

**HUTS IN THE
D'ENTRECASTEAUX
NATIONAL PARK**

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
AND
CONSERVATION
RECOMMENDATIONS**

Prepared for

**THE DEPARTMENT OF CONTRACT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

FEBRUARY 2000

by

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

First Floor Rear, Murray Mews, 329 Murray Street Perth WA 6000

Postal Address: PO Box 7576 Cloisters Square, Perth, 6850

Telephone: (08) 9481 5610 Facsimile: (08) 9481 5852

CONSULTANTS

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

Rosemary Rosario

with

Michal Bosworth

Historian

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The consultants would like to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of Ms Annette Green (CAMS), Mr Cliff Winfield (CALM Manjimup), Mr Rod Annear (CALM Pemberton), Richard Hammond, Daryl Moncreif and Wayne Schmitt (CALM Perth), Doug Cummings, Tanya Read (nee East), George Gardner, Ashley Giblett, David Mottram, Jim Muir, John Rooney, Trevor Scanlon, Bob Voutier, and Mr and Mrs W. Wilson and friend.

COPYRIGHT

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study or research, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part of the information in this report may be stored in a retrieval system, reproduced, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the permission of the Government of Western Australia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
INTRODUCTION.....	i
PREVIOUS LISTINGS.....	i
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW.....	i
Grazing Huts.....	ii
Fishing Huts	ii
Holiday Huts.....	iii
Conclusion.....	iii
DESCRIPTION OF THE HUTS.....	iii
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	iii
LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	iv
Exceptional Significance.....	iv
Considerable Significance.....	iv
Some Significance.....	iv
Little Significance	iv
CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS	iv
Key Recommendations for Management.....	v
CURRENT AND FUTURE USE.....	vi

PART 1 – HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2 THE BRIEF	1
1.3 PREVIOUS LISTINGS.....	2
1.4 METHODOLOGY	2
1.5 DEFINITIONS	3
1.6 LIMITATIONS	4
2.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	7
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	7
2.2 GRAZING HUTS.....	8
2.3 FISHING	10
2.4 ACCESS.....	12
2.5 AUSTRALIAN IDEAS OF HOLIDAY, ANOTHER WAY OF PERCEIVING THE HUTS.....	12
2.6 CONCLUSION.....	15
3.0 MEMORIES.....	17
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	17
3.1.1 Interview with Doug Cummings Re Tuckett Hut Also Known As DJ Hut, 15 June 1999 At Manjimup	17
3.1.2 Interview with Tanya Read (née East) at Manjimup, 14/6/1999	18
3.1.3 Interview with Mr George Gardner, at Manjimup.	19
3.1.4 Interview with Ashley Giblett at Warren and District Hospital, 14 June 1999.....	19
3.1.5 Interview with David Mottram, Sawmiller, 16 June 1999	20
3.1.6 Interview with Jim Muir at Manjimup, 14/6/1999	21
3.1.7 Interview with John Rooney at CALM 15/6/1999.....	22
3.1.8 Phone call with Trevor Scanlon 18 June 1999	24
3.1.9 Conversation with Bob Voutier, 28 May 1999	24
3.1.10 Tuesday 11 May 1999, Interview with Mr and Mrs W.R. Wilson and Friend	25
4.0 EVIDENCE FOR THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC.....	35
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	35
4.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HUTS	35

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4.2.1	Timber Slab Construction Huts.....	36
4.2.2	Bush Timber and Corrugated Iron Huts	36
4.2.3	Timber Framed, Timber Weatherboard Clad Huts	37
4.2.4	Timber Framed, Corrugated Iron Clad Huts	37
4.3	WATER, POWER AND SANITATION	38
5.0	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	39
5.1	UNRESOLVED ISSUES	39
5.2	AESTHETIC CONTEXT.....	39
5.3	HISTORICAL CONTEXT.....	39
5.4	SOCIAL CONTEXT	40
5.5	ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE PLACES IN THE REGION	40
5.6	ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE PLACES IN THE COUNTRY	40
6.0	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	43
6.1	PREAMBLE.....	43
6.2	AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE	43
6.3	HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE.....	44
6.4	SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE.....	45
6.5	SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE.....	45
6.6	RARITY	46
6.7	REPRESENTATIVENESS.....	46
6.8	CONDITION, INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY	46
7.0	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	47
8.0	LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	49
8.1	INTRODUCTION.....	49
8.2	LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	49
8.2.1	Exceptional Significance	49
8.2.2	Considerable Significance.....	49
8.2.3	Some Significance.....	49
8.2.4	Little Significance	50
8.2.5	Intrusive Elements.....	50
PART 2 - CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS		
9.0	CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS INTRODUCTION	53
9.1	INTRODUCTION.....	53
9.2	MANAGEMENT ISSUES.....	53
9.3	ISSUES OF THE STATUS OF THE HUTS	54
9.3.1	The Management Plan for the Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks	54
9.3.2	Government Policy - Illegal Status of Huts.....	54
9.3.3	Warren-Blackwood Regional Planning Strategy	55
9.3.4	CALM Policy Statement No 18 - Recreation, Tourism and Visitor Services.....	55
9.4	MANAGEMENT OF HUTS IN OTHER AREAS.....	55
9.5	MANAGEMENT OF HUTS IN D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK.....	55
9.5.1	Key Recommendations for Management.....	56
10.0	RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HUTS.....	59
10.1	RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE <i>BURRA CHARTER</i>	59
10.2	REQUIREMENTS ARISING OUT OF GRADED ZONES AND ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE	60
10.2.1	Huts of Exceptional Significance	60
10.2.2	Huts of Considerable Significance	61
10.2.3	Huts of some significance	61

TABLE OF CONTENTS

10.2.4 Huts of Little Significance	62
10.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION.....	62
10.3.1 Introduction to Interpretation	62
10.3.2 Interpretation of the Huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park	62
10.3.3 Local Attitudes to Heritage Interpretation.....	63
10.3.4 Recommendations for Heritage Interpretation.....	63
11.0 POLICIES ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HUTS.....	67
11.1 RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HUTS.....	67
11.1.3 Recommendations for Bush Timber and Corrugated Iron Huts.....	67
11.1.4 Recommendations for Timber Framed, Timber Weatherboard Clad Huts.....	68
11.1.5 Recommendations for Timber Framed, Corrugated Iron Clad Huts.....	68
11.1.6 Recommendations for Services.....	68
12.0 POLICIES ARISING FROM EXTERNAL REQUIREMENTS	69
12.1 INTRODUCTION.....	69
12.2 CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS.....	69
12.2.1 Recommendations Arising from Heritage Listings.....	69
12.2.2 Statutory Implications of Heritage Listings	69
12.3 GOVERNMENT HERITAGE DISPOSAL PROCESS.....	70
12.3.1 Recommendations Arising from the Disposal Process	70
12.4 REQUIREMENTS OF STATUTORY AUTHORITIES.....	70
12.4.1 Recommendations Arising out of Statutory Requirements.....	70
13.0 REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES OF THE CLIENT, OWNER, OCCUPANTS AND/OR USERS	73
13.1 INTRODUCTION.....	73
13.2 ISSUES CONCERNING CALM.....	73
13.2.1 Equity	73
13.2.3 Environment.....	73
13.2.4 Adherence to Government Policy	73
13.3 ISSUES CONCERNING OCCUPANTS/USERS	73
13.4 ISSUES CONCERNING THE GENERAL PUBLIC.....	74
13.5 ISSUES RELATING TO CHANGING LAND USE	74
14.0 COMPATIBLE USE	75
14.1 CURRENT AND FUTURE USE ISSUES	75
14.1.1 Recommendations Concerning Future Use.....	75

PART 3 - DATA SHEETS

BOLGHINUP HUT.....	81
NORTH HUT	85
BRENNAN HUT	87
WESTIE HUT	89
VOUTIER HUT	91
WAUCHOPE HUT	93
SCANLON HUT	95
MAY HUT	97
EAST HUT.....	99
COODAMURRUP HUT (MOORE HUT).....	101
DART CLUB (HESTER HUT)	103
TUCKETT HUT.....	105
CRANKER HUT.....	109

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ROONEY HUT	113
FISHERMAN HUT.....	115
KANNY HUT	117
MOTTRAM HUT	119
BANKSIA CAMP HUT	123
CRYSTAL SPRINGS HUT.....	125

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	Bibliography
APPENDIX B	Heritage Assessment and Conservation Recommendations for the Huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park: Study Brief
APPENDIX C	Assessment documentation for entry in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places
APPENDIX D	Articles of the <i>Burra Charter</i> from <i>The Illustrated Burra Charter</i> , Australia ICOMOS 1992.
APPENDIX E	Government Heritage Property - Disposal Process - Heritage Council of WA
APPENDIX F	Extract from the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Inventory
APPENDIX G	Report on the Huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park; CALM; 1989.
APPENDIX H	CALM Policy Statement No 18 (Draft) Recreation, Tourism and Visitor Services; Jan 1999.
APPENDIX I	Bibliography of Huts Provided by Cultural Heritage Services Division; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
APPENDIX J	Land Act, Section 164 'Offences on public lands,' Section 164A 'Removal of unauthorised structures from public lands,' and Section 164B 'Delegation.'

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1	Approximate Position of Squatters Huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park	5
Fig 2	Management Matrix for the Squatters Huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park.....	77

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Archival Photographs

Photo 1	Bolghinup Hut (Giblett Coast Hut) 1900.....	28
Photo 2	Bolghinup Hut 1966, Photo by Leo Scott.....	29
Photo 3	Bolghinup Hut 1966, Photo by Leo Scott.....	30
Photo 4	Coodamurup Hut, Built circa 1910	31
Photo 5	Coodamurup Hut, Built circa 1910	32
Photo 6	Coodamurup Hut, Built circa 1910	33

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Photographs

Photo 1	Manjimup Timber Park.....	64
Photo 2	Manjimup Timber Park.....	64
Photo 3	Mottrams Restored Slab Homestead.....	65
Photo 4	Interpretation in the Mottrams Restored Slab Homestead.....	65

Data Sheet Photographs

Photograph of Bolghinup Hut.....	81
Photograph of North Hut.....	85
Photograph of Brennan Hut.....	87
Photograph of Westie Hut.....	89
Photograph of Voutier Hut.....	91
Photograph of Wauchope Hut.....	93
Photograph of Scanlon Hut.....	95
Photograph of May Hut.....	97
Photograph of East Hut.....	99
Photograph of Coodamurup (Moore Hut).....	101
Photograph of Dart Club (Hester Hut).....	103
Photograph of Tuckett Hut.....	105
Photograph of Cranker Hut.....	109
Photograph of Rooney Hut.....	113
Photograph of Fisherman Hut.....	115
Photograph of Kanny Hut.....	117
Photograph of Mottram Hut.....	119
Photograph of Banksia Camp Hut.....	123
Photograph of Crystal Springs Hut.....	125

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Heritage Assessment and Conservation Recommendations for the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park has been commissioned by the Department of Contract and Management Services on behalf of the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

The study involved assessment of nineteen structures located within the D'Entrecasteaux National Park, which had been previously identified by CALM. The structures, or squatters huts as they are often referred to, are located at various sites along or near the coast in an area extending from south of the Donnelly River to south of the Broke Inlet near Walpole. The huts exhibit various construction techniques and styles and were built for a variety of purposes. Following investigation however they were able to be grouped roughly into huts constructed in association with coastal grazing practices, huts associated with fishing, and huts associated with general recreational activities.

The study aimed firstly to establish the cultural heritage significance of the huts both as individual places and as a group of structures in the national park, and secondly to make recommendations for their conservation and management taking into account the general concerns of CALM regarding the management and maintenance of the park.

It should be noted that the conservation recommendations made in this report are primarily focused on the conservation of assessed heritage values. This is not intended as a general management document. This report aims to provide a process for including heritage value in the decision making process and to provide opportunities for integrating the heritage value of the huts with the ongoing development of the park.

The report recognises that D'Entrecasteaux National Park is a park for everyone without favoring any particular individual or group. Although the huts have been traditionally erected and used by individuals or groups within the community, heritage values must be capable of transcending the values of the individual or group. The conservation recommendations have aimed to identify ways in which conservation can occur without threatening opportunities for equitable use of the park by the public.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS

None of the huts that are the subject of this report have been entered on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) or entered on the Register of the National Estate.

The following huts have been included on the Municipal Inventory for the Shire of Manjimup: Crystal Springs Hut and Cattle Yards, Banksia Camp Hut, Balbanup Hut and Stock Yards (Bolghinup) and Coodamurrup Homestead. Also listed is Muir hut and yards, also known as Blackboy Hut, identified but not included in the study brief.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The shacks, which are also called 'illegal squatters' huts' in some government documents, are mainly small, rudimentary structures that may be somewhat glorified by the descriptive category 'vernacular' architecture. They are built some from bush timber, some from corrugated iron, and some from a mixture of the two. Most have timber or concrete floors, but one or two have dirt floors only. The question at issue is whether such apparently ephemeral structures reflect any heritage values which should be taken into consideration when a new management plan is devised for the park.

Government policy makers have recently argued that privately owned shacks have no place in a publicly owned National Park, and in other places in Western Australia similar structures have been removed. From 1987 the huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park were allowed to remain because a compromise was reached between 'owners' and CALM. As long as a portion of each hut was open for public use, and as long as the 'owner' maintained the hut, allowing visitors shelter and the use of facilities like toilets and water supplies, CALM did not object to their presence. This policy was utterly pragmatic and based on local initiative and local values. However, in the intervening twelve years since it was first implemented, some 'owners' have moved on, some huts have fallen into disrepair or have been vandalised, and others have been claimed as 'historic'. The purpose of this report is to sort out the history and heritage of the shacks, propose a way of conceptualising such vernacular architecture and, as a result, suggest a management strategy which covers these issues.

In heritage terms, cultural and historical significance generally relate to changes made to the landscape by human hand, changes which remain and which we judge to be of sufficient interest and importance that we wish our children to see them. Do the shacks fit into such a definition?

The nineteen shacks which are the subject of this research can be grouped in more than one way: as a result of their age; their relation to the changing land use in the south-west; their condition and the ownership claimed for each. Our priority has been to determine their heritage value and so we have sought to discover where each hut stands when we consider historic, social and aesthetic significance.

Grazing Huts

The older the hut the more likely it was to have been built to shelter drovers who brought cattle to the coast in summer in order that they might graze. These huts, which include Bolghinup, Coodamurrup, Dart Club, originally named Hester hut, Kanny, Mottram and Crystal Springs were all constructed on grazing leases. A few of these shacks were built towards the end of the nineteenth century or at the beginning of the twentieth. Originally constructed for drovers or shepherds when cattle and sheep, but usually cattle, were herded to summer pasture near the sea, some have fallen into disrepair and others have been obscured by the bush.

Fishing Huts

Reasons given for the construction of shacks includes the pressing need to shelter men who were working for their living. Obviously this category includes the huts already mentioned, but it also encompasses fishermen's huts. However fishing is a little more difficult to classify. Some was commercial and the one hut falling into this category, Cranker hut was constructed on a small leasehold allowable to fishermen, but most was recreational. These huts, which include Rooney hut and some of the structures at the mouth of the Gardner River were built on Vacant Crown Land.

Banksia Camp, further to the south on the way to Mandalay Beach, is another fisherman's hut although it was constructed on the Mottram family coastal lease mainly for recreational fishing.

Fishing was also the main recreation of those who constructed the cluster of huts near the mouth of the Gardner River: Wauchope, Scanlon, May and East huts, and the two sets of two huts, North and Brennan huts, and Westie and Voutier huts, near Warren beach. Most of these huts are more modern dating to the 1960s and 1970s. Some also reflect another passion, racing along a long beach in a beach buggy.

Holiday Huts

The idea of holidaying on the coast being a necessity is upheld by some recollections, especially from those families who worked in the timber mills or on the land for a living. They include some descendants of the Group settlers. However only one hut has been identified as belonging to this group of people - East hut at the mouth of the Gardner River. Other huts constructed in this location, including Wauchope, Scanlon and May huts, seem to have been built later than the 1920s, although it has been suggested that remnants may remain, including an old well, of a former settlement dating to the inter-war period.

Conclusion

These days the primary use of the huts is for shelter and recreation, including fishing. The endeavour shown in the structures that still stand is worthy of remark. Almost every piece of building material had to be transported with difficulty to the site, unless somehow it was picked up on the beach or cut down from a nearby tree. They offer another layer of meaning to the landscape.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HUTS

Generally the huts exhibit a number of common characteristics in terms of style, building methods and materials. They are constructed of timber frame and clad with materials that were transported to the individual locations. Huts are typically clad with either timber or corrugated iron with corrugated iron roofs. The framing construction varies from bush timbers to dressed timbers. Bush timbers were generally used for stockmen's huts, while huts constructed for recreational purposes, particularly the timber clad huts, tended to use materials with a higher standard of finish.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of cultural heritage significance because:

- the huts are a collection of vernacular buildings located in remote areas along the south west coast of Western Australia, constructed of low cost materials such as bush timber and Jarrah from local mills, and discarded materials, such as corrugated iron etc and other elements recycled from other buildings, which have developed as a response to the basic requirement for shelter.
- the huts are modest structures, using simple construction techniques and materials, representing human habitations in an otherwise natural landscape environment.
- a number of the huts represent the practice of summer coastal grazing which was carried out from the mid nineteenth century to the 1980s and which involved droving cattle to the coast in the summer months and back to their inland pastures in the winter.
- some of the huts were constructed on the coastal leases of the early pioneering families in the area, including the Muirs, Mottrams, Giblets, Brockmans, Wheatleys and Hesters.
- many of the huts represent the way in which local people, generally from the Warren and Blackwood River areas, spent their holidays from the inter-war period to the present.
- at least one of the huts is associated with the Group Settlers who arrived in the area in the 1920s as part of a program aimed at populating the State in the aftermath of World War I.
- a number of the huts represent social associations with holidays, the beach, special events, relaxation and celebrations that have been experienced over the years. A number of huts are of particular significance to individual families.

The huts associated with summer coastal grazing are rare because they represent a pattern of land-use that was practiced for almost 150 years, from the mid nineteenth century to the 1980s and is no longer practiced. The practice was of exceptional interest to the development of the locality and of the national park area in particular.

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are generally of high authenticity and integrity and varying levels of condition, from very good to very poor.

LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Exceptional Significance

Bolghinup hut
Crystal Springs site

Considerable Significance

Dart Club (Hester hut)
Voutier hut
East hut
Mottram hut
Coodamurrup
Crystal Springs hut

Some Significance

Tuckett hut
Fisherman hut
Kanny hut
Westie hut
Cranker hut
Rooney hut
Banksia Camp

Little Significance

Brennan hut
Scanlon hut
Wauchope hut
May hut
North hut

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the conservation of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park aim to provide a means for considering cultural heritage significance of the huts in the context of CALM's current and future management programs and policies for the park.

While CALM has some general strategies for places of cultural heritage significance located within the boundaries of national parks, these have not previously been specifically applied to huts. Conversely CALM has also prepared some preliminary management policies for huts which have acknowledged that there may be issues of cultural heritage significance, but have not specifically addressed these. This report therefore aims to develop this perspective.

This report is not a general management document. The recommendations should be integrated into CALM's management strategy for the park which aims to provide for conservation of heritage values in the context of fair and equitable opportunities for park use by the community.

The aims of the recommendations for the management of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are:

- to provide guidance to CALM regarding their cultural heritage significance and to provide the appropriate means to protect that assessed significance in the event of future requirements for management or use;
- to provide practical recommendations for conservation of significant fabric and policies for preservation, restoration, reconstruction and maintenance of the huts;
- to provide criteria for assessing the appropriateness of new uses, and for adaptation of the fabric to accommodate changes of use; and
- to illustrate practical means by which the significance of the place can be presented through appropriate interpretation.

Key Recommendations for Management

Recommendation

Huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park that have been identified as being of cultural heritage significance, should be conserved according to their level of significance.

Recommendation

The management of huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park should take account of the assessed level of significance together with other pertinent management issues.

Recommendation

Management of the huts identified as being of cultural heritage significance should include consultation between the owner/custodian and CALM regarding heritage values.

Recommendation

Management strategies for the huts of exceptional and considerable cultural heritage significance should be developed by CALM and should include requirements and guidelines for heritage conservation. Preparation of conservation plans is recommended.

Recommendation

Management strategies for huts of some heritage significance should be prepared and should take account of the recommendation for conservation in the context of practical issues concerning management, amenity and use. The heritage requirements should be prepared by a recognised heritage practitioner.

Recommendation

CALM should take responsibility for the conservation of huts identified as being of exceptional or considerable cultural heritage significance. This may involve consultation with the current custodian of the hut as determined by CALM.

Recommendation

CALM should take responsibility for the conservation of huts identified as being of some cultural heritage significance. This may involve consultation with the current custodian of the hut as determined by CALM. Heritage values should be balanced against general issues of park management. In the event that the hut cannot be adequately managed, an archival photographic record should be made in accordance with Heritage Council of WA standards prior to demolition or disposal of the hut.

Recommendation

The management of the huts that have not been identified as being of cultural heritage significance should be determined by CALM as part of routine park management. These huts may be altered, removed or demolished. In the event that the hut cannot be adequately managed, an archival photographic record should be made in accordance with Heritage Council of WA standards prior to demolition or disposal of the hut.

Recommendation

Huts identified as being of cultural heritage significance should not be relocated.

Recommendation

The conservation of huts identified as being of cultural heritage significance should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.

CURRENT AND FUTURE USE

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are currently used for recreational purposes by the their various builders, 'owners' or custodians, and for shelter for park visitors. This is in accordance with the current management arrangements between CALM and the hut owners.

Future use will depend upon the management strategies developed by CALM.

Recommendation

The continuing use of the huts for recreation and shelter is appropriate within the parameters recommended for management in this report.

Recommendation

Bolghinup hut should be used for interpretive purposes only and should not be adapted for use for shelter. The hut should be used for tourism purposes and preferably visited with a guide due to its vulnerability and remote location. This issue should be addressed in a conservation plan prepared after the place has been physically inspected.

Recommendation

Use of the former drovers' huts for shelter should not involve any alteration to the form or fabric of the place that would effect their cultural heritage significance.

PART 1
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Heritage Assessment and Conservation Recommendations for the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park has been commissioned by the Department of Contract and Management Services on behalf of the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

The study involved assessment of nineteen structures located within the D'Entrecasteaux National Park, which had been previously identified by CALM. The structures, or squatters huts as they are often referred to, are located at various sites along or near the coast in an area extending from south of the Donnelly River to south of the Broke Inlet near Walpole. The huts exhibit various construction techniques and styles and were built for a variety of purposes. Following investigation however they were able to be grouped roughly into huts constructed in association with coastal grazing practices, huts associated with fishing, and huts associated with general recreational activities.

The study aimed firstly to establish the cultural heritage significance of the huts both as individual places and as a group of structures in the national park, and secondly to make recommendations for their conservation and management taking into account the general concerns of CALM regarding the management and maintenance of the park.

It should be noted that the conservation recommendations made in this report are primarily focused on the conservation of assessed heritage values. This is not intended as a general management document. It is recognised that the huts are by their nature ephemeral structures and in some instances management requirements for the park may be inconsistent with conservation recommendations. In this event strategies such as recording the structures may be more appropriate than physical conservation. This report aims to provide a process for including heritage value in the decision making process rather than imposing rigid constraints. The report also aims however to provide opportunities for integrating the heritage value of the huts with the ongoing development of the park.

The report is cognizant of the fundamental requirement that D'Entrecasteaux National Park be a park for everyone without favoring any particular individual or group. Although the huts have been traditionally erected and used by individuals or groups within the community, heritage values, where these have been identified, must be capable of transcending the values of the individual or group. Where huts have been assessed to be of heritage significance in this report, it is because they exhibit values that relate to the historic or social development of the south west region of the state and not because they may be of value to individuals. The conservation recommendations similarly have aimed to identify ways in which conservation can occur without threatening opportunities for equitable use of the park by the public.

1.2 THE BRIEF

The brief for the Heritage Assessment and Conservation Recommendations report was prepared by the Department of Contract and Management Services and is included as Appendix B to this report. The brief was adapted from the CAMS brief for the preparation of conservation plans. It required the preparation of individual assessments of each of the huts identified by the client in accordance with the requirements of the Heritage Council of Western Australia for the 'Documentation of Places for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places'. It became apparent during the course of the study that it would be more appropriate and more useful from a management perspective to provide individual data sheets for each place that provided recommendations for management rather than detailed assessments of significance. This change has therefore been made to the brief in consultations with CAMS.

This project is different to conservation plans which address either substantial individual places or heritage areas containing a number of significant places because it deals with a diverse range of individually fairly insubstantial structures located separately and over a large area. For this

reason the brief was considered critically prior to commencement of the report. Generally the requirements of the brief regarding the presentation of conservation recommendations were found to be both comprehensive and appropriate and therefore the report closely follows the requirements as outlined.

1.3 PREVIOUS LISTINGS

None of the huts that are the subject of this report have been entered on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) or entered on the Register of the National Estate.

The following huts have been included on the Municipal Inventory for the Shire of Manjimup: Crystal Springs Hut and Cattle Yards, Banksia Camp Hut, Balbanup Hut and Stock Yards (Bolghinup) and Coodamurru Homestead. Also listed is Muir hut and yards, also known as Blackboy Hut, identified but not included in the study brief.¹

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The brief required that the report be prepared broadly in accordance with the guidelines established in J.S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1996). This process requires that the heritage significance of a place be established first with decisions on appropriate conservation, maintenance, development and use following thereafter taking into account heritage values and other pertinent requirements. This process is considered fundamental to good heritage practice.

This report is presented in the following sequence:

1. Evidence relevant to the assessment of cultural heritage significance of the place.

This includes:

- Documentary evidence based on archival research using both primary and secondary source material.
- Oral evidence including information obtained from interviews with various groups including representatives of the various owners or users of the buildings or places.
- Physical evidence based on investigation of the remaining fabric of the place and other similar places.

Documentary evidence pertinent to this study took the form of general historic reference material, previous management studies for the park and material related to comparative places. No documentary sources providing evidence of the origins of the individual structures were discovered. It is very unlikely that architectural plans or documents were prepared for any structures and none were identified in the course of the project. The main relevant documentary evidence relates to previous pastoral leases, all of which have been cancelled.

Because there were few documentary sources providing information on the huts, oral evidence provided a major component of the research. This included interviews with a number of people associated with the individual huts or with information relevant to their history and development. This material is presented in Section 3.0 of this report and has been very important in establishing significance.

Physical evidence was confined to photographs of the individual huts provided by CALM. Inspection of each hut was not possible, due to their inaccessible locations and the confines of the project budget.

¹ These sites were identified during a heritage survey of the area carried out by Mr Gerry MacGill for the Ministry of Planning C.1989.

2. Assessment of Cultural significance as defined by the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* and stated in terms of the Heritage Council of Western Australia *Criteria for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places*. (Appendix C)

3. General Conservation Recommendations for the huts as follows:

- Recommendations Arising out of the Cultural Significance of the Huts.
- Recommendations Arising from the Physical Condition of the Huts.
- External Requirements.
- Requirements of the Client, Owner, Occupants and/or Users.
- Compatible Use.

The conservation recommendations in this report are based on the principles outlined in the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS). These principles are fundamental to good heritage practice. The recommendations take account of the specific management requirements of CALM for the park and aim to provide a means of conserving significance while recognising that there have been fundamental changes in the use of the area over time.

The recommendations for conservation are based primarily on the assessed heritage significance of the huts. It should be recognised that other criteria relevant to the management of the park for the general public may conflict with recommendations for the conservation of heritage values. Where this occurs a compromise solution may be arrived at by the managing authority, which in this instance is CALM.

4. Data Sheets for the Individual Huts providing Assessment of Significance, Level of Significance and Management Recommendations for each Hut.

1.5 DEFINITIONS

Heritage and Conservation studies involve the use of terms and procedures which are defined in the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS) to have specific meaning (Appendix D). The following provides a guide to the terminology used in this report:

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

Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Fabric means all the physical material of a place.

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 commonly be a combination of more than one of these.

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.

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

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.

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

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

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

Vernacular means the everyday language of the people. In this report the term is used to mean buildings using common-place or everyday materials to create informal structures that have meaning in the local context.

Authenticity means the extent to which the fabric is in its original state. In this report authenticity is taken to also include those changes to the fabric which have occurred during the life of the building but which have been carried out in a manner which maintains the original intention of the structure.

1.6 LIMITATIONS

The Heritage Assessment and Conservation Recommendations report has been prepared on the basis of available documentary resources, oral evidence obtained from interview with hut 'owners' and users and photographs of the individual huts provided to the consultants by CALM. The huts were not inspected as part of this study. The focus of the heritage assessment has been the historical and social significance of the huts individually and as a group within the park. The assessment of aesthetic values has been limited by the fact that the huts were not inspected as part of the study.

While all care has been taken, the authors can take no responsibility for errors in secondary source material. Oral evidence is based on memory and is known to contain contradictions. It has been used to guide the assessments but has not been fundamental to significance in any instance. All care has been taken to present physical evidence only as identified in the photographic record, however the authors can take no responsibility for errors that may be identified by those who are familiar with the huts and their locations.

It is known that areas of the D'Entrecasteaux National Park contain sites of Aboriginal Cultural significance. Investigations were carried out to determine whether any of the huts had Aboriginal cultural associations. It was determined that this was not the case. Issues of Aboriginal cultural associations within the park are considered outside the brief for this study.

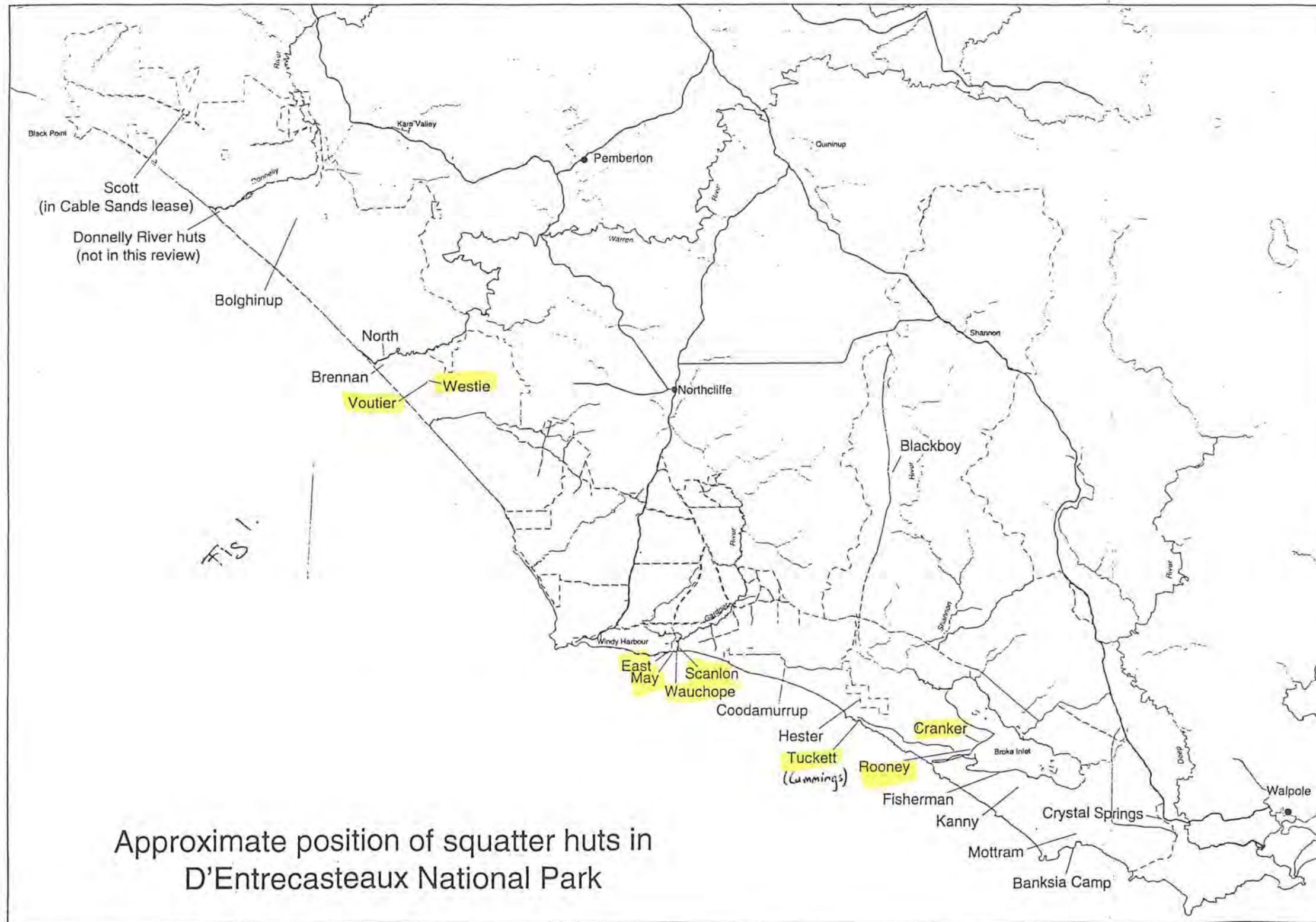


Fig 1. Approximate Position of Squatters Huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park
Courtesy CALM

2.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

D'Entrecasteaux National Park was gazetted comparatively recently, it was named only 22 years ago in 1978. When first discussed, the area of the proposed South Coast National Park as it was then called, stretched between Black Point in the west and Long Point in the east, it later included the Shannon basin and the former State forest area along the Shannon river.²

Included within the proposed park boundaries were a number of different leaseholds and reserves as well as vacant crown land. These are listed in the Management Strategy Plan devised for the Proposed Shannon Forest National Park and D'Entrecasteaux National Park which was put together by P. Christensen and J. Watson in August 1983.³ The different forms of land use which these leases and reserves imply - they range from grazing leases to reserves for gravel and water, as well as some land put aside for the Forests Department - has had an impact upon the structures which this report considers. All pastoral leases in the state will expire in 2015, but those that once were held along the coast, now the D'Entrecasteaux National Park, have been resumed by CALM, sometimes after many years of negotiation.⁴

The shacks, which are also called 'illegal squatters' huts' in some government documents, are mainly small, rudimentary structures that may be somewhat glorified by the descriptive category 'vernacular' architecture. They are built some from bush timber, some from corrugated iron, and some from a mixture of the two. Most have timber or concrete floors, but one or two have dirt floors only. The question at issue is whether such apparently ephemeral structures reflect any heritage values which should be taken into consideration when a new management plan is devised for the park.

Government policy makers have recently argued that privately owned shacks have no place in a publicly owned National Park, and in other places in Western Australia similar structures have been removed.⁵ This view, while usually meeting the approval of park visitors who have no interest in using or owning them, has proved unpopular with those families who built and maintained them. From 1987 the huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park were allowed to remain because a compromise was reached between 'owners' and CALM. As long as a portion of each hut was open for public use, and as long as the 'owner' maintained the hut, allowing visitors shelter and the use of facilities like toilets and water supplies, CALM did not object to their presence. This policy was utterly pragmatic and based on local initiative and local values.⁶

² See National Parks Authority, *D'Entrecasteaux National Park, Draft Outline Working Plan*, 1980, copy held in CALM library, Woodvale for this detail.

³ See State Records Office (SRO) for CALM file, 'Committees and Conferences, D'Entrecasteaux National Park, Advisory Committee', Vol. 2 WAS 2283, CONS 5777, 032323F2001, for copy of this Report.

⁴ SRO, Tourism Commission WAS 586 CONS 4129 'Pastoral Leases and Tourism' 4.161 - a file which is mostly concerned with pastoral leases in the Kimberley and the possibility of suggesting that tourism can co-exist with pastoralism. See also David Mottram's recollections in the Memory section of this Report.

⁵ This argument has continued for some time and is part of a discussion about what constitutes a National Park. See Paper by Jim Sharp which was presented at a meeting 19 October 1988 when commercial fishing policy was being discussed. Inter alia he declared 'Shacks and similar accommodation such as immobilised caravans should not be catered for on national parks and nature reserves. It is inconsistent with the purpose of such reserves to allow these developments. No additional structures will be allowed in national parks and nature reserves.' SRO, CALM, 'National Parks Permits, Fishing - Rights, permits and general', VOL. 2, WAS 2283, CONS 5934, 012920F3213.

