

May 2017

Interpretation plan and exhibition design

TIMBER AND HERITAGE PARK PRECINCT

Shire of Manjimup
+
Mulloway Studio



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01.00 INTRODUCTION

Mulloway Studio was engaged by the Shire of Manjimup to prepare an interpretation plan and develop a series of exhibitions for Manjimup Timber and Heritage Park Precinct (The Park).

According to the brief, the vision for The Manjimup Timber & Heritage Park is to become “a significant ‘collection’ of local and regional heritage and a visitor destination in its own right.” The project involves:

- The design of a new South-West Energy Experience museum exhibit, using predominately existing artefacts
- Refurbishment of an existing museum exhibit.
- The conservation and upgrade of an historic hamlet
- The introduction of new way finding elements and portals
- The positioning of existing rail relics
- Upgrade of indigenous walk / bushtucker trails
- Revamping an existing fire tower.

The Manjimup Timber & Heritage Park is an established regional attraction and local asset, managed and maintained by the Shire of Manjimup. Following the inheritance of the World of Energy collection and Supertown funding, the Shire have an opportunity to develop the site and upgrade existing displays to lift the attraction to a national standard.

01.00 INTRODUCTION

The key park principles, as outlined by the Shire, are:

1. A unique sense of place
2. A unique setting
3. Highly desirable and sought knowledge and information
4. Good quality facilities
5. Comfortable, friendly, relaxing but exciting
6. Appealing to broad cross section of the community
7. Access to the Park
8. Commercial Viability
9. Vibrant
10. Contemporary
11. Its own Destination

Keeping these factors in mind, the focus of the project will be on the development of over-arching concepts and strategies for the development of the place as a significant heritage site for the telling of the region's history while enhancing the recreational facilities. This document is a strategic plan and does not include any content that is fit for immediate production; rather it outlines a basis for an overall style and central strategies, themes and technologies to be used in the interpretation on the site.

01.01 objectives

- Provide a panoramic snapshot of the heritage, culture and industries (past & present) of the Southern Forests region;
- Interpret the natural environment of the Southern Forests region and reflect the feelings evoked in visitors and locals by the forest;
- Capture the unique and iconic attractions that represent the region’s heritage, culture and environment;
- Engage the local community where possible throughout the interpretation process. Collaboration and empowerment is encouraged to foster a sense of ownership and place;
- Use of innovative interpretation mediums that match the aesthetic and historical qualities of the town and are also sustainable for the Shire to maintain;
- Integrate the existing and proposed form and functions of the Park with a larger park ‘Umbrella Theme’ and subthemes;
- Design clear signage and interpretation material that is accessible and welcoming to all visitor groups;
- Provide interpretation mediums that are sustainable and easy for the Shire to maintain and replicate;
- Increase the park visitation by the local community and visitors by enhancing the visitor experience; and
- Present the Park as a ‘destination’ experience for visitors.

02.00 INTERPRETATION PLANNING

01

02.01 defining interpretation

“Interpretation is an interactive communication process, involving the visitor, through which heritage values and cultural significance are revealed, using a variety of techniques in order to enrich the visitor experience and enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the place” (Murphy, S. 1997:5)

02
interpretation
planning

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02.02 what is an interpretation plan?

“An interpretation plan is a management tool that provides a strategy for transmitting messages about the cultural heritage values of a heritage place to visitors. It identifies the most significant themes and stories about a place and the media most suited to exploring them.

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The plan also provides a framework for managing visitors, providing them with a memorable and enriching experience while also ensuring the heritage values, including significant fabric, of the place are upheld. It also helps ensure that the interpretive strategies recommended are appropriate to the place.” National Trust of Australia (WA) Interpretation Planning Guidelines.

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02.03 philosophical approach

Our approach to interpretation is encapsulated in the philosophical statement of approach we developed in 2005 for the National Trust of Australia (WA).

“The principal aim of interpretation is not instruction, but provocation. The place should be presented as a space for public discourse and invite the visitor to share the excitement of thinking about the past, the present and the future. The visitor experience should thus be one of discovery or inspired insight. The local visitor should experience a degree of self-revelation while those from further afield should enjoy a richer insight into the place, the State and the country.

Interpretation should aim to present the whole rather than a part. It should resonate with voices that encourage open-minded consideration of different perspectives. The interpretation should celebrate the significance of the place by promoting the exploration of knowledge and ideas and by providing a dynamic forum for discussion and reflection. When challenging convention and encouraging debate, the interpretation may sometimes be controversial but should never be dull.

Interpretation is not mere information – it is revelation based upon information. But the information upon which it is based must be thematically organised, based on rigorous research and specific to each place. The interpretation should aim to relate the place being displayed to something within the visitor.

Interpretation is an art, which combines many arts. Interpretive techniques should be appropriate to the place and the various, or multiple, audiences. They should reflect a contemporary perspective and clearly distinguish themselves from the historic fabric, artefacts or reality. They should be imaginative, reflecting the best in creativity and ingenuity.

There are, however, many options for interpreting a place. There is no single right way. The philosophical approach outlined above should be used to explore all the options.”

03.00 BACKGROUND COMPONENTS

01

Prior to the development of policies and strategies to guide the interpretation of Manjimup Timber and Heritage Park including the series of exhibitions on-site, it is necessary to understand the background of the place and its significance. It is necessary to consider the available assets and how the place is currently interpreted. Consideration must also be given to both the current and future audience.

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03.01 documentary background

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background
components

There are a number of formal documents or reports which deal specifically with the site, the existing and proposed exhibitions and the stories associated with it.

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Timber and Heritage Park

- Interpretation Concept Plan (insight Communication and Design, 2014)
- Management & Development Plan (2006) *Note some of the content in this plan has been superseded by plans in the Manjimup Town Centre Revitalisation
- Manjimup SuperTown: Townsite Growth Plan (RPS, 2012)
- Working Life Heritage Trail (<http://www.workinglife.com.au/>)

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South West Energy Experience

- Business Case (2014)
- Asset and Operations Management Plan (2014)
- Western Power World of Energy Education Centre: Museum Collection Significance Assessment and Heritage Plan for Assets and Insurance (2010)
- Concept Design Fly Through (mp4)

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Manjimup Town Centre Revitalisation

- Stage 2: Business Case (2015-16)

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- Landscape Design (Opus, 2013)
- Master Project Delivery Schedule: Timber Precinct Attraction (July 2016)

Shire of Manjimup

- Accession and Deaccession Management Policy (2016)
- Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Part B: Thematic Framework (2008)

Historical Society

- Collection Record for the Timber Museum

Timber Museum

- WA Timber Museum Concept Design (Forest Products Commission Communications Branch, 2010)

Historic Hamlet

- MHS Collections Policy (2012)
- Hamlet Extension Layout Plan (unpublished)
- The Hamlet Collection Significance Assessment (2008)
- Southern Sketches – Dave Evans (agricultural development in the area).

Pamphlets and Brochures

- Karri Eco Display
- Significant Trees of the Park
- General Timber & Heritage Park

03.02 personnel background

Many people have provided considerable and valuable input into the understanding of the place and the development of the interpretation plan. They include (and please forgive any omissions):

- Ian Wilson
- Jessica Winters
- Vicki Winfield
- Gail Ipsen Cutts

03.03 consultant team

This report has been prepared by Mulloway Studio

- Anthony Coupe
- Richard Le Messurier

04.00 INVENTORY + ANALYSIS

01

04.01 existing park elements

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Manjimup Timber & Heritage Park is set in a 9.6ha site, located in the heart of the Manjimup township. Much of the park is home to bushland and wetland, but also includes open grassed clearings for outdoor activities and a significantly sized playground. A number of buildings are distributed throughout the site along walking trails, several of which are exclusively for exhibition purposes.

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A Historic Hamlet
A collection of buildings and smaller artefacts that aim to simulate an historic settlement

04
inventory + analysis

B Rails and relics
Three large-scale machines located outdoors beneath individual protective canopies

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C Timber museum
An existing building purpose-built as the State Timber Museum (of Western Australia).

06

D Slide and fire tower
Incorporates an inhabitable platform at top of slide and the replica fire tower is inaccessible.

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E Bushtucker walk

F Steam museum

G Cafe

H Roundhouse

I Oval

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Historic Hamlet

The Hamlet section of the park comprises a collection of buildings and smaller artefacts that aim to simulate an historic settlement that corresponds broadly to a period around the first half - of the twentieth century. Buildings are generally accessed as a self-guided experiences, although tours are offered, mainly to specific groups. Currently, the presentation of buildings is very traditional with rooms furnished with period artefacts as expected in similar regional house museums.



Timber Museum

This existing building was purpose-built as the State Timber Museum (of Western Australia). The museum current display is not open to the public and it is intended to be retained and upgraded within the existing building.



Steam Museum

The roundhouse is situated on the edge of the park and is currently a vacant space, available to host functions and events.



Roundhouse

The roundhouse is situated on the edge of the park. It is commonly vacant space and is available to host functions and events. It is built of timber log construction, sympathetic to the theme of the park.



Relics and railway

The rails and relics exhibit, comprises a collection of large-scale machines that relate primarily to the timber industry. They are currently located at various different sites around the park and housed under timber-frame shelters.



Landscape (general)

The park is relatively flat and most parts of the part are populated by bushland with sporadic clearings. The park also hosts wetland in its central parts and a number of small streams.



Playground

This existing building was purpose-built as the State Timber Museum (of Western Australia). The museum current display is not open to the public and it is intended to be retained and upgraded within the existing building.



Oval

The oval is a current, well-groomed attraction of park, which hosts community events, BBQ's and recreation. It is centrally located within the park, beside the playground.

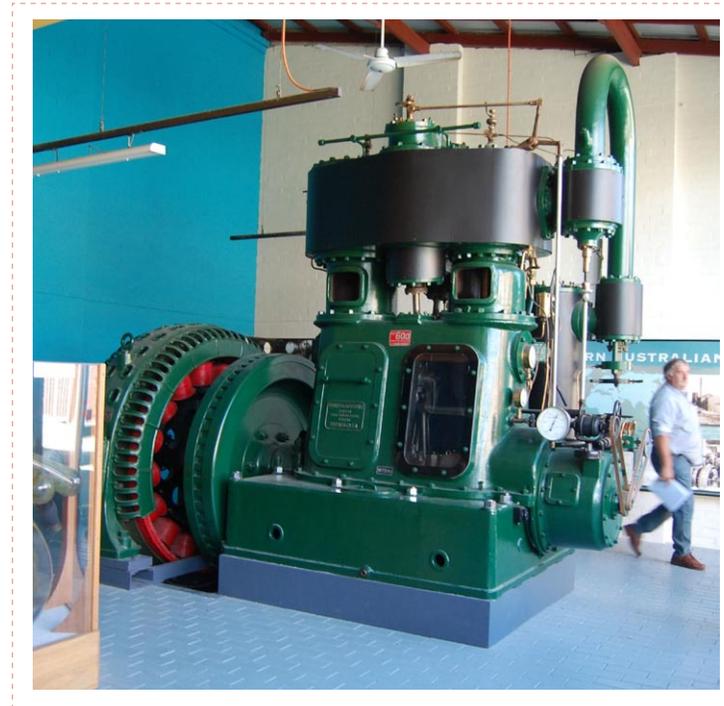


04.02 World of energy collection

Taken from Fremantle, this collection of energy-related artefacts spans around 100 years and is of national significance. The majority of the artefacts are currently being stored in containers in an improvised fashion, with some items being stored not recorded. The artifacts vary greatly in size and weight, with the older power generators weighing up to 25 tonnes.

The collection includes:

- electricity generators
- electricity transmission artefacts
- electricity distribution artefacts
- east perth power station equipment
- electrical meters
- domestic appliances
- historical plaques
- photographs
- books



bellis and morcom electricity generator



items displayed in fremantle collection



gas meters

04.03 regional context

Located 3-3.5 hours drive south of Perth, Manjimup is situated as a realistically and accessible visitor destination.

Manjimup is a central point of regional movement between major centres such as Margaret river on the south-west coast of Western Australian, Pemberton, Albany and Bridgetown.

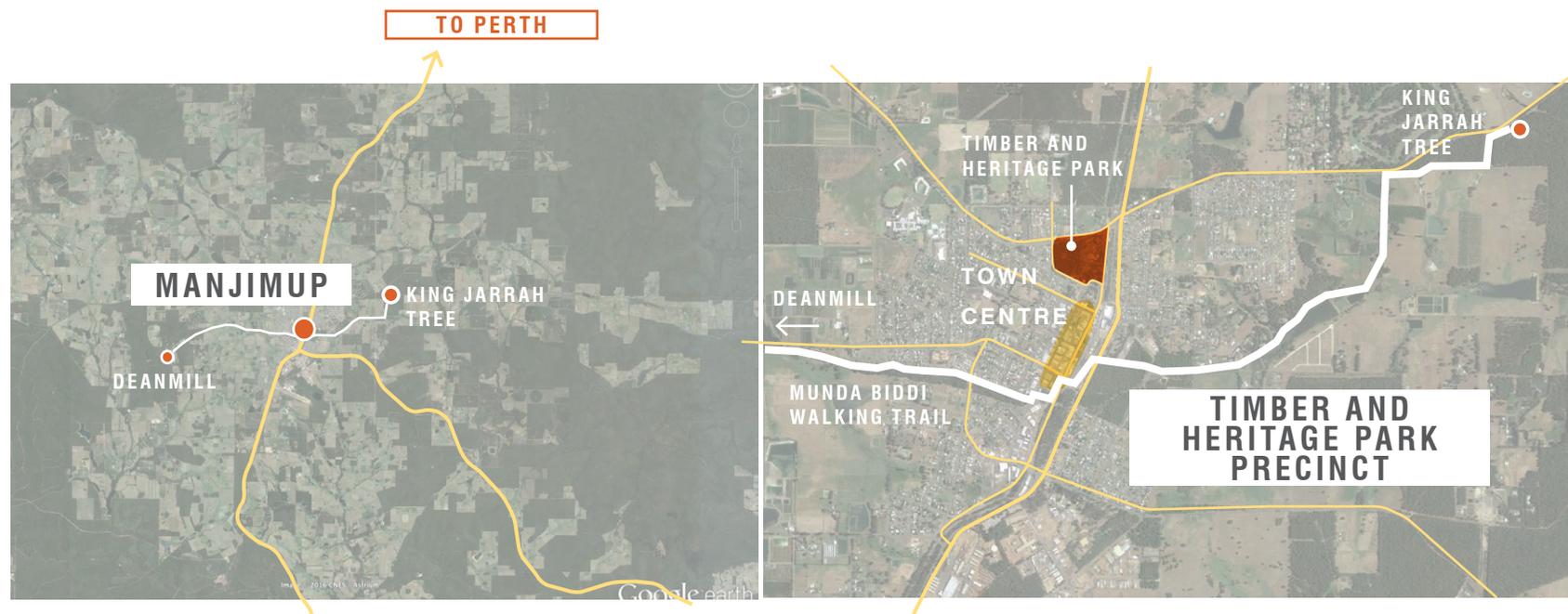
A new Bussleton airport will soon be constructed, allowing easier international access to the South West.



04.04 local context

The park is well located beside the Manjimup town centre. New facilities at the park aim to service the town of Manjimup and provide amenity for the regional community. The facility would add value to the region and would be characterized by its universality and openness, based on principles including:

- The possibility of 24 hour site access (currently only open during daylight hours)
- Unsupervised attractions
- Independent exploration and wayfinding across the site



*The walking trail connecting the king jarrah to deansmill has been assumed

04.05 **heritage connections plan**

The interpretation Plan is cognizant of the 'heritage connections' project. This comprises a series of sculptural elements reflecting some of the key industries and locations within the locality and further afield. While it is not necessary to incorporate one of these elements at the Park, promotional material available at the Park should refer to this programme.

04.06 strength and weakness analysis

The following table summarises our analysis of the place; its strengths and weaknesses. While the analysis is ours, consideration has been given to, and insight gained, from the views expressed in the previous documents and reports referred to in 03.01 and those persons referred to in 03.02 above.

Inventory	Strengths	Weaknesses
location	Approx. 3-3.5 hrs drive from Perth, indicating that while it can be done in a day trip, it is more likely to attract longer stay visitors. Associated with other regional attractions Proximity to Manjimup town centre and proximity to visitor accomodation and amenities	Approx. 3-3.5 hrs drive from Perth, reducing day visit opportunities. Access to Park from town centre is not clear Poor signage and identity
overall site	Picturesque, combination of open-space, trees, and varying landscape experiences.	Site has evolved with little overall strategy, resulting in a series of disconnected experiences
forest	Forest area provides depth for exploration, recreation trails and biodiversity zone close to urban centre.	Definition of extent of forest is unclear. Location close to town and re-growth vegetation sets up a complex presentation. Visual supervision potentially difficult. Trails signage is poor.
playground	The playground is at the core of the park and forms the larger part of it's destination identity. Opportunity to continue to develop the playground thematically.	The playground experience can potentially be at odds with the educational or museum experiences.
oval	The open grassed area adjacent the playground provides a flexible space for a range of community events. It also provides a place for informal play, and gatherings.	Requires maintenance.

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inventory +
analysis

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04.06 strength and weakness analysis cont.

Inventory	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>swee (new southern world of energy experience building)</p>	<p>Large exhibition containing a large number of artefacts and elements with potential to provide an exciting museum experience.</p> <p>The introduction of this element changes the emphasis of story-telling in the park, providing the opportunity to re-frame the key themes and broaden stories.</p>	<p>Very few of these artefacts relate to the place.</p> <p>The introduction of this element changes the emphasis of story-telling in the park.</p>
<p>historic hamlet</p> <p>History House</p> <p>Police Lock-up</p> <p>Settlers Cottage</p> <p>Forestry Shed</p> <p>Forestor's Office</p> <p>Bush School</p> <p>Gantry</p> <p>Tobacco Kiln</p> <p>Blacksmith Display</p> <p>Public Toilet</p>	<p>Many of the buildings are artefacts with provenance and significance to the place.</p> <p>Often accessed as an augmented playground experience for children.</p> <p>New path and ramps to eastern buildings allow full access.</p>	<p>The layout is not reflective of a traditional hamlet or settlement.</p> <p>Access between ground and floor levels is restrictive.</p> <p>Surrounding landscape has become illegible.</p>
<p>Displays</p>	<p>Generally the displays conform to a rigorous presentation policy – 'just left.'</p> <p>Records of artefacts with provenance are available.</p>	<p>Typical or expected presentation style.</p> <p>Mannequins weaken the presentation.</p>

04.06 strength and weaknesses cont.

timber museum existing building	Built as a dedicated state timber museum, the building has significance. It is an interesting piece of architecture that provides an attraction in its own right.	The shape of the rooms is challenging to re-program. The proximity to the new SWEE building may impact negatively on the existing building. As a separate paid experience, the entry control will need to be managed.
current display	The exhibition is of a high standard and contains a strong collection of relevant artefacts.	The interpretation is starting to look dated, Aboriginal stories not fully represented, and the addition of exhibits has diluted the overall presentation.
age of steam museum	The timber construction has a tangible relationship to the parks stories. Strong connection with Bunnings. Authentic large artefacts. Opportunity to introduce personal stories and some interactivity.	The building's design could easily become confused with the genuine artefacts. Display is relatively static, and the interpretation is beginning to look dated.
relics and railway	Large objects provide a strong level of attraction. The main elements can be read together to provide more context and understanding Often accessed as part of the playground experience.	The size and shadow of canopy structures' detracts from the presentation potential. Display and elements themselves generally appear tired, and has little context and limited interpretation.
cafe	Well located on edge of park, near township. Café being relocated to SWEE.	Disengaged with the park and its assets. Poor views due to planting. Poor quality building, may require significant work to adapt to some uses.
wood turning shed / work shed	Interesting and interactive, external materiality has a tangible connection to museum theme	

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04
inventory +
analysis

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04.06 strength and weaknesses cont.

machinery shed	Construction type has tangible connection to stories of park	Highly disorganized and in state of disrepair, geographically detached from remaining site
blacksmith	Opportunity to re-establish the display as both static and active item.	Currently non-functioning display. Risk of becoming a typical display when not active.
creek	Constructed natural waterway provides a platform for a range of educational and informal activities that support the broader thematic framework.	Ongoing management and risk.
roundhouse	Opportunity for this building to support temporary or visiting exhibitions. Located on the edge of the park with direct street access makes it suitable for events and exhibitions.	Upgraded fitout required. Lighting, hanging systems etc.

05.00 AUDIENCE PROFILE

01

Understanding who the audience is and who they might be is critical to the success of the design process. Simple groupings of visitor 'types' assist in developing exhibits and experiences that are suited and relevant to those visitor groups. Sometimes there is considerable overlap, but in other areas there can be significant differences. Experiences and information aimed at older visitors may not be suited to teens or younger adults. Listing the audiences we are keen to respond to is important as a check list for providing a range of activities.

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05.01 current audience

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The following information on visitors, taken from AEC Group Ltd., Southwest visitor experience business case is worth considering as a background to this plan. The data relates to the town of Manjimup and its surrounds.

The following visitors have been noted:

- *Visitation peaked in the year end march 2015: 84,000 domestic day trips and 301,000 visitor nights (domestic & international). This number may be considered an anomaly.*
- *The five-year change in tourist numbers to Manjimup only increased 20%, compared to 60% growth of tourists for across Western Australia and 40% growth of tourists nationally.*
- *The Shire's population has declined over the past decade, decreasing from around 9,900 residents in 2005 to around 9,400 residents in 2015. This represents an average annual decline in population of 0.5% over the ten-year period.*
- *On open days Manjimup attracts approximately 300 people.*

05
audience
profile

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The region's key tourist attractions are its natural resources. People come here to experience our forests, wildflowers, wildlife, beaches, coastline, water catchments, farmland and fresh produce. Many of these are reflected in the visitor experience within the Timber & Heritage Park. The Park is therefore in an ideal position to serve as a central vantage for visitors to access many of the existing natural attractions and human heritage throughout the region

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Source: 'South West energy experience business case', October 2016, published by AEC Group

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05.02 target audience

- The park is intended to draw interest from a broad cross-section of persons, including local and international visitors. Consequently, the artefacts of considered significance must be interwoven with over-arching narratives and presented in forms that are readily tangible to a wide audience.
- Interpretation techniques should cater those specifically looking for a heritage experience and for those who 'stumble' upon it.
- School groups should be targeted on the basis of heritage values – indigenous heritage, environment, sustainability and economics.
- Promotion of events at neighbouring sites may attract further visitors. Events may include BBQ's, music events and recreation in the open spaces.
- Many families already travel to Manjimup to exclusively visit the playground. We aim to capture the interest of this existing audience with interpretive stories.

It can be useful to look at the audience groups as tabulated: in casual and formal visitors. As a community facility and the intended removal of the perimeter fence, a large portion of the audience will visit the place as a recreational or commuting place. Their access to stories will be largely incidental while other visitors to the park will make a conscious decision to do so - and will be looking for dedicated experiences.

Casual

Formal

Local residents	Education / Schools
Families	Service and Social Clubs
Dog Walkers	Tour groups
Exercisers (local residents)	Events local
Tourists (english & non-english)	Events regional
Backpackers	
Grey Nomads	
Elderly	
Children/youths	

06.00 VISION

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06.01 vision for manjimup timber + heritage park

02

The vision for Manjimup Timber Park is to become a national-standard open-air museum and one of the 'must see' places in Western Australia's South West.

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Based on notions about resource management and sustainability, the Park provides a unique, unusual, innovative experience that combines museum and recreation activities in the same place for young and old, groups and individuals.

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vision

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07.00 THEMES

01

07.01 key themes

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The following themes represent the key messages that the interpretation aims to deliver across the entire park. These form the basis of a cohesive experience and form relevant connections between the various sections of the Park. They are drawn from the history of the place, in particular, those outlined in the Municipal Heritage Inventory, but also focussed on the particular artefacts, exhibits and stories already embedded within the Park. While there are over-arching themes, each distinct area or exhibit, focusses on a particular set of themes. These are elaborated at the start of each strategy in Section 9, together with a summary of the stories that support those key messages.

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(These themes are not listed in any order of importance)

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- The relationship between human settlement and the natural environment is complex
- Management of resources is critical to human survival
- Cultural practices are interrelated with industry
- Aboriginal people were managing resources for thousands of years prior to European arrival
- Agricultural industry was critical to the establishment of the area
- The timber industry was pivotal to the establishment of Western Australia
- A range of reliable energy sources has been pivotal to the timber industry
- There is an emergent understanding of sustainable practices in relation to natural resources
- The desire for natural resources has often driven colonisation, and fuelled contested histories
- Resource management is an issue worldwide, often eliciting more acute outcomes.
- The establishment of railway was critical to the development of the timber industry and regional settlement.

06

07
themes +
story lines

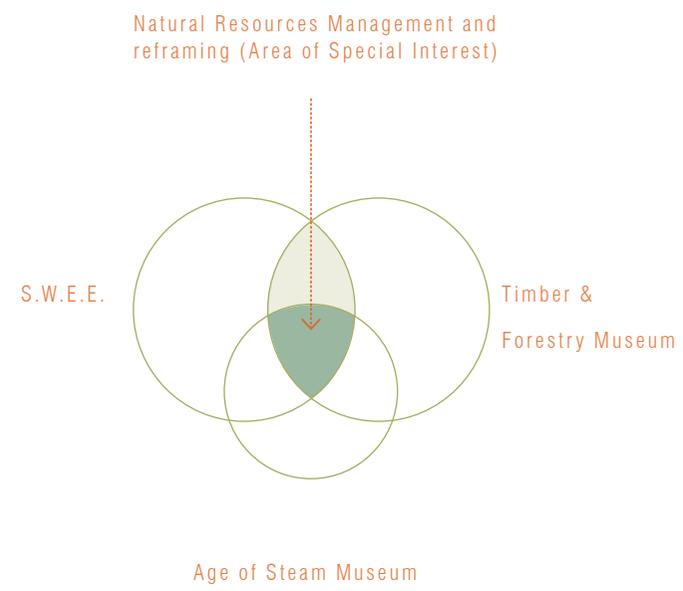
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07.00 THEMES

07.01 key themes



08.00 INTERPRETATION POLICIES

01

The following policies can be understood as core principles and procedures that guide the actual outcomes for the site and act as a reference tool in the future to make decisions about what is appropriate for the site. They have been determined in consideration of the vision for the park and the philosophical approach outlined in this document.

02

Policies relating to the Park generally:

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1. The Park is considered both in its entirety and as a series of spatial zones with different characteristics, stories, and themes.
2. Stories related to Aboriginal history of the area need to be told, and with the involvement and authority of the Aboriginal community.
3. A series of 'portals' or gateways' are used to define each zone, providing information about the themes and stories of those particular zones.
4. The main thematic framework of the park should be re-framed as per the notes in the next section.
5. Heritage experiences are developed around play and based on cross-generational learning.
6. Key themes and storylines are revealed by unexpected gestures or elements within the existing displays and park settings.
7. Movement patterns are understood in two primary structures: - a central 'loop' with elements around and connected to it, and a central point/place, with nodes radially placed around.
8. The Park should have a new name that reflects the change in emphasis in storytelling and the way heritage is presented here.
9. The playground should be also considered a story-telling device and as new equipment is added, these should be derived from the main themes and storylines.
10. Memorial plaques and bricks should be presented differently to the main stories and exhibitions.
11. Wayfinding should be primarily understood as the main circulation patterns with view corridors between main elements and zones. Signage should be minimised.
12. Walkways and paving can be considered and used as an interpretive surface.
13. Access for all should be optimised.

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interpretation
policies

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Policy Zone Overview

- 1. SWEE
(Southern World of Energy Exhibition)
- 2. Timber museum
- 3. Steam Museum and Industrial Area
- 4. Historic Hamlet and extension
- 5. Entrance and Connectivity
- 6. Relics and Rail
- 7. Indigenous Walk / Bushtucker Trail
- 8. Fire Tower

- A** SWEE.
- B** visitor carpark
- C** slippery dip
- D** work shed
- E** machinery shed
- F** oval

Zone 1 Policies: (SWEE)

1. This should be a separately paid experience contained within the new building
2. The building itself is a method of communicating the energy story.
3. Displays should be set into two main sections: A more open section to the west, and a more interactive section to the east.
4. Presentation should be both immersive and interactive.
5. Some of the large elements should be presented as freestanding artworks.
6. Artefacts that have a relationship with the SW timber industry take precedence.
7. External window/glass wall areas in the proposed design should be significantly reduced.
8. Gallery C (publicly accessible, external area) should serve as a resting point and meeting place for the park, public seating for multiple groups and amenity should concentrate at this site.
9. Gallery C should contain clues about the content of the museum and consequently include a variety of objects spanning technological era's.

Zone 2 Policies: Timber Museum

1. Much of the existing objects on display should be recycled and re-used.
2. The building should be treated as a heritage item.
3. Exhibition displays should be immersive and interactive.
4. The exhibit should be expanded to incorporate broader global issues.
5. The Karri tree section with timeline should become a centrepiece of the exhibit.
6. The exhibit should be expanded to incorporate Aboriginal stories and forestry practices.

Zone 3 Policies: Steam Museum

1. The age of steam experience should be developed so that it is more dynamic and immersive.
2. Improved lighting and upgraded graphics to be developed.
3. Broader story to be re-framed in relation to the overall thematic development
4. External areas immediately around the building to be developed to improve the link between the park and the museum.

Zone 4 Policies: Hamlet

1. The current relationship between the hamlet and the playground should be recognised and further facilitated, building on the way children in particular use the buildings as a separate inhabitable world.
2. Existing displays based on the 'just left' approach should be maintained and sophisticated.
3. It should be made clear what are artefacts and what are interpretive 'props'
4. Improvements to accessibility should continue throughout hamlet.
5. The landscape between the buildings should incorporate seating areas and interpretation. Footpaths to be re-aligned and used as interpretive surfaces, as appropriate.
6. The school house display should be revised so that visitors can access the interior of the space.
7. A sample 'test' or similar could be provided within the school house.
8. Other 'set' displays should be further interpreted - listing of artefacts/objects along with their age and provenance.
9. Screen the services area from the Hamlet to ensure that the activities remain separate.

Zone 5 Policies: Park wide entry and signage

1. While the park will be completely open with no defined entry point, the proposed SWEE building should provide the main entry experience.
2. The park entrypoints will be defined through landscape design. First time visitors will be drawn to a main entrance experience through the SWEE.

3. Pedestrian connections to the town centre should be developed.
4. The park will become an entry to the town itself. Entry signage should be developed cohesively.
5. After hours visitors should be guided through the park through design and signage (as the SWEE building will be closed after hours)

Zone 6 Policies: Relics and Railways

1. The large rail relic elements should be relocated to the existing train tracks where they will be visible from the South-western freeway (the siting of the new SWEE building will displace a number of trains, prompting a re-think of their siting).
2. The rail relics should be grouped together and configured to be reflective of an historic log-hauling scene, in the vein of a life-sized train set. New higher-density plantings immediately around the relics should attempt to counterfeit the impression of a karri logging forest.
3. Shelter structures should be redeveloped to provide more space above and around these elements. These structures should appear dynamic and light, rather than dark and heavy.
4. Accessibility such as ramps and platforms should be considered.

