BACKGROUND


The Shire commenced a review of the Municipal Inventory in 2018 following the adoption of a Community Engagement Plan. The first round of public consultation commenced in the 31 August 2018 which called for the community to nominate new places for listing on the municipal inventory or to request changes to existing place listings. This concluded on 23 September 2018 and one request for a new place listing was received for the Dinosaur Footprints.

Additionally, the Shire of Broome received a request for inclusion of 15 additional places as part of the 2014 review which were not adopted at that time. As part of the 2018 review, the nominations for places previously received as part of the 2014 review were considered in detail, reviewed by a heritage consultant and some of these places have been recommended for inclusion on the Municipal Inventory.

The table below outlines the proposed changes to the Municipal Inventory.

Places that are recommended to be included as a Category A or B place are proposed to be included on the Shire of Broome Heritage List.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Proposed Category</th>
<th>Proposed Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Updated to provide a summary of changes that have been made to the Municipal Inventory in the 2014 Review and the 2018/19 Review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Listings</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Update the place listings to reflect the inclusion of the nominated places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradings</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Update reference from ‘Town Planning Scheme’ to ‘Local Planning Scheme’ in all listings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under Category C listing delete ‘if planning application is submitted...’. As these place listings are not on the heritage list, it will not trigger planning application, therefore recommended to remove to avoid any confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place 11 – Pearl Workers Dwelling</td>
<td>Existing Listing – Category B, no change proposed.</td>
<td>Update street address as incorrectly reference the wrong street number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Proposed Category</td>
<td>Proposed Modification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place 22 – Malay Camp</td>
<td>Existing Listing</td>
<td>Current place listing is lacking in detail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                 | – Category C, no change proposed. | Heritage consultant has reviewed, and additional information is proposed to be included in the Place listing including:  
|                                 |                   | • A plan showing the location;  
|                                 |                   | • Updated statement of significance;  
|                                 |                   | • More detail in the historical notes.                                                                                                                  |
| Place 23 – Japanese Hospital    | Existing Listing  | Current place listing is lacking in detail.                                                                                                             |
|                                 | – Category C, no change proposed. | Heritage consultant has reviewed, and additional information is proposed to be included in the Place listing including:  
|                                 |                   | • Updated statement of significance;  
|                                 |                   | • More detail in the historical notes.                                                                                                                  |
| Place 57 – Wallal Downs Station | Existing Listing  | It is proposed that the following sections of the place listing is updated:                                                                         |
|                                 | – Category A, no change proposed. | Statement of significance  
|                                 |                   | • Address details  
|                                 |                   | • Condition  
<p>|                                 |                   | The updates are based on information supplied to the Shire from the State Heritage Office                                                             |
| New Place Listing 60 – Common Gate | B                 | Insert new place listing.                                                                                                                               |
| New Place Listing 61 – Tramline | C                 | Insert new place listing.                                                                                                                               |
| New Place Listing 62 – McDaniels Foreshore Camp and Trees | C | Insert new place listing.                                                                                                                               |
| New Place Listing 63 – Commemorative Statue | C | Insert new place listing.                                                                                                                               |
| New Place Listing 64 – Broome Tree Nursery | C | Insert new place listing.                                                                                                                               |
| New Place Listing 65 – Wavesong Garden | C | Insert new place listing.                                                                                                                               |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Proposed Category</th>
<th>Proposed Modification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 66 – SITE: Pearl Coast Zoo</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 67 – Cable Beach Crocodile Park</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 68 – Sisters of St John of God Retreat</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 69 – Lurujarri Heritage Trail</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 70 – Kimberley De Grey Stock Route and Wells</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 71 – Talgaro Military Base (FMR)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 72 – WW2 Crash Memorial</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Place Listing 73 – Dampier Coast – Broome Sandstone (Dinosaur Footprints)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Insert new place listing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Contents**

Executive summary 2

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3.0 Criteria for significance 4
4.0 Place list 16
5.0 Levels of significance 20
6.0 Gradings 25
7.0 Place gradings 28
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Places

Heritage Area (CCA)

10.0 Appendix

State Heritage Office guidelines
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The review of the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places is a requirement of the Heritage Act (1990).

The assessment criteria detailed in the State Heritage Office’s guidelines entitled *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1) as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation*, has been the primary guiding document for the Heritage Inventory review for the Shire of Broome.

The review references the thematic framework developed in the 2004 review and the 2014 review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory, and included in this report, to provide a check for a broad ranging inclusion of relevant places of heritage significance.

Community consultation is an essential element of the review process. In 2014 review the call for nominations of heritage places resulted in considerable interest and several places put forward for consideration. In total 15 places were nominated as part of the 2014 review which was considered at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on the 28 August 2014, where it was resolved to receive the suggested list of nominated places for the purposes of consulting with landowner prior to further consideration by Council for future inclusion on the Municipal Inventory.

Community consultation was also undertaken as part of the review of the Municipal Inventory which commenced in 2018. During this consultation the Shire received a nomination that the Dinosaur Footprints be included.

The table below outlines the amendments that have been made to the Municipal Inventory over the review periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former post office</td>
<td>2 Stewart Street</td>
<td>Less significant in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital dwelling (former)</td>
<td>46 Walcott Street</td>
<td>Less significant in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Station</td>
<td>Cape Leveque</td>
<td>Less significant in total historical context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghan wells</td>
<td></td>
<td>No site identification or supporting information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following nominated places from the 2014 Review were assessed against the Criteria and were included in the Heritage Inventory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cygnet Bay Pearl Farm</td>
<td>Cygnet Bay</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Pen at Broome Regional Prison</td>
<td>17 Hamersley Street</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following nominated places from the 2014 Review were assessed against the Criteria and were included not in the Heritage Inventory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sam Male Lugger</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Is within the Chinatown Conservation Area and is deemed to be of little significance as it can be relocated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019 Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Gate</td>
<td>Boundary of Broome Common Reserve</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramline formation and remnants</td>
<td>Town Jetty to Streeter Jetty</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDaniels Camp</td>
<td>Conti Foreshore, Roebuck Bay</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemorative Statue</td>
<td>Conti Foreshore, Roebuck Bay</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE: Broome Tree Nursery</td>
<td>Herbert Street</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lurujari Heritage Trail</td>
<td>Trail Location</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavesong Garden</td>
<td>10 Millington Road</td>
<td>A place of significance in historical context of Broome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SITE: Pearl Coast Zoo**
Various properties Cable Beach
A place of significance in historical context of Broome

**Cable Beach Crocodile Park**
16 – 18 Cable Beach Road
A place of significance in historical context of Broome

**Sisters of St John of God retreat**
281 Kavite Road
A place of significance in historical context of Broome

**Kimberley De Gray Stock Route**
Kimberley De Gray Stock Route
A place of significance in historical context of Broome

**Talgarro Military Base (Fmr)**
Anna Plains Pastoral Station
A place of significance in historical context of Broome

**SITE: World War Two Crash Memorial**
Smirnoff Beach
A place of significance in historical context of Broome

The following nominated places from the 2014 Review were assessed against the Criteria and were not included in the Heritage Inventory:

**Site of Bilingurr Japanese Gardens – 3km north of Cable Beach**
No site identification or supporting information

**Site of Streeter Station**
No site identification or supporting information

The following nominated places from the 2018 consultation were assessed against the Criteria and were included in the Heritage Inventory:

**Dampier Coast – Broome Sandstone – Dinosaur Footprints**
Coastal locations, Shire of Broome
A place of significance in historical context of Broome

Further to that the draft report was the subject of an extensive comment period, with important additions and some amendments to the document.

**In summary:**

The following 2004 Heritage Inventory review listings have been deleted from the 2014 review:

- Former post office 2 Stewart Street
- Less significant in historical context of Broome
- Hospital dwelling (former) 46 Walcott Street
- Less significant in historical context of Broome
The following nominated place from the nomination process have been assessed against the Criteria and have been included in the Heritage Inventory Review 2014:

- Relay Station, Cape Leveque: Less significant in total historical context
- Afghan wells: No site identification or supporting information

Cygnet Bay Pearl Farm, Cygnet Bay

Considerations arising from the comment period of the Draft Heritage Inventory Review resulted in the following addition:

- Bull Pen @ Broome Regional Prison, 17 Hamersley Street

A nomination for ‘Sam Male’ lugger, an element located within the Chinatown Conservation Area (CCA) is noted, but not included in the 2014 Heritage Inventory review’s CCA summary of Considerable or Some significant places, as it is deemed to be of little significance given it is able to be relocated.

The only other alteration to the listed places was the removal of the CWA Building from the Broome Museum listing.

Together with the additional listings in the context of the entirety of the Shire of Broome, gradings (management categories) have been reviewed. Gradings are critical to providing some guidance to the owners, managers and the Shire of Broome, to respond appropriately to each heritage place. Based on the assessed values, gradings have been determined, consistent with the assessed level of significance for each place. The following place listings were updated with additional information as part of the 2018 review:

- Japanese Hospital:
- Malay Camp; and
- Wallal Downs Station

The State Heritage Office’s guidelines outline levels of significance and ‘desired outcomes’ in deference to gradings to ensure all parties have a clear expectation associated with the assessed level of significance. Therefore gradings have been developed and implications detailed to ensure clear outcomes.

Importantly, the highest gradings: A and B are recommended to form the ‘Heritage List’ to provide formal provisions of the Town Local Planning Scheme, including the Chinatown Conservation Area. C graded places have no statutory protection or management control, although are recommended for retention and/or interpretation as appropriate.
The review of the Shire of Broome’s Heritage Inventory further reiterates the considerable significance of the rich multicultural heritage and history of the Broome town and district.

1.0 HERITAGE

Heritage means different things to different people, and can be quite subjective. However, objective consideration has been provided through the State Heritage Office guidelines: *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1) that provide a consistency of assessment and comparative significance both within the local government area and to other places throughout the state.

2.0 THEMATIC HISTORY

The Shire of Broome’s Thematic History is a time-lined thematic overview of development within this area from the period of first European settlement to the present. This history was prepared by Irene Sauman, Historian, for the 2004 heritage inventory review.

The overview not only identifies themes as they emerge in time but also describes major stories and events within themes. The time themes attempt to identify major turning points in the history of the Shire area. The subject themes are arranged under the headings of: why people settled in the various areas; how they travelled and communicated; what they did to make a living; what they did as a community; what external influences affected the community; and famous people and extraordinary events.

The history is intended to be the basis of the Municipal Inventory of historically significant places within the Shire of Broome. It is a guide for the establishment of a comprehensive list of significant buildings, features, and places which reflect the history of the area and which its citizens may wish to protect or mark for the pleasure and education of current and future residents and visitors.

Aboriginal Occupation

Australia’s history begins with indigenous Aboriginal history extending back more than 40,000 years. The Swan Valley contains some of the oldest firmly dated evidence of Aboriginal occupation in Australia, with one campsite in the alluvial terraces immediately adjacent to the Upper Swan Bridge providing a radiocarbon date of over 38,000 years.

Europeans had been sighted along the western coast since the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, and there was some contact with the local population, not all of it friendly. In the north-west, there was also a history of contact with Malaccan fisherman and early European sailors and explorers. The tropical

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northern coastal districts of Australia were well populated with Aboriginal people. The water and land yielded a rich harvest of animal and plant life. The Dampier Peninsula was home to a number of groups of people, identified largely through language. They were the Yawuru, Djugun, Ngumbarl, Jabirjajirr, Nyulnyul, Numanburr, Warwa, Bardi and Jawi people, often collectively referred to as Goolarabooloo, the Salt-Water People. Although closely related through marriage and cultural ties, each group retained its distinct language, traditions and boundaries, which were marked by significant trees, rocks, water places and other landforms.2

Following European occupation and the development of pearling in the Kimberley district, Aboriginal men and women worked on the pearling luggers as divers. Many were brought to the work by force, as ‘blackbirding’ was common in the early years. Pastoralism also disrupted Aboriginal life, and many people had to abandon their previous lifestyle.

**Early European contact and occupation: 1829 - 1867**

The north-west coast was known to seamen long before it was settled by Europeans. The Indonesians fished trepang clams and trochus along the coast, and the Arabs and Chinese who traded with Indonesia most likely checked out the country for possible trade, as would have the Portuguese in the 1500s, from their trading posts in Timor. Dutchman, Dirk Hartog, is credited with the first known European contact in 1616 and Abel Tasman passed by in 1644.

The first Europeans known to have set foot in the Broome region were from William Dampier's ship Roebuck, when he came ashore just south of Roebuck Bay in search of water in 1700. Dampier had visited the coast on an earlier voyage in 1688, when he had careened the Cygnet in King Sound. In his journals, which were his real claim to fame, Dampier noted the existence of pearl shell in the north-west Australian waters. His name, the name of his ships and his occupation as a buccaneer, have all been commemorated in the names of numerous geographical and man-made features on the north-west coast. Roebuck Bay was named in 1821, by Philip Parker King. The French names along the coast are the legacy of French explorer, Nicholas Baudin, who charted the coast in the Geographe and Naturaliste during his exploratory journey of 1801-1804. Another early visitor to the area, the Beagle, lost an anchor while in Roebuck Bay in 1838, and it was the sailors from this vessel who were the first Europeans recorded as setting foot on the mangrove beaches of the Bay. One of these sailors, Lieutenant Helpman,

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left a pair of pistols on the beach during a hasty departure with an injured shipmate, watched by a group of Aborignals.3

In 1850, Lieutenant Helpman was sent as commander of the coastal vessel Champion, to locate and survey the first commercial pearl beds in Shark Bay. The results sparked some interest and one boat was recorded as working the pearl fishery in 1851, with returns given as nil. The next brief attempt was in 1861, at Nickol Bay, when a general expedition headed by F. T. Gregory returned with several tons of shell, but others who followed over the next few years were not as successful.4 The next expedition to the area was in 1864, when the vessel New Perseverance took an official party, which included Police Inspector Frederick Kennedy Panter and Dr. J. Martin as scientific adviser, to investigate a claim by a convict, Wildman, that he had found gold at Cambden Harbour while visiting there with a Dutch ship, the Maria Augusta, in 1856. No gold was located but good pastoral lands were reported inland of Roebuck Bay.5

As a result of this report, the Burges family formed the Roebuck Bay Pastoral Association, which took out five 10,000-acre pastoral leases in the district. In October 1864, the Hastings left Fremantle with 2,000 sheep, horses, shepherds and equipment to stock the pastoral leases. Inspector Panter accompanied the expedition. In November 1864, while exploring in the La Grange Bay area, he and his companions, James Harding and Constable William Goldwyer, were killed. A party led by pastoralist Maitland Brown and including Lockier Clare Burges, the manager of the Roebuck Bay pastoral venture, went in search of the tribe believed to have been responsible for the deaths of the three men. Brown's party attacked the first group of people they found, which included women and children. Eighteen or twenty people died or were mortally wounded during the attack, while Brown's party suffered no casualties. The colonists gave Brown a hero's welcome back in Perth, and erected memorials to Panter, Harding and Goldwyer, but the Colonial Office in London was not impressed. It was concerned at the indiscriminate killing of Aboriginal people.

