limestone Hut
- Limestone garage to Yanchep Inn
- Memorials
- The non-indigenous and exotic tree plantings
- The Yanjidi trail

6.4.4 Little

Zones

- Central Precinct

Elements

- Park Staff Office
- Chawn Mia Tearooms
- Roads and Parking
- Wildflower Garden Beds
- Ovals
- Koala Enclosure
- Wangi Mia
- Golf Course Clubhouse

6.4.5 Intrusive

Elements

- Motel units to south of Yanchep Inn
- Invasive weeds within the natural setting

6.5 Schedule Of Significant Species

The species evident within the significant soft landscape are set out below with broad indications of the significance of each species within the place. This schedule was prepared as an extension to the commission at the request of the client in order that there may be some guidance in terms of species selection – that guidance is provided both here and in the recommendation sections where species lists are presented. An earlier draft of the report contained greater discussion of the plantings and natural environment. This would have provided further background to this schedule. That background was removed from subsequent drafts in response to comments received. — We asked that 'significant' background was to be retained!

There is little documentary evidence of the development of plantings at the place therefore determination of the significance of these species is based largely on remnant physical evidence, their aesthetic value and an interpretation of the degree to which the species are consistent with historic values of the place or the setting of the natural landscape. Some species are significant in some contexts but not in others.

<u>Genus and Species</u>	<u>Status of Significance</u>
<i>Acacia spp</i>	Some (in particular for seasonal display)
<i>Agathis robusta</i>	Considerable
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Some
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	Some
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Considerable
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	Some
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Considerable
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Some
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Considerable
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Some

<i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i>	Some (Lakeside Precinct and Gloucester Lodge Precinct)-Intrusive (other areas, with weed potential)
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Some (Lakeside Precinct and Gloucester Lodge Precinct)-Intrusive (other areas, with weed potential)
<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Little
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Little
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	Considerable
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Little
<i>Cupressus glauca</i>	Little
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Little to Intrusive in the Landscape
<i>Duranta repens</i>	Little
<i>Erythrina syksii</i>	Some (Lakeside Precinct and Gloucester Lodge Precinct)-Intrusive (other areas, with weed potential)
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Some
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus meiliodora</i>	Considerable
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Some
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Some
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Some
<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i> 'Apple Blossom'	Some
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Intrusive (Weed)
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Some
<i>Malvaviscus grandiflorus</i>	Some
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Little
<i>Melaleuca nesophylla</i>	Some
<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australascia</i>	Some
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Little
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Little
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	Considerable

McNESS RECREATION AREA YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK NON-INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION PLAN

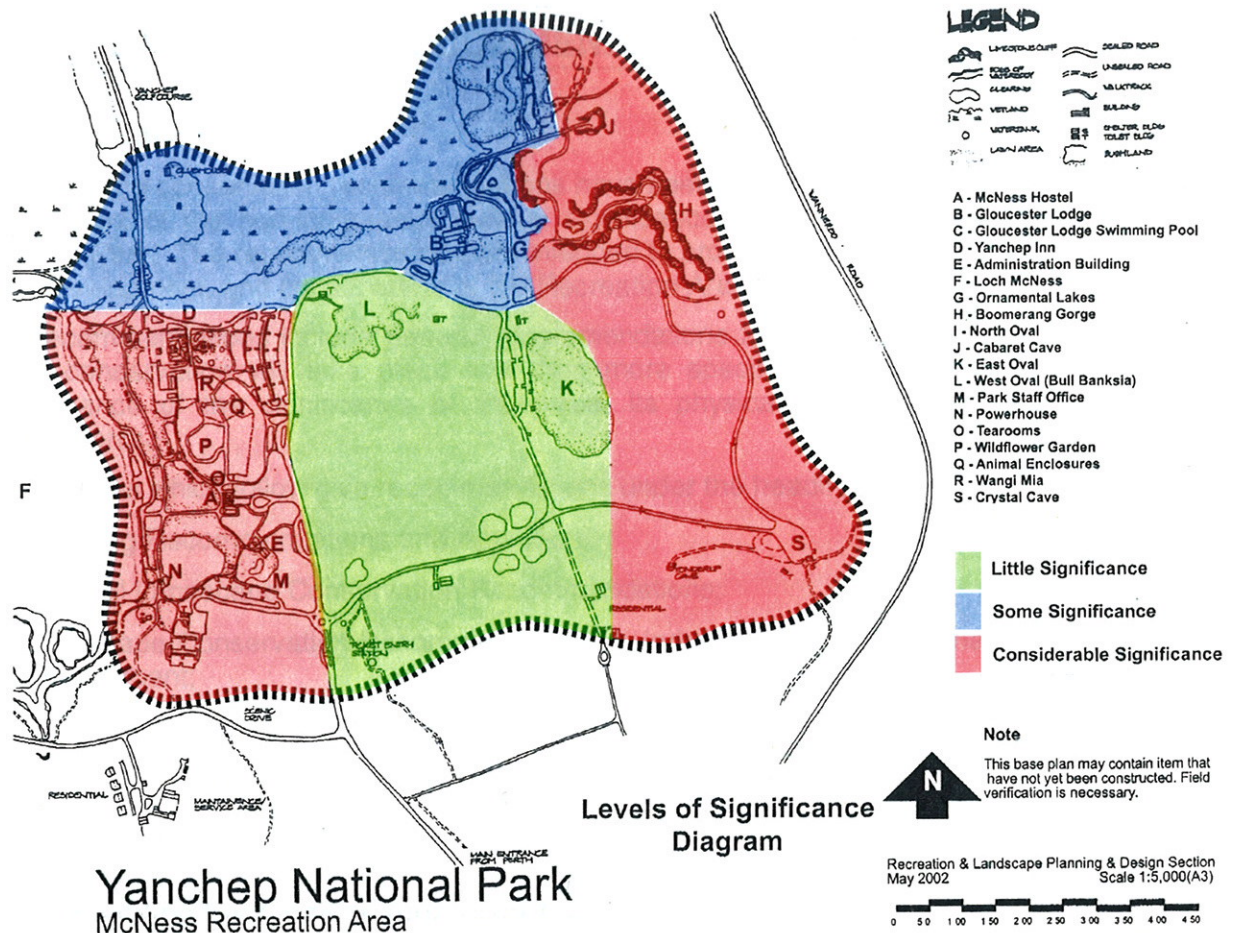


Figure 76 Levels of Significance of the Precincts within the McNess Recreation Area. Elements within precincts may differ in their level of significance.

7.0 CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

The following conservation recommendations have been developed on the basis of the preceding assessment of the non-indigenous cultural significance of McNess Recreation Area, Yanchep National Park. The recommendations are intended to provide guidance and direction in the future use, development, and conservation of the Recreation Area.

The recommendations include general recommendations to define the procedural constraints in which conservation will take place and then more specific recommendations relating to the maintenance of the significance of the place, its physical condition and external and user requirements.

The sections which follow give recommendations under the headings of:

- Enabling Recommendations and Approach;
- General Landscape Conservation Recommendations;
- Landscape Conservation Recommendations - Individual Elements of the Cultural Landscape Environment;
- Built Environment Conservation Recommendations;
- Future Development Conservation Recommendations; and,
- Interpretation Recommendations.

7.2 Enabling Recommendations and Approach

7.2.1 Cultural, Natural and Aboriginal Significance

This report has focused upon cultural significance of fabric and modifications to landscape since European settlement. There is evidence that the place was important to Aboriginal people while the caves, among other features, indicate the likely natural significance of the place. Where multiple layers of significance are evident, the interactions, crossovers and contradictions of these layers need to be identified to prevent harm.

Recommendation 1

It should be recognised that the place possesses cultural, natural and Aboriginal significance and that each aspect warrants identification, retention, conservation and interpretation.

Recommendation 2

Further research into the sites and site specific happenings of Aboriginal significance should be carried out in consultation with Aboriginal communities

7.2.2 Acceptance of Assessments of Significance

Recommendation 3

The assessments, statement and levels of significance for McNess Recreation Area Yanchep National Park set out in this document should be accepted as a guide to future planning and works.

7.2.3 Use of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter is used by Australian heritage agencies and conservation practitioners as a guide to conservation for places of cultural significance. Its use is recommended here.

Recommendation 4

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) as revised in 1999 should be used to guide the conservation of the cultural significance of the place.

The Burra Charter is available online at www.icomos.org/australia.

7.2.4 Use of the Natural Heritage Charter

Some of the aspects of significance defined as scientific and aesthetic cultural value could better be defined as being of natural significance. The Natural Heritage Charter follows a similar process to the Burra Charter without the emphasis on structures and designed landscapes but with an emphasis on the natural environment. It is used by the Commonwealth Government and may be of benefit in conserving the natural environment of Yanchep National Park.

Recommendation 5

The use of the Natural Heritage Charter to assist with the conservation of areas of natural significance within the place should be further investigated.

7.2.5 Acceptance of Recommendations

Recommendation 6

The conservation recommendations for Yanchep National Park McNess Recreation Area set out in this document should be accepted as a guide to future planning and works within the place.

7.2.6 Expert Advice

Recommendation 7

Future planning and works should be supported by expert advice and supervision.

7.2.7 Review of the conservation plan

Recommendation 8

This conservation plan should be reviewed in July 2008 or earlier if the need arises.

7.2.8 Hierarchy of Documentation

Existing documentation for the place includes the 1989-1999 Management Plan and conservation plans for Yanchep Inn, Gloucester Lodge and McNess House. The Management Plan is currently in the process of revision. The conservation plans are due for review. There is also the need for a conservation plan to guide future work at the Administration Building.

Recommendation 9

This document should be used to inform the recommendations of the revised Management Plan and should sit above the subordinate heritage conservation planning documents.

Recommendation 10

The conservation plans for individual places within the McNess Recreation Area should be reviewed periodically. (See also Recommendation 78 regarding conservation planning of the Administration Building.)

7.2.9 Further Research

Further research will assist in our understanding of the place and will inform conservation actions.

Recommendation 11

Further research into the development and use of the place should continue and may take the form of general ongoing research as well as specific research where proposals for change or interpretation are developed. In the process, available records should continue to be documented for accessibility.

7.2.10 Levels of Significance

General recommendations for the various levels of significance, as defined in Section 6, are set out below in Recommendation 12 to Recommendation 15. However, it should be recognised that site specific recommendations have been developed in the latter parts of this section and that the general recommendations set out below should be considered subordinate to the more detailed recommendations which follow.

Recommendation 12

For zones and elements of considerable significance:

The significant fabric of such zones or elements should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Reconstruction of earlier, significant landscape features (including structures) may be considered if sufficient detailed information is available to support accurate reconstruction and if the works are in keeping with the current significance of the place.

Significant elements that are damaged are to be restored. Intrusive elements should be removed (after recording) and new elements that are detrimental to the significant fabric and/or spaces should not be introduced.

Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of introducing new services and minor landscape elements (including plantings, structures or other landscape features), provided this does not adversely affect the cultural heritage significance of the zone or element. Modification of significant elements is generally unacceptable, however, minor adaptations may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation recommendation and has minimal impact on the cultural heritage significance. Any alteration to significant elements should be documented.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration to their heritage values. Where removal of significant plantings is necessary due to their

condition, replacement plantings of the same species should generally be made, or a similar species used, that is considered to be more appropriate, (eg in a case where the original species has become; or has the potential to become a weed species; or is a hazard due to limb dropping potential - and it is in a highly frequented position). Where other issues need to be considered, such as long-term public safety or the potential for the species to be invasive and pose a threat to the native flora of the Park, consideration should be given to dealing with these through ongoing management strategies, rather than by selection of other species. Where such issues cannot be dealt with by ongoing management strategies, replacement species should reflect the specific characteristics of the significant planting(s) to be replaced in terms of height, canopy, foliage and any other significant characteristics.

There should be no new works (including plantings, structures or other landscape features) that will obscure important views or adversely affect the setting of the place, its heritage character or its significant elements.

Recommendation 13

For zones and elements of some significance:

The significant fabric of such zones or elements should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Reconstruction of earlier, significant landscape features (including structures) may be considered if sufficient detailed information is available to support accurate reconstruction and if the works are in keeping with the current significance of the place.

Consideration should be given to restoring any elements of some significance that are damaged. The removal of intrusive elements is to be encouraged and new elements that are detrimental to the significant fabric and/or spaces should not be introduced. Adaptation is acceptable provided this does not adversely affect the cultural heritage significance of the space or element. Any alteration to significant elements should be documented.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. Where removal of significant plantings is necessary due to their condition, these should be replaced with species that reflect the specific characteristics of the existing significant planting(s) in terms of height, canopy, foliage and any other significant characteristics.

New works (including plantings, structures or other landscape features) are acceptable provided that they will not adversely affect the heritage character of the place or its significant elements.

Recommendation 14

For zones and elements of little significance:

The fabric of such zones or elements may be retained or removed depending on the future use requirements. However, care should be taken to ensure that any such works do not detract from the significance of adjoining spaces or elements. Before removal ensure that comprehensive photographic and graphic recording is completed.

New works (including plantings, structures or other landscape features) are acceptable provided that they will not detract from the significance of adjoining spaces or elements (including significant views).

Recommendation 15

For intrusive zones or elements:

Intrusive zones or elements have been identified as detracting from the significance of the place and their removal, and/or replacement with more appropriate detailing, should be encouraged. Their removal needs to be assessed against other considerations, such as functional and economic, before implementation. Before removal/demolition ensure that comprehensive photographic and graphic recording is completed.

7.2.11 Recording

Recommendation 16

All work at the place should be recorded and a copy of the record held on durable stock in a permanent archive away from the site (for example Battye Library, DCLM main office).

The intention of this recommendation is to recognise the need for all work to be documented. The application of it need not mean that bulky documentation be prepared for minor or routine maintenance. Although discrete archival records should be prepared for more significant works the availability of resources may mean that a simple log of actions will suffice for much of the daily work at the place. This log should be periodically copied and placed in an accessible archive.