⁶ See CALM, 'Shannon Park and D'Entrecasteaux National Park : Summary of Public Submissions, August 1987 - Management Plan No. 6', by Jennifer Bartle and Susan Moore, held at CALM Regional Office, Manjimup for discussion of private use of Squatters' shacks. The hut-owners then argued that 'removal would be a serious contradiction of management strategies because facilities must be available for the general public'. Benefits of retaining the shacks were seen to be the provision of water, shelter, emergency help and clean-up service from the owners, p.56. Retention of huts with 'historic value' was supported, with some provisos, p.58.

However, in the intervening twelve years since it was first implemented, some 'owners' have moved on, some huts have fallen into disrepair or have been vandalised, and others have been claimed as 'historic'. The purpose of this report is to sort out the history and heritage of the shacks, propose a way of conceptualising such vernacular architecture and, as a result, suggest a management strategy which covers these issues.

In heritage terms, cultural and historical significance generally relate to changes made to the landscape by human hand, changes which remain and which we judge to be of sufficient interest and importance that we wish our children to see them. Do the shacks fit into such a definition?

The nineteen shacks which are the subject of this research can be grouped in more than one way: as a result of their age; their relation to the changing land use in the south-west; their condition and the ownership claimed for each. Our priority has been to determine their heritage value and so we have sought to discover where each hut stands when we consider historic, social and aesthetic significance. Only by utilising heritage understanding shall we arrive at a statement of significance for each structure as well as for the whole group.

2.2 GRAZING HUTS

The older the hut the more likely it was to have been built to shelter drovers who brought cattle to the coast in summer in order that they might graze. These huts, which include Bolghinup, Coodamurrup, Dart Club, originally named Hester hut,⁷ Kanny, Mottram and Crystal Springs were all constructed on cattle leases. Another shack, near the Cable Sands Jangardup lease, which we have not seen and about which we know very little, also falls into this category. A few of these shacks were built towards the end of the nineteenth century or at the beginning of the twentieth. Originally constructed for drovers or shepherds when cattle and sheep, but usually cattle, were herded to summer pasture near the sea, some have fallen into disrepair and others have been obscured by the bush.

Coastal cattle drives began in the mid-nineteenth century when the first families who settled in and around Manjimup, the Gibletts and the Muirs, the Thomsons, Youngs and others from further afield like the Wheatleys from Bridgetown, discovered that pasture for their cattle dried up in summer.⁸ They required fresh grass to keep the cattle in good condition, but they quickly learned that cattle did not thrive on the coast if left longer than four or five months. Cobalt and copper deficiency in the soil caused debilitating weakness in the animals if they were not returned to inland pastures within a certain length of time. Therefore the practice began of firing the coastal bush, to stimulate new growth, and driving cattle to the coast between Christmas and New Year. The animals were left until the end of May, or beginning of June, and brought back in time for calving. The coastal leases were not fenced so the men who mustered the beasts wandered across their own and other people's leases when gathering their cattle for the return trip. As a consequence the cattlemen's huts, although their names reflect the families who built them, sheltered more than family members.

The Crystal Springs, Bolghinup and Coodamurrup shacks, although widely separated, are part of this group. Bolghinup Hut is variously described as having been constructed in the 1880s or 1890s. Coodamurrup, or Moore hut is more recent, being built just before the First World War, probably in 1913 and Crystal Springs is said to belong to the inter-war period. As such buildings

⁷ We know little about this hut beyond what was told us by Jim Muir. In the nineteenth century the Hester family hailed from the Bridgetown area, as did the Blechyndens and Wheatleys.

⁸ Muir family legend suggests that local Aboriginal people informed them of better land along the coast, and the Muirs employed Aboriginal stockmen to help them with their mustering. This information suggests that some routes from inland farms to the coast may have been formed along Aboriginal tracks. See Jim Muir's recollections in Memory segment of this Report, also unpublished paper, Russell Stephen Smith, 'Cattle in the wild country: coastal grazing in the south-west after World War 1', 1996, p.8, where he suggests that the graziers learned about firing the coast from Aboriginal people.

did not require title deeds, nor even a mark upon a map, it is a little difficult to pin down a precise date of construction. All were built by pioneering families whose descendants still recall using them, and each is still in use in the park as a shelter for bushwalkers.⁹ Bolghinup was constructed by the Giblett family and Coodamurrup by the Wheatleys. CALM now owns both these huts. Perhaps the oldest of the shepherds' shelters existed at Crystal Springs.¹⁰ According to Roy Muir's reminiscences, Alec Moir (member of another pioneer family) settled Crystal Springs before his father, Willie Moir had blazed a track from Lake Muir to the coast. Alec Moir began Moir station, now known as Crystal Springs because he required a place near the coast where his dairy cows could graze for three or four months of the year. He built a shed, which he lined with lead from tea-chests, presumably to dissuade the white ants, two miles from the coast at Manerup Hollow.¹¹ The Moir family used to make butter from their cows' milk while on the coast and cart it to Albany, then the main colonial port. The hut that remains at Crystal Springs is not the same one Moir built. This particular structure was constructed probably by the Muir family, but used by the Blechyndens, Dousts and Wheatleys as well as the Mottrams. Date of construction is unknown but it was supposedly built before the Second World War.¹²

Also at Crystal Springs a stopping place for travelers where hot water and other drinks could be bought was constructed. Behind this small cafe was a large aviary, in which, at one time, an eagle was said to be the main exhibit.¹³ Therefore there may be more than one structure at Crystal Springs, although currently the main fame of the site seems to be its clear water source.

Roy Muir also recollected another shepherd's hut at Mordalup on the Tone River, fourteen miles north of Crystal Springs outside the boundaries of the national park. His oral history tells us something of the lives of the cattlemen who are being considered in this Report. He remembers the family going holidaying at Normalup Inlet for six weeks of each year, during summer in one of these huts. They had to take everything they required with them, including food and bedding, fishing lines and cooking pots. Did the women of the family also enjoy this break? Roy Muir does not mention them, but other memoirs of the same period do.¹⁴ Some families made for the coast each year, others took their womenfolk more rarely, yet, because it was the coast to which they were travelling, the destination made the trip a holiday, despite the physical hardships entailed.

Other huts used by the cattlemen include Hester hut, which according to Jim Muir was built in the 1920s by the Hester family who also had a grazing lease. It once had a chimney, traces of which might be visible on the fabric. The Muir family took it over and constructed cattle yards nearby. The rafters of this hut are made of local bullich timber which is strong and almost impervious to white ants. Coodamurrup hut, built in 1913 rests on bullich timber logs.

Coastal grazing remained important in the area until the 1970s and 1980s when bitumen roads and changing priorities about the coast when the National Park was managed by CALM, forced an end to the practice. According to one recollection, the cattle's cloven feet were not

⁹ See Memory section of this Report for recollections of hut use.

¹⁰ This hut no longer exists. See Battye Library (BL) Oral History transcript (OHtr) 76, Roy Muir, interviewed by Shelley Balme, 6 October 1975, for recollections of Moir's hut.

¹¹ Ibid., OHtr 76.

¹² The 'Jangardup' hut which also falls into this category was allegedly built by Lionel or Lou Scott, another pastoralist family, who at one time exchanged leases with the Giblett family. This shack of iron and bush timber, near the present boundaries of Cable Sands Jangadarup South Project, has only recently been located. Its age is unknown.

¹³ Recollection of Bob Voutier, conversation with Michal Bosworth 28 May 1999. See Memory segment of this Report.

¹⁴ Roy Muir OHtr 76, op.cit. and Agnes Imelda Prince, *Esther Mary, my pioneer mother*, Fremantle 1981.

sufficiently strong to last five or six days walking on a hard surface.¹⁵ The last cattle drive was organised by the Mottram family in 1989 who videoed the experience. By this time the animals were beef rather than dairy cattle and the grazing lease represented an opportunity for the number in the herd to be increased. Pastures on the home farms had been cleared and improved in ways not available to the first lessees. As farming conditions changed it is not surprising to find new huts constructed after the Second World War to shelter the cattlemen. These include Kannys who were relative newcomers and Mottrams, who were not. Their huts, although they are more recent than the other four nevertheless remain evidence of a former way of life.¹⁶

The leaseholders burned off the scrub usually in the early summer before they brought their cattle to graze. Some, like the Wheatleys, who had farms where their pasture remained green longer, arrived later than others. The cattle could travel twenty miles a day on the soft dusty tracks. They set out in January and returned in June when calving was imminent. They were then in poor condition but recovered quickly on fresh pasture. The Wheatley family had leases between Normalup and Broke Inlet and various members of the family utilised them in this way. The men did not stay with the cattle for that length of time for, according to Leo Wheatley, the animals did not stray far, even though the leases were unfenced. They lost no more animals than they would have done on the home farm during the course of a year.¹⁷

Much that was a matter of course to these grazing families bowed before a series of unwritten laws now regarded in the rosy light of nostalgia for a lost age. Theft of animals was apparently extremely rare. Goods that were left in one hut could be utilised by another as long as they were replaced. As the leases were exchanged from time to time, so too were some of the huts although convention seems to have associated the naming of the older structures with the family which built them. For all, however, use of the huts coincided with a certain atmosphere of holiday and relaxation.¹⁸

We enjoyed every moment of the cattle drives, it was our holiday really, and even the cattle as soon as they got on the hills would play and jump around and chase each other and it was a wonderful time for them. You just haven't the time now.¹⁹

2.3 FISHING

Reasons given for the construction of shacks includes the pressing need to shelter men who were working for their living. Obviously this category includes the huts already mentioned, but it also encompasses fishermen's huts. However fishing is a little more difficult to classify. Some was commercial and the one hut falling into this category, Cranker hut, was constructed on a small leasehold allowable to fishermen, but most was recreational.²⁰ These huts, which include Rooney hut and some of the structures at the mouth of the Gardner River were built on Vacant Crown Land. It was also recollected by David Mottram that Fisherman hut south of Broke Inlet

¹⁵ Leo Wheatley, BL OHtr 1838, interviewed by Dallas Chevis, November 1987. The Wheatleys took five days to travel to the coast from Bridgetown and stopped in 1956 because of the road surface.

¹⁶ Neither of these families run cattle any longer.

¹⁷ Leo Wheatley, BL OHtr 1838, interviewed by Dallas Chevis, November 1987.

¹⁸ See Russell Stephen Smith, 'Cattle in the wild country: coastal grazing in the southwest after World War I', unpublished paper, 1996 for further details and Agnes Melda Prince, *Esther Mary: my pioneer mother*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1981 for recollections of a woman's life on a small farm.

¹⁹ Leo Wheatley, OH 1838, op.cit.

²⁰ See 'Wacka' Wilson's recollections of the lease in the Memory segment of this Report.

although built by commercial fishermen sheltered cattlemen from time to time.²¹ This iron hut now appears deserted and uncared-for, although it may still be in use for one or two months of the year. Broke Inlet is fished by commercial fishermen who now need licenses and permission from CALM officers before they can drive across the park to exploit its resources.²²

Banksia Camp, further to the south on the way to Mandalay Beach, is another fisherman's hut although it was constructed on the Mottram family coastal lease mainly for recreational fishing.²³

Between the wars, however, fish were so abundant that a small canning factory is said to have existed on the northern lip of Broke Inlet. Anecdotes of herring being cleaned and seasoned with tomato sauce, placed in cans which were soldered shut leaving only a pin-hole open in the lid before being heated over an open fire and sealed after cooking leave one thinking that country stomachs were stronger in the past than they are today. This primitive form of food preservation proved not to be profitable and the fish factory closed some time in the 1920s.²⁴ Terry Swarbrick, whose family lived near Walpole and who has also recorded his recollections, was the son of a commercial fisherman employed by the Normalup Fish Packing Company after the First World War.²⁵ This company possibly utilised similar technology and may have been in some way related to the small operation remembered at Broke Inlet, although none of these details can be any more than speculation at the present time.

Fishing is an occupation which attracts passionate sportsmen and women. One hut in particular reflects this fact. Tuckett hut, erected midway between the mouth of Gardner River and Broke Inlet near a reef, once had a long ladder down the cliffs to the beach and a series of pulleys and ropes which could be attached to a small boat to pull it clear of the high-water mark on to a ramp. The effort which went into constructing such machinery, as well as the physical labour involved in transporting all the materials for the hut, marks this hut out from the rest. Excellent fishing is recollected as the spur to such activity.²⁶

Fishing was also the main recreation of those who constructed the cluster of huts near the mouth of the Gardner River: Wauchope, Scanlon, May and East huts, and the two sets of two huts, North and Brennan huts, and Westie and Voutier huts, near Warren beach. Most of these huts are more modern dating to the 1960s and 1970s. Some also reflect another passion, racing along a long beach in a beach buggy.

²¹ David Mottram recollected sleeping in Fishermen's hut when mustering his cattle. It has been claimed that commercial fishing timetables were rationalised under an agreement by the Fisheries, National Parks and Conservation and Land Management Departments so that each inlet did not get over-fished. Before this agreement was reached several commercial fishermen would descend upon Broke Inlet as soon as the inlet opened to the sea, in order to net a substantial catch, but it is also suggested that commercial fishing in Broke Inlet continues to be a sore point with amateurs. 'Wacka' Wilson made the first point, John Rooney the second. See Memory segment of this Report.

²² See arguments advanced in SRO, CALM, WAS 2283, 012920F3214, 'National Parks Permits - Fishing Rights and Permits - General'. Commercial fishermen pushed for fishing rights in and off National Parks. Authority was divided between CALM, Fisheries and the National Parks Authority, but eventually a compromise was reached over access.

²³ See David Mottram's recollections in Memory section of this report.

²⁴ Recollection of 'Wacka' Wilson in conversation, 11 May 1999. See K.T.H. Farrer, *A Settlement amply supplied: food technology in nineteenth century Australia*, Melbourne U.P., 1980 for descriptions of canning practices which were very similar to those described by Mr. Wilson. Some physical evidence of this activity may still remain under the sand.

²⁵ BL Oral History Tr 78, Terry Swarbrick interviewed by Shelley Gare, 25/9/1975.

²⁶ See Doug Cumming's recollections in Memory section of this Report.

2.4 ACCESS

Access to the coast was not easy. There were few roads in the area, mostly the cattle wound their way to the leases on tracks, which, when upgraded, sometimes bear the name of the family, such as Wheatley's Coast Road. But yet another method of grouping the huts is their means of access. The older shacks and Banksia Camp and Crystal Springs were originally reached on horseback, and later, sometimes by tractor. Others like Rooney and Cranker huts required boats, no roads or tracks passing by them. Newer structures were placed closer to the long beaches in order that the sport of riding a beach buggy on pristine sands might be fully enjoyed. These include four near Warren beach: North, Brennan, Westie and Voutier huts, although the last two still entailed a long walk over the dunes to the coast. The four-wheel drive vehicle solved all problems of access, bringing many more visitors into the park. Initially the new vehicles proved a headache to those whose idea of a National Park was that it should remain uncontaminated by motor engines especially in a park where the sand dunes require expert driving.²⁷

2.5 AUSTRALIAN IDEAS OF HOLIDAY, ANOTHER WAY OF PERCEIVING THE HUTS.

It is a truism to state that Australians live by the coast. All our States' major cities, are coastal or on rivers which debouch into the sea. We appreciate the sea. There has been some historiographical argument over why this sense of place is so strong in Australia. Geographers tend to describe city locations in terms of the perceived economic benefits of the site - so ports are explained as significant for trading purposes; settlements on rivers clearly indicate a method of communication and transport which once was highly important; but a sea-view or a coastal retreat is less amenable to such an economic justification.²⁸ Historians have made other attempts to describe Australians' fascination with the coast. One argument suggests that the coast is a retreat from the harshness of the inland, or the 'outback', or even the city. It is a place where the climate is generally mild, where the physical enjoyment of swimming or fishing, or walking along the beach, compensates for the realities of life in the workforce.²⁹ Western Australians seem to have been at least as ready as most Australians to exploit the pleasures of the outdoors and to expect others to join them, perhaps because of the perfect summer weather.³⁰

During the interwar period, when government agencies were trying to promote Australia as a destination for international tourists, local enthusiasts for the outdoor life were little dampened by the perception of English visitors from Malaya, who declared 'Western Australians did not seem to mind "camping" but tourists did not enjoy it, as it was contrary to their habits and experience.'³¹ These visitors pointed out that good and reasonably costed accommodation was readily available in Malaya, an example that WA could follow with advantage.

²⁷ See Cliff Winfield, 'D'Entrecasteaux, c'est magnifique', *Landscape*, Vol. 6, No. 3, Autumn 1991, pp.10-16, where he suggests that the four wheel drive vehicles were mostly used by locals. He also writes that for many mill workers 'the concept of 'going down to the coast' for weekends was the only reason they stayed in the area. p. 12.

²⁸ See J. Bird, *Seaport Gateways of Australia*, Oxford University Press, 1968. This book remains one of the more interesting works by a geographer trying to conceptualise ports and their significance. There are many others.

²⁹ Holidays at Bondi or Manly beaches in New South Wales, or Cottesloe and Scarborough beaches, Western Australia, are reflected in memoirs and novels. See Richard White, *Inventing Australia*, Sydney, George Allen & Unwin, 1981 for chapter on image and the surf-lifesavers, pp.154-157 and T.A.G Hungerford, 'The day it all ended' for an appreciation of a shack at Scarborough, in J. Gregory (ed.) *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War II*, Nedlands, UWA Press, 1997, pp.29-37.

³⁰ See *The West Australian Tourist Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, issued for the W.A. Tourist Bureau at intervals between 1922 and 1942 for details of holiday destinations. The subject of holidays has not yet found a historian in W.A.

³¹ See letter to *West Australian*, 30 July 1934, in SRO, WA Tourist Bureau, ACC924, 28/34, 'Western Australian Overseas Publicity League - General correspondence.'

Such advice was ignored. But in 1971 a planning document which explored the possibilities of holiday accommodation from Kalbarri to Israelite Bay suggested that camping had been overtaken by the ubiquitous holiday home. Although the planners thought that fewer than one third of the state's population holidayed outside Perth for a period of two weeks or longer each year, they were inclined to attribute this lack of initiative to an almost total absence of holiday accommodation suggesting that 'a beach cottage for everyone' was an unobtainable social ideal.

Looking to the future it is obvious that the amount of land needed for holiday accommodation depends very largely on the proportion of people using beach cottages as distinct from other forms of accommodation. If, by the year 2000 every family owned a cottage their lots would extend six deep from Kalbarri to Israelite Bay.³²

The idea of holidaying on the coast being a necessity is upheld by some recollections, especially from those families who worked in the timber mills or on the land for a living. They include some descendants of the Group settlers. However only one hut has been identified as belonging to this group of people - East hut at the mouth of the Gardner River. Other huts constructed in this location, including Wauchope, Scanlon and May huts, seem to have been built later than the 1920s, although it has been suggested that remnants may remain, including an old well, of a former settlement dating to the inter-war period.³³ The Group settlers would have been too poverty-stricken to indulge in hotel accommodation, had any existed nearby, but a coastal hut or tent on a pristine, beautiful section of coastline suited their circumstances.³⁴

Then there is the more recent idea, put forward by Philip Drew who utilises the metaphor of a verandah as a way of explaining the lure of the coast. He contrasts European town plans with their city squares and different uses of urban space with the Australian need apparently to look outwards rather than inland in order to discover a sense of identity. The verandah, so common on the older Australian houses, was a place where the street was seen and the outside world was mediated from a safe distance.

The beach and the verandah have much in common. The beach is a miniature verandah within the larger continental verandah of the coast. With sand for its deck and sandhills at the back for its front-of-house. There is an important difference - the beach has no protective canopy-equivalent of the verandah. It is an exposed, harsh environment, more like the desert.³⁵

This concept of the beach as part of Australian identity and the 'Australian way of life' may be foreign to many of us who have not thought about theorising our beach holidays in such a way. But even in the 1920s, when tourism was a radically new concept for most Western Australians, and an annual holiday was a luxury not all could afford, local enthusiasts categorised holiday places which they thought would supply most holiday needs. Rottnest Island and the beach north of Perth at Quinns Rock were two places singled out by the Travel Promotion League. They, together with the caves in the National Park north of Perth, were regarded as prime sites.³⁶ But

³² SRO, Lands and Surveys, Town Planning Dept. 'Report on the subdivision and development of the south-western coast, Kalbarri to Israelite Bay', [1971] ACC1657, 3638/71.

³³ See Trevor Scanlon's recollections in Memory segment of this Report.

³⁴ See Jack French, *Tales of a Groupie's son, 89 West Pemberton*, self published, Augusta, 1989. He recalled spending weekends fishing at the mouth of the Warren River, riding there on horseback. 'The only shelter we had was a humpy made of iron and empty bags', p.47. For a full history of Group settlement in Western Australia see J. P. Gabbedy, *Group Settlement. Part 1 Its origins: politics and administration. Part 2 Its people: their life and times - an inside view*. Nedlands, UWA Press, 1988.

³⁵ Philip Drew, *The Coast dwellers: a radical reappraisal of Australian identity*, Ringwood, Australia, 1994, p.110. Drew, who is an architect, published an earlier book, *Verandah: embracing place* in 1992 which canvassed some of these ideas in depth.

³⁶ For details about this subject which is generally under-studied in Western Australia, see the records of the Travel Promotion League (SRO) WA Tourist Bureau, ACC924, 30/29 as well as *The West Australian Tourist Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, op.cit.

the beach was already being conceptualised by people at Manjimup and Pemberton as a likely place for a holiday.

Camping was readily acceptable to farmers, foresters, timber mill workers and shepherds, as was the idea that a hut might be moved from place to place.³⁷ Shelter did not have to be envisaged as a permanent part of the landscape. This idea was reinforced by the kind of huts utilised both by the Forests Department and by the big timber mills. The Forests Department constructed a number of small huts throughout its domain for single men, active foresters or fire watchers or both. These huts were moved from place to place when required. The mill companies too, rarely constructed fancy or large homes for their workers. Single men lived in camps of huts which were so extremely rudimentary in design and construction that when inspected in the 1940s by a party of politicians they were condemned as sub standard.³⁸

Voutier hut, which lies at the bottom of Callcup Hill had been removed there by the Forests Department from the Tone River or Nyamup settlements. It was a single man's hut, only twelve feet by ten, and had sheltered the tower man whose job it was to keep a lookout for fire. When the tower on top of the hill was abandoned around 1970, so too, was the hut. It was abandoned by the department but quickly found by young men who had helped lay the sleeper track nearby.³⁹ The hut was used at weekends by those local men who wanted to party or to fish. Eventually, in order to preserve reasonable conditions, Bob Voutier requested permission from the Forests Department to look after it and since then has made it his own by extending it and erecting a fence around it. His neighbor, Westie and a carpenter, erected a hut close by. Both these huts were utilised by recreational fishermen. They are situated near the beginning of a long rolling sand dune.⁴⁰

These shacks, which were built at various times along the coast southeast of Augusta, did not all reflect the idea of holiday. Some were definitely associated with occupation and work, but even that work could have its lighter side as memories insist it did. These ephemeral structures seem almost quintessentially Western Australian, perhaps reflecting another truism, that so much land and so much space has, until recently been out of reach of legal niceties. Until the park was proclaimed, who cared whether or not a group of friends in a timber town raced off together at the weekend to build a coastal shack. Who worried whether it was on vacant crown land or on a pastoral lease? Few cared and barely anyone other than those concerned even knew the locations. The ways people have conceptualised the coast, the beach and the National Park, have changed over time. At first the beach was not a major consideration of the hut-builders. They were more interested in fresh pasture for their cattle. Immediately after the First World War, years which coincided with the growth of farming, and the coming of the Group settlers, commercial fishing, and the development of the timber industry, the coast was associated with fish and with a form of relaxation which also often included shooting kangaroos or other wild animals.

³⁷ See BL OHtr 966 John Thompson, interviewed by Bill Bunbury 30 September 1982. Thompson was a former forester who recalled the mobility of the Forest Dept. huts. They were made in sections, bolted together at the corners so they could be readily re-located.

³⁸ Report of Royal Commission of Inquiry into Timber Industry (Housing of Employees) Bill 1946, SRO, AN537, ACC3080/1.

³⁹ The sleeper track is another story - and probably deserves more than just a passing mention as it seems also to have considerable heritage potential.

⁴⁰ For further detail see Bob Voutier's recollections in the Memory segment of this Report.

At no time does it appear that Aboriginal people were associated with the huts under review although Aboriginal stockmen took the cattle to the coast and at least one man, Charlie Burns, was employed to build Coodamurrup hut. Their concepts of the coast may well have differed from those of the cattlemen and settlers. The buildings then erected were minimalist, affording shelter from the elements but little comfort. This interpretation of the value of coastal holidays is corroborated by memories recorded about huts on the central coast.⁴¹

Uses which were deemed suitable to National Parks were set out in various government policy statements during the 1980s.⁴² These too have altered somewhat. A recent publication *People in CALM Places* presents a mission statement which is considerably fleshed out by thirteen different chapters each focussing on a separate issue, including one that suggests that heritage values must be considered.⁴³ Nevertheless National Parks have not always been appreciated by local communities, especially by individuals who feel they have been deprived of something they once called their own. Such opinions can be found among those involved with the shacks in D'Entrecasteaux National Park, indicating that concepts of place and ownership take time to alter. This Report is produced in response to some of these changes. The process of assessing the heritage value or otherwise of the huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park is emblematic of government recognition that the built environment, however it may be defined, may hold clues about past occupations, beliefs and life-styles which future generations will wish to see and evaluate.

2.6 CONCLUSION

These days the primary use of the huts is for shelter and recreation, including fishing. We have striven to show how and why people managed to construct small shelters near the coast for a variety of reasons, often without a title to the land. In some cases they did not even hold a lease. The endeavour shown in the structures that still stand is worthy of remark. Almost every piece of building material had to be transported with difficulty to the site, unless somehow it was picked up on the beach or cut down from a nearby tree. They offer another layer of meaning to the landscape.

⁴¹ See A Survey of the Squatters Shacks on the Central Coast of Western Australia, Shires of Coorow, Carnamah and Irwin, prepared by Mid West Heritage Inc, 1995-96.

⁴² For example see a lengthy Minute of the South Coast Advisory Committee, D'Entrecasteaux National Park and Shannon River basin, 3 May, 1984, which suggested there were four zones in the parks - Natural areas; Landscape Conservation area; Facilities areas and Special areas (where endangered flora or fauna might be found). SRO, CALM, Committees and Conferences, D'Entrecasteaux National Park Advisory Committee, Vol. 2, WAS 2283, CONS 5777, 032323F2001.

⁴³ *People in CALM Places*, Recreation and Tourism Strategy, 1996-2000, Dept. of Conservation and Land Management.

3.0 MEMORIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Before reading this section it is well to realise that memory is debated by historians.⁴⁴ How does it serve us when we come to analyse our sources critically? We all know that memory cannot be relied upon for factual information. Even in our day to day life we realise that memories differ. Some events which are clear to one family member may have completely dropped out of another's mind. Frequently we dislike recalling unpleasant moments, especially when recounting our memories to a person we don't know - a person like a heritage consultant, for example. Therefore we must not expect too much factual 'truth' from recollections.

The people whose memories are recorded in this section gave their time willingly to us. Perhaps they wished to record their own histories of their particular hut in order to set the record straight as they saw it, or perhaps their sense of identity with these structures is particularly strong. As pointed out in the introduction to this section, the consultants recognise that a government policy to remove ephemeral structures in National Parks exists, although it may on occasion conflict with heritage policies. We recognise too that a concept of 'ownership', which was unquestioned by the majority of our respondents, is likely to be regarded as inequitable when a new management policy for D'Entrecasteaux National Park is established. Neither of these points was raised in our interviews. The point of collecting oral history was to flesh out the bare bones of information we had already gathered from sparse secondary sources and government records.

We are grateful to our informants for their time and for their information which has allowed us to extract from their conversations recorded in this part of the Report, a sense that the huts are valued by their 'owners', have a history that is known and in most cases shared, and that a future where the huts can be used by the community is not regarded as unreasonable by the majority of respondents. Many indeed see community use as the only way they can retain a sense of ownership in the hut and in the park.

The conversations which follow are somewhat truncated. We did not use a tape-recorder, preferring to take notes and record only the salient points which emerged during our meetings. We do not consider that any oral record should be severely edited, as that would deny the purpose of the exercise. Change has been introduced for grammatical clarity. The interviews are arranged alphabetically by surname.

3.1.1 Interview with Doug Cummings Re Tuckett Hut Also Known As DJ Hut, 15 June 1999 At Manjimup

Doug built the hut with two friends, one of them John Tuckett, the other Ian Johns, in 1962 or 1963 on Cecil Moore's coastal lease. They built the hut with the permission of the leaseholder.

Access to the hut was always by land. The site was chosen mostly for the good fishing on the reefs but as the hut is above the beach they had to build a ladder to reach it and they also constructed a ramp where they pulled up their boat, above high water mark. Three ladders have been constructed as they tend to last only about ten years because of the weather - they are 86 feet long, of sturdy steel construction, complete with handrails. They cost around \$1500 to make.

This hut always had an open area for public use and still does, equipped with a Metters No. 2 stove, stainless steel sink, pots and pan etc. Two tanks which collect rainwater from the roof have been installed and the hut was recently re-clad with green Colorbond sheeting.

⁴⁴ See in particular Pierre Nora, 'Between Memory and History: Les Lieux de MÈmoire', *Representations*, 26, Spring 1989, pp.7-25 where he argues 'Memory and history, far from being synonymous, appear now to be in fundamental opposition. Memory is life... History is the reconstruction, always problematic and incomplete, of what is no longer', p.8. I have argued elsewhere that memory also is reconstructed and incomplete. See M. Bosworth, 'Emma, Emma and me: exploring some paradoxes of Oral History' in *Southern Review*, Vol. 29, No. 3, 1996.

It began as one room with a seven foot wide opening, but they found that the cows sheltered in it, so over time they added a kitchen and three private rooms. There is a pan toilet which DC empties. Lights run off a car battery, no generator disturbs the peace.

The lawn was planted 23 years ago as a fire break, rabbits and kangaroos keep the grass down.

The hut is much used by the public. Three visitors' books have been filled up, mostly with very complimentary comments about the place and its location, and people do seem to be looking after it better. DC visits every two or three weeks to check it. He estimates that he spends on average around \$700 to \$800 a year in upkeep. His hut was commended by CALM officers as a model for other 'owners' to emulate.

The ladder was a tourist attraction and no one fell from it. Doug is concerned that with people now finding a way down to the beach by the cliffs there might be more chance of someone falling, especially a child or an elderly person.

Groups of school children use the hut. Some walkers also use it, but most visitors arrive in four wheel drives, knowing there is a good fishing beach. Kingfish, dhufish and groper are sought.

There is a notice in the hut about behavior - it includes restriction of dogs. No dogs inside. Apparently visitors bring their dogs with them even though they are visiting a National Park. Break-ins are mostly recent and seem to coincide with wind-up parties.

Visitors come from Boyup Brook, Kojonup, Mt. Barker, Collie, Bunbury and Perth. A CALM brochure identifies Fish Creek as one of the beauties of the park.⁴⁵ CALM officers also use the hut. There is a definite community use. The visitors often remark that they want a ladder again.

Fire control is still a question and a matter for discussion. He feels that the voice of experience is not listened to enough.

Coodamurrup was Cecil Moore's hut - Moores and Muirs had that lease. He recalls seeing 8 or 9 miles of cows, 300 or 400 cows, walking to the coast.

Shannon horse riders lunch at the hut and occasionally professional abalone divers use the hut for a couple of weeks in season.

Doug feels there may be a role for coastal surveillance in keeping this hut as it is the only coastal structure between Broke Inlet and Gardner River.

3.1.2 Interview with Tanya Read (née East) at Manjimup, 14/6/1999

East hut was built after the First World War, originally a cattleman's hut.⁴⁶ It had one room. An enclosed verandah was added in the late 1970s or early 1980s. The facilities include a well for water and a long drop toilet. A Lean-to is left open for walkers. It is used mainly by family and friends. There is a big get together over Easter when everyone goes to the river. The hut is on what is called the 'paddock', a big cleared area which protects the hut against fire. This family were group settlers originally and used the hut as place for recreation, including lots of fishing.

The Wauchopes were at Gardner River early and built one of the first huts there; the Scanlons and the Mays are more recent although the Mays originally were also groupies in the 1920s.

The family maintains the hut and all members enjoy going there although Easter is the one time when they all get together. They play cricket and fish off rocks catching herring, bream, flathead, kingfish and the occasional salmon. There is a territorial feeling among family members about their hut and the area surrounding it. It is valued for its remoteness.

⁴⁵ The consultants have not seen this brochure.

⁴⁶ This opinion contradicts the evidence of the physical fabric, for the hut does not conform to the design of the other cattlemen's shacks in the park.

3.1.3 Interview with Mr George Gardner, at Manjimup.⁴⁷

Mr. Gardner is a very knowledgeable and helpful man about the history of the area although his main interests lie in understanding the geology and botany of the National Park. He lived in Northcliffe for 60 years and has studied the landforms and the botany of the surrounding park with a good deal of interest.

His opinion of Bolghinup Hut was that it might have been built as early as the 1880s. The slabs are pinned with wooden pegs, but it is in poor repair and is in danger of being destroyed by fire. His view was that it would be preferable to restore it on site than to remove it. He thinks that women slashed the access road to the hut and were also occupants from time to time. Butter made from the cows' milk was sold to sailing ships and other cash came from possum and kangaroo skins. The hut itself is constructed of local timber, very thick slabs. It is shaded by a big fig tree and it requires expert attention. Artifacts from the hut, including hand-made cowbells and milking stools were given to Northcliffe Museum some time ago. (This information has been followed up but unfortunately at the moment the bells etc are unknown. It is possible that their location will be unearthed by one of the volunteer museum workers, Dorry Beebe.)

Mr Gardner pointed out that besides the bush timber huts there is at least one limestone hut on a private property enclave within the park.

Voutier hut was originally a CALM hut at Mount Silvertop.

Coodamurrup hut was built before the First World War by Charlie Burns a part-Aboriginal man. The timber is both local bullich and driftwood, and it is roofed with iron. Instead of standing on stumps the hut is constructed on timber runners. CALM restored the hut which has four rooms and it is open to the public. It is in no great danger of fire.

Tuckett hut is quite old too.

Banksia Camp is remembered as being in very poor repair with a beehive in an old water tank.

Kanny and Mottram huts related to pastoral leases.

Crystal Springs sold water in the tearooms, probably as old as the 1920s.

At Gardner River there was an old crossing put in by Mottrams for their cattle - a number of tin huts were built but mostly they have gone. The Roses and Wheatleys had leases on the lower Gardner and there were 3 cattlemen's huts built on the line they took when droving to the coast - they were staging posts.

Gardner River was a recreational site for some of the group settlers, as Windy Harbour was for the mill workers.

Another hut on private property within the park is Malimup. Dick Rose, now in Manjimup, ran the lease for years, but it also was, or became, a site of recreation.

3.1.4. Interview with Ashley Giblett at Warren and District Hospital, 14 June 1999.

George Giblett built Bolghinup hut, there are dates on the slabs which he remembers as being 1840s or 1850s. Grandfather found virgin bush at Manjimup and also met up with Smith and Clark who were cattle rustlers. They were the first three men at Manjimup.

The hut was on leasehold and the slabs were taken in to build it.

The cattle were milked in Manjimup and then were milked at the coast for at least a month. The butter was stored in kegs.

Ashley went to the coast for the first time when his grandfather was 84 and on his last trip - that was in the 1930s.

⁴⁷ This interview was collected and edited by Michal Bosworth.

There were religious differences among the Scotts, Clarks, Smiths and some Gibletts because some family members became Seventh Day Adventists - this caused some difficulties for some members when droving started on a Saturday.

The lease was originally 99 years - George's son Hubert offered it to Ashley, they sub-let the lease. The family owns a 20 acres block of freehold and would like to swap it for 20 acres around Bolghinup so that they could protect the hut better.

Ownership and use of Bolghinup depends on access, which was denied by CALM.

Silvertop Hill is limestone and is a landmark near the hut.

He didn't fish except for marron which were huge.