A Mr Tays, who was working for Lockier Burges’ Roebuck Bay Pastoral Association, saw Aboriginal people wearing large pearl shells as decoration. He arranged with Burges to provide equipment while he himself searched for shell, the profits to be shared between them equally. By late 1866, Tay had collected about 9 tons of shell, estimated to be worth £100 a ton. The Roebuck Bay pastoral settlement had failed

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with the death of many of the sheep due to the heat. On 3 March 1867, the Emma set sail with the Association's woolclip and pensioner guard shepherds on board, as well as Mr Tay and 6 ton of pearl shell. The Emma was lost at sea with all the ship's company.6

**Early Pearring: 1867-1887**

Tay's efforts were well reported and from 1867, there was a marked increase in the amount of shell exported, rising from £7 in 1866, £557 in 1867, to £5,554 in 1868. In 1869, the price of pearl shell rose to £180 a ton and the number of boats operating in the north had increased from 12 to 30 by 1870. Shell was collected first by beachcombing and wading but, from 1868, diving in increasingly deeper water was introduced. In 1870, new pearl beds were discovered, and by 1873 there were 83 boats working with the result that £75,000 worth of shell was exported to Britain in 1874. The pearling fleet was originally harboured at Cossack, moving up and down the coast as the beds in the Cossack area became depleted. Roebuck Bay was used as a safe harbour during storms.7

Aboriginal and Malay divers were used initially, both of whom dived unencumbered by diving apparatus. Aboriginal divers were not paid and they were harder than the Malays, so the pearlers preferred Aboriginals. The treatment of Aboriginal divers included kidnapping and slavery, overwork, poor provisioning, diving in cold weather and abandoning them great distances from their own country at the end of the pearring season. Malay divers were treated with only a little more consideration. In 1871, State legislation was enacted for the protection of Aboriginal people working in the pearling industry, and other Acts followed in 1873 and 1875, each basically saying the same things. In 1875, there were 989 Malays and 493 Aborigines on 57 vessels at Cossack, but a number of Malays died and the Dutch authorities brought in their own legislation to protect the Malays. In 1876 only 13 Malays were recorded as employed. Treatment of Aboriginal divers did not improve to any marked degree following the passing of the 1875 Act, the main problem being distance and isolation which made enforcement almost impossible, especially when the local authorities had a vested interest in pearring.8

During a recession in the pearling industry between 1876 and 1879, when shell prices slumped, Aboriginal divers were used almost exclusively. Malays were employed in numbers again from 1879, being more reliable as boat crew. In 1881, an Inspector of Pearl Fisheries was appointed to ensure that the regulations regarding Aboriginal labour were enforced. The pearlers complained that they would be

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6 Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 25-34.
7 Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 1-5.
ruined but profits from pearling continued to rise as the rich pearling banks off Roebuck Bay were accessed.\(^9\)

In 1884, Aboriginals at King Sound fought back against pearlers intent on kidnapping men for their pearling boats, spearing several. With free Aboriginal labour more difficult to obtain, Malay divers too expensive and likely to die, and diving in deeper waters becoming more necessary as the shallower banks were fished out, the pearlers were forced to turn to the new hard hat, or apparatus, diving. In 1884, only two vessels were operating with diving dress, but by 1887 this had increased to 28 out of a fleet of 30. That year there were only 100 Aboriginal people working on pearling boats, and the benefits of hard hat diving were seen in the increased tonnage. The top haul for 1884 was 17.5 tonnes of shell taken by a boat with 55 Aboriginal divers, while hauls of 30 to 100 tonnes were reported by 1887 using hard hat diving. Another major benefit was the ability to work the winter months instead of the cyclone prone summer when the water was warm enough for skin divers. While Aboriginal divers were being phased out, Malays continued to be employed as boat crew and also manned the air pumps for the divers.\(^10\)

**Broome: 1883-1900**

On 21 November 1883, when the townsite of Broome was gazetted, the settlement at Roebuck Bay consisted of a few pearling camps on the sand hills. The camps were occupied by the Malay crews of the pearling luggers and by the European owners of small pearling boats. The pearling masters lived on their larger vessels. Cossack was still the homeport for the pearlers and the place where they spent their money between trips to the pearling banks off Roebuck Bay.\(^11\) A channel had been cleared through the mangroves and a landing established. From the landing a track led directly north along a small peninsula to a chain of three wells while another track led first west, then north around the Bay, before turning east at the top of the Bay.\(^12\)

The first surveyed town lots formed an inverted L-shape along the peninsula and along the west-northwest alignment of the inland track, the latter giving Napier Terrace its characteristic bend. Lots 10, 12 and 13 were adjacent to the landing at the bottom of Napier Terrace and were gazetted as unnumbered reserves. The town lots along Dampier Terrace and at the landing end of Napier Terrace were the first to be purchased. What development took place on these lots is unclear, but it cannot have been substantial as

\(^9\) Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 5; Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 45-47.
\(^10\) Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 6-30; Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 45-47.
\(^12\) *Town Plan of Broome*, surveyed by J. S. Brooking, published 1886.
in 1888, Governor Sir Frederick Napier Broome, after whom the town was named, wrote to the Colonial Secretary in London suggesting that the name of the town be cancelled, as 'I believe the township named after me by the Hon. Surveyor General is likely to remain a mere "dummy" townsite, inhabited by the tenants of three graves'.

The graves referred to by Governor Broome were those in the Seamen’s Cemetery, now known as the Pioneer Cemetery. The Surveyor General who had named the town was James Forrest and he was not happy with Governor Broome’s remark, as his brother Matthew was one of the tenants of the three graves. The name of the town remained unchanged.

In 1888, Dampier Terrace was extended north of Short Street and another 9 lots created. Pearl dealer and merchant E. W. Streeter & Co of London purchased several of these the following year and a ‘substantial stone building’ was constructed with an associated jetty. E. W. Streeter & Co had been operating out of Cossack for about a decade. Their move to Broome was linked to the location of the pearl beds near Roebuck Bay and the establishment of the undersea telegraph cable between Java and Broome, which enabled them to receive up to date information on the fluctuating prices of pearls and shells. Associated with the telegraph line was Cable House, built in 1889 to house the operating staff of the Eastern Extension and China Telegraph Company Limited. To keep the pearling crews satisfied to stay at Roebuck Bay, Streeter & Co built the Roebuck Hotel and acquired the Roebuck Plains Station to supply the town with meat.

Broome was reported as having about 150 residents in August 1889. This number was considerably increased in the summer months when ‘200 boats, including about 20 schooners, carrying 1,200 men’ laid up at Broome and at creeks and inlets along the coast. Places such as Willie Creek, Barred Creek and Cape Bossut were used as lay up places and some Asian labour spent their entire contract period in these outer camps and on the vessels without ever actually seeing Broome.

16 Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 3-5; Burton, V., op cit, pp. 6-7.
18 West Australian, 6 December 1889, p. 4.
At first the pearlers simply set up camps on the foreshore in Broome and moored their luggers nearby, but later they formally leased areas of foreshore stretching along Dampier Terrace and Carnarvon Street between Chapple and Anne streets. By the late 1890s, the foreshore camps had spread north along Dampier Terrace and around the edge of the mangrove swamps in the area now known as Morgan’s Camp. The camps and corrugated iron sheds that were built there indicate how this part of Broome developed as part of Chinatown.

Filipinos, Malays, Koepangers and Japanese were recruited as divers and boat crew and Chinatown was originally known as Japtown because of the large number of Japanese divers resident there. The name Chinatown probably became more common after World War Two. Many of the businesses in the area were run by Chinese, who were also cooks, gardeners and tailors. Behind the shops, offices, billiard saloons, hotels and eating houses there was a mismash of dwellings, mainly single and two-storey boarding houses for the Asian crews, but also gambling dens and brothels, staffed mainly by Japanese women whose occupations were given as dressmaker or tailoress. Here also were the homes of Japanese and Chinese who were residents prior to the advent of Federation and the White Australia policy. Little walkways and larger lanes, such as Shiba Lane, John Chi Lane and Roebuck Lane, gave access to the buildings crammed in between the streets. Shiba Lane led to the Star Hotel and Hyland’s Circus.

In 1897, a deepwater jetty, known as the town jetty, was constructed at Broome, off Mangrove Point, overlooked by the Seamen’s Cemetery, and a tramway linked Chinatown and Streeter’s Jetty with the town jetty. Broome was the principal cargo port in the northwest of the State and growing rapidly. By 1898, the town also had a government residency, customs shed, bond store, hospital, police station and gaol. The civic administration included the Resident Magistrate, clerk to the Magistrate, stock inspector, three port and customs officials, goal warder, weather observatory and a district medical and quarantine officer. The post and telegraph establishment was the largest, reflecting its important role to the region and the rest of the State at this time. Inland during this period, several missions had been established, specifically to minister to the Aboriginal population. These were Beagle Bay and Lombadina, established by the Trappist and Pallotine Catholic religious orders and assisted by the Sisters of St John of God.

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19 Chinatown Conservation Area draft assessment, op cit, p. 15.
20 Bain, M. A., op cit, p. 227; Town Plan of Broome, 1886, op cit.
21 Bain, M. A., op cit, p. 241 & photographs of Chinatown and Sheba Lane, pp. 240 & 244; Chapple, Tom, Broome: The Exciting Years, [1993] p. 44.
Golden Age: 1900 - 1913

Broome evolved as a segregated town, with wealthy pearlers and Europeans living at one end in elegant bungalows surrounded by tropical gardens and tended by servants, and Chinatown at the other end, where the Asian and coloured populations lived and played, and where much of the commercial and business activities took place. The pearling masters were distinguished by their white suits, an anachronism in a town of red dirt and bore water, but servants were plentiful and cheap. Masters' wives and daughters dressed in fashionable clothes and homes were decorated with silk wall hangings, pottery and carved furniture imported from Asia.22

Each master pearler's home had a Chinese or Japanese cook; an Aborigine was employed for garden work, Koepanger boys supervised the children at play, did housework and polished the silver. An Aboriginal woman trained by the Sisters at the local convent, was given some flour and tobacco in return for doing the daily washing, another Chinese young man did the ironing, while the valet-waiter-general factotum was either a Japanese or a Koepanger.23

There were 145 buildings in Broome in 1901, and the main building material both in Chinatown and the European section was corrugated iron.24

In 1900, the pearling industry at Broome employed more than 2000 men, 1700 of these being either Japanese or Malays, while men from the Philippines, China, Timor and the Macassar Islands, and Aboriginal men made up the remainder. Pearls were greatly sought after, but the real value in pearling at this time was in the shell, which was used for button making, jewellery and ornamentation. The 'mother ship' system operated in the pearling industry and involved a large schooner operating with a fleet of luggers. Skippers, or pearling masters, were white with an Asian crew and Japanese divers. Skipper's wives sometimes went on the pearling trips on board the 'mother' ship.

In 1901, the fleet consisted of 149 hard hat diving vessels and 4 skin diving vessels. The skin diving vessels employed 36 Aboriginal men, while the rest of the pearling workforce was made up of 55 whites, 9 Chinese, 210 Japanese, 448 Malays, 230 Manila men and 46 others of unspecified nationality. Most Aboriginal workers were employed in the pastoral industry at this time, which was still dominated by sheep in the north-west, although the percentage of cattle was increasing. Pigs formed a small but important

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24  Australian census, 1901.
export in the form of salted beef, and market gardens, mostly worked by Chinese and Japanese, was another activity.\textsuperscript{25}

The West Australian Pearlers’ Association was formed on 6 October 1902, comprising 45 members who owned 176 of the 224 working luggers at the time. Their objective was to form ‘a united action group to deal with all matters pertaining to the Pearling Industry’. They were instrumental in getting the pearling industry exempt from the White Australia policy, which came into force following Federation. Pearlers claimed that the Japanese were better divers than Europeans because they were biologically better suited to the task. They were claimed to be lighter, harder and could see the shell better as they were ‘closer to nature’. The Government tried to disprove this by hiring ex-British naval divers from the firm of Gorman Siebe, but the result was one British diver dead and another paralysed, while the remaining divers quit, claiming that the pearlers were out to get them. Restrictions were placed on the hiring of Asian labour for the industry. The men were not allowed to bring their women to Australia, and could not own luggers or stay beyond their contract period. They could also be deported if they caused trouble. The policy led to more rigid control over the work force by the pearlers.\textsuperscript{26}

In 1912, there were around 400 pearling luggers working from the port, and pearling was the fifth largest export industry in the State. London and New York were the major markets for the shell.\textsuperscript{27} The top diver for the season was treated as a hero. Money and status was linked to the yield, creating pressure on the divers to take risks and push safety limits. This resulted in a high death rate from the bends. Broome received its first decompression chamber in 1914, presented to the town by C. E. Heinke and Co. It dramatically reduced the death rate among divers.\textsuperscript{28} Cyclones still presented a risk, both to the pearling fleet and the town. In 1908, 100 lives were lost at sea during a cyclone and in 1910 another damaged the town.\textsuperscript{29}

\textbf{Slow decline of pearling: 1914-1938}

This period of Broome’s history has been called the ‘exciting years’, despite the slow decline in the industry. The social life of the town blossomed with balls and socials held at the Mechanic’s Institute Hall (also known as the Literary Institute), and stage shows and socialising at the town’s six hotels. Picture shows were held in some of the hotels but in 1916 Sun Pictures was established, providing a popular

\textsuperscript{25} Australian census, 1901; Blue Books.
\textsuperscript{26} Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 6-30; Edwards, H., op cit; Burton, V., pp. 6-7.
\textsuperscript{27} Burton, V., op cit, pp. 6-7.
\textsuperscript{28} Burton, V., op cit, pp. 6-7.
\textsuperscript{29} Edwards, H., op cit, p.
MUNICIPAL INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES 2018/19

A dedicated venue for moving picture shows and catering to Broome’s climate with open air and covered sections. There were a variety of sporting clubs including rifle, turf, tennis and golf. The Asian population had their own recreation with each nationality having a club. Segregated areas allowed the Asian population to participate in events at Sun Pictures and at the racecourse. There were churches, State and convent schools, State and Japanese hospitals, and utility services. The Broome Roads Board provided civic administration. In 1921, Major Norman Brearley established Western Australian Airways, which flew the first regular mail service to Broome from Perth.