7.2.12 Maintenance

Recommendation 17

Maintenance of grounds and structures should be accepted as the single most important part of the conservation program.

Recommendation 18

A program of cyclical inspection and rectification of defects should be developed and implemented on an ongoing basis.

7.2.13 Use

The Park was developed for the protection of caves and as a pleasure resort inclusive of accommodation. Patterns of use change over time. Today it is used for the protection of caves and the natural environment and for recreation, with more emphasis upon day use. Conservation and maintenance should be adapted to cope with changes in use patterns.

Recommendation 19

Yanchep National Park McNess Recreation Area should continue to be used for passive recreation and for the conservation of cave systems.

7.2.14 Heritage Listing

The main structures within the study area are entered on the State Register of Heritage Places. The place would be likely to meet the threshold for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places if it was considered by the Heritage Council of WA.

Recommendation 20

McNess Recreation Area Yanchep National Park should be recommended for consideration by the Heritage Council of Western Australia for entry into the Register of Heritage Places as a precinct.

As many of the structures are already entered on the Register, the advice of the Heritage Council of Western Australia must be sought for proposals which would change the fabric these buildings.

Recommendation 21

Proposals for change to the Registered buildings, including conservation works, must be submitted to the Heritage Council for its advice prior to implementation as per the requirements of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.

As the whole of the place would certainly meet the Notification Criteria of the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process, then any proposal to demolish structures (including those of little or no significance) would need to be referred to the Heritage Council for their advice under the GHPDP.

Parts of the place are classified by the National Trust. This classification has no material affect on the statutory obligations of the owner.

Parts of the place are also entered on the Register of the National Estate. This has no practical implications on the management of non-Commonwealth places except where Commonwealth funding is used to effect change at a place.

Recommendation 23

Within zones containing only indigenous species defined in Figure 77, indigenous species only should be used.

As part of the natural landscape has been disturbed, it is not all of the same level of cultural and natural significance. The assessment of the various precincts (see 6.4 Graded Zones & Elements Of Significance on page 100) shows that the Eastern Precinct is of much higher significance than that of the Central Precinct. As greater flexibility is available in areas of lower significance, the Central Precinct remains an area where further development could, if necessary take place. Although only indigenous vegetation is recommended for all of the natural landscape areas this does not mean that rehabilitation to a state of natural bushland is obligatory in all of these areas. It does mean, however, that were more intensive development of the Central Precinct proposed, it would be desirable that the soft landscape treatment for this area be based on the use of indigenous species. Alternatively, were a decision made to keep further development within the Lakeside Precinct, the strategy of rehabilitating the central precinct using indigenous species would be appropriate.

Recommendation 24

It should be recognised that the nature and level of cultural and natural significance of different parts varies within the natural landscape areas and there remain options in some areas for both rehabilitation and adaptation using indigenous species.

Species within the other areas of the Recreation Area include non-indigenous and exotic species together with indigenous species. This mix of plantings is recommended to be continued and reinforced in order to retain the character of the place.

Recommendation 25

In order to retain the varied character of the place, within the areas of the McNess Recreation Area indicated in blue on Figure 77 trees and shrubs used should be guided by those contained in the following table. Use of these species should be guided by their potential to become invasive weeds among other factors.

Genus and Species	Common Name
<i>Acacia</i> spp. (for seasonal flowering)	"Wattles"
<i>Acacia coriacea</i>	
<i>Acacia papyrocarpa</i>	"Western Myall"
<i>Agathis robusta</i>	"Queensland Kauri"
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	"Western Australian Peppermint"
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> 'Nana'	"Dwarf Peppermint"
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	"SheOak"
<i>Angophora costata</i>	
<i>Angophora costata</i> 'Little Gumball'	
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	"Bunya Bunya"
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	"Norfolk Island Pine"
<i>Banksia ashbyii</i>	
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	"Candle Banksia"

<i>Banksia burdettii</i>	
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	"Bull Banksia"
<i>Banksia hookeriana</i>	
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	"Swamp Banksia"
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	"Firewood Banksia"
<i>Banksia sceptrum</i>	
<i>Banksia victoriae</i>	
<i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i>	"Coral Tree", "Flame Tree"
<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	"Desert Kurrajong"
<i>Brachychiton x hybridum</i>	"Pink Coral Kurrajong"
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	"Kurrajong"
<i>Brachychiton rupestre</i>	"Bottle Tree"
<i>Callistemon x'King's Park Special'</i>	"Bottle Brush"
<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	
<i>Callitris preissii</i>	"Rottnest Island Pine"
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	"Camphor Laurel"
<i>Eucalyptus argophloia</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus argutifolia</i>	"Yanchep Mallee"
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	"Marri"
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	"River Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	"Lemon Scented Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	"Argyle Apple"
<i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	"Red Flowering Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	"Tasmanian Blue Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	"Tuart"
<i>Eucalyptus gongylocarpa</i>	"Marble Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	"Rose Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	"Spotted Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	"Jarrah"
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	"Yellow Jacket"
<i>Eucalyptus nicholi</i>	"Peppermint"
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> var 'Heterophylla'	"Coastal Mort"
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> var <i>didyma</i>	"Grey Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> var <i>longirostrata</i>	"Grey Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> var <i>punctata</i>	"Grey Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	"Swamp mahogany"
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	"Flooded Gum"

<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	"Mugga Mugga"
<i>Ficus hilli</i>	Hill's Weeping Fig"
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	"Port Jackson Fig"
<i>Grevillea fililoba</i> 'Ellendale Pool'	
<i>Grevillea thelemainiana</i> 'Gilt Dragon'	
<i>Grevillea x</i> 'White Wings'	
<i>Hibbertia cuneata</i>	
<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i> 'Apple Blossom'	"Apple Blossom Hibiscus"
<i>Hibiscus tileaceous</i>	
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	"Norfolk Island Hibiscus"
<i>Malvaviscus grandiflorus</i>	"Turk's Cap"
<i>Melaleuca nesophylla</i>	"Mindiyed"
<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australascia</i>	"Cape Lillac", "White Cedar"
<i>Neisosperma elliptica</i>	(both tree & shrub forms)
<i>Olea africana</i>	
<i>Olea europea</i> .	"Olive"
<i>Pararchidendron pruinosum</i>	
<i>Schlefflera actinophylla</i>	"Queensland Umbrella Tree"

Recommendation 26

To retain the character of the connecting zone between the developed and natural areas of the McNess Recreation as indicated in red on Figure 77 trees and shrubs used should guided by those contained in the following table.

Genus and Species	Common Name
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	"SheOak"
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	"Candle Banksia"
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	"Bull Banksia"
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	"Swamp Banksia"
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	"Firewood Banksia"
<i>Eucalyptus argophloia</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus argutifolia</i>	"Yanchep Mallee"
<i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i>	"Marri"
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	"River Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	"Lemon Scented Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus cineria</i>	"Argyle Apple"
<i>Eucalyptus eudesmioides</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i>	"Red Flowering Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	"Tasmanian Blue Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	"Tuart"

<i>Eucalyptus gongylocarpa</i>	"Marble Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	"Rose Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	"Spotted Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	"Jarrah"
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	"Yellow Jacket"
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> var 'Heterophylla'	"Coastal Mort"
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> var <i>didyma</i>	"Grey Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> var <i>longirostrata</i>	"Grey Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> var <i>punctata</i>	"Grey Gum"
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	"Swamp mahogany"
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	"Flooded Gum"

7.3.1 General Landscape Recommendations for Cultural Landscape Areas³¹³

As a guide for all works to be carried out within the Cultural Landscape Areas of the McNess Recreation Area, it is essential that landscape recommendations be established that will encompass:-

- Landscape planning for cultural landscapes, and,
- Landscape design, both hard and soft, for cultural landscapes

The further development of maintenance and monitoring regimes for the landscape are anticipated within CALM's operations.

The McNess Recreation Area is made up of a landscape matrix consisting predominantly of modified landscape areas, but also containing substantial zones and elements of natural landscape; which make a significant contribution to its character and identity.

The natural bushland of this area frames, and provides the setting for the cultural landscape, contributing strongly to its ambiance. Also the lake, with its relatively undisturbed wetland vegetation, provides another key element in its composition and character. The residual elements of native vegetation, which penetrate the cultural landscape, as well as the remaining dominant species of native trees, that persist within the modified parkland environment, all add coherence to the area's composite appearance and character.

This area has been developed as a recreation resort. During various periods it was progressively cleared, lawned and planted with non-indigenous and exotic trees, together with some hardy shrubs of the period. Whilst these changes created a parkland setting for passive recreation activities and provided some comfort and attraction to visitors there was no consistent landscape design culture involved.

The provision of Animal Enclosures for the display of Kangaroos and Emus together with a display area for Koalas, and garden beds planted with Western Australian Wildflowers were all part of a philosophy to provide eclectic displays of the iconic and the unusual for the entertainment and education of visitors. This provision emphasised the disparateness of the facilities.

As a guide for all works to be carried out; within Cultural Landscape areas, it is essential that recommendations encompass landscape planning and design (of soft and hard landscape

³¹³ Sections 7.3.1 to 7.3.5 contain landscape conservation recommendations developed by the specialist landscape architect/botanist member of the study team. This member of the study team was chosen for her eminence in the field and existing knowledge of Yanchep.

elements), the conservation of past plantings/structures and maintenance regimes needed for the management of the various parts of the Mc Ness Recreation Area.

From a conservation point of view, even where it could be desirable to reproduce the historic, cultural landscape that was created for that particular place, it is not feasible to reproduce an exact copy, because there is insufficient evidence and/or knowledge about its original structure, boundaries and composition.

Recommendation 27

It is recommended that it not be attempted to reconstruct the earliest phase (or phases) of the (cultural) landscape of the McNess Recreation Area development, as there is inadequate evidence upon which to base such a reconstruction and what little remaining evidence exists shows the first phases of garden development in general, to be unworthy of emulation.

Recommendation 28

The historical use patterns of the McNess Recreation Area should be recognised by interpretation

Recommendation 29

Significant trees of the McNess Recreation Area as identified in section 6.5 – Schedule of Significant Species, where sustainable, should be conserved and replaced in stages as necessary.

Recommendation 30

A comprehensive management programme, including maintenance, should be put in place, to establish a structure, routine and accountability and to ensure the retention of the significant fabric including structures, vegetation and landscape features.

Recommendation 31

It is recommended that the lakeside precinct should continue to be developed as a parkland setting: i.e. with lawn and trees set out so as to permit a variety of passive recreational activities, but that more attention be given to the design of plantings and external spaces.

Recommendation 32

It is recommended that the trees should be set out in an aesthetically attractive manner. More care needs to be given to their placement and in particular the design of clumps of trees, with attention being paid to height, form and texture in order to make an interesting composition of the area; rather than a 'salt and pepper' menagerie approach, of single plantings, and also to preserve view-sheds, and to create amenity (eg shade) where it is most needed.

Recommendation 33

It is recommended that the eclectic tree planting theme be continued in this area. That the species of trees used in the parkland area are those already present in this area, or similar adapted species, with care taken to avoid weed potential.

Recommendation 34

It is recommended that the damaged crowns of the cockatoo predated trees not be removed, but be left as perching sites for these birds. Though these might be considered visually unsightly; in practise, if removed, the birds will just repeat the process further down these trunks; thus causing further damage to the trees. Interpretation of the damaged crowns should be provided.

Recommendation 35

It is recommended that the predated trees be given an appropriate growth stimulant, to help overcome their present disability.

Recommendation 36

It is recommended that not only further research into the behaviour of these Cockatoos be undertaken; but that advantage be taken of research that is currently being carried out.

Recommendation 37

It is recommended that attention be paid to the maintenance, conservation (and reinforcement where desirable) of the native vegetation that comprises part of the cultural landscape of this area.

7.3.2 Xanthorrhoea Conservation Recommendation

Xanthorrhoea preissii plants make a major contribution to the ambience of this Recreation Area, they are uniquely Australian, and extremely slow growing. Wherever they occur; they are important and of value and in serious need of conservation.

Recommendation 38

It is recommended that Xanthorrhoea preissi plants be conserved wherever they occur through the following:

- monitoring and maintenance procedures in general with schedules for these operations and feedback mechanisms;*
- measures for the conservation by skilled transplanting any plants that would inevitably be lost unless moved; and,*
- precautionary measures with regard to Phytophthora cinnamomi infection.*

7.3.3 Tree Replacement Recommendations for Cultural Landscape Areas

Recommendation 39

It is recommended that there should be tree replacement including:

- Ongoing staged replacement of any significant trees as identified in section 6.4;*
- Ongoing staged anticipatory replacement of the culturally significant plantings of non-indigenous and exotic species in the parkland setting of the McNess Recreation Area;*
- Anticipatory ongoing staged rehabilitation replacement of cockatoo damaged trees in the McNess Recreation Area; and,*
- Ongoing staged replacement by equivalent indigenous species of any dying or declining trees, in the indigenous vegetation sections within and surrounding the cultural landscapes.*

7.3.4 Regarding Areas of Interface with Native Vegetation

Interfaces of native vegetation with cultural landscape areas need to be treated with considerable sensitivity and surveillance, as to boundary and usage-pressure impacts. The native vegetation, which forms the background of the Cultural Landscape Areas, may need reinforcing, so as to be able to withstand the various 'edge' pressures.

The edges of the three ovals present good examples of areas where this needs to be given special attention, as some parts are currently showing incursions of various natures.