Zone 7 Policies: Indigenous Walk / Bushtucker Trail

1. The primary experience is a walking trail that illustrates the natural environment, pre and post human intervention.
2. Limited didactic information relating to the ecosystems and urban bushland management.

Zone 8 Policies: Replica Fire Tower / Slide

1. The top platform of the slide should provide information relating to forest fire response and management.
2. Views to key elements should be framed within the interpretation
3. Interpretation should be largely graphic with some low maintenance interactives.

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09.00 INTERPRETATION STRATEGIES

01

(Please refer to appendices for further details of specific regions)

02

09.01 general

Based on the interpretation policies and in direct response to the site, the following interpretation strategies have been adopted. They should be read in conjunction with the accompanying plans.

03

Policy Zone Overview

04

1. Southern World of Energy Exhibition(SWEE.) – New building to house an energy exhibit.
2. Timber museum – Existing building and display to be revised
3. Steam Museum and Industrial Area – Revitalise an existing steam museum and surrounding industrial displays
4. Historic Hamlet and extension – Delivery of interpretation material for the existing hamlet buildings and the proposed extension for a tobacco kiln and a blacksmith. The tower mans hut and gantry to be relocated.
5. Entrance and Connectivity – Design and delivery of interpretive portal elements, for the gateways of significant nodes. New wayfinding signage.
6. Relics and Rail - Relocation of the existing rail display to form an historic scene on existing park train tracks and design and delivery of interpretive signage for a ‘relic walk’
7. Indigenous Walk/Bushtucker Trail – Design and delivery of interpretive signage for trail currently in planning.
8. Replica Fire Tower / Slide – Reflect the region’s fire story through design and delivery of interpretive signage at the old lookout fire tower and the new slide.

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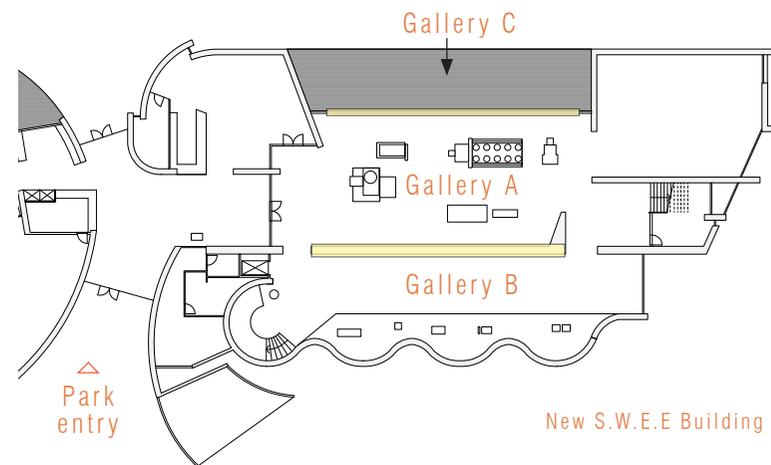
09.02 S.W.E.E (South-West Energy Exhibit)

The South West Energy Exhibit is based on the former World of Energy Exhibition (WEE), previously located in Fremantle. This forms the core attraction within the Park revitalization. Re-using much of that collection, the exhibition presentation is re-framed to communicate the story of the development of energy sources, from colonial settlement, to today and into the future. Situating the exhibition and its purpose-built building within the park has necessitated a developed overall narrative around resource management, sustainability and related aspects. Displayed across two main gallery spaces, the exhibition comprises objects, interactives and interpretation that illustrate key aspects of energy production, distribution and consumption.

Themes

The following are relevant themes taken from section 7.00 of this report:

- The relationship between human settlement and the natural environment is complex
- Management of resources is critical to human survival
- A range of reliable energy sources has been pivotal to the timber industry
- There is an emergent understanding of sustainable practices in relation to natural resources



Building (general)

The exhibit will be housed in a new, purpose-built building that forms the main entry to the park. Some of the main points are as follows;

- The exhibition is composed of three key ground floor spaces: internal galleries A and B, and external gallery C.
- The building provides a ticketed experience and operates as an entry/gateway to the park.

Gallery A

This gallery is built around a series of large, historical energy-related objects that are presented as 'floating' sculptures in the room. This space is imagined as a large hall that tells the 'big picture' side of the story: Why do we need energy? Who manages the generation and supply? What is it used for? In many ways it raises questions about the way in which we use energy and how do we approach sustainability. It uses objects as 'art pieces' as the primary engagement strategy. Key aspects as follows;

- All exhibit artefacts in this gallery have been inherited from the WEE
- The large objects from the WEE will be placed on plinths, with LED light strips framing their bases. Specific objects are listed and shown on the drawings in Appendix A.
- This collection will be supplemented with a wind turbine blade.
- Small artefact displays are located on the eastern wall, including a lightbulb, a lightswitch, clock and nameplate display. The artefacts are clustered according to type and arranged in chronological format. An interactive component for the light switches and lightbulbs is proposed.
- A floor graphic is introduced to the space, indicative of the conductive tracks of a circuitry board.
- Two projection are proposed for this gallery space - one for the western gallery wall and one for the eastern wall, at eye level.
- One projection will involve images that survey the historical and political contexts surrounding energy generation, distribution, and consumption.



proposed SWEE building designed by external parties

- Another projection will involve images that survey the ground-breaking ideas and technological breakthroughs of energy generation.
- Peep-hole windows are proposed for the western wall to allow informal engagement with the parks external areas (and vice-versa).

Gallery B

This gallery consists of two main parts: an interactive display on one side and an object-based display, involving artefacts inherited from the WEE. This gallery focuses on more of the details about energy management: How is energy produced/distributed/consumed? What pieces of equipment are used and how?

Object display

- Objects have been organised into three key sections: production, distribution and consumption.
- The artefacts are used to chart the use of the evolving energy sources and are supplemented by digital touchscreen interactives and by graphic displays.
- A plinth runs along the eastern edge of the building and frames the objects on display. Display labels are integrated with the plinths and additional sub-plinths are placed on top to emphasize the presence of particular objects. Opportunity to hang objects from the ceiling and to stack objects vertically is explored, to take advantage of the vertical nature of the space.
- The plinth abutts a series of vertical windows. These windows provide natural lighting to the display.
- Touchscreens are integrated with the plinth and provide infographics that relate to the display section eg. energy production.
- A wall projection is proposed for the gallery space that displays footage relating to human impact on natural environments. This may follow the vein of the film Koyaaniqatsi.
- A battery operated truck (an artefact inherited from the World of Energy Exhibit) is hung from the ceiling to provide visual interest to the region above eye-level.

Energy chronology	01
Mechanical	02
Human/Horse Mechanical	
Hydro/Mechanical	
Wind/Mechanical	03
Steam – Steam/Mechanical	
Gas, other.	
Electrical	04
Steam/Electrical – Coal, Nuclear, Solar	
Diesel/Electrical	
Solar/Electrical	05
Solar/Thermal	
Wind/Electrical	
Other	06

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example of scene taken from koyaaniqatsi (film)

Interactive Exploration

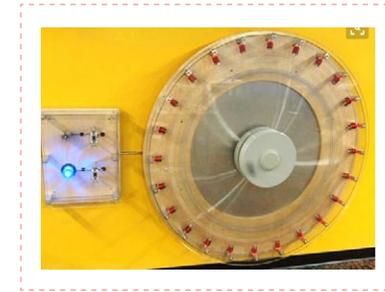
This exhibit, on the western side of the gallery is arranged as a linear, interactive walk-through that is focused on children.

- A series of four gates open after educational challenges related to energy production are completed.
- An operational hamster wheel can be used by children, activating lights.
- Kinetic floors may be included, that illustrate the transfer of energy from kinetic to either light or sound, and how much effort is required.
- A lounge (titled 'The Power Lounge') is included at the end of the gallery to provide a resting point for visitors.

Gallery C

This outdoor gallery space is conceived as an extension of the SWEE exhibit and includes a large, semi-protected area. Both new and existing artefacts are introduced, to form a taster for what visitors may experience in the ticketed spaces.

- This gallery is publicly accessible (non-ticketed) and provides general park amenity such as outdoor seating and possibly even a solar-powered BBQ.
- Interpretive graphic displays are exhibited under cover, on external walls of the SWEE.
- A wind turbine blade and an Australian windmill will be introduced, their scale allows them to be recognized from a distance across the park.
- This exhibit can spill out and connect with the main circulation path.

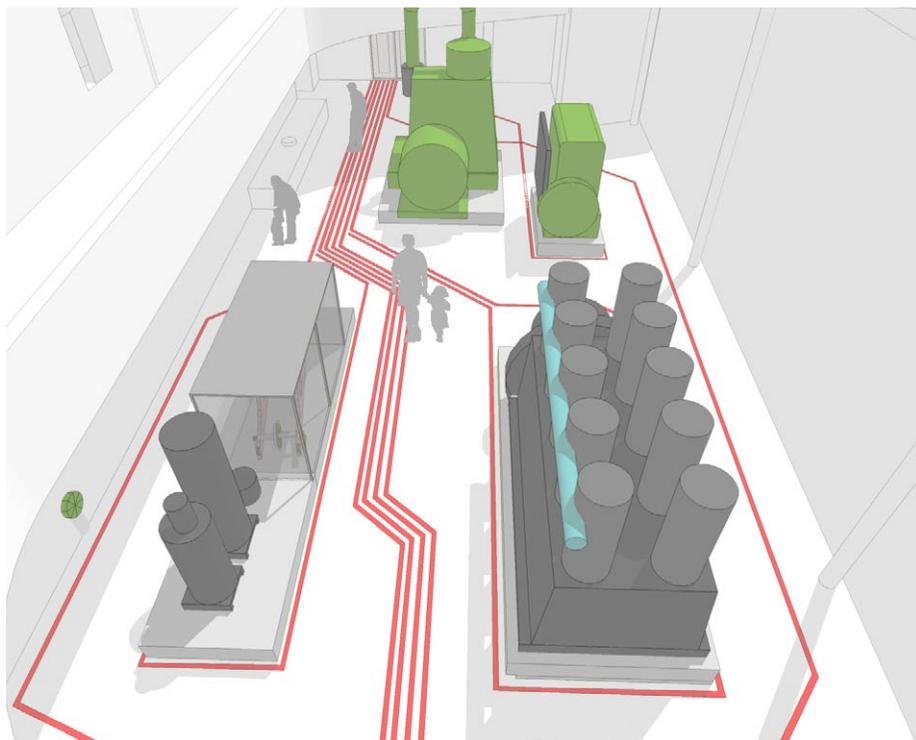


example of an interactive electricity display (Hong Kong science museum)

09.02 S.W.E.E (South-West Energy Exhibit)

Gallery A

A selection of large energy artifacts presented as free-standing artworks. The objects play off the narrative of distortion of scale,



Gallery A - Image shows the arrangement of big objects.



Imperial War Museum, Manchester, UK
- Daniel Libeskind



Example of a big object:
Bellis and Morcom electricity generator

09.02 S.W.E.E (South-West Energy Exhibit)



Gallery A - based around the 'big objects'



Gallery B - interactive course targeted at children (left) and artefact display (right).

09.03 timber museum

The existing museum display is intended to be retained and upgraded within the existing building. While the displays will generally cover the same content and use the existing artefacts, the interpretive structure will be re-framed in line with the broader messages around sustainability and resources. Upgraded displays are conceived as an immersive experience with layered information; human stories will be introduced alongside the existing industrial focus and new informative, descriptive captions will be introduced. Interactives, projections, multimedia and a child-focussed “tree-house” help create immersivity.

Themes

The following are the relevant themes taken from section 7.00 of this report:

- The relationship between human settlement and the natural environment is complex
- Management of resources is critical to human survival
- Cultural practices are interrelated with industry
- Aboriginal people were managing resources for thousands of years prior to European arrival
- The timber industry was pivotal to the establishment of Western Australia
- There is an emergent understanding of sustainable practices in relation to natural resources
- The desire for natural resources has often driven colonisation, and fuelled contested histories
- Resource management is an issue worldwide, often eliciting more acute outcomes.



interior of existing timber museum

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Engagement strategies

Each space is assigned a dedicated topic, comprising five key areas:

1) Karri Log, 2) Production/Distribution, 3) Forestry and Management, 4) Consumption, 5) Treehouse display.

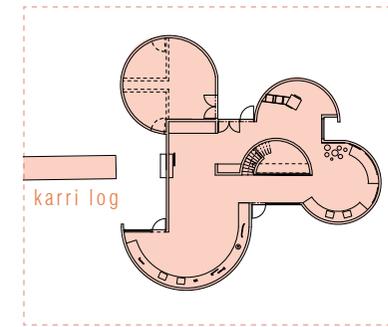
Building (general)

The existing building was purpose-built as the State Timber Museum (of Western Australia). It will be treated as an artefact, with only minimal alterations to the building to take place.

- The interior timber walls are to be retained and a new Linoleum floor covering.
- The building's light levels will be lowered to allow for a projection and digital interactives using vinyl film on glass.
- New seating is introduced
- The storeroom will be adapted to host a memorial display visible from outside and will include one accessible WC compliant with 0.1428.
- Information about the history of the State Timber Museum will be included at the entry.
- The main entry doors will possibly be adapted to comply with accessible access code 0.1428. See drawing TM01.
- Artificial lighting adapted throughout building, to suit the graphic boards.

Karri Log (timeline display)

- The Karri log timeline is to remain the key focal point of the exhibit.
- The existing display will be re-worked to become an interactive display linked to a projector.
- The projector will display images related to the timeline of timber - a series of buttons will be located on the Karri tree timeline that adjust the projected images.



timber museum floorplan

Forestry Management display

- The exhibit will generally explore issues including: forest eco-systems, traditional and contemporary management practices, environmental issues (carbon sinks etc.), sustainable forestry, silviculture and aboriginal forest management.
- The exhibit will re-use existing artefacts, supplemented by additional artefacts where necessary
- A new, fully-enclosed and secure artefact display system will be installed, involving glass-covered plinths and LED lighting.
- New graphic panels will be employed and a timeline of practices included.
- A dual touchscreen arrangement (19") is proposed. One display will provide an overview of issues relating to forestry and management and the other touchscreen display will share the stories of persons responsible for managing WA's forests and their often positive mindsets and passion for the environment.
- The existing timber samples will be re-sited and included in this key area.
- Aboriginal timber artefacts relating to forest management will be included.



existing timber museum display

Production / Distribution display

- A comprehensive story of timber industry methodologies will be told, from pre-European settlement (aboriginal Australians), to current practices.
- The exhibit will re-use existing artefacts, supplemented by additional artefacts where necessary.
- A new, fully-enclosed and secure artefact display system will be installed, involving glass-covered plinths and LED lighting.
- New graphic panels will be employed to chart the evolution of industry practices. These panels will explore: Tree Felling methods, milling and packaging, domestic and overseas distribution networks, and broader global issues, land management and tree growing practices.
- A dual touchscreen arrangement (19") is proposed. One display will provide an overview

of issues relating to the production and distribution of timber and the other touchscreen display will contain interviews of persons involved in the timber industry.

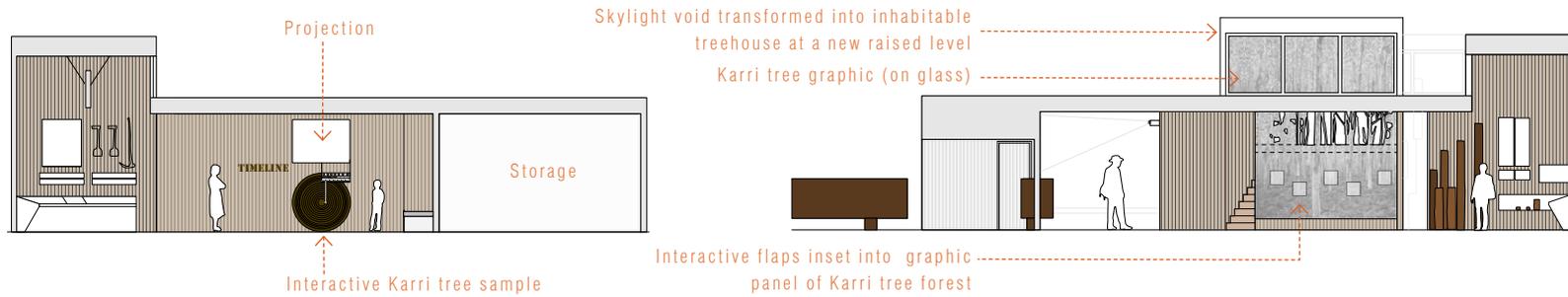
Consumption display

- A new timber interactive sculptural display will be crafted specifically for the museum. It will include embedded touchscreens, infographics and photographs to showcase the the commerical uses of timber. It will provide information about timber products and types. Pieces of furniture (antique and modern) may be amalgamated with this sculpture
- A dual touchscreen arrangement (19") is proposed. One display will provide an overview of issues relating to the consumption of timber and the other touchscreen display will contain interviews of persons telling stories about the evolution and development of various relevant timber products, the scale of their use and impacts.
- New artefacts included to be sourced.
- Various infographics will be integrated with the sculpture

Treehouse

- A proposed tree-house targeted at children is sited where a reception counter previously existed. This space pushes up into the void of an existing skylight above and sits at a raised level, accessible via stairs. It is conceived as a play space where children can peek into the exhibit below, through the branches of graphically depicted Karri treetop canopy.
- A graphic panel depicting a Karri tree forest will form the facade of the treehouse. Interactive flaps built into this panel will be included at the lower region of this panel (see drawing TM01), revealing answers to questions about forestry and timber industries.
- Educational wall displays will be included inside the raised treehouse space.

See appendix B, for more details.



Elevation - showing Karri tree sample timeline

Elevation - showing treehouse



Forestry and management display



Consumption display, showing new installation

09.04 steam museum

The existing steam museum contains a variety of large steam-driven milling objects. Set up in part as the story of Bunnings timber business, the re-framing of this exhibition provides an expanded narrative related to timber milling more generally. It is built around the existing steam driven machinery and concentrates on the period of late nineteenth century through to the mid twentieth century.

The aim of the development is to upgrade the exhibit through new graphic panels, an interactive display kiosk sharing videos incorporating personal stories, large moving projections and personal related artefacts. The exhibit will aim to communicate the significance of the development of steam machinery, and how steam machinery made industry in the region possible.

Themes

The following are relevant themes taken from section 7.00 of this report:

- The timber industry was pivotal to the establishment of Western Australia
- A range of reliable energy sources has been pivotal to the timber industry

Building

The interior is of an historic nature, but is not necessarily historically accurate. Changes to the space will provide a more immersive experience

- Tiered bench seating provides both a resting point and a vantage to collectively engage in stories shown on the projector.
- The existing balustrade will be clad with timber paneling.
- The bench seating, balustrade cladding and stair alteration will be made of a consistent, bright-coloured timber.
- The central, existing stairs will be shifted to allow for a longer bench seat.
- Down-lighting for objects will be revised.
- The building's light-levels are to be lowered to allow for digital projections.



steam museum exhibit existing machinery

Display

The existing display panels are tired and in need of revision. New boards will provide an opportunity to update the text / stories and to make them more engaging.

- Graphic panels will be updated (content and layout), with minimal competing edges / frames. This will provide them with greater relevance and currency.
- The panels will be aligned and arranged in serial format, to reference an industrial production line.
- Historic images will be fixed directly to the existing windows (vinyl).
- Names of historic, regional Milling companies and related businesses will be painted onto the floor.
- A workbench area will simulate the scene of steam-mill operator. Tools and operators chairs will be arranged to appear that that an operator has 'just left'.
- A moving digital projection onto the largest piece of steam machinery will simulate that it's functioning.

Digital touch-screen interactive

Oral histories of people who have used the machines will be told through a digital interactive kiosk that allows visitors to investigate through watching 2-3minute snippets.

- Media will include interviews, historic images.
- The display will be targeted at a range of age groups.

Map & projection

The largely blank northern wall provides opportunity for engaging visual displays, visible from the new tiered seating.

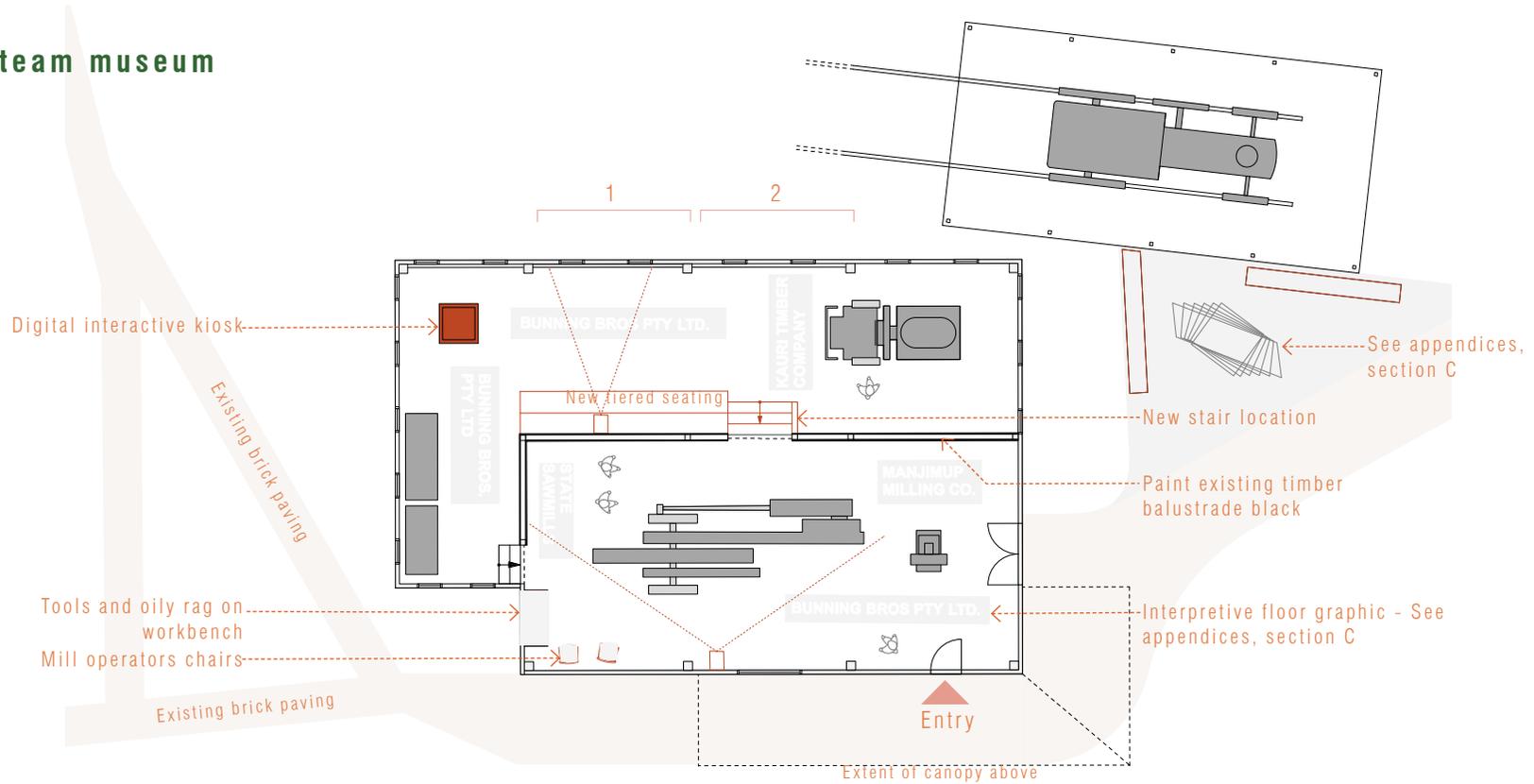
- A digital projection will show short clips of functioning machinery
- A large wall map will describe steam-mill locations around southern Western Australia.

Steam boiler and external area

The immediately adjacent external area is considered an extension of the museum.

- The Snorting Lizzy will be replaced with a steam boiler. New lighting and paving will be introduced beneath this canopy protected region.
- A new paved area with seating will link the boiler to path. Benches and interpretive floor graphic will draw predominantly from the design-language of portals.

09.04 steam museum



floor plan: Age of Steam Museum

- 1 Projection Wall for oral histories
- 2 Map on Wall showing sites of prominent timber steam mills
- New additions to museum
- Existing Machinery

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09.04 steam museum

Steam museum internal view - image shows adaptation to balustrade and new tiered seating

09.05 historic hamlet

The Hamlet section of the park comprises a collection of buildings and smaller artefacts that aim to simulate an historic settlement that corresponds broadly to a period around the first half - of the twentieth century. Its purpose is to give some insight into the social history of the place as well as providing a repository for these larger items. Buildings are generally accessed as a self-guided experiences, although tours are offered, mainly to specific groups.

As part of the park redevelopment the plan provides strategies for upgrading and expanding the Hamlet area. Much of the strategies here are aimed at building on what is already established; in subtle and unexpected ways, as well as clarifying the difference between provenanced artefacts (including buildings) and those used as interpretation or that have been re-created. They are based on the assumption that the buildings will be accessed primarily as a self-guided experience, with displays being set up so that provenanced artefacts are secure, and any interactive items are low-tech and easily renewed.

Currently, the presentation of buildings is very traditional – rooms furnished with period artefacts as expected in similar regional house museums. The established strategy is aimed at presenting a picture of a place or places, that people have ‘just left,’ and are furnished as set pieces with no access to the main spaces. The new approach is based on augmenting that general strategy. Using a reduced number of artefacts, removal of mannequins, and introduction of soundscapes together with low level interactivity, and provision of access to some spaces will provide more immersive and resonant experiences.

Another key aspect of the Hamlet is the ability for children to access the buildings and form their own imaginary scenarios. An extension of play, the interpretive strategies will build on this, adding small-ish elements that will augment the imagined. At the same time, a set of sub-strategies reinforcing the major park theme of resource management

It is also important that an Aboriginal ‘voice’ or ‘presence’ is built into the experience and within the stories that are developed throughout.

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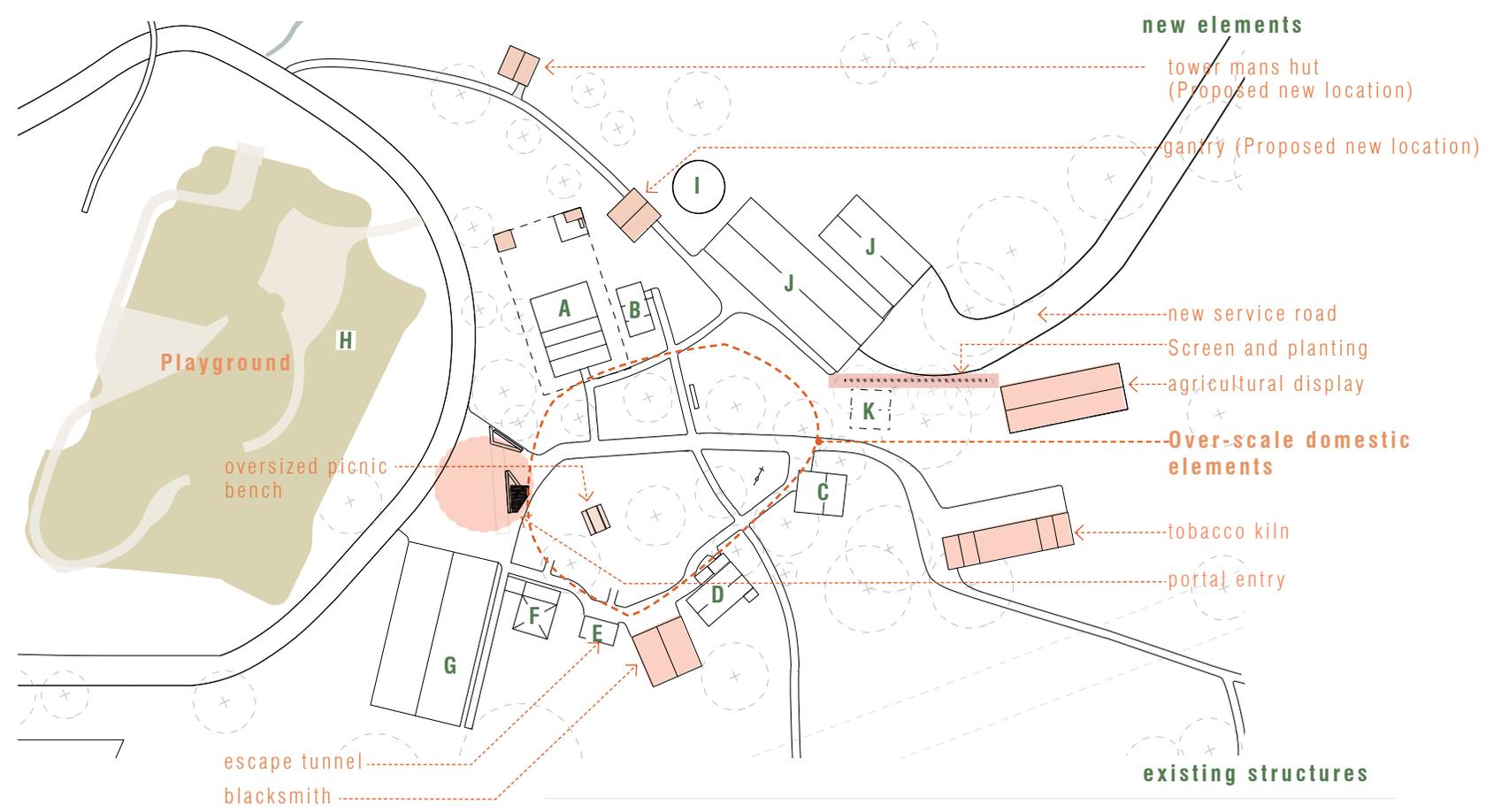
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|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. settlers cottage | D. foresters district office | H. existing playground |
| B. doctor's room | E. lockup | I. water tank |
| C. bush school | F. police office | J. existing sheds |
| | G. history house | K. existing gantry |

Hamlet overview

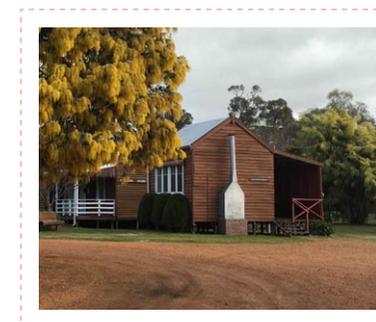
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See appendices for further information

Themes

The following are relevant themes taken from section 7.00 of this report:

- The relationship between human settlement and the natural environment is complex
- Management of resources is critical to human survival
- Cultural practices are interrelated with industry
- Aboriginal people were managing resources for thousands of years prior to European arrival
- Agricultural industry was critical to the establishment of the area
- The desire for natural resources has often driven colonisation, and fuelled contested histories



existing hamlet artefact - the doctor's office

Buildings (general)

As many of the buildings are considered provenanced artefacts, while others are (or will be) replicas, it is important to identify the difference and provide information regarding their origins and how they became part of the collection. Strategies in relation to this include;

- New signage and labeling of the buildings.

Artefacts (general)

Clarification of which artefacts are provenanced and which are simply props needs to be established and communicated. Generally props should be limited to those areas where access is possible.