In 1914, the world pearl shell market collapsed with the advent of World War One. Orders were cancelled and there was a loss of crew members, mainly shell openers, who were white. Two hundred and twenty five men enlisted from Broome, and 54 of them did not return. Pearling was re-established after the War, but synthetic material began to replace the mother-of-pearl button, although the new product was still inferior to the pearl button at this time.

Pearls had always been of secondary consideration to shell, the major market being for the mother of pearl shell, but pearls were a bonus, and an exceedingly profitable one. Shells were opened carefully in the hope of finding a gem and shell openers were always Europeans, as the pearling masters did not trust the Asian crew to hand over any pearls found. Pearl cleaners, of who Thomas Bastian Ellies was the most famous, were responsible for cleaning the pearl and peeling off discoloured layers in the hope of producing a perfect specimen. Many are the stories involving pearl theft, pearls lost or found, fabulous prices obtained and pearls supposedly cursed.

The mother ship system of pearling gave way to the tender system where the Japanese divers had control over boats with Asian crews, and the pearling masters rarely sailed. Abuse by some divers of their crew led to the Broome riots of December 1920 between the Japanese and Koepangers. A group of Koepangers stabbed a Japanese diver to death resulting in retaliations. The tense situation that developed continued for several days and culminated in the death of Police Inspector Thomas, after remaining on duty for 36 hours straight in the extreme heat.

By 1928, the production of better quality synthetic buttons, coupled with lower prices for pearl shell, caused a further decline in pearling. There were only 30 luggers working in 1930, following the onset of

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30 Burton, V., op cit, p. 7.

April 2014
the Depression. In 1935, a cyclone destroyed 20 of the 36-vessel fleet at Lacapedes Islands, which was a great blow to the industry. The fleet built up again to 73 luggers in 1938, employing about 563 people. Cattle had become the mainstay of the pastoral industry by this time. An abattoir was built and then a meatworks, which was a major employer of Broome people outside the pearling industry.

**War years: 1939-1945**

During World War Two, the Japanese crewmen and businessmen in Broome were interned, and all boats were either requisitioned by the Navy and Army or ordered to be burnt, as part of the scorched earth policy. Mot of the civilian population was evacuated south and the town became a transit point for Dutch refugees following the fall of Singapore. On 3 March 1942, a Japanese air raid strafed and sunk fifteen flying boats carrying Dutch refugees from Indonesia. Six aircraft at Broome airport were also destroyed, and one Japanese plane was shot down by a Dutch gunner.

In the middle of this air raid, a Douglas DC3, piloted by Captain Ivan Smirnoff and carrying a number of refugees as well as a packet of diamonds, was shot down near Carnot Bay. The survivors were rescued by the monks and Aboriginal residents from the Beagle Bay Mission. The diamonds, later found by beachcomber Jack Palmer, led to another colourful episode in Broome's history. Of the £300,000 worth of diamonds in the package, only £21,177 worth was recovered.

Broome was an important refuelling place for American planes for a period of time during the War. Some men remained in Broome to refuel the aircraft and there was also an army presence. Broome buildings suffered considerable damage during the war due to termites and careless servicemen. Many pearlers homes were damaged and part of Chinatown was burnt down. Phyllis McDaniel, whose home at 22 Weld Street was occupied by servicemen, claims to have dug a huge trench in her backyard to dispose of all her damaged furniture after the war.

**From pearl shell to pearls: 1946-1969**

Many pearling families did not go back into the pearling industry and a few did not even return to Broome. In 1946, a small fleet of 15 luggers was working again, and the price of pearl shell immediately after the war was relatively high. An important factor in this was the removal of the Japanese pearling fleet from the industry. The divers at this time were European, Malay, Chinese and Aborigines, but a group of

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34 Edwards, H, *op cit*.
Japanese were allowed back as divers in 1953. Mary Dakas became a master pearler following the death of her husband, one of the few women to be so involved in the industry.  

By the late 1950s, Japanese pearlers were back in business and plastic buttons were making considerable inroads into the traditional market for pearl shell. Attention turned to the cultivation of pearls. The Japanese had been successfully cultivating pearls since the 1920s, and in 1956, Streeter and Male entered into a venture with Japanese and American interests to establish a cultured pearl operation. A company, Pearls Proprietary Ltd, was formed and a pearl farm was established at Kuri Bay in Camden Sound, about halfway between Derby and Kalumburu. The pearls produced here were twice the size of those produced by the Japanese and matured in half the time. Other similar operations soon followed.  

While the pearling industry went through considerable change, Broome was developing as the administrative and service centre for the region. Oil exploration within the Kimberley region and offshore was headquartered at Broome, and a new deepwater port and jetty were opened at Entrance Point in 1966, to cater to the growing beef export industry and larger ships. Air services were expanded. A new meatworks was built in the town in Clementson Street and Shire offices replaced the old Roads Board office in 1968. Improved services such as refrigeration and air-conditioning were available, and a new supply of fresh water, and modern sewerage and electricity facilities were installed.  

Tourism: 1970 to the present  
While there is still a trade in pearl shell for decorative purposes, the cultivation of pearls is the main focus in the industry. Collection of pearl shell for use in the farms is still undertaken, but scuba diving equipment has been used since 1971.  

The main theme for the period since 1970 has been tourism. Expanded air services, including international flights, and improved roads have made Broome more accessible, and its exotic pearling history, tropical climate and relaxed holiday atmosphere with a strong Asian influence prove a great attraction. The growth of the tourism industry has brought great changes to the town, extending it westwards to Cable Beach as the population has expanded. Growth in population and general wealth have meant the expansion of facilities and services for residents, seen in the areas of administration, health, education and specialist services, particularly noticeable in the area of services for the Aboriginal  

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37 Morgan, Richard and Shave, Dana, The Morgan’s Family History, 1999; Tales from Broome: Centennial Edition 1883-1983.  
38 Burton, V., op cit, p. 7; Morgan, R., Shave, D., op cit.  
communities. Recreational outlets have also increased. Tourism has also meant a 'tidying-up' of the town and in 1974, Shire of Broome built a levee bank across the marsh to stop the flooding of streets at high tide. Footpaths have also been added.

The influence of Lord Alistair McAlpine cannot be overlooked. He arrived in Broome in the early 1980s, by accident, on a redirected flight, and immediately saw the potential of the place. As well as establishing a company that restored a number of Broome buildings, he was also directly responsible for the construction of the Cable Beach Resort, a luxury resort to supplement the caravan park and motel/hotel accommodation already available. The Shinju Matsuri Festival is a major drawcard for tourists, and there is a crocodile farm, historical museum, memorials and arts and crafts as added attractions.

In the second half of the 1990s and into the twenty-first century, there has been considerable development in the Broome township. Some buildings, such as Ah Fat's Cottage at the rear of Carnarvon Street, have been removed. Other buildings, such as Kennedy's Store on Napier Terrace, have been completely rebuilt. The Paspaley Pearls showroom on Carnarvon Street has made some attempt at reproducing old Broome style, but has missed the mark through being of a much larger scale. A modern shopping centre, Paspaley Pearls Chinatown Centre, has been added at the rear of Carnarvon Street on the west side. Once again, the new building fails to fit in with the scale of the older buildings on Carnarvon Street, which give Chinatown its special appeal.

Conclusion
The thematic history framework is designed to help list places of local cultural significance. So often the many different facets of the past can be forgotten, or relatively modern experiences not recognised as being culturally significant. By taking general time frames and applying story lines throughout the particular time period, it is hoped that a wide and diverse range of places and structures can be identified and documented for the Heritage Inventory and so ensure that future generations will be able to understand and appreciate more easily that which has gone before.

3.0 CRITERIA for SIGNIFICANCE

Every place either previously listed or proposed for inclusion in the Shire of Broome’s Heritage Inventory Review 2014, has been assessed within the State Heritage Office’s guidelines; Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas (Appendix 1). The four criteria for the assessment are summarised hereunder:
Assessment of significance

Aesthetic value
Criterion 1 It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristic.

Historic value
Criterion 2 It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.

Research value
Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.
Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

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

Degree of significance

Rarity
Criterion 5 It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

Representativeness
Criterion 6 It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

Condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental effects.

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.

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* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 2002.
### 4.0 PLACE LISTINGS

#### BROOME TOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uniting Church &amp; Manse</td>
<td>11, 13 Anne Street (SW cnr Robinson St)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commonwealth Health Laboratory (former)</td>
<td>12 Anne Street (NE cnr Walcott Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maurice Lyon’s Residence (former)</td>
<td>17 Anne Street (SE cnr Walcott Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male Residence (former)</td>
<td>19 Anne Street (SW cnr Walcott Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>St John of God Convent</td>
<td>9 Barker Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Residence (former)</td>
<td>19 Barker Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SITE of original town water supply</td>
<td>45 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Captain Gregory’s Residence (former)</td>
<td>48 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Broome Cemetery (2)</td>
<td>d’Antoine Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SITE of Meatworks</td>
<td>Demco Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pearl worker dwelling (former)</td>
<td>22 Frederick Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pearl worker dwelling (former)</td>
<td>24 Frederick Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Broome Courthouse</td>
<td>8 Hamersley Street (SW cnr Frederick St)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bull Pen @ Broome Regional Prison</td>
<td>13 Hamersley Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Anglican Church of the Annunciation</td>
<td>21 Hamersley Street (NE cnr Haas St)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Matso’s Restaurant</td>
<td>29 Hamersley Street (NE cnr Carnarvon St)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bedford Park (Dampier Memorial, War Memorial)</td>
<td>Hamersley Street (NE cnr Weld Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bourne &amp; Inglis Store (former)</td>
<td>30 Hamersley Street (SW cnr Louis Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>De Castilla Residence (former)</td>
<td>38 Hamersley Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Broome Bowling Club</td>
<td>78 Herbert Street (SW cnr Louis Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kennedy’s Residence (former)</td>
<td>55 Herbert Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>SITE of Malay camp</td>
<td>McPherson Street (west end)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>SITE of Japanese hospital</td>
<td>Napier Terrace (SW cnr Coghlan Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Broome Cemetery (3): Japanese, Chinese &amp; Muslim sections</td>
<td>1 Port Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>St Mary’s College Chapel</td>
<td>102 Port Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Store (former)</td>
<td>24 Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>T. McDaniel’s Residence (former)</td>
<td>40 Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Flying Boat remains, Roebuck Bay</td>
<td>off Robinson Street, Mangrove Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Buccaneer Rock, Roebuck Bay</td>
<td>Mangrove Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Broome Museum:</td>
<td>67 Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customs House (former)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailmaker's Shed (former)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>SITE of Seaview Shopping Centre</td>
<td>Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Broome Pioneer Cemetery (1)</td>
<td>87 Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mangrove Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Town Beach &amp; remains of Town Jetty</td>
<td>91 Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mangrove Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Master Pearler's Residence (former)</td>
<td>24 Stewart Street</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(SW cnr Robinson St)</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Captain Archer's House (former)</td>
<td>29 Stewart Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(cnr Walcott Street)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Bardwell Residence (former)</td>
<td>38 Walcott Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Tolmer Residence (former)</td>
<td>41 Walcott Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Pa Norman's Residence (former)</td>
<td>47 Walcott Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Captain Goldie's House (former)</td>
<td>63 Walcott Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>McDaniel Residence (former)</td>
<td>22 Weld Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(NW cnr Barker Street)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Broome Civic Precinct</td>
<td>27 Weld Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Lady of Peace Catholic Church</td>
<td>34 Weld Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Infants Room (former) Broome Primary School</td>
<td>38 Weld Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Cable &amp; building remnants</td>
<td>Cable Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cable Beach Club</td>
<td>Cable Beach Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Common Gate</td>
<td>Boundary of Broome Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Trameline foundations and remnants</td>
<td>Town Jetty to Streeter Jetty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>McDaniels Camp</td>
<td>Conti Foreshore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Commemorative Statute</td>
<td>Conti Foreshore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>SITE: Broome Tree Nursery</td>
<td>Herbert Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Wavesong Garden</td>
<td>10 Millington Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>SITE: Pearl Coast Zoo</td>
<td>Cable Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Cable Beach Crocodile Park</td>
<td>16-18 Cable Beach Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Sisters of St Johns of God Retreat</td>
<td>281 Kavite Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Broome Jetty</td>
<td>401 Port Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Quarantine station houses x 3</td>
<td>Port Drive</td>
</tr>
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**GANTHEAUME POINT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Gantheaume Point lighthouse &amp; ruins</td>
<td>Gantheaume Point Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Place Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Broome Race Club</td>
<td>Gantheaume Point Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Kennedy’s Holiday Cottages</td>
<td>Willie Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>SITE of Pender Ruins</td>
<td>Pender Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Christ the King Church, Presbytery, Cemetery</td>
<td>Lombadina Mission, Dampier Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Sacred Heart Mission Church</td>
<td>Beagle Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Cape Leveque Lighthouse</td>
<td>Cape Leveque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Bidyadanga Community (Nissan huts)</td>
<td>La Grange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Cygnet Bay Pearl Farm</td>
<td>Cygnet Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Wallal Downs Station</td>
<td>Pardoo, 80 Mile Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>SITE of Roebuck Plains Station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>SITE of Billabong (Lake Eda)</td>
<td>Roebuck Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Lurujari Heritage Trail</td>
<td>Gantheaume Point to Coulomb Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kimberley De Grey Stock Route</td>
<td>Stock Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Talgarno Military Base (Fmr)</td>
<td>Anna Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>SITE: World War Two Crash Memorial</td>
<td>Smirnoff Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Dampier Coast – Broome Sandstone (Dinosaur Footprints)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)**

**Places of considerable or some significance:** All other places are of little or no significance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun Picture Garden</td>
<td>8 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shekki Shed Gallery</td>
<td>10 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghi Twan’s Boarding House (fmr)</td>
<td>12 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tack’s Store (fmr) Terri’s Travel</td>
<td>12 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Ming’s Store (fmr)</td>
<td>14 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang Wei’s café (fmr)</td>
<td>16 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemoratives</td>
<td>Carnarvon Street (median strip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Lockup (former)</td>
<td>22 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*April 2014*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)</th>
<th>Continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinney’s Store</td>
<td>25 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male boat sheds and jetty</td>
<td>1 Chapple Street (cnr Gray St)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streeter’s Jetty</td>
<td>1 Dampier Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roebuck Bay Hotel</td>
<td>28-32 Dampier Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Pearlers’ house</td>
<td>44 Dampier Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellies Pearl Cleaners (fmr)</td>
<td>3 Napier Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberley Bookshop</td>
<td>5 Napier Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding House (fmr)</td>
<td>2-6 Short Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streeter &amp; Male offices</td>
<td>38 Short Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanoe’s Cottage (fmr) Short St Gallery</td>
<td>622 Chapple Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA) per State Heritage Office’s inHerit database
5.0 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, the level of significance and consequent grading is applied.