Recommendation 40

It is recommended that the integrity of the interface between areas of indigenous vegetation and the areas developed with exotic and non-indigenous vegetation be managed through the following:

- Involving preventative, as well as remedial actions;*
- Ensuring ongoing staged replacement by equivalent indigenous species of any dying or declining trees on the interfaces of the modified landscaped areas with the surrounding native vegetation so as to maintain the integrity of these boundaries;*
- Ensuring that these edges are not eroded, exposing trees to disturbances, including competitive weed invasion, and moving machinery, rather that they be maintained, and where necessary, judiciously reinforced;*
- Ensuring that tree bark is not injured by Whipper Snipping, thus allowing entry of disease, (in particular spores of White and Brown Woodrot Fungi);*

7.4 Landscape Conservation Recommendations– Individual Elements of the Cultural Landscape

7.4.1 Loch McNess

The Lake has been dredged to allow for boating activities and its eastern edge has been successively modified for the mooring of rowing boats. The eastern shore has been cleared and developed as a passive recreation area, for walking, picnicking and other social gatherings. The current developed state of the eastern part of the lake contributes strongly to visitors' experiences of the recreation area and is a key determinant in the character of the place. However, this intensity of use has potential to further disturb the lake if not managed and restricted to the already developed portion.

Recommendation 41

It is recommended that, as much as possible, the integrity of the lake be maintained; i.e. that disturbance be minimised.

Recommendation 42

It is recommended that weed control has a high priority.

Recommendation 43

It is recommended that interpretation be skilfully used to tell the rich history of the lake.

7.4.2 Garden Beds

In the early days of development, the garden beds had an unusually high profile in the minds of The Garden Board, with much attention being paid to the constitution and timing of their displays. Even up to a few years ago, three rangers were deployed towards their maintenance. Such intensive maintenance is now not considered feasible. With roaming mobs of kangaroos attracted to a diet of lush foliage and flowers, an adaptive response to the conservation of the garden beds may be more appropriate.

Recommendation 44

It is recommended that the Garden Beds in front of The Yanchep Inn, McNess Hostel and The Administration Building be retained and that they be maintained in a more contemporary low maintenance manner; with selected backbone planting of low flowering shrubs and other perennials. These could be added to seasonally, when desired, as is done in Kings Park, and also overseas. For example there are gardens in Paris where flowering Western Australian native made up of Mulla Mullas, Gomphrenas and Everlastings are planted in front of buildings.

Recommendation 45

It should be recognised that it may become necessary to fence Kangaroos and Emus out of The Recreation Area (or use whistle deterrents or some other humane method of excluding them); if it is to be developed as a display area in the mode of its original presentation.

7.4.3 Wildflower Garden Beds

Recommendation 46

The wildflower garden beds may be retained and modified if useful and removed if not.

These displays need more support and input if they are to fulfil their original purpose.

Recommendation 47

If they are to be a part of the 'Presentation of Australia display for visitors', it is recommended that the maintenance of these Wildflower Garden beds, be given more support and backing. They should undergo detailed design as to content and placement for display and presentation of the most spectacular and interesting of our native flora.

7.4.4 Ornamental Lakes

Due to changes in the water regime of this area over the last few years, it would not be feasible to try to re-establish the ornamental lakes to function as they were. Currently, the walls do not appear to be waterproof and erosion is funnelling holes behind some of the recently reconstructed edges.

This also applies to the stream that used to flow from the eastern part of East Loch McNess to the north eastern corner of South Loch McNess.

The perimeter planting of Peppermint Trees, between the road and the lakes has been very badly treated. Most of them have been cut off at knee height. Some have suckered, and now present a stump with a lop-sided arm. They were possibly considered as a traffic hazard despite their aesthetic value as an integral green fringe to the lake and border to the oval.

Although filling in the lakes is an option, it is not recommended as it would present similar maintenance problems with regards to weeds as the current situation and secondly, it would obscure the concept of the lakes as part of a picturesque landscape. That concept is less apparent than it was since the loss of water and the loss of the peppermints. Interpretation of the original use, significance and hydrology of the lakes would assist to inform visitors to whom the lakes may look to be a strange folly or half built project.

Recommendation 48

The ornamental lakes should be maintained in their earlier built form, but because of the change in hydrology of this area, no attempt be made to restore their former water regime.

Recommendation 49

The reconstruction of their limestone walling should be completed/upgraded so as to combat erosion.

Recommendation 50

No attempt should be made to re-establish the creek from the north east corner of Loch McNess up to Gloucester Lodge and the ornamental lakes, because of the change in hydrology and the current shortage of water. Evidence of its path should be retained and interpreted.

Recommendation 51

Investigations regarding the hydrology of this area should continue.

Recommendation 52

The stumps of the peppermint trees should be removed.

Recommendation 53

Consideration should be given as to whether a replacement row of peppermint trees be installed, and pruned up consistently, in order to prevent traffic hazards. This would require constant surveillance. Alternatively, determine what species would be more suitable in this location given the preferred recapturing of the sense of the lake being fringed and the road edged with shade trees.

Recommendation 54

*Weeds, including the particularly invasive *Ficus carica*, should be kept in check.*

Recommendation 55

Interpretation should be supplied, regarding the history of the ornamental lakes and stream.

7.4.5 Ovals

The Ovals are reasonably common open spaces but what is special about them is their setting within native bushland. As they are of low significance a variety of adaptation is possible. There are already plans to turn the ovals into more intimate picnic areas, largely through the introduction of further natural vegetation. As these plans would continue the significant use of the place for recreational purposes and it would not involve the erasure of an earlier significant scheme of plantings it would be compatible with the conservation of the significance of the place as a whole. Indeed, the establishment of intimate picnic spaces enclosed by native vegetation would recover some sense of the clearings first used as picnic spaces. There is, however, no cultural heritage reason why their use as ovals or other large grassed open spaces should not continue.

Recommendation 56

The natural vegetation surrounding the ovals should be conserved, protected and, where necessary, reinforced.

Recommendation 57

Plans to turn the ovals into more intimate picnic areas through the introduction of further natural vegetation should be supported. Equally plans to upgrade the ovals to continue their function should also be supported.

As in the rest of the place, weeds should also be controlled to retain landscape values.

7.4.6 Boomerang Gorge

Boomerang Gorge is of some cultural significance, and value from a geological point of view. It is also of scenic merit; but the weed infestation of *Asparagus asparagoides* is smothering the vegetation. It appears to be responding, to a degree, to the introduced biological control, but results as yet are undetermined.

Recommendation 58

The cultural value and attraction of Boomerang Gorge should be recognised by enhancing the integrity of the gorge.

Recommendation 59

That biological control be persisted with to control weed infestation; but that alternative measures also be investigated and pursued.

7.5 Built Environment Conservation Recommendations

7.5.1 Yanchep Inn

The Yanchep Inn was designed as a licensed hotel with accommodation. It remains in that use in 2002.

Recommendation 60

It should be recognised that the preferred use of Yanchep Inn is for its original and existing use as a licensed hotel offering accommodation to be continued.

Recommendation 61

Proposed new uses should be determined by what is compatible and feasible.

Just as this document will require periodic review, so too will the subordinate planning documents. The current conservation plan for Yanchep Inn was revised in 1996 and recommends annual review of the document. As the plan is now six years old, review is now recommended. The review should include upgrading the document in light of current requirements.

Recommendation 62

The 1996 conservation plan for the Yanchep Inn should be revised and upgraded within two years or earlier if major changes are proposed. In the meantime, the document should continue to be used to guide conservation of the place.

The Yanchep Inn has a strong relationship to the open court and garden to its east. The building fronts this lawned ground. That relationship should not be intruded upon by the development of new structures or carparks within the open area or by the diminution of the eastern side of Yanchep Inn as the main entrance to the building.

Recommendation 63

Yanchep Inn's main entrance should remain the current eastern entrance.

Recommendation 64

The relationship of the open court east of Yanchep Inn and the building should be retained without intrusion of further carparks or structures within the open area or adjoining the eastern façade.

Recommendation 65

The fountain and layout within the open court east of the Yanchep Inn should be conserved and enhanced.

The memorial within the earlier garden layout was assessed as of being of some significance in 1996. Despite its integral significance as a memorial, its quality and location within the garden layout is a minor intrusion.

Recommendation 66

The memorial outside Yanchep Inn should be relocated to a prominent site within the Park which does not intrude upon existing structures or landscapes, should the opportunity arise. The reconstruction of the garden layout to its original form, if not planting, could then be achieved.

The Yanchep Inn turns its back on one of its major assets, its proximity to the lake front of Loch McNess. The rear of the building without a verandah is of lesser significance than the eastern

fabric. The opportunity to reinforce the relationship of the lake with the place could be realised through sensitive adaptation of the structure.

Recommendation 67

Visual and physical links between the Yanchep Inn and Loch McNess should be retained and, where possible, reinforced. This may be achieved through adaptation of the western section of the building.

Except for the original limestone garage of some significance, the structures and spaces immediately south of the Yanchep Inn are intrusive or of little significance. This area presents an opportunity for further development directly associated with the Inn should this be feasible and desirable.

Recommendation 68

The area south of the Yanchep Inn may be developed to the height of the Inn's verandah eaves as long as: views from the south east to the southern sunlounge and southern chimney are retained; the area's eastern limit is not further east than the eastern building line of the core of the Inn (not the verandah); and, the fabric and interior space of the garage are retained.

Within the scope of the above recommendation, development could be stand alone or a southern extension of the Inn.

7.5.2 Gloucester Lodge and Swimming Pool

Gloucester Lodge was conceived as a pavilion to serve patrons of the swimming pool and contained dressing rooms, a general store and accommodation. It was later extended to include a large dining room and further accommodation. The Lodge is now fenced off from the pool (which is in disrepair) and is used as a museum – a use largely compatible with the significance of the place.

Recommendation 69

Gloucester Lodge may continue to be used as a museum interpreting the development and history of Yanchep and the surrounding area.

In the future, the relocation of the museum contents to accommodation more central to the City of Wanneroo is a possibility. The City of Wanneroo has said that its use of the place as a museum is unlikely to extend beyond the current lease period which expires in 2005. In the situation of the current use ending, it would be preferred that a more compatible use for the place be found. Such a use would be one which restores some aspect of the relationship to the former pool (particularly the loggias cut off by a link mesh fence). The return of earlier uses such as swimming pool and pavilion or hostel are unlikely to become feasible. Compatible new uses might include those which exploit the existing assets of the dining room and the poolside loggia – a function centre for example.

Recommendation 70

Proposed new uses for Gloucester Lodge should be determined by what is compatible and feasible. Uses which reinforce lost elements of significance including the swimming pool, loggias and dining room are preferred.

The conservation plan for Gloucester Lodge was written a decade ago and requires updating.

Recommendation 71

The 1992 conservation plan for Gloucester Lodge should be revised and upgraded

within two years or earlier if major works are proposed. In the meantime, the document should continue to be used to guide conservation of the place.

The treatment of the swimming pool will be a key component of any conservation approach at this place. The reconstruction of the swimming pool is likely to require almost complete rebuilding of the pool. Although a good conservation option, it seems unlikely that a return to use as a swimming pool would be feasible.

Recommendation 72

The swimming pool of Gloucester Lodge could be reconstructed to a functional swimming pool if feasible.

Demolition of the swimming pool is not a conservation option. Burying the structure by filling in the pool is, however, an option. This would retain evidence of the structure and allow the future reconstruction of the pool should it become feasible. The interior of the pool could be treated with lawn or low mass plantings to distinguish it from adjacent land. If safety requirements could be met, the pool could be filled in and covered by a simple mirror pool which would partly recover the quality lost by the pool's interment.

Recommendation 73

The swimming pool of Gloucester Lodge may be buried as long as the rim of the pool is retained above ground and is maintained. The interior of the pool should be interpreted and distinguished by different surface treatment such as low plantings or a mirror pool.

In May 2002, the Heritage Council of Western Australia had approved a proposal to fill the swimming pool.

Immediately south of Gloucester Lodge's portico was a driveway and garden beds. These have been lost and the Lodge opens directly onto its southern parkland.

Recommendation 74

The driveway entrance to Gloucester Lodge and its garden beds should be reconstructed to enhance the entrance to the building and to distinguish it from adjacent parkland.

The relationship between the ornamental lakes, the swimming pool and Lodge was not just a functional one of supplying water. The Lodge had views over the swimming pool and ornamental lakes. These visual links are now severed by fencing.

Recommendation 75

Fencing between the Lodge, swimming pool and ornamental lakes should be altered or removed to reinforce the connection between them.

It is recognised that with the current use the fencing is necessary to secure the exhibits of the museum. New uses for the place should be compatible with the removal of the fence.

The tram car cottage located immediately east of Gloucester Lodge is the last of several that were relocated to the Park when their use on the streets of Perth became obsolete. As movable heritage with a history of relocation there are a number of options for its conservation. The reconstruction of lost fabric to renew it as working rolling stock is one option but is unlikely to be feasible even if retained in the Park. Two options remain for it to demonstrate its use not only as a tram car but as a cottage – preserving it on its existing site or restoring it to a former location, possibly within Boomerang Gorge. Of these two latter options the second is preferred as it would be more authentic a treatment of the tram car itself and as it would assist in the reconstruction of the setting of Gloucester Lodge.

Recommendation 76

The tram car east of Gloucester Lodge should be restored to a known cottage site, possibly in Boomerang Gorge, lost fabric reconstructed and adapted to allow useful public access.

If restored to a high site within Boomerang Gorge, the tram car cottage could be a pleasant rest stop or lookout.

7.5.3 Administration Building

As far as is known, the domestic styled Administration Building has always been used as administration accommodation by the custodians of Yanchep National Park. This is its preferred use.

Recommendation 77

The Administration Building should continue to be used for administration purposes.

The Administration Building is the only one of the more substantial and significant buildings from the 1930s development not to have specific conservation planning in place.

Recommendation 78

A conservation plan should be prepared for the Administration Building within two years or earlier if major works or a change of use are proposed.

The Administration Building has a visual relationship to McNess House within the lake front parkland. This is characterised by the open planting of mature trees and the fountain and garden laid out in front of the building.

Recommendation 79

The visual relationship between McNess House and the Administration Building and the north garden and fountain layout should be retained and enhanced.

7.5.4 McNess Hostel

McNess Hostel was designed and used as a hostel but is now the visitor centre for Yanchep National Park.

Recommendation 80

McNess Hostel may continue to be used as the visitor centre for Yanchep National Park.