Nets should be banned in the park.

Both grandparents utilised the hut.

When the delaware potato arrived in the state a family member managed to obtain two eyes and set them in swampy land nearby where they did very well.

When grandfather died the sons decided to bolt his snider rifle and his saddle tree to the wall of the hut in memory of him, but they were soon stolen.

The fig tree overhanging the hut is as old as the hut. It bears brown figs which the squeaker birds love.

The fireplace was a square box on the floor around which they could all sit. The smoke escaped through a gap between the wall and the roof.

3.1.5 Interview with David Mottram, Sawmiller, 16 June 1999

The Mottrams are an old pastoral family and had more than one pastoral lease. Their hut, Banksia Flat station, is the third which Dave recalls. All were built to the same design. It is regularly used by the family and by the public although vandalism is a problem especially after club wind-ups. He never locks the hut. It is fully equipped with kitchen etc including hot water.

The family also once had freehold at Mottram's Lake, now Lake Maringup, where they owned a hut and where his brother Jack is buried. The hut burned and the land was eventually sold to CALM for inclusion in the park.

The hut at Broke Inlet is called David hut. It was built in 1937 with second hand material, almost identical to the other cattlemen's huts, three sides and a big open fire in front. Banksia Flat Station was constructed to the same design in 1975.

Originally the cattle were driven down the beach to their lease at Broke Inlet, the other way in was via Crystal Springs. It took three days to get the cattle there and all the cattlemen used Crystal Springs hut which was owned by the Muir family. He recalled several of the cattlemen's families and children camping there at one time.

The coastal lease was used for extra stock but access was blocked ten years ago. In 1989 they had their last cattle drive - an event which they have preserved on video. CALM claimed that the cattle damaged the eco-system but he claims that now you don't see any flowers and that fire is a much greater risk. Losing the lease meant huge changes to farming practice - the family dropped out of cattle - this was also due to prices etc. - and he took up sawmilling. He exchanged his lease for 160 acres freehold next to the family farm. He also won in writing, camping rights in his hut and the right to ride horses on his former lease, until 2015.

Banksia Camp was on Mottram's lease although someone else built it. It was occasionally used by family members. He thinks it was constructed around 1965 with timber from the Shannon Mill - used for recreational fishing - had an arrangement with DOLA?

Kanny hut was on Mottram's original lease. This lease was split in three and Kanny hut was built on the Broke Inlet side of the lease in 1958. It was a grazing hut, the date is on the floor under the table. He used to camp in it also.

The cattle drive was also a time for a family holiday as the cattle were taken to the coast between Christmas and New Year. In the old days all the 14 kids went down the coast with their father taking a bag of flour and a gun and lines to live off the land.

Sees great potential for tourism in the park, which because of its former use cannot be said to be a wilderness. Even Pt. Nuyts was grazed.

DM has and will continue to keep the hut maintained and also wants to mark the sites of the other two Mottram huts with something simple like an engraved stone. Would like some marker on the family grave. Believes the cattlemen's huts should be interpreted so that visitors get some idea of former land-use. Would also offer to restore Fisherman hut as it is a bit rough at the moment.

3.1.6 Interview with Jim Muir at Manjimup, 14/6/1999⁴⁸

Thomas Muir settled at Deeside in 1865. He was told by local Aboriginal people of grass lands for his stock on the south coast between Windy Harbour and Normalup Inlet. Grandfather Muir traveled the country carrying a compass, a bible and a tomahawk. The Muirs and other families took their cattle to the coast during the summer months to relieve the pressure on their inland farming properties. About one in three or four cattle would have a bell to facilitate droving and mustering. The collars originally leather, were later made out of old tyres, which lasted longer. Up to 300 cows would be driven in a mob on the Deeside Coast Road (or other roads) and would be held in a yard at Black Boy hut. The original hut was built of bush timber and its roof was thatched with black boy rushes. Still standing is a hut built of split slabs with an iron roof. The earthen floor was covered with rushes for the cattlemen to sleep on. A good spring of water is near the camp. Muirs own 120 acres of freehold land on the southern end of Deeside Coast Road: the remains of an old hut and yards still stand there. The last Muir cattle drive was in 1983. Grazing the animals on the coast allowed them to double the number of animals they could pasture.

Coodamurrup and an adjoining lease, Wainbup, were originally owned by Andrews and Brockman families. They fenced 3000 acres for sheep and drove 3000 animals to graze there. Unfortunately most were killed as a result of eating poison plant. This poison plant does not affect cattle although others do sometimes affect horses. The Wheatley family purchased Coodamurrup holding, built the house and lived there for some time, even employing a governess, Miss Stephenson, to teach their children. Charlie Burns, an Aboriginal man from up north helped with the building of the house about 1913, prior to enlisting in the Army. The house has been restored but vandalism is taking its toll. Wainbup (fenced for sheep) was purchased by the Edgerton Warburton family who erected a building, stock yards and a windmill nearer to Deeside Coast Road. Some of the stock yards remain. Both properties were purchased by Cecil Moore of Boyup Brook and sold later to CALM.

Dart Club hut is actually Hester hut which was built by the Hester brothers in the 1920s. They fenced their freehold land of 1050 acres with a four wire cattle fence. The Reeve family purchased the hut and holding, including stockyards from the Hesters in the 1930s. Muirs purchased the hut around 1960 and sold it to Cable Sands Mining around 1985. Motor vehicle access was provided by Muirs about 1960. It has been restored with iron and was used by Muirs, Mottrams and Wheatleys. It was owned by the Muirs who stabilised the area around their huts with planted buffalo grass. Hester Hut once had a chimney and a yard. They could get vehicles into this hut. The rafters are made of bullich.

⁴⁸ This interview was first recorded with Jim Muir in Manjimup but he then wrote an extended version in order that we might get our facts correct. His full letter is held by MB who has edited it slightly. The Muir family has published its own history.

Cattle were driven from Deeside along Strachan road to the South West highway to Moir station now Crystal Springs, stopping at a river (name indecipherable - MB) where a hut still stands and evidence of a loading ramp and yards are still visible. The hut at Moir station burned down in the 1930s and the Blechyndens, Muirs and Dousts built a hut on the hill above the house (still standing) stock yards and mustering paddock. At times they all camped together. These families also intermarried. There was thus a community use of these huts and stockyards. At Crystal Springs there would be other evidence on the sandhill adjacent to the hut of other structures - It took three days to muster the cattle. You could not leave them longer than three days in the yards as they would suffer from lack of food and water.

Wheatleys had a hut on their lease a few miles from Crystal Springs near the road to Banksia Camp which was a fisherman's hut. Mottrams had a hut further west on their lease nearer to Broke Inlet and another on the south side of the inlet.

The cattle first on the coast were dairy cattle. At one time the Muirs at Deeside were milking 180 cows - in 1928 - using milking machines - among the first in the state. They milked from June to January.

Kanny bought Wheatley's lease - he was a bulldozing contractor and his hut is probably a fisherman's hut.

Other huts were built by newcomers and are described as 'squatters' huts'.

As a general rule freehold was fenced and leases were not.

Aboriginal people died out before and during the First World War from measles. There were plenty of foodstuffs in the area especially marron in the streams and fish in the inlets. Watti - a hard-backed paperbark which grows in the swamps - was used for spears - it grew in thickets.

In Jim Muir's memory the Shannon area looked like a park when the cattlemen fired it. In 1937 there was a massive fire that cleared a lot of the undergrowth. Fire management on the coast is a disaster since the area was made a national park and the stockmen had their leases cancelled. Cattlemen burned the coastal areas frequently as the Aborigines had done for centuries. The ecology developed with burning every three or four years, or as often as it would burn, in summer and autumn. Now it gets a roasting every ten years or so and has become a veritable jungle and breeding ground for vermin, foxes, rabbits, cats, rats, pigs and kookaburras. The last should be declared vermin and exterminated.

People and four wheel drive vehicles have done more damage to the coastal environment in ten years than the livestock and cattlemen did over 100. Some senior foresters are now saying that the cattlemen should not have had their leases cancelled; they burned the area regularly and paid rates and taxes for the privilege.

3.1.7 Interview with John Rooney at CALM 15/6/1999⁴⁹

The Rooney family moved to farm in Quininup in 1926. In 1949 they built their hut utilising timber from the Shannon mill. It was originally one room with a fireplace and was used by a group of friends. The six main people involved in its construction were - Jack and Peter Rooney, Norm Jeffries, Nutty Johnson, Bill Nicol and Allan Pierce. The hut was added on to in the 1960s doubling its size. It measures 10.5 m x 3.4m, made of weatherboard with an iron roof, located in a secluded bay against a sand dune. There are facilities of water and shelter outside the hut, the family retains the key but friends and family can use it and people with boats also utilise its facilities. Although some vandalism has taken place, because the location is away from the park vehicular tracks and pathways Rooney hut has not suffered greatly from vandalism. Also it is believed that as the hut has "ownership" and is not "just there" that huts such as this suffer less

⁴⁹ The original interview was edited and added to by John Rooney at his request after we sent him the copy of our record of our conversation.

vandalism. Other huts in the park that have been left without this "ownership" have suffered greatly from vandalism as they have quickly fallen into disrepair. Professional fishermen have used it and the level of public use is described as 'significant'.

Herb Clark began the cannery in the 1920s - although most of the superficial traces of this business have gone there may be some beneath the sand - (i.e. a possible archaeological site). Derek Beale and Wacka Wilson would be more aware of this site.

No electricity laid on so light comes from tilley lamps, cooking over an open fire. There are short walking tracks around the inlet (basically along shoreline or "roo pads") but mostly the hut is used for relaxation or fishing. Rooneys have boats. Easter is the big holiday season. (However with the increasing usage of the area it is often "crowded" by the public at this time so the Rooney family try and fit their time in down there when there are not so many people about. This then provides a holiday experience that is quieter and more relaxed rather than competing with the others). The whole family uses the hut on holidays often with friends.

The netting season opens in the inlet in May. Amateur fishermen as far back as the 1960s have lobbied against professional fishermen netting the inlet - want their nets out of the inlet. At times, it has been stated that there has been up to 15 kilometres of professional net out at a time. This decimates fish stocks in a very short time which makes catching a feed a month or so after the professional netters have moved in nigh on impossible. The amount of amateur netting that takes place is negligible with amateur netters that John R. knows only taking what they need. Amateur netters are very restricted in their netting as specified by the Fisheries regulations. John R. nets fish in order to get a feed and enjoys the pursuit as a traditional fishing method that his father taught him. (John R. has old newspaper clippings of the call to remove professional net fishermen back as far as the early 1960s. When a recommendation was made to the Fisheries Minister in 1991 that the amateur net fishermen be excluded from netting in the inlet while professionals would be allowed to continue, local long time amateur net fishermen including John R.'s father, Jack Rooney {dec.} and Wakka Wilson expressed their dissatisfaction with such a suggestion in an article in the local paper. Jack Rooney stated that "the inlet used to be wonderful, but since the 1950s when professionals were permitted to have unlimited use it has deteriorated.") All users of the inlet that John R. knows would be in support of the removal of professional netting from the inlet. Derek Beale, a hut user, is still a professional fisherman, he lives in a shack at Camfield during the netting season.

Fire has threatened the hut at times over the years and it has only just escaped wild fires on a couple of occasions. Since the last fire a couple of years ago when CALM saved the hut from burning, extra measures have been taken by the Rooneys to reduce the fire hazard by putting a firebreak around the hut which works two ways in that it should help reduce the risk of wildfire burning the hut and also the risk of fire escaping from the hut into the surrounding vegetation of the park. The hut is highly valued by this family who are concerned to retain it and to keep it clean and tidy in accord with CALM requirements. John R keeps a record of his use of the hut, fishing, weather etc.

All users of the hut are impressed with the selection of the site for the hut and particularly the fact that it is so in harmony with the surrounds. The craftsmanship in the carpentry that was utilised in construction of the hut has been described as of a high level as 2 of the original builders were carpenters of renown.

The Rooneys initially camped in tents at the site back in the 1920s and continued to use tents until the hut was erected.

One of the biggest blessings of the hut is its remoteness and that there is no vehicular access, the silence that reigns. No phones or radios.

John R. and family and friends are disappointed in that over the last few years, access to the "cut" area of the inlet by 4x4 vehicles has been encouraged, for example by articles in the *West Australian* such as in 1997, Feb 8th edition which has increased usage of an area that was quite pristine with very little impact whereas now it is regularly utilised by large numbers that has had

a detrimental effect on the "wilderness" experience of the area. The increase in litter is also very noticeable. It used to be a place where you could go to get away from the "rat race" and noise of vehicles etc, particularly only being accessible by boat or on foot. John R. believes that the access track from "Fisherman Hut" could be closed off in order to maintain the mouth of the Broke Inlet as a vehicle free area. CALM does close the access road during winter as it becomes very boggy in places and the track degradation and spread of soil and possibly die back is regarded as a potential threat. If the track were to be closed off at the "Fisherman hut", it could then provide possibly a walk trail from there into the mouth of the inlet which would work in nicely with maintaining the "experience" of this location. It really is a special place. JR believes that there are adequate other beach access points for 4x4's along this portion of coast.

Fisherman hut is still used, especially in bad weather, mainly by recreational fishermen now as well as 4x4 tourists.

3.1.8 Phone call with Trevor Scanlon 18 June 1999

He 'owns' Scanlon hut with Chris Davies who also owns Malimup. He first visited the area in early 1975. Has no lease, built the hut on Vacant Crown Land. A group of people use it and it first was patrolled, he thinks, by Fisheries Department officers.

He supplies the public with a bedroom containing three beds, a fireplace and a 10 000 litre water tank.

There has been a little vandalism, the hut has been broken into three times and someone pinched the overhead shower rose and some enamel plates. He also has a visitor's book and many walkers use his hut. They usually leave messages of thanks and comments about the location

The shack is inspected every 12 months by CALM and a work order is placed on it with which they comply. He is happy for that arrangement to continue.

East hut is probably a groupies hut as it is similar in style to the old mill houses.

Wauchope hut is the roughest in the group and is in generally poor condition, but all of them have visitor's books.

May hut is in a hollow. Len May repaired the shack and stabilised the sand dune with marram grass in the mid-1970s. A relative of his built the hut.

The mouth of Gardner River was accessed long before Windy Harbour - people came there in the 1920s and 1930s. The camping area is now overgrown but the old well is still there and toilets etc. There was or is a grass tennis court and a cricket pitch. After the Second World War Windy Harbour became much more popular.

Access to these huts is along the beach or by four wheel drive only

Need to keep people off the sand dunes. He doesn't use the beach at all because of conversations with CALM. Four Wheel Drives have increased the use of the park.

3.1.9 Conversation with Bob Voutier, 28 May 1999

Bob began his working life in Pemberton as a bush-worker, a faller in the timber industry and later joined CALM where he worked for 20 years. He arrived in Pemberton when he was in his late 20s from Victoria.

Voutier hut, originally a Forests Department hut, was taken from either Tone River or the Nyamup Forests Department settlements and placed at the bottom of Callcup Hill to be used by the tower man who was a fire-watcher during the summer. It was a single man's hut, about twelve feet by ten, furnished with a stretcher bed and a Metters No 1 stove.

When the tower was abandoned by the department, sometime in the late 1960s the hut was used by local fishermen who camped there at weekends. It was near the sleeper road which had been

built with a great deal of community effort and involvement out of old sleepers collected from the Shannon area. Henry Rowe rode his horse to blaze a track to the dunes which the track builders followed. There was then a two or three kilometre walk over the sand dune to the sea. Most of the sleepers are now rotted out, but locals kept the track in order by piling gravel and replacing odd sleepers where necessary. "Tom the Cheap Grocer" contributed towards the cost of funding a bulldozer when the track was cleared. Voutier hut and Westie hut are off this track on a side path towards the hill.

The department abandoned the hut and left it open. Users gradually furnished it, but there were some big parties and not all users were careful of its contents. Bob managed to obtain departmental permission to lease, maintain and use the hut. He then locked it up, added a septic tank and another room - all before the site was incorporated into the National Park. It was then used a good deal for family holidays, especially at Easter and for weekend fishing trips. The fish caught from the beach included just about everything from salmon to shark, herring, skippy, tailor, schnapper and king fish. It is now used far less regularly.

Other Huts

Mick Brennan died - his hut is in the sand dunes; Bernie North hut is by the river. They built them and used them when they had beach buggies. These buggies were home-made vehicle utilising an old car chassis and motor. Rims were cut and widened to spread the tyres until larger tyres from Israel became available. After the four wheel drive vehicle became popular a lot more people began to utilise the park and many more saw the huts. Voutier hut has had at least three break-ins, and Westie hut as many or more. Vandalism is a constant fear and problem.

Crystal Springs cafe had an aviary with an eagle.

Banksia Camp once owned by Mottrams.

Tuckett hut at Fish Creek had a ladder and apparatus to lower and raise a boat. They fished off the reef. There is a road into the hut site.

Cable Sands manager now owns Malimup which was originally owned by the Rose family - it has a magnificent clear water spring.

Aboriginal traces can be found along the beaches and dunes.

3.1.10 Tuesday 11 May 1999, Interview with Mr and Mrs W.R. Wilson and Friend⁵⁰

'Wacka' Wilson and his wife Enid with friend Harry, were able to tell me the history not only of Cranker and Rooney huts but also knew something about most of the others along the coast.

We began at the bottom of the map with Crystal Spring - 23 - which in their view has been replaced by a ranger's hut built by the road to Mandalay Beach. They remembered that Crystal Spring had been a teahouse.

Banksia Camp is recalled only as a camping place, a site under banksia trees with nearby fresh water. Millworkers from Shannon mill in particular stayed at Banksia Camp when fishing.

Kanny and Mottram huts both were built on pastoral leases. Kanny hut initially was a large storage shed, later had a kitchen at one end and bunks at the other - has been so thoroughly vandalised that almost nothing remains of it - even the fridge door was taken off and shredded.

Cranker and Rooney huts are on the northern side of Broke Inlet by the sand bar. The inlet itself is shallow and has a cluster of other huts on the southeastern shore, among them a hut where the professional fisherman who had an interest in Cranker hut now resides.

During the 1920s the hut site had briefly been the location of a fish cannery. The cannery, if it can be dignified with such a description, seems to have consisted mainly of a pile of herring tins, some tomato concentrate and a fire. Freshly caught fish was gutted and placed in the can then

⁵⁰ This interview was recorded and edited by Michal Bosworth.

covered with tomato; a lid was soldered on but a tiny hole was made in the top so that when heated the whole thing did not explode. After heating through thoroughly the hole was closed with a drop of solder. (This form of food conservation would have been rather out of date even in the 1920s but allegedly the canned fish lasted without spoiling - MB comment.)

There is no road or vehicle access to Cranker and Rooney huts - access is by boat only. Mr. Wilson began camping on the sand bar before the Second World War. He and other friends and families from Manjimup were carried across the inlet by commercial fishermen who lived on the other side. It took a full day to get there in an old Ford car from Manjimup to stay for a fishing holiday. After Wacka returned from the Second World War he resumed his practice of camping on the bar and of fishing there with his mates. There were three or four families who each always camped in their own spot - a custom that was respected by others. Originally there were no facilities at all. Water was collected from small soaks beside the inlet, showers and toilets did not exist.

Some began to leave belongings there rather than have the hassle of always having to transport everything. Rooneys left a tent under a corrugated iron roof and Wacka and friends left a tent. Fishing was the main recreational occupation (apart from having a good time), and occasionally a gun was brought and a kangaroo or other small animal shot.

Derek 'the Pom' Beale, Tom Connor and Gavin Forrest decided to build a shack when they saw the usefulness of having a cooking place, left behind by visiting workers from Fremantle, probably Lumpers, who stayed at the site for up to six weeks at a time in the early 1950s. The hut was constructed of sawn timber and corrugated iron, furnished with bunks (?) - it had two bedrooms and a kitchen or galley area and a wooden floor throughout, but no doors. Originally there was a long-drop toilet, shielded from view by a canvas sheet. Now there is a flush toilet. Showers were and are possible with the help of a bucket of warm water, a shower rose and a forked tree. When the hut was roofed the sheets of roofing iron were brought to site from Manjimup on a truck, then manhandled on to small boats and ferried across the inlet, with many a prayer that the wind would not rise.

The hut was never locked. It was used by a group of friends who had an informal arrangement about ownership. It was changed from time to time and as the men married and had children they brought their families there too. By 1970 the three men who had originally built the place had gone their separate ways. Wacka and Barry Richards bought Tom's share, paying perhaps 30 pounds. Derek Beale took out a commercial fisherman's license and gained a three quarter acre lease at the hut site because of his occupation. Terry Brodrich bought out Barry Richards and current 'owners' are Derek Beale, Terry Brodrich and Wacka Wilson.

By the mid-1980s expenses associated with the shack had risen, there were shire rates and lease monies to be paid and so they cancelled the lease and had the hut reclassified as a refuge area. When asked about fire risk, Mr Wilson said that the location of the hut was well chosen - it is protected by a hill and the last bush fire in the area had skirted it causing no damage. The hut is now in use almost every weekend.

Enid Wilson's memories of holidays at the hut are not quite as glowing as her husband's, but she doesn't like boating or fishing and considered the living conditions pretty basic. Her children, however, loved the hut holidays. Cranker hut was so loved by one particular friend that his ashes are buried there together with a half bottle of whisky under a Norfolk pine planted by Mr. Wilson.

The people who ran Shannon horseback tours utilised Cranker hut and bought a visitors book where the names of over 600 people are recorded. Walkers who cross the bar occasionally call in at the hut, especially in summer when the bar is at its greatest extent.

Rooney hut has a similar story. It was built straight after the war by a group of ex-servicemen as a community effort. They owned boats and so were not reliant on fishermen on the other side to get them to their hut. The Rooneys were farmers and musicians, and all their mates used the hut.

Fisherman hut was constructed by professional fishermen who fished Broke Inlet seasonally. Fishing is improved now commercial fishing is rationalised and not every fisherman arrives at the Inlet when the season begins.

The huts were utilised by a cross section of Manjimup society, including tradesmen and teachers, they were open to all, and were mostly used at weekends, although not every weekend - perhaps in use half the year.

Tuckett hut is more like a house and is used a lot; it was a 'bit unique' because of the ladder which was necessary for access and because there was also a system of pulleys and ropes which allowed the boat to be raised above the level of high water - 'an engineering feat'. These have been dismantled because of CALM.



Archival Photo 1

Bolghinup Hut (Giblett Coast Hut) 1900

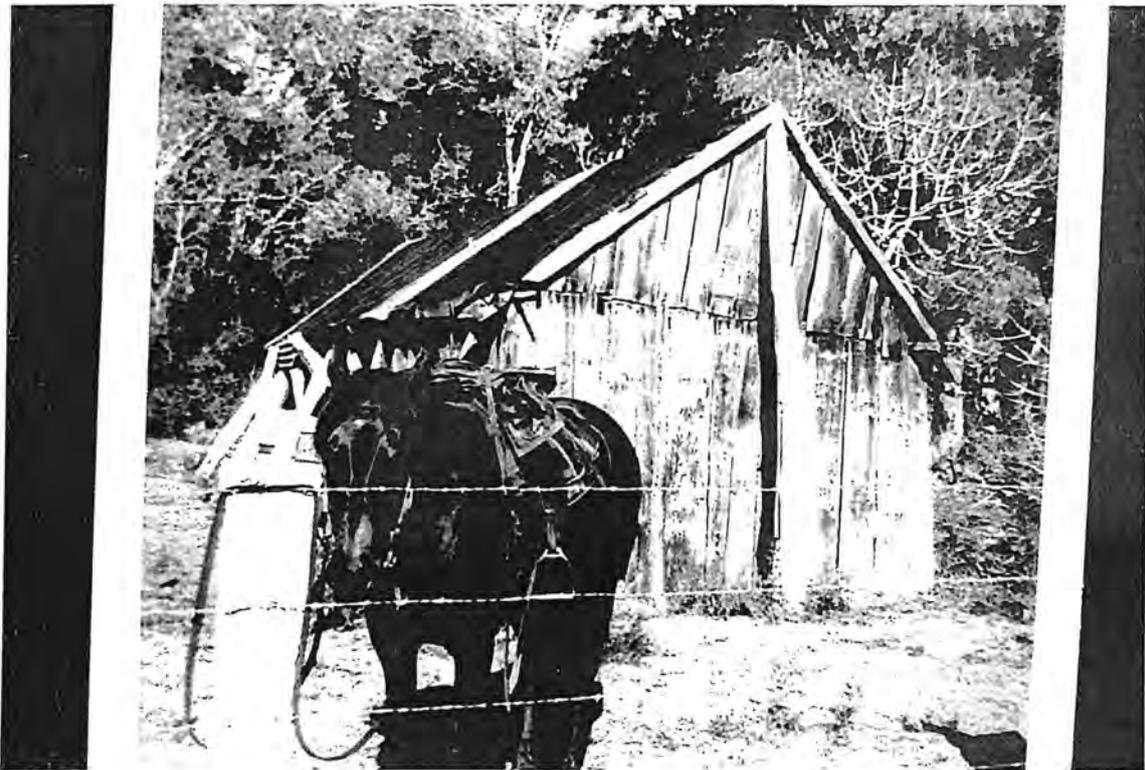
Photo H126 No 3. Courtesy Siam Studio Manjimup



Archival Photo 2

Bolghinup Hut 1966, Photo by Leo Scott

Photo H159 No 2. Courtesy Siam Studio Manjimup



Archival Photo 3

Bolghinup Hut 1966, Photo by Leo Scott

Photo H159 No 4. Courtesy Siam Studio Manjimup



Archival Photo 4

Coodamurrup Hut, Built circa 1910, Photo
by John Steward prior to conservation by CALM
Photo H155 No 12. Courtesy Siam Studio Manjimup



Archival Photo 5

**Coodamurrup Hut, Built circa 1910, Photo
by John Steward prior to conservation by CALM
Photo H155 No 14. Courtesy Siam Studio Manjimup**



Archival Photo 6

Coodamurrup Hut, Built circa 1910, Photo
by John Steward prior to conservation by CALM
Photo H155 No 21. Courtesy Siam Studio Manjimup

4.0 EVIDENCE FOR THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The physical evidence for the significance of the huts is based on photographic evidence provided by CALM to the consultants. No inspections of individual huts were made during the project due to the inaccessibility of most hut locations. None except for Crystal Springs can be accessed by road, other than by four-wheel drive, and two can only be accessed by boat (Cranker and Rooney huts). Generally the photographs provided by CALM were of high quality and enabled the consultants to get a clear impression of the structures. Generally the photographic record included a general photograph of the hut in its setting, photographs of all elevations and, where access was possible, a photograph of the interior. Photographs were taken over the summer of 1998/9 by CALM officers in the region.

Evidence provided by the photographic record has been augmented by information obtained during interviews with the custodians and owners of some huts. This has given a general impression of the condition, facilities and level of comfort afforded by the huts rather than a detailed inventory. However it serves to provide a general understanding of the quality of hut accommodation provided in the park.

While the photographic record gives a general impression of each hut, there are limitations, particularly in terms of appreciating the huts in their setting and the opportunities afforded by the huts to take advantage of the park environment. For these reasons the physical evidence is limited. It is clear from interviews that one of the significant aspects of the huts both historically and in terms of appreciating the experience they have to offer, is their remoteness. In an age when everything is so much closer due to technological development, the physical advantage of places that remain relatively inaccessible, and only provide very basic standards of accommodation and amenity, provide an environment that a part of the community actively seeks out.

It should be noted that while this section provided a general overview of the evidence for the significance of the fabric, some documentary and oral sources are drawn upon to present the argument. This section addresses the huts in general. Information regarding the individual huts is included on the data sheets in section 3.0 of the report.

4.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HUTS

Generally the huts exhibit a number of common characteristics in terms of style, building methods and materials. They are constructed of timber frame and clad with materials that were transported to the individual locations. Huts are typically clad with either timber or corrugated iron with corrugated iron roofs. The framing construction varies from bush timbers to dressed timbers. Bush timbers were generally used for stockmen's huts, while huts constructed for recreational purposes, particularly the timber clad huts, tended to use materials with a higher standard of finish.

In many instances building materials are recycled from elsewhere which results in the mismatch of iron sheet sizes and of door and window elements etc which is typical of the huts. Huts have tended to evolve over time with structural elements, cladding, doors and windows being replaced when necessary or added from time to time.

Huts exhibit varying levels of sophistication in their construction. Some are constructed with timber floorboards on a timber subfloor structure, while others have a simple earth floor. Some have water and power provided by generators or batteries, while others have more basic facilities. There are some interesting examples of systems for collecting rainwater from roofs for example. All huts share however a philosophy of adaptation, improvisation, recycling and the provision of only a basic level of comfort.

While on the basis of historic evidence the huts can be divided into groups on the basis of their origins and use, they can similarly be divided on the basis of construction technique and materials.

Generally the huts can be divided on the basis of construction techniques as follows:

Timber slab construction

Bush timber and corrugated iron

Timber framed and timber weatherboard clad

Timber framed and corrugated iron clad

4.2.1 Timber Slab Construction Huts

Examples include Bolghinup, believed to have been built in the mid to late nineteenth century. (Archival Photos 1,2 and 3) Other examples not included in the study may include Jangardup and Black Boy hut. Further evidence is required to verify these.

The timber slab huts were constructed to shelter drovers involved with the practice of summer grazing near the coast. The style of construction involves a timber frame clad with slabs of saw cut timber. The roof of Bolghinup hut is steeply pitched and currently clad with corrugated iron, however photographs indicate roof timbers close together suggesting that the roof was originally timber planks or shingles. The floor is earth, compacted from years of use. There is no door, which is typical of droving huts, but there is a wide opening on one side.

Slab construction is typical of the first homesteads in the region and is typical of barns and outbuildings that remain extant today. There are outbuildings of this style on a number of properties including Deeside, the Muir homestead, and Dingup House, an early property associated with the Giblett family.

4.2.2 Bush Timber and Corrugated Iron Huts

Examples include Kanny, Mottram, Crystal Springs, Coodamurrup (Archival Photos 4,5, and 6), Banksia Camp, and Dart Club (Hester) huts.

Most of the bush timber and corrugated iron huts are drovers' huts constructed in association with summer coastal gazing practices. These huts exhibit a definite form with common features. There are variations for individual huts, but enough commonality to distinguish them as a type. This type of structure was clearly described by Dave Mottram (interview 16.6.99).

The drovers' huts are constructed with a frame of bush timber poles with corrugated iron cladding to walls and roof. The construction method and the finish of the structures is rudimentary. The huts generally have an earth floor, no glass to window openings, and no doors. The hut is enclosed on three sides with a large opening on the fourth side. A fireplace is constructed in the centre of the opening. This form is most clearly exhibited at Mottram hut. Kanny hut and Dart Club (Hester hut) are similar but the fireplace is not extant. Photographs of the hut at Crystal Springs indicate that it is overgrown and may no longer be in use, however it is of similar form. The Banksia Camp hut by comparison shows evidence of deterioration and appears to be clad with asbestos cement sheets, some of which are broken.

Coodamurrup hut was established by the Wheatleys, on a lease formerly held by the Brockmans, in association with their summer grazing pastoral lease. It was however more elaborate in style than many of the other drovers' huts. It has been re-clad with cream colored corrugated iron by CALM. It is lined with pressed metal sheets. Photographs indicate that it has been seriously damaged by vandalism. It has a lean-to verandah on bush poles. It is difficult to establish its original form and character on the basis of the photographic evidence.

These huts are open for visitors as they were traditionally open for use by other drovers.

4.2.3 Timber Framed, Timber Weatherboard Clad Huts

Examples include, Rooney, East, Westie, and Voutier huts.

The timber framed, timber weatherboard clad huts have generally been erected for recreational purposes. They are constructed of timber from the many timber mills in the area and exhibit stylistic characteristics and details typical of the many timber cottages found throughout the region however they are smaller and more modest in scale. One of the huts in this group, Voutier hut is a relocated forester's hut and therefore of a standard design built by the Forests Department. It is also modest in scale, and of simple construction techniques, and therefore comparable to the others of this group.

Generally the huts are constructed in the traditional manner of timber framed structures with a timber structural frame, timber floorboards and timber weatherboard wall cladding. Photographs indicate the usual features of timber frame construction including timber stumps with metal ant caps, timber window frames, doors, eaves linings and fascia trims etc. These huts have doors and windows which in some cases are in a range of styles indicating that they have probably been recycled from elsewhere. An example of this is Westie hut which has doors and windows in a variety of styles.

The huts have corrugated iron roofs which vary from pitched gabled roofs of Voutier, East and Rooney huts to the skillion roof of Westie hut. The roof to Voutier hut is painted with red oxide paint which was used traditionally as a rust inhibitor. Generally weatherboards are unpainted, although there is evidence of some 'mission brown' paint to Westie hut. Westie and Voutier huts also have white painted doors and window frames.

Voutier, Westie and East huts all have welded flat metal sheet chimneys to one side. The chimneys are of similar design to the type typically used for timber cottages in rural areas. Photographs of Rooney hut do not indicate a chimney, but show a potbelly stove inside the building.

The main living areas of these huts are generally locked for use by the 'owners'. Apart from Rooney hut, interior views were generally not included with the photographic record. Rooney hut is unlined and contains basic items of furniture including a timber table and chairs and cupboard. The huts do however generally provide shelter and basic facilities for visitors.

4.2.4 Timber Framed, Corrugated Iron Clad Huts

Examples include Tuckett, Cranker, May, Scanlon, Wauchope, Brennan, North and Fisherman huts.

The timber framed, corrugated iron clad huts are generally located in coastal areas and associated with fishing and with general recreational activities. They comprise two huts at the mouth of the Warren River, North and Brennan huts, three huts located at the mouth of the Gardner River, May Wauchope and Scanlon huts, and three huts in the vicinity of Broke Inlet, Tuckett, Cranker and Fisherman huts.

These huts vary from very rudimentary structures providing little more than basic shelter to quite sophisticated huts which exhibit higher levels of comfort and accommodation (for example Tuckett hut).

These huts are generally constructed with a timber structural frame with external walls and roof clad with sheets of corrugated iron which, on the basis of the photographic evidence provided, appears in most cases to be recycled. The exception is Tuckett hut which has recently been re-clad with green Colorbond which was recycled from elsewhere. This hut is partly lined with asbestos cement sheets, contains a Metters stove for cooking and has a linoleum covered timber floor. Windows and doors are generally recycled from elsewhere. Interior views were only provided for Tuckett and Cranker huts. Cranker hut contains a stove and basic furniture but is unlined.

4.3 WATER, POWER AND SANITATION

A comprehensive survey of the facilities available in each hut was not able to be undertaken as part of this study. However photographic evidence and interviews have enabled the consultants to present a broad overview of facilities.

Photographs indicate that most huts have water tanks for collection of rain water. There are several examples of improvised systems of water collection from roofs usually involving improvised gutters and pipes running into small water tanks. Generally however drinking water must be taken in to the huts by visitors and storm water collected is for washing etc only.

Some huts have washing facilities including showers, hand basins etc. One hut has a copper for washing clothes. Toilets were described generally as the 'long drop' system. One hut has a flushing toilet.

There is no electricity although there are a couple of examples where lighting can be linked to a vehicle battery or generator. Lighting is generally by gas or Tilley lamp. Some huts have kerosene powered refrigerators. These have been converted to gas in a couple of instances for convenience.

Most of the huts have fireplaces and burn solid fuel. Wood is taken into the huts from outside the park by the hut users. Rubbish generated during visits to the huts must be taken out after visits.

Lack of sophisticated facilities, phones, electricity, television etc and their remote locations were physical characteristics that the majority of those interviewed valued about the huts.

5.0 ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE

This section aims to discuss the documentary, oral and physical evidence presented and to draw conclusions regarding the significance of the place.

5.1 UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The evidence for the significance of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park has been developed on the basis of general histories and documents related to the management and changing use of the park, oral evidence through interviews with hut owners and custodians, and physical evidence based on photographic records. While the consultants believe they have established a basis for assessing significance which addresses the criteria adopted by the Heritage Council of WA, they also recognise that the limitations of the approach. There are conflicting views expressed in oral evidence which need to be taken into account. The photographic record also limits the view of the places and does not give the complete impression that could only be obtained from visiting the sites.