The following table from the State Heritage Office’s *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1 p.22) illustrates the details, and the proposed gradings are listed against them with respect to the Shire of Broome’s 2014 review.

Each place assessed was graded on the basis of the following levels of significance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>DESIRED OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Exceptional significance</td>
<td>Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.</td>
<td>The place should be retained and conserved. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Considerable significance</td>
<td>Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/authenticity.</td>
<td>Conservation of the place is highly desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Some/Moderate significance</td>
<td>Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.</td>
<td>Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 GRADINGS

Further to State Heritage Office’s *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1), an important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Gradings have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised.

**Grading A**

A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia’s [Register of Heritage Places](#), or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broome’s [Town Local Planning Scheme](#).

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

The development application needs to be submitted to State Heritage Office (SHO) for approval for any proposed development, and Shire of Broome cannot approve contrary to SHO recommendation.

**Recommend**: Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place.

Full consultation with property owner prior to making the recommendation.

**IMPLICATIONS of REGISTRATION**:  

A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the *Heritage Act (1990)*.

By virtue of the *Heritage Act (1990)*, the owner is bound to conserve the place.

ALL development (including demolition) MUST be referred to State Heritage Office for consideration PRIOR to undertaking any works.

The Shire of Broome cannot approve anything contrary to State Heritage Office recommendations.
Private owners of Registered places qualify for the State Heritage Office’s Heritage Grants Funding. $1,000,000 is available annually. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding assistance from the State Heritage Office.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. $1,500,000 is available annually. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although ‘inkind’ contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and can also be funded.

Local Government owned Registered places qualify to claim for $10,000 per annum ‘Disability allowance’ through the Grants Commission. Up to a maximum of $50,000 is allowed for 5 buildings or more.

Grading B A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broome’s Town Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend: Retain and conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

IMPLICATIONS:

Planning applications must be submitted to Shire of Broome for approval prior to undertaking any works.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. $1,500,000 is available annually. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although ‘inkind’ contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, but a Conservation Plan can also be funded on same basis.
Grading C  A place (including a site with no built remains) of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.

No constraints.

Recommend: Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

IMPLICATIONS:

If a planning application is submitted to the Shire of Broome, if approved a condition of development will require documentation and a photographic record of the place prior to any development or if retention is not possible.

There are no statutory requirements pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. $1,500,000 is available annually. It is funded loosely on a $ for $ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and can also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.
## 7.0 PLACE GRADING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HERITAGE LIST (TPSLPS) Gradings A &amp; B  (A: State’s Register of Heritage Places)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uniting Church &amp; Manse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commonwealth Health Laboratory (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maurice Lyon’s Residence (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Male Residence (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>St John of God Convent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Captain Gregory’s Residence (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Broome Cemetery (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pearl worker dwelling (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pearl worker dwelling (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Broome Courthouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bull Pen @ Broome Regional Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Anglican Church of the Annunciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Matso’s Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bedford Park (Dampier Memorial, War Memorial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bourne &amp; Inglis Store (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Broome Bowling Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Broome Cemetery (3): Japanese, Chinese &amp; Muslim sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>T. McDaniel’s Residence (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Flying Boat remains, Roebuck Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Broome Museum:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Customs House (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sailmaker’s Shed (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Broome Pioneer Cemetery (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Town Beach &amp; remains of Town Jetty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bardwell Residence (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tolmer Residence (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pa Norman’s House (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Captain Goldie’s House (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>McDaniel Residence (former)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Infants Room (former) Broome Primary School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MUNICIPAL INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES

#### 2018/19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Cable &amp; building remnants</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Quarantine Station houses x 3</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Common Gate</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### REGIONAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Christ the King Church, Presbytery/ Cemetery, Lombadina</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Sacred Heart Mission Church- Beagle Bay</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Cape Leveque Lighthouse</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Bidyadanga Community (Nissan huts), La Grange</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Cygnet Bay Pearl Farm, Cygnet Bay</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Wallal Downs Station</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Lurujarri Heritage Trail</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kimberley De Grey Stock Route</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>SITE: World War Two Crash Memorial</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Dampier Coast – Broome Sandstone (Dinosaur Footprints)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CCA Chinatown Conservation Area (CCA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun Picture Garden</td>
<td>8 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shekki Shed Gallery</td>
<td>10 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghi Twan’s Boarding House (fmr)</td>
<td>12 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tack’s Store (fmr) Terri’s Travel</td>
<td>12 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Ming’s Store (fmr)</td>
<td>14 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang Wei’s café (fmr)</td>
<td>16 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemoratives</td>
<td>Carnarvon Street (median strip)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Lockup (former)</td>
<td>22 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinney’s Store</td>
<td>25 Carnarvon Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male boat sheds and jetty</td>
<td>1 Chapple Street (cnr Gray St)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)

*Places of considerable or some significance: All other places are of little or no significance.*

- Sun Picture Garden
- Shekki Shed Gallery
- Ghi Twan’s Boarding House (fmr)
- Tack’s Store (fmr) Terri’s Travel
- Ah Ming’s Store (fmr)
- Tang Wei’s café (fmr)
- Commemoratives
- Police Lockup (former)
- Kinney’s Store
- Male boat sheds and jetty
Chinatown Conservation Area (CCA) has a Grading A and is listed in the State Heritage Office’s Register of Heritage Places. A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the Heritage Act (1990), that essentially requires that an owner conserves the place.

All development (including demolition) must be referred to State Heritage Office for consideration prior to undertaking any works. The Shire of Broome cannot approve any development contrary to State Heritage Office recommendations.

The CCA has been reviewed integral to the Heritage Inventory Review brief. The intent of the review of the State registered CCA was to assess the levels of significance of places within the area in order to further clarify management levels and development procedures. Places of greater significance are identified as being of Considerable or Some significance with reference to Criteria for assessing places and areas. (Appendix 1) Places not listed in this review, are considered to be of little or no significance within the CCA.

Those places, identified as being of Considerable or Some significance, have the highest levels of cultural heritage significance within the CCA, and warrant all the necessary statutory processes for any development of a State registered places. The remainder of the places within the CCA do not warrant that level of “heritage control” despite being within the State Registered CCA. The table of places of Considerable and Some significant places in the CCA will enable the Shire of Broome to negotiate a reasonable, Shire controlled outcome for places of lesser significance.
## MUNICIPAL INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES 2018/19

### Grading C: NO STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Residence (former)</td>
<td>19 Barker Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SITE of original town water supply</td>
<td>45 Carnarvon Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SITE of Meatworks</td>
<td>Demco Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>De Castilla Residence (former)</td>
<td>38 Hamersley Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kennedy’s residence (former)</td>
<td>55 Herbert Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>SITE of Malay camp</td>
<td>McPherson Street (west end)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>SITE of Japanese hospital</td>
<td>Napier Terrace (SW cnr Coghlan Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>St Mary’s College Chapel</td>
<td>102 Port Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Store (former)</td>
<td>24 Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Buccaneer Rock, Roebuck Bay</td>
<td>Mangrove Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>SITE of Seaview Shopping Centre</td>
<td>Robinson Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Pearlmaster’s Residence (former)</td>
<td>24 Stewart Street (SW cnr Robinson St)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Captain Archer’s House (former)</td>
<td>29 Stewart Street (cnr Walcott Street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Broome Civic Precinct</td>
<td>27 Weld Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Lady of Peace Catholic Church</td>
<td>34 Weld Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Trameline foundations and remnants</td>
<td>Town Jetty to Streeter Jetty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>McDaniels Camp</td>
<td>Conti Foreshore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Commemorative Statue</td>
<td>Conti Foreshore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>SITE: Broome Tree Nursery</td>
<td>Herbert Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Wavesong Garden</td>
<td>10 Millington Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Sisters of St Johns of God Retreat</td>
<td>281 Kavite Road</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### CABLE BEACH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cable Beach Club</td>
<td>Cable Beach Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>SITE: Pearl Coast Zoo</td>
<td>Cable Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Cable Beach Crocodile Park</td>
<td>16-18 Cable Beach Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Broome Jetty</td>
<td>Port Drive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

April 2014

31
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Gantheaume Point lighthouse &amp; ruins</td>
<td>Gantheaume Point Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Broome Race Club</td>
<td>Gantheaume Point Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Kennedy’s Holiday Cottage</td>
<td>Willie Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>SITE at Pender Bay</td>
<td>Pender Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>SITE of Roebuck Plains Station</td>
<td>Pender Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Talgarno Military Base (Fmr)</td>
<td>Anna Plains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PEARL WORKER’S DWELLING (former)**

**Place No: 11**

B: Considerable significance
Heritage List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>224 Frederick Street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suburb/Town</td>
<td>BROOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve No:</td>
<td>Lot 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan/Diagram</td>
<td>C.T. Vol Fol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Pearl Worker’s dwelling (fmr) is a good representative example of a typical pearl work’s dwelling of which very few remain. It is significant for the associations with the pearl industry, and the pearl workers dwellings represent the way of life of the pearlworkers, that is no longer practiced.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome ‘Heritage List.’ PS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

**CONSTRUCTION DATE**
- Original Use: Residence
- Present Use: Residence
- Other Use: 

**CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:**
- Walls: CGI
- Roof: CGI
- Other:  

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Federation Broome vernacular

**DESCRIPTION**
The dwelling is single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding and corrugated iron gable roof. Infilled front verandah.

**CONDITION**
Fair

**INTEGRITY**
High degree

**AUTHENTICITY**
Moderate degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSOCIATIONS</th>
<th>ASSOCIATION TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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**LISTINGS**
- HCWA Database No. 16830
- Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:  

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOCUMENT TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site: Malay Camp

C. Some significance

Site: Interpretation

Address: Corner Frederick Street and Coghlan Street
Suburb/Town: BROOME
Reserve No.: Lot
Plan/Diagram: C.T. Vol Fol

Statement of Significance:
- The site of the former camp has historic value for its association with the peak period of commercial activity in Broome in the first half of the 20th century when pearling was a profitable industry attracting many workers to the townsite.
- The site of the former camp has historic value for its association with the past practices of divisions of the community along economic, cultural and racial characteristics as the camp formerly on this site was designated for use by ‘Malays’ a loose term applied to all people of south east Asian origin.

Grading C:
A site with no built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints
Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.
HISTORICAL NOTES
The townsite of Broome and its community was highly stratified along racial and economic lines during the majority of the 20th century. The divisions in the groups was represented in the location and type of living accommodation. The most disadvantaged were the indigenous aboriginal people, who lived in fringe camps in appaling conditions and had the least autonomy in the community. The most advantaged were the relatively few white 'bosses' and their families. In between was a complex layering of social groups each with their own social systems which were brought from their own countries of origin.

The 'Malay' workers was a catch all term for people from South-east Asia, which included contemporary Indonesia and Malaysia. The Malay men who came to Broome to work were indentured labourers and worked as general deck hands or in ancillary service trades. They were rarely divers, merchants or held positions of influence. As a result their living accommodation was generally on the fringes of the town, near the current [2019] aiport, with other communities of similar status, including the mixed race population.

The Malay Camp was a collection of simple cottages of corrugated iron and timber that were adapted and added to as needed. Often built on stumps to enable some cooling breezes, this small adaptation would have had little effect during the wet season as these simple shelters provided little protection from the elements.

It has not been established when these simple structures were removed although there is likely to have been little need for them after the decline of the pearling industry in the 1930s and the onset of World War II and the internment of foreign nationals. Any physical evidence of the former camps is likely to have been removed during later ground works.

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No. 16864
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY
Sickert, Susan Beyond the Lattice Broome’s early years Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 2003.  Book
UPDATE PLACE LISTING

SITE: JAPANESE HOSPITAL
Maza-Antoni Hospital

Place No: 23
C. Some significance
SITE: Interpretation

Address: Napier Terrace (SE cnr Coghlan Street)
Suburb/Town: BROOME
Reserve No: Lot
Plan/Diagram: C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The site has historic value for its association with the Japanese community who made a significant contribution to the establishment and development of the Broome community.
- The site has historic value for its association with the period in the early 20th century when the Japanese community established their own hospital in the Broome community because of inequalities in the provision of medical services.
- The site has social value for the community for its links to the Sisters of St John of God who nursed at the hospital under the leadership of Mother Antonio O’Brien and to the headstone located in the Broome Cemetery erected to Sister Mary Immaculate Leahy who died at the Japanese Hospital.