McNess Hostel's conservation plan was written twelve years ago and now requires review and updating. Information on the garage north of the building is currently contained in the conservation plan for the Yanchep Inn. That information should be incorporated into that of McNess Hostel.

Recommendation 81

The conservation plan for McNess Hostel should be revised and upgraded within two years or earlier if major works or a change of use are proposed. In the meantime, the document should continue to be used to guide conservation of the place.

The strong relationship of McNess Hostel with the lakefront and within that parkland area is achieved primarily by the axial path to the lake known as the 'ski run'.

Recommendation 82

The visual link known as the 'ski-run' between McNess Hostel and Loch McNess should be retained and may be reinforced by plantings.

7.6 Future Development Conservation Recommendations

Future development of varying scale is likely to be necessary in the longer term at Yanchep National Park. There are areas which are preferred for development.

Recommendation 83

Future development of a larger-than-domestic scale should generally be restricted to the Middle Area of the McNess Recreation Area (i.e. the central precinct surrounded by the ring road), where quite a deal of disturbance to the vegetation has already taken place.

Smaller scale interventions are possible elsewhere in the Park. These would generally be in the vicinity of existing structures.

Recommendation 84

Areas between existing buildings or adjacent to them may be developed with new structures within the lakeside precinct and in the vicinity of Gloucester Lodge as long as: new structures are of similar or lesser scale than existing structures; and key views and spaces are retained.

Significance of existing structures within the precinct relies to some degree on a common palette of materials being used.

Recommendation 85

The Palette of Materials used for new structures should generally be limited to the existing palette of materials, namely the extensive use of limestone, the limited use of red brickwork, 'half-timbering' and use of joinery in dark colours and terracotta roof tiles.

Recommendation 86

Forms for structures within the Park should generally use the same patterns of existing forms where in close proximity to existing significant structures.

Recommendation 87

New structures should be readily identifiable as new work.

7.7 Interpretation Recommendations

Interpretation is necessary to understand the overlays of natural, indigenous and cultural significance; combinations of water, caves, natural and modified environments; and, introductions to native flora regions, native fauna and indigenous culture. Another layer is management, maintenance and rehabilitation practices. Currently, the potential Yanchep cultural experience could be enriched by increased interpretive material.

Recommendation 88

An interpretation plan should be prepared and the cultural interpretation available to visitors should be expanded. It should be undertaken by person(s) who are skilled in this medium, and informed about the Park, with all its complex attributes.

Nevertheless, messages need to be succinct, attention-catching and informative.

Recommendation 89

Recommendations should be developed regarding cultural interpretation. Mechanisms, media and themes should be reviewed to include the aspects raised above. Interpretative mechanisms should include expanded directives with regard to signage for the whole precinct including guidelines for structure, placement, size (s), height (s), lettering colours, style(s) content etc. for the various themes. Themes should combine, interlock and unfold a composite story in a way that leads visitors from one to the next. Brochures, books, posters, cards, public lectures, seminars and workshops should all be developed as part of the cultural interpretation program. The program should also include seasonal guided walks and other activities that reveal the 'story of the place' such as performances and public art.

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Implementation and Future Management

All planning and works should be guided by this Conservation Plan which should be jointly adopted by the Department of Conservation and Land Management, Heritage Council of Western Australia and the City of Wanneroo. Long term management of the cultural heritage significance of the site should commence on acceptance of this report.

As the owners of the place DCLM is primarily responsible for the implementation of the Conservation Plan. However, it is recommended that the management strategies should be developed between the owner and the occupants of the property, in consultation with an architect or landscape architect experienced in heritage matters. HCWA should be kept fully informed.

8.2 Management Plan, Schedules of Works and Conservation Planning

The conservation plan is intended to be used to inform the management plan for the place which is shortly to be reviewed. The implementation of the conservation recommendations may be flexible to accommodate the priorities of the management plan.

Implementation of the conservation recommendations will involve the scheduling and carrying out of works to conserve structures at the place and the updating and completion of more detailed conservation planning for components of the place.

Some conservation actions or options may be deferred until the outcome of the management plan is known, as long as the existing fabric of the place is adequately maintained in the meantime.

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APPENDIX A – THE BURRA CHARTER

The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;
- Code on the Ethics of Coexistence in Conserving Significant Places.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.
- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a use which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a place that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

Explanatory Notes

The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.

The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;
- repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters;
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.

It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Articles

- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

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 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Explanatory Notes

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Articles

Article 5. Values

- 5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- 5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter process

- 6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.
- 6.2 The policy for managing a place must be *based* on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.
- 6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

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 visual *setting* and other 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.

Explanatory Notes

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.

Articles

Explanatory Notes

Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component 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 components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other component 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*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, interpretation and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Articles

Explanatory Notes

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Articles

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a use or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the place.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Explanatory Notes

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Adaptation may involve the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place.

New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.

Articles

Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

- 24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.
- 24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

- 26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.
- 26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.
- 26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a place as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

- 27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.
- 27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Explanatory Notes

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to use.

The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

Articles

Explanatory Notes

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

- 28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.
- 28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

- 32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.
- 32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

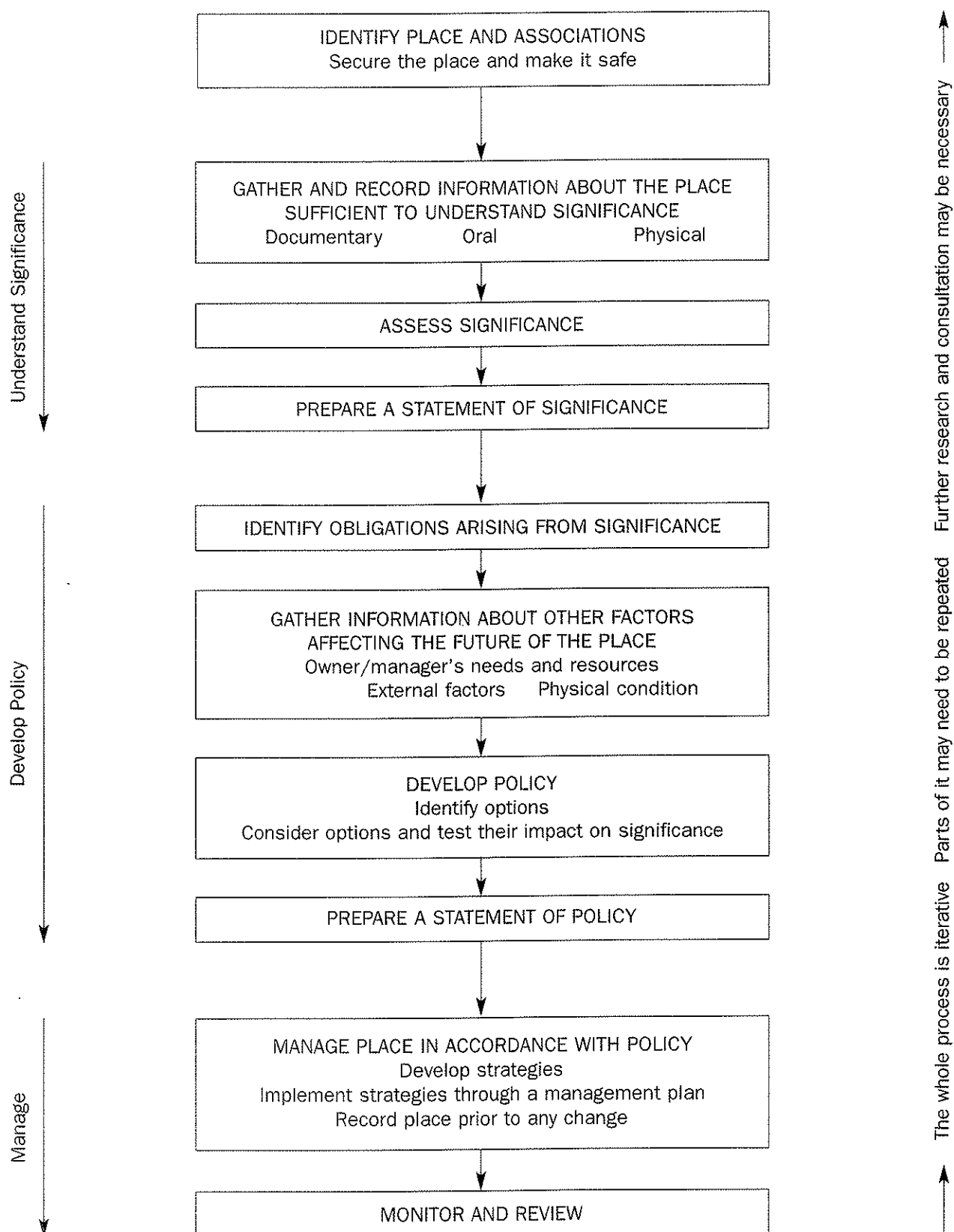
Adequate resources should be provided for conservation.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions



**APPENDIX B – CRITERIA OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
FOR ASSESSMENT OF PLACES FOR ENTRY INTO THE REGISTER OF
HERITAGE PLACES (HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WA)**

**CRITERIA OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
FOR ASSESSMENT OF PLACES FOR ENTRY INTO THE
REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES**

Nature of Significance

1. AESTHETIC VALUE

Criterion 1. *It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics .*

- 1.1 Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics.
- 1.2 Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- 1.3 Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- 1.4 In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

2. HISTORIC VALUE

Criterion 2. *It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.*

- 2.1 Importance for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, region or the State.
- 2.2 Importance in relation to an event, phase or activity of historic importance in the locality, the region or the State.
- 2.3 Importance for close association with an individual or individuals whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.
- 2.4 Importance as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Criterion 3A *It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of Western Australia.*

- 3.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- 3.2 Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region or the State.

Criterion 3B *It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.*

- 3.3 Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. SOCIAL VALUE

Criterion 4 *It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.*

- 4.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural; religious, spiritual, aesthetic or educational associations.
- 4.2 Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

Degree of Significance

5. RARITY

Criterion 5 *It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of Western Australia.*

- 5.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.
- 5.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to, the locality, region or the State.

6. REPRESENTATIVENESS

- Criterion 6. *It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the State.*

- 6.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.
- 6.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristic of the range of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the locality, region or the State.

Condition, Integrity and Authenticity

Condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which that place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental events.

Integrity is a measure of the likely long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.

Authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

Because it is important that the Register be credible it is desirable that places in that Register have at least reasonable levels of condition and integrity. However it is possible for a place of poor condition or integrity to be entered in the Register on the basis of a value where these things are relatively unimportant eg. an historic ruin.

Places entered in the Register should also have a high degree of authenticity although it will be possible to include places which exhibit evolution of use and consequent change where this is harmonious with the original design and materials

APPENDIX C – HCWA REGISTER ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Interim Entry

1. NUMBER 2680
2. NAME *McNess Guest House*
3. DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ENTRY (GENERAL)

The Register entry includes McNess Guest House and the land on which it stands, being part of Swan Location 11544 on Reserve 9868, as defined in Heritage Council drawing number YNP-3.

After the Park was taken over by the State Gardens Board in 1931 work began on construction of a Lodge, which was completed the following year. It was of stone and incorporated in it was the original small cottage, also of stone, called Cave House and possibly built during the tenure of the Caves Board. The name was given to honour Sir Charles McNess whose donations helped establish the Park and give employment in depression years.

At the back of the building is a large living room with a fireplace at one end and leadlight windows along the side opening onto an verandah, which is now enclosed.

The future of the building is uncertain and it is not in use except for a small area at the front which serves as a kiosk for sale of snacks, drinks, etc.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Wanner oo
5. LOCATION Yanchep National Park, Yanchep
6. OWNER
7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL)

The place has been assessed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and has been entered in the Register of that body as a classified building with the following statement of significance:

The building is important as the first accommodation for visitors to the Park and for its connection with Sir Charles McNess. Incorporated in it is the original Cave House. The style of the building is in character with the Inn, Gloucester Lodge and the Administration Building and few structures of this type now remain.

8. REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES
(DATE OF GAZETTING)

Interim Entry 16/6/1992

9. CONSERVATION ORDER

10. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

11. REFERENCES

National Trust Assessment Exposition



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Interim Entry

1. NUMBER 2683
2. NAME *Administration Building*
3. DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ENTRY (GENERAL)

The Register entry includes the Administration building and the land on which it stands, being part of Swan Location 11544 on Reserve 9868, as defined in Heritage Council drawing number YNP-4.

This building first served as both office and residence for the Park superintendent. It was built in the early 1930's at the same time as the lodges and inn. Like them it is built of local stone. The front porch - verandah with steps leading up to it - is partly enclosed by rough stone walls and the roof is supported by heavy columns. The roof is tiled. Although the entire building now serves as offices, the residential section has been little altered. The building is surrounded by large trees with attractive gardens at the front.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Warreroo
5. LOCATION Yanchep National Park, Yanchep
6. OWNER
7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL)

The place has been assessed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and has been entered in the Register held by that body as a classified building with the following statement of significance:

This building matches the style of the two lodges and the Yanchep Inn which were built at the same period which adds to its value. It has a prominent gable roof with Tudor strapwork. The entrance porch is supported on natural limestone columns. Very few examples of structure of this type now remain.

The place has also been assessed by the Australian Heritage Commission and has been entered in the Register of the National Estate with the following statement of significance:

The building is a single-storey curator's lodge and office constructed in the 1930's. It is a fine example of the Inter-War California Bungalow style in its external features and internal details, and is important with its garden as a component of a 1930's resort complex in a park setting.

8. REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES
(DATE OF GAZETTING)

Interim Entry 16/6/1992

9. CONSERVATION ORDER

10. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

11. REFERENCES

National Trust Assessment Exposition
Register of the National Estate



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Interim Entry

1. NUMBER 2677
2. NAME *Gloucester Lodge and Pool*
3. DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ENTRY (GENERAL)

The Register entry includes the Gloucester Lodge and Pool and the land on which they stand, being part of Swan Location 11544 on Reserve 9868, as defined in Heritage Council drawing number YNP-2.