- New labeling on glass screens describing the objects within the room.

Portal

As with all the major 'sections' of the park experience, a portal is proposed for the main entry-point to the hamlet (refer to section...). It signifies transition into the hamlet, which is otherwise open and unfenced, and provides orientation, with information relating to the overall intent, accessibility, and the collection.

Landscape and planning

External areas can contribute much to the story and reinforce the key messages. Some of the general elements will include;

- A central path axis should be established that, symbolic of an historic settlement high street. This path will naturally lead visitors to the rail exhibit beyond the hamlet.
- Formalised garden spaces that are abstract versions of semi-private domestic gardens and backyards.
- Any remaining wheelchair accessibility issues will be addressed.
- New resting points and amenity included (drinking fountain, log stools).
- Street signs for navigation.

Over-sized objects

A series of 'over-scale' domestic elements are proposed for the hamlet. These items can be considered artworks that have two objectives; firstly they accentuate the 'strangeness' of setting up a settlement in an otherwise untouched landscape, and the 'size' that these domestic tasks, now taken for granted, took in the early days of settlement. The second objective is to engender a sense of child-like whimsy and questioning, in order to engage children further. Elements will include;

- A giant picnic table is introduced that can be inhabited by visitors.
- Domestic garden implements
- Chickens
- Bicycle or other toy
- Possible Aboriginal artefacts (to be determined in consultation)



oversized picnic table (hamlet)
see p73

Specific Buildings

Settler's cottage

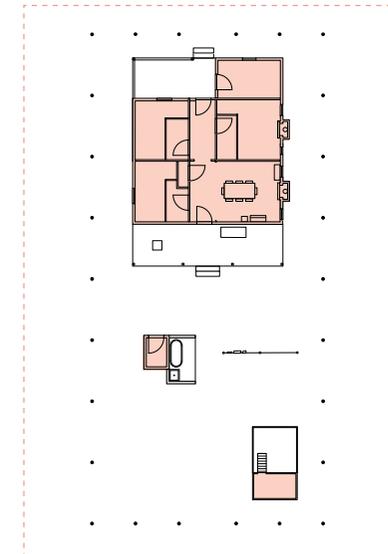
Displays in the Settlers Cottage will focus on the ability of visitors to spend some time in the building – as if they were inhabiting the place or waiting for people to return. Provision for children's interaction through dedicated activities is important. Strategies will include;

- Visitors may access the dining/kitchen area, sit at the table, make a cup of tea and write postcards. Copies of historic newspapers and a school report are available for visitors to read and a radio broadcast will play quietly in the background,
- Three rooms are arranged as secure, inaccessible displays that can be viewed through glass screens. The displays will be de-cluttered, will provide a 'just left' appearance (i.e. untidy bedroom) and updated graphic-based information on the glass will inform visitors of their contents. The existing glass screens to these regions will be re-sited/ revised.
- Children's games are situated on the back verandah, including a large custom-made floor game. These can be stored in a trunk after operation hours.
- A laundry, clothes line and operational chicken coup will be added to the rear yard.
- A series of timber posts are sited to simulate a fence and determine the surveyed block boundaries.
- The lighting of internal spaces will be revised.

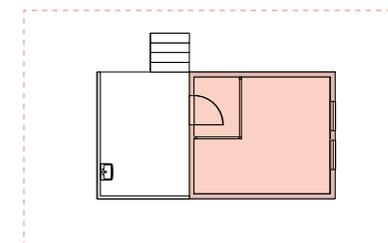
Doctor's surgery

The exhibit for this building will start to incorporate stories about Dr Williams's life, his daily experiences and efforts. Objects generally, will remain behind the glass screen. Strategies will include;

- New graphic panels displayed in verandah space.
- Interactive pull-out drawers with displays in the verandah space.



settlers cottage
see p75(report) and appendix D



doctor's surgery

- Clues about the doctor's life embedded in the display.
- Notes about Aboriginal medicine practice.
- lighting

Bush School

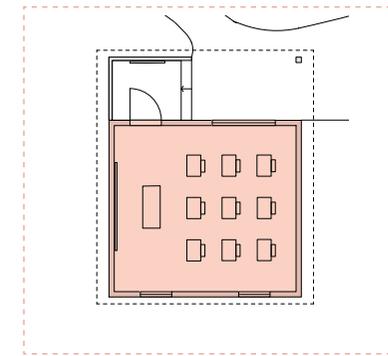
The school offers another opportunity for visitors (children and adults) to enter the space and spend time in the classroom. It also offers the opportunity to provide low-tech interactivity. Strategies will include;

- Visitors will have the opportunity to sit at desks and undertake a paper-based school test based on period curriculum. Answers will be hidden in the room, mostly on the blackboard.
- Blackboard notes, textbooks (secured within cases), maps and images mounted to walls, and other 'just-left' indicators.
- An interpretation panel at the door will describe the exhibits content.
- Labeling the building's provenance and naming it with its original name.

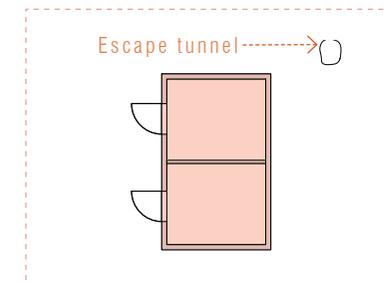
Lock-up

The existing lock-up will remain a largely 'empty' space, with immersive sounds and low light levels. It will be accessible. Strategies will include;

- Soundscape: An abstract soundscape using references to occupants sleeping, mumbled conversations, short monologues, and general atmospheric sounds will be installed.
- An escape tunnel and hatch could be inserted into the floor; the building floor level is above ground – sufficient for children's access through an enclosed slide-type tunnel. Hatch will need to remain open during opening times. It will be positioned such that it is 'discoverable.'
- General signage label and building's history and provenance.



bush school
see p76

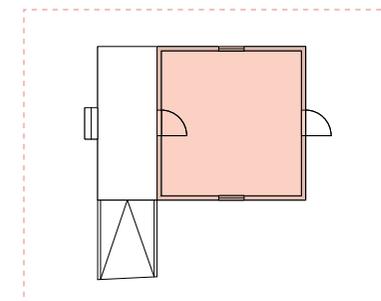


lock-up

Police building

The police building will remain inaccessible with displays built into the existing windows, encouraging visitors to 'peep' in. It can be used for administration and storage until future opportunities enable it to be developed. Other strategies include;

- New external signage above the building: 'Forest Police', can communicate the buildings use in a clear, caricatured way.
- A sound installation of a radio transmission of event unfolding.
- Peek through windows reveal partial scenes.
- New signage: 'Forest Police' also detailing the building's history and provenance.
- Hitching rails for horses at rear.

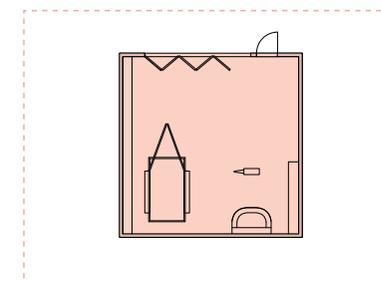


police building

Blacksmith

A new blacksmith display will be established on the edges of the Hamlet. This display will explain how a blacksmith was once an essential part of a settlement with metalwork the height of technology used for a vast array of applications. The other key aspect of this display is the opportunity to offer active, event-based demonstrations or provide classes, depending on the desire and availability of experts. It is important that the existence and continuation of blacksmithing in various forms is presented. Strategies include;

- Demonstrations to school groups by an experienced blacksmith, on key dates. A trailer or other wheeled machine can be used for demonstrations as it can be practiced on and easily removed from the space.
- The interior will resemble an historic blacksmith, a comprehensive variety of tools included with names listed, as well as a furnace and anvil.
- The blacksmith is accessible as a display outside demonstration hours.
- New graphic displays will provide further depth to the exhibit, the purpose of tools and process of forging.

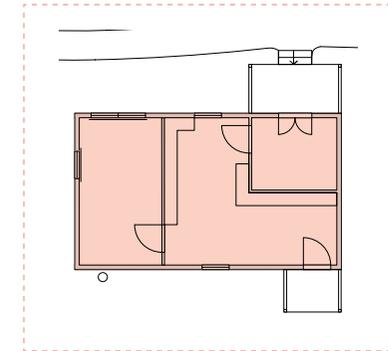


blacksmith
see p77

Forestor's Office

This display will present various items in a just-left format, to indicate the daily life of the forestor. Strategies will include;

- A sound installation involving a radio transmission may involve an event unfolding (eg. forest fire)
- Steaming cup of coffee.
- Colorful and visually rich charts and maps of forests on walls will be engaging and educational.
- Charts relating to Aboriginal forestry practice.
- Binoculars, hat and other personal artefacts
- Storage room will remain closed-off.

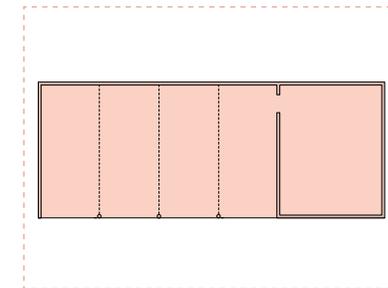


forestor's office
see p78.

Agricultural Display

A new building at the far end of the hamlet will host an agricultural display. It aims to tell the story about local agricultural movements, people and produce. The building is predominantly a semi-outdoor room, with the option to close roller doors on one wall and secure the exhibit when required. An enclosed exhibition room at one end will provide the ability for the park to host rotating regional produce displays, as well as meetings.

- A collection of historic agricultural machinery (new added and existing) will form the centerpiece of the display.
- An interpretive/interactive timeline wall will share stories of people, produce and agricultural movements.
- Aboriginal practice will be included.
- A workshop bench and tool display for repairing agricultural machinery will be included, in a 'just left' format.
- Interpretive material will be developed for both the internal and external areas.
- Agricultural machinery will be centralized in the space.
- A large wall map will indicate key contemporary agricultural sites in the region.



agricultural display
see p79

Tobacco Kiln

The tobacco kiln is a new building composed of two replica kilns and a central, large drying room. One kiln will be operational and the other dedicated as an exhibition space, whilst the drying room will be dedicated to interpretive material.

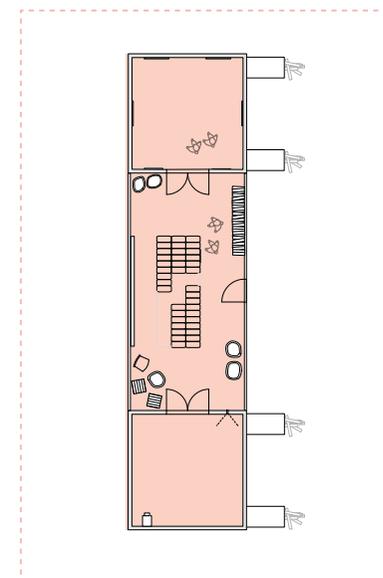
- The exhibit will include clues about the process of harvesting and curing the leaves.
- A large stack of (faux) tobacco bundles will be located in the drying room. It includes a crawl-through space for children. The stack can be easily removed / relocated.
- Printed tobacco will be hung from the ceilings and stored in incidental sacks in the drying room.
- Around the drying room are 'just-left' display elements, such as workers seating, harvesting tools and remnants of lunch – this aims to tell the story of the lives of the pickers.
- Descriptive boards will be provided for the exhibition space, to elaborate on the historic, local, tobacco industry and of cultivation processes.
- A smoke machine can be provided to simulate the operational kiln on off-days.
- Wood supplies can be stored in the drying room for operating the kiln.

Gantry

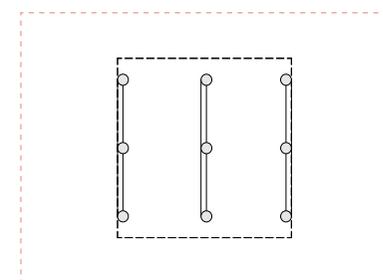
The Gantry is to remain in its current location. It and the vehicle shed form a connection between the hamlet and the fire tower. A simple graphic panel will indicate its purpose, its name, provenance, and date of construction and acquisition.

Tower mans hut (to include?)

The tower man's hut is part of the forestry management story. It relates to the fire tower



tobacco kiln
see p80 and appendix D



gantry

Vehicle Shed

At the edge of the Hamlet, a simple shed houses a number of fire appliances and vehicles. A number of these are operable and are occasionally driven as part of events and festivals. Interpretation strategies include;

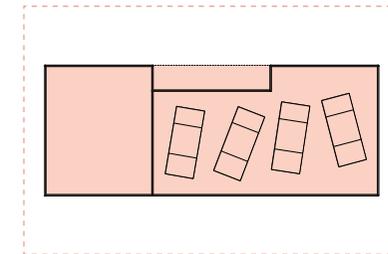
- Simple graphic panels explaining use, manufacture, provenance etc of each vehicle.
- The shed to be screened using landscape plantings.

History House

History house is the base of volunteer and research operations. It houses the collection of historic material and where archiving, transcription, and conservation work is undertaken. Public access is possible and should be encouraged. A significant portion of visitors will be interested in genealogy and similar research. Interpretive strategies will include;

- Signage and labeling both externally and within the building indicating opening times, purpose etc.

See appendix D for more details.



vehicle shed



Change of scale-series of 'overscale' domestic elements

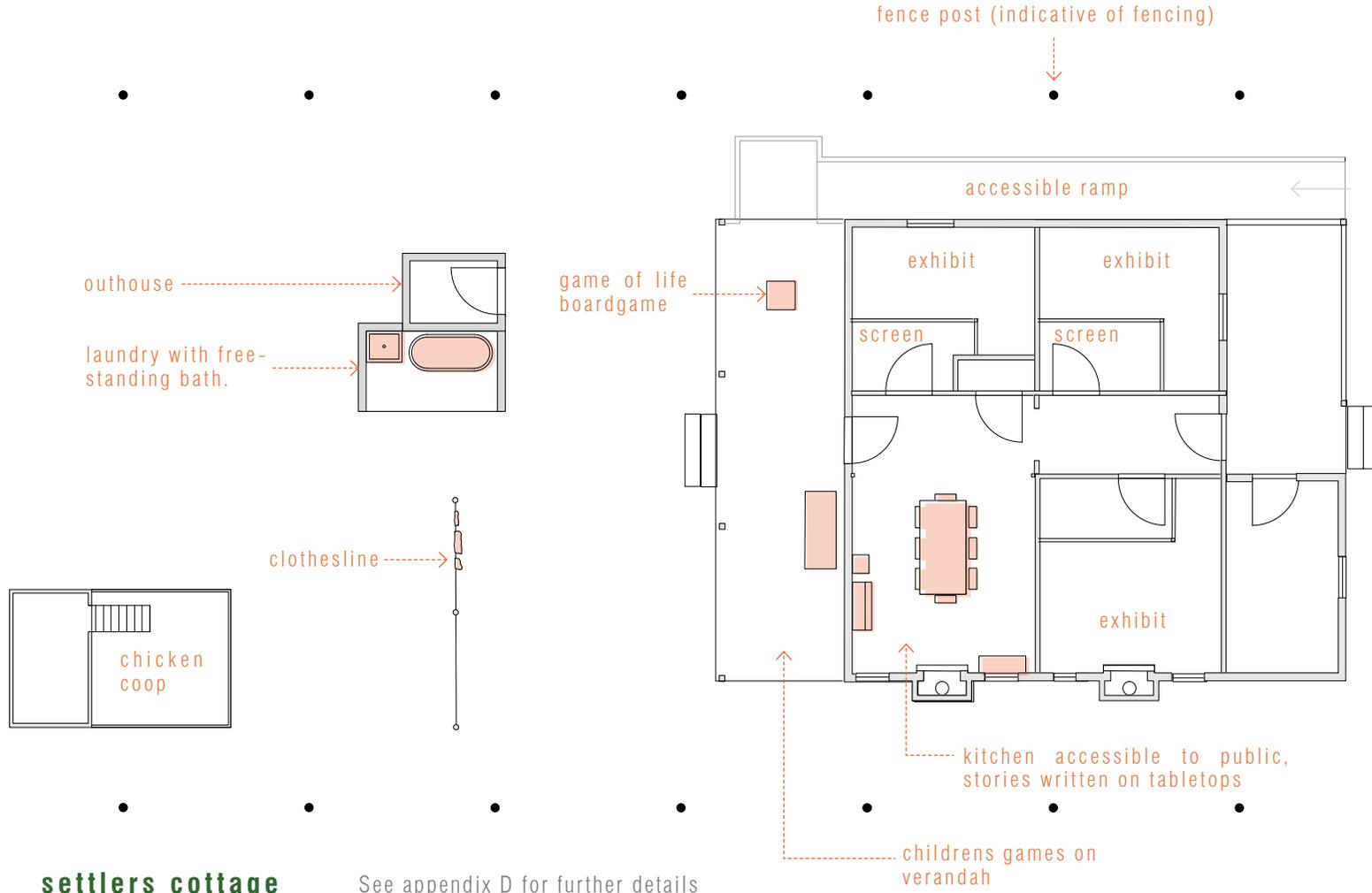


Game of life, Mullaway studio (previous project)



Giant Picnic Table, University of Chicago, USA – Benedetto Bufalino

09.05 historic hamlet



settlers cottage

See appendix D for further details





Pennmanship and English

- Write in large hand - The everesting hills
- And in small hand - The flora of Western Australia is very beautiful
- Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs - Write, talk, cut, sing, have, say

Simple past	Past participle
Write	wrote
talk	talked
cut	cut
Sing	sang
Have	had
May	-

- Pick out all the **adjectives** from the following passages, and indicate the word which each qualifies:
 - "All our **huge cannons** and other weapons of war, with which we conquer our enemies, are but the production of the **wonder-working hand!**"
 - "The **dear** hand of the **rust** covered **old** **dear** **element**, but a **little** **accompaniment**, and as the **crimson light** of the **western sun** shone upon his face, the **sick man** beckoned the **faithful sergeant** to raise him on his couch."

Arithmetic

- If 450 people wanted to travel a journey of 250 miles at three-farthings a mile, what would all the fares amount to?
- The interest on £25 is £2.16s., what is the interest on £15?
- How many hours from 9 o'clock a.m. on the 1st June to 7 o'clock p.m. on the 30th June?
- Reduce 12s 7½d to the decimal of £2.

History

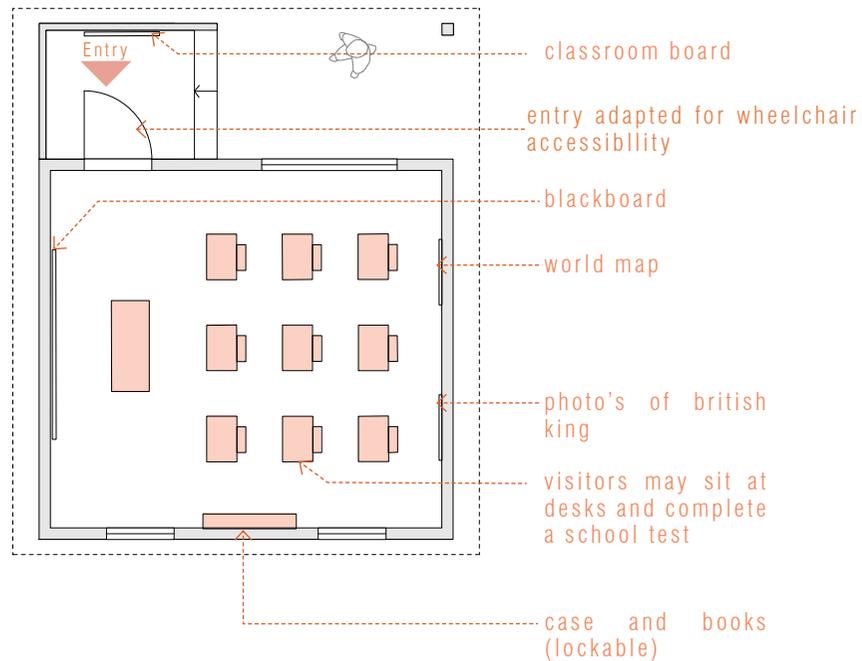
- When and where was the battle of Waterloo fought? Who were the commanders on either side? What were the results of the battle?
 - The battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday 18 June 1815 near Waterloo in present-day Belgium.
 - Napoleon Bonaparte / Duke of Wellington
 - The English won
- Say what you know about Gordon and his connections with the Sudan.
 - The British General Charles George Gordon had been Governor-General of Sudan 1876-9. Sudan was under the control of Egypt which was itself a British protectorate. In 1883 Mahdist rebels defeated the Egyptian troops and Gordon was sent to evacuate the remaining troops. He arrived in Khartoum and instead of evacuating the place remained to defend it. He was killed in the ensuing battle, his head was cut off, stuck on a pike, and brought to the Mahd as a trophy.
- What countries were engaged in the Crimean War? Name any battles which took place during the war. How did Miss Florence Nightingale come into prominence?
 - The Crimean War was fought between the Russian Empire on one side and an alliance of the French Empire, the British Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Kingdom of Sardinia, and the Duchy of Nassau on the other.
 - Battles included Siege of Sevastopol, Azov Campaign, Caucasus theatre, Balic theatre, White Sea theatre, Pacific theatre, Italian involvement, Greek rebellions

historic hamlet _ School test

Bush School



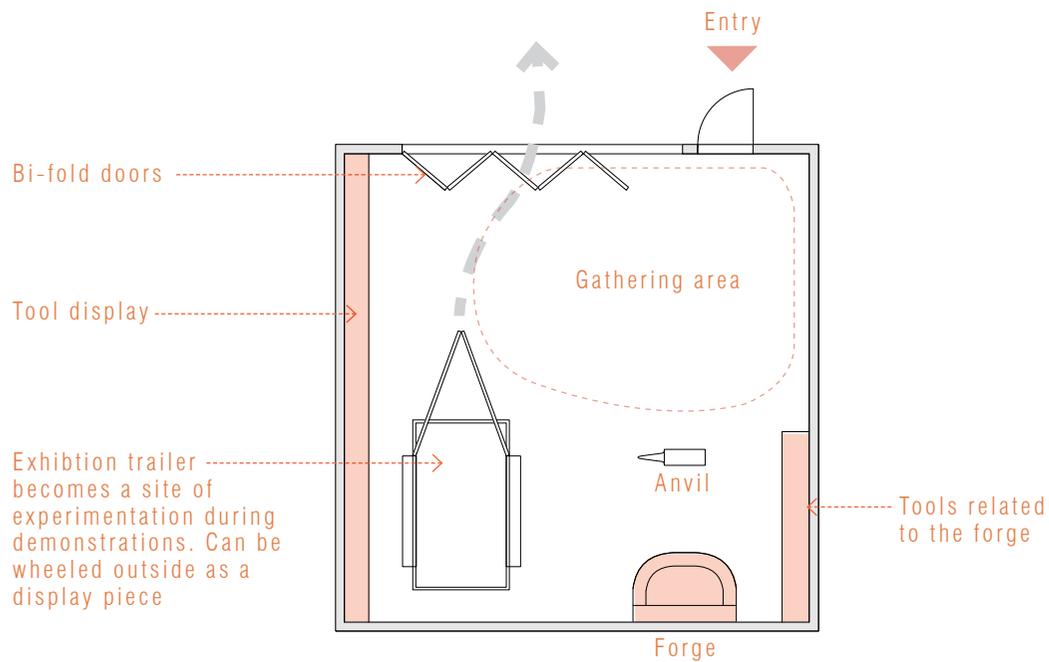
1:100@A3



Answers to the school test are hidden around the room, in locations including:

- On map
- In title of text book
- Blackboard
- Graphic panel
- Photo's on wall

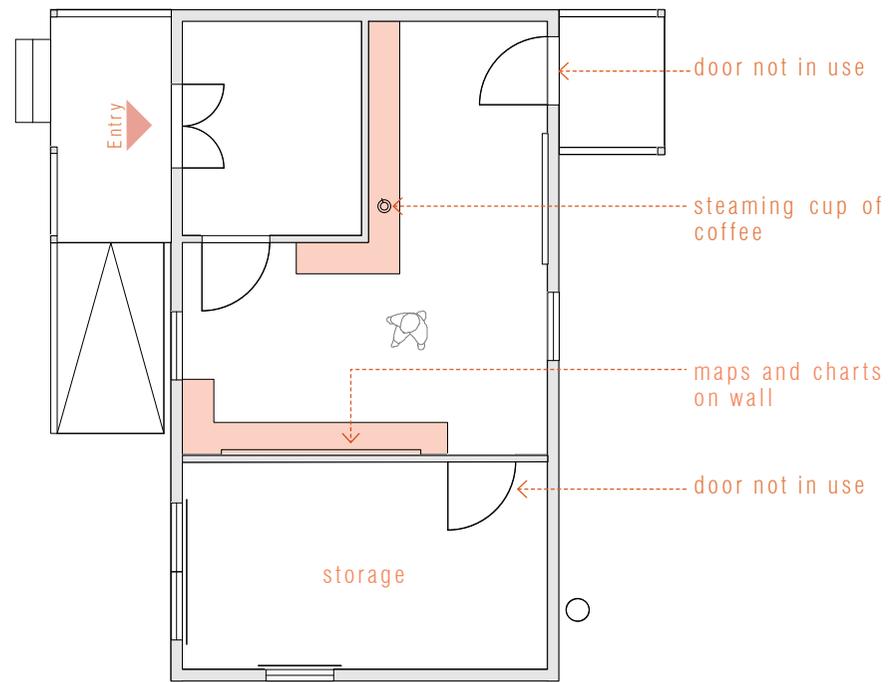
09.05 historic hamlet



A blacksmith at work using traditional methods

blacksmith

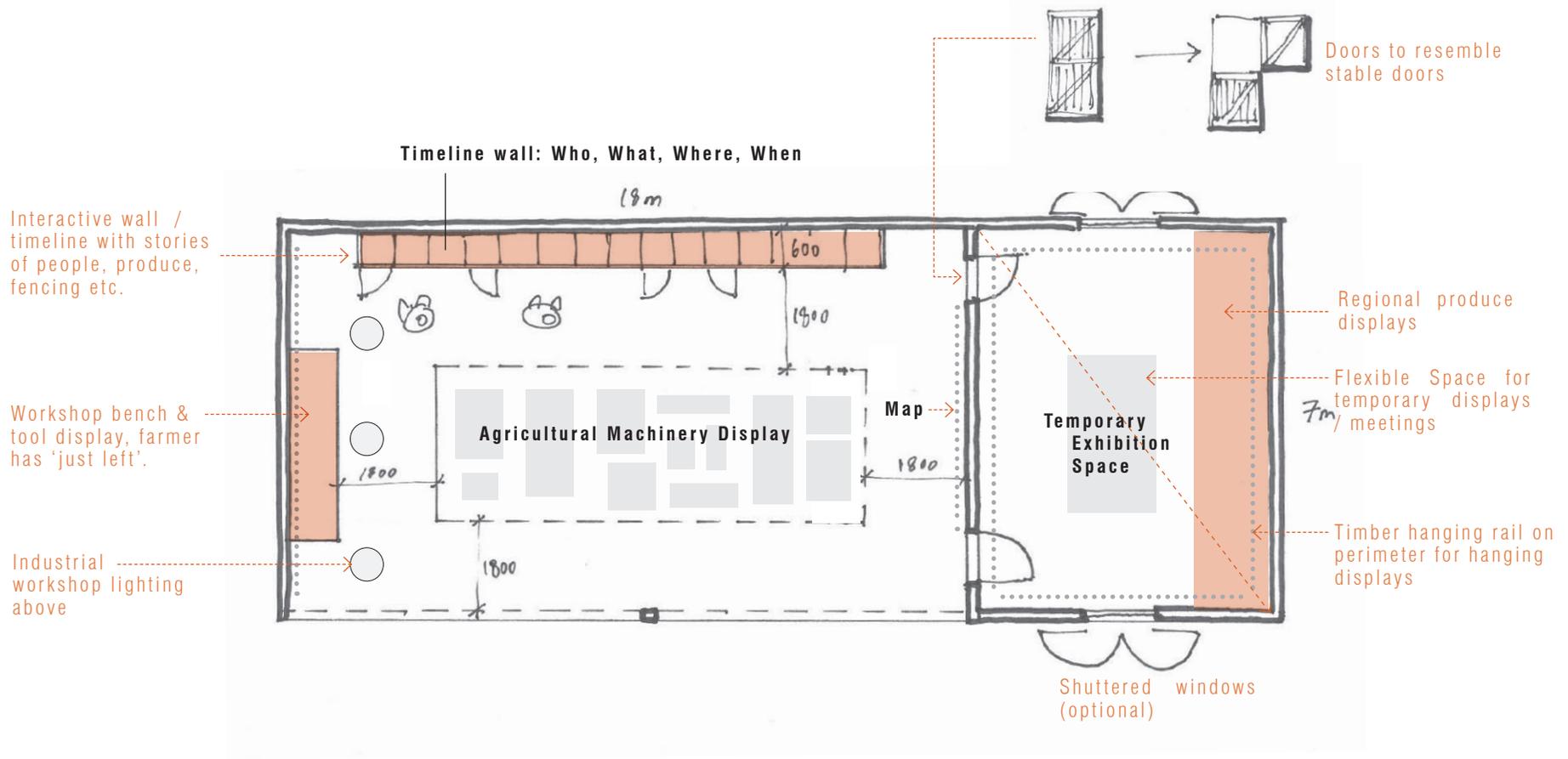




Forestors Office

N
1:100@A3

09.05 historic hamlet



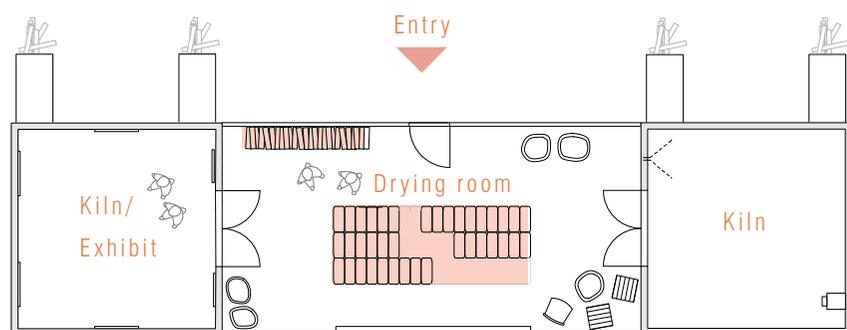
agricultural display



09.05 historic hamlet

Tobacco cultivation process

- ↓ Grow
- ↓ Harvest
- ↓ Cure / ferment
- ↓ Age
- ↓ Package / bundle
- ↓ Export



Proposed tobacco kiln (image by D'Entrecasteaux Drafting & Design)

tobacco kiln See appendix D for further details



09.06 entry and way-finding

Part of the overall interpretation planning relates to an improved experience in navigating the site. As it has developed, the Park is a series of largely self-contained exhibits, buildings and activities that are connected only via their co-location within the park boundaries. In line with more recent efforts to develop a cohesive narrative across the entire Park, the interpretation plan outlines a strategy for connectivity.

It is intended that the park will generally have unrestricted access, but a main visitor entry will be incorporated into the new SWEE building. While this is not any form of control point it provides orientation and an immediate destination for visitors unfamiliar with the place. It is reinforced by the proposed café and entry signage from the highway.