The structures themselves also represent a type of vernacular building that has not traditionally been associated with the term cultural heritage significance, although, as views and attitudes change, this belief is being challenged. For all these reasons this study does not claim to be a complete resolution of all the issues concerning all the nineteen huts that are its focus. It has however attempted to put a meaningful framework around a group of diverse places, in a manner that offers some basis for comparative analysis and assessment.

5.2 AESTHETIC CONTEXT

On the basis of the physical evidence alone the argument for the cultural heritage significance of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park is hard to sustain. Apart from the Bolghinup hut which is a substantially intact example of a hut constructed of timber slabs in the mid to late nineteenth century, none of the huts could be considered to be of aesthetic significance.

In their historic context however the aesthetic qualities of the various structures are more open to analysis. The memory section indicated that the drovers' huts were constructed in accordance with some basic principles, which once understood, could be identified in the various huts constructed as part of the practice of summer grazing. Mottram hut for example, although relatively recent, is a good example of the construction style typically used for drovers' huts in the region.

The aesthetic qualities of the timber and corrugated iron huts are more obvious, especially when the evidence is taken into account. East hut for example is a well proportioned structure which exhibits qualities of the local Group Settlers' and timber mill homes in the region, although on a more modest scale appropriate to its recreational use.

Most of the huts exhibit to some degree values associated with discreet, vernacular structures located in spectacular landscape settings.

5.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Various historic themes were found to be associated with the huts. These have been identified in this report as summer grazing, fishing and the Australian ideas of holiday.

The historic value of huts associated with the summer grazing practices carried out by graziers in the south west from the mid nineteenth century until the establishment of the park in the 1980s are not difficult to identify. A number of the huts that are the subject of this report are also associated with the established families who settled in the area from the nineteenth century including the Muirs, Mottrams, Giblets, Hesters, Wheatleys and Brockmans. These early pioneering families have contributed to the history of the State and are well known.

The other historic themes including holidays and recreational fishing are however equally relevant to the development of the State and to the people who have contributed to it. Evidence indicates that at least one of the huts was constructed by Group Settlers as a holiday retreat (East hut). Other huts were constructed by pioneering families who settled in the area over the years while others are of more recent origin.

5.4 SOCIAL CONTEXT

The social significance of the huts is not difficult to establish. This is clearly evident from documentary, oral and physical evidence, the main qualifying factor being the extensive use of the places both in the historic context and current situation. Some of the huts have visitors' books which testify to the extensive use of the huts. Most of the huts provide shelter for visitors and there is, and appears on the basis of oral evidence, to have always been a tradition of visitors using the huts. There were clearly reciprocal rights to the use of drovers' huts which were never closed. Many of the other huts were constructed by small groups of friends to be used by members of the communities to which these friends belonged.

5.5 ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE PLACES IN THE REGION

Extensive comparative analysis has not been possible as part of this study. There are known to be other huts located at various places around the southwest coast. There are huts at Donnelly River, Windy Harbour, Camfield and at Broke Inlet. Huts at these locations were not inspected and it is not known whether any are of historic value. The main difference between these huts and the nineteen identified as the subject of this study is their isolated location. Huts located in settlement areas do not have the same attraction nor do they have the same aesthetic, historic or social values as huts located in remote places.

5.6 ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE PLACES IN THE COUNTRY

Huts and shacks exist in many parts of Australia. Sometimes they are the remnant buildings of a former settlement that existed for a few years only. Examples of these might be found in former goldmining areas like Hill End in New South Wales, or parts of the eastern goldfields in WA or in farmlands which have been abandoned because of drought or flood. Occasional ephemeral structures can still be seen in the WA wheatbelt - left to moulder as the family has built and moved into a more commodious and modern accommodation.

Small, impermanent homes or shacks have a long history. Two roomed houses were built in the 1850s for soldiers' quarters, to shelter the Pensioner Guards, or to house single warders at the Convict Establishment in Fremantle. None of these survive, but examples of Pensioner Guard homes can still be seen at Kojonup and at Claremont and Bassendean in Perth.

Coastal shacks also have a long history in Western Australia and in the other Australian states. But shacks in National Parks are less common. Nevertheless the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service has dealt with this phenomenon in various locations, including the Royal National Park south of Sydney and in the Kosciusko National Park.⁵¹ Shacks on Mt. Kosciusko are maintained with the help of various skiing and bushwalking clubs.⁵² Paddy Pallin who helped to arouse public interest in keeping these shelters shares with Vincent Serventy and Myles and Milo Dunphy the fame of being an early conservationist and an activist in publicising the beauties of national parks. All these men worked to inform the public of the pleasures which may be gained from bush-walking, skiing or horse-riding or other forms of

⁵¹ See Bibliography for NSW Reports. Appendix I.

⁵² For further detail about the struggle to keep these structures, which in design are similar to those in D'Entrecasteaux National Park although they have four walls and a door see Paddy Pallin, *Never Truly Lost: the recollections of Paddy Pallin*, UNSW Press, Kensington, 1987.

outdoor exercise. All were conservationists and have assisted various governments in understanding management requirements of natural places.

Understanding of specific local histories has been required wherever these small huts have been studied, for they have raised issues that are not easy for park managers to resolve.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 PREAMBLE

The *Burra Charter*, (Australia ICOMOS, 1992) defines 'cultural significance' to mean 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations'.⁵³ It is stressed that the terms 'aesthetic', 'historic', 'scientific' and 'social' are not mutually exclusive and that, for example, 'architectural style has both historic and aesthetic aspects'.⁵⁴

The significance of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are assessed in accordance with requirements established in *Criteria for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places*. (November 1996, Heritage Council of WA) (Appendix C). This employs the terms outlined by the *Burra Charter* (Appendix D) and the degree of significance is determined by the level of rarity and representativeness. Significance is also affected by the condition, integrity and authenticity of the place.

The following assessment concerns the huts as a group of structures within the park environment. The cultural heritage significance of the individual huts is presented on the data sheets which have been prepared for each hut.

6.2 AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Note: The assessment of aesthetic significance has been limited by the fact that the huts were not visited by the consultants. Comments are therefore restricted to evidence presented by photographs provided by CALM.

Criterion 1. *It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.*

Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics. (Criterion 1.1)

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of aesthetic significance as a collection of vernacular buildings located in remote, generally unrelated, areas along the south west coast of Western Australia. The buildings are of timber frame construction with either timber or iron cladding, or a combination of these, and have developed as a response to the basic requirement for shelter. They exhibit aesthetic characteristics resulting from their use of simple, low cost materials available locally such as bush timber and Jarrah from local mills, and discarded materials, such as corrugated iron and other elements including door and window frames, recycled from other buildings. (Criterion 1.1)

Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement. (Criterion 1.2)

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of aesthetic significance for their use of recycled, locally available and low cost materials all of which have had to be transported into the sites. (Criterion 1.2)

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. (Criterion 1.3)

⁵³ 'Guidelines to the *Burra Charter*: Cultural Significance' in Peter Marquis-Kyle & Meredith Walker, *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS, 1992, p73.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of aesthetic significance for their contribution to the cultural environment of the park. Each hut, in its individual landscape setting, contributes a physical feature representing human habitation to an otherwise uninhabited landscape environment. (Criterion 1.3)

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. (Criterion 1.4)

Not applicable.

6.3 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion 2. *It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.*

Importance for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, region or the State. (Criterion 2.1)

A number of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of historic significance for their representation of the way in which cattlemen camped while droving herds to their summer grazing grounds near the coast in the period from the mid nineteenth century to the 1980s. (Criterion 2.1)

Some of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of historic significance for their representation of the way in which people, generally from the Warren and Blackwood River areas, spent their holidays. Some huts are significant for associations with the local fishing industry and with recreational fishing which has been a popular pastime, especially for the men of the area, over the years. (Criterion 2.1)

Importance in relation to an event, phase or activity of historic importance in the locality, the region or the State. (Criterion 2.2)

A number of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of historic significance for their associations with the practice of summer coastal grazing which was carried out from the mid nineteenth century to the 1980s and which involved droving cattle to the coast in the summer months and back to their inland pastures in the winter. (Criterion 2.2)

At least one of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park is of historic significance for association with the Group Settlers who arrived in the area in the 1920s as part of a program aimed at populating the State in the aftermath of World War I. (Criterion 2.2)

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. (Criterion 2.3)

Several of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of historic significance because they were constructed on the coastal leases of some of the early pioneering families in the area, including the Muirs, Mottrams, Giblets, Brockmans, Wheatleys and Hesters. All these families have been significant in the development of the region and State. (Criterion 2.3)

Some of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of historic significance because they are associated with working people of the Warren and Blackwood River areas who have contributed to the agricultural and timber industries and to the development of the region and the State.

Importance as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period. (Criterion 2.4)

Not applicable.

6.4 SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion 3A *It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of Western Australia.*

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. (Criterion 3.1)

The earliest huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are significant because they represent the change in land-use from the former Aboriginal use to pioneer European use, then to use as a National Park. (Criterion 3.1)

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 3.2)

A number of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are significant because they have the potential to yield through archaeological investigation information related to their former use by drovers. (Criterion 3.2)

Criterion 3B *It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.*

Importance for its technical innovation or achievement. (Criterion 3.3)

Not applicable.

6.5 SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion 4 *It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.*

Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual or educational associations. (Criterion 4.1)

A number of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of social significance because they represent important associations with the droving days when cattlemen used each other's huts under a reciprocal arrangement during the process of droving the cattle to their summer grazing grounds near the coast. (Criterion 4.1)

A number of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of social significance for associations with holidays, special events, relaxation and celebrations that have been experienced in the huts over the years. A number of huts are of particular significance to individual families who have traditions associated with their use. (Criterion 4.1)

A number of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of social significance because they are located near the beach which has always been valued as an important place for recreation in Australian culture. (Criterion 4.1)

Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

A number of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of social significance because of their former association with pastoral leases or other former land uses which contribute to the associations they hold for those involved in the pastoral industry. (Criterion 4.2)

Some of the more recent huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are significant for the attachment that local people have to their location, construction and the community recreational opportunities they present. This is especially true for the people of the nearby timber towns who have holidayed in these areas over many years. (Criterion 4.2)

6.6 RARITY

Criterion 5 *It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of Western Australia.*

Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena. (Criterion 5.1)

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park associated with summer coastal grazing are rare in the context of the park. For example, although there are other examples of slab huts, Bolginup is the only intact example known to be associated with coastal grazing. (Criterion 5.1)

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. (Criterion 5.2)

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park associated with summer coastal grazing represent a pattern of land-use that was practiced for almost 150 years, from the mid nineteenth century to the 1980s and is no longer practiced. The practice was of exceptional interest to the development of the locality and of the national park area in particular. (Criterion 5.2)

6.7 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Criterion 6 *It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the State.*

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. (Criterion 6.1)

Some of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park associated with recreation and fishing are representative of coastal holiday huts throughout the State. (Criterion 6.1)

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. (Criterion 6.2)

Some of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park associated with recreation and fishing are representative of huts established in remote locations, often on Vacant Crown land or with the permission of landowners, for holidays. This was a practice that occurred commonly in the State from the inter-war period until the 1960s or 70s. (Criterion 6.2)

6.8 CONDITION, INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are generally of high authenticity. It has been integral to their development that material be added if and when required. The hut at Coodamurrup has been conserved by CALM. Inspection is required to determine its authenticity and condition as it is understood it has been seriously vandalised.

The integrity of the huts is generally high. Most are capable of continuing use for shelter and recreation. The huts that were developed in association with coastal grazing practices can no longer be used for that purpose as grazing has ceased.

The condition of the huts varies from very good to very poor depending on the custodianship of the individual hut and the maintenance being carried out.

7.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are of cultural heritage significance because:

- the huts are a collection of vernacular buildings located in remote areas along the south west coast of Western Australia, constructed of low cost materials such as bush timber and Jarrah from local mills, and discarded materials, such as corrugated iron etc and other elements recycled from other buildings, which have developed as a response to the basic requirement for shelter.
- the huts are modest structures, using simple construction techniques and materials, representing human habitations in an otherwise natural landscape environment.
- a number of the huts represent the practice of summer coastal grazing which was carried out from the mid nineteenth century to the 1980s and which involved droving cattle to the coast in the summer months and back to their inland pastures in the winter.
- some of the huts were constructed on the coastal leases of the early pioneering families in the area, including the Muirs, Mottrams, Gibletts, Brockmans, Wheatleys and Hesters.
- many of the huts represent the way in which local people, generally from the Warren and Blackwood River areas, spent their holidays from the inter-war period to the present.
- at least one of the huts is associated with the Group Settlers who arrived in the area in the 1920s as part of a program aimed at populating the State in the aftermath of World War I.
- a number of the huts represent social associations with holidays, the beach, special events, relaxation and celebrations that have been experienced over the years. A number of huts are of particular significance to individual families.

The huts associated with summer coastal grazing are rare because they represent a pattern of land-use that was practiced for almost 150 years, from the mid nineteenth century to the 1980s and is no longer practiced. The practice was of exceptional interest to the development of the locality and of the national park area in particular.

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are generally of high authenticity and integrity and varying levels of condition, from very good to very poor.

8.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Levels of significance have been assigned to the various huts identified in this report. Levels of significance are based on levels identified as appropriate by J.S. Kerr and published in *The Conservation Plan*.⁵⁵ The grading based on an assessment of the issues arising from the Statement of Significance. (Section 7.0)

The following levels of significance are used in this report:

- of exceptional significance (within a national context)
- of considerable significance (within a state context)
- of some significance (eligible for entry in the Register of Heritage Places)
- of little significance (neither contribute nor detract from the significance)
- intrusive element (detract from the significance of the place)

On this basis elements assessed as being of 'some significance' are considered to be on the threshold for entry into the Australian Heritage Commission *Register of the National Estate*, the National Trust of Australia Classified List and entry onto the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places.

8.2 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

8.2.1 Exceptional Significance

Bolghinup hut

Crystal Springs site

8.2.2 Considerable Significance

Dart Club (Hester hut)

Voutier hut

East hut

Mottram hut

Coodamurrup

Crystal Springs hut

8.2.3 Some Significance

Tuckett hut

Fisherman hut

Kanny hut

Westie hut

Cranker hut

Rooney hut

Banksia Camp

⁵⁵ J.S. Kerr; *The Conservation Plan; A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance*; National Trust of NSW; 1996.

8.2.4 Little Significance

Brennan hut

Scanlon hut

Wauchope hut

May hut

North hut

8.2.5 Intrusive Elements

Not relevant.

PART 2
CONSERVATION
RECOMMENDATIONS

9.0 CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS INTRODUCTION

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Recommendations for the conservation of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park aim to provide a means for considering cultural heritage significance of the huts in the context of CALM's current and future management programs and policies for the park.

While CALM has some general strategies for places of cultural heritage significance located within the boundaries of national parks, these have not previously been specifically applied to huts. Conversely CALM has also prepared some preliminary management policies for huts which have acknowledged that there may be issues of cultural heritage significance, but have not specifically addressed these. This report therefore aims to develop this perspective.

This report is not a general management document. The recommendations should be integrated into CALM's management strategy for the park which aims to provide for conservation of heritage values in the context of fair and equitable opportunities for park use by the community. CALM's strategy as presented by CALM is included in Section 13.0 of this report.

9.2 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Consultation with CALM and a number of hut owners has identified management issues that are relevant to the conservation recommendations. These issues include:

- potential for destruction by fire in the context of the changing practices of fire control in the park;
- equity of access for the public to places that are within a national park;
- the increased use of four-wheel drives in the park;
- the increased use of the park resulting from increases in population generally;
- the need to provide some form of shelter for visitors to the park, especially bush walkers;
- management and maintenance of the structural elements of the huts;
- prevention of vandalism;
- the provision of basic services such as water and sewerage;
- dumping of rubbish in the park;
- damage to the indigenous vegetation through introduced plant species;
- limiting public access to dangerous coastal areas such as limestone cliffs;
- CALM's liability for the safety of visitors in the park.

These issues and concerns must be balanced against the issues of the traditional uses of the park for grazing, fishing and general recreation which have produced the huts that are extant today. Changes in use and expectations may require new forms of accommodation, however some of the existing huts may be capable of being integrated with new uses both in terms of their cultural heritage value, representing traditional use patterns, and also in terms of practical use for accommodation. The existing huts survive largely because a number of individuals have associations with them. This offers an opportunity to CALM in terms of management and maintenance.

9.3 ISSUES OF THE STATUS OF THE HUTS

9.3.1 The Management Plan for the Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks

The Management Plan for the Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks 1989 required that all huts other than those at the Donnelly rivermouth be assessed and an evaluation carried out to assess their impact on the environment, historical values and their usefulness for public purposes. An evaluation committee was formed to carry out inspections and produce a report with general recommendations. (Appendix G) The main recommendations of this report were to encourage where possible, and where hut owners were willing, greater opportunities for the public to use the huts primarily for refuge. The minimum requirements were that the huts provide adequate weatherproof shelter, cooking facilities such as a fireplace, a water supply and toilet facilities. Hut owners were to be permitted to keep part of the hut locked to store personal possessions. The report recognised that many hut owners had made contributions to the protection and management of the national park and also recommended that community interest groups be encouraged to participate in restoration and maintenance of huts on former pastoral leases or freehold land now owned by CALM. This was to remain the position until a proposed review in 1997 at which time it was intended that the huts should be made completely open and available to the public, with the exception of a small locked section for the current hut owner.

Under the Shannon D'Entrecasteaux National Parks Management Plan huts on the Donnelly River have been treated differently to huts elsewhere. In 1989 the plan made provision for lifetime leases for these huts. However this was altered at the request of the hut owners. Leases were issued in 1990 for a period of up to seven years with the option for renewal by CALM for ten years. None of the other huts have formal agreements apart from Mottram hut, where an agreement has been negotiated separately.

Some huts which have no owners are managed by CALM. This includes Coodamurrup (Moore hut).

The management plan made broad reference to heritage values but did not address the issues directly.

9.3.2 Government Policy - Illegal Status of Huts

In 1989 Government Policy entitled "Illegal Occupation of Coastal Crown Land (Squatters)" was adopted by the Cabinet of the then State Labour Government. This policy was subsequently adopted by the Liberal Party in 1992. This policy made provision for the removal of huts from Crown land. The policy identified a number of reasons for disallowing squatters huts including:

Environmental Impact, including erosion and fire hazards;

Environmental health, including sewerage and household waste;

Financial advantage due to absence of rates etc and the chance of squatters taking advantage of public facilities;

Demands for service, as squatters may lobby for public utility services.

The policy allowed for six year tenancies for squatters subject to certain conditions and also made exemptions for some professional fishermen.

As a result of the policy similar huts in other areas are being demolished.

The policy provides the basis for some current attitudes towards huts, however it does not take account of issues of changing land use. The cultural heritage values identified for the huts generally relate to the various different uses that have been carried out in the park area over time, and therefore reflect the changing history of human habitation in the area.

9.3.3 Warren-Blackwood Regional Planning Strategy

The Warren-Blackwood Regional Planning Strategy released by the Ministry of Planning in 1997 refers to coastal settlement in the D'Entrecasteaux area and supports the notion of concentrating future development in the existing settlements of Northcliffe, Walpole and Windy Harbour where existing infrastructure can be utilised. The issue of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park should be dealt with in the management plan for the park which is reviewed every ten years by law. The Regional Planning Strategy mentions broad support for cultural heritage significance through the Municipal Inventories, but provides no direct guidance.

9.3.4 CALM Policy Statement No 18 - Recreation, Tourism and Visitor Services (Draft)

More recent documents have recognised that there may be issues of heritage significance within national parks which may impact on some of the earlier policies.

The Policy Statement on Recreation, Tourism and Visitor Services currently in draft form (January 1999) provides some broad guidelines for the protection of heritage values. It makes a commitment on the part of the department to record places of heritage value in a database, to manage them in an appropriate manner and to develop appropriate interpretation to promote awareness. (Appendix H) This document provides an appropriate basis for the management of the huts which are identified as having cultural heritage significance. It identifies the commitment to developing appropriate management guidelines, rather than providing specific recommendations.

9.4 MANAGEMENT OF HUTS IN OTHER AREAS

There are a number of areas in and around the D'Entrecasteaux National Park where huts are permitted. These are generally in areas where development is able to be controlled because huts are grouped in significant numbers. Infrastructure can be provided and management policies implemented.

For example huts at Windy Harbour in the Shire of Manjimup are managed under the Windy Harbour Management Plan, 1982. This plan, which has been accepted by Council, established specific requirements for development including design guidelines covering size of structures, materials etc and mechanisms for enforcement through the local planning scheme. These kinds of requirements are suitable for areas where hut development is permitted and where clustering of huts is likely to occur.

There is a settlement at Camfield under the jurisdiction of the Shire of Manjimup. A problem facing the shire at Camfield concerns the fact that although the land is vested in the shire, the vesting order does not give power to lease which would enable formalisation of the Camfield situation.

These issues, together with the issue of the huts at Donnelly River, are significantly different from the issue of the huts in this study which are located singly or in small groups in isolated locations and where other development is not likely to occur. They do however provide background for the attitudes and concerns raised regarding the management of the huts in the park.

9.5 MANAGEMENT OF HUTS IN D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK

The aims of the recommendations for the management of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are:

- to provide guidance to CALM regarding their cultural heritage significance and to provide the appropriate means to protect that assessed significance in the event of future requirements for management or use;

- to provide practical recommendations for conservation of significant fabric and policies for preservation, restoration, reconstruction and maintenance of the huts;
- to provide criteria for assessing the appropriateness of new uses, and for adaptation of the fabric to accommodate changes of use; and
- to illustrate practical means by which the significance of the place can be presented through appropriate interpretation.

The report is presented under the following general headings:

RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HUTS This section covers the requirements outlined in the articles of the *Burra Charter*, requirements that arise out of the statement of significance, requirements arising from the graded zones of significance and recommendations for interpretation.

REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HUTS This section covers issues concerned with the conservation of the physical fabric of the huts.

EXTERNAL REQUIREMENTS This section outlines current heritage listings and their implications as well as requirements of statutory authorities.

REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCED OF CLIENT, OWNERS AND USERS OF THE HUTS This section looks at present ownership and use status, the expectations and requirements of community and users of the building, and issues of suitable management.

COMPATIBLE USES This section considers issues of current and future uses.

9.5.1 Key Recommendations for Management

Recommendation 9.1

Huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park that have been identified as being of cultural heritage significance, should be conserved according to their level of significance.

Recommendation 9.2

The management of huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park should take account of the assessed level of significance together with other pertinent management issues.

Recommendation 9.3

Management of the huts identified as being of cultural heritage significance should include consultation between the owner/custodian and CALM regarding heritage values.

Recommendation 9.4

Management strategies for the huts of exceptional and considerable cultural heritage significance should be developed by CALM and should include requirements and guidelines for heritage conservation. Preparation of conservation plans is recommended.

Recommendation 9.5

Management strategies for huts of some heritage significance should be prepared and should take account of the recommendation for conservation in the context of practical issues concerning management, amenity and use. The heritage requirements should be prepared by a recognised heritage practitioner.

Recommendation 9.6

CALM should take responsibility for the conservation of huts identified as being of exceptional or considerable cultural heritage significance. This may involve consultation with the current custodian of the hut as determined by CALM.

Recommendation 9.7

CALM should take responsibility for the conservation of huts identified as being of some cultural heritage significance. This may involve consultation with the current custodian of the hut as determined by CALM. Heritage values should be balanced against general issues of park

management. In the event that the hut cannot be adequately managed, an archival photographic record should be made in accordance with Heritage Council of WA standards prior to demolition or disposal of the hut.

Recommendation 9.8

The management of the huts that have not been identified as being of cultural heritage significance should be determined by CALM as part of routine park management. These huts may be altered, removed or demolished. In the event that the hut cannot be adequately managed, an archival photographic record should be made in accordance with Heritage Council of WA standards prior to demolition or disposal of the hut.

Recommendation 9.9

Huts identified as being of cultural heritage significance should not be relocated.

Recommendation 9.10

The conservation of huts identified as being of cultural heritage significance should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HUTS

10.1 RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE *BURRA CHARTER*

The huts that have been identified to be of cultural heritage significance should be conserved in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.

The *Burra Charter* indicates certain principles which should guide conservation. Generally, original fabric is considered to be of greatest significance and the principles of the *Burra Charter* focus on the means of conserving this in order to preserve the authenticity of the heritage place. Where fabric has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer viable, reconstruction should be carried out using replacement material which matches the original as closely as possible. However since the greatest value is placed on authentic material dating from the period of construction, conservation of this is of the highest priority and replacement should only be carried out when all means of conserving the original fabric have been investigated. Conservation of existing fabric does not require that the fabric appear as new. Part of the understanding of a place of heritage significance includes the patina of age resulting from minimum interference with original fabric. Conservation however does require a well managed maintenance program.

The *Burra Charter* makes recommendations regarding appropriate adaptation or extension of significant places. Adaptation of a significant building may be carried out in areas where original fabric has previously been removed or altered. New work should be distinguishable from the original but respect the style, form and proportions of the original without copying original detail. Where adaptation of the building is proposed policies are provided for the interpretation of the original fabric.

The articles of the *Burra Charter* are included in Appendix D.

Application of the Burra Charter to the conservation of the huts focuses on their assessed significance. The social values of the huts which also relates to their fabric is of fundamental significance.

All the principles of the Burra Charter should be taken into account, however the following are the most relevant to this report:

Article 2 *The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place and must include provision for its security, its maintenance and its future.*

This article applies to all the huts of exceptional, considerable and some significance and ensures that the specific policies focus on the reason for it being conserved. It also ensures that conservation is practical and provides protection in terms of security and maintenance.

Article 3 *Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric.*

This article applies particularly to the drovers' huts which were constructed on a particular principle that related to their uses. They are open on one side and their structure is rudimentary. Conservation should retain this style and should not attempt to improve the level of comfort or security by adding doors and windows for example as this would distort the evidence of the fabric.

Article 6 *The conservation policy appropriate to a place must first be determined by an understanding of its cultural significance.*

This article is relevant to the way in which the huts have developed. They have largely been constructed of remnant materials and are outside the usual building approval processes. On this basis replacement of fabric for example should follow the principles of development of the place rather than be a strict replacement of a matching element.

Article 9 *A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.*

This applies to all the huts. The significance of each hut relates to its location. Even Voutier hut which has previously been relocated is now of significance in its current location because of associations that have developed there over time which give it significance as a coastal hut as well as a Forests Department hut.

Moving Bolghinup hut to the Manjimup Heritage Park would reduce its heritage significance. However this must be balanced against its ability to be conserved in its existing original location.

Article 12 *Preservation is limited to the protection, maintenance and, where necessary, the stabilisation of the existing fabric but without the distortion of its cultural significance.*

This applies to huts of exceptional significance such as Bolghinup hut, where conservation of the existing significant fabric is more important than restoring it to original condition and state.

10.2 REQUIREMENTS ARISING OUT OF GRADED ZONES AND ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Graded Levels of Significance for the huts have been outlined in section 8.0 Levels of Significance. These levels have been assigned based on levels identified by J.S. Kerr and published in *The Conservation Plan*.⁵⁶

10.2.1 Huts of Exceptional Significance

Bolghinup hut

Crystal Springs site

Conservation Approach:

(Refer to Policies 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.9, 9.10)

The significant fabric should be preserved or restored in such a way as to demonstrate its significance. Structural adaptation is generally unacceptable.

Recommendation 10.1

Bolghinup hut should be nominated for entry on the Heritage Council of WA's Register of Heritage Places. A conservation plan should be prepared. It should be retained and conserved for interpretive purposes.

Recommendation 10.2

Bolghinup hut should not be used for shelter or accommodation because of the fragile nature of the fabric. It may be used for tourism or educational purposes, however the presence of a guide is recommended.

⁵⁶ J.S. Kerr, *The Conservation Plan; A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance*, National Trust of NSW, 1990.

Recommendation 10.3

In the event of alteration or disturbance, the site at Crystal Springs should be investigated by an archaeologist to determine whether there is likely to be evidence of former structures or use of the structures or area. The site could be used for teaching purposes. The site and hut should be nominated for entry on the Heritage Council of WA's Register of Heritage Places.

10.2.2 Huts of Considerable Significance

Dart Club (Hester hut)

Voutier hut

East hut

Mottram hut

Coodamurup

Crystal Springs hut

Conservation Approach:

(Refer to Policies 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6, 9.9, 9.10)

Significant fabric should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Reconstruction is desirable provided sufficient detailed information is available. No significant fabric should be removed or action taken to confuse the sense of the space. Structural adaptation is generally unacceptable. However, minor structural adaptation may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation recommendations and has minimal impact on the significant fabric. Any alterations to the building fabric should be documented.

Recommendation 10.4

These huts should be nominated for entry on the Heritage Council of WA's Register of Heritage Places. A conservation plan should be prepared. They should be conserved for continued use for shelter where possible. Signage providing interpretation material relating to the history of the hut should be located near each hut.

10.2.3 Huts of some significance

Tuckett hut

Fisherman hut

Kanny hut

Westie hut

Cranker hut

Rooney hut

Banksia Camp

Conservation Approach:

(Refer to Policies 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.7, 9.9, 9.10)

The significant fabric of these huts should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Minor adaptation is acceptable to the extent of installing fixtures, services and partitions.

Discrete structural additions and openings can be made. New or different finishes are acceptable, provided these do not obscure or damage important evidence of significant materials and finishes.

Recommendation 10.5

These huts should be retained and conserved for continued use for shelter where possible. Interpretive signage should be located near each hut.

Where conservation cannot be achieved due to other factors pertinent to management of the park, an archival quality photographic record should be prepared prior to demolition.

10.2.4 Huts of Little Significance

Brennan hut

Scanlon hut

Wauchope hut

May hut

North hut

Conservation Approach:

(Refer to Policy 9.8)

Remove, retain or replace the fabric or elements of little significance on the basis of the requirements of use.

Recommendation 10.6

These huts may be retained and conserved for continued use for shelter where appropriate in accordance with CALM's management policies for the park. They may be demolished if not required for shelter or recreation. An archival quality photographic record should be prepared prior to demolition.

10.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION**10.3.1 Introduction to Interpretation**

The interpretation of places of assessed cultural significance involves the way in which the significance is conveyed to the users of the place including visitors and the general public. Interpretive material may include furniture, colour schemes, lighting, light fittings, signs, plaques, displays and other material as a means of explaining the history or reflecting the era of significance of a building or place. Interpretive material is used to integrate the story of the history of the place with ongoing practical use.

10.3.2 Interpretation of the Huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park

Interpretation of the huts in the park will be essential if they are to remain. They require interpretation in order that they may be understood. The fact that they have largely been utilised by sections of the community means community involvement should be a priority. This in turn should result in better care and consideration of the National Park environment, therefore every effort should be made to consult with hut users regarding interpretation of the huts.

There are three themes which have emerged from the historic overview of the huts in the park - they are coastal grazing, fishing and recreation. It is suggested that the huts which reflect the coastal grazing theme should be interpreted with some historical information, taken from this report, attached or placed near the relevant structures. In the case of Crystal Springs, this information might be extended to cover the whole site area, with due regard to any archaeological evidence from the site. Archaeology might also be utilised at Gardner River where other huts and other uses of the site have been indicated, and at the site of the fish cannery on Broke Inlet. Numbers of group settlers took holidays at Gardner River and they too should be recorded, either at East hut or somewhere nearby.

Given the fact that the Bibbulman track runs through part of the park, it may be helpful to include an Aboriginal reference, especially to those huts built by the Muir family, whose relations with Aboriginal people seems to have been positive - at least according to family memory. The tracks into the park which were utilised by the cattlemen should be noted in any interpretation. Where they coincide with Aboriginal pathways, or other traces this too should be recorded and noted, either on a map, or at the sites.

Fishing deserves more detailed consideration than has been possible in this report. The history of fishing along this part of the coast no doubt would provide a number of 'tall' but amusing tales of the ones that got away. Such light-hearted notes could be inserted with serious conservation information about fishing.

Recreational use presents more difficulties of interpretation. The age of the huts, the community use and community involvement in their construction and repair form part of their history and significance, one which is extended by visitor use.

The graves within the park should be marked, protected and explained.

10.3.3 Local Attitudes to Heritage Interpretation

There are a number of examples of interpretation in the Manjimup region which indicate an interest amongst the local community for interpretation of history. Some are local government initiatives and some are privately owned.

Although the Manjimup Timber Park management have broken with important heritage practice by removing buildings from their settings to place them in a tourist location, their interpretation indicates that Manjimup people see part of their identity and part of the interest that resides in their town as based on the histories which these small buildings represent.

Individual families too, have shown that they understand the pull of the past. The Mottrams, who fought so hard to retain a link with a hut in the National Park, have restored their earliest slab construction family homestead and furnished it with a variety of objects, including hand-made cowbells.

This absorption in heritage, whether it have family, local or national resonances, indicates a willingness to understand and explain the immediate environment to a wider audience. Buildings such as the huts, represent a tangible form of history which, once comprehended, enhance our recognition of the human presence and human endeavour in what is essentially a little known and under-populated landscape.

10.3.4 Recommendations for Heritage Interpretation

Recommendation 10.7

Prepare an interpretation plan for the huts in the park taking account of the above recommendations. The plan should be prepared by appropriately qualified heritage professionals and text should be checked by a professional historian prior to presentation. The interpretation of huts of exceptional and considerable significance should be undertaken as a priority.



Photo 1 Manjimup Timber Park



Photo 2 Manjimup Timber Park



Photo 3 Mottrams Restored Slab Homestead

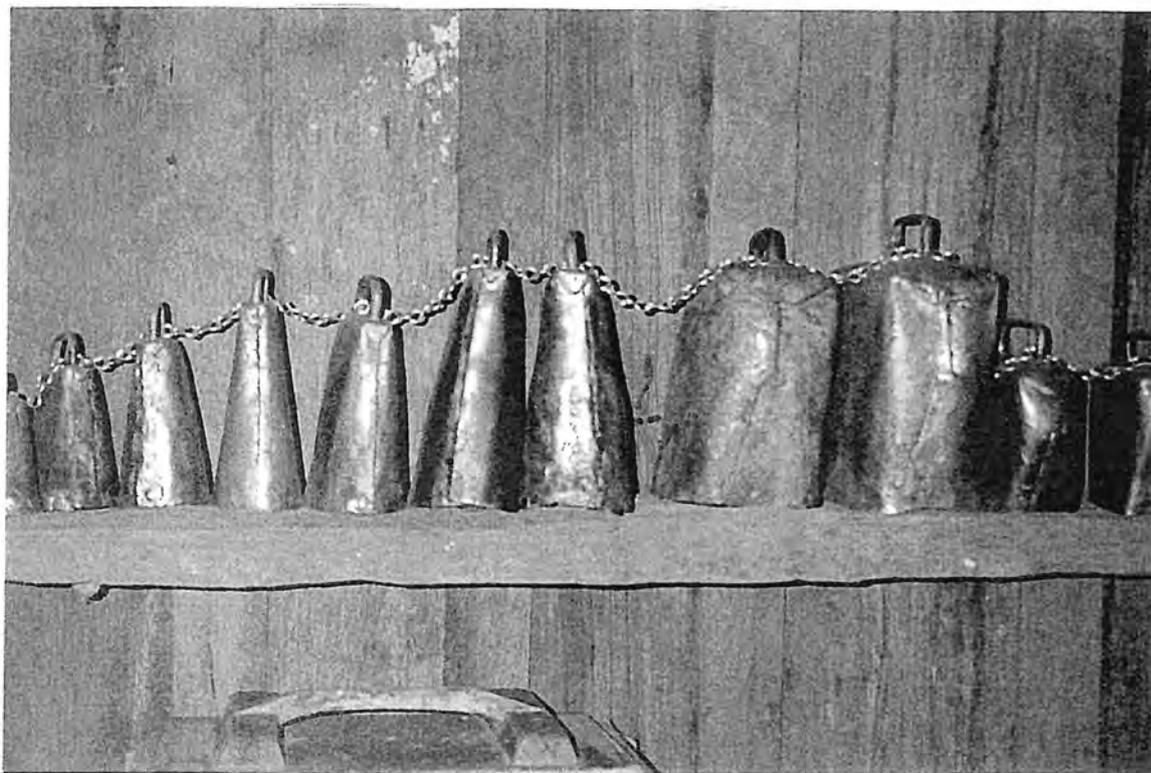


Photo 4 Interpretation in the Mottrams Restored Slab Homestead

11.0 POLICIES ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HUTS

11.1 RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HUTS

The physical condition of the huts should be taken into account when determining their future conservation, management and use. The huts range from very good condition to very poor and from exceptional significance to little significance. For this reason conservation recommendations will vary widely from one hut to another. The consultants have not inspected the huts and therefore detailed recommendations are not appropriate. There are however some overriding principles that apply.