The walls of Gloucester Lodge are of stone and the wooden floors are in good condition. The rooms downstairs contain museum displays, the main displays being in the dining room. A passage leads from the entrance to a wide back verandah, with pillars supporting the verandah above, and the swimming pool beyond. The Duke of Gloucester's suite opens off the verandah upstairs.

The front porch cement pillars support an open timber balustraded balcony above. French doors from the room contained in the roof gable open onto the balcony.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Wanneroo
5. LOCATION Yanchep National Park, Yanchep
6. OWNER
7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL)

The place has been assessed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and has been entered in the Register of that body as a classified building with the following statement of significance:

Gloucester Lodge, situated in the Yanchep National Park, was constructed in 1933-1934 by depression sustenance labour. It was completed prior to a visit by the Duke of Gloucester, October 5th & 6th, 1934 and named after him.

The building was originally operated as a guest house/restaurant in the National Park, but ceased operating and fell into disrepair.

In 1976, the National Park Authority marked it for demolition but after negotiation with the Shire of Wanneroo has agreed to lease the building to the Shire for use as a Museum.

8. REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES
(DATE OF GAZETTAL)

Interim Entry 16/6/1992

9. CONSERVATION ORDER

10. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

11. REFERENCES

National Trust Assessment Exposition



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Interim Entry

1. NUMBER 2678
2. NAME *Yanchep Inn*
3. DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ENTRY (GENERAL)

The Register entry includes Yanchep Inn and the land on which it stands, being part of Swan Location 11544 on Reserve 9868, as defined in Heritage Council drawing number YNP-5.

Yanchep Inn is part of a group of similar buildings which were established in the 1930's as a resort complex on the shores of Lake McNess. The resort is part of Yanchep National Park renowned for wetlands and caves and the complex includes sports fields, animal enclosures, aviaries and gardens in a park setting.

Completed in 1939 this large stone building was intended to have the character of an English Inn with what was considered at the time to be sumptuous accommodation. The architect was W G Bennett and the contractor C W Arnott. The ground floor walls at the front are stone but later additions at the rear and upstairs are framed. The roof is tiled. Wooden panelling and leadlight doors and windows are features of the public room downstairs.

The Inn contains the only visitor accommodation now available within the Park. Motel units were built alongside in 1976 but are not included in this description. Bedrooms upstairs are typical of hotel accommodation of the period, opening off long passages leading to bathrooms and WC's.

During World War II the RAAF had a radar squadron at Yanchep and also used Yanchep Inn and Gloucester Lodge for the No 4 Convalescent Unit and the No 4 Medical Rehabilitation Unit.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Wanner oo
5. LOCATION Yanchep National Park, Yanchep
6. OWNER
7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL)

The place has been assessed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and has been entered in the Register held by that body as a classified building with the following statement of significance:

The building is interesting for its Tudor type architecture, with limestone walls and piers, leadlight windows and internal wooden panelling - also for the fact that an attempt was made to reproduce the character of an English Inn. With the other three stone buildings it completes a homogeneous setting of some rarity. The exterior at the front and the public rooms at the front have a distinct character which should be retained.

The place has also been assessed by the Australian Heritage Commission and has been entered in the Register of the National Estate with the following statement of significance:

Yanchep Inn is a two-storey predominantly stone building constructed in 1936 and surrounded by a substantial garden of lawns and beds. It is part of a group of similar resort buildings in Yanchep National Park with characteristics of the Inter-War California Bungalow style expressed in the rustic materials and leadlight glazing. The building is important for demonstrating the type of resort architecture favoured in the 1930's.

The Inn and its garden, as part of the park, is valued for social reasons being a popular visitor destination since its time of construction.

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

Interim Entry 16/6/1992

9. CONSERVATION ORDER

10. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

11. REFERENCES

National Trust Assessment Exposition
Register of the National Estate



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Interim Entry

1. NUMBER 2681
2. NAME *Ghost House Ruin, and Chauffeur's Room and Garage*
3. DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE ENTRY (GENERAL)

The Register entry includes the Ghost House Ruin, Chauffeur's Room and Garage, and the land on which they stand being part of Swan Location 11544 on Reserve 9868, as defined in Heritage Council drawing number YNP-6.

The Ghost House Ruin is some 5 kms from the main Park buildings along a rough track requiring a four wheel drive vehicle. The old access road, nearer the coast, is through heavy sand and also requires four wheel drive. Some 400 metres to the east of the ruins of the house are the walls of the room with lean-to garage attached and built for the chauffeur when the house was used by L E Shapcott, Secretary of the Premier's Office which administered the State Gardens Board in the 1930's. Both buildings were erected for Mr Shapcott, who spent a lot of time at the Park at that period. Later disused, they have fallen into ruin and the materials from them were taken for use elsewhere - both legally and pilfered. Trees planted when the buildings were in use remain. Around the house are fig trees, a lemon, flame trees, peppermints, a Norfolk Island Pine and a large fir (*Cupressus sempervirens*).

Both buildings were of local stone with cement quoins to doorway. The ruins of the chauffeur's room are more substantial, most of the walls standing. Inside is a brick fireplace with the remains of a Metter's stove and there are alcoves in the wall with shelves.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Wanneroo
5. LOCATION Yanchep National Park, Yanchep
6. OWNER
7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (ASSESSMENT IN DETAIL)

The place has been assessed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and has been entered in the Register of that body as a classified building with the following statement of significance:

The area is of interest in the Park as a historic site, containing as it does relics of the Park's early development. It is also of interest for its association with L E Shapcott a well known if somewhat controversial civil servant of the period who used the cottage for entertaining at weekends. The setting, with both native and introduced trees, is most attractive.

8. REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES
(DATE OF GAZETTAL)

Interim Entry 16/6/1992

9. CONSERVATION ORDER

10. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

11. REFERENCES

National Trust Assessment Exposition

APPENDIX D – STUDY BRIEF

YANCHEP NATIONAL PARK - DEVELOPED AREAS: CONSERVATION PLAN¹

1 BACKGROUND

On behalf of the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), the Department of Housing and Works (DHW) is commissioning a Conservation Plan for the Developed Area of Yanchep National Park, with particular reference to the human-modified landscape.

Management decisions regarding the heritage listed sites within Yanchep National Park have to date been largely guided by the conservation plans/reports that have been prepared for the individual buildings. The value in obtaining formal guidance regarding management of the areas surrounding these buildings has been highlighted by the need to make decisions relating to landscaping works. It is of particular relevance since a review of the existing management plan has commenced. The appropriateness of planting exotic versus indigenous tree/plant species in the areas surrounding the heritage listed buildings has been a particular subject of some debate within the Department of Conservation and Land Management. The preparation of a conservation plan for the developed areas is therefore timely, and is required to assist with management decisions/development decisions by:

- Determining the significance of the immediate surrounds/landscape
- Identifying/defining boundaries of a cultural heritage precinct if/as necessary to protect culturally significant elements
- Providing the information/advice that is considered necessary so that future decisions about the place can be made with due consideration to its cultural heritage significance.

The Conservation Plan will be recognised as a guiding document for the conservation and future use of the place. Its main objective is to ensure that all future decisions about the place are made with consideration of its cultural heritage significance. To assist with forward planning, it is important that the recommended conservation policy includes *priorities* for undertaking detailed conservation plans and/or schedules of conservation works for individual elements as necessary.

The Conservation Plan is to be presented in a manner which is suitable for use by a wide range of people, including those who may not be familiar with conservation philosophy and practice.

Historical Context

The *Conservation Plan for the Yanchep Inn* (1996) notes that Reserve 9868 was first set aside for the "Protection and Preservation of caves and flora and for a Health and Recreation Pleasure Resort" in 1905. However, major developments did not commence within the study area until 1930, when philanthropist Sir Charles McNess made a grant of £1,600 for the alleviation of distress due to the depression. This money, together with Government funds, saw the commencement of major developments in the Reserve.

The work undertaken at this time forms the basis of the landscape under consideration for this report.

Existing Heritage Listings

The whole of the Yanchep National Park Reserve has been entered in the City of Wanneroo Municipal Heritage Inventory.

The following individual buildings have been entered in the Heritage Council's Register of Heritage Places (see attached Register Documentation):

- Yanchep Inn
- Administration Building
- Gloucester Lodge and Pool

¹ The base document for this study brief was developed by DHW. It has been progressively reviewed and updated in consultation with heritage practitioners and the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

- McNess Guest House

The Yanchep War Memorial, which is located in front of the Yanchep Inn, has been identified in the Statewide War Memorial Survey, 1996

Other heritage places that are located within the Park, but are *not* within the study area for this project include:

- Ghost House Ruin and Chauffeur's Room and Garage

Other Relevant Information

Copies of the following conservation plans are available on loan from DHW Heritage Services:

- *Conservation and Management Plan for McNess House at Yanchep National Park, Western Australia* (prepared by John Pidgeon for the Department of Conservation and Land Management, August 1990)
- *Conservation Plan for the Yanchep Inn, Yanchep National Park* (prepared by John Pidgeon for the Department of Conservation and Land Management, revised 1996)

Copies of the following reports are held in the Department of Conservation and Land Management Library. Please contact the librarian, Ms Lisa Wright, on 9405 5132 to arrange access.

- *Yanchep National Park Management Plan 1989-1999* (prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management, 1989)
- *McNess Recreation Area Site Development Plan* (Prepared by the Department of Conservation and Land Management, 1991)
- *Conservation and Management Plan for Gloucester Lodge Museum at Yanchep National Park* (prepared by John Pidgeon, 1992)

In addition to the above reports, the Department of Conservation and Land Management holds a varied collection of photographs and other historical records in archives. Please contact the manager of the Department's Corporate Information Section, Ms Jenny Moss, on 9334 0389, for details regarding this collection.

2 STUDY AREA

The study area is to include the whole of the developed area within the developed area of Yanchep National Park as located on part Swan Location 11544, Reserve 9868, and as shown on Attachment A.

Within this area the individual buildings are to be considered as elements within the landscape setting and it is not expected that the interiors of these buildings will be considered as part of this report.

3 CONSERVATION PLAN

Specific requirements are as set out in this brief. Otherwise the work should generally be carried out in accordance with the guidelines and principles of *The Conservation Plan* (James Semple Kerr, National Trust of NSW, 5th edition, 2000) and *The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)*, Australia ICOMOS, 1999 (or *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, 1992). Specific reference should be made to the 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance', 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy' and 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for undertaking studies and reports'.

Referencing and consultation requirements are outlined in Sections 4 and 5 of the brief.

3.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The principal findings of the report are to be summarised. This section is to be concise, self-contained and easily understood by a broad audience.

This is to include: why the study was prepared; a description of the study area, brief historical overview; brief physical description; the Statement of Significance; intentions of the recommended Conservation Policy; and, a summary of the recommended Conservation Policy and Implementation Strategy.

3.2 INTRODUCTION

The introduction is to include:

- i) Background information about the place and the study;
- ii) A clearly defined study area showing both the regional (broad) context of the place as well as its local context;
- iii) An outline of the methodology employed by the consultant in the preparation of the report;
- iv) Study team;
- v) Acknowledgements.

3.3 EVIDENCE

Consideration should be given to presenting the evidence specific to each major zone/ feature within self-contained sub-sections, with a general overview for the overall study area. This does not preclude other requirements specified in Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

The assessment is to be carried out in accordance with the "Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance". In the gathering of documentary and physical evidence, specific consideration should be given to the items listed in Section 3.2 of those Guidelines:

"Collection of information

Information relevant to the assessment of cultural significance should be collected. Such information concerns:

- i) The developmental sequence of the place and its relationship to the surviving fabric;
- ii) The existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric;
- iii) The rarity and/or technical interest of all or any part of the place;
- iv) The functions of the place and its parts;
- v) The relationship of the place and its parts with its setting;
- vi) The cultural influences which have affected the form and fabric of the place;
- vii) The significance of the place to people who use or have used the place, or descendants of such people;
- viii) The historical content of the place with particular reference to the ways in which its fabric has been influenced by historical forces or has itself influenced the course of history;
- ix) The scientific or research potential of the place;
- x) The relationship of the place to other places, for example in respect of design, technology, use, locality or origin;
- xi) Any other factor relevant to an understanding of the place."²

This list is to be used as a guide for the collation of documentary and physical evidence as appropriate.

The sections of the report presenting the documentary and physical evidence should avoid subjective statements and critical assessment of the implications of the evidence.

² P. Marquis-Kyle and M. Walker, Australia ICOMOS: The Illustrated Burra Charter, Australia ICOMOS Inc, 1992, p. 74.

Illustrations, plans and photographs (with sources and captions) that directly support the historical and physical evidence and elucidate points made, should be contained within the relevant section. Other illustrations, plans, photographs and documents, which generally support the information in the main body of the report, may be included as an Appendix.

Specific consideration must also be given to:

3.3.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE:

- i) Pre-European occupation (where relevant)
- ii) A concise history of the place to the present day, including its associations and role in the context of the development of the locality and in Western Australia. This section could include a summarised chronology of major events.
- iii) Dates of any registration/listing on a heritage register are to be included within the documentary evidence section. This shall include consultation with the Aboriginal Affairs Department to determine if the place has been identified as a significant site in the Aboriginal Sites Register.

The documentary evidence is to be based on primary source material where possible. If no primary sources have been located secondary source material should be used. In the event that the documentary evidence has been based on secondary information, this must be acknowledged in the introduction to the section.

Where relevant, archival photographs and plans are to be provided to document the historic development of the place. Potential oral sources of information may also be investigated.

Where an unsuccessful attempt has been made to locate information, this is to be noted in the documentary evidence (eg. types of sources and depositories/locations searched).

Consultants are to allow in their disbursements for all costs associated with the accessing and printing of plan drawings held in the DHW Information Centre (9th floor, Dumas House). DHW is progressively placing all drawings held in the Information Centre into electronic format for inclusion in the "Drawings Online" database. Once drawings have been scanned they will only be available electronically. Consultants will need to undertake their own document searches using a personal computer available in the Information Centre; this should be done by appointment. An access form to view plans is attached to this brief. Any enquiries on this process are to be addressed to Bill D'Silva on 9222 5144.