GRADING C:
A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints
Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.
HISTORICAL NOTES

The Japanese hospital was built largely through the donations of the Broome Japanese community. When first proposed in 1909, there was resistance to the establishment of a hospital for the Japanese community from the District Medical Officer, the Mayor of Broome and the Pearler’s Association. However the proposal had all the required formal approvals and the support of the Japanese and the Australian Governments.

The need for a hospital to serve the Japanese community, and particularly the divers, was a consequence of the many deaths in Broome. With difficulties in communication, hierarchies of care among the sick and the perception among the Japanese that;

the doctor in town was an absolute quack. He was so bad the his nickname was Dr Murder. … We had no choice but to try and establish our own hospital.

The new hospital building was opened in 1911 and the grounds were beautifully laid out with tropical plants and trees tended by a few older Japanese men who had remained in Broome. The hospital was staffed by Japanese doctors who were accompanied by their families during there stays in Broome.

- Dr Suzuki 1910-1914
- Dr Yakuo Harada 1914-1918,
- Dr Tsukano tojojiro 1918-1921
- Dr Masuyam Masogoshi 1921-1924
- Dr Michio Sakai 1924-1927

The Sisters of St John of God provided the nursing staff and this was an unusual pairing of cultures and faiths although by the available accounts a successful one. The Catholic Sisters and the Japanese Buddhists respected each other’s culture and rapidly established a working relationship. The Sisters purchased essentials from the Japanese stores and the young Japanese children attended the Catholic School rather than the state school.

The hospital was named ‘Maza-Antoni’ to honour Irish born Rev Mother Antonio O’Brien the leader of the Sisters of St John of God in the Broome region. One of the Sisters who worked at the hospital, Sister Mary Immaculate Leahy, died of small pox and the Japanese community erected a marble obelisk in the cemetery in her honour.

In 1911, the Japanese Community provided funds and a builder to construct a Catholic School, and the Japanese community attended the Sisters’ evening classes in English, book-keeping and music. The bond achieved by the Sisters across language, culture and religion greatly assisted the wider community’s acceptance of the proposed Japanese Hospital with a Japanese doctor.

The hospital closed in 1928 as the new plastics industry reduced the demand for ‘mother of pearl’ and therefore the pearling industry declined. A dispensary service relocated to Gantheaume Point according to some sources and it is not known who occupied the former hospital building. In 1935, it was proposed to relocate the building to Beagle Bay Mission to serve as a hospital for the community, however this had not occurred by 1939 and other sources state that the building was divided, part to Gantheaume Point and the other to a pastoral station.

Aerial photographs of the site are inconclusive but it appears the buildings no longer existed on the site in 1947.

LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 16833
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: 1996, 2004

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<tr>
<td>Sickert, Susan, Beyonе the Lattice Broome’s Early Years, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 2003, p. 88.</td>
<td>Book</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr Paricia Phatigan, ‘Relationship between the Sisters and the Japanese community’, in Taiji on Distant Shores, Exhibition by the Taiji Historical Archives, 2014.</td>
<td>Article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shire of Broome aerial photographs, 1947-2018, intramaps</td>
<td>Website</td>
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</table>
Dr and Mrs Tadashi Suzuki, c2012.
Courtesy the Japanese Hospital in Broome, 1910-1926. A Harmony of Contrasts.

Japanese Hospital in Broome, n.d.
Courtesy the Japanese Hospital in Broome, 1910-1926. A Harmony of Contrasts.
Plan showing approximate location of the former Japanese Hospital
Courtesy SROWA
**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Wallal Downs Station is historically significant as the first pastoral lease taken up on the Eighty Mile Beach, and as a World War One Soldier settlement in the region. The use of local limestone and coral rock construction materials and is significant. Wallal Downs Station informs of the history of pastoral activities in the region.

Wallal Downs Station Group comprising the limestone, weatherboard and iron Homestead (1900, 1929), Cottage (former Married Quarters) (c. 1952), three Stone Water Tanks (1922) and a stone Aqueduct (1922) as well as archaeological remnants associated with earlier stone buildings and single quarters (c.1900, 1920), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place was a site of an internationally important scientific expedition to observe the 1922 total solar eclipse. The data recorded from the site was at the time the most accurate measured and was pivotal in confirming Albert Einstein’s General Theory of Relativity.
- Some of the buildings and ruins on site were built by a successful syndicate of World War I ex-servicemen as part of the Solidor Settlement Scheme.
- The place reflects the fear Japanese invasion during World War II, particularly in the isolated north-west.
- The place hosted Dutch refugees who landed in Dornier Flying Boast at Eighty Mile Beach having fled the Japanese invasion of Java.
- The place has potential to contain archaeological deposits or artefacts that can provide information that can contribute to understanding of rural life during the 19th century.
- The place was home to many Nyangumarta people who lived and worked at the Station over many years and has social value for their families and descendants for whom the station is located on Native Title land.
- The place is a representative example of the transition of pastoral stations from running sheep to cattle in the state’s north west during the mid-twentieth century.

**GRADING**

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Wallal Downs Station was the first land taken up on the 80-mile beach, with a lease issued about 1900 to Piper and Galbraith. They were joined in partnership by Charles Somerset of Pardoo, who bought them out in 1910. In the 1920s, a syndicate of ten returned soldiers acquired the property under the Soldier Settlement Scheme. The active partners in the group were the two Lacey brothers and Reg King who were responsible for the early stone buildings, including the stone section of the residence, the shearsers' kitchen-dining room and two of the tanks. In 1973, following the death of Reg King, the remaining members of the syndicate sold the property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSOCIATIONS</th>
<th>ASSOCIATION TYPE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reg King, Lacey brothers</td>
<td>Builder</td>
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<td>National Trust classified 1984</td>
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<td>HCWA assessment documentation</td>
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NEW PLACE LISTING
COMMON GATE
Place No: 60
Town Gate
B: Considerable significance
Heritage List

Address
Suburb/Town
Reserve No:
Boundary of the Broome Common, or former Municipal Boundary Chinatown to the airstrip and to the meatworks.
BROOME
Lot
Plan/Diagram
C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
• Common Gate has historic value for its association with the period during the 20th century when the movement of Aboriginal people was strictly controlled.
• The remnant elements of the Common Gate are rare physical reminders of past practices.
• The place has social value for the Aboriginal people who have memories of the practices of control and division typified by the Common Gate. For those with no direct experience the stories have been passed down to younger generations.
• The remnant elements of the fence and gate have historic value for their association with the Aborigines Act 1905 which had such a profound effect on the lives of the Aboriginal people of the region.
• The areas adjacent to the former Common Gate have potential research value as they may contain archaeological deposits.
**GRADING B:** A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire Broome’s Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

Include on the Shire of Broome ‘Heritage List.’ LPS: Development Application.

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**DESCRIPTION**

There are a series of remnant posts remaining between Paspaley Shopping Centre and the Broome Road. The timber posts which remain from the former fence line are in poor condition.

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**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Common Gate is the name used to refer to the wire fence and gates that marked the municipal boundary of the township of Broome. The fence line was initially erected to keep cattle out of the town but, following the passing of Western Australia’s Aborigines Act 1905, the fence around the town was used as a physical boundary to regulate the movement of Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal people who lived outside the townsite could enter Broome if they could demonstrate they had ‘lawful employment’. If not they could be forcibly removed from the ‘prohibited area’. The ‘common gate’ had a significant effect on Aboriginal people and the Broome community.

Originally there were three gates across roads into Broome. The main gate was at the entrance on the Old Broome Road near the junction with Bagot and Short Streets. The second gate was at the junction of present day Barker and Herbert Streets and the third gate at the corner of Dora and Guy Streets. These entry points were locked with a large gate at 6pm each night by police.

This form of control of Aboriginal people was enforced until 1954 when the section of the Native Welfare Act repealed many of the sections of the Native Administration Act.

For many decades the fence remained in situ although its condition gradually deteriorated. Large portions of the fence were removed by local men Jimmy Edgar and Jimmy Tany Wei who used a grader for the task while they were working for the State Electricity Commission.

In 2007, an exhibition titled ‘Opening the Common Gate’ was put together by the Lingiari foundation and the Yawuru people to highlight how the policy of segregation operated what affect that had on individuals and the community. The use of the Common Gate as a readily identifiable symbol of segregation demonstrates how well known and significant the fence and gate were to all members of the community but particularly Aboriginal people.

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**HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Racial contact and interaction
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Workers
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Government Policy
Transport and Communications: Road transport
Social and civic activities: Law and order
People: Aboriginal People

---

**ASSOCIATION**

ASSOCIATION TYPE

---

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. ---------
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

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**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**


DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
Opening the Common Gate: Challenging Boundaries in Broome, ©Lingiari Foundation, Broome, Western Australia, 2007. | Exhibition Catalogue
---|---
Chinatown Public Art and Interpretation Strategy, MudMap Studio, November 2017. | Report

Car at Town Gate, 1940s. Courtesy Broome Museum image 2006.325

Bullock Cart at the Town Gate, n.d. Courtesy Broome Museum image 2006.328
Plan showing the municipal boundary of the Broome Townsite in yellow, c1905.

Courtesy SROWA, Item 0230 Cons 5698.
NEW PLACE LISTING
TRAM LINE (SITE)

Place No: 61
C: Some significance
Interpretation

Address
Roebuck Bay foreshore between Streeters Jetty & Mangrove Point

Suburb/Town
BROOME

Reserve No: Lot Plan/Diagram C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
- The site of the former Tram Line has historic value for its association with a peak period of commercial activity in Broome in the first half of the 20th century.
- The site of the former Tram Line has historic value for its association with the pearling and livestock industries which helped to establish and develop Broome and the surrounding region.
- The heritage trail established in 2016 which follows the path of the former tram line has social value for visitors and members of the local community for demonstrating links between places within the town site.
- The former tram line has social value for members of the Broome community for its association with past activities and practices which were widely known and experienced until 1966.

GRADING C:
A site with few built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.
DESCRIPTION
There is no evidence of the former tram line in the majority of its former route linking the two jetties. There are remnants of tram tracks and siding within the Broome Heritage Precinct which is the location of the former Customs House and Sailmakers Shed.

The remnants are located to the east of the former Sailmakers Shed and consist of two stone and concrete tram/rail sidings, the slab of the former Fisheries Inspector's Office and the slab of a former Good's Shed.

HISTORICAL NOTES
The Broome Tramway ran from the old Broome Jetty to Chinatown (1.6kms) to the location of Streeter’s Jetty. Originally it was a 2ft (600mm) gauge and was completed in 1896. The rail was converted to 3ft 6inches (1050mm) in 1908 and the original horse drawn carriage was replaced with a small steam engine.

The tram tracks were damaged during WWII, consequently in 1948 the line to Chinatown was removed but the spur line around the jetty and the meatworks was retained. A diesel engine replaced steam in 1949 and it remained operational until the closure of the old jetty in 1966. The tram lines were gradually removed from the streets of Broome after this period.

The tram was an essential service for delivering goods to and from the port. Pearl shell and animal carcasses were all loaded on to the tram for shipment and in return, the goods brought by ship were unloaded onto the tram for delivery into town.

The tramway that ran between the jetties traversed the edge of the foreshore along Hamersley Street, south of Anne Street, where the remains of a siding, goods shed and the Fisheries Inspector’s Office still remain near the Old Customs House, now the Broome Museum.

In 2016, a self-guided walking trail was launched in the Broome town site from Streeter's Jetty in Chinatown to the site of the Old Jetty at Town Beach. The trail includes 13 historic locations roughly along the route of the former train line.

HISTORIC THEME
Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Occupations: Fishing and other maritime industry
Occupations: Commercial services and industries
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism
Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport
Transport and communications: River and sea transport
People: Aboriginal people
People: Early settlers

ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION TYPE

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No. 16869 (Roebuck Bay foreshore)
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY
Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, A Broome Historical Society Project. Pamphlet
The General History of Broome, compiled and edited by Val Burton, Broome Historical Society, 2000; Book
Tom Chapple, Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930. Book
Walking Jetty to Jetty Stories of Broome, Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd, 20016. Book
Jetty to Jetty, Self-Guided Walking Tour Smartphone App
Jetty and Tram line, 1920.
Courtesy Broome Museum, image 20012.55

Old Jetty with tram line, n.d.
Courtesy Broome Museum, image 2011.403

Tram lines in front of Kennedy’s Store 1921
Courtesy Broome Museum, image 2006.246

Courtesy Broome Museum image 2006.244.
Tram on the old jetty May 1943,
Courtesy Australian War Memorial image 051748

Plan showing route of tramway along the water’s edge and along Hamersley Street.
Courtesy SROWA, Cons 5698 Item 0231.
Exert from ‘Walking Jetty to Jetty, Stories of Broome’, Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd, 2016. Showing the sites along the route of the walk trail.

Signage associated with the Jetty to Jetty walktrail at the location of the Goods Shed and siding
Slab of former Goods Shed

Remnant of Former siding
NEW PLACE LISTING
McDANIELS’ FORESHORE CAMP AND TREES
Place No: 62
C: Some significance
Interpretation

Address
Roebuck Bay foreshore (opposite Bourne & Inglis Store, 30 Hamersley Street, Broome)

Suburb/Town
BROOME

Reserve No: Lot
Plan/Diagram
C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
- The site of the McDaniels’ Camp has historic value for its association with the workers in the pearling industry who lived at this location.
- The site of McDaniels’ Camp has historic value for its association with the type of accommodation which was available to workers in the mid-20th century and the degree of control exercised by the pearling companies over their workers.
- The site of McDaniels’ Camp has social value to the Broome community for its association with a past way of life that is remembered by many still in the community.