11.1.1 General Conservation Recommendations

Recommendation 11.1

Huts of exceptional and considerable significance should be conserved in accordance with a conservation plan.

Recommendation 11.2

Huts of some significance should be conserved in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.

Recommendation 11.3

Huts of exceptional or considerable significance should not be extended. Huts of some or little significance should not be extended unless agreed with CALM. There should be no other structures such as water tanks, toilets or other facilities constructed unless agreed by CALM.

Recommendation 11.4

There should be no planting of introduced species around the huts unless specifically agreed with CALM.

11.1.2 Recommendations for Timber Slab Construction Huts

Recommendation 11.5

Bolghinup hut requires conservation works as a matter of urgency. The advice of a structural engineer and a conservation architect should be sought.

A conservation plan should be prepared.

The hut should not be adapted or altered in any way.

11.1.3 Recommendations for Bush Timber and Corrugated Iron Huts

Recommendation 11.6

Subject to their assessed level of significance, these huts should be conserved in their original form. They should not be adapted by the addition of doors or other features.

Where fabric has been lost or removed it may be replaced on the basis of knowledge of what existed previously.

Corrugated iron should be retained and conserved. If it is replaced matching corrugated iron should be used, not Colorbond.

The huts should not be "improved", for example with the addition of floors, wall lining etc.

Generally the construction of the huts incorporates remnant recycled materials. The conservation of these structures should continue to use such materials and replacement fabric should be as close as possible to the original whilst continuing the process of use of recycling and improvisation.

11.1.4 Recommendations for Timber Framed, Timber Weatherboard Clad Huts

Recommendation 11.7

Subject to their assessed level of significance, these huts should be conserved in their existing form. They should not be adapted or extended.

Where fabric has been lost or removed it may be replaced on the basis of knowledge of what existed previously.

Where timber remains unpainted it should be conserved as existing.

Corrugated iron roofs should be retained and conserved. If they are replaced matching corrugated iron should be used, not Colorbond.

Generally the construction of the huts incorporates remnant recycled materials. The conservation of these structures should continue to use such materials and replacement fabric should be as close as possible to the original whilst continuing the process of use of recycling and improvisation.

11.1.5 Recommendations for Timber Framed, Corrugated Iron Clad Huts

Recommendation 11.8

Subject to their assessed level of significance, these huts should be conserved in their existing form. They should not be adapted or extended.

Where fabric has been lost or removed it may be replaced on the basis of knowledge of what existed previously.

If fabric requires replacing it should match the original.

Where corrugated iron remains unpainted it should be conserved as existing.

Corrugated iron should be retained and conserved. If it is replaced matching corrugated iron should be used, not Colorbond unless it was used originally.

11.1.6 Recommendations for Services

Recommendation 11.9

Corrugated iron water tanks should be retained.

Services should be checked to ensure safety. Safety should take precedence over other issues in the event that services are found to present danger for potential hut users.

Services should provide a basic level of comfort and should be appropriate to the standard of accommodation afforded by the huts.

General requirements of CALM should be met regarding sewerage and waste disposal.

Approval of CALM should be sought for any new structures including water tanks, toilets, or other facilities associated with the use of the huts.

12.0 POLICIES ARISING FROM EXTERNAL REQUIREMENTS

12.1 INTRODUCTION

The conservation recommendations should take account of external requirements regarding the heritage values of the huts. These include the requirements of the Shire of Manjimup and the various heritage organisations including the Australian Heritage Commission, the Heritage Council of WA and The National Trust of Australia (WA).

12.2 CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS

None of the huts that are subject of this study are currently entered on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, classified by the National Trust or listed on the Register of the National Estate which is administered by the Australian Heritage Commission.

Some of the huts are listed on the Shire of Manjimup's Municipal Inventory. These are Crystal Springs Hut and Cattle Yards, Banksia Camp Hut, Balbanup Hut and Stock Yards (Bolghinup) and Coodamurru Homestead. Also listed is Muir hut and yards, also known as Blackboy Hut, identified but not included in the study brief.

12.2.1 Recommendations Arising from Heritage Listings

Recommendation 12.1

This report recommends that eight places be nominated for entry on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places. The recommended places have been assessed to be of either exceptional or considerable significance and are:

Bolghinup hut

Crystal Springs site and hut

Dart Club (Hester hut)

Voutier hut

East hut

Mottram hut

Coodamurru

Recommendation 12.2

This report recommends that all the huts assessed as being of exceptional, considerable or some significance should be nominated for entry on the Shire of Manjimup's Municipal Inventory. CALM should liaise with the Shire to provide relevant information to enable the inventory documentation to be completed. This should include provision of photographs.

Entry of huts into the Municipal Inventory does not prevent CALM from carrying out appropriate management requirements. In the event that huts which have been entered on the Municipal Inventory are demolished, it is recommended that the Shire of Manjimup be provided by CALM with documentation indicating the reason for removal and a copy of the archival photographic record.

12.2.2 Statutory Implications of Heritage Listings

All places that have been entered on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places are protected under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act of 1990*. The process of registration involves the preparation of a detailed assessment prior to a decision being made by the Heritage Council to enter the place on the Register.

Any development including demolition of places on the Register must be referred to the Heritage Council's development committee for approval. The Heritage Council also offers technical advice regarding conservation procedures through its Regional Advisory Service.

There are no statutory implications associated with being on the shire's Municipal Inventory. However it is recommended that a process of consultation be entered into between CALM and the Shire of Manjimup regarding any proposed development of listed places. It is understood that such consultation processes already exist regarding issues relating to the park.

12.3 GOVERNMENT HERITAGE DISPOSAL PROCESS

In accordance with the Government Heritage Disposal Process (Appendix E) any proposed disposal or demolition of the huts must be referred to the Heritage Council of WA for approval. The process applies to all State owned buildings and structures constructed pre 1940 or buildings and structures which for some other reason may be considered to be of cultural heritage significance. This policy applies to structures within the national park that have been identified for the purpose of this study. Not all the structures were constructed before 1940 and not all have been identified as having cultural heritage significance. The following recommendation is made.

12.3.1 Recommendations Arising from the Disposal Process

Recommendation 12.3

All huts identified as being of exceptional or considerable cultural heritage significance in this report should be referred by CALM as their official owner, to the Heritage Council in the event of disposal or demolition in accordance with the Government Heritage Disposal Process.

Huts identified as being of some or little significance do not need to be referred unless additional information not available to this report is discovered which may suggest that they are of higher levels of significance.

This report contains information relevant to the disposal process and a copy should also be provided to the Heritage Council to assist the decision making process.

12.4 REQUIREMENTS OF STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Fire safety regulations, Health Acts, the Australian Building Code regulations and other statutory controls apply to the future use and development of the huts. These procedures are administered by the Local Authority. Generally the huts have been developed without any reference to statutory regulation. Procedures for approval should be followed for any proposals however consideration should be given to the heritage significance of the huts. CALM should refer to the local authority regarding these issues and develop a framework for determining the appropriate process to follow. In the case of places that are entered on the State Register of Heritage Places, the Heritage Council has the power to override statutory requirements in some instances. For these reasons the advice of the Heritage Council should be sought.

12.4.1 Recommendations Arising out of Statutory Requirements

Recommendation 12.4

Where elements have been assessed as having exceptional, considerable or some heritage significance, any works arising from requirements to comply with statutory regulations should be evaluated against the conservation recommendations made in this report to ensure minimum impact on significant fabric.

Professional advice may be sought to ensure that both safety and conservation issues are fully assessed. The Heritage Council of Western Australia can provide a list of appropriately qualified consultants. Alternatively consultants can be negotiated through CAMS.

Where huts are recommended for entry on the State Register, the advice of the Heritage Council Development Committee should be sought. Documentation outlining the proposed development should be sent to the Heritage Council by CALM for comment. This is a legally binding requirement only for places that have been included on the Register.

13.0 REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES OF THE CLIENT, OWNER, OCCUPANTS AND/OR USERS

Note: This section of the report has been prepared by CALM, as client and owner of the huts, and included directly into the text by the consultants without alteration.

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) is preparing a management plan for D'Entrecasteaux National Park according to the standard CALM management planning process.

CALM aims to manage the huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park in accordance with the State Government Squatter Policy.

The objective of the policy is:

'to control the establishment of any unlawful dwellings on coastal Crown land and facilitate the removal of existing dwellings over a six year period'

On the other hand, where huts are identified as having significant cultural heritage value, CALM is also expected to manage in accord with the principles of the Burra Charter.

The Hut Heritage Assessment will provide a framework for planners to propose either retention or removal of huts, and to ensure future park use is equitable, sustainable and compatible with the high conservation values in the park.

As part of the community consultation phase of the management planning process CALM aims to arrive at position which best fits the above obligations.

13.2 ISSUES CONCERNING CALM

The issues relating to huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park that concern CALM are outlined in Section 9.2 of this report. However, there are implications for CALM beyond D'Entrecasteaux National Park. The most serious concerns are outlined below.

13.2.1 Equity

In dealing with any hut, it must be considered that the structures are illegal. The situation of someone exclusively using valuable areas of National Park for their own purpose is not equitable.

13.2.3 Environment

It can be demonstrated that all of the huts have had, and continue to have significant environmental impact. There are many examples of land degradation, unsustainable effluent and rubbish disposal and introduction of non-native species.

13.2.4 Adherence to Government Policy

CALM is involved in the strict enforcement of the State government squatter policy elsewhere in the State; the application of the policy should be consistent in all situations.

13.3 ISSUES CONCERNING OCCUPANTS/USERS

Some families have occupied the huts for generations. Many of them have strong sense of ownership and attachment to the huts, with fond memories of holidays, loved ones and great life experiences at their huts.

Some hut "owners" have played a role in assisting visitors to the park widen their appreciation by making all or part of the huts available to the public. These "owners" feel they have been contributing to visitor experience over many years, at no cost to CALM.

Former pastoral lessees or their families have maintained some historical huts with long family associations. There is a perception that they should be rewarded for this by continued occupancy.

13.4 ISSUES CONCERNING THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Many of the huts are located near key features of the park and their presence often discourages other visitors from using the area, or otherwise impinges on visitor experience.

Some park users resent the privilege afforded to the occupants of huts. Whilst there is in place an arrangement for public use of many of the huts, in practice the huts are used during the peak visitation periods by "owners" or their family and friends.

When the "owners" vacate the huts, visitors to the park enjoy and appreciate the shelter and experience of staying in the huts.

13.5 ISSUES RELATING TO CHANGING LAND USE

When the huts were built the land tenure was mostly either Vacant Crown Land or pastoral lease. At the time the structures were considered appropriate, or no government agencies either recognized their existence, or was concerned about them. Such structures could be found along much of the Western Australian coastline.

Circumstances have changed and most of the land on which the huts occur is now national park. This land is managed to "... fulfill so much of the demand for recreation by members of the public as is consistent with the proper maintenance and restoration of the natural environment, the protection of indigenous flora and fauna, and the preservation of any archaeological historic or scientific interest."

Whilst it may be argued that the huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park demonstrate a former land use, the retention of these huts must be placed in the context of their heritage value, the impact they have on the environment, and their future value for recreation.

13.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT

The huts identified as being of exceptional or considerable cultural heritage significance should where possible be retained, conserved and managed, unless the retention impinges unacceptably on other park values, or endangers users. These huts will be managed, conserved and maintained in accordance with a heritage plan prepared by a recognized heritage consultant.

Where a family or historical connection exists with huts in these categories, CALM may negotiate agreements with former "owners" interested in taking part in the conservation and management of the hut. Where no such attachment exists, CALM will assume those responsibilities.

All other huts will be managed according to the government squatter policy. Before removal, huts will be comprehensively recorded, and where appropriate, interpretation provided at the site.

14.0 COMPATIBLE USE

14.1 CURRENT AND FUTURE USE ISSUES

The huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park are currently used for recreational purposes by the their various builders, 'owners' or custodians, and for shelter for park visitors. This is in accordance with the current management arrangements between CALM and the hut owners.

Future use will depend upon the management strategies developed by CALM. If the recommendations outlined in this report are implemented huts identified as being of considerable or some significance may continue to be used for shelter and accommodation within the context of CALM's management strategy, but with certain additional management requirements imposed by CALM. In some instances other issues such as safety may prevent continued hut use. Each situation will require individual assessment in terms of management issues and outcomes.

Some of the huts are of such high cultural heritage significance, and their fabric in such a fragile condition in terms of conservation requirements, that their continued use for shelter is not appropriate. Of the huts included in this study this only applies to Bolghinup hut. This may apply to other early droving huts identified within the park area, for example Jangardup and Blackboy Hut. These huts should be conserved for interpretive purposes as part of the history of the former use of the area. This aspect of use also has management implications for CALM and for the families associated with the huts.

The continued use of the huts for shelter for recreational purpose and for visitors may be appropriate. The ability to continue to use the huts as basic shelter, without the introduction of sophisticated amenities which would alter the standard of accommodation, is essential to sustaining their cultural heritage value. This depends on continuing use without major alteration to the fabric other than as required for maintenance purposes.

14.1.1 Recommendations Concerning Future Use

Note: Future use will be determined by CALM through the preparation of a management plan. The following recommendations are based on the recommendations for conservation of heritage values only.

Recommendation 14.1

The continuing use of the huts for recreation and shelter is appropriate within the parameters recommended for management in this report.

Recommendation 14.2

Bolghinup hut should be used for interpretive purposes only and should not be adapted for use for shelter. The hut should be used for tourism purposes and preferably visited with a guide due to its vulnerability and remote location. This issue should be addressed in a conservation plan prepared after the place has been physically inspected.

Recommendation 14.3

Use of the former drovers' huts for shelter should not involve any alteration to the form or fabric of the place that would effect their cultural heritage significance.

PART 3
DATA SHEETS

HUTS IN THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK

EVIDENCE			SIGNIFICANCE						MANAGEMENT ISSUES					HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS			
HUTS	ORAL HISTORY	INSPECTED	AESTHETIC	HISTORIC	SOCIAL	SCIENTIFIC	RARITY/ REPRESENTATIVE	LEVEL	FIRE	VANDALISM	ENV.	DANGER	ACCESS	NOM. FOR HCWA REG.	CONS. PLAN	INTERPRET	MANAGEMENT
Bolghinup	Yes	No	High	High	High	N/A	Rare	Exceptional	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retain
North	No	No	N/A	Low	Med	N/A	N/A	Little			Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Record
Brennan	No	No	N/A	Low	Med	N/A	N/A	Little		Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	No	Record
Westie	No	No	Med	Med	Med	N/A	Rep.	Some			Yes			No	No	Yes	Retain or Record
Voutier	Yes	No	Med	High	Med	N/A	Rep.	Considerable			Yes					Yes	Retain
Wauchope	No	No	N/A	Low	Med	N/A	N/A	Little	Yes		Yes	Yes		No	No	No	Record
Scanlon	Yes	No	N/A	Low	Med	N/A	N/A	Little	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	No	No	Record
May	No	No	N/A	Low	Med	N/A	N/A	Little	Yes				Yes	No	No	No	Record
East	Yes	No	Med	High	Med	N/A	Rare	Considerable	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Retain
Coodamurrup	No	No	Med	High	Med	N/A	Rare	Considerable	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Retain
Hester	No	No	Med	High	Med	N/A	Rep.	Considerable	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Retain
Tuckett	Yes	No	N/A	Med	High	N/A	N/A	Some	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Retain or Record
Cranker	Yes	No	N/A	Med	Med	Med	N/A	Some	Yes		Yes			No	No	No	Retain or Record
Rooney	Yes	No	N/A	Med	Med	Med	N/A	Some	Yes		Yes			No	No	No	Retain or Record
Fisherman	No	No	N/A	Med	Med	N/A	N/A	Some			Yes	Yes		No	No	No	Retain or Record
Kanny	Yes	No	N/A	Med	Med	N/A	N/A	Some						No	No	No	Retain or Record
Mottram	Yes	No	Med	High	Med	N/A	Rare	Considerable						Yes	Yes	Yes	Retain
Banksia Camp	Yes	No	N/A	Med	Med	N/A	N/A	Some			Yes	Yes		No	No	No	Retain or Record
Crystal Springs	Yes	No	High	High	High	Yes	Rare	Considerable				Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Retain

Abbreviations:

- Rarity/Representative = Rarity/Rep.
- Exceptional = Except.
- Considerable = Consid.
- Medium = Med
- Not Applicable = N/A
- Fire Risk = Fire
- Vandalism = Van
- Environmental = Env

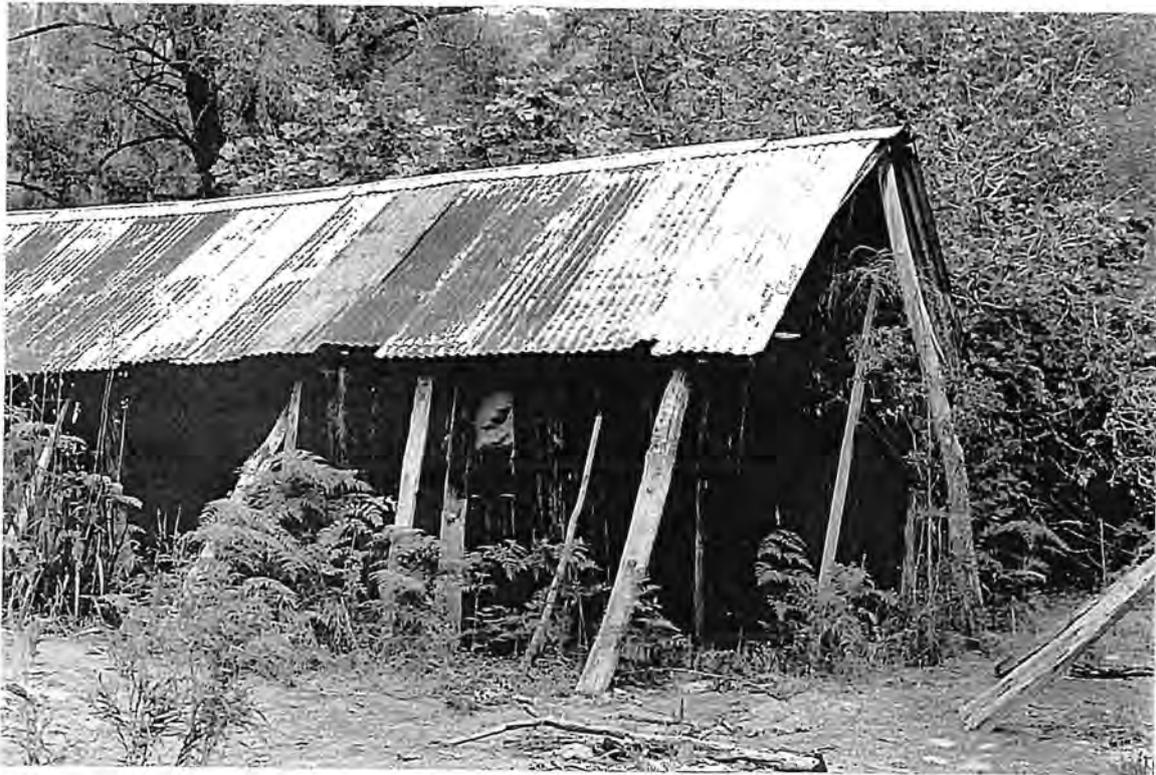
Key to Management Issues:

The management issues are a summary of information provided by CALM.

- Fire Risk - Problems associated with protecting the hut from fire.
- Vandalism - Problems associated with protecting the hut from vandalism.
- Environmental - Includes problems associated with rubbish and refuse disposal as well as erosion caused by visitors and introduced vegetation and weeds.
- Danger - Indicates significant risk to visitors from cliffs, poor construction etc.
- Access - Problems of access due to multiple tracks or inaccessible locations.

Fig 2 Management Matrix for the Squatters Huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
BOLGHINUP HUT



Photograph of Bolghinup Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Photographic evidence indicates that Bolghinup hut is set in dense vegetation with a cleared area around the structure. It is located in the area between the Donnelly and Warren Rivers. It is a timber framed rectangular structure, clad externally with vertical timber slabs. The steeply pitched gabled roof is clad with sheets of corrugated iron which has patches of red oxide paint remaining. The paint has worn off a number of sheets and some sheets have remnants of green paint. The roof has a corrugated iron ridge and is roughly constructed with some unevenness of sheet lengths. Internal views of the roof structure show timbers at relatively close centres, suggesting that the roof was originally clad with timber shingles. The gable ends are clad with vertical timber slabs in the same manner as the external side walls of the hut. The long sides of the hut face north and south and are propped with timber poles to prevent the hut from collapsing. There is a large opening in approximately the centre of the north elevation and some corrugated iron sheets on the southern side. Internally the hut is unlined, apart from some hessian screens, with an earth floor.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Bolghinup hut was built by George Giblett possibly circa 1880 on land that formed part of the Giblett family's coastal lease for summer grazing. The date of construction is believed to be inscribed on the slabs in the hut. The Giblett family was one of the first to settle in the area. The hut was constructed of timber slabs that were taken in to the area to build it. The fireplace was a square box in the centre of the room around which everyone sat, smoke escaping through a gap between the wall and the roof.

A fig tree adjacent to the hut was planted by a member of the Giblett family in the early 1900s.

Assessment of Significance

Bolghinup hut is of cultural heritage significance because:

- it is as rare and intact example of a timber slab hut constructed to provide shelter for drovers associated with the summer coastal grazing practices;

- it is associated with the Giblett family, one of the early pioneering families in the district, who built it in the late nineteenth century and held the pastoral lease on which it was located;

- it is significant to other pastoralists who also used the hut as part of a long established reciprocal arrangement between them;

- it is also significant to other members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or other purposes.

Level of Significance **Exceptional**

Conservation Issues

The Gibletts own a freehold block which has no access but is in the general vicinity of Bolghinup. They would like to swap this block for the land on which the hut is located so that they could conserve it appropriately.

There is an access problem to the hut as the road is closed.

The hut shows evidence of structural failure and requires urgent conservation works.

There have been problems of vandalism and it has been suggested that the hut be relocated to the museum park in Manjimup.

The general problems of fire control, maintenance and management also apply.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Protection from fire; Conservation of heritage; Vandalism; Access (both for CALM and illegal); Weeds; Horse use; Use by motorbike groups; Risk to visitors crossing dunes for access.

Conservation Recommendations

Bolghinup hut should be nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places.

Urgent structural conservation works should be carried out with advice from a structural engineer and a heritage practitioner. Works should be in accordance with the Burra Charter.

A conservation plan should be prepared for the hut which should include an archaeological survey. The hut should be conserved as existing rather than restored and used for interpretive purposes rather than ongoing use for shelter.

Negotiations could be held between CALM and the Giblett family to consider a land swap to enable the family to conserve the hut. However CALM should ensure that the place is entered on the State Register and that urgent works are carried out prior to the land swap. A Heritage Agreement should be prepared between the Giblett family and the Heritage Council of WA to ensure the conservation of the place.

The cultural heritage significance of Bolghinup hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park. The hut should be used for interpretive purposes, however the use of a guide for visitors is recommended due to its vulnerability and remote location. This issue should be addressed in the conservation plan prepared after the hut has been visited and in consultation with CALM.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
NORTH HUT



Photograph of North Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

North hut is located near Brennan hut near the mouth of the Warren River. The hut is timber framed and clad with vertical corrugated iron sheets. The low pitched gabled roof has a skillion section on one side and is also clad with corrugated iron sheets. The structure is raised on timber stumps and has a timber ramp access. There are a number of timber framed windows of different styles that have been recycled from elsewhere.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

North hut is an example of a hut that has been erected for recreational purposes associated with the Warren River and beach. Possibly built circa 1960s or 70s.

Assessment of Significance

North hut is an example of a hut erected for recreational purposes. It has some social value associated with its recreational use, but is not generally of cultural heritage significance.

Level of Significance **Little**

Conservation Issues

North hut is not of cultural heritage significance. Its future depends on its usefulness providing shelter for park visitors. Issues of general management and maintenance are relevant. It should be considered in the context of CALM's policy for squatters huts which are determined to be of little cultural heritage significance.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Visitor risk because the hut is located under a limestone overhang; Poorly located and visually intrusive; Poor access with multiple tracks; Weeds and exotic trees; Rubbish; Bank erosion on the river from the access track.

Conservation Recommendations

North hut may be retained or demolished in accordance with the management requirements of CALM for the park.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
BRENNAN HUT



Photograph of Brennan Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Brennan hut is located in the same area as North hut near the mouth of the Warren River. The hut is steel framed and clad with vertical square profile steel sheets. The low pitched roof has an awning attached on one side over a timber floored verandah.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Brennan hut is an example of a hut that has been erected for recreational purposes associated with the Warren River and beach. Possibly built circa 1960s or 70s.

Assessment of Significance

Brennan hut is an example of a hut erected for recreational purposes. It has some social value associated with its recreational use, but is not generally of cultural heritage significance.

Level of Significance **Little**

Conservation Issues

Brennan hut is not of cultural heritage significance. It is visually intrusive. Its future depends on its usefulness providing shelter for park visitors. Issues of general management and maintenance are relevant. It should be considered in the context of CALM's policy for squatters huts which are determined to be of little cultural heritage significance.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Visual intrusion; Rubbish; Poor access tracks and multiple tracks; Erosion; Poor location; Vandalism.

Conservation Recommendations

Brennan hut may be retained or demolished in accordance with the management requirements of CALM for the park.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
WESTIE HUT



Photograph of Westie Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Westie hut is located adjacent to Voutier hut in the Callcup Hill area to the south of the Warren River. Photographs indicate that they are located in a relatively densely wooded area with a cleared area around them. Westie hut is constructed on sloping ground with the back section supported on steel posts and elevated some distance above the ground. The hut is timber framed and clad with brown painted or stained Jarrah weatherboards. There appears to be an additional room attached clad with vertical corrugated iron painted brown. The hut has a low pitched skillion roof clad with corrugated iron sheets. There is a timber ledged and braced door with a timber framed flyscreen and timber framed windows of various styles. External joinery is painted white. There is a steel laundry trough on a timber frame outside the door and a sign saying "The Shack" on the wall by the door. There is a hot water system and a chimney constructed of flat galvanised iron sheets at the side.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Westie hut is located adjacent to Voutier hut near Callcup Hill. Voutier hut was previously a relocated Forests Department hut which was abandoned in the 1960s and subsequently used by fishermen. While no direct information has been found relating to Westie hut, it is likely that it was built by fishermen at around that time. The hut is 'owned' and used by John West.

Assessment of Significance

Westie hut is of cultural heritage significance because

- it is an example of a hut probably built by fishermen in the 1960s who camped in the area;

- together with Voutier hut; it forms a pair of modest timber vernacular buildings which integrate with the forest environment in a visually pleasing manner;

- it represents the pattern of use of the area for recreational pursuits, including fishing, from the 1960s.

Level of Significance **Some**

Conservation Issues

Westie hut is of some cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issues of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Flaunting of Park rules (eg dogs in park); Exclusion of visitors from use by 'owner'; Erosion on Callcup hill as a result of visitors; Weeds.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Westie hut be retained and conserved in the context of the future use and management of the park.

The cultural heritage significance of Westie hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
VOUTIER HUT



Photograph of Voutier Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Voutier hut is located adjacent to Westie hut in the Callcup Hill area to the south of the Warren River. Photographs indicate that they are located in a relatively densely wooded area with a cleared area around them. Voutier hut is a typical example of a single men's hut constructed by the Forests Department probably in the inter-war period. The hut is timber framed and clad with unpainted Jarrah weatherboards. It has a steeply pitched gabled roof with a skillion section at the back. The roof is clad with corrugated iron sheets painted with red oxide paint. The front door is timber ledged and braced with a timber framed flyscreen and there is a timber framed window by the door. There is a chimney constructed of flat galvanised iron sheets at the side of the hut. There is a tank for collecting rainwater at one side. A fence constructed of sections of square profile asbestos cement sheet with traces of red paint has been erected around the hut. A corrugated iron structure which is probably a WC is evident in the photographs located adjacent to the hut.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Voutier hut was originally a single man's hut constructed by the Forests Department. It was originally located at either the Tone River or Nyanup Forest settlement but was relocated to the bottom of Callcup Hill at some point to be used by the tower man for fire watching during summer. It comprised an area of about twelve feet by ten feet (3.6m x 3m) and included a Metters No 1 stove.

The hut was abandoned by the department in the late 1960s and was then used by local fishermen for camping at the weekends. There was some vandalism due to the hut being left open. Bob Voutier obtained permission to lease, maintain and use the hut. He added a septic tank and another room and used it for family holidays and weekend fishing trips.

There are believed to be a number of similar huts constructed in forest areas by the Forests Department.

Assessment of Significance

Voutier hut is of cultural heritage significance because

- it is a representative example of a single man's hut built by the Forests Department in the south west of Western Australia, probably dating from the inter-war period;

- it is associated with the practice of fire watching in the area around Callcup Hill south of the Warren River;

- together with Westie hut; it forms a pair of modest timber vernacular buildings which integrate with the forest environment in a visually pleasing manner;

- it represents the pattern of use of the area for recreational pursuits, including fishing, from the 1960s.

Level of Significance **Considerable**

Conservation Issues

Voutier hut is of considerable cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issues of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

No major problems; Some asbestos products; Erosion on Callcup hill.

Conservation Recommendations

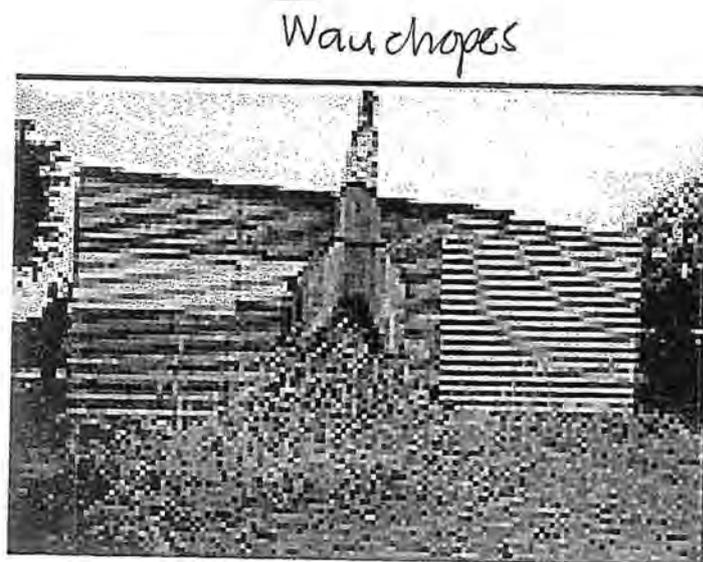
Voutier hut should be nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places.

Voutier hut should be conserved and protected for interpretive purposes in the park as it is a good representative example of a single man's hut constructed by the Forests Department which has subsequently been relocated for use by the department and used subsequently for recreational purposes.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

The cultural heritage significance of Voutier hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
WAUCHOPE HUT



Photograph of Wauchope Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Wauchope hut is located near Scanlon, May and East huts at the mouth of the Gardner River. It is constructed of horizontal sheets of corrugated iron with a corrugated iron skillion roof and an iron chimney.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Wauchope hut is of relatively recent origin and was not constructed as part of the coastal grazing practices. It was probably built for the purpose of recreational fishing by squatters.

Assessment of Significance

Wauchope hut is an example of a squatters hut that has been erected for recreational purposes associated with the Gardner River. It has some social value associated with its recreational use, but is not generally of cultural heritage significance.

Level of Significance **Little**

Conservation Issues

Wauchope hut is not of cultural heritage significance. Its future depends on its usefulness providing shelter for park visitors. Issues of general management and maintenance are relevant. It should be considered in the context of CALM's policy for squatters huts which are determined to be of little cultural heritage significance.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

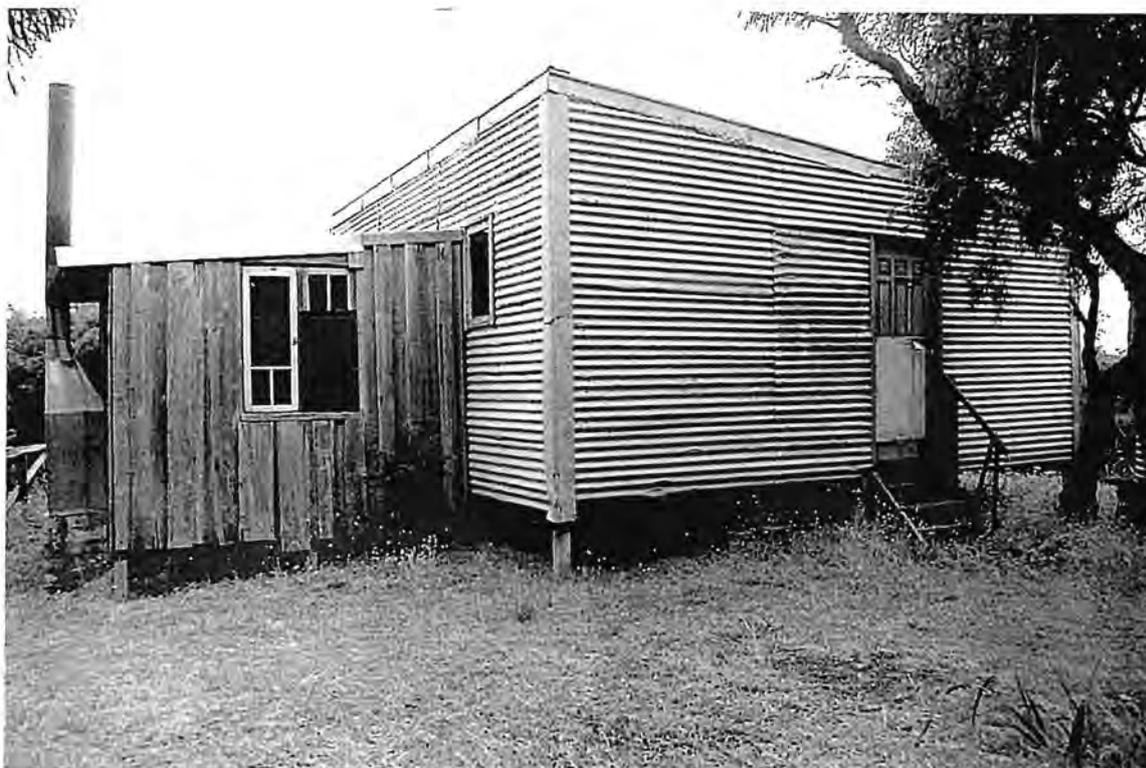
Visitor risk due to poor condition; Poorly constructed; Poorly located too close to the river; Some erosion in the parking areas; Rubbish; Fire protection; visual intrusion.

Conservation Recommendations

Wauchope hut may be retained or demolished in accordance with the management requirements of CALM for the park.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
SCANLON HUT



Photograph of Scanlon Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Scanlon hut is located near Wauchope, May and East huts at the mouth of the Gardner River. It comprises two attached structures, the first constructed of horizontal sheets of corrugated iron with a corrugated iron skillion roof and the second constructed of vertical unpainted timber panels. There are windows of various styles, a paneled door and an iron chimney. Photographs indicate the hut to be of relatively recent construction.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Scanlon hut is of relatively recent origin and was not constructed as part of the coastal grazing practices. It is 'owned' by Trevor Scanlon and Chris Davies and used for recreational purposes. A bedroom with three beds, a fireplace and a water tank are available for public use. There is visitors' book.

Assessment of Significance

Scanlon hut is an example of a squatters hut that has been erected for recreational purposes associated with the Gardner River. It has some social value associated with its recreational use, but is not generally of cultural heritage significance.