Other plans, principally dating from the last 12 years, are held by CALM. For access details, please contact Tracey Churchill on 9334 0374.

3.3.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:

- i) A description of the current function of the place;
- ii) A description of the major precincts with the study area.

These are to include, but not necessarily be limited to, precincts relating to:

- McNess House
- Yanchep Inn
- Gloucester Lodge and Pool
- Golf Course
- Ornamental lakes
- Boomerang Gorge
- Cabaret Caves
- The Ovals

- iii) A description of each of the principal site features (with specific reference to landscape features, the exterior fabric of the buildings and to artefacts/movable heritage, where relevant);
- iv) The context of the buildings and landscape features within their setting;
- v) Evidence of changes to earlier landscape features/layout.

Technical expertise shall be used, appropriate to the condition and nature of the place.

All precincts and key features are to be clearly located on a site plan. All descriptions should be supported by current photographs.

3.4 ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

This section shall address the following three points:

- i) The sequence of development of the place based on the documentary and physical evidence. The sequence of development is to be placed within the context of surviving fabric. Where considered appropriate, this may be presented graphically (required to sketch standard only).
- ii) Identification of any questions not resolved about the development of the place or any conflicts arising from the documentary and physical evidence.
- iii) Comparative analysis of the place. The purpose of this is to provide supporting evidence for the assessment of significance with particular reference to rarity and representativeness. This could be based on a range of issues such as use, period, region, association, style etc., as relevant to the place.

3.5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The aim of this section is to fully discuss the broad range of issues arising from the documentary and physical evidence that contribute to, or detract from, the significance of the place. It must derive from the evidence presented in previous sections and be clearly cross-referenced to that evidence.

This section is to use the criteria set out by the Heritage Council of Western Australia in their 'Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for entry into the Register of Heritage Places' (November 1996) as well as any other relevant material. It is to discuss the 'nature' and 'degree' of significance (see Heritage Council of WA definitions) in terms of 'aesthetic', 'historic', 'scientific' and 'social' significance as well as 'rarity' and 'representativeness' and is to include:

- i) Assessment of the study area as a whole;
- ii) Assessment of component parts or aspects, as appropriate;

It may be useful to use terminology such as exceptional significance, considerable significance, some significance, little significance, and intrusive, to indicate the degree of significance against the criteria. These terms are defined in Section 3.7 to ensure a common understanding of their meaning.

3.6 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Statement of Significance is the key to the whole document. It must follow logically from the assessment of cultural significance and it must form the basis of the conservation policies and policy implementation.

This section must address whether the place is significant, why it is significant and how it is significant.

The values identified in the Assessment of Significance are to be summarised into a concise and succinct Statement of Significance. Statements are to be written in descending priority with each point able to stand and make sense on its own. The Statement may be divided into primary and secondary significance.

3.7 GRADED ZONES AND ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

This section is to identify significant spaces and landscape elements (inclusive of plantings). The elements of the place are to be considered within their historical and physical context and also in relation to the significance of the place as a whole. All parts of the place are to be assessed and the information presented graphically. In areas where particular elements are in conflict with the general grading these can be highlighted separately.

A five tier grading system should generally be used to identify those parts of the place which are:

Zones of exceptional significance (within a national context)

Zones of considerable significance (within a state context)

Zones of some significance (considered eligible for entry in the Register of Heritage Places)

Zones of little significance (neither contribute nor detract from the significance)

Intrusive zones (detract from the significance of the place)

This grading is to be based on an assessment of the issues arising from the Statement of Significance and the *authenticity*³ of the place. All five tiers may not apply to each place – this will depend on the nature of the place and the assessment of significance.

The *integrity*⁴ and *condition*⁵ of the various parts of the building and site are to be considered in association with the grading of significance in the development of the detailed conservation policy.

3.8 RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION POLICY

The aim of this section is to collate relevant background information and to recommend clear and distinct policies that address how to:

- i) Retain or reveal significance;
- ii) Identify feasible and compatible uses;
- iii) Meet statutory requirements; and
- iv) Work within procurable resources.⁶

It is important that the recommended conservation policy also establishes *priorities* for undertaking detailed conservation plans and/or schedules of conservation works for individual elements as necessary.

All recommendations are to be supported, as necessary, by separate text. Recommendations must be clearly numbered and distinct from the supporting text.

All the following points need to be addressed in the recommended Conservation Policy. The format may be varied according to the nature of the place.

3.8.1 INTRODUCTION

This section is to contain:

- i) Explanatory notes on the purpose of the recommended policies;
- ii) A summary of the major issues considered with reference to specific sections of the recommended policy;
- iii) Key policy statements which set a broad conservation framework for future decisions and work.

3.8.2 POLICIES ARISING OUT OF THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

The following points are to be considered and specific policies recommended as appropriate:

- i) The relevance of the Burra Charter;
- ii) Identification of general actions and controls which would have to be applied to the place to conserve the various aspects of significance as set out in the Statement of Significance. This is to be directly related to the Statement of Significance;

³ In accordance with definition prepared by the Heritage Council of Western Australia, "authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state."

⁴ In accordance with definition prepared by the Heritage Council of Western Australia, "integrity is a measure of the long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process."

⁵ In accordance with definition prepared by the Heritage Council of Western Australia, "condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which that place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental events."

⁶ J.S. Kerr, The Conservation Plan, National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1996, p. 25.

- iii) Any opportunities arising from the Statement of Significance;
- iv) Policies arising from the Graded Zones and Elements of Significance;

To ensure a consistent approach to the conservation of Government places it is recommended that the policies for the different zones and elements be based on those provided below. The detail should be further developed to reflect the nature of the place and any other issues relevant to the place (eg. site specific issues such as landscape, archaeology, moveable heritage).

Given current debate regarding the appropriateness of planting exotic versus indigenous tree/plant species within the study area, specific policy(s) should also be developed to guide the management of plantings identified as being of cultural heritage significance and the selection appropriate species where new planting(s) are required.

Zones and elements of exceptional significance

The fabric of such spaces or elements should be preserved or restored in such a way as to demonstrate their significance. Landscape features (including plantings and structures) should respect the heritage character of the place and activities be controlled so as not to prejudice the association of the spaces and elements with their significant use(s).

Significant elements that are damaged are to be restored. Intrusive elements should be removed (after recording) and new elements that are detrimental to the significant fabric and/or spaces should not be introduced.

Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of introducing new services, provided this does not adversely affect the cultural heritage significance of the space or element. Modification of significant elements is generally unacceptable, however, minor adaptation may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation policy and has minimal impact on the cultural heritage significance. Any alterations to significant elements should be documented.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. Where removal of significant plantings is necessary due to their condition, replacement plantings of the same species should generally be made. Where other issues need to be considered, such as long-term public safety or the potential for the species to be invasive and pose a threat to the native flora of the Park, consideration should be given to dealing with these through ongoing management strategies, rather than by the selection of other species. Where such issues cannot be dealt with by ongoing management strategies, replacement species should reflect the specific characteristics of the significant planting(s) to be replaced, in terms of height, canopy, foliage and any other significant characteristics.

There should be no new works (including plantings, structures or other landscape features) that will obscure important views or adversely affect the setting of the place, its heritage character or its significant elements.

Zones and elements of considerable significance

The significant fabric of such spaces or elements should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Reconstruction of earlier, significant landscape features (including structures) may be considered if sufficient detailed information is available to support accurate reconstruction and if the works are in keeping with the current significance of the place.

Significant elements that are damaged are to be restored. Intrusive elements should be removed (after recording) and new elements that are detrimental to the significant fabric and/or spaces should not be introduced.

Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of introducing new services and minor landscape elements (including plantings, structures or other landscape features), provided this does not adversely affect the cultural heritage significance of the space or element. Modification of significant elements is generally unacceptable, however, minor adaptation may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation policy and has minimal impact on the cultural heritage significance. Any alterations to significant elements should be documented.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. Where removal of significant plantings is necessary due to their condition, replacement plantings of the same species should generally be made. Where other issues need to be considered, such as long-term public safety or the potential for the species to be invasive and pose a threat to the native flora of the Park, consideration should be given to dealing with these through ongoing management strategies, rather than by the selection of other species. Where such issues cannot be dealt with by ongoing management strategies, replacement species should reflect the specific characteristics of the significant planting(s) to be replaced in terms of height, canopy, foliage and any other significant characteristics.

There should be no new works (including plantings, structures or other landscape features) that will obscure important views or adversely affect the setting of the place, its heritage character or its significant elements.

Zones and elements of some significance

The significant fabric of such spaces or elements should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Reconstruction of earlier, significant landscape features (including structures) may be considered if sufficient detailed information is available to support accurate reconstruction and if the works are in keeping with the current significance of the place.

Consideration should be given to restoring any elements of some significance that are damaged. The removal of intrusive elements is to be encouraged and new elements that are detrimental to the significant fabric and/or spaces should not be introduced. Adaptation is acceptable provided this does not adversely affect the cultural heritage significance of the space or element. Any alterations to significant elements should be documented.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. Where removal of significant plantings is necessary due to their condition, these should be replaced with species that reflect the specific characteristics of the existing significant planting(s) in terms of height, canopy, foliage and any other significant characteristics.

New works (including plantings, structures or other landscape features) are acceptable provided that they will not adversely affect the heritage character of the place or its significant elements.

Zones and elements of little significance

The fabric of such spaces or elements may be retained or removed depending on the future use requirements. However, care should be taken to ensure that any such works do not detract from the significance of adjoining spaces or elements. Before removal ensure that comprehensive photographic and graphic recording is completed.

New works (including plantings, structures or other landscape features) are acceptable provided that they will not detract from the significance of adjoining spaces or elements (including significant views).

Intrusive zones and elements

Intrusive spaces or elements have been identified as detracting from the significance of the place and their removal, and/or replacement with more appropriate detailing, should be encouraged. Their removal needs to be assessed against other considerations, such as functional and economic, before implementation. Before removal/demolition ensure that comprehensive photographic and graphic recording is completed.

v) Policies related to the Physical Setting

- any landscape issues within the study boundaries which may not have already been addressed above;
- the impact of the setting, surrounding development and/or use in relation to the significance of the place;

vi) Interpretation

- the degree to which it is necessary or desirable to interpret the history and/or significance of the place to visitors and/or users;

- appropriate methods of interpretation, considering interpretation of the place within its local and/or broader context.

3.8.3 POLICIES ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE PLACE

The implications of the current physical condition of the place are to be assessed and policies recommended. It will not usually be necessary to undertake detailed surveys, unless a complete understanding of a particular structural problem is required before an appropriate policy can be developed.

The following points shall also be considered:

- The nature, urgency and potential impact of any current or proposed maintenance works;
- The nature and urgency of any maintenance works identified as being required (as part of the physical inspection of for this report). These may be used in the development of future works and/or maintenance;
- Any other relevant issues, such as the possibility of hazardous materials or the need for pest/weed inspection/control.

3.8.4 EXTERNAL REQUIREMENTS

The following issues are to be considered and specific policies recommended as appropriate:

- Current Heritage Listings/Registrations

Provide a summary of the current status of the place, including a description of what is registered, the date of assessment and the implications of the listing.

- State Government Policy

Specific reference to the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process is to be made if disposal by sale, long-term lease or demolition (of all or part of the place) may be considered.

Current Government policy that may be relevant to the use or function of the place.

- Statutory Requirements

Consider the possible impact of fire safety regulations, Health Acts, Disability Discrimination Act, Building Code regulations and any other restraints which may affect the place.

Identify issues raised during the preparation of the Conservation Plan where it is believed that there may be implications arising from statutory requirements.

3.8.5 REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES OF THE CLIENT, OWNER, OCCUPANTS AND/OR USERS

Recommend specific policies, as appropriate, considering:

- Constraints or opportunities arising from the requirements, resources and expectations of the client, owner, occupants, users and/or any other interested parties of the place based on consultation with the relevant parties;
- Possible community attitudes and expectations regarding the place;
- Social, religious or other cultural constraints which may affect access or investigation of the place.

3.8.6 COMPATIBLE USE

The intent of this section of the report is to develop a framework against which any proposal can be tested, rather than to attempt to identify specific uses. In general it is expected that this will identify both constraints and opportunities for the use of the place and address a range of issues arising from the assessed significance.

Recommend specific policies, as appropriate, considering:

- A framework for guiding decisions regarding possible future use;

ii) Where future development is appropriate (this may be presented graphically).

The suitability of the current use, any proposed new uses and/or future development is to be considered against the above.

3.8.7 OTHER

Identify any other areas, not addressed in the above. Specific policies on these issues are to be recommended.

3.9 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

The aim of the Implementation section is to provide a clear management framework to assist the owners and other relevant parties to implement all of the conservation policies within an appropriate time-frame. As far as possible it shall facilitate the integration of the conservation of the place within existing processes for forward planning, maintenance and day-to-day management as appropriate.

The Consultant is to recommend:

Who:

Identify who will be responsible for implementing each policy (eg. the owner, tenants, Heritage Council, Local Government etc). This may include the identification of a management structure through which the Conservation Plan is capable of being implemented, day by day management and decision making responsibilities, and the means by which security and regular maintenance is provided for. It may also be appropriate to identify particular skills which should be part of this management structure.

Consultation with Conservation and Land Management and other parties involved in the current or proposed management structure is an essential component of this section of the report.
and

When:

This is to be in the form of a time frame that identifies which policies will require immediate action as well as those which may be implemented in the medium or longer terms. Ongoing implementation requirements should also be covered. A clear definition of the recommended time frame must be included. An appropriate program for the review of all or part of the conservation plan should also be provided.

and

How:

This shall clearly indicate any specific process which would need to be followed in the implementation of each policy.

No new policies are to be introduced in this section.