GRADING C:
A site with no built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints
Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.
DESCRIPTION
There is minimal evidence of the former structures at McDaniels Camp apart from a few timber stumps on the Roebuck Bay foreshore. The Tamarind Trees (Tamarindus indica) still evident on the site are believed to originate with the residents of the camp.

HISTORICAL NOTES
The Roebuck Bay foreshore area opposite Bedford Park, approximately between Anne Street and Saville Street, is the area where pearlers and many Asian workers lived. The pearling camps also included shell-sorting sheds; boat building facilities and the quarters for the lugger crews and workers. Aboriginal families also camped along the foreshore working and living with the Asian workers.

The camps were roughly designated by which fleet the workers were employed by. The former McDaniels camp was located in the area between Louise and Guy streets and housed the workers of the McDaniel family who operated a pearling fleet in Broome from the 1920s.

Daniel McDaniel and his wife Phyllis married in 1915 and the couple had two sons. Following the death of Daniel McDaniel in 1956, Phyllis and her sons continued the fleet until the 1960s.

The camps were simple timber structures built on stumps and roofed with corrugated iron. Because of their proximity to the shore the high tides often came under the houses.

The Tamarind trees planted by the Asian divers in the campsite were used for cooking and the trees remaining on the foreshore are evidence of the former campsites.

Aerial photographs indicate that the majority of the campsites on the foreshore were removed in the early 2000s.

HISTORIC THEME
Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Occupations: Fishing and other maritime industry
Occupations: Commercial services and industries
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism
Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport
Transport and communications: River and sea transport
People: Aboriginal people
People: Early settlers

ASSOCIATION
Daniel McDaniel
McDaniel Family

ASSOCIATION TYPE
Land leaseholder
Pearl fleet owners

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No. 16869 (Roebuck Bay foreshore)
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY
Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, A Broome Historical Society Project. Pamphlet
The General History of Broome, compiled and edited by Val Burton, Broome Historical Society, 2000; Book
Tom Chapple, Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930. Book
Walking Jetty to Jetty Stories of Broome, Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd, 20016. Book
Jetty to Jetty, Self-Guided Walking Tour Smartphone App
McDaniels Camp, 1950
Courtesy Broome Museum, image 2006.415

Plan showing the boundaries of the leases for camps on the foreshore of Roebuck Bay, c1914.
 Courtesy SROWA, Cons 5698 Item 0230.
Signage for Jiljirrgun (McDaniels Camp) from Jetty to Jetty walktrail associated
NEW PLACE LISTING
COMMEMORATIVE STATUE
Other name: Women in Pearling Monument

Address: Roebuck Bay foreshore
Suburb/Town: BROOME
Reserve No: Lot
Plan/Diagram: C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
- The commemorative statue has aesthetic value as a well-constructed and well conceived artwork in the public domain.
- The site has historic value for its association with the camps of workers in the pearling industry.
- The commemorative statue has historic value for its association with the past practices of Aboriginal women diving for pearl shell in Broome and surrounding waters.
- The commemorative statue has social value for the members of the Broome community for its role in telling the story of past practices which are known by many members of the community.

GRADING C:
A sculpture and site of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage interpretation of the place.

DESCRIPTION
The bronze sculpture of the female diver emerging from stylised waves, is over 3m high and is mounted on a concrete block located within a concrete platform. Inscription on a plaque at the base of the statue reads...
And precious the tear as that rain from the sky, Which turns into pearls as it fall in the sea."

The statue is located in the grassed foreshore opposite Roebuck Bay known as Conti Foreshore.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Roebuck Bay foreshore area opposite Bedford Park, approximately between Anne Street and Saville Street, is the area where pearlers and many workers lived during the 20th century. The pearling camps also included shell-sorting sheds; boat building facilities and the quarters for the lugger crews and workers. Aboriginal families also camped along the foreshore working and living with Asian indentured labourers.

This site was chosen for the memorial as it was formerly a lay-up site for pearling luggers, where indentured labourers camped. The families of the pearling crews would wait at the foreshore for the luggers to return from their time at sea.

Aerial photographs indicate that the majority of the campsites on the foreshore were removed in the early 2000s.

In 2010, a commemorative statue was erected at this site on the foreshore opposite Bedford Park to acknowledge the contribution of women to the pearling industry. The sculpture which depicts an aboriginal woman diver emerging from the sea offering up shell from the seabed was designed and manufactured by artists Joan Walsh-Smith and Charles Smith.

The statue was dedicated by Hon Wendy Duncan MLC on 26 November 2018.

The statue seeks to honour the contribution of women to the pearling industry and to acknowledge the Aboriginal women who were exploited as divers along the coastline south of Broome during the 'blackbirding' phase. The practice of "blackbirding" in the earlier days of the industry was the coercion and kidnapping of Aboriginal women to work on pearl luggers diving for pearl shells.

HISTORIC THEME

Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Demographic settlement and mobility: Racial contact and interaction
Occupations: Fishing and other maritime industry
Occupations: Commercial services and industries
Social and Civic activities: Cultural activities
People: Aboriginal people
People: Early settlers

ASSOCIATION

Joan Walsh-Smith and Charles Smith
Hon Wendy Duncan MLC

ASSOCIATION TYPE
Artists/Sculptors
Dedication

LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 16869 (Roebuck Bay foreshore)
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, A Broome Historical Society Project.
Pamphlet

The General History of Broome, compiled and edited by Val Burton, Broome Historical Society, 2000;
Book

Tom Chapple, Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930.
Book

Book

Report

Walking Jetty to Jetty Stories of Broome, Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd, 20016.
Book

Jetty to Jetty, Self-Guided Walking Tour
Smartphone App

Website
MUNICIPAL INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES REVIEW 2019

Shire of Broome
people • place • prosperity

And previous the ear on that rainfood the sky, Which with the seeds of fall to the sea.

Thomas Harrke

This plaque was officially unveiled on November 2019 by Her. Wd. Lincoln MLA. It was unveiled by Shire of Broome. The plaque is now permanently placed in the Esplanade Precinct.

Woman Diver

Jetty to Jetty Trail

It was a real joy in 1997. We sail stars or foul shaw. These same then the Be was causing to rise the flag as half-mast. The bushwackers. There was a bush-worries where hundreds were on the river. We all waited something who will be the shepherd.

man Harroon,Mrs of port cray.
NEW PLACE LISTING
SITE: BROOME TREE NURSERY

Place No: 64
C. Some significance
Interpretation

Address
111 Herbert Street near Demco Park/Caravan Park- Town Beach

Suburb/Town
BROOME

Reserve No:
Lot

Plan/Diagram

C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The mature trees on the site which may originate with the Broome Tree Nursery.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has historic value for its association with the period of rapid growth and settlement in the north west of Western Australia following the mining boom of the 1960s.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has historic value for its association with the government policy which provided free plants to the North West residents, and towns and investment in sourcing appropriate plants for the region.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has social value for the members of the community who recall the former use of the site and the role it played in developing the character of the Broome streetscape through its plantings.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has social value for the many members of the community who visited the place to obtain plants, seek advice or undertake training.
MUNICIPAL INVENTORY OF
HERITAGE PLACES REVIEW 2019

GRADING C:
A site with no built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

DESCRIPTION:
There is no evidence of the buildings of the former tree nursery which was located on a roughly triangular portion of land bound by Robert, Herbert and Walcott Streets. The site is now occupied by the offices of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and a camping ground.

There are mature exotic trees on the site which originate from the former nursery, some of which have plaques designating their species.

HISTORICAL NOTES
The Broome Tree Nursery was established in the 1960s and was part of a state government initiative, the North West Tree Scheme which aimed to “Green the North”. The scheme encouraged widespread planting of trees and other plants in private gardens, reserves and streets to provide plant stock suitable for the northwest. Mass planting of trees in the rapidly growing north west of the state increased shade and dust control in the growing population centres of the north.

The Department of the North West supplied free plants to everyone between Carnarvon and Kununurra and local regional airline MMA (MacRobertson Miller Airlines) provided free freight for all plants.

Western Australian botanist and horticulturist Frederick (Fred) Conrad James Lullfitz (1914-1983) was the North West Tree Adviser in charge of the Government Nursery. Initially the plant stock was established and propagated at a special nursery within the Broome Prison with assistance from the inmates. The nursery was later relocated to the site on Herbert Street which included premises for the government employee managing the nursery.

Fred Lullfitz and his staff at the Broome Tree Nursery gave away many plants, including native species, citrus trees, tropical fruit trees and many others that have become standard plants in the Broome streets.

The Broome Tree Nursery was subsequently taken out of the management of the Department of the North West into the Forestry Department in 1982. The site continues to be used for the subsequent organisations, Department of Conservation and Land Management and currently [2018] the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Aerial photographs indicate that any evidence of the former nursery was gone by 2000. However the mature trees on the site are likely to originate from the nursery operation.

The Broome Tree Nursery provided work opportunities for local residents. Two of the influential individuals working at the nursery were Paul Frater and Tim Willing who went on to establish a commercial nursery in Broome that introduced exotic plants that have come to characterise the streets of Broome. Paul Frater was also responsible for training many of the local aboriginal people in horticulture, passing on practical skills and knowledge.

HISTORIC THEME
Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements
Demographic Settlement and Mobility; Government Policy
Demographic Settlement and Mobility; Environmental Change
Occupations: Rural Industry and Market gardening
Occupations: Domestic activities
People: Local heroes and battlers

ASSOCIATION
Fred Lullfitz
Paul Frater
Tim Willing

ASSOCIATION TYPE
Horticulturalist
Horticulturalist
Botanist
### LISTINGS

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<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>D &amp; O Richards <em>Gardens and Trees in the Kimberley Western Australia</em>, National Trust. 1983.</td>
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<td>Pamphlet</td>
<td><em>A Short History of Wavesong</em>, Courtesy of Jenny Bloom</td>
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<td>Phone conversation</td>
<td>Information from Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, December 2018. Broome Office</td>
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Portion of plan showing the location of the Broome Tree Nursery. C1970s. courtesy State Records Office of WA, Cons 5698 Item 0238.
Aerial view of the former Broome Tree Nursery, 1970. Courtesy Landgate
NEW PLACE LISTING

WAVESONG GARDEN
Paul’s Nursery

Address: 10 Millington Road, Cable Beach
Suburb/Town: BROOME
Reserve No: Lot
Plan/Diagram: C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The large garden surrounding this residence has aesthetic value as a well-maintained mature garden that demonstrate a range of native and exotic species that is a landmark in the streetscape.
- The garden has historic value for its associations with horticulturalist Paul Frater and botanist Tim Willing who made a significant contribution to knowledge and understanding of the physical environment of Broome and its surrounds through their establishment of a nursery on this site.
- The garden has historic value for its association with the introduction of specific plant species in Broome and the wider Kimberley region that have become synonymous with the region.
- The place has social value to the members of the community who visited, Paul’s Nursery as it was known, in the 1980s and 1990s. Its importance to the community was demonstrated by the community efforts taken in 2000 when storm damage threatened the survival of many of the trees.

GRADING C:
A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints
Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.
DESCRIPTION:
Wavesong is a private residence located in a hectare of land close to Cable Beach. The large and well-appointed home and business premises is best known for the well maintained garden that includes exotic and native plants.

Within the garden are many exotic plants that were imported to Broome in the 1980s which subsequently became popular staples within the streets and gardens of Broome. Of note is an avenue of Boab trees that was planted by Paul Frater and other Broome locals. The garden includes examples of bougainvilleas, Moringa (Madagascan Boab), Desert Roses, Cordias, Tabeuba, Moses in a Basket, Cordylines, Crotons, Frangipanis, various palm varieties, African Boabs and native boabs.

The residence consists of several buildings which have been built in stages from the mid-1980s and demonstrate construction methods and styling from these periods.

CONDITION  Garden - good,
INTEGRITY   Garden - moderate
AUTHENTICITY Garden - moderate

HISTORICAL NOTES
This property was originally part of a large landholding owned by local resident Doug Escott. In c1984, Doug Escott leased this hectare of land to local resident Paul Frater who established a nursery on the site.

Paul Frater was a horticulturalist, originally from Victoria, who settled in Broome in 1978 and worked at the government nursery (Broome Tree Nursery) in Herbert Street. His work there involved the identification of plants that would survive in the North West and assist the reduction of dust in towns and increase in shade. This was part of a government policy to actively encourage settlement in the North West of WA overseen by the Department of the North West.

Paul trained nursery hands at the Government Nursery during a time of great experimentation. He continued that in Paul’s Nursery with imported stock from Queensland, Northern Territory and internationally. He was joined by Tim Willing an acclaimed expert on Kimberley fauna, working as a gardener at the Shire of Broome.

Tim successfully applied for a Churchill Scholarship, and travelled to Madagascar, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Mauritius, returning with plants and seeds for the northwest environment. They worked together growing their experiments at Paul’s Nursery, establishing what are now considered Broome staples: Bougainvilleas, Desert roses, Cordias, Cordylines, Crotons, Frangipanis, Palms, Boabs and more.

Paul’s Nursery and home became well known in region for the diversity of plants and the friendly and knowledgeable advice from Paul Frater.

In 1994, the current owners purchased the property and maintained the house and garden as a private residence. They named the property ‘Wavesong’.

In 2000, Broome was struck by Cyclone Rosita and much of the garden was destroyed. With the help of friends and neighbours, the current owners rescued the garden, using heavy lifting equipment to raise many of the trees. Since that time the garden has recovered although some trees show evidence of damage with distinctive bends in their trunks.

HISTORIC THEME
Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Occupations: Rural industry and market gardens
People: Local heroes and battlers
People: Innovators

ASSOCIATION
Paul Frater
Owner and horticulturalist
Tim Willing
Botanist

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY
A Short History of Wavesong. Courtesy of Jenny Bloom.
Real Estate advertising.

DOCUMENT TYPE
Unpublished notes
Website
Website
NEW PLACE LISTING
SITE: PEARL COAST ZOO
Broome Zoo

Place No: 66
C: Some significance
Interpretation

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Suburb/Town</td>
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
• The site of the former Pearl Coast Zoo has historic value for its association with entrepreneur and businessman Lord Alistair McAlpine who made a major contribution to the development of Broome as a tourist destination.
• The site has his historic value for its association with the rapid development of the tourist industry in Broome during the 1980s.
• The site has social value for the members of the Broome and wider community who visited, worked there, or were aware of its presence in the outskirts of the town.
• The buildings on the site constructed for the zoo have historic value for their association with the zoo.