Level of Significance **Little**

Conservation Issues

Scanlon hut is not of cultural heritage significance. Its future depends on its usefulness providing shelter for park visitors. Issues of general management and maintenance are relevant. It should be considered in the context of CALM's policy for squatters huts which are determined to be of little cultural heritage significance.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Fire protection; Erosion; Poorly located too close to the river.

Conservation Recommendations

Scanlon hut may be retained or demolished in accordance with the management requirements of CALM for the park.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK

HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS

MAY HUT



Photograph of May Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

May hut is located near Wauchope, Scanlon and East huts at the mouth of the Gardner River. It is constructed of vertical sheets of corrugated iron with a corrugated iron low pitched hipped roof. It appears to have been constructed directly onto the ground and is surrounded by grass. There are no windows but there are several corrugated iron shutters. Some of the corrugated iron sheets are painted. There is timber door on one side painted white.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

May hut is of relatively recent origin and was not constructed as part of the coastal grazing practices. It was probably built for recreational purposes and 'belongs' to Len May. The May family are believed to have been Group Settlers. There is a visitor's book.

Assessment of Significance

May hut is an example of a squatters hut that has been erected for recreational purposes associated with the Gardner River. It has some social value associated with its recreational use, but is not generally of cultural heritage significance.

Level of Significance **Little**

Conservation Issues

May hut is not of cultural heritage significance. Its future depends on its usefulness providing shelter for park visitors. Issues of general management and maintenance are relevant. It should be considered in the context of CALM's policy for squatters huts which are determined to be of little cultural heritage significance.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Poor access; Fire protection impossible; Visual intrusion.

Conservation Recommendations

May hut may be retained or demolished in accordance with the management requirements of CALM for the park.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
EAST HUT



Photograph of East Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

East hut is located near Wauchope, Scanlon and May huts at the mouth of the Gardner River. It is of timber framed construction with unpainted Jarrah weatherboard cladding. The hut is rectangular in plan with a medium pitched gabled roof clad with corrugated iron sheets. The roof has been extended at the front to provide a shelter has been constructed at the front which is partially enclosed and part open with a timber floor. The front door is unpainted timber panels and there is one window opening at the rear. There is a flat sheet iron chimney on one end.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

The Gardner River area was popular as a holiday location for Group Settlers from the 1920s. East hut was built in the 1920s by the East family who arrived in the area as Group Settlers. The

location of the hut was chosen because there was a well in the area. It has always been used for family holidays and recreational purposes including fishing, sports, relaxing etc. The area behind the hut is known as the paddock and is used every Australia Day long weekend for the Gardner Cup, a cricket game involving local families. The East family uses the hut every Easter for a family camp which can involve up to fifty extended family members. The family camp in tents with the most senior members using the hut. The hut has been extended to provide a shelter for visitors which is always accessible, the main hut being locked.

Assessment of Significance

East hut is of cultural heritage significance because

it is an example of a hut constructed by a family who arrived in the Northcliffe area of Western Australia in the 1920s which has been used over the years for holidays;

it is a good example of a modest timber hut with a corrugated iron roof which integrates with the forest environment in a visually pleasing manner;

it represents the pattern of use of the area for recreational pursuits, including fishing, from the 1920s.

Level of Significance **Considerable**

Conservation Issues

East hut is of considerable cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issues of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Fire protection; Rubbish; Refuse disposal.

Conservation Recommendations

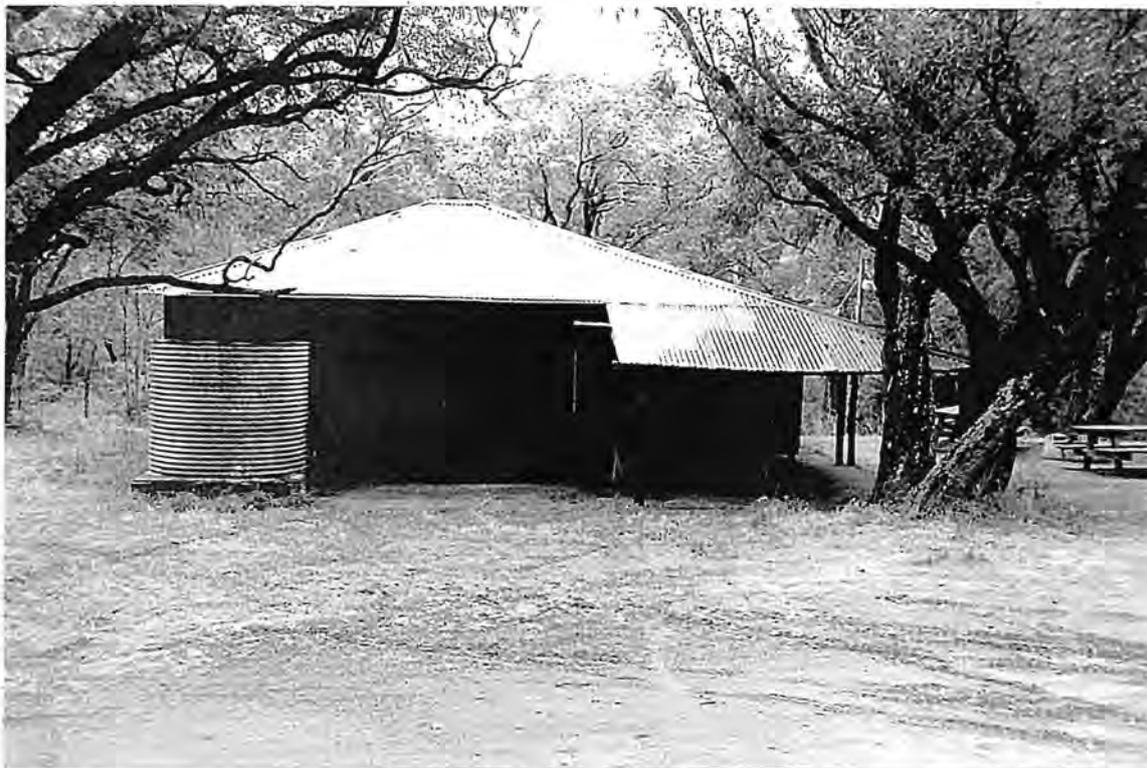
East hut should be nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places.

East hut should be conserved and protected for interpretive purposes in the park as it is a good example of a holiday hut built by a family who arrived in the area as Group Settlers in the 1920s.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

The cultural heritage significance of East hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
COODAMURRUP HUT (MOORE HUT)



Photograph of Coodamurrup (Moore Hut)

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Photographic evidence indicates that Coodamurrup hut is set in an open clearing and is surrounded by rough grass and scrub. It is located in the area between the Gardner River and Broke Inlet.

It is a timber framed almost square structure clad externally with vertical corrugated iron or Colorbond sheets which appear to be greenish brown colour. A lean-to structure on one side of the hut is clad in horizontal sheets of unpainted corrugated iron. The roof is hipped and clad with corrugated iron sheets. On one side the roof has been extended to form a skillion over an open shelter. Photographs indicate a small enclosed room at one end of the skillion. Timber supports for the skillion are bush poles. There is a large corrugated iron water tank on one side of the hut.

Internally the roof is unlined but walls feature pressed metal panels. Photographs suggest that the hut comprises several rooms, however inspection is required to determine the floor plan. There is a brick fireplace with an iron flue which extends through the roof.

There are two picnic tables and benches evident in the photographs.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Coodamurrup hut was built by the Wheatley family, on a lease first held by the Brockmans, circa 1913 as a house and shelter as part of their summer pastoral grazing practices. They were assisted by part-Aboriginal stockman Charlie Burns. It is constructed on bullich timber logs.

Assessment of Significance

Coodamurrup hut is of cultural heritage significance because

- it is an example of a larger cattlemen's hut, constructed in association with summer coastal grazing practices in the early 1900s;

- it is of unusual construction for a drovers' hut, featuring pressed metal wall linings;

- it is associated with the Wheatley family, one of the early pastoral families.

- it is significant to other pastoralists who also used the hut as part of a long established reciprocal arrangement between them;

- it is also significant to other members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or other purposes.

Level of Significance Considerable

Conservation Issues

Coodamurrup hut is of considerable cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issues of heritage interpretation.

A major issue is vandalism as the hut has already been damaged by vandals. The hut was not inspected as part of this study and it is not known whether the hut is capable of restoration following recent vandalism.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Vandalism; Rubbish; Visitor risks; Fire protection; Heritage protection.

Conservation Recommendations

Coodamurrup hut should be nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places.

Coodamurrup hut should be conserved and protected for interpretive purposes in the park as an example of a drovers' hut.

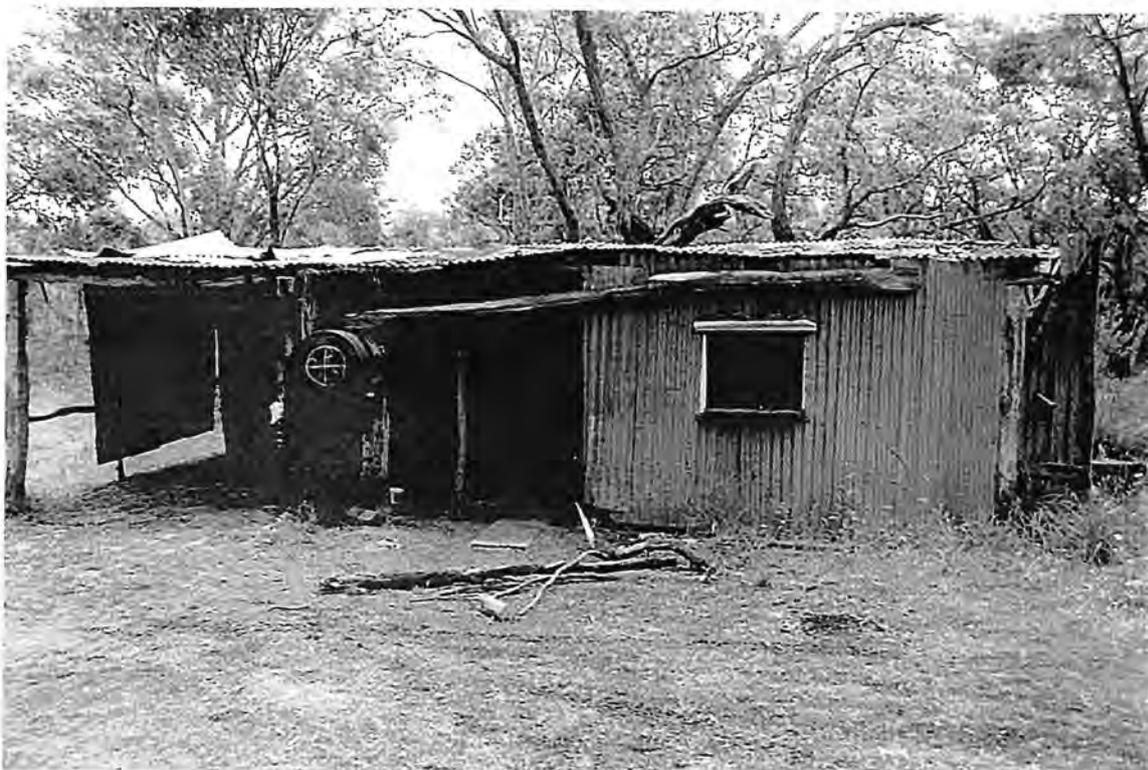
Coodamurrup hut is being conserved and managed by CALM. A conservation and management plan should be prepared and conservation should be carried out following its recommendations.

The cultural heritage significance of Coodamurrup hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK

HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS

DART CLUB (HESTER HUT)



Photograph of Dart Club (Hester Hut)

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Photographic evidence indicates that Dart Club (Hester hut) is set in an open clearing and is surrounded by rough grass and scrub. It is located to the south east of Coodamurrup hut in the area between the Gardner River and Broke Inlet.

It is roughly constructed of bush poles and clad with vertical sheets of corrugated iron. The flat roof is also clad with corrugated iron sheets. The hut has an open section at one end with an earth floor. There is a large opening to the main section of the hut which suggests that the hut is not able to be closed. The main internal area has timber floorboards laid directly on the ground. The hut is unlined and has a fireplace at one end. There is also a contraption for collecting rain water from the roof into an iron container with a tap in one end. Photographs indicate various basic items of furniture inside the hut including an iron bed and a table.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory..

Dart Club (Hester hut) was built for mustering purposes in the 1920s by the Hester family who held pastoral leases in the area.

Assessment of Significance

Dart Club (Hester hut) is of cultural heritage significance because

it is an example of a cattlemen's hut, constructed in association with summer coastal grazing practices and believed to date from the 1920s;

it is associated with the Hester family, one of the early pastoral families to settle in the district in the nineteenth century;

it is significant to other pastoralists who also used the hut as part of a long established reciprocal arrangement between them;

it is also significant to other members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or other purposes.

Level of Significance **Considerable**

Conservation Issues

Dart Club (Hester hut) is of considerable cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issues of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Fire protection; Rubbish, refuse and waste disposal; Visual intrusion.

Conservation Recommendations

Dart Club (Hester hut) hut should be nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places.

Dart Club (Hester hut) should be conserved and protected for interpretive purposes in the park as an example of a drovers' hut.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

If no custodianship of this hut is identified CALM should prepare a conservation and management plan for the hut and carry out urgent restoration works.

The cultural heritage significance of Hester hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
TUCKETT HUT



Photograph of Tuckett Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Tuckett hut is located on the coast at Fish Creek, approximately mid way between Broke Inlet and the mouth of the Gardner River. It is located on open ground on the cliffs above the beach. There was formerly a ladder to the beach, however since its removal by CALM there is no access from the hut to the beach. On the basis of photographic evidence Tuckett hut appears to be relatively large, in excellent condition and very well maintained. It is timber framed and clad with green Colorbond. The roof is virtually flat and is partly clad with Colorbond and partly with corrugated iron. There are several timber framed windows of various styles. There are water tanks at the back of the hut. Part of the hut is permanently open for shelter. Internally the hut has linoleum on the floor which is probably timber. Photographs indicate various rooms, however inspection is required to determine the internal room layout. Some walls are lined with asbestos cement sheet and painted. There is a Metters stove, various items of furniture, a fridge and a hand basin evident in photographs. A WC is located in a corrugated iron shelter located near the hut. Grass has been planted around the hut which is otherwise surrounded by sand dunes and dune vegetation.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Tuckett hut was constructed in 1962/3 by John Tuckett, Doug Cummings and Ian Johns for the purpose of recreational fishing. The hut was constructed on land leased to Cecil Moore of Boyup Brook for pastoral purposes. Permission was given by the lessee to construct the hut, however the lease ended approximately twenty years ago. A steel framed ladder was constructed for access to the beach. The ladders last about ten years and three have been constructed since the 1960s. Circa 1980 the hut was taken over by Doug who has maintained and repaired it since that time. He recently re-clad it using Colorbond sheets.

The hut has three rooms which are locked and an open section comprising a kitchen and a room containing five beds which is open. The hut also provides a Metters No 2 stove, a stainless steel sink, two water tanks a copper for washing and 12 volt electric lighting that can be powered from a ute battery. A lawn was planted circa 1975 as a firebreak.

The hut is used for fishing trips and family holidays by people from the region. A number of people from Boyup Brook use the hut and it has also been used by school groups on hiking expeditions. A visitors book is located in the hut.

Assessment of Significance

Tuckett hut is of cultural heritage significance because

- it is an example of a hut built in the 1960s for the purpose of recreational fishing;

- it is a modest corrugated iron building which integrates with the coastal environment;

- it represents the pattern of use of the area for recreational pursuits, including fishing, from the 1960s;

- it is of social value to members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or other purposes.

Level of Significance **Some**

Conservation Issues

Tuckett hut is of some cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issued of heritage interpretation.

There are management issues associated with difficult access to the beach via cliffs from the hut and potential danger for visitors.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Problems of access to coast; Poor location; Weeds and introduced species; Waste disposal; Fire protection; Erosion and compaction; Removal of vegetation.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Tuckett hut be retained and conserved in the context of the future use and management of the park.

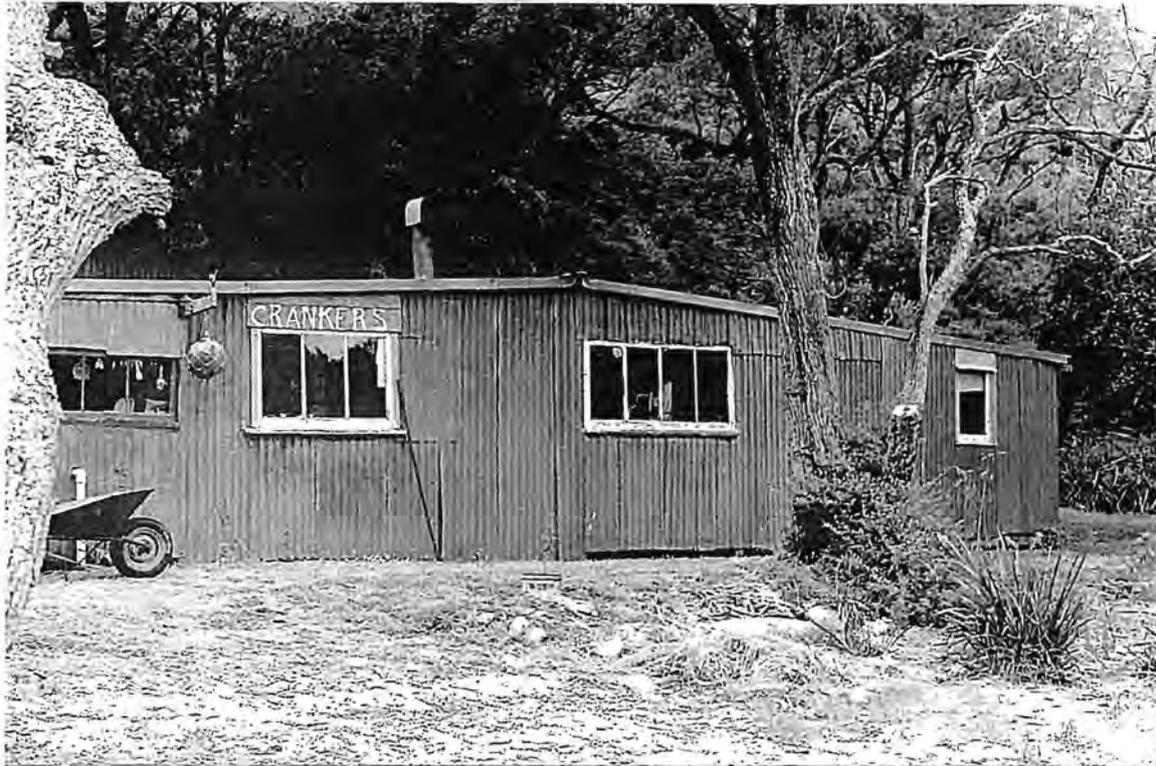
The ladder previously in place down the cliff should only be reinstated in consultation with CALM.

The cultural heritage significance of Tuckett hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
CRANKER HUT



Photograph of Cranker Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Cranker hut is located near to Rooney hut on the northwestern side of the Broke Inlet. It can only be accessed by boat. Photographs indicate that it is located in an area of dense indigenous vegetation and sheltered by sand dunes. It is rectangular in plan and constructed of vertical sheets of corrugated iron painted green, on a timber frame. It has a low pitched gabled roof. There are various styles of windows in white painted timber frames. One section of the hut is painted brown. Internally the hut contains basic items of furniture. There is a timber framed, corrugated iron clad shed or shelter adjacent.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

The site of Cranker hut was the location of a fish cannery for a brief period in the 1920s. The cannery comprised mainly a pile of herring tins, some tomato concentrate and a fire. Freshly

caught fish were placed in the can and covered with tomato, a lid was soldered on with a tiny hole at the top to prevent the tin from exploding when heated. After heating the hole was sealed with a drop of solder. It is not known whether remnants of this use remain at the site.

Cranker hut was built in the early 1950s by Derek Beale, Tom Connor and Gavin Forrest. The site was frequented by local Manjimup people for camping and fishing holidays from the 1940s. They were ferried across the inlet by professional fishermen. The hut was constructed of sawn timber and corrugated iron and furnished with bunks. The corrugated iron was brought from Manjimup and ferried across the inlet on small boats. Originally there was a long-drop toilet, shielded from view by a canvas sheet. This has been replaced by a flushing toilet.

The hut was never locked. It was used by a group of friends who had an informal arrangement about ownership which was extended over time as the friends married and had children and brought their families to the hut. By 1970 the original builders had gone their separate ways and Wacka Wilson and Barry Richards bought Tom Connor's share for approximately \$30. Terry Brodrich subsequently bought Barry Richards. The current 'owners' are Derek Beale, Terry Brodrich and Wacka Wilson.

The hut has been used by the operators of Shannon horseback tours. The hut is also used by walkers, especially in summer when the bar across the inlet is at its most accessible. A visitors book shows more than 600 names.

The ashes of a friend are buried under a pine tree next to the hut that was planted by Wacka Wilson.

Assessment of Significance

Cranker hut is of cultural heritage significance because

- it is an example of a hut built in the 1950s for the purpose of recreational fishing;

- it comprises two modest corrugated iron buildings which integrate with the local environment;

- it represents the pattern of use of the area for recreational pursuits, including fishing, from the 1960s;

- it is of social value to members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational purposes including horse back riding.

Level of Significance **Some**

Conservation Issues

Cranker hut is of some cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issued of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Access for fire protection; Weeds and introduced trees; Rubbish; Firewood collection.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Cranker hut be retained and conserved in the context of the future use and management of the park.

The cultural heritage significance of Cranker hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
ROONEY HUT



Photograph of Rooney Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Rooney hut is located near to Cranker hut on the northwestern side of the Broke Inlet. Photographs indicate that it is located in an area of dense indigenous vegetation with a fairly dense tree canopy in the immediate vicinity. It can only be accessed by boat. It is rectangular in plan and constructed of timber weatherboards on a timber frame. It has a medium pitched gabled roof clad with corrugated iron sheets, some of which have remnants of red oxide paint. It is constructed on timber stumps and has a timber floor. Windows are timber framed and the door is timber ledged and braced. Joinery is unpainted. There are iron roofed open lean-to's on two sides of the hut. Internally the hut contains basic items of furniture and a potbelly stove with a steel flue.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

The Rooneys moved from Capel and settled at Quinninup where they established Glen Warren farm in the 1920s. The family enjoyed camping holidays at Broke Inlet. The hut was built in 1949 using timber from the Shannon mill. It comprised one room with a fireplace and was constructed by six friends, Jack and Peter Rooney, Norm Jeffries, local carpenter Nutty Johnson, Bill Nichol and Allan Pierce. There is a plaque in the hut commemorating the original builders. The hut was extended to double its original size in the 1960s.

The hut does not have electricity, lighting is by tilley lamps and there is an open fire, however the kerosene fridge has been converted to gas for safety. The hut is used for fishing holidays by the Rooneys and by other family groups usually from other country centres. The key is available for use. The hut is sometimes used by professional fishermen.

Assessment of Significance

Rooney hut is of cultural heritage significance because:

- it is an example of a hut built in the 1940s for the purpose of recreational fishing by a local farming family;

- it is a good example of a modest timber hut with a corrugated iron roof which integrates with the local environment in a visually pleasing manner;

- it represents the pattern of use of the area for recreational pursuits, including fishing, from the 1940s;

- it is of social value to members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational purposes.

Level of Significance **Some**

Conservation Issues

Rooney hut is of some cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issued of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Access for fire protection; Weeds and introduced trees; Rubbish; Firewood collection.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Rooney hut be retained and conserved in the context of the future use and management of the park.

The cultural heritage significance of Rooney hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
FISHERMAN HUT



Photograph of Fisherman Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Photographic evidence indicates that Fisherman hut is set in an area of fairly dense vegetation with a cleared area of grass and sand surrounding it. It is located to the south of Broke Inlet. It has a structural frame of bush poles clad with horizontal sheets of corrugated iron. The flat roof is also clad with corrugated iron sheets which show evidence of severe rust. There is a door opening with no door on one side and a door opening which appears to have been covered with a corrugated iron sheet to one end. The roof is low pitched and covered with corrugated iron sheet. There is a sheet iron chimney which has lost its flue section adjacent to the door opening. Photographs indicate that the hut probably has a timber floor and may have a section of timber weatherboard lining. Photographs do not give a clear indication of the interior.

On the basis of photographic evidence, the hut is in poor condition.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

The original owner or builder of Fisherman hut has not been discovered. However it is believed to be generally used by recreational fishermen.

Assessment of Significance

Fisherman hut is of cultural heritage significance because:

it is an example of a hut built for recreational fishing purposes but similar in style to the cattlemen's huts in the area;

it is significant to fishermen and other members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or professional fishing or other purposes.

Level of Significance **Some**

Conservation Issues

Fisherman hut is of some cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issued of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Poor condition; Visitor risk; Too close to the inlet; Rubbish.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Fisherman hut be retained and conserved in the context of the future use and management of the park.

The cultural heritage significance of Fisherman hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

If no custodianship of this hut is identified CALM should develop a management policy for the hut and carry out urgent restoration works.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
KANNY HUT



Photograph of Kanny Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Kanny hut is located in the area to the south of Broke Inlet. Photographs indicate it to be located in a relatively open area with trees and indigenous vegetation on one side and sand and low shrubs in the immediate vicinity. It is constructed of vertical sheets of corrugated iron on a bush timber structural frame. It has a low pitched skillion roof clad with corrugated iron roof. The corrugated iron generally shows evidence of rust. There are no windows or doors, however hut is open on one side, in the manner typical of droving huts of the area. Internally the hut is unlined with an earth floor. Photographs indicate that the hut contains steel framed beds.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Kanny hut was built on part of the original Mottram pastoral lease circa 1958. The date of construction is said to be written in the floor of the hut under the table. It was constructed as a hut for use in association with coastal grazing practices.

Assessment of Significance

Kanny hut is of cultural heritage significance because:

- it is an example of a hut used in association with summer coastal grazing practices;

- it is a typical example of a cattlemens' hut, constructed of bush timber and corrugated iron, enclosed on three sides and open on the fourth;

- it is significant to pastoralists from the area who used the hut as part of a long established reciprocal arrangement between them;

- it is also significant to other members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or other purposes.

Level of Significance **Some**

Conservation Issues

Kanny hut is of some cultural heritage significance. Conservation issues include the future use and management of the hut as well as issued of heritage interpretation.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

No issues noted.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Kanny hut be retained and conserved in the context of the future use and management of the park.

The cultural heritage significance of Kanny hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

If no custodianship of this hut is identified CALM should develop a management policy for the hut and carry out urgent restoration works.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
MOTTRAM HUT



Photograph of Mottram Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Mottram hut is located in the area to the south east of Broke Inlet. Photographs indicate it to be located in a relatively open area. It is constructed of vertical sheets of corrugated iron on a bush timber structural frame. It has a low pitched corrugated iron roof. There are no windows or doors but a timber awning shutter is evident on one side of the structure. The hut is open on one side, in the manner typical of droving huts of the area, with a fireplace with a large corrugated iron chimney on the open side. There is a system of collecting rainwater from the roof into a tank adjacent to the hut. There is a large water storage tank on one side. Internally the hut is unlined with an earth floor. There is a rudimentary bathroom with a shower and basin as well as a fridge, table and chairs and a bed.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Mottram hut was built in 1975 by the Mottram family and was a drover's hut associated with summer coastal grazing practices. The Mottrams had an earlier hut associated with their droving route at Lake Marinup on freehold land that has since been taken over by CALM. The hut at Lake Marinup is no longer extant but the ashes of a family member remain buried on the site. From here cattle were driven up the beach and across Broke Inlet to another hut called David hut which was located at the head of Muddy Bay. There are some remnants of David hut extant on the site. The Mottrams also used the Crystal Springs hut. The Mottrams continued to practice summer coastal grazing with their cattle until 1989 when CALM blocked access to the coast. Mottrams have a formal agreement with CALM which gives them camping rights to Mottram hut until 2015.

Mottram hut is constructed in the traditional manner of cattlemen's huts, enclosed on three sides with a fireplace in the centre of the open side.

Assessment of Significance

Mottram hut is of cultural heritage significance because:

- it was the last hut used in association with summer coastal grazing practices prior to CALM preventing coastal access in 1989, effectively stopping the practice;

- it is a typical and intact example of a cattlemen's hut, constructed of bush timber and corrugated iron, enclosed on three sides and open on the fourth with a large fireplace in the centre of the open side;

- it is associated with the Mottram family, one of the early pastoral families to settle in the district in the nineteenth century;

- it is significant to other pastoralists who also used the hut as part of a long established reciprocal arrangement between them;

- it is also significant to other members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or other purposes.

Level of Significance **Considerable**

Conservation Issues

Mottrams have a valid lease for the hut until 2015, they also have a commitment to its conservation and protection.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

No issues noted.

Conservation Recommendations

Mottram hut should be nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places.

Mottram hut should be conserved and protected for interpretive purposes in the park as it is the most intact example of a typical cattlemen's hut that remains extant.

The agreement between CALM and the Mottram family could be continued beyond 2015 as they are actively seeking to conserve and protect the hut. Conservation should be in accordance with the Burra Charter and a conservation plan should be prepared. The conservation plan should focus on physical conservation issues, safety, management and interpretation.

The cultural heritage significance of Mottram hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK
HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS
BANKSIA CAMP HUT



Photograph of Banksia Camp Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Banksia Camp hut is located near the coast in the area to the south east of Broke Inlet. It is constructed of vertical sheets of corrugated asbestos cement sheets and vertical timber boards on a frame of bush timber poles. The roof is low pitched and clad with corrugated iron sheets. It has been constructed directly onto the ground. There is a timber paneled door and no windows. There is an open lean-to structure on one side. Generally, and on the basis of photographs provided, Banksia Camp hut is roughly constructed and in poor condition.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Banksia Camp hut was constructed on Mottram's pastoral lease by a Mr Black who lived at the Shannon River Mill circa 1965. It was built for recreational fishing. There was an agreement that the Mottrams could use the hut for recreational purposes in return for its erection on their land. It was in the wrong location for use for pastoral purposes.

Assessment of Significance

Banksia Camp hut is an example of a hut erected for recreational purposes. It has some social significance associated with its recreational use which is recognised by its inclusion on the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Inventory.

Level of Significance **Some**

Conservation Issues

Banksia Camp hut is of some cultural heritage significance but is in very poor condition. Its construction appears to include broken corrugated asbestos cement sheets. If it is retained these sheets should be removed and replaced with alternative material. Its future depends on its usefulness providing shelter for park visitors. Issues of general management and maintenance are relevant.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Poor condition; Visitor risk; Too close to inlet; Rubbish.

Conservation Recommendations

It is recommended that Banksia Camp hut be retained and conserved in the context of the future use and management of the park.

The cultural heritage significance of Banksia Camp hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

Consultation between the original owner/custodian and CALM is recommended regarding the future management and use of the hut.

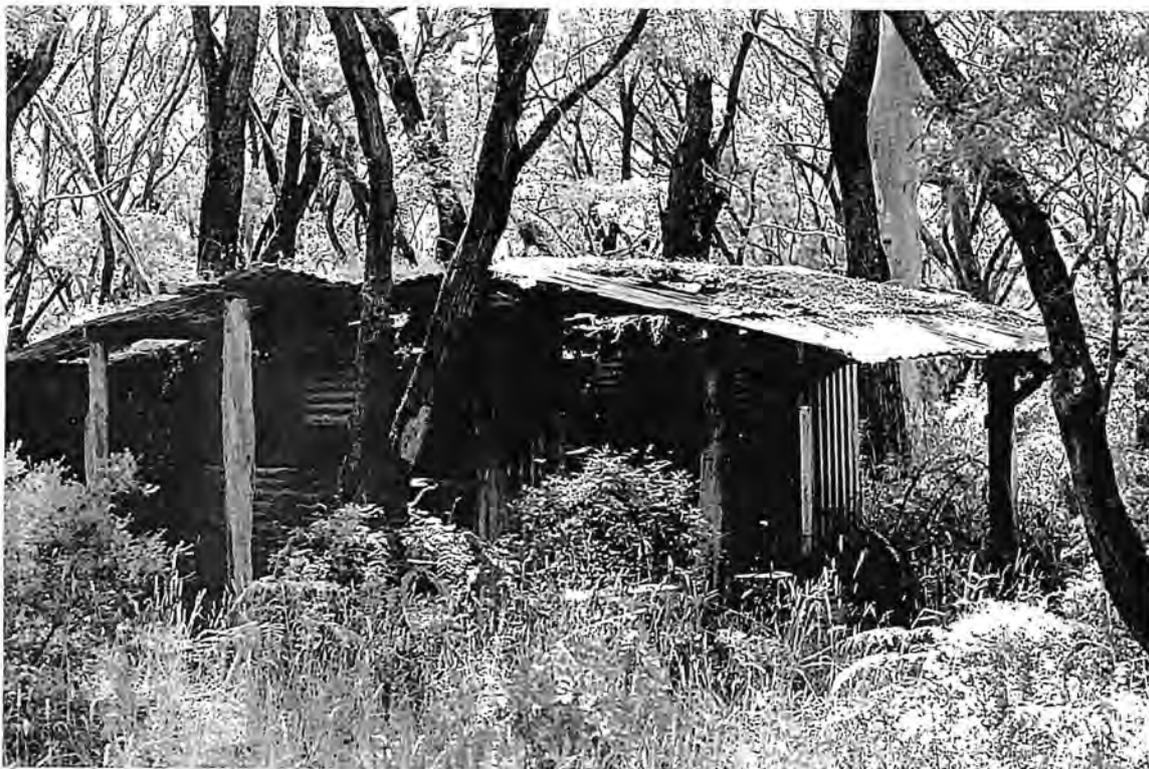
If no custodianship of this hut is identified CALM should develop a management policy for the hut and carry out urgent restoration works.

In the event of its demolition an archival quality photographic record should be prepared.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK

HUTS SURVEY - DATA SHEETS

CRYSTAL SPRINGS HUT



Photograph of Crystal Springs Hut

Physical Description

The huts were not inspected as part of this study. Physical description is based on photographs provided by CALM.

Crystal Springs hut is located in the area to the south east of Broke Inlet and to the west of the southwestern Highway. Photographic evidence indicates that it is located in an area of dense vegetation and that the structure is largely overgrown with trees and shrubs. Its structure comprises bush poles with walls and roof roughly constructed of corrugated iron sheets. The hut is open on one side with no doors or windows in the manner typical of droving huts in the area. The hut is unlined with an earth floor and the names of various people who have used it written on the wall.

There are believed to be the remains of other structures at the site, however this requires further investigation.

Historical Notes

There are no written records of the huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. Historical notes have been compiled from oral sources. Refer Section 3.0 Memory.

Crystal Springs was originally settled by Alec Moir who began Moir Station at that spot for the purpose of summer coastal grazing. A shelter was built at Manerup Hollow which is believed to have been lined with lead from tea chests. Also at Crystal Springs was a traveler's stopping point where hot water and drinks were available. Behind this café was an aviary which at one point featured an eagle.

The existing hut at Crystal Springs was built on land forming part of the Muir pastoral lease and was built by the Muirs. The hut was built in the 1930s or 40s as part of a mustering camp used by the Blechyndens, Muirs and Dousts. The site also had stock yards and other structures.

Assessment of Significance

Crystal Springs hut is of cultural heritage significance because:

- it is built on the site of the earlier Moir Station built by the Moirs for the purpose of summer coastal grazing;
- it is an example of a hut used in association with summer coastal grazing practices from the 1930s;
- it is a typical example of a cattlemens' hut, constructed of bush timber and corrugated iron, enclosed on three sides and open on the fourth.
- it is associated with the Muir family, one of the early pastoral families to settle in the district in the nineteenth century;
- it is significant to other pastoralists who also used the hut as part of a long established reciprocal arrangement between them;
- it is also significant to other members of the community who have used the hut for shelter through use of the area for recreational or other purposes.

Level of Significance Site - Exceptional; Hut - Considerable

Conservation Issues

The site has been associated with coastal grazing since the nineteenth century and may contain remnants of earlier structures.

There is understood to be an issue concerning the realignment of the road which will impact on the structure.

Issues of management and maintenance are relevant.

Conservation Issues (Provided by CALM)

Heritage protection; Very poor condition.

Conservation Recommendations

Crystal Springs site and hut should be nominated for entry on the State Register of Heritage Places.