Connections between the town centre and the Park are to be strengthened – through both wayfinding and landscape works (as part of broader projects.)

Strategies

Key strategies include;

Circulation and Access

The site is conceived as a series of attractions located around the park that are largely accessed off a central loop path. This will remain and be strengthened. Secondary trails to some new areas will be established (rails and relics).

In addition to this movement pattern, the distinct experiences of each man area are to be also strengthened. Defined by their own distinct character, these include single buildings as well as the less defined areas like the Hamlet, and they will be 'signed' by the introduction of a 'portal' or gateway that provides a conceptual and physical 'threshold.'

This pattern will be formalised and transcribed into a base map that can be used across a variety of media.

Entry and Way-finding Portals

The proposed portals are both physical elements and conceptual boundaries. Much like the rabbit hole in 'Alice in Wonderland' the portals signify the crossing over into another world that has a different character. Seen as a series of interconnected worlds, the Park experience as one of discovery is accentuated.

At the same time the portals provide pragmatic functions; giving visual references that draw visitors from one place to the next and provide information about the space to be entered. Key aspects of the portals include;

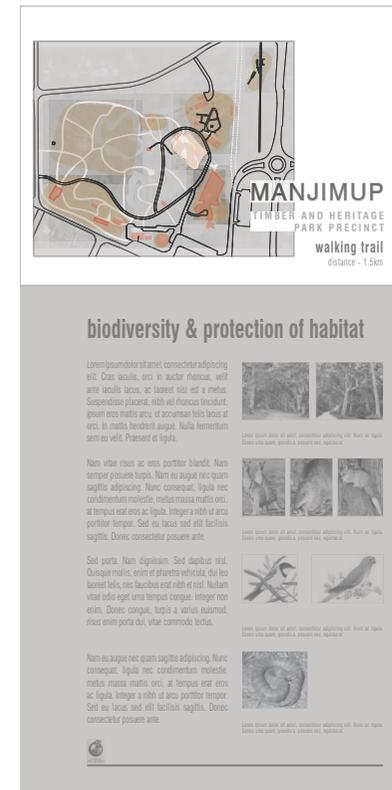
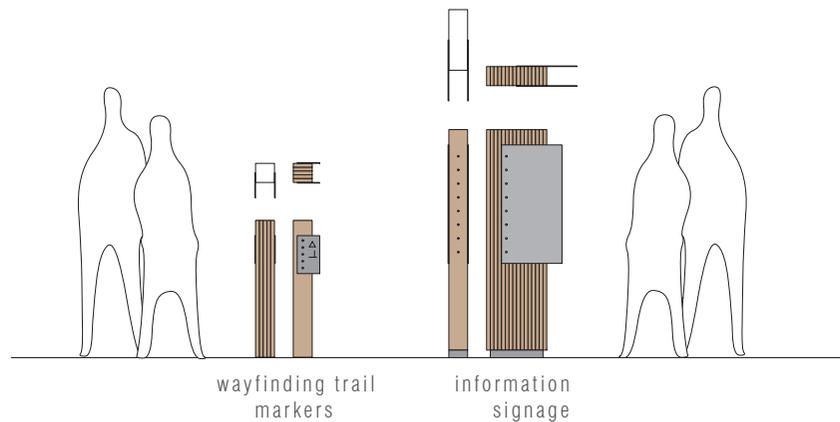
- Portals are of a scale such that they are readily visible from each key point on the circulation path.
- They often act as veils to screen or obscure views and enhance curiosity.
- Portals provide seating for multiple visitors whilst also framing small pockets of native flora that emphasis the park nature of the site.
- They provide introductory information, way-finding elements, screening
- They can provide shading and rain protection at selected sites.
- The portals become default locations for the inclusion of further amenity such as bins, rain-shelter and drinking fountains, that would otherwise arise incidentally around the site.
- Interpretive text/quotes can be inscribed into the ground at the base of portals that relate to the specific regions.
- Alongside the interpretive text, each portal will contain a geometric graphic artwork, providing the visual notion of 'threshold.'
- Portals will be constructed of timber, in consistency with the park's thematic underpinnings.

Pedestrian corridors to town centre

Continuous pedestrian paving on Giblett Street from the SWEE entry-point to the Manjimup town centre should be considered. Footpaths should be as continuous and comfortable as possible. Rose Street paving and egress should also be reviewed /considered.

Sign design

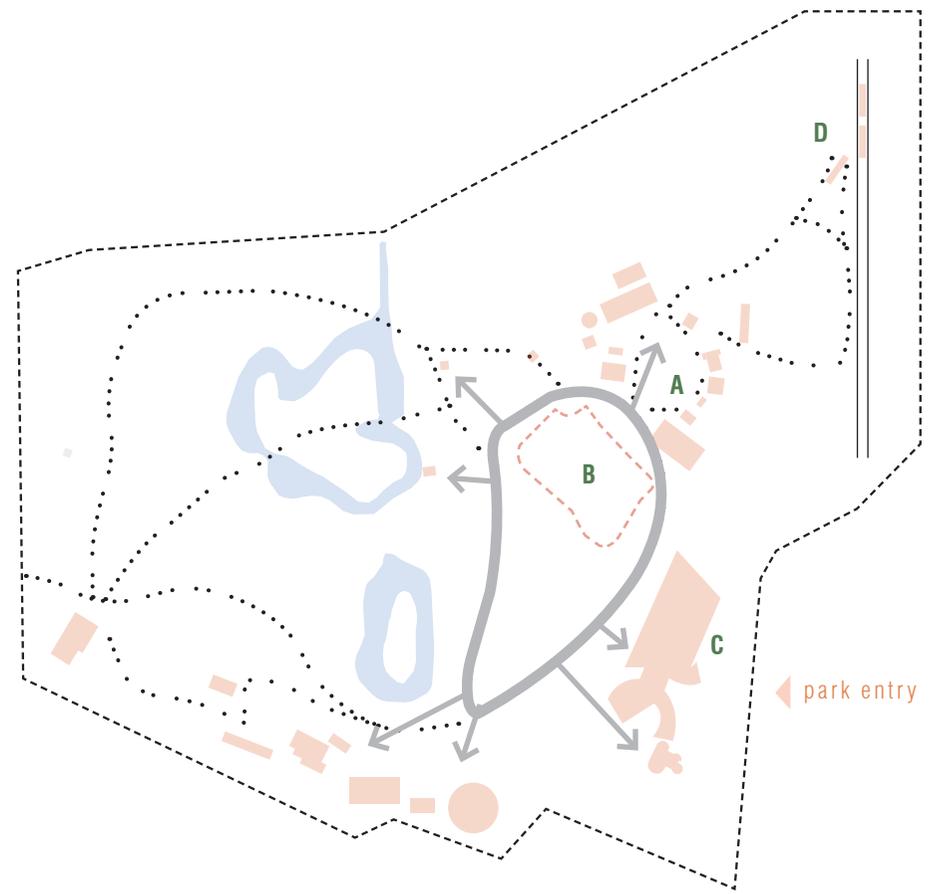
Trail markers are located along the walking trail where necessary. The plan includes an overview of signage styles and layouts. It provides initial graphics and a material language of laminated timber



09.06 entry and way-finding

circulation

The central path loop will be strengthened as a main corridor (shown below), distributing patrons to park attractions.



Circulation



Key nodes: A. Historic hamlet B. Playground C. SWEE D. Rail relics

09.06

entry and way-finding

Portals

Portals are proposed for the following locations:

The portals will vary in scale, according to the prevalence of the location.

See appendix E for more information.

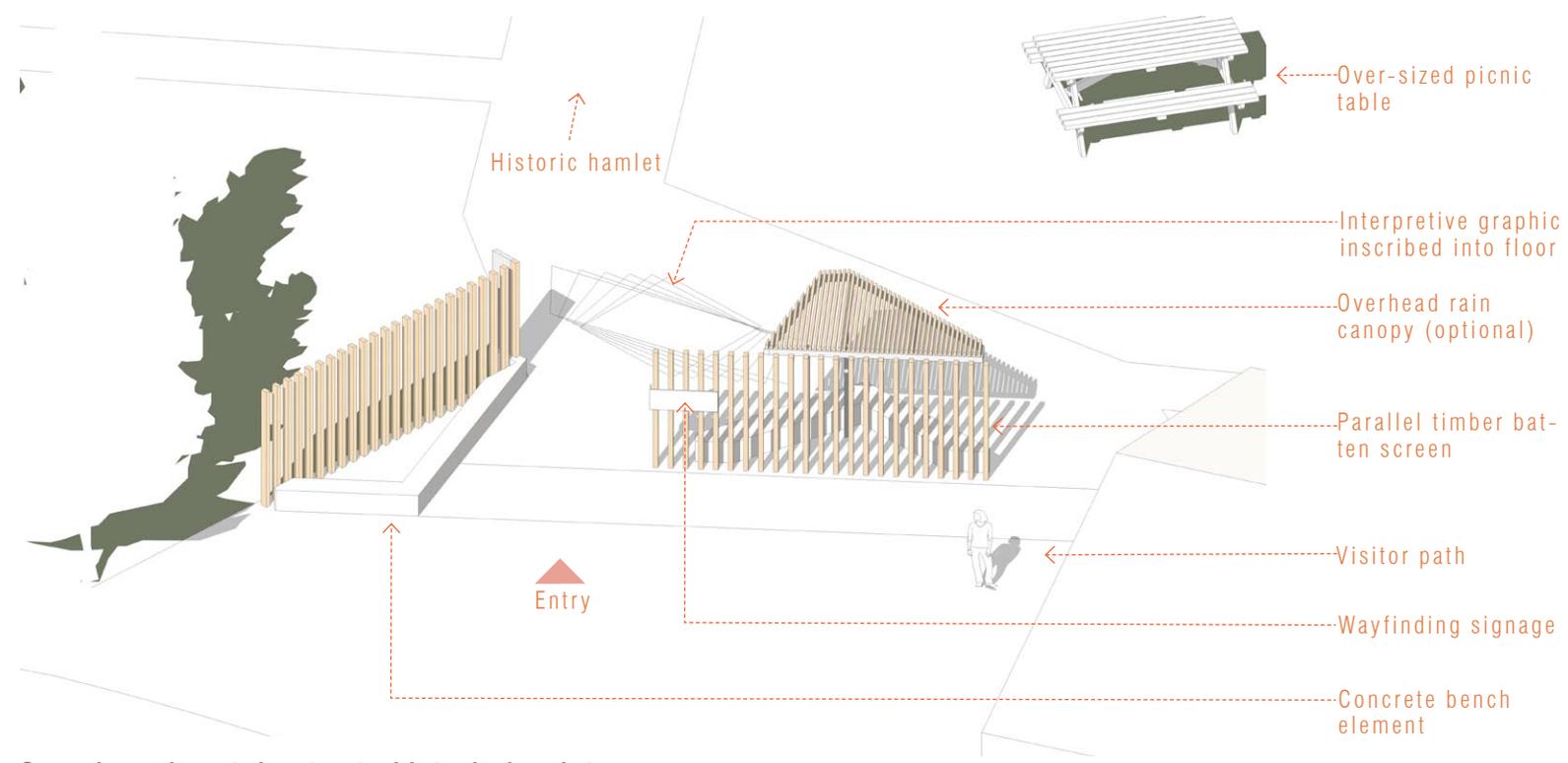


Portal locations

● Portal locations (4 in total)

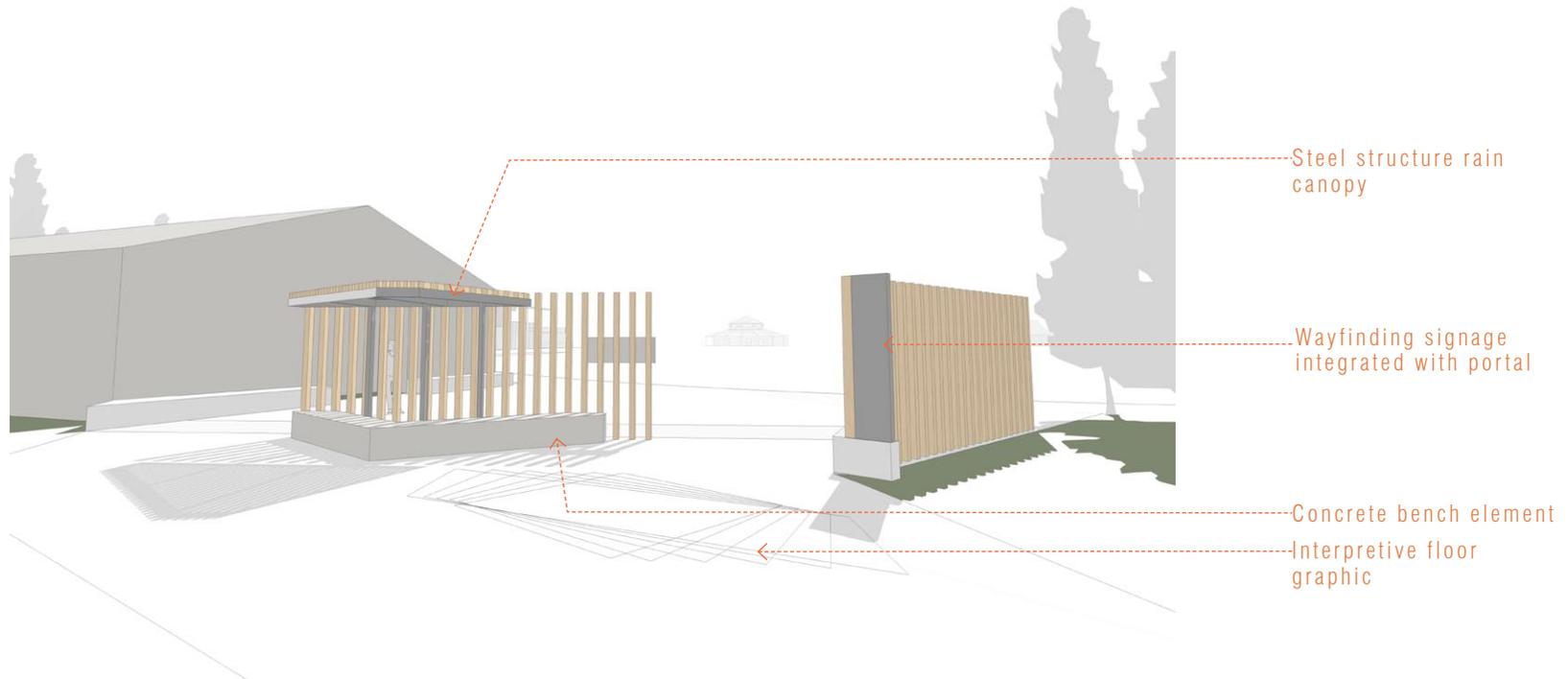
0 20 50 100m N Scale 1:2000@ A3

09.06 entry and way-finding



Overview of portal entry to historic hamlet

09.06 entry and way-finding



Perspective view of portal exit from historic hamet

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09
interpretation
strategies

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09.07 **relics and railway**

The rails and relics exhibit, comprises a collection of large-scale machines that relate primarily to the timber industry. They include a railway locomotive and tender, a whim, a), all currently displayed in proximity, in a way that depicts how they may have been used in the logging industry, on-site. All elements are currently covered (timber structure with steel roof sheeting) as a way of protecting the machines from the elements, and while access is limited, they are open to physical contact, climbing etc. The existing roof creates a significant shadow and makes the elements difficult to see.

Construction of the new S.W.E.E building will displace the existing 'rails and relics' exhibit, prompting the need to re-site a number of large artefacts. This provides the opportunity to improve and enhance the display in a centralized location. A new site is proposed on existing rail lines where they can assume a format that is sympathetic to how the items were originally used. This site will also provide a type of entry statement, as they will be visible from the South-Western Freeway.

Themes

- The establishment of railway was critical to the development of the timber industry and regional settlement.



Timber Trains, Manjimup/Pemberton Area, 1940's

09.07 **relics and railway**

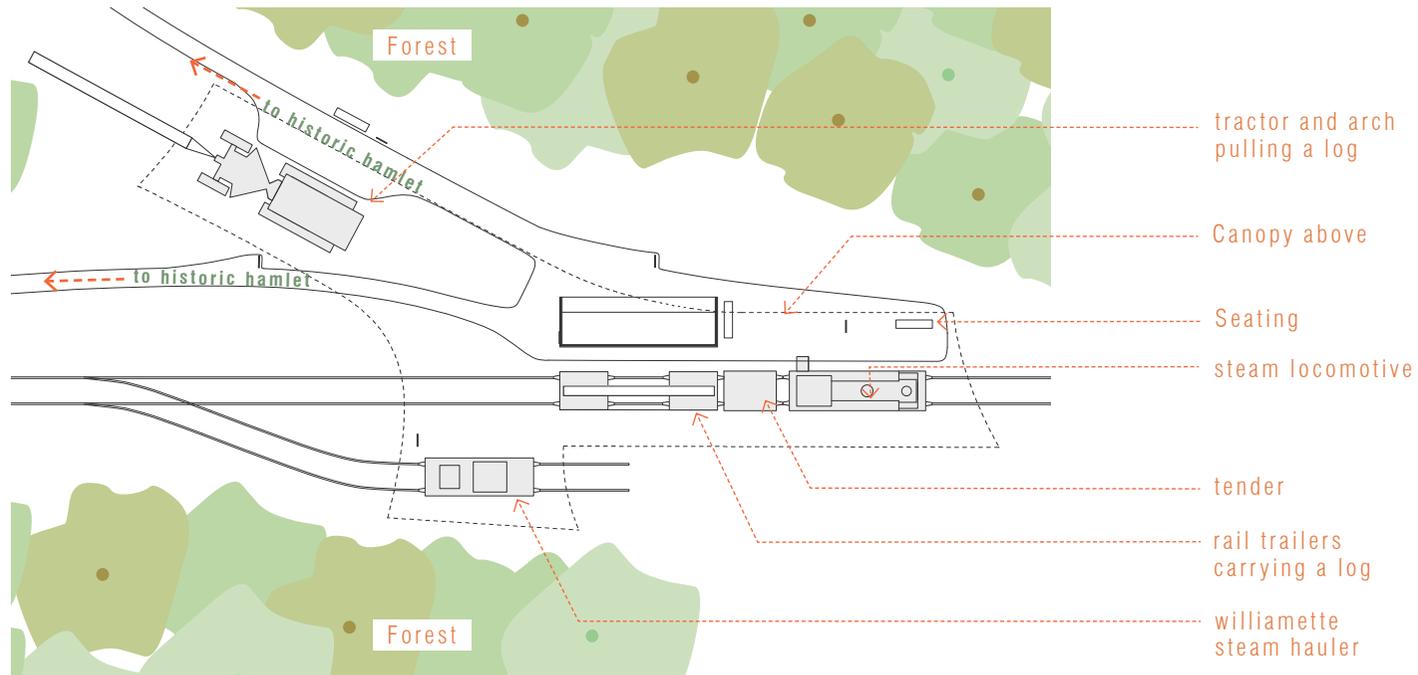
As a key stand-alone exhibit within the overall park layout, 'Rail and Relics,' is accessed via a 'portal' from the Hamlet. Key interpretive strategies will include;

- Re-formatted protective canopy structures using clear polycarbonate or similar roof sheeting, possibly re using much of the existing timber structures.
- Simple graphic panels explaining use, provenance and stories.
- Lighting of objects (as entry statement at night)
- Improved access to locomotive and other elements including ramped access and sections of 'lifted' walkway. It may be possible to provide some ambulant disabled access to the locomotive.
- New path network connecting the area to the rest of the park.
- Conservation of machines including de-rusting, re-painting.
- The story of the timber getter will be inscribed in the site, on graphic panels and will include historic photographs.

See appendix F for more details.

09.07 relics and railway

This arrangement situates the rail relics on a track, open to the sky. It attempts to evoke the details evident in the photograph, with the shelters removed. See appendices, page PW03.



Rail Exhibit_arrangement concept

View of rail objects from
South Western highway



09.08 indigenous walk and bushtucker trail

Specific interpretation for the indigenous walk and bush tucker trail needs to be developed in collaboration with Nyoongar representatives and recognised elders.

It is anticipated that the trail will incorporate site based graphic panels as described in Section 5, including both way finding and interpretive elements.

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interpretation
strategies

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09.09

replica fire tower / slide

The platform at the top of the recently installed slide provides a location for accessing another level of information and activating experiences reflecting the fire tower use. It is located a short distance from the replica fire tower (now inaccessible) and is approximately the same height.

From here the story of the fire lookout operator will be told, as visitors can readily view the nearby fire tower from this platform. Stories on graphic panels will emphasize the role the fire tower lookout network has played in protecting our forests and our industry. Furthermore, stories about the forest eco-system, flora and fauna will be told.

Themes

The following are relevant themes taken from section 7.00 of this report:

- The relationship between human settlement and the natural environment is complex
- Management of resources is critical to human survival
- Aboriginal people were managing resources for thousands of years prior to European arrival
- The timber industry was pivotal to the establishment of Western Australia
- There is an emergent understanding of sustainable practices in relation to natural resources
- The desire for natural resources has often driven colonisation, and fuelled contested histories
- Resource management is an issue worldwide, often eliciting more acute outcomes.

Rotating view frame

A framed, rotating glass panel with overlaid text provides an interesting way for visitors to engage with vistas across the Karri treetops.



existing fire tower (not accessible)



example of a rotating view frame

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interpretation
strategies

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09.09 replica fire tower / slide

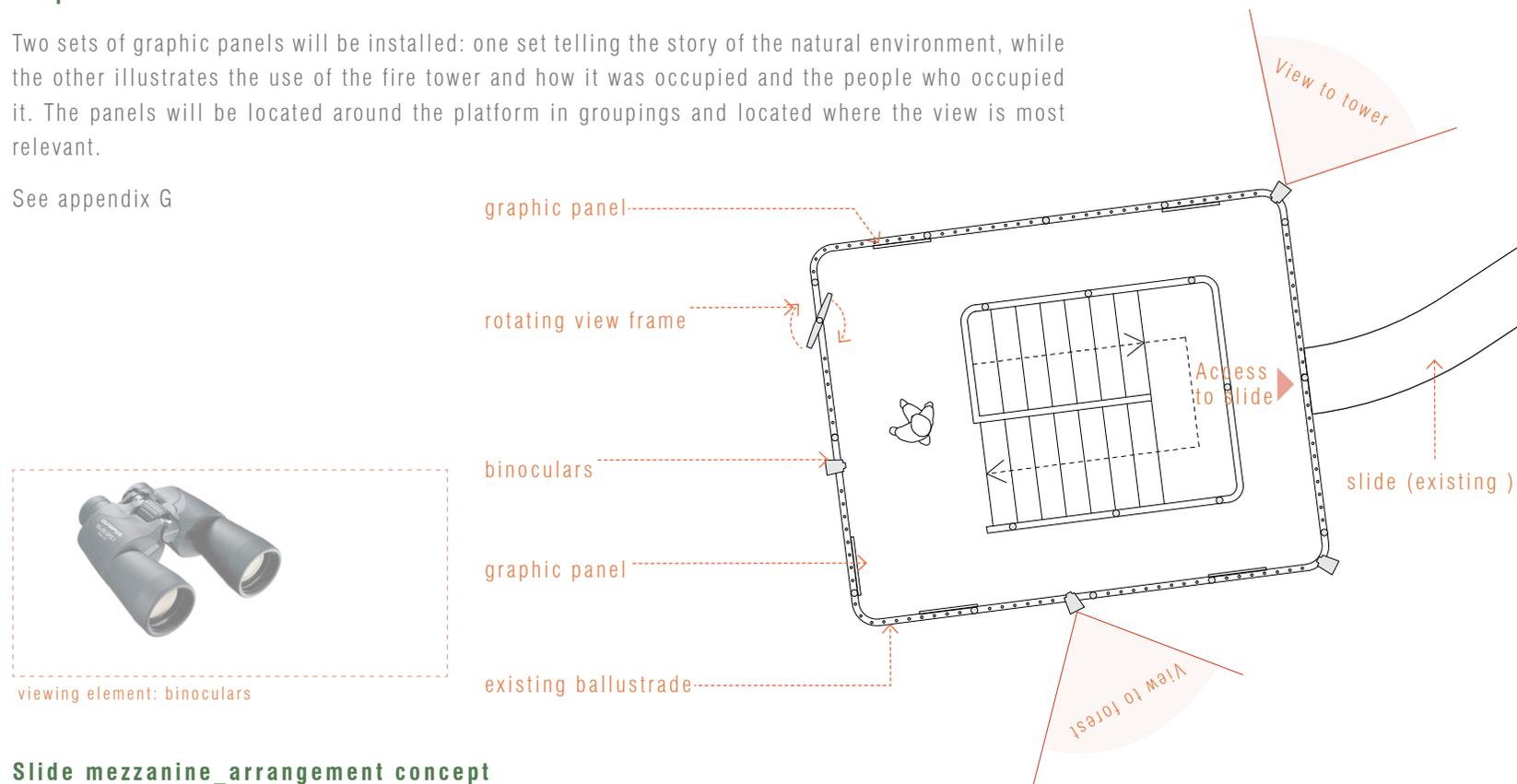
Binoculars

Visitors can survey the park from this exceptional, high vantage. Sites will be cut from the existing steel balustrades to house binoculars.

Graphic Panels

Two sets of graphic panels will be installed: one set telling the story of the natural environment, while the other illustrates the use of the fire tower and how it was occupied and the people who occupied it. The panels will be located around the platform in groupings and located where the view is most relevant.

See appendix G



Slide mezzanine_arrangement concept

10.00 IMPLEMENTATION

01

10.01 general

This section of the report outlines the implementation process for progressing the project, following adoption of the interpretation plan. It refers to budget costings that are detailed summarised below.

02

10.02 further work

Further research and design will be required to implement the project. As an interpretation plan, the report gives clear direction to the ultimate outcomes for the place but further detailed investigation into design and content will be required to provide more accurate costings and completed designs suitable for fabrication and construction. More detailed plans for exhibition designs with the SWEE, timber museum and the Age of Steam are included in the appendices together with more detailed layouts of the Hamlet area.

03

In order to produce the final detailed content the securing of additional sources for high-resolution images and possible further oral history interviews and filming may be required.

04

It is also understood that much of the work may be undertaken over a longer period, by volunteers and community members. This particularly relates to expanded content, oral histories and similar programmes that will underpin the exhibitions themselves.

05

06

10.03 de-accessioning

As part of the approach to interpretation at Manjimup Timber and Heritage Park, this proposal outlines an exhibition design for the SWEE that takes a broader curatorial approach and covers a wider story about energy than in its previous guise. This means that other artefacts may be required or are able to be added to the collection and display. At the same time this also means that some of the material acquired with the collection is not required.

07

A clear collection policy is required based on the thematic structure developed for the SWEE. A similar policy can be developed around the Timber Museum, Hamlet and other areas. It is important to define what elements are provenanced artefacts and which remain interpretive props.

08

Any divestment of items from the SWEE or other collections that cannot be stored or are otherwise unwanted should be de-accessioned, under a comprehensive and professional de-accessioning programme. It is important that a clear process is established and adhered to in order to maintain community confidence.

09

The National Trust of Australia (WA) undertook a successful and large-scale de-accessioning programme in 2006. They may be able to provide advice on the details of this programme.

10
implementation

10.04 Building Code of Australia, Disability Discrimination Act & Disability Access Standards

Development around the site needs to comply with appropriate standards, regulations and acts. The key statutory frameworks around this development will include the Building Code of Australia, the Disability Discrimination Act and the Disability Access Standards.

Of particular relevance is the accessibility of trails and pathways within the site and similarly in and around the building/s. The existing pathways and surfaces, in particular the verandah, will need upgrading to comply with standards. Periodic maintenance and monitoring is required to ensure that sufficient standards are retained.

10.05 priorities + staging

The plan has been established under the understanding that it can be developed over time. It contains exhibition designs for a series of spaces and elements that will take time and funding to complete. It is realistic to expect that the project will be realised over several stages as funding becomes available.

At the same time it is critical that any staged interpretation programme be mindful of the overall stories and the need for presenting a 'complete' picture. We have suggested that the SWEE exhibition can also be staged. The interactive gallery B is potentially quite cost heavy but again this could be staged as illustrated in the Appendix.

The budget estimates contained in the table below are estimates, based on our understanding of similar projects and outcomes, as well as more general rates for exhibition components of similar complexity. They do represent reasonable costs for the types of elements proposed at the time of writing this report. Further detailed costings should be developed as part of future works.

The suggested priorities, as shown below, are based on interpretive imperatives, however these might change as determined by particular circumstances, funding availability and funding sources. The main key factor that the staging is built around is the establishment of an exhibition within the SWEE. Within the new building, the SWEE forms the main element in the park revitalization and needs to be developed to a high level at the outset.

Suggested priorities are as follows;

1. SWEE Stage 1
2. Wayfinding and identity (including portals)
3. Oral history programme established
4. Timber Museum redevelopment
5. Education programmes/marketing
6. Rails and Relics

7.	Fire tower/slide	01
8.	Hamlet works 1 – School, Lock up, Settlers, Tobacco Kiln	
9.	Age of Steam	
10.	SWEE Stage 2	02
11.	Hamlet works 2 – Overscaled objects, Blacksmith	

The signage and wayfinding elements should be developed concurrently with the SWEE (stage 1).

10.06 education programmes

While the park attracts visitors of school age this is often on an informal or recreational basis. Some schools use the place for external programmes, and this can be built upon. Forming further partnerships and promotion of the place as such a venue can be expanded. The underlying stories being illustrated within the space fit within many of the curriculum streams.

Further connections with teachers and schools can assist in establishing more specifically what facilities would assist. Education programmes are supported by facilities that can provide shelter and gathering space for a larger number of students, together with bag storage and similar. Exhibition content can also be fine-tuned in development to ensure it covers the key areas of curriculum.

10.07 marketing

Marketing of the site should be considered as an important part of the redevelopment process. Upfront and on-going funds should be allocated to the development and upgrading of a website and brochure. Both of these items should be publicised through the region.

Particular promotion to schools and other groups should be investigated and developed. Relevant aspects of the school curriculum can be targeted, along with the use of the new gathering space as a facility. Tours that already come to the site should be encouraged and supported.

10.08 funding opportunities

The project requires funds for both capital and on-going works. Capital works include the adaptation and construction of buildings, landscape and trail works, exhibition development and construction and marketing. On-going works include general running costs, marketing, maintenance and administration. While the Shire of Manjimup already takes on some of this cost, increased activity and use will incur additional on-going costs.

10
implementation

Funding opportunities are threefold; Local, State and Federal Governments (through direct funding or grant programmes), private sponsorship or donations, and the Museum's own funds derived through its admission fee. Ultimately, funding will probably be derived from a combination of all of these.

It is unlikely that funding for capital works will come from one source. Many grant programmes will require matched funding or significant contributions by the applicant or responsible body in this case the Shire of Manjimup. Some grants may be used as matched funding and some aspects of the project may be undertaken by the Shire directly and indicated as contributions.

It is easier to secure funding from grants and government funding for capital works than for on-going running costs.