GRADING C:
A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints
Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.
DESCRIPTION: The grounds of the former zoo are no longer visible as the majority of the property was sold and has subsequently been subdivided for residential development. Some of the buildings of the zoo originally used for the zoo have been retained and have been repurposed for other commercial functions including the Willie Creek Pearls showroom.

HISTORICAL NOTES
The Pearl Coast Zoo, or Broome Zoo, was an initiative of Lord Alistair McAlpine (1942-2014). A wealthy English businessman, entrepreneur and politician who first visited Broome in 1979. From this initial trip he enthusiastically purchased large landholdings, properties and undertook several development projects in the townsite. He purchased land at Cable Beach and oversaw the establishment of the Cable Beach Resort (Ref 52), the first luxury accommodation in the town and part of a comprehensive plan to develop Broome as a tourist destination for visitors from Australia and overseas.

Following on from the resort development, McAlpine developed the Pearl Coast Zoo which reflected his passion for gardens and animals. The zoo featured natural enclosures covered approximately 60 hectares and a large wetland was the centre piece of the grounds. Movement around the grounds was largely on walkways approximately 2 meters above the ground enabling visitors to view into the enclosures.

The focus of the collection was African species, particularly antelope as the climate was similar to the African environment but without endemic diseases. Native parrots were also a speciality of the collection with three large aviaries for a diverse and wide ranging collection of rare birds. The museum had a successful breeding program in several species.

Despite some initial opposition from locals and some environmentalists the zoo was initially a success. However, a number of factors, including economic recession and the Pilot strike in 1989, lead to the demise of McAlpine’s Broome assets and the zoo closed c1991.

HISTORIC THEME
Demographic settlement and mobility: Depression and boom
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism
Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
People: Innovators
People: Famous and infamous people

ASSOCIATION
Listings
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY
Document Type

Aerial view of Broome Zoo, courtesy ABC News, 27 March 2012
http://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2012/03/23/3462605.htm
NEW PLACE LISTING
SITE: CABLE BEACH CROCODILE PARK
Broome Crocodile Park

Place No: 67
C: Some significance
Interpretation

Address 16-18 Cable Beach Road
Suburb/Town CABLE BEACH
Reserve No: Lot
Plan/Diagram
C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
- The place has historic value for the period of the 1980s when the Cable Beach area was undergoing development as a tourist destination.
- The place has historic value for its association with Malcolm Douglas, a popular film maker and conservationist who established and developed the park.
- The place has social value for the many members of the community who visited or worked at the park.
- The buildings and structures have some historic value for their association with their former use.

GRADING C:
A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.
No Constraints
Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

DESCRIPTION
The former Crocodile Park is located on two lots on the south east corner of Sanctuary Road and Cable Beach Road West. The site is largely vacant with remnant pool structures which were used for the crocodiles. Pathways through the site are still evident as are mature trees and some low plantings.
There are two buildings still extant on the site in 2018; the former home of Malcolm and Valerie Douglas made of rammed earth in the south east corner of the northern lot, and the entry buildings facing Cable Beach Road West which have signage from the former use in place.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The former Crocodile Park on this site was established in 1983 by filmmaker and conservationist Malcolm Douglas (1941-2010). Malcolm Douglas was well known in Australia for his very successful documentaries highlighting the wildlife and landscape of Australia. Douglas had worked as a professional crocodile hunter in the 1960s but later dedicated his career to their preservation. Malcolm Douglas produced more than 50 documentaries and films for commercial television Channels Seven and Nine.

When Malcolm Douglas and his family opened the park in 1983 there were only 6 large crocodiles. Initially, new crocodiles were added to the park when captured and relocated from the wild when an individual crocodile had been a nuisance to a community. A successful breeding program was established and eventually the park held up to 4,000 crocodiles which were used for conservation and farming.

The location of the Crocodile Park in Cable Beach coincided with the development of the area by Lord Alistair McAlpine who had established Cable Beach resort in the early 1980s.

Malcolm Douglas and his wife Valerie lived on the premises of the Crocodile Park during the period of its operation.

In 2005, Malcolm Douglas and his business partners decided to establish a wildlife park further distant from Broome which could accommodate a range of species. The Wilderness Park, which is still in operation, would slowly phase out the Crocodile Park. The transition to the Wilderness Park was hastened by the sudden death of Malcolm Douglas in 2010 when he was tragically killed in a vehicle accident. The Crocodile Park was continued by members of the Douglas family and others until 2012 when the majority of the animals were relocated.

At that time it was envisaged that the grounds would be developed as an arts hub and café however these proposals did not proceed.

**HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements
Demographic settlement and mobility: Environmental Change
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism
Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
People: Innovators
People: Famous and infamous people

**ASSOCIATION**

Malcolm Douglas

**ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Owner and Developer

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**


Images courtesy Malcolm Douglas Crocodile Park Facebook page.
## NEW PLACE LISTING

**SISTERS OF ST JOHN OF GOD RETREAT**

Other Name: Bethlehem Retreat

### Address
281 Kavite Road, Reddell Beach

### Suburb/Town
Minyirr

### Reserve No.
Lot 700

### Plan
Plan 209491

### C.T.
Vol 1403 Fol 371

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The site has historic value for its association with the Sisters of St John of God who operated an orphanage in Broome from the early 1940s to 1962.
- The site has social value for the members of the community who attended the place as a holiday cottage in the 1950s and 1960s, predominantly the girls who attended the Holy Child Orphanage and Sisters of the St John of God.

The extant buildings on the site have no cultural heritage significance.

## GRADING C:

A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

## CONSTRUCTION DATE

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## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

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<tr>
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## ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

N/A

## DESCRIPTION
A group of several detached single storey houses within a fenced setting on the coastline. All evidence of the original buildings on the site has been removed.

## CONDITION
N/A

## INTEGRITY
N/A

## AUTHENTICITY
N/A
HISTORICAL NOTES
The lot on which these buildings are located was first leased to the Sisters of St John of God in 1955 by the State Government. The Sisters of St John of God established the Holy Child Orphanage for girls in the Broome townsite during the early 1940s. The majority of the girls were from the local aboriginal population. The purpose of the acquisition of the lot at Reddell Beach was to provide a summer cottage for the girls.

The Sisters named the block Bethlehem after the birthplace of Jesus. Mother Margaret engaged local builder, Jacob Sesar to construct a simple dormitory block and a pit toilet. All the materials for the building were recycled from other sites. For many years after World War Two building materials were in short supply therefore recycling was an economic necessity.

The dormitory could only accommodate half of the population of girls from the orphanage, therefore during holidays each girl would have the opportunity to spend half of the holidays at the beach with one of two sisters accompanying them.

Conditions at Bethlehem Retreat were basic with no running water or electricity but recollections from some of the girls who went on these holidays recall it as a positive experience with simple pleasures such as fishing and bush walks, and time away from studies. It is understood that on occasion girls from Broome who did not live at the orphanage also went to Bethlehem Retreat.

Travelling to the retreat was challenging as the car the Sisters owned was not big enough for all of the girls so a scheme was devised to take one group half way and then drop them off to walk the remainder of the distance whilst the truck returned to pick up the other group. Alternatively the smaller children would get a ride while the larger children walked. Later the Sisters acquired a larger truck to transport all the girls.

The Holy Child Orphanage in Broome was closed in 1962. The lease for the site was transferred to the Diocese of Broome in 1963. Aerial photographs indicate that the original buildings on the site were removed after this transfer and new buildings have been subsequently constructed on the site.

Bethlehem Retreat continues to be used by the Sisters of St John as a place for relaxation and reflection.

HISTORIC THEME
Social and civic activities: Religion
Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities
Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment
People: Local heroes and battlers
People: Aboriginal People

ASSOCIATIONS
Sisters of St John of God
Former Residents of Holy Child Orphanage
Jacob Sesar

ASSOCIATION TYPE
Owners and occupiers
Occupiers
Builder

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY
The West Australian, 13 January 1940, p. 19.
Shire of Broome aerial photographs 1947-2018, intramaps
Dormitory at Reddell Beach, n.d.
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre

Sisters, girls and town children arrive at Reddell Beach n.d.
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre
Girls at Reddell Beach, n.d.
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre

Signage for Bethlehem Retreat, n.d.
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre
LURUJARRI HERITAGE TRAIL

ADDRESS
Minyrr (Gantheaume Point) to Bindiyangan (Coulomb Point) on Dampier Peninsula

SUBURB/TOWN
Cable Beach and Beyond

RESERVE NO.
Lots

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
The Lurujarri Heritage Trail, an 80km coastal walking trail commencing in Broome and following the land of a traditional Song Cycle, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the trail follows the land of a traditional Song Cycle, with camping places which have been used for millennia and a number of archaeological sites which testify to the long-standing presence of Aboriginal people utilising the route for practical and cultural purposes;
- the trail is associated with prominent local Law Man, the late Paddy Roe OAM, who created and promoted the heritage trail to both maintain Aboriginal cultural heritage and to further the cause of reconciliation, and who was awarded the Order of Australia Medal in recognition of his achievements;
- with its spectacular scenery and substantially unmodified landscapes, the trail has outstanding aesthetic values, with a number of varying types of landscapes and opportunities for vistas;
- the trail includes a number of sites of scientific interest, most notably dinosaur footprints which are claimed to be one of the world's most important resources for further study; and,
- the trail has been established for more than 25 years, and has been walked by a large number of people—both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal—furthering an appreciation of country, leading to increased potential for reconciliation, and gaining international recognition of this Song Line.
GRADING B: A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire Broome’s Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

Include on the Shire of Broome ‘Heritage List.’ LPS: Development Application.

DESCRIPTION
The Lurujarri Heritage Trail is an 80km coastal walking trail, following part of a traditional song-cycle of the Jabirr Jabirr, Jukun and Ngumbarl peoples. The trail commences at Mirryirr (Gantheaume Point) and heads north to Minarriny (Coulomb Point).

Ethnographic sites on the Trail include mythological and ceremonial places relating to the song cycle, camping areas of historical significance, and numerous burials. The burials are periodically exposed and re-covered by shifting sands but the locations of only a few of these are known.

There are numerous freshwater sources along the coast, both seasonal and permanent. Some of these, known as jilla, are believed to have been created in the Dreamtime, locally known as Bugargara. The combination of freshwater and marine and terrestrial resources made this area one of major significance to the traditional owners.

The trail is offered to visitors during the winter or dry months every year. Initially the trail was offered only once a year but its popularity has increased and in 2018 was run three times. The trail typically takes nine days and the participants camp out along the route with a local team providing practical support.

CONDITION
Good

INTEGRITY
High degree

AUTHENTICITY
High degree

HISTORICAL NOTES
Lurujarri is the Jabirr Jabirr name for the coastal dunes. The red pindan cliffs are known as yanijarri. The Jabirr Jabirr speakers are not the only group associated with this country, as the Trail covers land traditionally occupied by the Jabirr Jabirr, Ngumbarl, and Jukun speaking peoples, and in more recent times the Nyulnyul and Yawuru.

Following the arrival of white settlers in the Dampier Peninsula in 1865 the knowledge of law, language and culture declined among the Aboriginal peoples through dislocation and disease. Aboriginal law and custom dictate that when a tribe is dying out the custodial care of the land must be passed over to someone demonstrating the character and capacity to be a custodian.

Paddy Roe (c1912-2001) was a Njikina man, from Roebourne, who travelled extensively throughout the Kimberley as a drover and windmill repairer. In 1931, he came to Jabirr Jabirr land which was inhabited by only a few elderly people. After a period of examination, Paddy Roe was entrusted with the knowledge of the place names, songs and stories of the land and made a keeper of the law of the Jabirr Jabirr, Ngumbal and Djugun peoples. He subsequently moved his family to the area north of Broome and established the Goolarabooloo Community.

In 1987, Paddy initiated the Lurujarri Heritage Trail as a trigger to encourage the members of the Goolarabooloo community to be walking in the Country again, as had always been done; to conserve, renew and stay connected with their heritage and traditional skills. He also sought to educate non-Aboriginal people to a relationship with the land; to foster trust, friendship and empathy between the indigenous community and the wider Australian and International communities.

Since 1987, the trail has been provided every year by the Goolarabooloo people providing a unique experience for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Universities, schools, local communities (Broome and from the Kimberley) and, tourists have walked the Lurujarri Trail.

Each year the number of participants has increased and participation in the Lurujarri Trail is recognised by a number of academic institutions, Commonwealth, State and local governments as a valuable learning experience.

The Bicentennial Commemorative program recognised the trail in 1988 as part of the WA Heritage Trail Network.
The Trail has been in operation for more than 25 years, and is managed and promoted as a cultural tourism venture by the Goolarabooloo community who use the trail as a valuable learning opportunity for members of the community as they learn about the culture and laws as well as skills in tourism.

**HISTORIC THEME**
Demographic settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism
Social and civic activities: Cultural Activities
People: Aboriginal people
People: Local heroes and battlers

**ASSOCIATION**
Paddy Roe

**ASSOCIATION TYPE**
Founder of trail

**LISTINGS**
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**
Submissions to Shire of Broome
Letters
Lurugari Heritage Trail Assessment of Heritage Potential, History Now, February 2014
Report
Website

Map of Trail courtesy Goolarabooloo community website
NEW PLACE LISTING
KIMBERLEY DE GREY STOCK ROUTE AND WELLS

Place No: 70
B: Considerable significance
Heritage List

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<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Condon (20 miles south of Broome) to Lagrange Bay</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Plan/Diagram</td>
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The Kimberley de Grey Stock route and the associated wells have historic value for their association with the development of the pastoral industry in the North West of the state in the late 19th and early 20th century.
- The wells along the Kimberley de Grey Stock route have historic and social value to the aboriginal people of the region as they were traditional water sources prior to settlement by pastoralists in the mid 19th century and held cultural and spiritual values to these peoples.
- The route and wells have historic value as they demonstrate how conflict arose between the pastoral industry and the aboriginal people of the region through the practice of exclusion.