4 REFERENCES

Generally, referencing is to follow the format set out in the *Australian Style Manual: for Authors, Editors and Printers*, 5th edition, Australian Government Printing Service, Canberra, 1994.

4.1 FOOTNOTES/ENDNOTES

The source of information, including all quotations, must be referenced, preferably using footnotes.

4.2 BIBLIOGRAPHY

A full bibliography is to be included as an appendix to the report and shall list all the sources of information referred to in the report. It is preferable for the bibliography to be divided into primary and secondary sources.

4.3 CROSS-REFERENCING

Relevant sections of the Conservation Plan are to be cross-referenced. This is to include (in addition to referencing sources of information as per 4.1) cross-referencing:

- i) in Documentary and Physical evidence to relevant photographs and figures;
- ii) in Analysis of Evidence to relevant sections within the documentary and physical evidence sections;
- iii) in Assessment of Significance to relevant statements within the Documentary and Physical Evidence sections and/or Analysis section;
- iv) in the policies for the graded zones to the Graded Zones section;
- v) within the Conservation Policy to other related policies;
- vi) in Policy Implementation to relevant Conservation policies;
- vii) other sections are necessary.

Employing cross-referencing will ensure that information contained within the Conservation Plan is clearly supported by the evidence and that related policies will be easily identifiable.

5 CONSULTATION

Consultation is an important part of preparing the Conservation Plan. Consultation should be carried out at every stage of the process and must specifically address and incorporate into the relevant section of the Conservation Plan:

- i) Consultation with the Client to identify requirements for the place, any proposed major changes to the place and relevant sources of information that may be held by CALM. This consultation is to include contact with:
 - Tony Jupp – Park Manager
Yanchep National Park
Yanchep WA 6035
Ph: 9561 2444 Fax: 9561 2316
 - Terese Dimascia – Management Plan Co-ordinator
Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery centre
Bentley WA 6983
Ph: 9334 0566 Fax: 9334 0253
 - Tracy Churchill – Senior Landscape Architect/Planner
Locked Bag 104, Bentley Delivery centre
Bentley WA 6983
Ph: 9334 0374 Fax: 9334 0253
 - Yanchep National Park Advisory Committee
c/o Phil Smeeton
Yanchep National Park
Yanchep WA 6035
Ph: 9561 2444
- ii) Consultation with DHW Heritage Services staff for information about the place or similar places;
- iii) Consultation with the Local Government Authority for information about the place and referrals to local sources of information;
- iv) Consultation with relevant community groups;
- v) Consultation with appropriate State Government Agencies;
- vi) Liaison with The National Trust of Australia (WA), Heritage Council of Western Australia, Australian Heritage Commission and Aboriginal Affairs Department, as necessary to ascertain particulars of the place previously recognised as significant;

vii) Others as appropriate.

All people consulted during the preparation of the Conservation Plan are to be acknowledged.

Letters of introduction will be supplied on request.

6 APPENDICES

Any information which may be critical to an understanding of the report or its preparation, but which does not fall within this outline of a Conservation Plan, should be included as appendices. Appendices could, where appropriate, include such things as:

- i) Documentary and physical evidence such as Title deeds, plans and photographs;
- ii) *The Burra Charter*: "Guidelines to The Burra Charter: Cultural Significance" and "Guidelines to The Burra Charter: Conservation Policy";
- iii) "Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places" (Heritage Council of W.A.);
- iv) Details of heritage listings/registrations;
- v) The Government Heritage Property Disposal Process;
- vi) The study brief.

7 REPORT

- i) The report is to be in A4 portrait format, with A3 drawings incorporated if necessary;
- ii) Each page of the report is to be numbered and contain a header/footer denoting the title of report and date. The word 'draft' is to be clearly visible on each page of draft reports;
- iii) Draft reports need be of a quality acceptable for review purposes only;
- iv) Photographs must retain clarity when copied;
- v) Seven copies of the draft report are to be provided including one unbound copy;
- vi) Ten copies of the final report are to be provided including two unbound copies and one copy to archival standard. [See Section 8. Archival Standards (Heritage Council of WA)].
- vii) One electronic copy of the final report.

8 ARCHIVAL STANDARDS⁷

The standards to be followed are:

Photographs: Original photographs may be genuine black and white, colour or scanned digital images. Original photographs should not be included in the report, only clear black and white photocopies should be reproduced.

Photocopies: Should be carbon based (i.e. from a black and white photocopier).

Negatives: Should be provided.

Slides: (If any taken) should be labelled numerically and packaged in archival quality slide pockets. An index with slide details and numbers should be provided.

Paper: Any good quality paper.

Fasteners: Non-metal; paper clips of archival quality plastic.

Binding: Archival copies should be bound with plastic spirals. The front cover should be protected with a clear acetate film.

⁷ Based on the Heritage Council's 'Report Standards', September 2000 and a previous version of Heritage Council's archival standards and DHW Library requirements.

9 COPYRIGHTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

All films, original drawings, photographs, electronic media and all copyright will rest with the Government of Western Australia.

Any further publication or distribution of the Conservation Plan must be cleared with DHW.

It is expected that the consultant will treat all information collated as part of this contract as confidential information.

10 PRESENTATION MEETINGS

The Consultant is to allow for:

- i) A meeting in the first week of the project to discuss the scope of the project with the client.
- ii) A meeting before the implementation section is written so this can be work-shopped with the client.
- iii) A progress meeting with the CALM and DHW after the draft report is submitted and prior to the completion of the review period.
- iv) A meeting to present the document to the CALM and other interested parties.

The meeting(s) will be arranged by DHW if requested by the Client.

These meetings do not constitute consultation as required in section 5 of this brief.

11 REVIEW

The draft documents will be reviewed by DHW staff. The document will also be sent out for review by CALM, the Heritage Council of Western Australia, National Trust of Australia (WA), the Local Government Authority and the Yanchep National Park Advisory Committee (contact: Phil Smeeton, Yanchep National Park - phone: 9561 2444).

The consultant will be advised of any delays in the review period.

Where the Consultant has concerns about any of the review comments these are to be resolved with the Contract Manager prior to the completion of the next stage of the report. Where the review comments relate to requirements arising from the brief, the written approval of the Contract Manager must be obtained if there is to be a variation in the requirements arising from the review process.

12 STUDY TEAM

It is envisaged that the study team will need to incorporate the skills of a variety of relevant professionals. Specific expertise is to include:

- Landscape
- Architectural
- Structural Engineer (with heritage experience relevant to landscape features such as the ornamental lakes and fountains)

The Consultant is to clearly identify personnel working on the Conservation Plan, their project specific credentials and experience and the management structure for this project.

13 TIME FRAME

The Consultant is to commence the project one week after appointment.

It is essential that the Consultant maintains a close working relationship with the DHW Contract Manager and advises of progress regularly. Written progress reports giving details of tasks commenced/completed are to be submitted every four weeks.

The due date for the final draft is twelve weeks after appointment. The final draft must contain information addressing all aspects of the project brief.

The final report is due three weeks after the review period.

An minimum allowance of four week will be allowed for the review the draft report.

14 HERITAGE PANEL CONTRACT

A submission is to be prepared addressing specific requirements outlined in this brief.

The submission is to include the proposed:

- Study team.

The submission is to clearly identify each of the individual team members for this project, document their role within the study team and demonstrate their project specific expertise.

- Methodology

This Conservation Plan requires a particular emphasis on the cultural heritage values and appropriate management of the landscape zones, plantings and other elements with the Study Area. The submission is to clearly outline the proposed methodology for undertaking the Conservation Plan in a manner that will directly guide and support the management of the place by CALM.

- Study program
- Lump sum fee
- Stages for submitting progress payments

Note: The stages for submitting progress payments are to correspond to the submission of draft and/or final reports as required in this brief. DHW will withhold 15% of payment until submission of an acceptable final report.

Subject to approval of your submission by DHW, the Contract for Service will be through the Specialist Period Consultancy Panel 1999/2000.

APPENDIX E – RESEARCH DATABASE

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
				Administration
SRO	AN 15/1	Acc 981	112/1917	State Hotels' Department Annual Reports (1913 to 1923)
CALM			122/1942	Correspondence (1930s)
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	175/1942	McNess Fund
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	215/1942	Yanchep Reserve - closing down of
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	344/1942	Yanchep Publications
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	641/1942	Yanchep Photographs
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	1355/1942	State Gardens Board - History of
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	2108/1942	Estate Late Sir Charles McNess - balance of bequest for memorials (1958-1964)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013829F3219	History (1931-1972)
CALM			024956F3219	National Parks History Yanchep volume 2 (1972)
CALM		KE02	024957F3219	National Parks History Yanchep volume 3 (1983)
CALM			027911F2201	Information and Publicity Yanchep National Park volume 2 (1982)
SRO	WAS 2244			State Garden Board and successors - Board (1942-1985)
SRO	WAS 2268			State Garden Board - committee meetings
SRO	AN 347/1	Acc 855		Caves Board files
SRO	AN 78	Acc 2836		McNess Relief Fund (Minutes 1930-1951)
SRO	AN 2	Acc 1496		Premier's Department files
SRO	AN 2	Acc 1708		Premier's Department files
				Site Planning

EXAMINED

NOT LOCATED

EXAMINED

EXAMINED

EXAMINED

EXAMINED

EXAMINED

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EXAMINED

EXAMINED

No

No

No

No

No

No

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No

No

No

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description	
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	745/1942	Yanchep Survey	EXAMINED
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013820F3214	Roads and Parking (1934-1974)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	2802/1964	Master Working Plan (1959-1969)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	3462/1967	Supt Monthly Reports (1967-1969)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013831F3215	Reports (1967-1976)	No
CALM			024302F3215	Reports Yanchep volume 2 (1976)	
CALM		RE07	013799F3203	National Parks Development Yanchep volume 1 (1980)	EXAMINED
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024303F3215	Yanchep Reports (1984-1986)	No
GL Museum				Management Plan - October 1989	EXAMINED
CALM		RE04	013798F3202	National Park Master Plan Yanchep volume 1 (1980)	No
CALM		KE08	035239F3202	Master Plan Yanchep volume 2 (1993)	
CALM			1998F001706	National Parks Development Yanchep volume 2 (1996)	
				Buildings	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013807F1802	Accomm and Services - Construction (1946-1964)	No
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5806	024750F1802	Yanchep National Park Construction (1964-1969)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024751F1802	Yanchep National Park Construction (1969-1970)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024737F1802	Yanchep National Park Building (1970-1976)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024752F1802	Yanchep National Park Construction (1980-1987)	
GL Museum				Yanchep National Park Buildings	EXAMINED
NAA	A705	171/93/497	166971	Radar Installation - Hiring of	No
NAA	A705	171/106/791	166995	Radio installation and Gloucester Lodge - Disposal of surplus assets (1946-1950)	

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
NAA	A705	171/90/48	3292110	RAAF Number 4 MRS [Medical Receiving Station] and Convalescent Depot - Perth [Yanchep] - Buildings and services (1942-1945)
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	18/1942	C/W Govt - Gloucester Lodge - hiring of
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	119/1942	Gloucester Lodge - additions and alterations to and repairs
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	541/1942	Gloucester Lodge - lease of
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	541/1942	Gloucester Lodge - lease of (1946-1953)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024735F1802	Gloucester Lodge Maintenance (1963-1974)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024731F3206	Gloucester Lodge Museum Leases (1966-1976)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024732F3206	Gloucester Lodge Museum Leases (1976-1979)
CALM			024952F3627	Accommodation and Services Dept buildings Yanchep National Park Gloucester Lodge Maintenance volume 2 (1980)
CALM		KE08	024733F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Gloucester Lodge Museum volume 3 (1984)
CALM		KE12	1998F001060	Leases National Parks Museum Yanchep Gloucester Lodge 1899 100 (1998)
CALM			024698F1603	Conservation Estate Leasing Out National Parks Gloucester Lodge 1899 100 Yanchep National Park (2001)
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	32/1942	Yanchep Hotel Building Contract
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	33/1942	Hotel Licence - Yanchep
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	33/1942	Hotel Licence (1943-1961)

NOT
EXAMINED

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	540/1942	Yanchep Inn - Lease of
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	1143/1942	Yanchep Inn - alterations and additions
NAA	MP26/11	107/228	4166227	Yanchep Inn - Offence Against National Security Rationing Regulations (1947)
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	1225/1942	Yanchep Inn - tenders for lease of 1951
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	1264/1942	Lease of Yanchep Inn
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013808F3206	Yanchep Inn - Leases (1963-1973)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	190/1942	Yanchep Inn - Repairs (1954-1962)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024684F1802	Yanchep Inn Maintenance(1962-1970)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5943	024685F1802	Yanchep Inn Maintenance (1970-1976)
CALM		RE07	032163F1802	Yanchep Inn Maintenance volume 3 (1976)
CALM		RE08	039860F1802	Yanchep Inn Maintenance volume 4 (1996)
CALM			1999F000875	Accommodation and Services Dept buildings Yanchep Inn Maintenance volume 5 (1997)
CALM			024726F0604	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn Financial Statements volume 1 (1980)
CALM			025051F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 2 (1973)
CALM			025052F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 3 (1982)
CALM		KE03	026064F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 4 (1988)
CALM		KE03	032306F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 5 (1992)
CALM		KE03	033752F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 6 (1992)
CALM		KE04	033753F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 7 (1992)
CALM		KE04	034276F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 8 (1993)
CALM		KE04	034390F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 9 (1993)