10.08.01 state government

Department of Culture and the Arts is the most likely avenue for funding as an initial point of contact, although depending on budget allocations and actual works, other departments may also be appropriate.

10.08.02 federal government

10.08.03 established grant programmes

A number of grant programmes have been established to support cultural and regional projects. Funds available through these programmes are usually fairly limited (in relation to the overall project budget). The main ones are listed below.

10.08.04 lotterywest

A state-based organization providing funding through a grants programme that supports;

- Not-For-Profit Organisations and
- Local Government Authorities.

Five broad objectives provide the framework for our grant-making and aspirations for our community:

- Extending the Capacity of Not-For-Profit Organisations 01
- Strengthening Community Service Delivery
- Enhancing Community Development Initiatives
- Valuing our State's Heritage 02
- Advancing Participation in Community Life

Various grant opportunities are offered within these five areas. We also have broad types of grants that may be requested under the five areas. These include: 03

- Equipment 04
- Information Technology
- Vehicles
- Service Accommodation and Community Facilities 05
- Time Limited Projects
- Research” 06

10.09 preliminary costing

The following table provides an indicative overview of likely construction costs for the project. These are based 07

08

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implementation

on limited investigation of site conditions and the general conceptual framework rather than detailed designs. Further design work will be required in order to establish more accurate costings. The table does not include any escalation, contingency, builders preliminaries, transport/accommodation for on-site installation, project contingency or management fees. The overall project budget needs to include funds to cover some or all of these elements.

As the project is likely to be undertaken in stages, design and project management fees need to be included in each stage.

Items	Sub total
S.W.E.E. Display	\$1,645,390.00
Timber museum	\$ 342,960.00
Steam Museum	\$ 209,220.00
Historic Hamlet	\$ 178,500.00
Entrance Connectivity	\$ 95,240.00
Relics and Rail	\$ 314,000.00
Bush Walk	\$ 22,500.00
Fire Tower	\$ 33,000.00
Design fees and content development	
Sub-total for all zones	\$ 515,310.00

Appendix - Drawings

DRAFT

Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.

Date: 16 May 2017



Client
Shire of Manjimup

Project
Timber + Heritage Park Precinct
INTERPRETATION PLAN + EXHIBITION DESIGN

Drawing title

Project No.
MANJ01

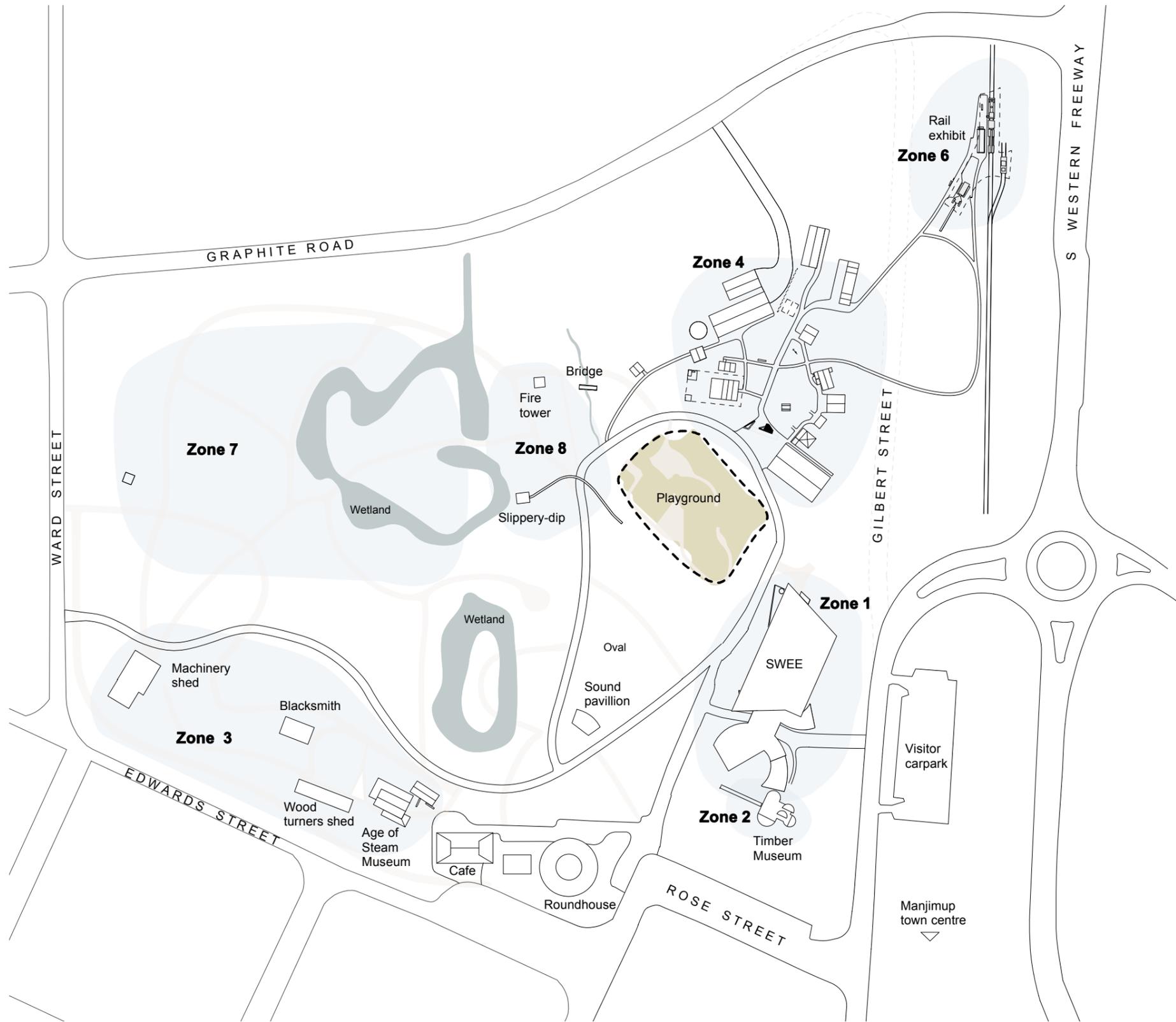
Drawing No.

Rev.

Date Issued
26 May 2017

Key Zones

- 1 South-West Energy Experience
- 2 Timber Museum
- 3 Steam Museum and Industrial Area
- 4 Historic Hamlet and Extension
- 5 Entrance and Connectivity
- 6 Relics and Railway
- 7 Indigenous walk / bushtucker trail
- 8 Fire Tower



Site Overview
scale 1:2000 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

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Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.

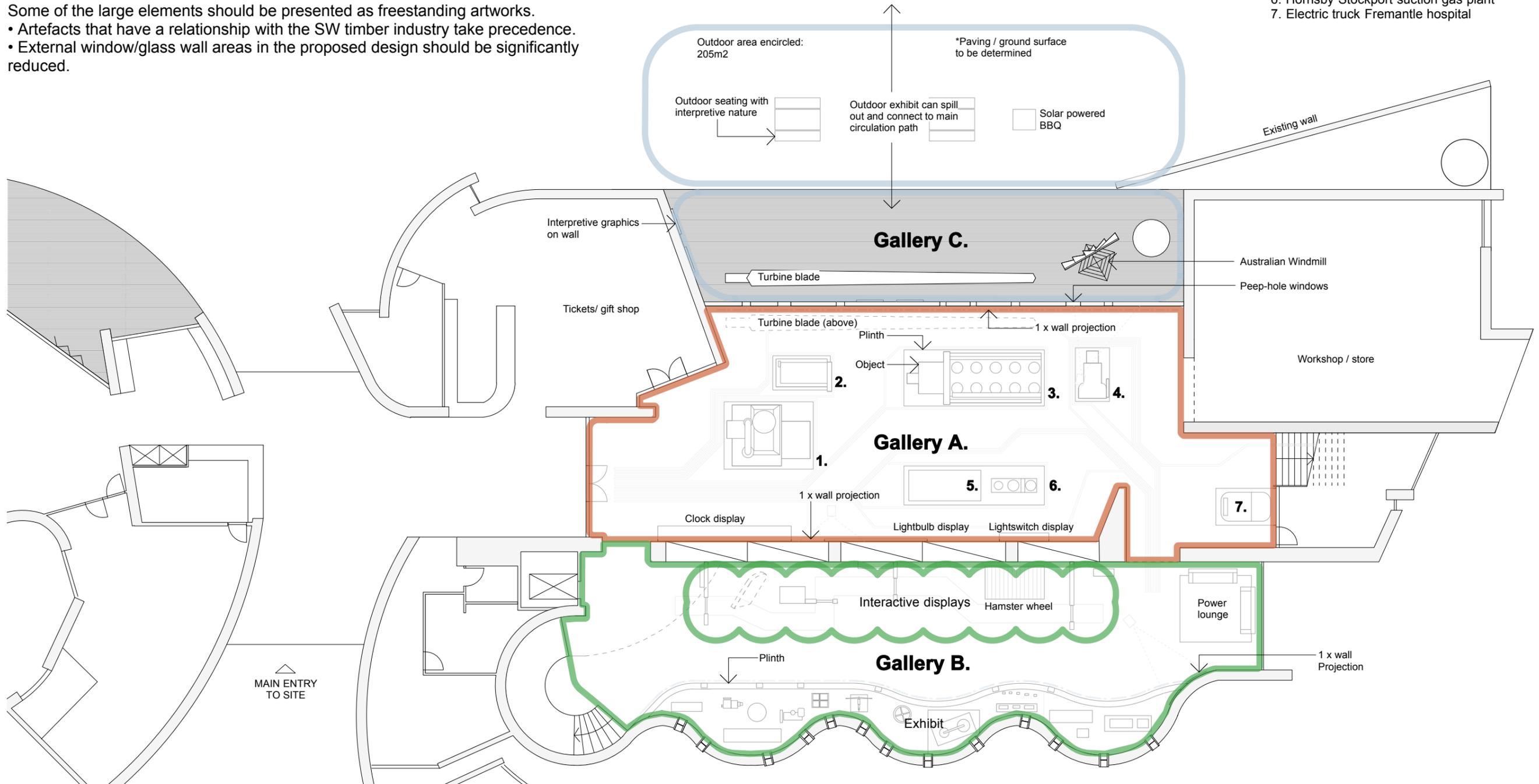


Zone 1 Policies: SWEE

- This should be a separately paid experience contained within the new building
 - Displays should be set into two sections: A more open section and a more interactive section.
 - Presentation should be both immersive and interactive.
- Some of the large elements should be presented as freestanding artworks.
- Artefacts that have a relationship with the SW timber industry take precedence.
 - External window/glass wall areas in the proposed design should be significantly reduced.

Gallery A. Key objects + plinths

1. Bellis and Morcom electricity generator
2. Blackstone EV3 diesel engine
3. Wyndham Meatworks sulzer diesel engine
4. 'Tangye' Soho horizontal steam engine
5. Hornsby Stockport suction gas engine
6. Hornsby Stockport suction gas plant
7. Electric truck Fremantle hospital



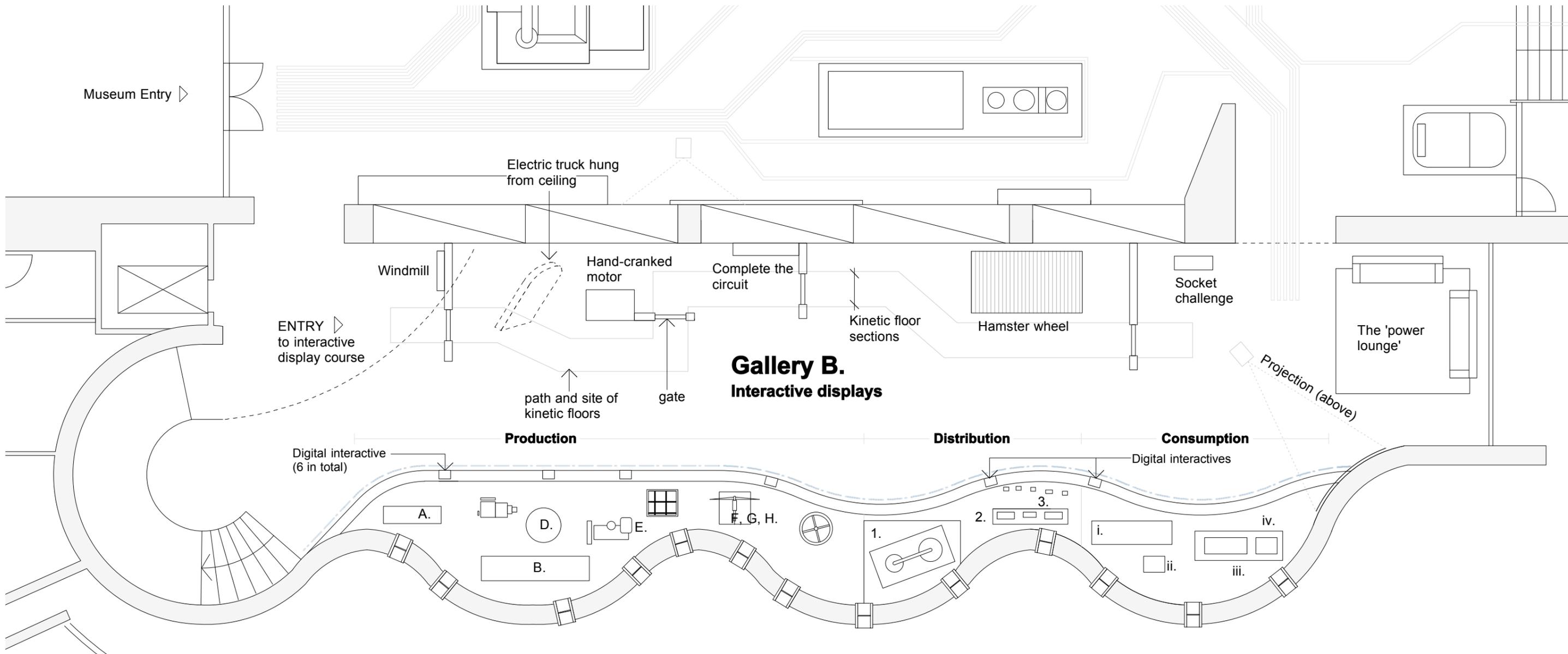
S.W.E.E. Overview
scale 1:200 @ A3

0 5m 10m

Date: 16 May 2017

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**Gallery B.
Interactive displays**

Production

Distribution

Consumption

One side of Gallery B is composed as a walk-through, interactive display course, involving gates that open after educational challenges are completed.

The other half of the exhibit (eastern side) is organised into three categories: Production, distribution and consumption. The display hosts both historical and new resources and a significant portion of the story is told graphically and digitally.

1. Energy production

Topics explored graphically	Artefacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal • Wind • Solar • Tidal • Geothermal • Natural gas • Oil • Biogas • Nuclear? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. East Perth Control Room Doors (1914) B. East Perth Control Board (1918) C. Boiler feed water pump (1920) D. East Perth Water control wheel (1920) E. Ruston & Hornsby petrol engine (1949) F. Solar Panel G. Tidal H. Wind turbine / model (to be added to collection)

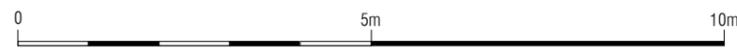
2. Distribution

Topics explored graphically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National interconnectors • Integration • Distances of power distribution
Artefacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Braddocks Balance gas station governor (1886) 2. Gas meter display (1903-1951) 3. Electricity meters (1920's onwards)

3. Consumption

Topics explored graphically	Artefacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Mining • Food, beverage, textile • Wood, paper, printing • Chemical • Iron and steel • Non ferrous metals • Construction • Road transport • Rail transport • Air transport • Water transport • Residential • Commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Light Bulb & switch display ii. Breville radio (approx. 1930's) iii. Gas stoves (1880-1960) iv. Emmco Television (1960's)

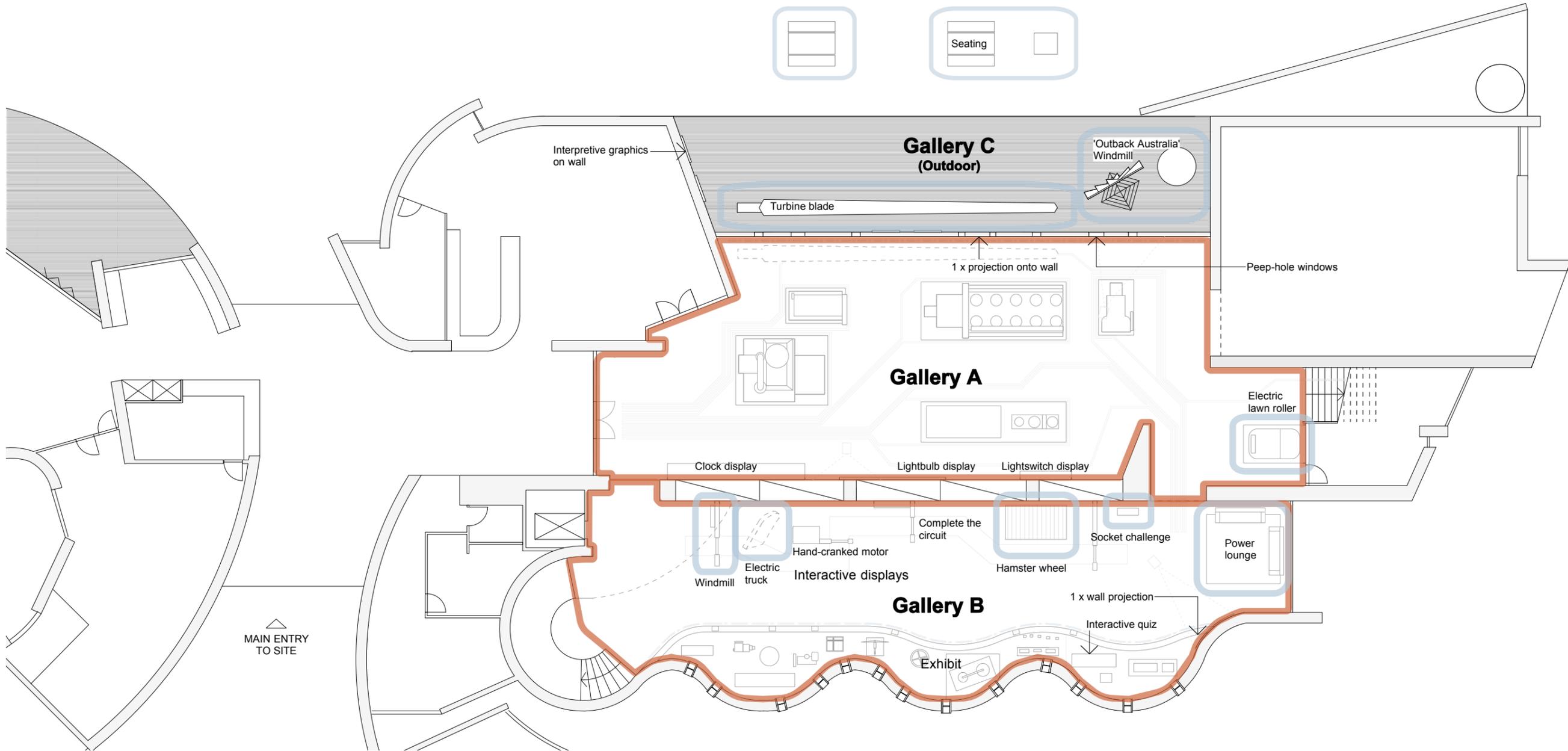
SWEE Ground Floor - Gallery B
scale 1:100 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

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STAGE 1			
Gallery A 327.5 sqm	Baseworks 6 x large objects Graphics 1 x projection	Clocks Lightbulbs Nameplates Joinery	\$ 311,425
Gallery B 270 sqm	Baseworks Exhibit: • joinery • 1 x projection • 1 x electric truck	Interactives: • Hand-cranked motor • Complete the circuit • Interactive quiz	\$ 438,450
Gallery C 290 sqm	Seating Electrical		\$ 27,000
Total			\$ 776, 875

STAGE 2			
Gallery A	1 x projector 1 x Electric vehicle (mount + install) Wind turbine blade		\$ 98,200
Gallery B	Interactives: • Windmill • Socket challenge • Hampster wheel • Kinetic floors	Exhibit: Solar panel Joinery Power lounge set Vinyl image for glass	\$ 447,200
Gallery C	Mounting Lighting Graphics	Wind turbine New objects	\$ 84,000
Total			\$ 585,200

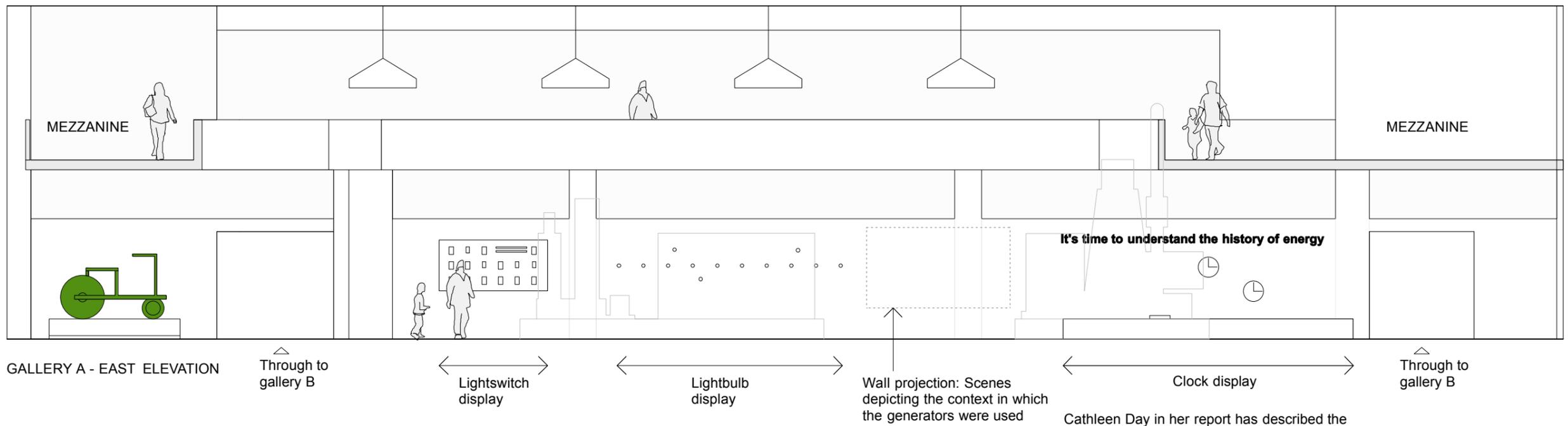
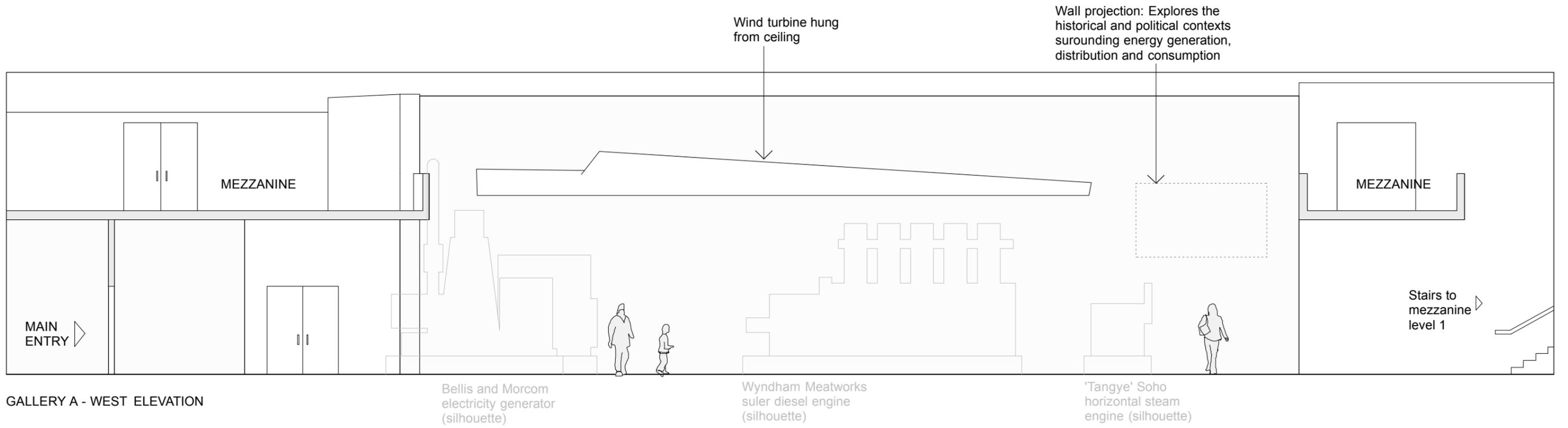
S.W.E.E. Preliminary Costing
scale 1:200 @ A3



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Cathleen Day in her report has described the clocks as having generally high significance across a variety of criteria. They are symbols of significant power stations and the people who were employed to maintain them. In some instances they were also used to monitor the frequency of electricity generated. Power stations are a major part of the story of energy in South-West Western Australia.

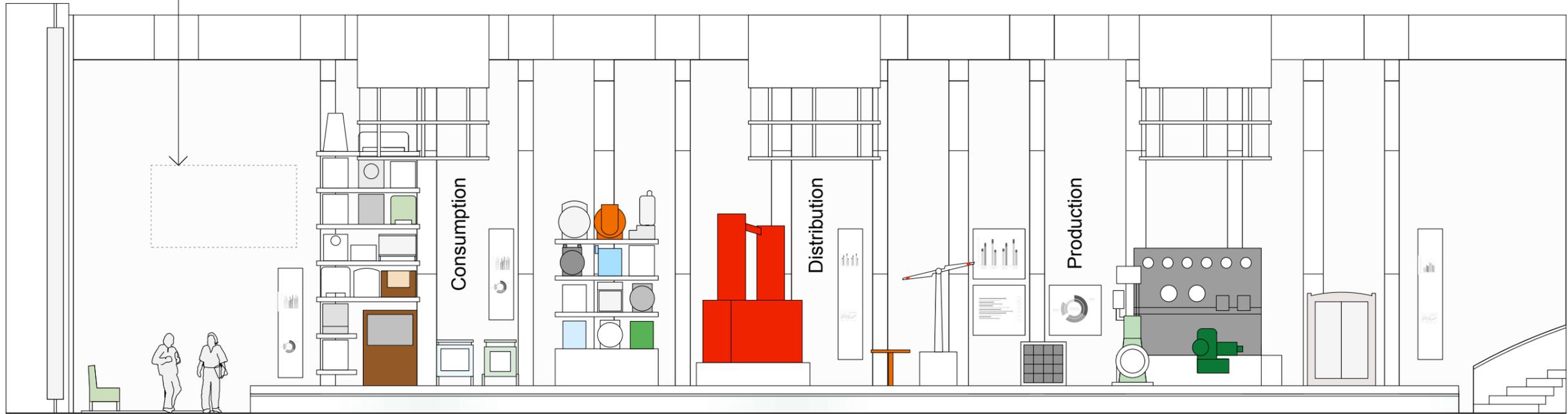
S.W.E.E. Internal Elevations - A
scale 1:100 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

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Wall projection: Footage inspired by Koyaanisqatsi (film) - geographic scenes related to consumption, industry and human impact on our planet



GALLERY B - EAST ELEVATION

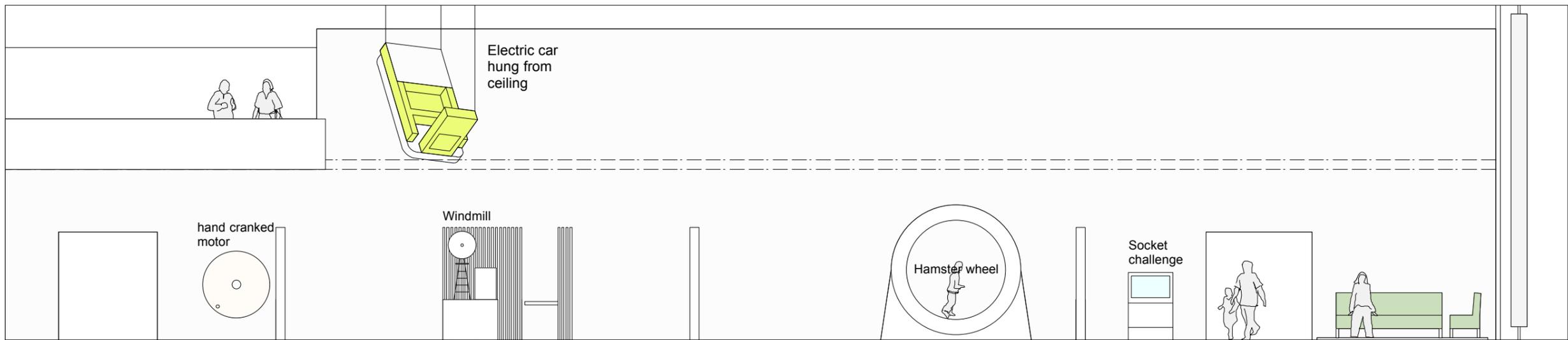
Domestic appliance display

Gas meter display

Braddocks Balance

Wind turbine

East Perth Power station Control room doors



GALLERY B - WEST ELEVATION

hand cranked motor

Windmill

Hamster wheel

Socket challenge

'Power lounge'