GRADING B: A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire Broome’s Local Planning Scheme.

- Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.
- Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.
- Include on the Shire of Broome ‘Heritage List.’ LPS: Development Application.

DESCRIPTION

The stock route covers a distance of approximately 380km and is located closer to the coast than the Great Northern Highway. A site visit was not undertaken for this assessment therefore it is not known if all wells are still in existence.

Aerial photographs indicate that the physical form of the route is largely open scrub with endemic vegetation. The wells along the route are likely to vary in form and condition.
HISTORICAL NOTES
In 1879, Alexander Forrest (1849-1901) surveyor, explorer, financier, and politician led an expedition from the De Grey River to the Kimberley and Fitzroy River, where he took up several pastoral stations. Alexander Forrest was Mayor of Perth, 1892-1895 and 1898-1900, as well as MLC and MLA for Kimberley.

The route that Alexander Forrest surveyed was developed in 1895 with the sinking of 27 wells along the total route of 237 miles (381km). The colonial government were keen to develop the northern portions of the state for settlement and the provision of a secure stock route assisted pastoralists to move stock to and from the south of the state. Establishment of the De Grey Kimberley Stock Route was strongly influenced by pastoralist and local MLA Alexander Robert Richardson. Richardson drew attention to the need for a stock route in a letter to his electorate in June 1894. Later in the year, following his re-election he was appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands in the Ministry of John Forrest.

The route largely followed the 1879 survey and relied on native soaks for water sources. In late 1895, Mr S. Anderson, Superintendent of the Water Supply party engaged in sinking wells on the stock route reported that windlasses, ropes, buckets and small troughs have been provided for the wells already sunk. In this program of work, 27 wells were either sunk or repaired along the route of 237 miles.

One of the outcomes of the creation of the route was the exclusion of Aboriginal people from using the water sources along the track. The portion of the route between the old townsite of Condon (Shellborough) and La Grange Bay is within the area of traditional Yawuru country. Plans drawn by the Department of Lands and Titles c1895 showing the stock route include the traditional names of the soaks or wells.

Apart from the stock and their handlers passing through, the wells and creeks were used by pearlers and their crews as lay up camps during the off season.

The stock route which is designated as Reserve 9697 is located closer to the coast than the Great Northern Highway which replaced the function of the stock route.

HISTORIC THEME
Demographic settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation
Demographic settlement and mobility: Exploration and surveying
Transport and communications: Droving
Occupations: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
People: Aboriginal people
People: Early settlers

ASSOCIATION
Alexander Forrest
Alexander Robert Richardson

ASSOCIATION TYPE
Survey of route
Promoter of route

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY
The West Australian, 17 December 1895, p. 3
The West Australian, 11 June 1894, p. 6.
Landgate original plans

DOCUMENT TYPE
Report
Newspaper Article
Newspaper Article
Plans
Plans showing the Stock Route prepared by Department of Lands and Titles c1895 held by the State Records Office.
NEW PLACE LISTING
TALGARNO MILITARY BASE (FMR)
Place No: 71
C: Some significance

Interpretation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
- The place has historic value for its association with the Rocket testing undertaken by the British Government in Woomera, South Australia in the post war period.
- The remnant elements on the site have historic value as demonstrations of the type of facilities built during the post war period for service personnel and their families.
- The place has research value as there is potential for archaeological deposits to be found on the site revealing information about the lifestyle and work practices of the occupants of the base.
- The place has social value for the members of the community who visited it during the 1950s and 1960s as the facilities and services offered there were comparatively rare in the region and made it a well-known destination for visitors.

GRADING C:
A site with few built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DATE
Original Use          Military base
Present Use           Airstrip
Other Use             

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:
Walls                  N/A
Roof                   N/A
Other                  N/A

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:  Functional

DESCRIPTION
The site has not been accessed for this assessment. It is not clear what remains of the former military base.

CONDITION          Poor-ruinous
INTEGRITY           Low degree
AUTHENTICITY        Moderate degree
HISTORICAL NOTES
Talgarno was a military airbase on Anna Plains Station used in the post-Second World War period for the monitoring and recovery of British Blue Streak rockets, test-fired from Woomera in South Australia. The origin of the name is not known although there is a rural locality in Victoria named Talgarno after the Talgarno Pastoral Station established in 1836. The name is believed to have been derived from an Aboriginal expression describing ‘dry country’.

The military base was established in 1958-1959 and was a well-equipped facility providing single and married quarters, and a range of services including a swimming pool, cinema and hospital. The airstrip on the site was well built and enabled large aircraft to land at the site.

By September 1964, Talgarno was decommissioned and dismantled. Materials from the buildings were reused in the district. It is understood that the Mangrove Hotel built in 1972-1975 used steel from the Talgarno base.

In 1999 the Department of Defence test-fired a missile from a site on Anna Plains in connection with the development of the Jindalee over-the-horizon radar project.

HISTORIC THEMES:
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Racial contact and interaction
Transport and Communications: Air transport
Occupations: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying
Occupations: Technology and technological change

ASSOCIATIONS

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

<table>
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Aerial photo and overlaid cadastral boundaries showing the location of the former Talgarno Military Base outlined in red.
NEW PLACE LISTING
SITE: WW2 CRASH MEMORIAL
Other Name: Smirnoff Beach
Camnot Bay

Place No: 72
B: Considerable significance
Heritage List

Address Reserve 22615, 26 Broome Cape Leveque Road
Suburb/Town SMIRNOFF BEACH
Reserve No: Lot Plan/Diagram C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
• The site has historic value as the site of the crash of Dutch Douglas DC-3 brought down by an attack by Japanese Fighter Planes on 3 March 1942.
• The site has historic value for its association with the bombing of Broome on 3 March 1942 by Japanese Fighter planes during World War II which was a significant event in the history of the town.
• The site has historic value for its association with the evacuation of refugees from Indonesia and demonstrates the role northern Australia played during this period of the World War II.
• The site has historic value for its association with individuals who played a role in the events at this site; Captain Smirnoff the pilot, the flight crew and the rescuers from Beagle Bay Community including Warrant Officer Class 2 Frederick Clinch, Brother Richard Bessenfelder and local man Joe Bernard.
• The site has social value for community as the celebrated story of the crash, the rescue and the mystery of the lost diamonds contributes to the history and identity of the region.

GRADING B: A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire Broome’s Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

Include on the Shire of Broome ‘Heritage List.’ LPS: Development Application.
HISTORICAL NOTES

In the early morning of 3 March 1942 nine Japanese Zero Fighter planes strafed 15 flying boats in Roebuck Bay, Broome, as well as several allied planes on the Broome air strip. 26 Planes were destroyed on the strip and in the bay. Over a hundred people died in the attack, which lasted no more than 20 minutes.

Among the victims were more than 60 Dutch nationals, of which 50 civilians, who were being evacuated from Indonesia in anticipation of a Japanese attack. On their way back the Zero's encountered a Dutch Douglas DC-3 named the Pelikaan, piloted by Captain Ivan Smirnoff, on its way from Indonesia to Broome transporting Dutch refugees. Just prior to take off Smirnoff was handed a package to be handed to a Commonwealth Bank representative on arrival in Australia. It contained diamonds worth approximately $20 million although Smirnoff was unaware of its contents. The plane was shot down and crash-landed in Carnot Bay, approximately 80 km north of Broome.

Four of the group died as they waited to be rescued, including an 18-month-old toddler, and were buried in the wet sand flats. During the four days that the group spent on the remote Kimberley beach, desperately searching for water and help, there was at least one unsuccessful attempt to retrieve the box from the damaged aircraft. After being attacked by a passing Japanese bomber that had picked up their position via a faint SOS call from the group's ramshackle radio, the group were rescued by a search party from Beagle Bay, 60 kilometres north. This search party was led by Warrant Officer Frederick Clinch, Brother Richard Bessenfelder and local man Joe Bernard.

The survivors were first taken to Beagle Bay and then on to Broome two days later. It is believed that local fisherman and beachcomber Jack Palmer visited the wreckage shortly after the rescue to salvage anything valuable. He is understood to have found either some or all of the diamonds. After a period in which Palmer was seen around Broome displaying signs of wealth, he handed over a package of diamonds to the authorities. He was charged with theft but it was never proven that he had taken all the diamonds and subsequently acquitted. Palmer was taken back to the wreckage in April 1942 as part of the investigations into the story and during that visit parts of the aircraft was salvaged.

Locals recall that diamonds were sighted in a number of locations in the following years and even after the war stories would emerge of the lost diamonds.

The site in Carnot Bay has been subsequently named Smirnoff Bay after Captain Smirnoff whose skill in landing the damaged plane in such difficult conditions enabled the majority of the group to survive.

The remains of the Dakota remained on the beach until 1970, when the stripped fuselage was broken up by dynamite.

A memorial was erected at the site in 1942 by the Australian Army, and replaced in the 1990s. A third commemorative memorial was unveiled at Smirnoff Beach on 22 June 2013 to honour those who lost their lives, the survivors and the rescuers. At the ceremony were representatives of the Dutch Embassy and relatives of the crew and passengers.

HISTORIC THEME
Transport and Communications; Air transport
Outside influences: World wars and other wars
Outside influences: Refugees
People: Aboriginal people
People: Local heroes and battlers
People: Famous and infamous people

ASSOCIATION
Captain Ivan Smirnoff

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Broome Advertiser 4 July 2013. Newspaper article

Monument Unveiled on Smirnoff Beach on 22 June 2013, Embassy, Consulate-General and Consulates Kingdom of the Netherlands. News article.


RAAF Salvage Crew, April 1942, Jack Palmer in Singlet.

Courtesy, www.ozatwar.com/wa02.htm
NEW PLACE LISTING
DAMPIER COAST – BROOME SANDSTONE
Dinosaur Footprints

Address: Shire of Broome coastline, see image below.
Suburb/Town: Reserve No: Lot
Plan/Diagram: C.T. Vol Fol

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
The following statements are drawn from the Australian National Heritage entry for the place prepared in 2011.

The Dampier Coast dinosaur tracks have outstanding heritage value to the nation;
- as the best and most extensive evidence of dinosaurs from the western half of the continent, some of which are unknown from body fossils;
- for the diversity and exceptional sizes of the sauropod prints;
- and the unique census of the dinosaur community that they provide.
- The tracks are linked to the creation stories of the Yawuru which have been retold over many generations.
GRADING A: Exceptional Significance
A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome and the State of Western Australia, that is worthy of consideration for entry into the Heritage Council of Western Australia’s Register of Heritage Places.
A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broome’s Local Planning Scheme.
Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.
Recommend: Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owners prior to making the recommendation.

DESCRIPTION
The Broome Sandstone is exposed discontinuously for around 200 kilometres on the western coast of Dampier Peninsula, from the bird observatory at Roebuck Bay north to Cape Leveque. At most places where this rock formation has been uncovered, whether by gradual erosion or the pounding of cyclonic seas, dinosaur footprints have been found. At least 15 different types of footprints are recognised, making this one of the most diverse collections of trace fossils in the world. At some sites, short sections of trackways (sequences of prints recording the movement of one or more animals) can be detected.

HISTORICAL NOTES
Geologists explain the formation of the Kimberley in terms of physical forces which have shaped present landforms over thousands of millions of years: the movement of continental plates; shifts in climate and sea level; and the action of wind, water and ice on rock. Geologists situate change in geological periods, which are defined with reference to global geological and evolutionary developments.
The dinosaur footprints on the Dampier Peninsula are dated to the ‘Mesozoic era’, the age of the dinosaurs approximately 252 million years ago to 66 million years ago. The Mesozoic era is divided into three periods; the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous.
From around 200 million years ago, in the early Jurassic period, the Kimberley Plateau once again formed part of a large island landmass, separated from the Northern Australian and Pilbara cratons by an inland sea. During the Cretaceous period, many species of dinosaurs occupied the area. As dinosaurs walked over swampy ground about 130 million years ago, they left tracks, some of which are preserved as fossils in the Broome Sandstone and exposed along the west coast of Dampier Peninsula. Fossilised remains of plants and pollens are found along with the tracks, which allow geologists to estimate their age. Plant remains and depositional features of the sandstone show the range of environments that these dinosaurs inhabited, which included rich lagoonal forests, estuaries, swamps and riverine areas.
Knowledge of the dinosaur tracks by the local indigenous groups saw them included into their stories of the land and its creation, depicting the story of Warragunna, the Eagle Hawk. Journalist and researcher, Daisy Bates is known to have sighted and recorded the track whilst working at the Beagle Bay Mission in 1900. Other recordings in the 1930s and 1940s demonstrate that these remote tracks were known by the local residents, one of whom Walter ‘Snowy’ Jones, informed Ludwig Glauert, Curator of the WA Museum.
From the late 1940s, knowledge and understanding of the dinosaur tracks developed with the first accurate dating of the age of the tracks by Ludwig Glauert using the evidence of plant fossils collected by the Broome family, the Bardwells in the early 20th century.
The tracks have provided inspiration for many artists, including Mary Durack and Russel Drysdale. In the 1950s, the tracks were an opportunity for education and research by naturalists Vincent Serventy and Harry Butler who took indigenous school children to the site.
Research on the various sites continued through the second half of the 20th century by local and international scientists and in 2011, the tracks were included in the National Heritage List for the West Kimberley. The tracks continue to be a rich source of research and analysis for scientists, a link to creation stories for the Yawuru people and a place of interest for the local community.

HISTORIC THEME
Social and civic activities: Education and science
Social and civic activities: Environmental awareness
Other: Evidence of prehistoric occupation

ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION TYPE
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<td>Dinosaur Coast website, <a href="http://www.dinosaurcoast.org.au">www.dinosaurcoast.org.au</a></td>
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Plan showing the National Heritage Listing for the West Kimberley which includes the Locations where Dinosaur Footprints are located.