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Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
CALM		KE05	034391F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 10 (1993)
CALM		RE05	035431F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 11 (1994)
CALM		RE05	035738F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 12 (1994)
CALM		RE06	036563F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 13 (1994)
CALM		RE06	036702F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 14 (1995)
CALM		RE07	037041F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn volume 15 (1995)
CALM		RE08	039991F3206	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn and Kiosk 1996 YNP Developments Pty Ltd volume 1 (1995)
CALM		RE07	037843F3206	National Parks Leases Expressions of Interest Aug 1995 Yanchep Inn and Kiosk volume 1 (1995)
CALM		KE07	039864F3206	National Parks Leases Expressions of Interest Aug 1995 Yanchep Inn and Kiosk volume 2 (1996)
CALM			2000F000697	Leases Yanchep Inn and Kiosk 1996 YNP Developments Pty Ltd volume 2 (1997)
CALM		KE09	039899F3206	National Parks Leases Interim Management of Yanchep Inn and Kiosk volume 1 (1996)
CALM		KE09	042113F3206	National Parks Leases Interim Management of Yanchep Inn and Kiosk volume 2 (1997)
CALM		KE11	043153F1998	National Parks Leases Interim Management of Yanchep Inn and Kiosk volume 3 (1998)
CALM		KE10	043183F1998	National Parks Leases Expressions of Interest 1998 Yanchep Inn volume 1 (1998)
CALM		KE10	044412F1999	National Parks Leases Expressions of Interest 1998 Yanchep Inn volume 2 (1999)

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EXAMINED

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
CALM		KE10	044413F1999	National Parks Leases Expressions of Interest 1998 Yanchep Inn volume 3 (1999)
CALM			013810F3207	Leases Expression of Interest 1998 Yanchep Inn volume 4 (1999)
CALM			013812F3209	Leases Interim Management of Yanchep Inn and Kiosk volume 4 (2000)
CALM		KE12	044512F2000	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn and Kiosk Yanchep Inn Nominees Pty Ltd volume 1 (2000)
CALM			024709F0604	National Parks Leases Yanchep Inn and Kiosk Yanchep Inn Nominees Pty Ltd (2001)
GL Museum				Golf Course, Yanchep Inn, Mineral Claims, Boats and Launches
CALM			2002F000094V01	Leases National Parks Golf Club House Yanchep Golf Club 2089 100 (1990)
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	108/1942	McNess Guest House - lease of
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	109/1942	McNess Hostel building
CALM			024953F3627	Accommodation and Services Dept buildings Yanchep National Park McNess Guest House Maintenance volume 1 (1980)
GL Museum				McNess Guest House
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	903/1942	Recreation Hall
NAA	PP272/1	O43/210	1361183	RAAF Yanchep Post Office (1943-1946)
CALM			006420F1802	Accommodation And Services Dept Buildings Yanchep Forest HQ Volume 1 (1959)

NOT
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NOT
EXAMINED

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
CALM			006421F1802	Accommodation and Services Dept buildings Yanchep Forest HQ volume 2 (1967)
CALM			006422F1802	Accommodation and Services Dept buildings Yanchep Forest HQ volume 3 (1969)
CALM			006423F1802	Accommodation and Services Dept buildings Yanchep Forest HQ volume 4 (1972)
CALM			006424F1802	Accommodation and Services Dept buildings Yanchep Forest HQ volume 5 (1982)
CALM			1998F001738	Administration Contracts and Tenders Disposal of Houses Yanchep volume 1 (1988)
CALM			040083F2306	National Parks Leases Yanchep Beach House volume 1 (1995)
				Site Features
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	123/1942	Bridges - construction and maintenance of
NAA	K1214	30/21/032	856193	Bridge near Yanchep Park
CALM			013824F3226	Bridges
CALM			024716F2107	National Parks Bridges Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	1306/1942	Golf Course - construction
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	2542/1962	Golf Course - official opening
CALM			024727F0604	National Parks Sports Yanchep National Park Golf Course Maintenance volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024015F3211	Sports Yanchep Golf Course volume 1 (1987)
CALM			2002F000009V01	National Parks Sports Yanchep Golf Course volume 2 (1990)

NOT
EXAMINED

EXAMINED.

NO

EXAMINED

NOT
EXAMINED.

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	1897/1942	Kiosk (1956-1969)	} NOT EXAMINED
CALM			024676F1603	National Parks Picnic Areas and Camping Areas Yanchep Camping volume 1 (1980)	
CALM			024668F3225	National Parks Picnic Areas and Camping Areas Yanchep Picnic Areas volume 1 (1980)	
CALM			024715F1805	National Parks Plaques and Memorials Yanchep volume 1 (1980)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	117/1942	Sportsground (1947-1967)	EXAMINED
CALM			024670F2023	National Parks Sports Yanchep volume 1 (1980)	NO
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	118/1942	Swimming Pool	} NOT LOCATED
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	118/1942	Swimming Pool (1943-1962)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024693F3203	Swimming Pool surrounds (1969-1971)	} EXAMINED
CALM			042248F3211	Swimming Pool	
CALM			013816F3211	National Parks Sports Yanchep Swimming Pools volume 1 (1980)	
CALM			2002F000093V01	Sports Yanchep Swimming Pools volume 2 (1997)	NO
GL Museum				Swimming Pool	EXAMINED
CALM			031975F0604	National Parks Sports Yanchep National Park Tennis Courts volume 1 (1980)	NO
GL Museum				Tram Bungalows	} EXAMINED
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013836F3221	Wishing Well (1970-1974)	
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024184F3221	Wishing Well (1974-1980)	
CALM			024185F3221	Wishing Well Yanchep volume 3 (1987)	NO
GL Museum				WW II: Radar Station	EXAMINED

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
GL Museum				WW II: No. 4 Medical Station
SRO	AN 176/3	Acc 1068	2/1942	Yanchep Park, launch, boats etc
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024678F3217	Waterways, Jetties and Launching Ramps - Ornamental Lakes (1968-1970)
CALM			024711F0604	National Parks Waterways Jetties and Launching Ramps Yanchep Loch Mc Ness volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024699F1603	National Parks Boats and Boating Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013802F3204	Trees and Gardens (1963-1981)
CALM			027898F2201	National Parks Trees and Gardens Yanchep volume 2 (1983)
GL Museum				Golf Course, Yanchep Inn, Mineral Claims, Boats and Launches
CALM			024679F1806	National Parks Wildflower Walks Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
CALM		DE02	013019F0704	Yanchep National Park Water Supply volume 1 (1980)
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	124/1942	Beach Rd and other roads
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	166/1942	Yanchep - Road - Perth to Yanchep - construction of
CALM			013823F1806	National Parks Pathways Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
CALM			031974F0604	National Parks Roads and Parks Areas Yanchep volume 2 (1981)
CALM			027620F3704	Flora Abris and Other Studies Regeneration after 1965 Fires WA Herbarium volume 1 (1965)

EXAMINED

NO

EXAMINED

NO

EXAMINED

NO

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
CALM			024683F0604	Environmental Protection Declared Weeds and Undesirable Plants Yanchep National Park Noxious Weeds Control volume 1 (1980)
CALM			013844F0212	Environmental Protection Dieback Yanchep National Park volume 1 (1980)
				Caves
NAA	A1721	142	508616	Caves Board - Stocking 'Ballroom' Cave (1906)
NAA	A1721	143	508618	Caves Board - Cauliflower Cave (1906)
NAA	A1721	144	508620	Caves Board - Crystal Cave (1906)
SRO	AN 15/1	Acc 981	577/1914	Yanchep Caves - Discovery of New Cave 'Minnie's Grotto' also 'Rose' Cave
SRO	AN 15/1	Acc 981	168/1928	Caves Reserves - Yanchep and Yallingup. Appointment of Honorary Guardians under Game Act and declaring reserves for native game.
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	122/1942	Caberet Cave (1931-1961)
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	325/1942	Crystal Cave
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	1229/1942	Discovery of bones in caves
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013814F3210	Natural Features - Caves (1970 - 1982)
CALM			024695F3210	Natural Features Caves Information on volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024643F3210	Natural Features Yanchep Caves volume 2 (1980)
CALM			2002F000010V01	National Parks Natural Features Yanchep Caves volume 3 (1991)
				Fauna

No

EXAMINED.

No

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013805F3801	Fauna General (1958-1975)
CALM		KE02	013806F3806	Fauna Exotic Feral and Introduced Native Yanchep National Park Vermin Extermination of volume 1 (1980)
CALM		DE04	013828F0812	Fauna General Yanchep National Park Inventory volume 1 (1980)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024671F3801	Fauna Acquisition (1963-1981)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6161	024673F3801	Fauna - General - Reports (1980-1983)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024950F3801	Fauna - General (1983-1985)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6161	024672F3801	Fauna - General - Acquisition (1980-1990)
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	212/1942	Acclimatisation of fish in Loch McNess
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024689F3802	Fauna - Birds (1977-1978)
CALM		KE02	024706F3802	Fauna Birds Yanchep National Park Aviaries volume 1 (1980)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	2202/1942	Koala Bears - treatment of disease (1940-1969)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024691F3204	Trees and Gardens - Feeding of Koalas (1953-1973)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	768/1942	Koalas (1957-1963)
CALM			024707F3801	Fauna Requests for Dead Koalas for Research into Locomotion Patterns etc volume 1 (1968)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	024674F3806	Fauna - Koala Reports Feed (1978-1984)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6223	024675F3806	Fauna - Koala Reports Feed (1980-1988)
CALM		KE05	024646F3806	Fauna Exotic Feral and Introduced Native Koala Enclosures volume 1 (1980)

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Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
CALM		KE07	024697F3806	Fauna Exotic Feral and Introduced Native Koalas Report on Management volume 1 (1980)
CALM		KE02	024647F3806	Fauna Exotic Feral and Introduced Native Yanchep National Park Applns to Purchase Koalas volume 1 (1980)
CALM		KE03	024645F3806	Fauna Exotic Feral and Introduced Native Yanchep National Park Koalas Treatment of Disease and Reports on Death volume 1 (1980)
GL Museum				Yanchep National Park: Koalas
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024690F3802	Black Swan Enclosure (1960-1968)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024686F3806	Supply of Black Swans (1962-1979)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024687F3802	Park Fruit for Parrots (1965-1969)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6223	024688F3801	Fauna - Kangaroos and Emus (1980-1982)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6223	024708F3801	Fauna - Cyanide Tests on Eucalpyts (1980-1983)
				Fire Protection
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013800F0105	Fire Control (1962-1975)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	974/1942	Fire Control (1963-1970)
CALM			024947F0105	Fire Protection Regional and District Fire Control Yanchep National Park volume 2 (1975)
CALM			014283F0105	Fire Protection Regional and District Fire Control Vol 1 (1980)
CALM		KE03	024948F0105	Fire Protection Regional and District Fire Control volume 3 (1982)
				Miscellaneous

NO

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NO

Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
GL Museum				H White's Visitor's Book, 1903-1906
SRO	AN 15/1	Acc 981	11/1914	Lake Yanchep - Reserve No. 9868 - J. Spiers application for lease or part
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	72/1942	Yanchep - telephone line and service
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	204/1942	Visitors' Cook - letters of appreciation
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	1230/1942	Correct meaning of native word 'Nambabby'
SRO	AN 176/2	Acc 1068	2439/1942	B&A Motorcycle Club - road races within park
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5777	013819F3627	Breach of By Laws (1945-1976)
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	222/1942	Kelly Memorial - collection of water colour paintings of WA wildlife
SRO	AN 176/1	Acc 1068	1740/1942	Yanchep Park. WAPET Petroleum Exploratory Activities
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6224	1030/1942	Lease of Land - Loc 4394 (1963-1965)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 6083	024665F266	Mapping and Surveying - WAPET (1966)
CALM			024694F3203	Development Yanchep National Park Development Proposed by Taylor Woodrow and Bond Pty Ltd volume 1 (1970)
SRO	WAS 2283	Cons 5963	013826F2108	Finance - Revenue - Fees (1980-1981)
CALM			024714F0604	Mapping and Surveying Control Yanchep National Park Surveys volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024712F0604	Mining National Parks Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024677F1603	National Parks Sanitation Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024713F0606	National Parks Security Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024710F0604	National Parks Signs Yanchep volume 1 (1980)

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Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
CALM			024719F2102	National Parks Weather and Rainfall Yanchep volume 1 (1980)
CALM		RE03	013797F3201	National Parks Control Yanchep Control Vesting and Naming volume 1 (1980)
CALM			024669F3225	National Parks Visits Yanchep National Park Bus Tours volume 1 (1980)
CALM			028406F0604	National Parks Visits Yanchep National Park volume 2 (1983)
CALM		DE09	013841F3910	Land Use Planning Public Submissions Yanchep National Park Draft Management Plan 1987 volume 1 (1985)
CALM			024728F1806	National Parks Visits Yanchep Leasing of Visitor Facilities volume 1 (1986)
CALM			025382F3201	National Parks Control State Planning Proposals and Subdivisions Yanchep volume 1 (1987)
CALM		KE03	025941F3230	Proposals Purchase of Land Pipidinny Swamp for Inclusion Yanchep National Park volume 1 (1987)
CALM			040084F2306	Land Use Planning Public Submissions Yanchep National Park Draft Management Plan 1987 volume 2 (1988)
CALM			032504F0604	Land Tenure Appln for Land State Forest Proposed Excision State Forest 65 for Addition to Yanchep National Park volume 1 (1988)

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Historical Files relating to Yanchep National Park

Location	Reference 1.	Reference 2.	File No.	Description
CALM		DE10	013833F0604	Committees and Conferences Yanchep National Park Advisory Committee volume 1 (1991)
CALM			007298F2103	National Parks Control Yanchep Control Vesting and Naming volume 2 (1992)
CALM			2002F000163V01	National Parks Development Landcorp Corporate Sponsorship Yanchep National Park volume 1 (1992)
CALM			031661F2023	National Parks Complaints and Appreciation Yanchep volume 2 (1995)
CALM			013804F3205	Committees and Conferences Yanchep National Park Advisory Committee volume 2 (1999)
CALM			013822F3216	Land Use Planning Public Submissions Yanchep and Neerabup National Parks Management Plan (2001)
CALM			013813F3209	Land Use Planning Specific Area Management Plans Yanchep and Neerabup National Parks Management Plan (2001)
CALM			013824F3217	Land Use Planning Specific Area Management Plan Yanchep National Park Heritage Precinct Conservation Plan (2001)

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