Through to gallery A

Gate 1

Gate 2

Gate 3

Gate 4

Through to gallery A

S.W.E.E. Internal Elevations - B
scale 1:100 @ A3

Date: 16 May 2017 5m 10m



Client
Shire of Manjimup

Project
Timber + Heritage Park Precinct
INTERPRETATION PLAN + EXHIBITION DESIGN

Drawing title
S.W.E.E Images

Project No.
MANJ01

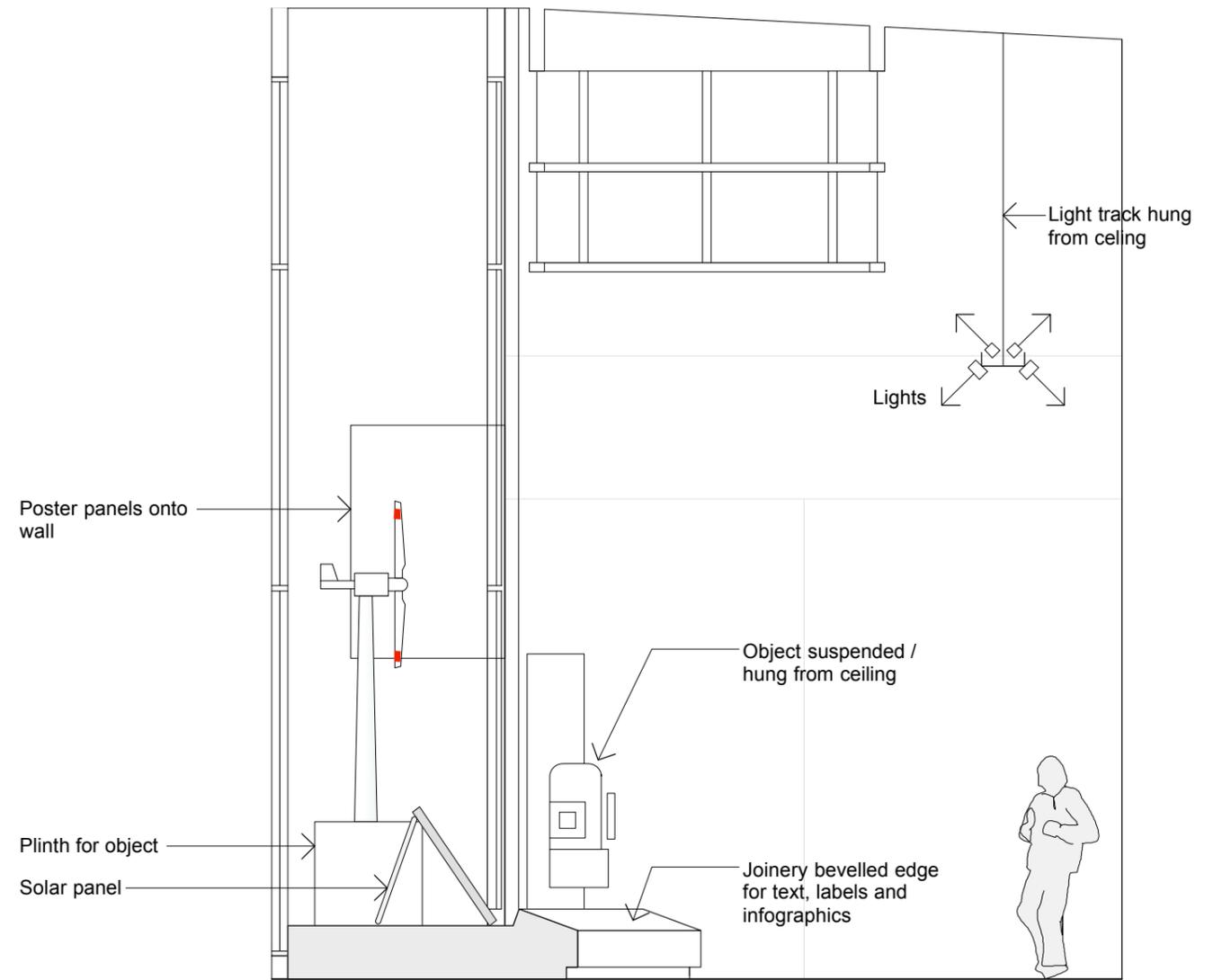
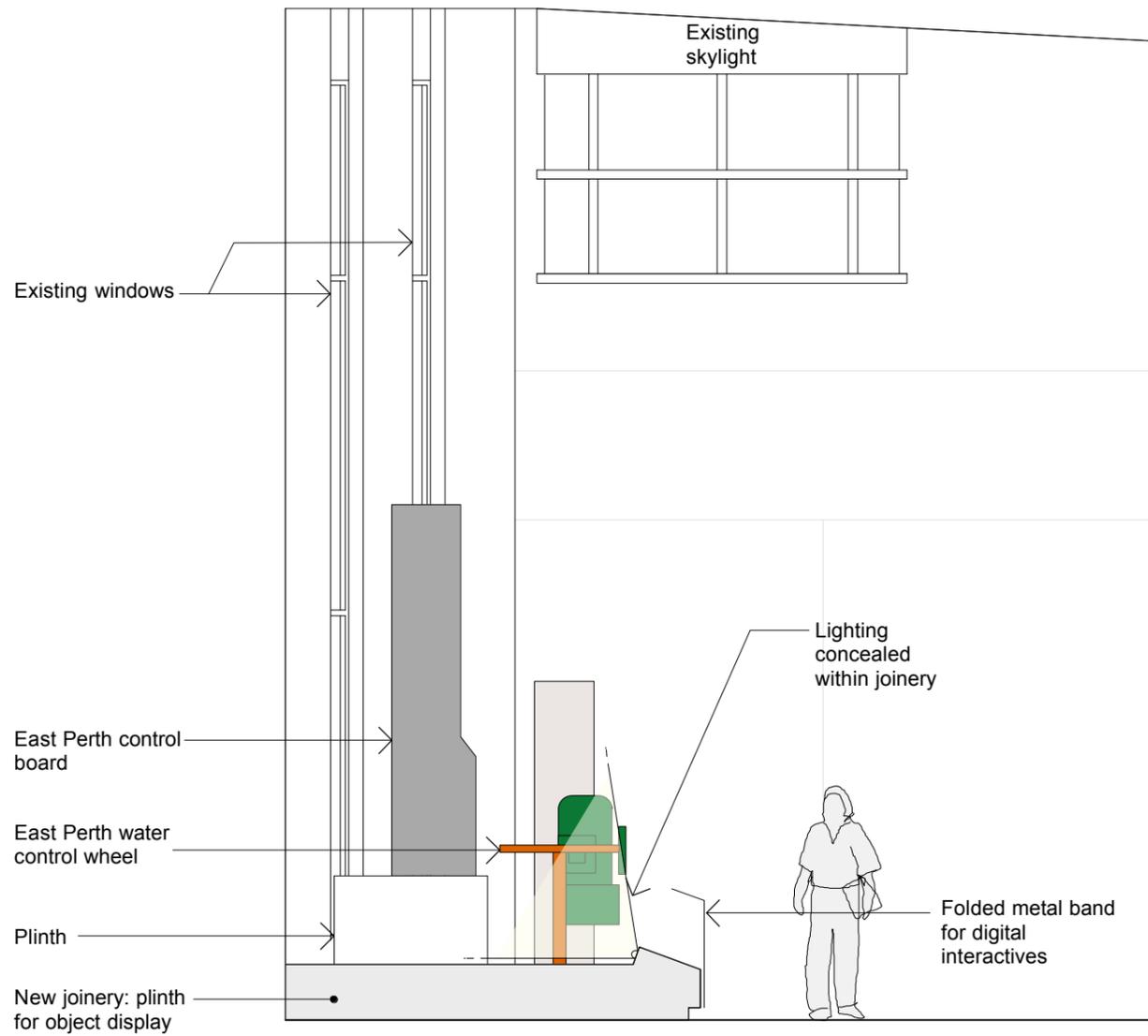
Drawing No.
SW06

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B

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S.W.E.E. Display Sections - B
 scale 1:50 @ A3



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Gallery A - Big objects on plinths are composed as islands within the space



Gallery B - Perspective view showing interactive walk-through on left and exhibit display on right hand side

Design precedent - Imperial War Museum Manchester

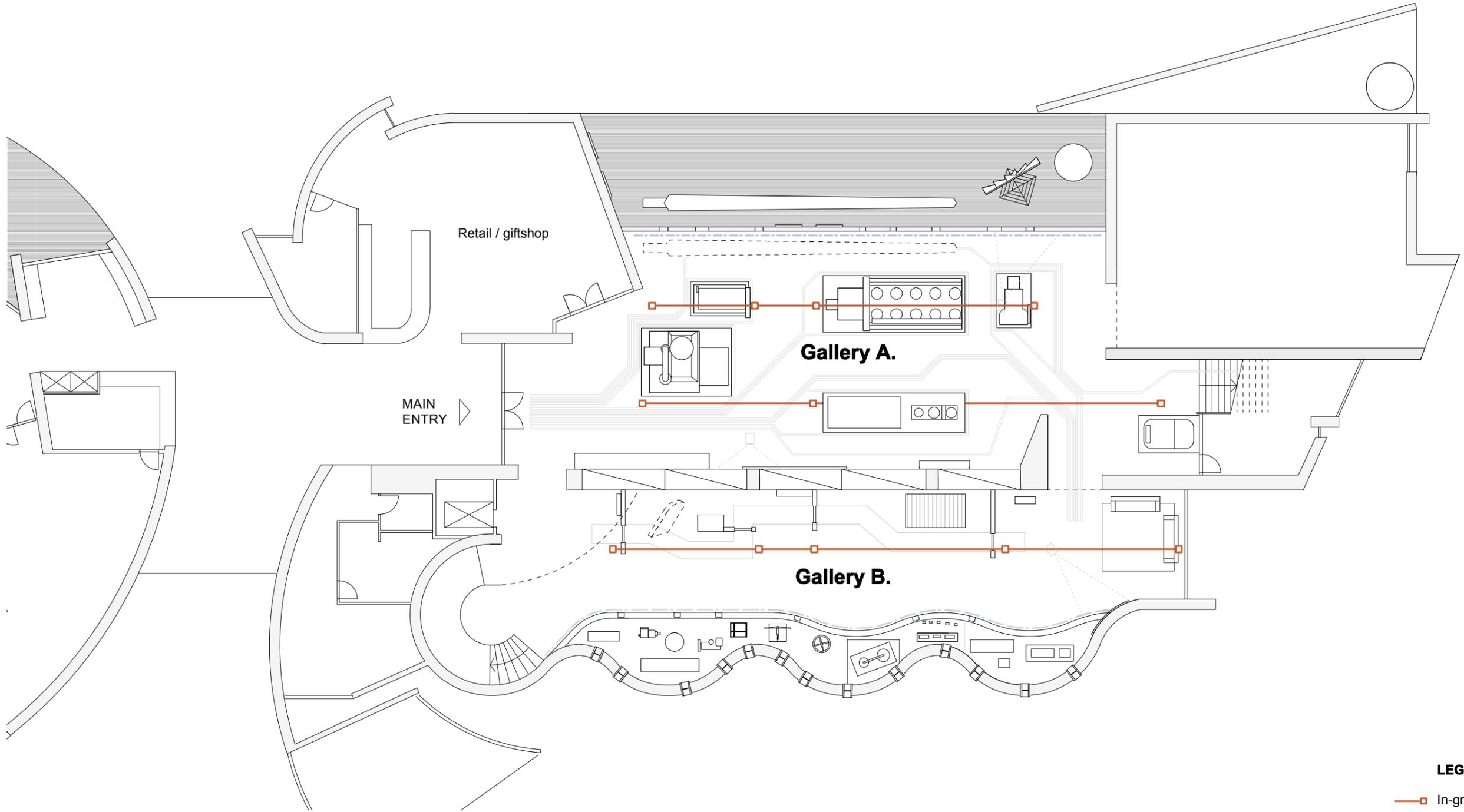
Example of big object - Bellis and Morcom electricity generator



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LEGEND

- In-ground Electrical Runs
- - - In-ground LED strip lighting

S.W.E.E. Electrical Runs
scale 1:200 @ A3

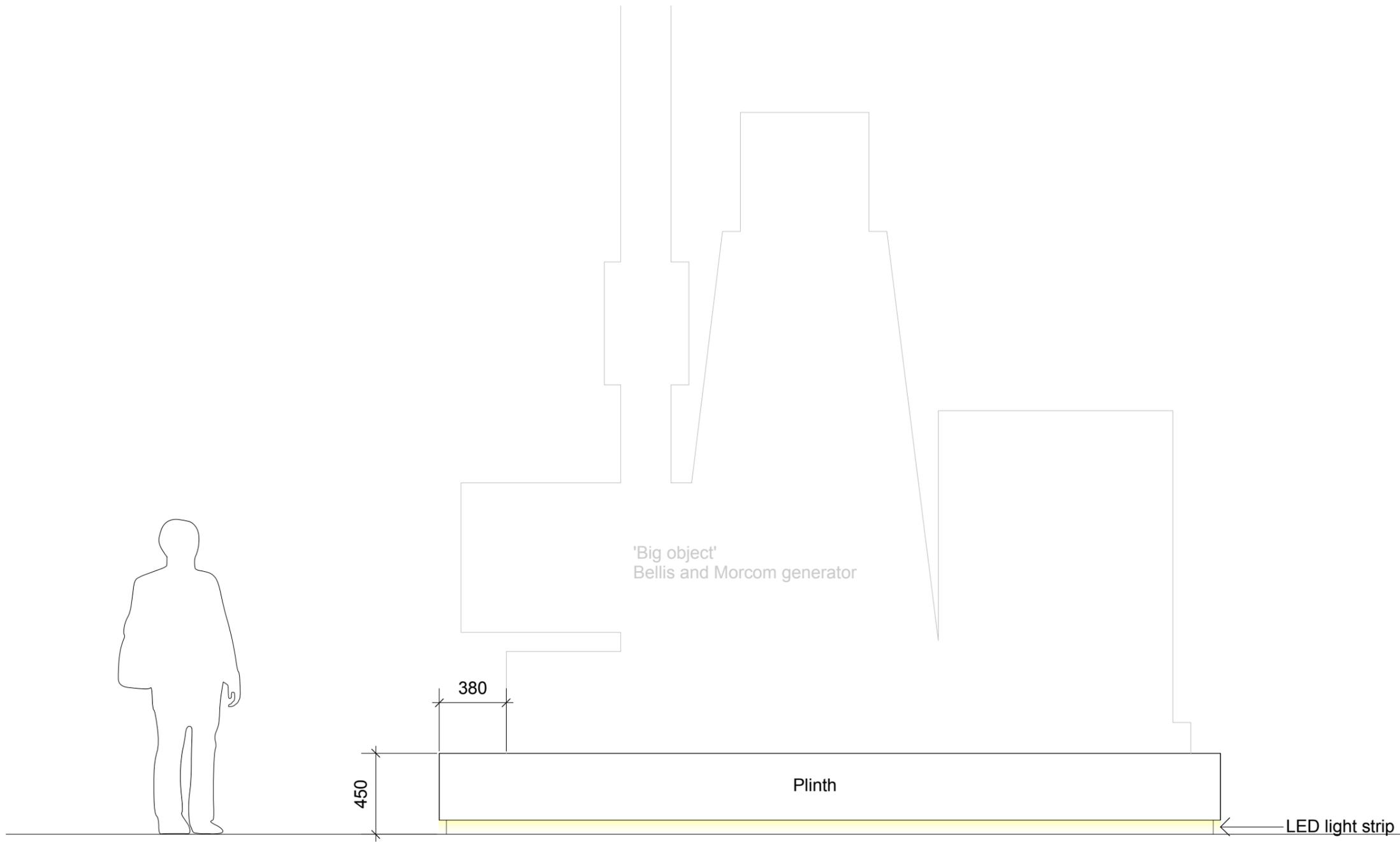


Date: 16 May 2017

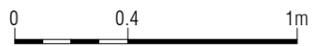
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S.W.E.E. Joinery Detail
scale 1:25 @ A3



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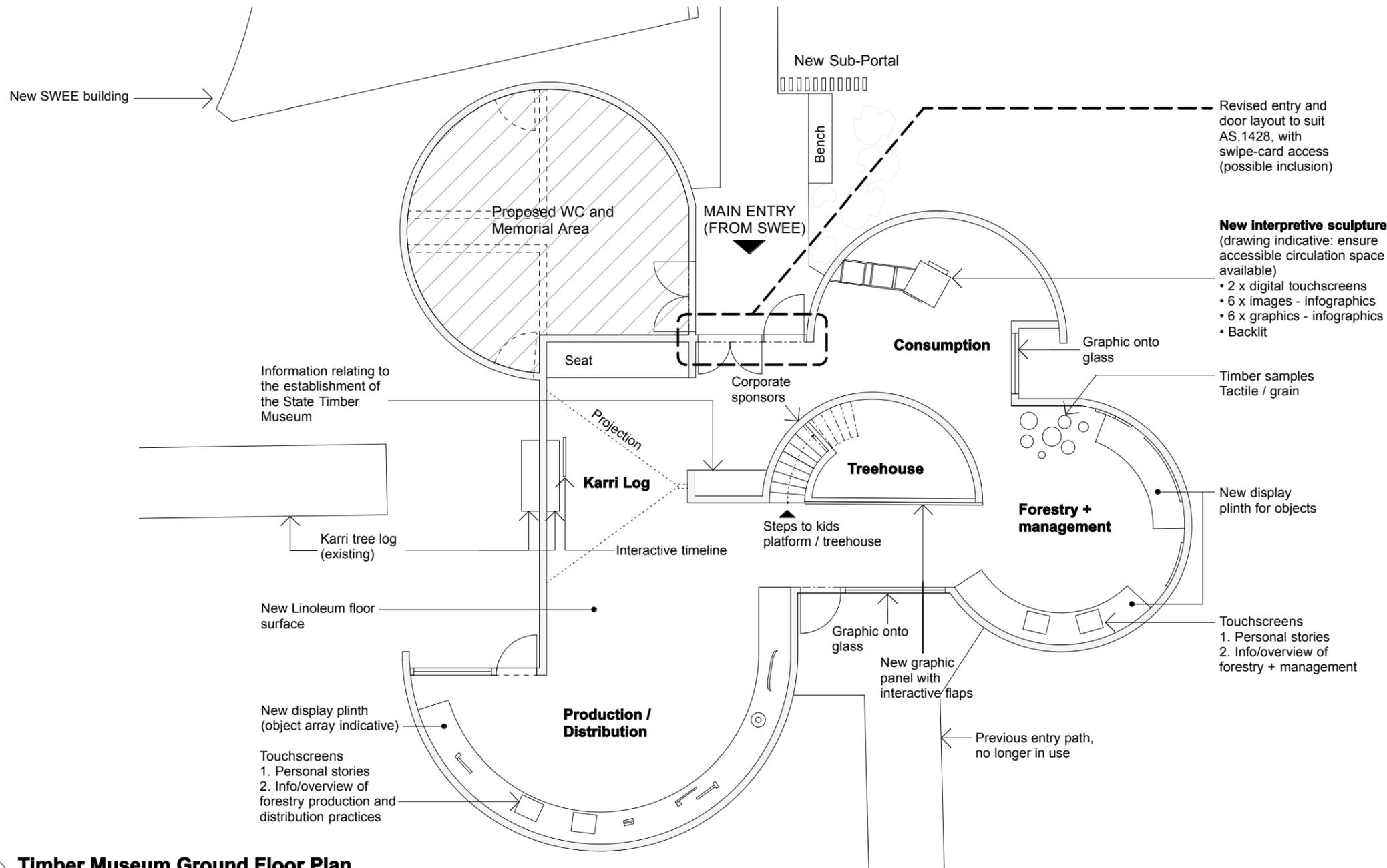
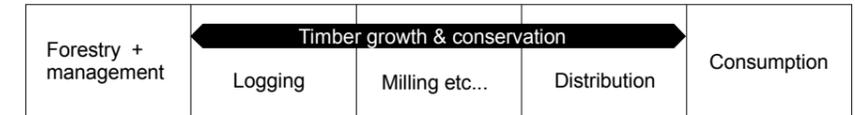
Zone 2 Policies: Timber Museum

- Much of the existing objects on display should be recycled and re-used.
- The building should be treated as a heritage item.
- Exhibition displays should be immersive and interactive.
- The exhibit should be expanded to incorporate broader global issues.
- The Karri tree section with timeline should become a centrepiece of the exhibit.
- The exhibit should be expanded to incorporate Aboriginal stories and forestry practices.

Display Design principles

- Human stories
- Layered information
- Immersivity
- Tactility
- Building treated as a heritage object

Timber industry Stories



Display Stories and Artefacts

The museum and its contents is organised into five key areas:

Production / Distribution - 1

Comprehensive story of timber industry told spanning practices related to Aboriginal Australians, to early settlers, right through to current practices. Broader global issues of forestry
Tree felling methods, milling and packaging
Land management
Tree-growing practices
Dual touchscreen displays
New artefact display plinths

Consumption - 2

Interactive sculptural display amalgamated with artefacts, infographic panels and photographs
Exploration of timber products / types
Aboriginal timber artefacts
Hanging timber chair from ceiling
Dual touchscreen displays

Forestry + Management - 3

Forest eco-system display
Traditional and contemporary management practices
Environmental issues: Carbon sink
Sustainable forestry
Silviculture
Aboriginal forestry management
Timeline of forestry management practices
Timber samples, branches, logs
Dual touchscreen displays
New artefact display plinths

Karri Log - 4

Centrepiece of the exhibit
Growth ring / interactive timeline: buttons adjust the image depicted on the projector accordingly.

Treehouse - 5

Small, raised platform with information targeted at small children
Interactives at base beside entry

Building (general)

Story about the establishment of State Timber Museum on entry panel.

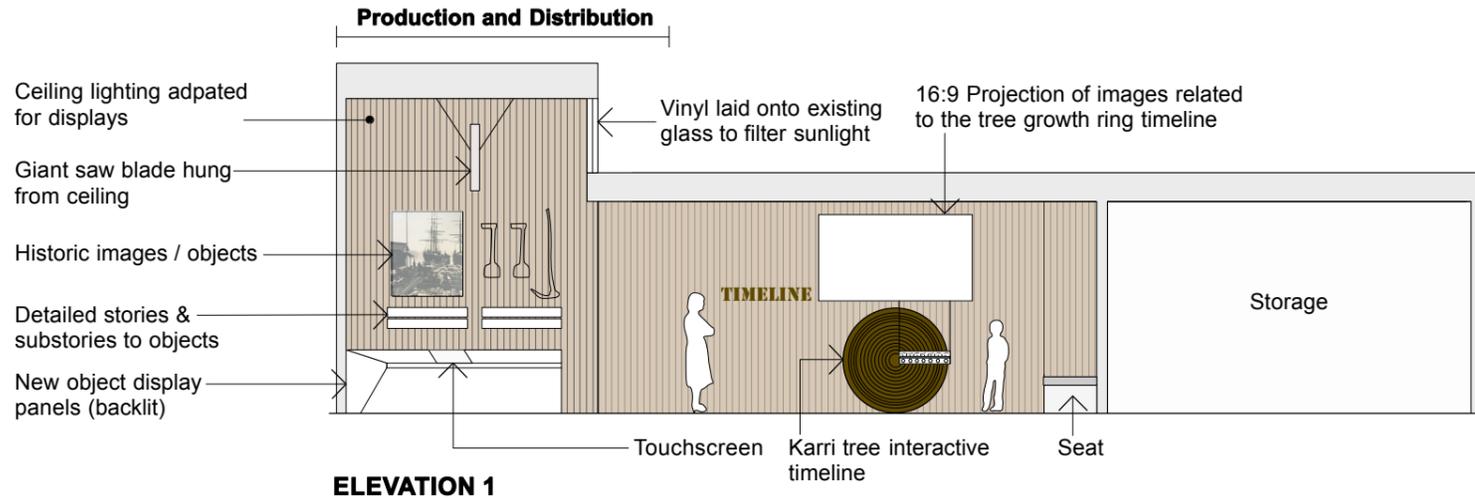
Timber Museum Ground Floor Plan
scale 1:100 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

DRAFT

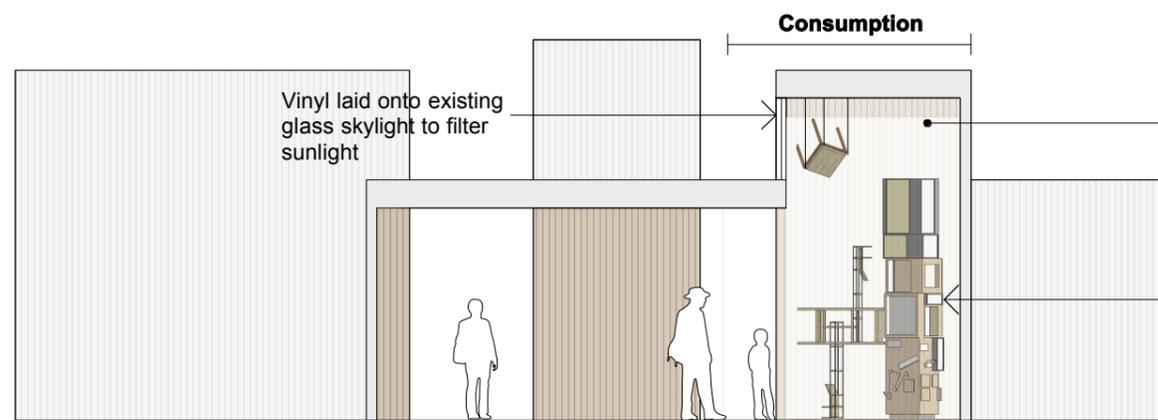
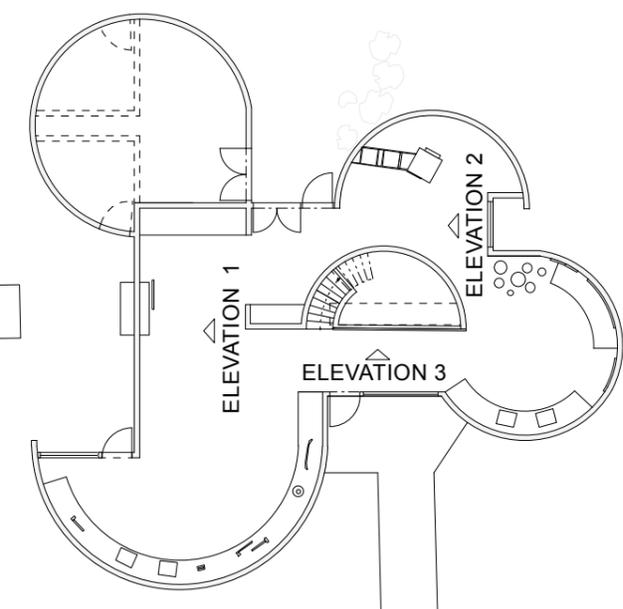
Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.



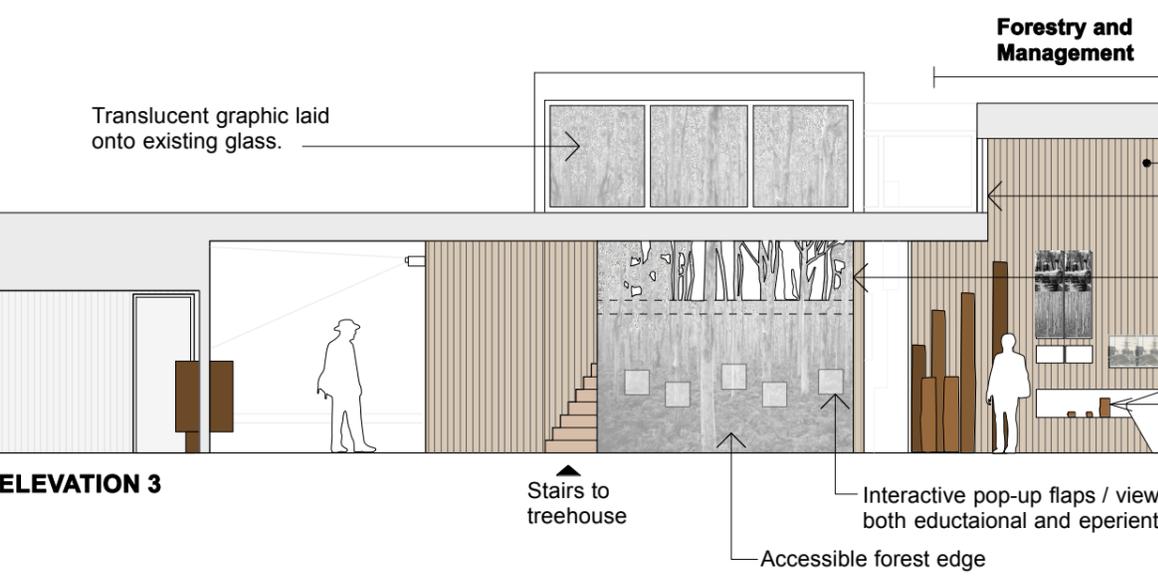
ELEVATION 1

Key Messages

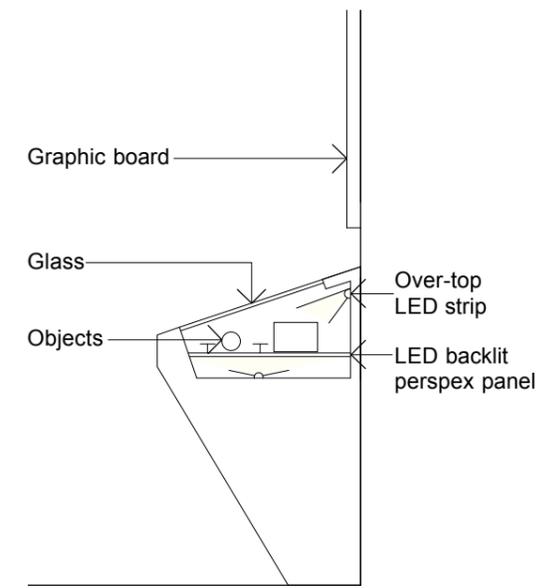
- Forests take hundreds to thousands of years to establish
- Forests are complex systems
- Forests provide resources



ELEVATION 2



ELEVATION 3



TYPICAL DISPLAY PLINTH SECTION

Timber Museum Display
scale 1:100 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

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Client
Shire of Manjimup

Project
Timber + Heritage Park Precinct
INTERPRETATION PLAN + EXHIBITION DESIGN

Drawing title
Timber Museum Display

Project No.
MANJ01

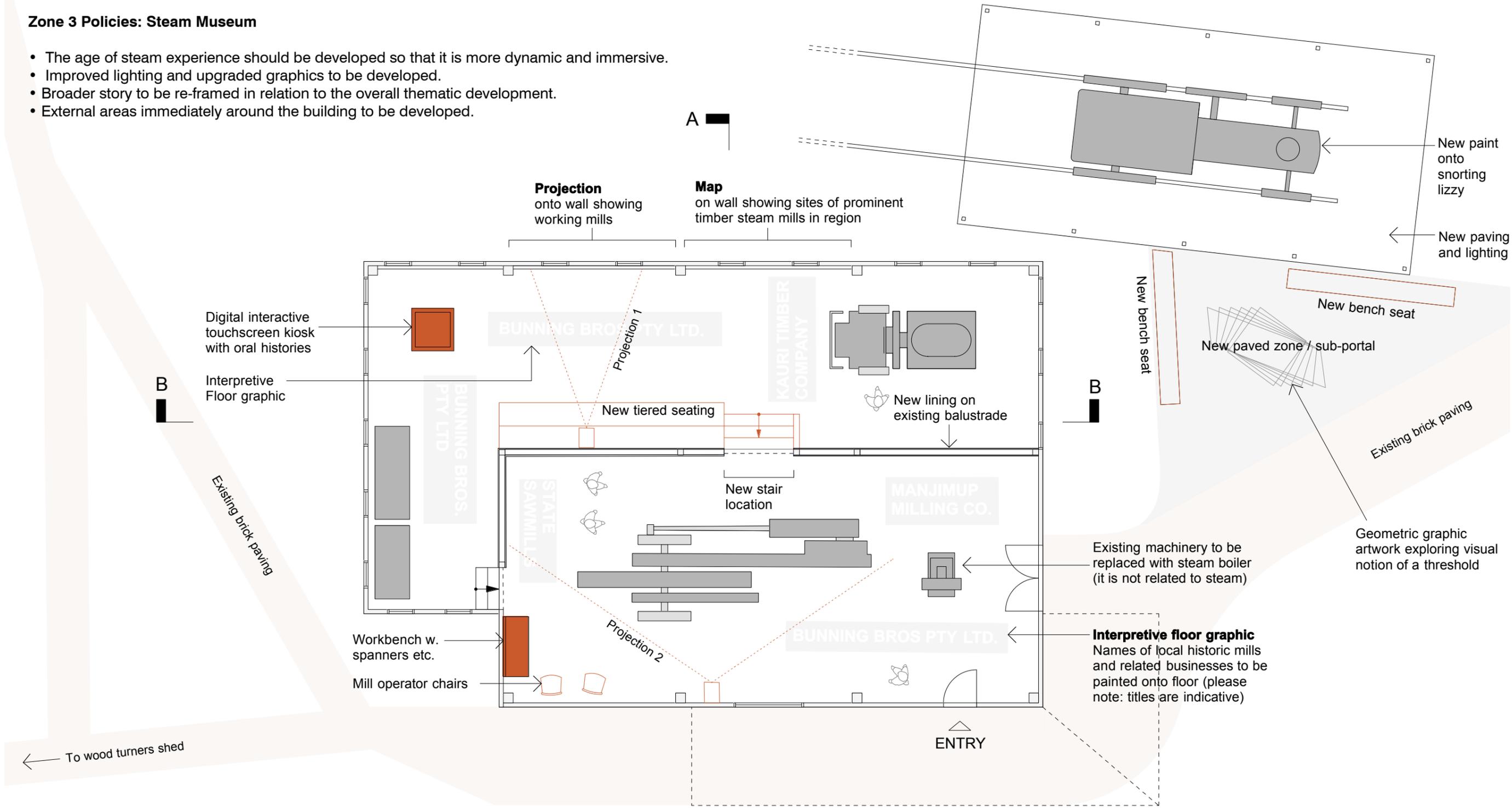
Drawing No.
TM05

Rev.
C

Date Issued
26 May 2017

Zone 3 Policies: Steam Museum

- The age of steam experience should be developed so that it is more dynamic and immersive.
- Improved lighting and upgraded graphics to be developed.
- Broader story to be re-framed in relation to the overall thematic development.
- External areas immediately around the building to be developed.