A conservation plan should be prepared for the site which should include an archaeological survey to determine whether remnants of other structures are extant. The hut should be conserved as existing rather than restored and used for interpretive purposes. It could be used for shelter however the accommodation would be extremely basic.

The cultural heritage significance of the Crystal Springs hut should be included in an interpretation program for the park.

APPENDICES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

While much was read, little proved directly useful as these huts were not recorded in many documents. However, the policies adopted by various government departments and the discussions which took place while the park was being considered were all of interest.

Archives held in the State Record Office

Lands and Surveys, Town Planning Department of Western Australia, AN3/13, ACC1657

'Report on the Subdivision and development of the south western coast (Kalbarri to Israelite Bay) - Report only.', 3638/71 V.1

Lands and Surveys, AN 3/10, ACC1569

'Investigation of Warren River coastal area', 1338/65

National Parks Authority, WAS 2283, CONS 5777 (becomes CALM)

'National Parks - Control - D'Entrecasteaux - vesting and naming, 1976 - 1979', 014161F320/1.

'Mining, National Parks, - D'Entrecasteaux, 1977-1986', 014178F030/5.

'Committees and Conferences - D'Entrecasteaux National Park Advisory Committee, 1976-1981', 014182F200/1.

'Committees and Conferences - D'Entrecasteaux National Park Advisory Committee, 1983-1984', 032323F200/1.

National Parks Authority, CALM, WAS 2283, CONS 5934

'National Parks - permits - fishing rights... and general, 1982 -1991,' 012920F321/3.

National Parks Authority, CALM, WAS 2283, CONS 5659

'National Parks - D'Entrecasteaux, control, vesting and naming, August 1984 - November 1986', 025026F320/1.

'National Parks Picnic Areas and Camping - D'Entrecasteaux National Park Camping', 1984-1989', 024393F180/2.

'National Parks control - D'Entrecasteaux - unlisted reserves 1977-1985', 024887F320/1.

National Parks Authority, WAS 2283, CONS 6161

'Nature Reserves proposals - sundry coastal reserves and Crown Lands proposed 1980-1982', 013040F310/3.

Department of Sport and Recreation, AN534/10, ACC2863

Work and Leisure Report, February 1979 - March 1981, 'Outdoor Education Courses, July 1972 - May 1981.' 3470.06 Vol. 1

State Housing Commission, AN537, ACC3080/1.

Report of Royal Commission of Inquiry into Timber Industry (Housing of Employees) Bill 1946.

Western Australia Tourist Bureau, AN 75, ACC924

'Travel Promotion League re formation', 30/29.

'Western Australian Overseas Publicity League - General correspondence', 28/34.

Western Australia Tourist Commission, WAS 586, CONS 4129

'Donnelly River Mill settlement, May 1985 - March 1987', 4.019.1

'Pastoral Leases and Tourism, November 1984 - April 1987', 4.161.1

'South West Regional Tourism Development Plan Implementation,' 7.075.1 & 2 (Vols. 1 &2).

PLANS

Lands and Surveys Cancelled Plans, CONS 5499

Nelson East, cancelled 17/4/1924, item 1022, 500977

Nelson West, cancelled 17/4/1924, item 1021, 500976

Nelson South, cancelled 11 December 1924, item 1033, 500985

Nelson North, cancelled 11 December 1924, item 1032, 506802

RECORDS held at CALM Regional Office, Manjimup

CALM, 'Shannon Park and D'Entrecasteaux National Park, 'Summary of Public Submissions August 1987 - Management Plan, No. 6, by Jennifer Bartle and Susan Moore. (This report is also held in the Battye Library.)

Correspondence of COCO Committee, held in John Evans office.

Former Management Plans and strategies, held in the Battye Library

CALM, *Shannon Park and D'Entrecasteaux National Park - draft management plan*, planning group co-ordinator Alan Walker, 1986.

CALM, *Shannon Park and D'Entrecasteaux National Park , 1987-1997*, (Alan Walker).

D'Entrecasteaux National Park, Outline Management Plan, National Parks Authority, 1984.

EPA, *Exploration programme in D'Entrecasteaux National Park, Cable Sands (WA): report and recommendations of EPA*, 1991.

Planning group, 1985.

EPA, 'Proposed Northcliffe to Windy Harbour 22kv distribution line', 1988.

National Parks Authority, *D'Entrecasteaux National Park, Draft Outline Working Plan*, 1980

The Shannon Forest and D'Entrecasteaux National Park: a strategy for management, planning, produced for Acting Conservator of Forests and Director of National Parks, 1984.

South-West Forests Defence Foundation - *Wilderness, Karri and Coast, Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Park: a submission to the Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux*

W.G. Martinick & Assoc., *Exploration in D'Entrecasteaux National Park: public environmental review*, 1991.

Oral Histories held in Battye Library collection

Roy Muir, OHtr 76

Terry Swarbrick, OHtr 78

Harold Greenup, OH tr 85

Charlie Toser OH tr 970

John Thompson OH tr 966

Leo Wheatley OHtr1838

Other Reports

A Survey of the Squatter Shacks on the Central Coast of Western Australia, Shires of Coorow, Carnamah and Irwin. Prepared by MidWest Heritage Incorporated. (Consultants Tanya Suba and Graham Grundy). 1995-96

Published sources

Christopher Berry, *The History, landscape and heritage of the Warren district*, on behalf of the National Trust of Australia (WA) for the Shire of Manjimup, April 1987.

J. Bird, *Seaport Gateways of Australia*, Oxford University Press, 1968.

M. Bosworth, 'Emma, Emma and me: exploring some paradoxes of Oral History' in *Southern Review*, Vol. 29, No. 3, 1996.

John E. Deacon, 'Pioneering in the south-west: the story of Manjimup', *Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 4 No. 3, 1951, pp.54-67.

John E. Deacon, 'Early years in Manjimup', part 2, *Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 4, part 4, 1952.

Philip Drew, *The Coast dwellers: a radical reappraisal of Australian identity*, Ringwood, Australia, 1994.

H.D. Evans, *Southern Sketches: a tale of the development of the Warren and nearby districts*, printed and published by the Dept. of Agriculture, n.d.

K.T.H. Farrer, *A Settlement amply supplied: food technology in nineteenth century Australia*, Melbourne U.P., 1980.

Jack French, *Tales of a Groupie's son, 89 West Pemberton*, Augusta, 1989.

J. P. Gabbedy, *Group Settlement. Part 1 Its origins: politics and administration. Part 2 Its people: their life and times - an inside view*. Nedlands, UWA Press, 1988.

George Gardner, *A Pioneer coast: D'Entrecasteaux and Shannon National Parks*, n.d.

T.A.G Hungerford, 'The day it all ended' in J. Gregory (ed.) *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War II*, Nedlands, UWA Press, 1997, pp.29-37.

Pierre Nora, 'Between Memory and History: Les Lieux de Mémoire', *Representations*, 26, Spring 1989.

Paddy Pallin, *Never truly lost: the recollections of Paddy Pallin*, Kensington, UNSW Press, 1987.

People in CALM Places, Recreation and Tourism Strategy, 1996-2000, Dept. of Conservation and Land Management.

Agnes Melda Prince, *Esther Mary: my pioneer mother*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 1981.

Vincent Serventy, *An Australian Life: memoirs of a naturalist, conservationist, traveller and writer*, Fremantle, 1999.

APPENDIX A

Russell Stephen Smith, 'Cattle in the wild country: coastal grazing in the south-west after World War 1', 1996 (unpublished?).

John A. Thompson, 'The Muir family: settlers in the Albany-Mt Barker-Manjimup districts of the South West of Western Australia, from 1844'. *Journal of the Royal Western Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 7, part 2, 1970 pp.19-38.

R.J. Underwood, 'The wild country', *Forest Notes*, Vol. 8, No. 1.

The West Australian Tourist Hotel and Boarding House Directory, issued for the W.A. Tourist Bureau at intervals between 1922 and 1942

Richard White, *Inventing Australia*, Sydney, George Allen & Unwin, 1981.

Cliff Winfield, 'D'Entrecasteaux, c'est magnifique', *Landscape*, Vol. 6, no. 3, Autumn, 1991.

Heritage Assessment and Conservation Recommendations for the Huts in D'Entrecasteaux National Park: Study Brief

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE HUTS IN D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK: STUDY BRIEF

1. BACKGROUND

On behalf of the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM), the Department of Contract and Management Services (CAMS) is commissioning the preparation of a Heritage Assessment and Conservation Recommendations for 19 huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park.

The main objective of the Heritage Assessment will be to assess the significance of the huts, with reference to both the individual places and to their significance as a collection of places within the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. The assessment is to be supported by recommendations on appropriate conservation action for both the individual places and for the huts as a collection of places. The aim of these recommendations is to assist CALM in the development of management strategies for the Park which take into consideration the cultural heritage significance of the huts.

The report should be presented in a manner that is suitable for use by a wide range of people, including those who may not be familiar with conservation philosophy and practice.

The management of the huts was previously considered by CALM in 1989/90. This included the preparation of a report by an evaluation committee that was formed in consultation with the Keep Our Coast Open Committee. The brief for the *Report on D'Entrecasteaux National Park Huts*, dated July 1989, was that an "evaluation be carried out to assess the impact of the huts on the environment, historical values and usefulness for public purposes." A copy of this report is included as Attachment C. With reference to this document CALM have advised that the recommendations were never formally implemented and that the report should be considered only as part of the historical documentation.

CALM have recently prepared a survey of the huts including photographs and location details. A copy of this report is included as Attachment B. The comments in this report relating to potential cultural heritage significance are based on a superficial appraisal by CALM staff and do not represent an official CALM position on the future of the huts. The contacts for the hut "owners" remain the same as in the 1989 report with the exception of 'Davies' hut at Gardener River - now 'Scanlons'.

Hut numbers 1, 2 and 4 in the 1989 report (Pemberton Apex Hut, Fire Brigade Hut and Inverary) have been demolished for safety reasons after fire and/or vandalism. Hut number 19 (Shannon Blackboy hut) is outside of the study area. Hut numbers 20, 21, 22 and 23 (Dart Club, Kannys, Mottrams and Crystal Springs) have been acquired since 1989.

CALM is currently reviewing the management of the huts within the broader context of the management of the Park. This includes consideration of proposals to demolish some of the huts for safety reasons and to relocate one hut (Bolghinup) into a historical theme park in Manjimup.

2. STUDY AREA

The study is to include consideration of all of the huts shown on the attached plan (Attachment A) and described in the attached schedule (Attachment B).

3. HERITAGE ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

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 *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (The Burra Charter), Australia ICOMOS, 1988 (or *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, 1992).

3.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The principal findings of the report should be summarised. This section should be concise, self-contained and easily understood by a broad audience.

This should include: why the study was prepared; brief historical overview; brief physical description; Statements of Significance; intentions of the Conservation Recommendations; and summary of the Conservation Recommendations.

3.2 INTRODUCTION

The introduction should include the following background information:

- i) background information about the place and the study;
- ii) a clearly defined study area showing both the regional (broad) context of the D'Entrecasteaux National Park as well as the location of the individual huts within the Park;
- iii) an outline of the methodology employed by the consultant in the preparation of the report;
- iv) study team;
- v) acknowledgements.

3.3 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

The heritage assessment is to meet the requirements of the Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA) for the 'Documentation of Places for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places'. It is the Consultant's responsibility to ensure that the current version of this brief is obtained from HCWA.

Based on the documentary, physical and comparative evidence a Statement of Significance is to be prepared for each hut *and* for the huts as a collection of places within the D'Entrecasteaux National Park.

3.3.1 Supporting Evidence

The sections of the report presenting the documentary and physical evidence should avoid subjective statements and critical assessment of the implications of the evidence.

Illustrations, plans and photographs (with sources and captions) which 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.

Consideration may be given to presenting the evidence specific to each hut within self-contained subsections.

Specific consideration should also be given to:

Documentary Evidence:

- i) a concise history of the area now defined as the D'Entrecasteaux National Park, with particular reference to the individual huts to be assessed as part of this report.

Historical research, using primary sources where possible, should determine available information about the individual huts. Potential oral sources of information may need to be investigated.

Physical Evidence:

- i) brief physical description of each hut.

It is generally expected that the physical description will be based on the photographic and written evidence provided by CALM (Attachment B). Where additional physical information is considered *essential* to meet the requirements of the brief, field visits should be arranged in consultation with the CALM Manjimup Regional Office (refer section 6).

It should be noted that most of the huts are accessible only by four-wheel drive and two only by boat. Many of the huts are kept locked and internal access may not be possible. If necessary CALM can provide guidance and in-park transport for further field inspections.

Analysis of the Documentary and Physical Evidence

This section should address the following points:

- i) identification of any questions not resolved about the development of each hut or any conflicts arising from the documentary and physical evidence.
- ii) comparative analysis. The purpose of this is to provide a sound basis 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 each place, and should include reference to a comparison of the huts within the Park as well as consideration of comparable places in other locations within Western Australia.

3.3.2 Assessment of Significance

The aim of this section is to discuss the broad range of issues arising from the documentary and physical evidence which 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'. 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 should include:

- i) assessment of the individual huts;
- ii) assessment of the huts as a collection within the D'Entrecasteaux National Park.

It may be useful to use the following terminology to indicate the degree of significance against these criteria:

- exceptional significance (within a national context),
- considerable significance (within a state context),
- some significance (considered eligible for entry in the Register of Heritage Places),
- little significance (neither contribute nor detract from the significance), and
- intrusive (detract from the significance of the place).

3.3.3 Statement of 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 recommendations.

This section must address whether the place is significant, why it is significant and how it is significant.

The significance of the place is to be summarised into concise and succinct Statements of Significance for each of the individual huts and for the huts as a collection within the D'Entrecasteaux National Park.

3.4 CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of this section is to establish a broad framework for appropriate conservation action for the individual huts and for the huts as a collection of places within the D'Entrecasteaux National Park. This is to be based on issues arising from the Statement of Significance and from consultation with CALM regarding relevant management issues.

It is expected that the recommendations will include reference to any additional research that may be required to support future conservation and management, including the preparation of full conservation plans for individual places if necessary. Where no further conservation action is required this should be clearly stated.

All recommendations are to be clearly numbered and supported, as necessary, by background text.

All the following points need to be addressed in the Conservation Recommendations. The format may be varied according to the nature of the place.

3.4.1. Introduction

This section should contain:

- i) explanatory notes on the purpose of the conservation recommendations;
- ii) a summary of the major issues considered with reference to specific sections of the conservation recommendations;
- iii) key recommendations which set a broad conservation framework for future decisions and work.

3.4.2. Recommendations Arising out of the Cultural Significance of the Huts

The following points are to be considered and specific recommendations developed as appropriate:

- i) the relevance of the Burra Charter;
- ii) identification of general actions and controls which would have to be applied to the huts to conserve the various aspects of significance as set out in the Statement of Significance. This should be directly related to the Statement of Significance;
- iii) any opportunities arising from the Statement of Significance;
- iv) interpretation - the degree to which it is necessary or desirable to interpret the history and/or significance of each place to visitors.

3.4.3. Recommendations Arising from the Physical Condition of the Huts

The implications of the current physical condition of the huts should be considered and broad recommendations made regarding appropriate procedures for planning and undertaking conservation works.

It is *not* expected that schedules of recommended works will be developed as part of this report. However, recommendations for urgent works may be included if these are considered essential to conserve the place in the short term, while further research and/or guidelines are prepared.

3.4.4. External Requirements

The following issues should be considered and specific recommendations developed as appropriate:

i) **Current Heritage Listings/Registrations**

Provide a summary of the current status of the huts, including a description of what is registered, the date of assessment and the implications of the listing.

Identify places that are recommended for consideration by the HCWA Register Committee.

ii) **State Government Policy**

Discuss current Government Policy that may be relevant to the future use or function of the huts. Specific reference should be made to implications of the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process.

iii) **Statutory Requirements**

Discuss the possible impact of fire safety regulations, Health Acts, Disability Discrimination Act, Building Code regulations and any other restraints which may affect the conservation of the huts.

3.4.5 Requirements and Resources of the Client, Owner, Occupants and/or Users

Develop specific recommendations, as appropriate, considering:

- i) constraints or opportunities arising from the requirements, resources and expectations of CALM with specific reference to the future management of the Park, based on consultation with relevant parties;
- ii) community attitudes and expectations regarding the huts;
- iii) social, religious or other cultural constraints which may affect access or investigation of the huts.

3.4.6 Compatible Use

The intent of this section of the report is to develop a broad 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 huts and address a range of issues arising from the assessed significance.

Develop a framework for guiding decisions regarding possible future use.

Consider the suitability of the current use, any proposed new uses and/or future development against this framework.

3.4.7 Other

Identify any other areas, not addressed in the above. Specific recommendations on these issues should be developed.

4. APPENDICES

Any information which may be critical to an understanding of the report or its preparation, but which does not fall within the above outline, 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 any heritage listings/registrations;
- v) the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process;
- i) the study brief.

5. REFERENCES

Generally, referencing should follow the format set out in the *Australian Style Manual: for Authors, Editors and Printers*, 5th edition, Australian Government Printing Service, Canberra, 1994.

Footnotes/Endnotes

The source of information, especially quotations, should always be referenced, preferably using footnotes.

Bibliography

A full bibliography should be included as an appendix to the report and should 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.

Cross-referencing

Relevant sections of the report should be cross-referenced. This should 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;
- v) within the Conservation Recommendations to other related recommendations;
- vii) other sections are necessary.

Employing cross-referencing will ensure that information contained within the report is clearly supported by the evidence and that related policies will be easily identifiable.

6. CONSULTATION

Consultation is an important part of preparing the Heritage Assessment Conservation Recommendations. Consultation should be carried out at every stage of the process and should specifically address and incorporate into the relevant section of the report:

- i) consultation with the Client (Mr Cliff Winfield, Manager Recreation and Tourism Program, Southern Forest Region - 9771 7944 or 0418 905 983; Mr Rod Annear, Ranger in Charge, Pemberton - 9776 1207) to identify requirements for the place, any proposed major changes and relevant sources of information that may be held by CALM;
- ii) consultation with the adjacent Local Government Authority(s);
- iii) consultation with relevant community groups. Note: CALM have advised that Mr Gary Muir of the Walpole Historical Society has some good anecdotal knowledge of many of the huts;
- iv) liaison with The National Trust of Australia (WA), Heritage Council of Western Australia and Australian Heritage Commission to ascertain particulars of the place previously recognised as significant;
- v) others as appropriate.

All people consulted during the preparation of the report should be acknowledged.

Letters of introduction will be supplied on request.

7. REPORT

- i) the report is to be in A4 portrait format, with A3 drawings incorporated if necessary;
- ii) each page of the report should be numbered and contain a header/footer denoting the title of report and date. The word 'draft' should be clearly visible on each page of draft reports;
- iii) draft reports need be of a quality acceptable for review purposes only;
- iv) photographs should retain clarity when copied;
- v) seven (7) copies of the draft report are to be provided including one unbound copy;
- vi) fourteen (14) copies of the final report are to be provided including six unbound copies and one copy to archival standard. [See Section 8. Archival Standards (Heritage Council of WA)]

8. ARCHIVAL STANDARDS (HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WA)

The standards to be followed are:

Photographs: New or re-photographed photographs are to be genuine black and white only (not colour printed black and white); photographs are to be attached by archival tape or glue (i.e. - wheat starch adhesive, neutral adhesive, gummed linen tape).

Negatives: Negatives of any new photographs should also be provided.

Slides: Colour transparencies/slides should be provided in addition to black and white photographs. Slides are to be labelled numerically, and packaged in archival quality slide pockets.

An index describing each slide should be attached.

Colour images required in reports are to be colour copied onto suitable archival paper. *M*

Paper:	Acid free, archival quality (ie Reflex Archival etc.,)
Packaging:	Acid free, lignin free, buffered (eg. PermaDur and Mylar)
Fasteners:	Non-metal; paper clips of archival quality plastic.
Binding:	Copies should be bound with plastic spirals. The front cover should be protected with a clear acetate film.

9. COPYRIGHTS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

All films, original drawings, photographs and all copyright will rest with the Government of Western Australia.

Any further publication or distribution of the report must be cleared with the Department of Contract and Management Services.

10. PRESENTATION MEETING

A meeting is to be held in the first week of the project to discuss the project with representatives of CAMS and CALM.

A work-shop meeting is to be held with representatives of CAMS and CALM during the review period for the final draft with specific reference to the conservation recommendations.

These meetings will be held at Manjimup.

11. REVIEW

The draft documents will be reviewed by CAMS and CALM.

Where the Consultant has concerns about any of the review comments these should 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 should include:

Architectural

Historical

The Consultant is to clearly identify personnel working on the Heritage Assessment, 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. A program showing critical dates in accordance with this brief should be submitted for approval within a week of commencing the project. This program will identify the submission dates for each stage of the project. It is essential that the Consultant maintain a close working relationship with the CAMS Contract Manager and advise of progress regularly.

The due date for the final draft is ten weeks after appointment. The final draft should contain information addressing all aspects of the project brief.

The final report is due two weeks after the review period.

14. HERITAGE PANEL CONTRACT

A submission should be prepared addressing specific requirements outlined in this brief. The submission should include the stages for submitting progress payments.

Subject to approval of your submission by CAMS, the Contract for Service will be through the Specialist Period Consultancy Panel 1996/97.

APPENDIX C

Assessment documentation for entry in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places

APPENDIX D

Articles of the *Burra Charter* from *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS 1992.

(Draft 16 Sept 1991, Heritage Council of WA).

Nature of Significance

1. AESTHETIC VALUE

Criterion 1. *It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community.*

- 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 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.

THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (THE BURRA CHARTER)

Preamble

Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the following Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS on 19th August 1979 at Burra Burra. Revisions were adopted on 23rd February 1981 and on 23 April 1988.

Definitions

ARTICLE 1. For the purpose of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with pertinent contents and surroundings.
- 1.2 *Cultural Significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of a place.
- 1.4 *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 commonly be a combination of more than one of these.
- 1.5 *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.
- 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 as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new and old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either recreation or conjectural reconstruction which is outside the scope of the Charter.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

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

Conservation Principles

ARTICLE 2. The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place* and must include provision for its security, its *maintenance* and its future.

ARTICLE 3. *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric* and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the *fabric*.

ARTICLE 4. *Conservation* should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a *place*. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

ARTICLE 5. *Conservation* of a *place* should take into consideration all aspects of its *cultural significance* without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others.

ARTICLE 6. The *conservation* policy appropriate to a *place* must first be determined by an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

ARTICLE 7. The *conservation* policy will determine which uses are compatible.

ARTICLE 8. *Conservation* requires the *maintenance* of an appropriate visual setting; eg., form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the setting should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the *place* should be excluded.

ARTICLE 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

ARTICLE 10. The removal of contents which form part of the *cultural significance* of the *place* is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

Conservation Processes:

Preservation

ARTICLE 11. *Preservation* is appropriate where the existing state of the *fabric* itself constitutes evidence of specific *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

ARTICLE 12. *Preservation* is limited to the protection, *maintenance* and, where necessary, the stabilisation of the existing *fabric* but without the distortion of its *cultural significance*.

Restoration

ARTICLE 13. *Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric* and only if returning the *fabric* to that state reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

ARTICLE 14. *Restoration* should reveal anew culturally significant aspects of the *place*. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

ARTICLE 15. *Restoration* is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

ARTICLE 16. The contribution of all periods to the *place* must be respected. If a *place* includes the *fabric* of different periods, revealing the fabric of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight *cultural significance* and *fabric* which is to be revealed is of much greater *cultural significance*.

Reconstruction

ARTICLE 17. *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place* as a whole.

ARTICLE 18. *Reconstruction* is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the *fabric* of the *place*.

ARTICLE 19. *Reconstruction* is limited to the reproduction of *fabric*, the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

Adaptation

ARTICLE 20. *Adaptation* is acceptable where the *conservation* of the *place* cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the *adaptation* does not substantially detract from its *cultural significance*.

ARTICLE 21. *Adaptation* must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the *place* determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

ARTICLE 22. *Fabric* of *cultural significance* unavoidably removed in the process of *adaptation* must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

Conservation Practice:

ARTICLE 23. Work on a *place* must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing *fabric* recorded before any intervention in the *place*.

ARTICLE 24. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the *fabric* or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the *place* and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary *conservation* or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a *place* for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and

which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the *place*.

ARTICLE 25. A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the *cultural significance* and proposed *conservation* procedure together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

ARTICLE 26. The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

ARTICLE 27. Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.

ARTICLE 28. The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available.

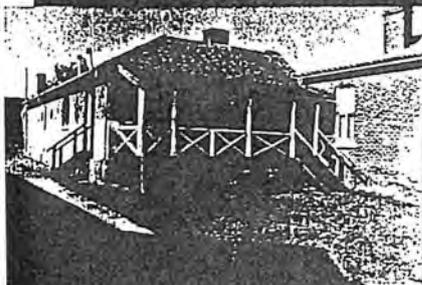
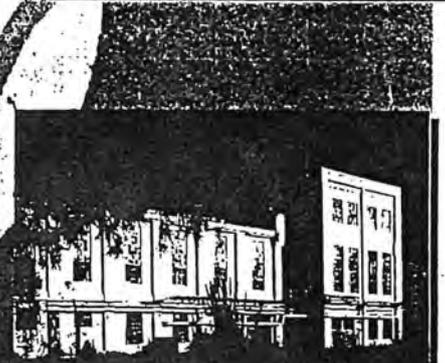
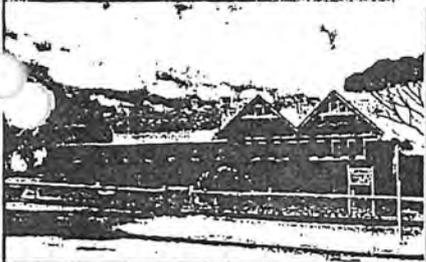
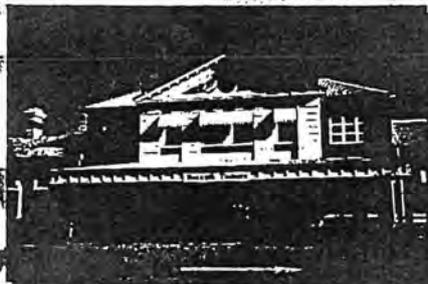
ARTICLE 29. The items referred to in Articles 10 and 22 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

Government Heritage Property - Disposal Process - Heritage Council of WA



GOVERNMENT HERITAGE PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROCESS



IN THE
INTEREST
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF THE
STATE OF
PENANG
1975

GOVERNMENT HERITAGE PROPERTY - DISPOSAL PROCESS

Agency responsible for disposal sends HCWA details of the property being considered for disposal
(See Notes 2 & 3)

Place is not in the Heritage Register

Place is already in the Heritage Register

Assessment commissioned to standard HCWA brief (unless HCWA determines that no assessment is warranted).
AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR DISPOSAL PAYS COST.

HCWA concludes that place does not warrant entry in the Register. Recording may be required.

AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR DISPOSAL PAYS COST OF RECORDING IF REQUIRED.

HCWA concludes that place warrants entry in the Register, and the place is registered.

No further action is required.

HCWA concludes that place warrants entry in the Register, and in addition it requires special protection through a Conservation Plan and/or a Heritage Agreement. These are prepared.

AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR DISPOSAL PAYS COST.

HCWA concludes that the place requires special protection through a Conservation Plan and/or a Heritage Agreement. These are prepared.

AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR DISPOSAL PAYS COSTS.

HCWA concludes that the place does not require any further assessment or other action.

Property may be sold, transferred or demolished without further reference to HCWA.

Property may be sold or transferred (but not demolished without further reference to HCWA).

Property may be sold or transferred (but not demolished without further reference to HCWA).

Property may be sold or transferred (but not demolished without further reference to HCWA).

Property may be sold or transferred (but not demolished without further reference to HCWA).

NOTES

(1) Purpose & scope of this policy

The purpose of the policy is to provide a due process for the identification and assessment of the heritage value of government property under consideration for disposal, and for relevant protection to be provided where appropriate. Observing good conservation practice is important in the context of the State Government being the largest single owner of heritage places in W.A. It should be noted that:

- "Disposal" includes the sale, transfer or lease of a property outside the State government sector (where the transfer or lease is for a duration of at least 10 years); and includes demolition.
- The policy applies to all State government departments, and to all statutory authorities as listed in Schedule 1 to the Financial Administration and Audit Act.

(2) Prior notification to the Heritage Council

Notification of a proposed disposal should be supplied to the Heritage Council a minimum of 1 month prior to placement of the property on the market, or prior to a proposed demolition.

The Heritage Council, or the Heritage Branch of the Department of Contract & Management Services, is able to assist agencies in making a decision as to whether a notification is warranted.

(3) Notification criteria

Buildings and structures will generally need to be considered as part of this process if they:

- are 60 years old or more;
- are already listed on an existing heritage list such as a Municipal Inventory, or
- display other evidence of potential significance in terms of Aesthetic, Historic, Social or Scientific value.

(4) Assessments - who commissions?

Assessments may be commissioned by the Heritage Council, the Heritage Branch of the Department of Contract & Management Services, or (in conjunction with the Heritage Council) or by the agency concerned.

The Heritage Council must be supplied with a copy of the assessment where it is commissioned by another body; and if the assessment is insufficiently thorough for the Council to make an informed decision, the Council may request that the assessment be augmented or revised (at the agency's cost).

The Heritage Council is responsible for recommending which of the action "streams" the property should be allocated to.

(5) Local Government liaison

This process does not obviate the need to consult with a local authority where an agency is contemplating a demolition, or a disposal otherwise involving redevelopment of land. Demolition and redevelopment of buildings and places of local heritage significance are important local town planning issues.



APPENDIX F

Extract from the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Inventory

3.4 WALPOLE SITES

Site of Thompson's Property (later Tinglewood)

Location 1240.

Second settler in the district. Tinglewood built on site of former homestead which was destroyed by fire.

Owner: Private

Nominee: Rod Annear; CALM Walpole.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Historic site without built features. Recognise - for example with a plaque or place name.

Banksia Camp hut.

Map ref. Walpole 1:50,000 KA 92.

Drovers hut for coastal cattle run.

Nominee: Rod Annear; CALM Walpole.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.

Wreck site of the Mandalay; 1911.

Map ref. Walpole 1:50,000 KB 94 degrees.

1911 wreck of the Norwegian barque Mandalay part of local history including the rescue of the crew and march to Albany. Mandalay Beach remnants of ship wreck visible under certain weather conditions.

Nominee: Rod Annear; CALM Walpole.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.

Crystal Springs hut and cattle yards;

Map ref. Walpole 1:50,000.JZ 97.

Drovers hut etc. coastal cattle runs (ref. CALM)

Nominee: Rod Annear; CALM Walpole.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.

House Ruins Location 5619, west bank of Deep River; Circa 1911.**Map ref.** Walpole 1:50,000 KB 99.Man named Rasmussen lived in house, may have been a survivor of the wreck of the Mandalay. (Ref: G. and L. Fernie *History of Walpole -Nornalup National Park*)**Owner:** J. and L. Fernie**Nominee:** Rod Annear; CALM Walpole.**Previous Listing:** SWDA**Management:** Conserve and retain if possible.**Pioneer Park, Walpole.**

Point of arrival of first settlers under Special Settlement Scheme.

Nominee: Rod Annear; CALM Walpole.**Previous Listing:** SWDA**Management:** Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.**Site of Wedding Brook School.****Map ref.** Walpole 1:50,000 JQ 105. Loc. 11624. 1930s.**Nominee:** Rod Annear; CALM Walpole.**Previous Listing:** SWDA**Management:** Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.**Rest Point Sawpits.****Map ref:** Walpole 1:50,000 JZ 104 degrees.

First milling in the area.

Owner: CALM**Nominee:** CALM Walpole**Previous Listing:** SWDA**Management:** Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.**Sandy Beach; Walpole.****Map ref:** Walpole 1:50,000 KA 104 degrees; Brass rings secured to rocks on the beach were used to secure logs before floating them out to ships.**Owner:** CALM**Nominee:** CALM Walpole.**Previous Listing:** SWDA**Management:** Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.

Hydro-electric Scheme.

West of Pemberton townsite.

Walls and sections of piping remain. 1930s

Map ref. Pemberton 1:50,000 HO 64 deg.

Owner: CALM

Nominee: Robert Kidd, PO. Box 59, Pemberton. Ph. 097.761182 (1990 SWDA)

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: High level of protection appropriate.

Weirs on Lefroy Brook; Circa 1930s.

One at swimming pool and one at trout hatchery. Constructed probably 1930s.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: High level of protection appropriate.

Brockman's Cattle Yards

Warren Beach Road.

Early cattle yards representative of the coastal pastoral industry.

Map ref. Pemberton 1;50,000

Owner: CALM

Nominee: Robert Kidd, PO. Box 59, Pemberton. Ph. 097.761182 (1990 SWDA)

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: High level of protection appropriate.

Site of Timber Railway

Nelson Loc. 8179, Marked on Jasper 1:50'000..

Remnants of a temporary spur line for carrying cut timber to the Pemberton mill.

Owner: CALM

Nominee: Robert Kidd, PO. Box 59, Pemberton. Ph. 097.761182 (1990 SWDA)

Note: Refer Bill Pound of Pemberton for further information (Ph. 097.761176)

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: High level of protection appropriate. Requires further assessment in relation to industrial heritage in the region.

Site of Michelledes Tobacco Farm;

Map ref: Pemberton 1;50'000 HR 65/66 degrees (lot 7295 or 6847)

Owner: private

Nominee: Robert Kidd, PO. Box 59, Pemberton. Ph. 097.761182 (1990 SWDA)

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Historic site without built features, recognise for example with a plaque.

3.7 GENERAL RURAL SITES

Muir's hut and yards; Circa 1890 rebuilt circa 1925.

Deeside Coast/Preston Roads.

Hut constructed from timber slab walls with an iron roof; circa 1890s. The original hut had a thatched roof constructed from blackboy fronds.

Map ref.: Northcliffe 1:50,000 JB 82.5 degrees.

Owner: CALM

Previous Listing: HC database; SWDA;

Management: Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.

Deeside Homestead Group; Circa 1865.

Muir Highway, Manjimup. Hay Loc. 6; Nelson Loc. 197.

The site includes a workers hut with a shingled roof constructed circa 1860 and used prior to building Deeside.

Previous Listing: HC database; National Trust classified.

Management: Highest level of protection appropriate. Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. (Refer to National Trust assessment.)

Dunreath Homestead; Circa 1907.

Muir Highway, Manjimup.

Previous Listing: HC database; National Trust classified.

Management: Highest level of protection appropriate. Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. (Refer to National Trust assessment.)

Paling's Bridge; Circa 1945.

Paling's Road Manjimup.

There were a total of seven bridges constructed between Paling's Rd and One Tree Bridge to bring timber in to Deanmill. One was a curved bridge. These are located in State Forrest areas managed by CALM.

Previous Listing: HC database.

Management: Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.

Perup Homestead; Circa 1885.

Perup Rd, Manjimup. Hay Loc. 4.

Nominee: Jean Little (Manjimup Historical Society)

Previous Listing: HC database; National Trust classified. MI nomination 1994

Management: Highest level of protection appropriate. Recommended for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. (Refer to National Trust assessment.)

Rockbridge; Circa 1865.

Wheatley Coast Road, Upper Warren.

Mottram family homestead, has been restored circa 1990s.

Previous Listing: HC database.

Management: Assess in more detail when considering a development application.

Clover Cottage Group; Circa 1875.

Wheatley Coast Road, Upper Warren.

Previous Listing: HC database.

Management: Assess in more detail when considering a development application.

Young's Homestead; Circa 1880.

Young Rd, Upper Warren.

Previous Listing: HC database.

Management: Assess in more detail when considering a development application.

Yanmah Hall.

Originally Glenoran Hall built under Group Settlement Scheme and relocated to Yanmah. 1920s.

Previous Listing: HC database.

Management: Retain and conserve if possible.

Two Cemeteries, Balbarrup and Perup Roads.

Map ref. Manjimup 1:50,000 GX 74 degrees.

Graves of early pioneering family members, Giblets, Muirs etc. Located near the Balbarrup post office cairn.

Nominee: Dave Giblett

Previous Listing: SWDA.

Management: High level of protection appropriate.