Age of Steam Museum Floor Plan
scale 1:100 @ A3



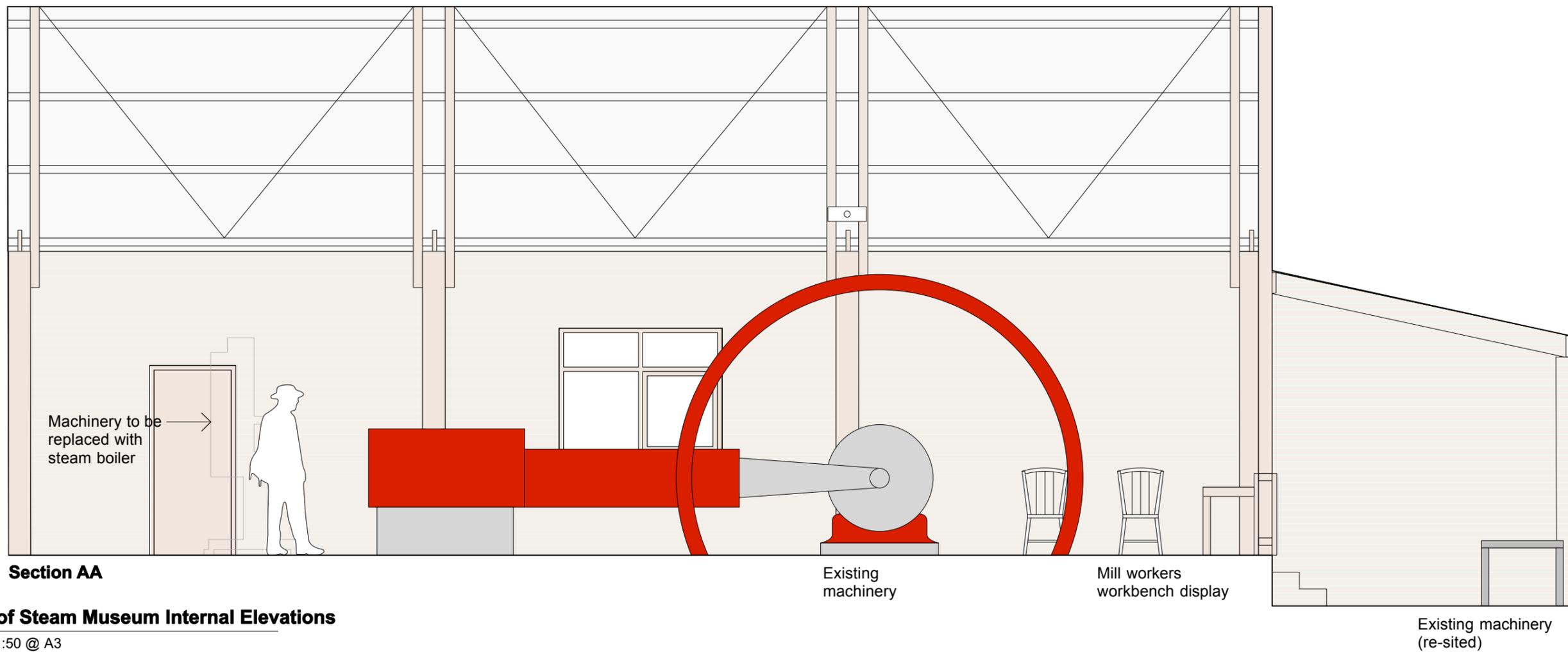
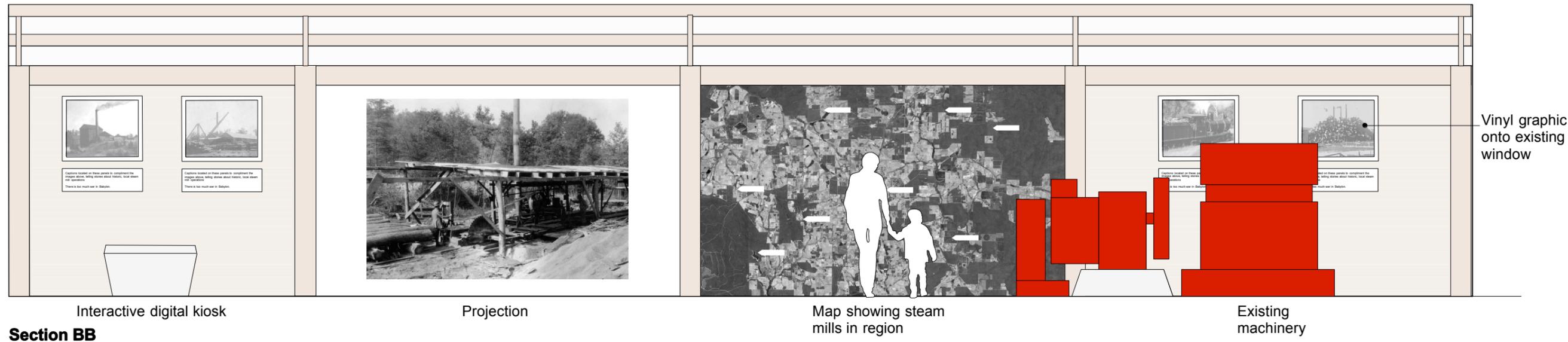
Date: 16 May 2017

Legend

- New additions to museum
- Existing Machinery / objects

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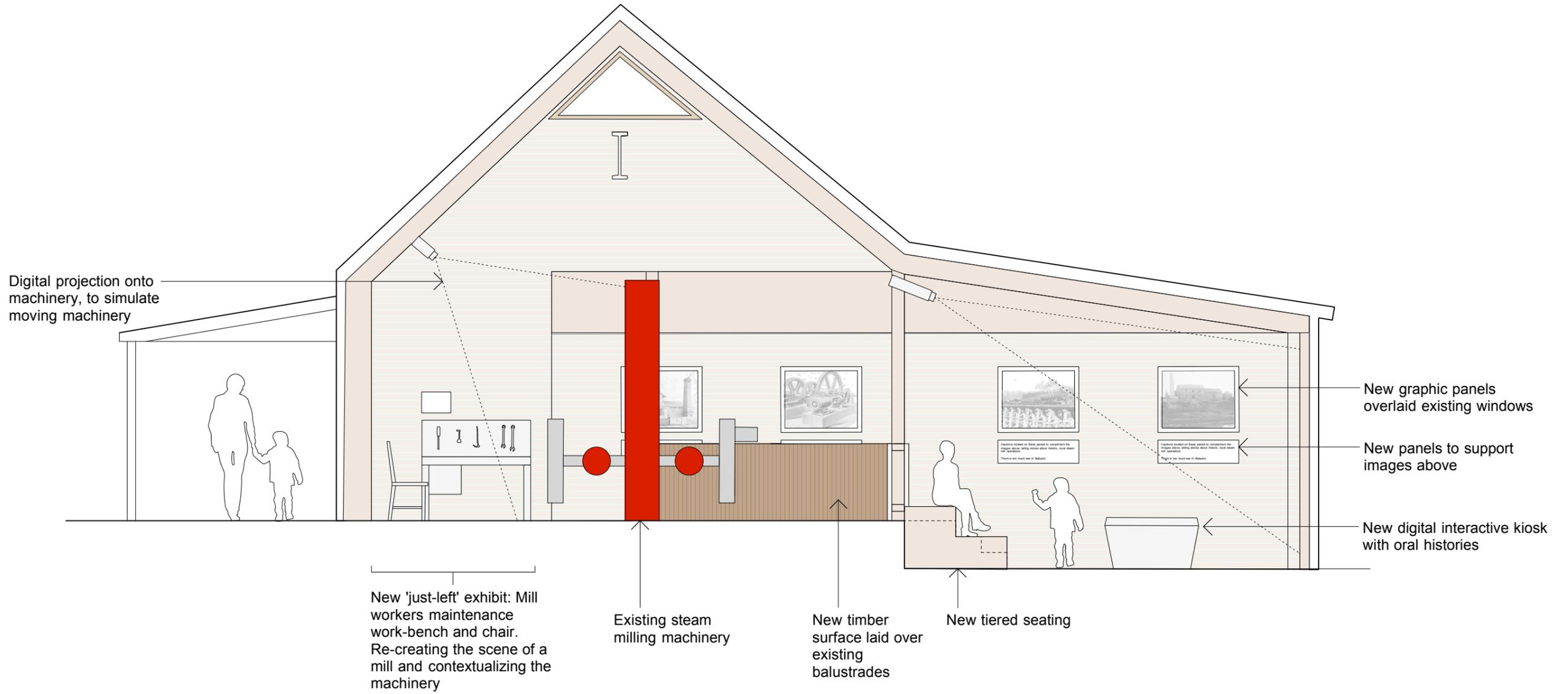
Age of Steam Museum Internal Elevations
 scale 1:50 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

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Age of Steam Museum Section AA
scale 1:50 @ A3



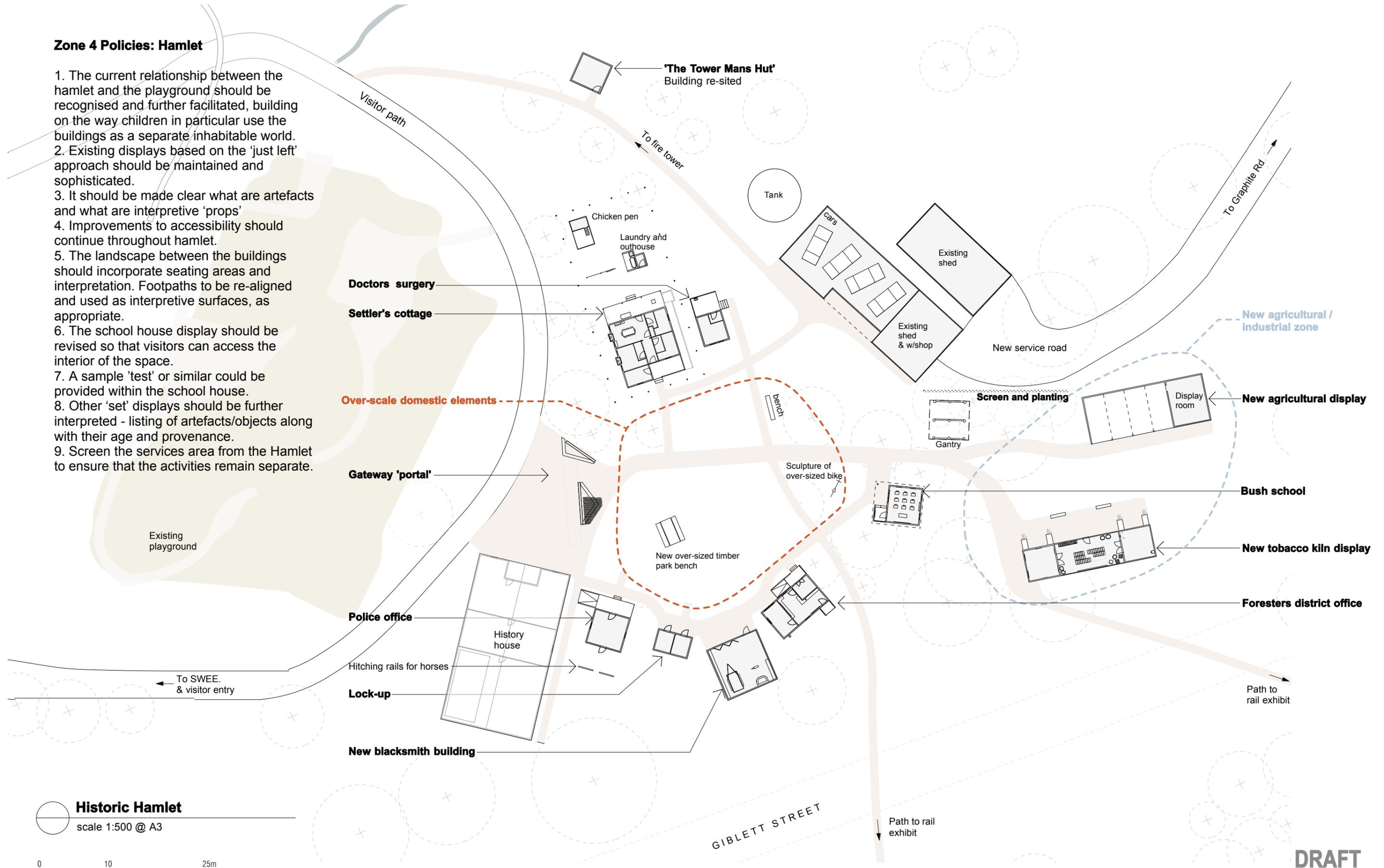
Date: 16 May 2017

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Zone 4 Policies: Hamlet

1. The current relationship between the hamlet and the playground should be recognised and further facilitated, building on the way children in particular use the buildings as a separate inhabitable world.
2. Existing displays based on the 'just left' approach should be maintained and sophisticated.
3. It should be made clear what are artefacts and what are interpretive 'props'
4. Improvements to accessibility should continue throughout hamlet.
5. The landscape between the buildings should incorporate seating areas and interpretation. Footpaths to be re-aligned and used as interpretive surfaces, as appropriate.
6. The school house display should be revised so that visitors can access the interior of the space.
7. A sample 'test' or similar could be provided within the school house.
8. Other 'set' displays should be further interpreted - listing of artefacts/objects along with their age and provenance.
9. Screen the services area from the Hamlet to ensure that the activities remain separate.



Historic Hamlet
scale 1:500 @ A3



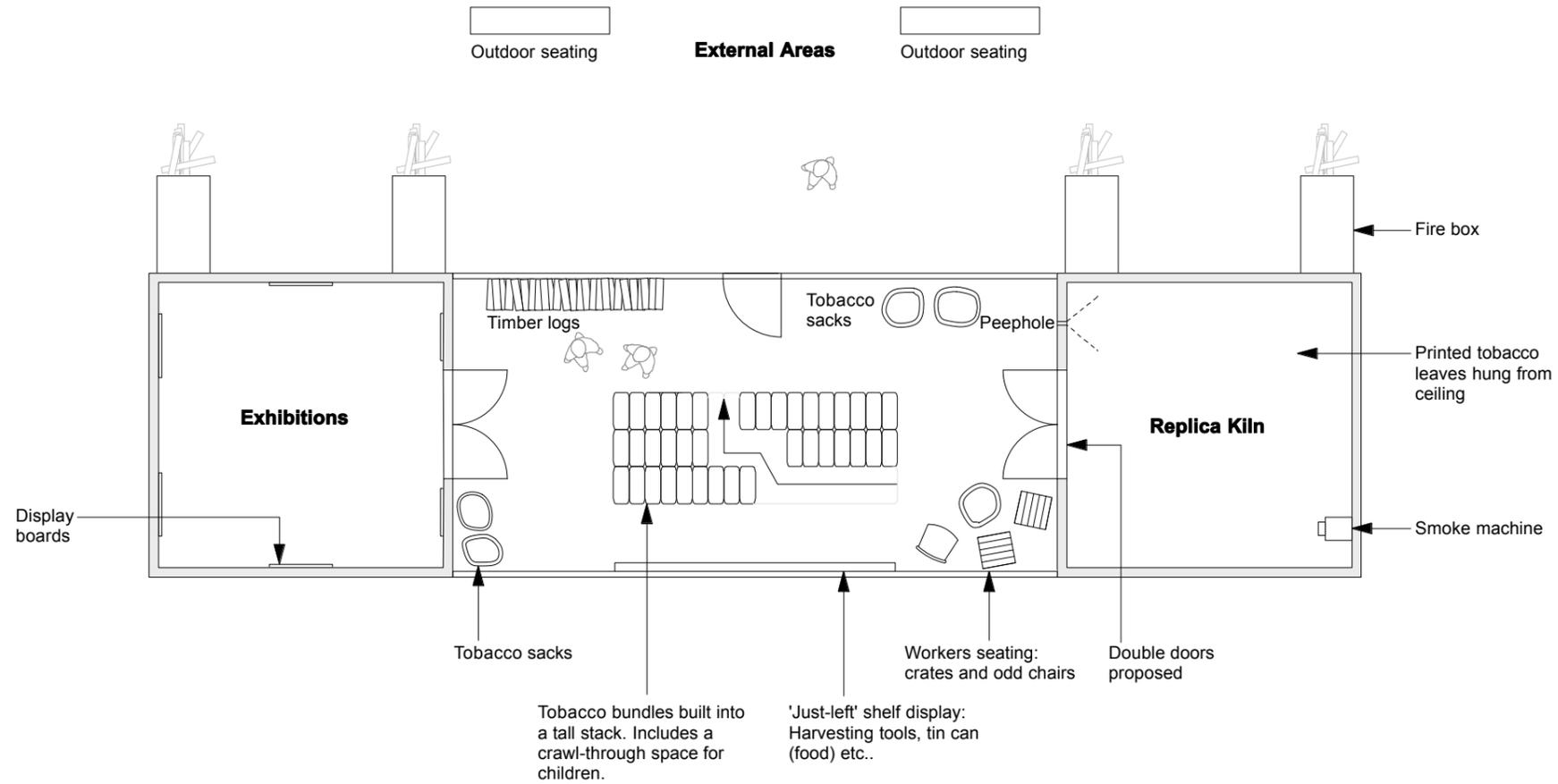
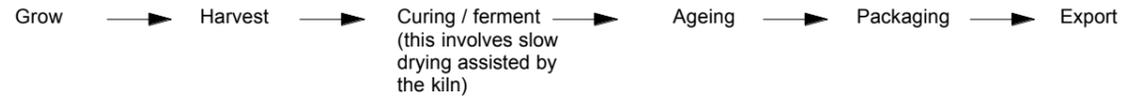
Date: 16 May 2017

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Tobacco Cultivation Process (typical)



Tobacco Kiln
scale 1:100 @ A3



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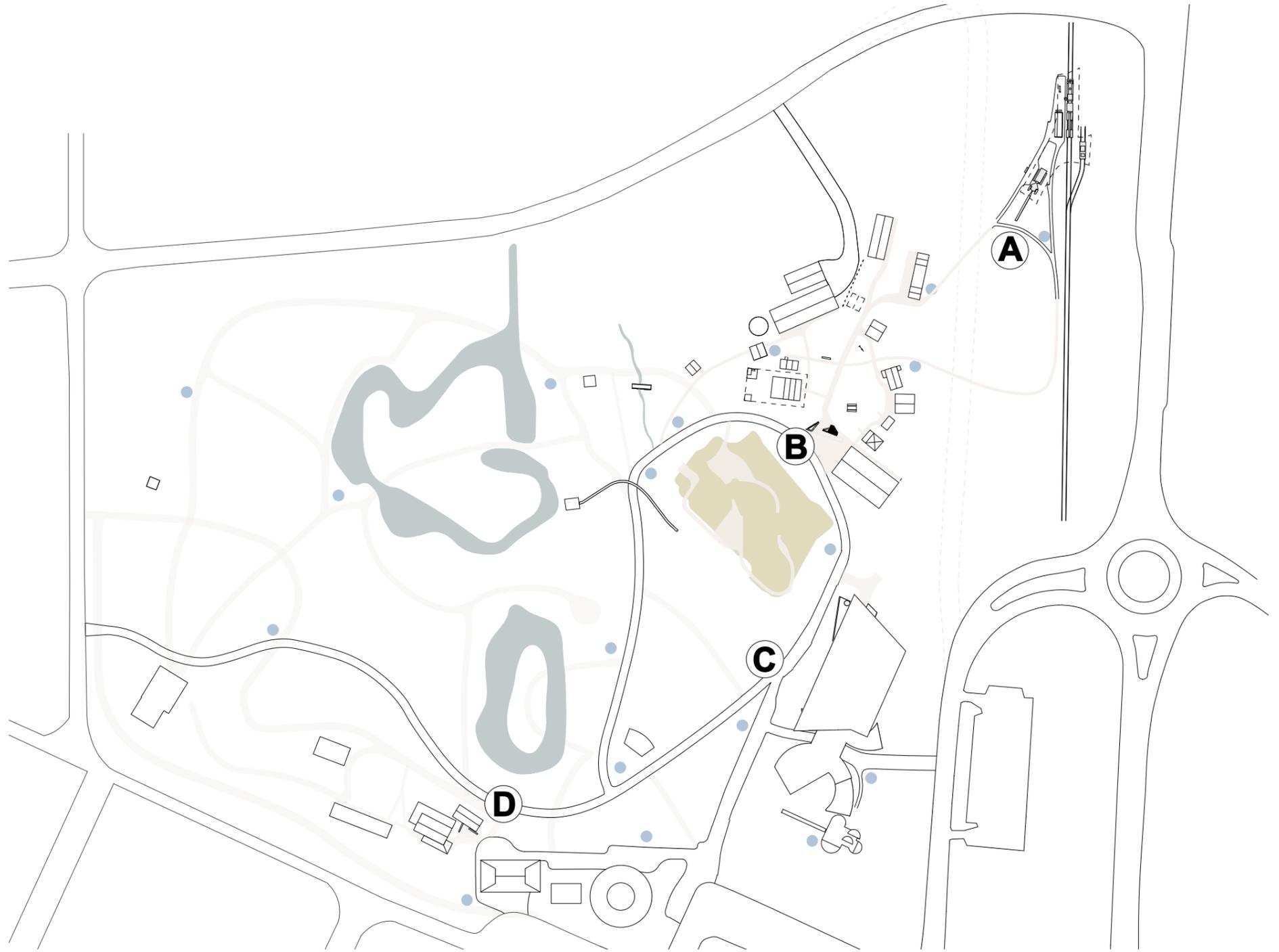
DRAFT

Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.



Zone 5 Policies: Park wide entry and signage

- While the park will be completely open with no defined entry point, the proposed SWEE building should provide the main 'entry' experience.
- Pedestrian connections to the town centre should be developed
- The park will become an entry to the town itself. Entry signage should be developed cohesively.



Portal Location

Interpretive text

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A Rail | Relating to the life of the timber getter |
| B Historic Hamlet | The early settlers hardship / perseverance |
| C Park Entry / SWEE | The complex relationship between nature and human settlement |
| D Steam Museum | The significance of the steam-milling machines |

Wayfinding signs and portal Layout
scale 1:2000 @ A3

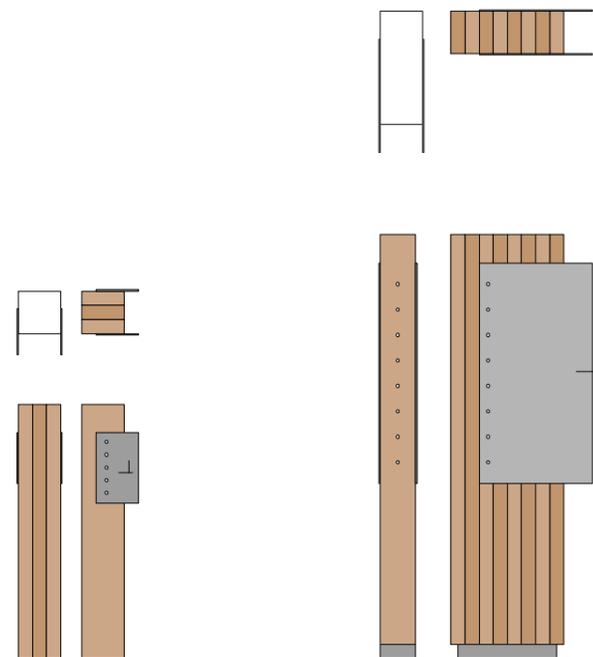


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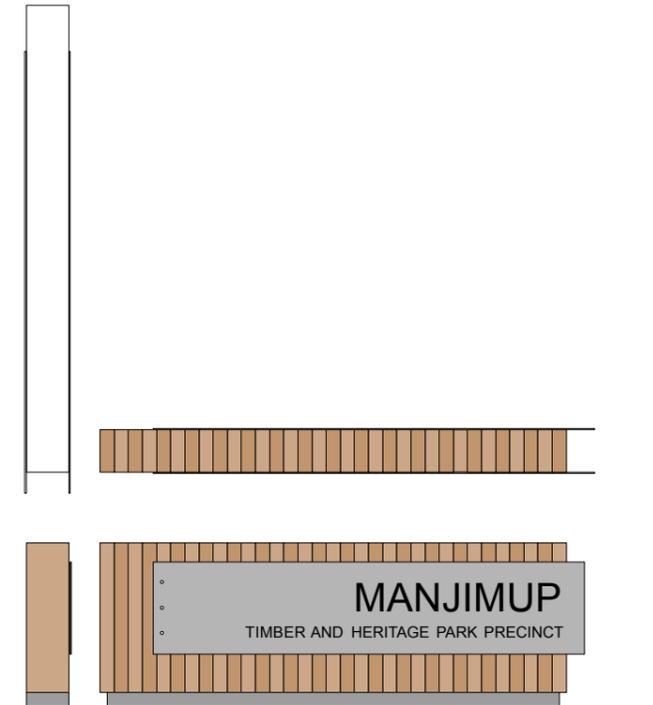
Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.

Example of graphic approach to signage:



W1

I1



Entry Sign

Wayfinding Sign Details
scale 1:25 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

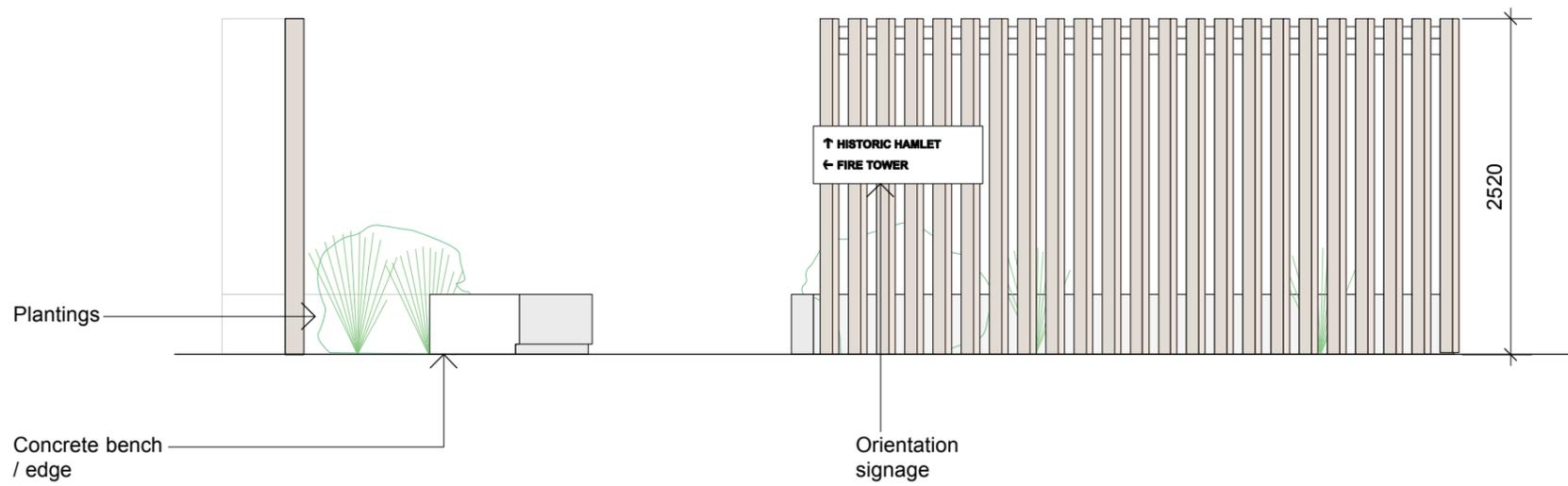
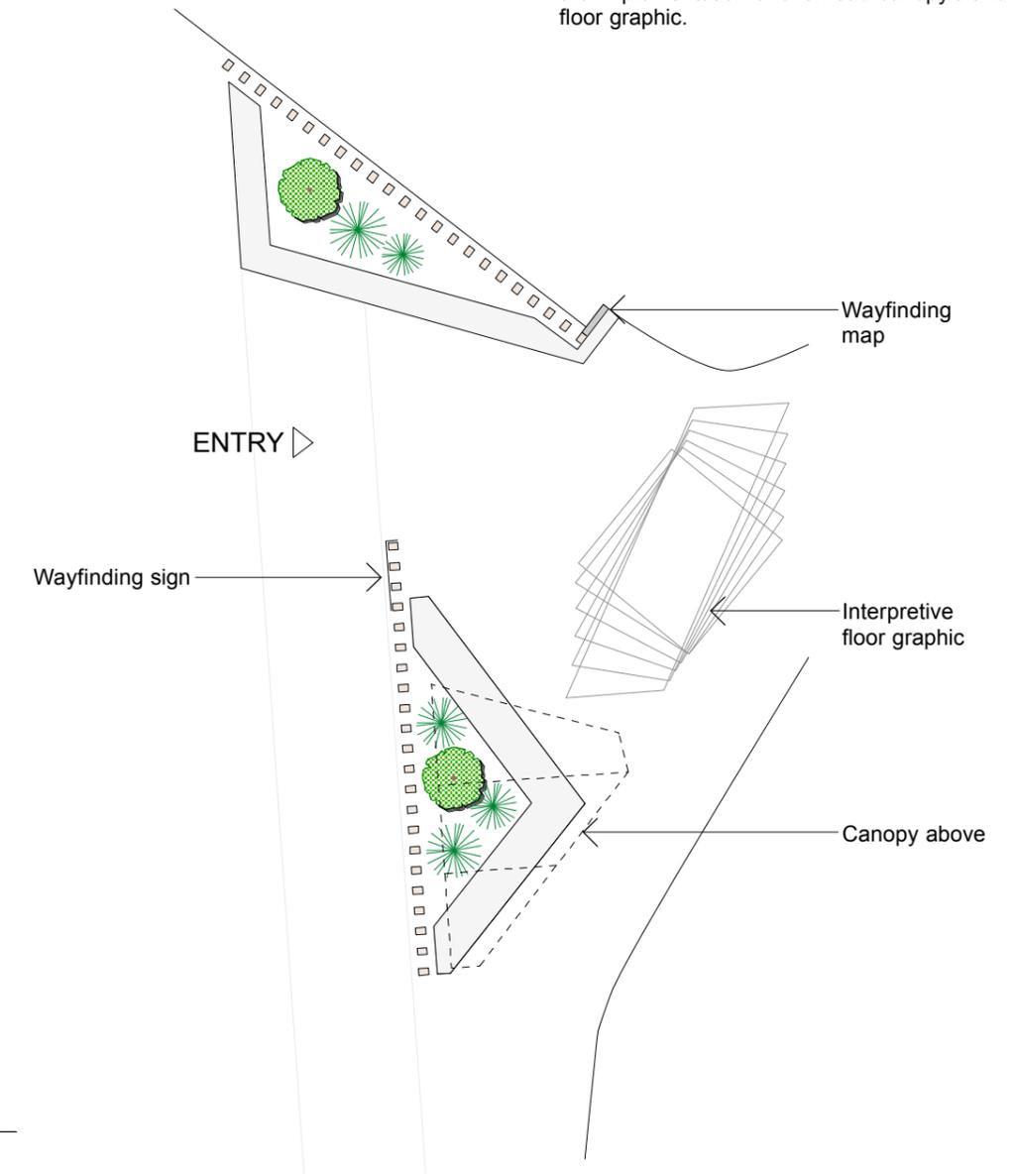
DRAFT

Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.