Balganup Slab Hut and Stock Yards;

Map ref.: Warren 1:50,000 HS 49 degrees.

Boat Landing Rd, from Vasse Hwy.

Hut built of timber slab walls and iron roof, was the headquarters of the Giblett coastal run.

Nominee; Dave Giblett; PO. Box 233, Manjimup.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Retain and conserve if possible.

Coodamurrup Homestead. Circa 1913.

Loc. 5240.

Map ref.: Broke Inlet 1:50,000 JR 77 degrees

Timber frame building with iron roof and pressed tin linings; Built 1913 by Charlie Burns. Home of William Wheatley and reported to have been constructed from timbers washed onto the beach.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Assess in more detail when considering a development application.

Muir's Deeside Coast Rd. including all stock crossings and bridges;

Stock route beginning at Deeside homestead

Map ref. Pemberton 1:50,000 HJ 86.5 degrees; and ending at Fish Creek,

Map ref.: Broke Inlet 1:50,000 JR 79 degrees.

Note: Further information Jim and Andy Muir

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Assess in more detail when considering a development application.

Bridge over the Shannon River on the old Chesapeake Rd;

North of new Chesapeake Rd.

Map ref.: Broke Inlet 1:50,000 JP 84.5 degrees.

Owner: CALM

Note: Information contact Sam Collins; Highfield St, Manjimup.

Previous Listing: SWDA

Management: Develop a regional policy for recording, conserving and interpreting sites in association with CALM.

APPENDIX G

Report on the Huts in the D'Entrecasteaux National Park; CALM; 1989.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

12c
Form CLM 80

To Executive Director, CRAWLEY
 ATT: Chris Haynes

Your Ref
 Our Ref F 2/7.1
 Enquiries Mr Walker
 Phone 711 988

Subject HUTS D'ENTRECASTEAUX NATIONAL PARK

The management plan for Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks required that all huts, other than those at the Donnelly rivermouth, be assessed. An evaluation was to be carried out to assess the impact of huts on the environment, historical values and usefulness for public purposes.

In consultation with the Keep Our Coast Open Committee an evaluation committee was formed in 1988. The members of the committee selected were:

Alan Walker (CALM)	Chairman
Keith Sclater (CALM)	
Mavis Daubney (Manjimup Shire Council)	
Jim Muir (Manjimup Shire Council)	
Ian Wauchope (Hutowner representative)	
Jeff Muir (" " ")	

The Committee have conducted four inspection visits and evaluated all huts in company with hutowners. An evaluation checklist was used to assist the assessment (copy attached). A list of huts and a location map are also attached.

The Committee's recommendations are now presented to the Executive Director for future management of 19 huts in the Shannon and D'Entrecasteaux National Parks.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provided that hutowners are willing to allow park visitors the opportunity for public usage, primarily for refuge, all huts should be permitted to remain.
2. The minimum requirement for public use is:
 - . Adequate weatherproof shelter.
 - . Cooking facility (fireplace)
 - . Water supply

Toilet
 facility →

Some modifications to huts may be needed to provide these essential requirements. CALM should assist by providing materials for this purpose.

3. Hutowners should be permitted to keep a part of the hut locked to store personal goods if they wish.
4. These arrangements should be reviewed at the end of the management plan period (1997) with an interim review in 1992.
5. Some modification to huts, access tracks or surrounding areas may be required to rehabilitate degraded sites or to reduce visual impact. Co-operative projects should be organised between hutowners and CALM to achieve these objectives.
6. For the period of this management plan the opportunity for public use of huts should not be promoted through brochures or signposting. Public use should be opportunistic. Following this transitional period all huts should be completely open and available to the public with the exception of a small locked section for the current hutowner.
7. Many hutowners have already contributed significantly to the protection and management of the National Parks. Selected hutowners should be appointed Honorary rangers in order to promote effective Park protection and care.
8. Community interest groups should be encouraged to participate in the restoration and maintenance of huts on former pastoral leases or freehold land now owned by CALM.

Comments and recommendations regarding individual huts are stated below:

1. PEMBERTON APEX CLUB HUT (Yeagarup Beach)

This hut and the surrounding area are in a poor condition. The Apex Club have submitted a request to rebuild this hut. The hut proposed is basically a three-sided shelter with a fireplace. It is located near a permanent water supply behind the foredunes. This hut will provide important refuge shelter and such a facility would eventually have been provided by CALM in this locality.

Recommendation: That CALM provide the materials for Pemberton Apex Club to rebuild this hut. A site design and some restoration work will be needed to provide environmentally suitable access to this site.

2. "FIREBRIGADE HUT" (Yeagarup Beach)

This is another basic three sided shelter located near the Apex hut. Although thought to have been originally constructed by the Manjimup Volunteer Fire Brigade, no group or individual has claimed "ownership" for it. The opportunity for refuge on Yeagarup Beach would be best served if this hut was relocated.

Recommendation: That the existing hut be removed. Another shelter, with similar design, be located somewhere near the access track entry onto Yeagarup Beach. Community groups such as KOCO and Pemberton Angling Club should be consulted with a view to rebuilding and maintaining this hut with voluntary labour (using materials provided by CALM).

3. BOLGHINUP HUT (Yeagarup)

This hut, located on Bolghinup track, 4 kilometres from the coast, is a hut with significant historical value. It is a slab hut constructed around the turn of the century and used during pastoral activity on this part of the coast. The hut has no "owner" but is used frequently by bushwalkers. Bolghinup Track is not an open public road but will be maintained for management purposes.

Recommendation: That the hut be maintained for historic value and left open for public use. That interest groups such as the Manjimup Historical Society or Western Walking Club be approached with a view to the hut being restored and maintained in good condition as an overnight shelter for bushwalkers.

An interpretive opportunity, to explain previous pastoral activity on this part of the coast could be developed at this site.

4. INVERARY HUT (Yeagarup)

This hut, located on the access track to Yeagarup Beach, was previously a house for pastoralists on Inverary Station. The building has been badly vandalised since CALM acquired the pastoral lease in 1987 and the pastoral activity ceased. The damage to the building is confined to broken asbestos sheeting and the structural components and flooring are in reasonable condition.

A grassy area surrounding the hut is suitable for tent camping. A major camping opportunity is planned for Yeagarup Lake, approx. 5km away.

Recommendation: That this hut be restored, using galvanized iron cladding, to provide a short-term, vehicle based, group camping opportunity. The surrounding area could also be used for discreet vehicle based camping. The major facility area with ablutions would still be located near Lake Yeagarup.

That an interest group such as KOCO or the Pemberton Angling Club be approached to assist CALM in restoring and maintaining this site.

Renewed

5. WARREN BEACH HUTOWNER BOB VOUTIER
6. WARREN BEACH HUTOWNER JOHN WEST

These huts are located side by side at Callcup Hill near Warren Beach. Both huts are locked and not available for public use. Hutowners report that Park visitors often camp nearby and use their water and toilet facilities.

Recommendation: That these hutowners initially erect some form of shelter and fireplace for public refuge requirement. Over the period of this management plan, opportunity for public use of the huts should increase to the stage that only a portion of the hut remain locked for the hutowners' purposes.

The walking trail to the top of Callcup Hill should be relocated to prevent further erosion. This relocation would be part of a new site design at Callcup including vehicle access and parking. Several excellent low key camping opportunities exist on the Warren Beach Road.

7. WARREN BEACH - HUTOWNER BERNIE NORTH

This hut is located on the bank of the Warren River near the rivermouth. The hut is locked, however the hutowner reports that campers camp nearby and often use his water and facilities. The verandah of the hut would be suitable for refuge shelter with minor modification.

Recommendation: As for 5 & 6.

8. WARREN BEACH - HUTOWNER MICK BRENNAN

This hut is located a few hundred metres from North's hut in amongst stabilized sand dunes. This hut is also locked. The owner reports that campers often use his verandah and barbeque. Water is obtained from a well nearby.

Recommendation: As for 5, 6 & 7.

9. GARDNER RIVERMOUTH - HUTOWNER IAN WAUCHOPE

This hut is located about 50 metres from the riverbank about 500 metres upstream from the mouth.

The hut is open to the public and a visitor's book has been kept for more than a year. The visitor's book shows that the hut has been used by hundreds of Park visitors, many of whom have appreciated the shelter during bad weather.

Recommendations: That the hutowner be encouraged to paint the exterior cladding of the hut to reduce visual impact from the rivermouth. CALM could contribute materials to re-roof this hut using compatible colorbond iron. That the hutowner participate in some restoration of parking areas around the hut and CALM to block vehicle access beyond the river to the rivermouth.

10. GARDNER RIVERMOUTH - HUTOWNER CHRIS DAVIES

This hut is located 100 metres upstream from Wauchope's hut. It is the most recently built of the D'Entrecasteaux huts and is in very good condition. The owner has recently added an extra room to the building, with fireplace and bunks, to accommodate public use. The rest of the hut is locked. Firewood is provided for public use as are toilet facilities.

Recommendation: That the hutowner be requested to make tankwater available for public use. Otherwise this hut fits the required guidelines.

11. GARDNER RIVERMOUTH - HUTOWNER FRED MAY

This hut is located near the open space camping site about 200 metres from the river.

Part of the hut is locked for private use, and part is available to the public. Shelter, fireplace, table and chairs and fresh water are available for public use.

Recommendation: This hut fits the guidelines for public use. The hutowner has requested approval to extend the open public area. CALM should assist the hutowner by providing materials for this purpose. Signposting to prevent Park visitors climbing onto the mobile sand dune adjoining the hut is required. Dune stabilization work should be undertaken to prevent the dune encroaching on the camping area.

12. GARDNER RIVERMOUTH - HUTOWNER: EAST FAMILY

This hut is a weatherboard building with a separate cooking shelter located near the main camping area. The verandah of the hut is available for shelter. A nearby well provides fresh water. Park visitors use the shelter and cooking facilities regularly.

Recommendation: This hut fits the guidelines for public use. No further action is required for visual or environmental reasons.

13. FISH CREEK - "Tucketts Hut" OWNER: DOUG CUMMINGS

This hut is the "model" that the Committee have used to develop the guideline for shared public and private use during the period of the plan.

This hut is kept in immaculate condition and the hutowner welcomes Park visitors to enjoy the hut facility. A portion of the hut is kept locked. The hutowner has spent considerable time and money to provide extra water for Park visitors.

Recommendation: This hut fits the guidelines for public use. Rehabilitation work and signposting is required to restore degraded areas near the cliff face nearby.

14. BROKE INLET - "Crankers Hut" OWNERS: BEALE, WILSON and BRODERICK

This hut is located on the ocean side of Broke Inlet with no vehicle access. The hut is used by professional fishermen and local people. "Shannon Horseback Adventures" use the hut as a stopover during horseback tours.

The hut has no adverse visual or environmental impact. It has important refuge value for stranded boatowners when strong winds spring up on the inlet. The hut is locked but outbuildings are open. Water is available from rainwater tanks.

Recommendation: That the hutowners be requested to clean out an adjoining storeroom to provide for public shelter. Bunks could be added to this room.

15. BROKE INLET OWNER: ROONEY FAMILY

This hut is located about 400m from Crankers Hut closer to the mouth of the inlet. It has a verandah which is used by Park visitors. The rest of the hut is locked. A barbeque and tankwater are available. The hutowner has erected a simple sign with rules for visitors.

Recommendation: That the hutowner be requested to provide flooring and extra cladding on the verandah to accommodate public shelter. Otherwise the hut meets the guidelines.

16. BROKE INLET - No Owner. Used by Walpole and Denmark fishermen

This hut is located on the south east side of the inlet. An access track (Fisherman's Track) will be closed for public use. The hut could still be reached by boat only. This hut is also an important refuge opportunity. The hut is completely open but not in very good condition.

Recommendation: That Walpole and Denmark fishing clubs be approached to assist CALM to renovate the hut and provide a water supply. CALM to provide materials.

17. BANKSIA CAMP No owner

This hut is a dilapidated corrugated iron shelter. It does still have some refuge value for campers caught in rough weather. A campsite is proposed for this area.

Recommendation: That shelters be provided at this site when facility developments take place. Local fishing clubs could again be approached with a view to participation in voluntary construction and maintenance work. This will develop local ownership and reduce vandalism.

18. COODAMURRUP HUT Owner CALM

This hut is located on former freehold property (Moore) recently purchased by CALM. The house has significant historical value being constructed in about 1913 using bullich timber and sawn timber washed up on the nearby beaches. It is still in a sound structural condition. The hut is used by 4WD Park visitors and bushwalkers. The historical societies at Northcliffe and Manjimup have expressed interest in helping CALM to restore and maintain this building.

Recommendation: That a local committee (historical societies, KOCO, Northcliffe Angling Club and CALM) work together to develop a restoration and maintenance plan.

That a historical interpretive opportunity be established at this site.

19. SHANNON BLACKBOY HUT OWNER: MUIR FAMILY

This small hut is located in the Shannon National Park near Deeside Coast Road. It was used as a stopover during cattle drives to and from the coast. It has historical and interpretive value. Fresh water is located nearby.

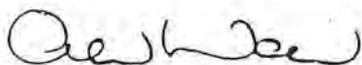
Recommendation: Although not a high priority this hut should be restored for public use as a part of the network of "Stockman's huts" being established as camping opportunities throughout the southern forest area.

CONCLUSION

If the recommendations in this report are accepted, the Regional Manager should write to hutowners and nominated interest groups to communicate the findings of the Committee and recommended actions.

The hut evaluation committee should not be disbanded until consultations with hutowners and interest groups have been successfully concluded.

The members of the Committee should be commended for their efforts to date in this endeavour.



ALAN WALKER
COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND
REGIONAL MANAGER

AWW:JED
6 April 1989

c.c. . D/M Pemberton

CALM Policy Statement No 18 (Draft) Recreation, Tourism and Visitor Services; Jan 1999.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

POLICY STATEMENT NO. 18

(DRAFT)

RECREATION, TOURISM AND VISITOR SERVICES

JANUARY 1999

Syd Shea

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Policy

Aboriginal Sites

- 1.2.1 Provide opportunities for Aboriginal involvement in the management of the CALM-managed estate (eg. interpretation of cultural history, anthropological and archaeological survey, and site assessment and preservation).
- 1.2.2 Liaise with the relevant Commissions of Elders to resolve site management issues at a regional level.
- 1.2.3 Comply with the requirements of the *Commonwealth Native Title Amendment Act 1998* and consult with AAD and local elders before major development operations to identify any registered or non-registered Aboriginal sites. If no sites are registered, and there is a likelihood of sites being present, consult with AAD and local community Elders to ensure any sites are identified. In instances where it is uncertain who the appropriate local Elders are, CALM will approach AAD for advice.
- 1.2.4 Interpret only those sites where approval by the relevant Elders has been given.

Other Sites

- 1.2.5 Sites on CALM-managed land that have potential heritage value will be recorded in a database (CLM XXX) and registered on the Recreation and Tourism Information System (RATIS). This database will also include a current listing of the status of heritage places/sites on the CALM estate.
- 1.2.6 Where appropriate, seek funding for conservation works for sites listed on the National Estate Register, Municipal Inventories or the Register of Heritage Places.
- 1.2.7 Where sites are listed on local government authority Municipal Registers, manage according to the principles espoused in the Burra Charter.

- the Heritage Council of Western Australia, who are responsible for compiling and maintaining the State Register of Heritage Places. Places are assessed according to aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values, rarity and representativeness and a Statement of Significance issued. All structures more than 60 years old need to be assessed prior to disturbance. The Department of Contract and Management Services (CAMS) is responsible for arranging site assessments for State government agencies. If listing proceeds, agencies are required under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* to seek advice from the Heritage Council if they are considering development¹ of a listed place. Work may not proceed until that advice has been received, and work must comply with the advice.
- local government authorities, who are responsible for compiling Municipal Inventories under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act*. There are no statutory implications of listing other than a requirement for the listing to be sent to Heritage Council for public information. However the Heritage Council recommends any changes respect the significant details of the place and be sympathetic to its heritage values.

CALM is most likely to deal with places listed on the Australian Heritage Commission's National Estate Register, the State Register of Heritage Places or the Municipal Inventories. Financial assistance for conservation works on listed sites is available from a variety of funding sources.

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) provides a basis for management of sites of other than Aboriginal cultural significance. It defines the conservation principles, processes and practices for application to places of cultural significance.

¹ Development includes demolition; erection, construction, or relocation; renovation, addition, and alteration including internal work; subdivision of the land; change of use; excavation, disturbance or change to landscape or natural features of land that substantially alters the appearance of the place (including any works affecting significant plantings); other works.

However, documentation of sites is poor on many areas of the CALM estate and liaison with the appropriate local Aboriginal people is required to ensure sites are not unknowingly disturbed with.

AAD have established formal committees of Aboriginal Elders across the State. These committees, or Commissions of Elders, have been established to provide advice on Aboriginal issues to AAD. The Elders have a large collective knowledge of Aboriginal history and culture, are representative of Aboriginal communities throughout their representative areas and provide an excellent forum for CALM to discuss broad ideas about reserve management and other issues of concern. At a more localised level, many districts have already developed forums for resolution of issues.

There are also requirements for formal consultation under the *Native Title Amendment Act 1998*. Under this Act, public works (ie. buildings, structures which are a fixture, bridges, wells, bores and major earthworks) constructed on all reserved lands and waters managed by CALM (apart from Executive Director freehold or pastoral leases) will need to be notified in writing. Parties that are required to be notified are:

- any representative Aboriginal bodies (eg. ATSIC, the various Aboriginal Corporations, Nyoongar Land Council).
- registered native title bodies corporate and registered native title claimants for the CALM estate on which the operations are to be carried out.

These parties must be given an opportunity to comment on the proposed public works, as per normal management plan procedures. The above parties must also be notified in the case of draft management plans.

Other Sites

There are a number of different agencies involved in non-Aboriginal cultural heritage management. These include:

- the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC), who compile and maintain the Register of National Estate. The AHC have a statutory role in protecting listed places from the impacts of Commonwealth Government proposals.

of fuel reduced zones and other management techniques, prescribed burning or mechanical means.

1.2 Cultural Site Assessment and Management

Introduction

Cultural heritage comprises a mix of natural and social resources, historical features, artefacts, anthropological sites and contemporary cultural practices and features. It includes Aboriginal and other features, and is a key resource of Western Australia's nature based and cultural tourism industry.

The Recreation and Tourism Strategy provides broad guidelines for the protection of heritage values. CALM has a social and legislative responsibility to protect these values on CALM-managed lands and waters. They provide a valuable insight into past land and resource use patterns of both Aboriginal and other people and, through interpretation, allow the public to gain an understanding and appreciation of past and present lifestyles.

This policy provides the guidelines and processes by which cultural heritage values can be most effectively protected.

Aboriginal Sites

Aboriginal culture is integrally linked with the land. Many Aboriginal cultural sites are located on CALM-managed estate, hence Aboriginal people have an ongoing interest in the management of these lands, waters and wildlife. CALM acknowledges the right of Aboriginal people to express and maintain their culture and will liaise with Aboriginal people to help maintain and enhance cultural values across the State.

The Aboriginal Affairs Department (AAD) is the principal agency responsible for management of Aboriginal sites through the administration of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972-80*. CALM must also abide by the provisions of the Act and must ensure sites are not destroyed or unduly interfered with when undertaking management operations. AAD maintain a confidential register of Aboriginal sites, which can be accessed.

2.8	SHOOTING.....	86
2.9	HUNTING.....	87
2.10	FOSSICKING.....	88
3.	PASSIVE LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES	93
3.1	PICNICKING AND BARBECUING	93
3.2	OVERNIGHT STAYS (INCLUDING CAMPING).....	94
4.	WILDLIFE INTERACTION	99
4.1	NATURE APPRECIATION.....	99
4.2	PHOTOGRAPHY AND FILMING FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES	100
4.3	WILDLIFE FEEDING AND SPOTLIGHTING	101
5.	VEHICLE-BASED ACTIVITIES	105
5.1	CYCLING.....	105
5.2	SCENIC DRIVING	107
5.3	VEHICLE RALLYING (SOCIAL)	108
5.4	COMPETITIVE CAR RALLIES AND OTHER MOTOR SPORTS	109
5.5	OFF-ROAD VEHICLES	116
5.6	LAND YACHTING	118
6.	WATER-BASED ACTIVITIES.....	120
6.1	BOATING (INCLUDING CANOEING, SAILING AND JET-SKIS).....	120
6.2	SWIMMING.....	122
6.3	SNORKELING AND DIVING.....	123
6.4	RECREATIONAL FISHING AND COLLECTING.....	125
7.	FLIGHT-BASED ACTIVITIES	129
7.1	AIRCRAFT USE	129
7.2	HANG GLIDING AND PARAPENTING.....	131
7.3	MODEL AIRCRAFT AND ROCKET LAUNCHING	133

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section A Introduction

OBJECTIVE.....	1
BACKGROUND.....	1
KEY UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES.....	3
ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT.....	4

Section B Policy statements which may apply to all activities

1.1 PROTECTION OF RECREATION SITE VALUES.....	5
1.2 CULTURAL SITE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT.....	6
1.3 RESEARCH AND MONITORING.....	10
1.4 MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS/REMOTE AREAS.....	13
1.5 PUBLIC ACCESS.....	17
1.6 VISITOR RISK MANAGEMENT.....	20
1.7 PROVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES.....	22
1.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT.....	25
1.9 ECOTOURS BY CALM.....	26
1.10 VISITOR INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION.....	30
1.11 VISITOR INTERACTION SKILLS.....	34
1.12 MANAGEMENT OF ORGANISED NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES.....	34
1.13 DOMESTIC ANIMALS (PETS).....	36
1.14 VISITOR FEES AND CHARGES.....	38
1.15 COMMERCIAL CONCESSIONS.....	40
1.16 LEASES FOR ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS.....	54
1.17 CONSULTATION AND LIAISON WITH ORGANISED RECREATION GROUPS AND TOURISM AGENCIES.....	56

Section C Policy statements which apply to specific activities

A KEY TO THE PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES ON CALM-MANAGED LANDS AND WATERS.....	58
2. ACTIVE LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES.....	62
2.1 BUSHWALKING (INCLUDING BACKPACKING).....	62
2.2 ORIENTERRING, ROGAINING, AND CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING.....	67
2.3 ROCK CLIMBING AND ABSEILING.....	70
2.4 CAVING.....	74
2.5 CAVE DIVING.....	79
2.6 SANDBOARDING.....	80
2.7 EQUESTRIAN ACTIVITIES.....	81

1.2.8 Sites with identified or potential heritage value will be protected until expert advice is sought regarding their status or until a conservation/management plan is in place.

1.2.9 Use interpretation to raise an awareness of the cultural values of sites and their need for protection.

1.3 Research and Monitoring/Surveys

Introduction

Western Australia's Nature Based Tourism Strategy specifies that nature based tourism must be environmentally, culturally, socially and economically sustainable, and specifies the requirement for "... a monitoring program to assess the sustainability of nature based tourism opportunities". Similarly, CALM's Recreation and Tourism Strategy articulates a number of key focuses and strategic actions which embody our approach to managing nature based recreation and tourism opportunities, services and facilities. These focuses, and their accompanying strategic actions, will help to sustain our natural resources, meet customer needs and expectations, and enhance visitor experiences. Incumbent on the Department is a responsibility to monitor its performance in meeting these strategic actions and community expectations.

CALM's Visitor Statistics Monitoring Program (VISTAT) collects basic information on the extent and location of visitor activity on CALM-managed sites throughout the state. However, it is acknowledged there is a need to broaden the recreation and tourism research and monitoring program to :

1. ensure that public resources are managed efficiently.
2. demonstrate a commitment to customer services.
3. accurately gauge the needs and expectations of users and other stakeholders.
4. evaluate the effectiveness of planning and management activities.
5. maximise marketing efficiency.
6. monitor visitor impacts on the recreation and tourism environment, namely:
 - biophysical impacts, such as habitat degradation or disturbance to wildlife;
 - economic impacts, in particular at a local level (eg. local communities benefiting from tourist spending);

APPENDIX I

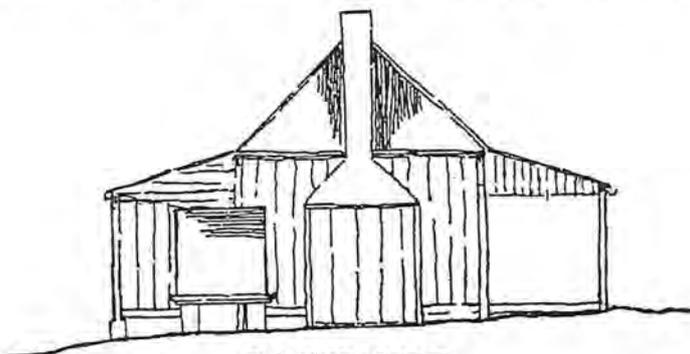
Bibliography of Huts Provided by Cultural Heritage Services Division; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.



NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CULTURAL HERITAGE SERVICES DIVISION

Head Office PO Box 1967, Hurstville 2220
Phone (02) 585 6444 Ext 468 Fax (02) 585 6466



FACSIMILE

TO: MICHAEL
FROM: SHARON VEALE
DATE: 2/11/99 No. of pages following 3
SUBJECT: HUTS BIBLIO

MICHAEL

AS ARRANGED — IF YOU
HAVE ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS
PLEASE CALL OR EMAIL
ME.

REWARDS
SHARON VEALE

Huts Bibliography

Era conservation report

GARDNER, Malcolm. unpublished report. 1990. Era Surf Life Saving Club, Era Shackowners. approx 100p illus (col) appendices.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - New South Wales - Royal National Park
ROYAL NATIONAL PARK, NSW
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - management - New South Wales - Royal National Park

333. 78099446 ERA.

[4585]

LOAN DATE@ID 17/09/99

DUE DATE@ID 17/10/99

Huts study. Part A : Servicewide overview. Volumes 1 and 2

ASHLEY, Geoff. Hurstville. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1991. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Vol 1 90p illus fold-out maps appendices 1-4 Vol 2 Loose leaf 200p (approx) illus fold-out maps appendices 5-6.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - New South Wales
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

720. 288 ASH.

[7134 ARCHIVES VOL.1]

ASHLEY, Geoff. Hurstville. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1991. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Vol 1 90p illus fold-out maps appendices 1-4 Vol 2 Loose leaf 200p (approx) illus fold-out maps appendices 5-6.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - New South Wales
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

720. 288 ASH.

[7134 ARCHIVES VOL.2]

Huts study. Part B : Royal National Park Cabins. Appendices

ASHLEY, Geoff. Hurstville. NSW NPWS. [1991] NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Looseleaf 300p (approx) illus fold out maps appendices.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - New South Wales - Royal National Park
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

720. 288 ASH.

[7244 ARCHIVES]

Huts Study. Part C : Kosciusko National Park Huts. Appendices

ASHLEY, Geoff. Hurstville. NSW NPWS. [1991] NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Looseleaf 150p (approx) illus.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - New South Wales - Kosciusko National Park
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

[7245 ARCHIVES]

Huts Bibliography**720. 288 ASH.****Natural or cultural landscapes? Cabins in the Royal National Park as a policy dilemma in the 1990's**

STRATTEN, Keith. Armidale, NSW. B.Urban & Regional Planning, UNE. 1995.
113p text 20p appendices illus tables graph maps.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - New South Wales - Royal National Park - government policy
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - management
CULTURAL RESOURCES - conservation

THESIS STRATTEN.

[8187]

Royal National Park : cabins : conservation plan : draft

ASHLEY, Geoff. Sydney. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1994. 128p
illus maps.

SUBJECTS: **ROYAL NATIONAL PARK, NSW**
HUTS - New South Wales - Royal National Park
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

720. 288 ASH.

[6089 A]

ASHLEY, Geoff. Sydney. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1994. 128p
illus maps.

SUBJECTS: **ROYAL NATIONAL PARK, NSW**
HUTS - New South Wales - Royal National Park
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

720. 288 ASH.

[6089 ARCHIVES]

ASHLEY, Geoff. Sydney. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1994. 128p
illus maps.

SUBJECTS: **ROYAL NATIONAL PARK, NSW**
HUTS - New South Wales - Royal National Park
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

720. 288 ASH.

[6089 B]

Royal National Park cabins feasibility study

unpublished. 1994. MANDIS ROBERTS CONSULTANTS, NSW National Parks
and Wildlife Service. 60p, tables, reps, appendices.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - New South Wales - Royal National Park
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration
CONSERVATION PLANS

Huts Bibliography

720. 288 ROY.

[8522 Archives]

Victorian Alpine Huts Heritage Survey

[Vic Dept Conservation and Natural Resources] 1996. GRAEME BUTLER AND ASSOCIATES. 371p illus diags map indexes refs.

SUBJECTS: **HUTS** - Victoria - alpine regions
ALPINE REGIONS - Victoria
HISTORIC BUILDINGS - conservation and restoration

720. 288 VIC.

[9603 A]

Your opportunity to comment : draft plan of management : Royal National Park, Heathcote National Park, Garrawarra State Recreation Area and draft Cabins Conservation Plan

Sydney. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1994. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 8p illus maps.

SUBJECTS: PLANS OF MANAGEMENT
ROYAL NATIONAL PARK, NSW
HEATHCOTE NATIONAL PARK, NSW
GARRAWARRA STATE RECREATION AREA
HUTS - New South Wales - Royal National Park
CONSERVATION PLANS

333. 78099446 YOU.

[6088 ARCHIVES]

A P P E N D I X J

Land Act, Section 164: 'Offences on public lands,' Section 164A: 'Removal of unauthorised structures from public lands,' and Section 164B: 'Delegation.'

(6) Whenever any person fails to comply with a notice served on him under this section within a period of 3 months after the service of the notice a court of petty sessions, on complaint by the Minister that he has not so complied with the notice, shall, upon being satisfied—

- (a) that the structure is on public lands without lawful authority;
- (b) that notice has been duly served in accordance with subsections (2) and (3); and
- (c) that the notice has not been complied with within the period of 3 months after the service of the notice,

make an order authorizing the Minister to cause or authorize the structure the subject of the notice to be removed, together with the contents thereof and the court may make such order as to the costs of and incidental to the proceedings relating to the order as the court thinks fit and an order so made is not subject to appeal.

(7) The Minister may, at his option, cause or authorize any structure or any part thereof or the contents thereof, removed in accordance with subsection (6), to be destroyed or sold or may sell the structure or contents on condition that it or they be removed.

(8) If the structure or part thereof or the contents thereof are not sold by the Minister or if the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to defray the costs and expenses incurred in the removal, destruction, or sale of the structure or part thereof or the contents thereof, the Minister may recover in any court of competent jurisdiction the costs and expenses of the unsatisfied balance of them and the costs of and incidental to the proceedings from the person last known to have been in apparent occupation or control, or both, of the structure.

(9) Any person who removes any structure, whether in pursuance of a notice from the Minister or an order under subsection (6) or not, shall forthwith clean the land to the satisfaction of the Minister, and remove all rubbish therefrom.

(10) In proceedings in which the notice referred to in subsection (2) or (3) has to be proved, the defendant or person against whom it is sought to prove it is to be regarded as having received notice to produce it and until the contrary is shown, the notice may be effectively proved by the complainant by the production of what purports to be a copy of the original bearing what purports to be a certificate of the person authorized to issue the original that the copy is a true copy of the original, of which the copy purports to be a copy and until the contrary is shown, service of the notice may be effectively proved by the production of what purports to be a certificate by the person serving it, of the place, time and manner in which the service was effected.

(11) A complaint which it is necessary to make under this section against a person in apparent occupation or control of a structure whose name is unknown to the Minister may be laid against him by the description of the "the person in apparent occupation" or "the person in apparent control" of the structure, identifying it, to which the complaint refers without further name or description.

[S. 164A inserted by No. 65 of 1980, s. 9.]

Delegation.

164B. (1) The Minister may, either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing signed by him, delegate any of his powers or duties under section 164 or 164A to any person—

- (a) in whom is vested; or
- (b) under whose control and management is placed,

any land reserved for or dedicated to a public purpose.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the exercise of a power or the performance of a duty by a delegate under this section shall be deemed to be the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty by the Minister.

(3) A delegation under this section may—

- (a) be made subject to such conditions, qualifications and exceptions as are set out in the instrument of delegation;
- (b) be revoked or varied by instrument in writing signed by the Minister.

(4) The Minister may exercise a power or perform a duty notwithstanding that he has delegated its exercise or performance under this section.

[S. 164B inserted by No. 65 of 1980, s. 9.]

Offences on public lands.

164. (1) In this section and in section 164A –

“public lands” means any Crown lands or lands reserved for or dedicated to any public purpose;

“structure” includes –

- (a) any building; and
- (b) any post, pile, stake, pipe, chain, wire, or any thing, that is fixed to the soil or to anything fixed to the soil.

(2) A person shall not without lawful authority –

- (a) reside on any public lands;
- (b) erect any structure on, over or under any public lands;
- (c) clear, cultivate, or enclose any public lands;
- (d) remove, or cause to be removed, from any public lands any thing of whatever kind, whether growing in or on, or being in, in, or under or forming part of, any public lands;
- (e) deposit or cause to be deposited, or leave or cause to be left, on any public lands any rubbish, litter, refuse, disused vehicle, noxious waste, or other similar matter except in a place or receptacle provided for the purpose; or
- (f) bore or sink any well for water or construct or excavate any dam or other means of water catchment or storage on any public lands.

Penalty: \$1 000.

(3) Where a continuing state of affairs is created by a wrongful act referred to in subsection (2) (a), (c), (d), (e), or (f), and that state of affairs continues after conviction and after the court considers that the same could reasonably have been discontinued, the person is guilty of a further offence and is liable to a further fine not exceeding \$20 in respect of each day on which that further offence so continues.

(4) In addition to any penalty imposed for an offence arising under this section, a person guilty of the offence is liable to pay such sum by way of compensation or reimbursement for the rehabilitation or reinstatement of any public lands as the court before which the person is convicted may order.

(5) Any sum ordered to be paid under subsection (4) shall be paid by the offender to the clerk of the court to be paid by him to the Minister for Lands.

(6) Where an order is made under subsection (4) the amount ordered to be paid may be recovered in accordance with the provisions of section 13(6) of the Justices Act 1902 as if the order were an order referred to that subsection.

(7) Nothing in this section affects any other provision of this or any other Act, so far as that provision would, but for this section, have effect in relation to lands reserved for any public purpose pursuant to section 29, or of any by-laws applying to such a reserve, but a person is not liable to be punished twice for an act or omission that constitutes an offence both under this section and any other such provision.

(8) By-laws applying to such a reserve may contain provisions having the effect of authorizing any act or omission that would, but for the laws and this subsection, constitute an offence arising under this section but nothing in this subsection authorizes the making of by-laws that could not be made if this section were not in force.

(9) In proceedings for an offence arising under this section, the defendant has the onus of proving lawful authority in relation to the act or omission giving rise to the alleged offence.

[S. 164 substituted by No. 65 of 1980, s. 8.]

Removal of unauthorized structures from public lands.

164A. (1) For the purposes of this section a structure is on public lands without lawful authority if it is a structure the erection of which was not, at the time of its erection, authorized by this or any other Act.

(2) The Minister may by notice in writing, served in accordance with section 170, to the person in apparent occupation or control, or both, direct that any structure that is on public lands without lawful authority be removed together with the contents of the structure and a copy of the notice shall be affixed to the structure and published once in the *Gazette* and once in a newspaper circulating in the locality of the structure.

(3) Notwithstanding section 170, where the name or address of the person in apparent occupation or control of any structure, or either of them, referred to in subsection (2), is unknown to the Minister, or that person is absent from the State, the notice may be served by affixing it to the structure, and by publishing a copy of it in accordance with subsection (2) and if the name of the person in apparent occupation or control of the structure, or either of them, is unknown, the notice may be addressed to that person by the description of "the person in occupation or control" of the structure, identifying it, to which the notice refers without further name or description.

(4) If there are more persons in apparent occupation or control of a structure than one it is sufficient service if the notice is served on one of them, and is addressed to that one with the addition of the words "and others" or "and another," as the case requires.

(5) Non-service on the person in apparent control of the structure does not affect the validity of service on the person in apparent occupation of the structure, and non-service on the person in apparent occupation of the structure does not affect the validity of service on the person in apparent control of the structure.