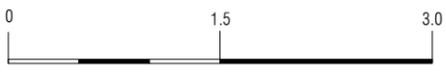


This page describes the portal entry to the historic hamlet. It can be considered a typical portal as each portal will be consistent in materiality and construction. What will vary is the implementation of overhead canopy's and floor graphic.

Portal 3d overview
Showing portal entry to historic hamlet



Portal Detail
scale 1:50 @ A3



Portal Plan
scale 1:100 @ A3



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Date: 16 May 2017



Client
Shire of Manjimup

Project
Timber + Heritage Park Precinct
INTERPRETATION PLAN + EXHIBITION DESIGN

Drawing title
Portal Details (typical)

Project No.
MANJ01

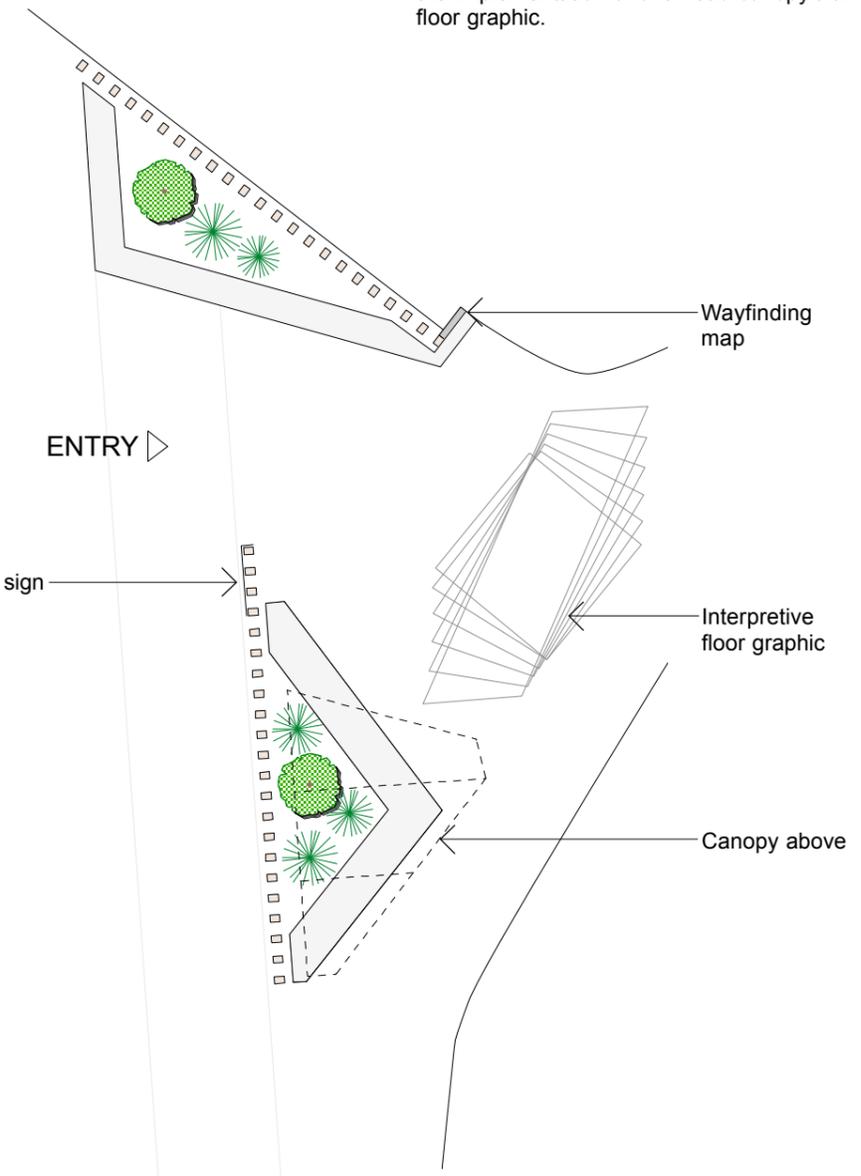
Drawing No.
PW03

Rev.
B

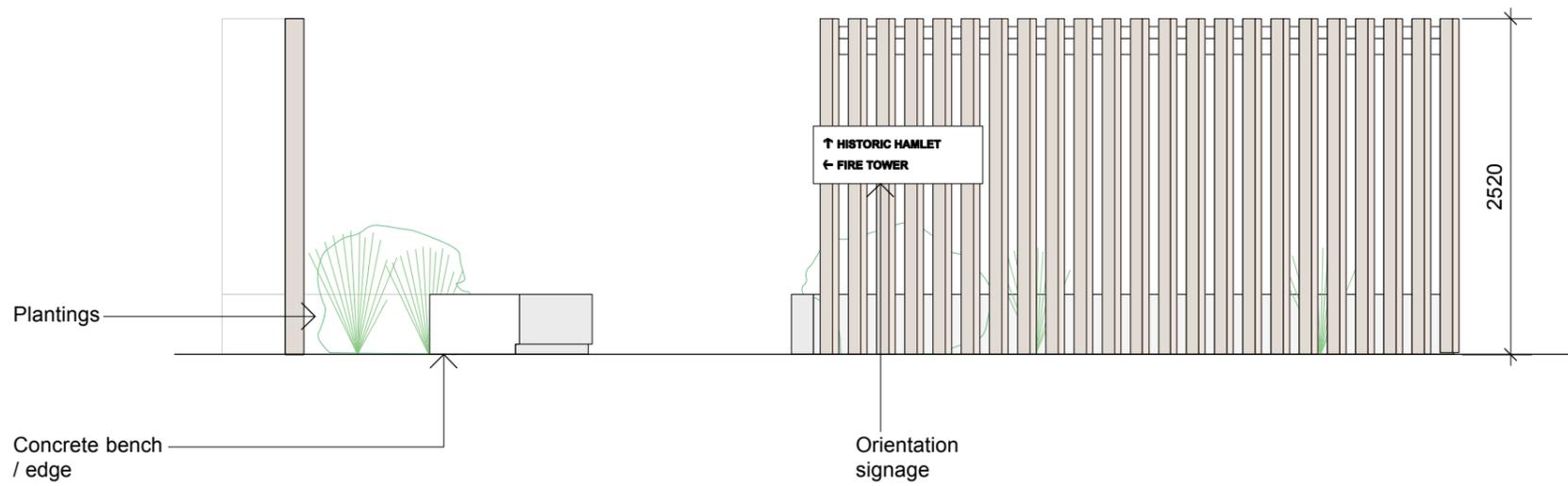
Date Issued
26 May 2017



This page describes the portal entry to the historic hamlet. It can be considered a typical portal as each portal will be consistent in materiality and construction. What will vary is the implementation of overhead canopy's and floor graphic.

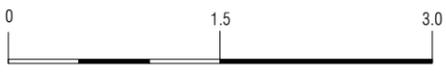


Portal 3d overview
Showing portal entry to historic hamlet

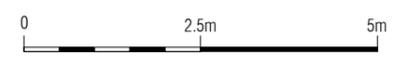


Wayfinding map
ENTRY
Wayfinding sign
Interpretive floor graphic
Canopy above

Portal Detail
scale 1:50 @ A3



Portal Plan
scale 1:100 @ A3



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Date: 16 May 2017



Client
Shire of Manjimup

Project
Timber + Heritage Park Precinct
INTERPRETATION PLAN + EXHIBITION DESIGN

Drawing title
Portal Details (typical)

Project No.
MANJ01

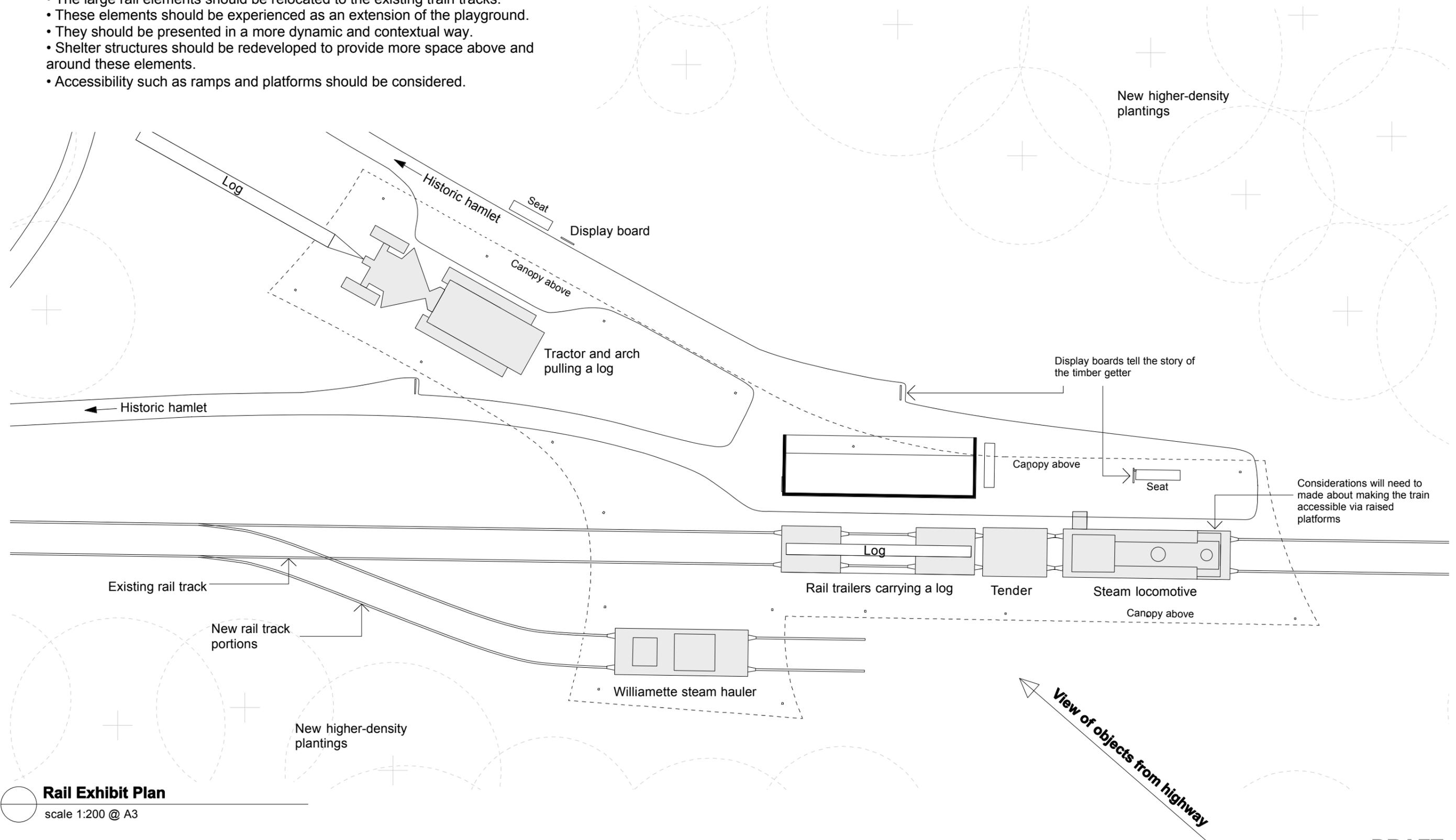
Drawing No.
PW03

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B

Date Issued
26 May 2017

Zone 6 Policies: Relics and Railways

- The large rail elements should be relocated to the existing train tracks.
- These elements should be experienced as an extension of the playground.
- They should be presented in a more dynamic and contextual way.
- Shelter structures should be redeveloped to provide more space above and around these elements.
- Accessibility such as ramps and platforms should be considered.



Rail Exhibit Plan
scale 1:200 @ A3



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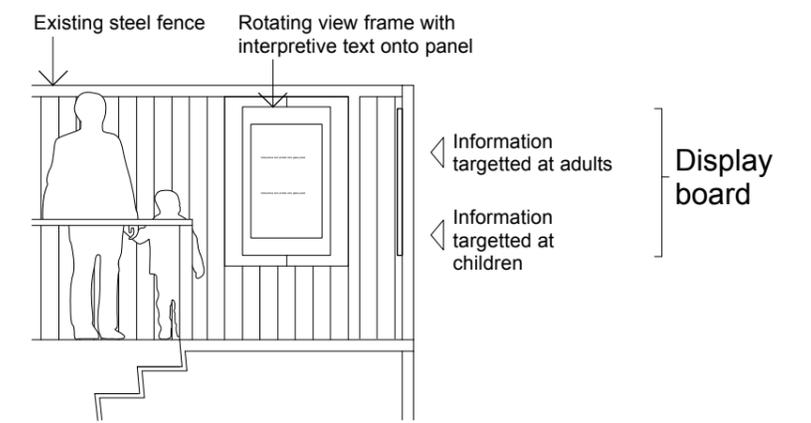
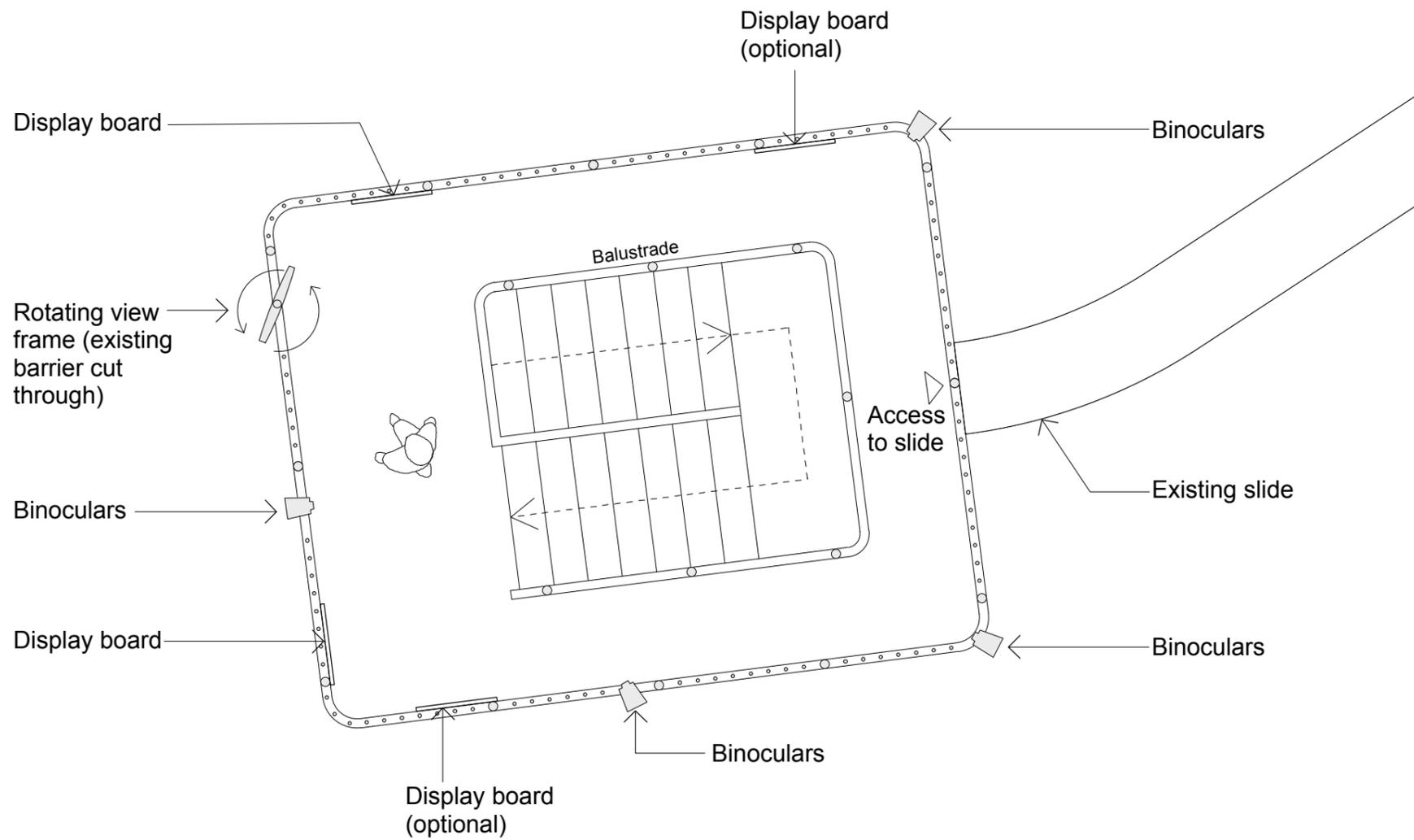
DRAFT

Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.



Zone 8 Policies: Replica Fire Tower / Slide

- The slide tower is a part of the fire tower zone.
- The top platform of the slide should provide information relating to forest fire response and management.
- Views to key elements should be framed within the interpretation



Slide Mezzanine Floorplan
scale 1:100 @ A3



Date: 16 May 2017

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Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.

Appendix - Heritage Inventory Thematic Framework

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Check and verify levels and dimensions on site prior to commencing work. Confirm any discrepancies. Do not scale off drawings.

Date: 16 May 2017



Client
Shire of Manjimup

Project
Timber + Heritage Park Precinct
INTERPRETATION PLAN + EXHIBITION DESIGN

Drawing title

Project No.
MANJ01

Drawing No.

Rev.

Date Issued
26 May 2017

PART B: SHIRE OF MANJIMUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The basis of this Thematic Framework was prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals in the original compilation of the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1995. The Historical Overview was upgraded in 2004/5 by Heritage TODAY during the Review Process of the Heritage Inventory. Further contributions were made with the help of interested people from the community.

5.0 Pre-settlement: Aboriginal History prior to the arrival of the Europeans

Compared with the inland arid desert regions, the south-west corner of Western Australia was a well watered and fertile region which supported Nyungar (the word is spelt and pronounced in a variety of different ways in different parts of the region) Aboriginal people for at least 40,000 years before the first European contact in the 17th century. Nyungar is the generic term used today which embraces all these regional groups and defines those people of Aboriginal descent whose ancestors originally occupied the whole of the south-west. The term Nyungar originally meant man or people. The number of Nyungars living in the south-west in 1829, the year of European invasion and settlement, can only be estimated. An early observer in 1841 put the number at about three thousand in the then occupied lands and a later researcher, after assessing the archaeological evidence, considered this to be a likely figure.¹

Evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of the land in the coastal region of the Shire of Manjimup is mostly in the form of lost and discarded artefact material and debris piles left at suitable rock tool fabricating sites. Other evidence is found in the edible marine shell scattered along the coast particularly at Cape Beaufort and Malimup.² In the Northcliffe area there are twenty known Aboriginal archaeological sites associated with pre-white settlement.³

During the 200 years from 1616 to 1827, Dutch, French and English ships on trading and scientific expeditions sailed along the west coast of Australia. In some instances Nyungar contact with these Europeans was made. The light skinned Europeans (Wedjelas) were regarded as the djanga, or spirits of deceased Nyungars returning to their birthplace from the islands to the west where the souls of the dead were thought to rest. This belief arose from the supposition that the spirits would not return to places with which they were not acquainted in a previous existence.⁴

A Nyungar woman recounted the djanga story in 1993, as told by her grandmother:

The old Aborigines used to say that years ago there used to be a big bird that lived down around this part of the country and he was a huge white bird. One day the bird flew away and went across the sea and then they didn't know where he went to. But when they seen the (white people's) ships coming in with the big sails up, they

¹ Collard, Len *A Nyungar Interpretation of Ellensbrook and Wonneurup Homesteads* Compiled for the National Trust April 1994.

² *Northcliffe Remembers*; A Compilation by Northcliffe Residents page 6

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

thought it was the bird coming back. So they all went down to greet the bird that was coming back and the white people landed on the shore⁵

The Nyungars lived in closely knit family groups related by kinship, and over the previous centuries, they had evolved a sound social framework and a finely tuned established order. Aborigines had a close relationship with the land and their identity was both embodied in and derived from the places to which they were connected. The different groups understood the implication of tribal territories, boundaries and sacred places. The attitude of the early Aboriginal people to the land was in part owing to their religious beliefs, and also to their responsibilities towards the land and their rights to it which were inherited through kinship. Their rich culture and traditions were passed down to the younger generations through the power of legend, dance, story and song.⁶

The arrival of the Europeans, with their different attitudes to land ownership and tenure, was to have a devastating effect upon the traditional way of life of the Aboriginal people. The occupation of Nyungar lands led the two groups into an irreconcilable clash that saw the Nyungars lose control of their ancestral kallip (fire places) and homelands.⁷

Patricia and Ian Crawford have compiled an interesting book that provides a history of the Northcliffe area from a unique viewpoint. *Contested Country* was written after much consultation with the Nyungar descendents of the district such as Glen Kelly who provided a local perspective on land management and burning. In the first chapter the Murrum and their Country Ian Crawford said:

By writing about beliefs as something held in the past, we do not wish to imply that Nyungar people have relinquished their traditional beliefs, but rather that the record was made a long time ago and reflects information given at that time. We certainly do not mean any disrespect to those who do hold the beliefs and understandings of their ancestors.⁸

Heritage TODAY concurs with this sentiment.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs holds a register of the Aboriginal heritage places in the district. This list is far from complete, and other sites exist which have not yet been recorded with the Department. These are likely to include archaeological sites with physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation, ethnographic sites where the Aboriginal community has knowledge of mythology and usage of particular places, and historical sites relating to more recent events in the lives of members of the Aboriginal community or documented in the writings of early researchers. Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972-1980, all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia are protected whether they are known to this department or not.⁹

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Statement written by *Heritage TODAY* and approved by Department of Aboriginal Affairs 1995.

⁷ Collard, Len *A Nyungar Interpretation of Ellensbrook and Wonnerup Homesteads* researched and compiled for the National Trust April 1994. (Nyungar Informant F:1993)

⁸ Crawford, P. and I., *Contested Country: A History of the Northcliffe area, Western Australia* UWA 2003 p.11.

⁹ Aboriginal Affairs Department 1999

6.0 1829-1850 Early Exploration

6.1 Demographic Settlement

One of the first significant European explorers along the southern coast of Western Australia was Captain George Vancouver. He visited in 1791 and is credited with 'discovering' King George Sound. A French exploration party led by Bruny D'Entrecasteux came within view of the southern coastline of Western Australia in the late 1700s.¹⁰ But it was not until 1826 that Western Australia was first settled with the establishment of a military presence at Princess Royal Harbour (later Albany). The Swan River Colony was established by Captain James Stirling in 1829.



The historical plaque that marks Vancouver's visits to the southern coast in 1791.
Heritage TODAY 2004

In 1830 a townsite was established at Augusta. In 1831 Lieutenant Preston explored the southern coastline in a whaleboat. His party was forced to walk overland from west of Point D'Entrecasteaux to Augusta and in the process crossed the Warren and Donnelly Rivers. Also in 1831 part of the later Shire of Manjimup area was crossed by Captain Bannister and a Mr Smythe of the Surveyor-General's Department. However, despite these brief visits the area remained largely unexplored until 1852 when the official survey of the Nelson District was undertaken. (The Nelson District was the name given to the area between the Warren and the Blackwood Rivers.)

¹⁰ Berry, Christopher, *The History, landscape and heritage of the Warren District*, 1987

7.0 1850-1885 Pioneer settlers and the Fledgling Timber Industry

7.1 Demographic Settlement

Prior to 1850 all land in the Swan River Colony was disposed of by grant or freehold purchase. However, in 1850 legislation was passed which made for provision for pastoral leases on land more than two miles from the coast, occupied townships or principal rivers. Leases cost 10 shillings per 1,000 acres for an eight year period with the prospect of renewal at the end of the period. As a result settlers began moving into the timber country of the South-West. Grazing leases adjacent to the south coast were also taken up at this period.

In 1852 the Assistant Surveyor Augustus Charles Gregory explored extensively in the Warren Region.¹¹ Also in 1852, the Muir Brothers explored the eastern part of the region and settled at Deeside, adjacent to Lake Muir. There is evidence to show they started building slab huts as early as 1856.¹² They obtained their pastoral leases in 1859. The Muir brothers became the first settlers in the Warren District and built their homestead on Deeside in 1866¹³ with the help of ticket-of-leave men.¹⁴ In the following decade there was a steady increase in population in the Warren District. Other early settlers included; Charles Rose at Wilgarrup, 1857; Frank Hall at Manjimup Brook, 1858; Thomas Scott at Donnelly River, 1861; Edward Reveley Brockman on the banks of the Warren, 1861; the Moir family in the Crystal Springs area, 1870; Pemberton Walcott and D Lefroy both of North Pemberton, 1862. (The site of D'Arcy Lefroy's grazing property has now grown over and is noted as the 100 years forest in the Shire of Manjimup's Heritage Inventory. However, as the forest is now 125 years old Department of Environment and Conservation refers to it as Founder Forest.) By the 1870s at least a dozen major homesteads in the region were formed and a local community was established.¹⁵

7.2 Transport and Communication

Settlers arrived by bullock dray along bush tracks. In the 1860s convicts constructed bridges over the Blackwood River at Bridgetown and over the Warren River near the Brockman Homestead (established by Edward Reveley Brockman 1861). At this time there were few roads in the area and those that existed were rough, poorly made tracks. However, these early passages formed the basis for the road network in the area that exists today.

Once the pastoralists recognized a cycle between grazing on the coast and in the inland areas, following the advice of local Aboriginal people, tracks were created by the graziers from their leasehold lands to the coast¹⁶. Both Wheatley Coast Road and Deeside Coast Rd were original stock routes used to drive cattle and sheep to the coast for summer feed. Also as a consequence of this, stockmen's huts were constructed in the coastal areas.

In 1864 the Blackwood (later Balbarrup) Post Office became part of the home of John Giblett who had settled in the area in 1861.¹⁷

¹¹ Berry Ibid

¹² Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens – Manjimup Historical Society July 2004.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation *St Erney's Homestead* 2001

¹⁵ Berry Ibid and Morris and Underwood 1992

¹⁶ *Northcliffe Remembers* A Compilation of memories of Northcliffe Residents Printed Dynamic Press
Bunbury 1999? page 11

¹⁷ Berry Ibid

7.3 Occupations

During this period most properties were largely self sufficient, growing wheat and vegetables as well as running horses cattle and sheep (though grazing sheep was difficult owing to the many poisonous plants¹⁸ and attacks by dingoes¹⁹). The earliest exports from the region included beef cattle, horses, dairy produce and kangaroo skins.

The felling of timber was also proving profitable. The collection of timber came from both the need to clear land as well as the growing timber industry. The timber trade was buoyant with markets for jarrah railway sleepers in Eastern Australia and India as well as for telegraph poles needed in South Australia. Once railways began to be built in Western Australia the timber industry expanded even further. *Some of the earliest evidence of timber export can be found in the sawpits at Rest Point. These sawpits were first dug in the 1860s by timber collectors who took the wood and then pulled it out through the forest and took it away by ship at collection points such as Sandy Bay.*

7.4 Social and Civic Life

During the early years the settler's time and energy were directed to survival, consequently there were few community facilities. Family and neighbours had to rely on each other in times of need and for social interaction. Visits between neighbours, church services (held in private homes) and occasional picnics were the main social activities.

7.5 Outside Influences

The introduction of convict transportation in 1850 had a major impact on the entire struggling Swan River Colony. Their effect on the Warren region was twofold. Firstly convicts provided the much-needed labour source to undertake public works programs. Secondly, the arrival of the convicts boosted the local economy through government supply contracts to provide food and materials to the convict work gangs. When convict transportation ceased in 1868 there was a general slowing down of the economy.

The start of railway construction in both the Eastern States and Perth began to have an effect in the Warren region through the establishment of a reliable demand for timber.

During this period most properties were largely self sufficient growing wheat and vegetables as well as running horses cattle and sheep. The earliest exports from the region included beef cattle, horses, dairy produce, kangaroo skins and sandalwood.

¹⁸ *Northcliffe Remembers* Op.Cit. page 12

¹⁹ Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens – Manjimup Historical Society July 2004.

8.0 1885-1914 Railways and Gold

8.1 Demographic Settlement

The period 1885 to 1914 was a period of considerable increase in settlement in the region. Factors effecting settlement in the Warren District included the development of the transport system in Western Australia, particularly railways. The general growth and prosperity of the state related to the gold rush that occurred with the discovery of gold in the Yilgarn and then Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. The development of the railway system led to an increased demand for hardwood and for jarrah in particular for railway sleepers. There was a general movement of labour to the area to work in the timber industry.

Further settlement and expansion was encouraged, for those wishing to settle on the land, with grants created by the Land Act of 1898. In the early 1900s a number of people arrived in the Warren District (part of the Nelson Roads Board) to take up their allotted 160 acres under the Land Act. One of the families to arrive was the Parsons. Thomas and Edith Parsons built a house, St Erney's, on their selection in 1908 – this property is on the Shire of Manjimup's Municipal heritage Inventory. Other families such as the Wheatleys, Dousts, Clarkes and Youngs were part of the community that contributed to the school and church at Dingup.

By 1900 the earliest timber cutters were moving into the area. Sleepers were cut by hand and then transported by bullock wagon to Bridgetown rail head.²⁰ However, settlement of the dense timber country to the south did not commence until 1912. The major catalyst was the need for railway sleepers for the Trans Australian railway line and the extension of the railway line to a mill at Jarnadup in 1911 (renamed Jardee in 1924).²¹ The Manjimup Trading Company was first established in 1910.

The area between Pemberton and the coast was occupied by some of the early grazing families who settled and began to establish farms for cattle and horses but was otherwise substantially undeveloped and inaccessible in this period.

Settlement in some of the outlying areas included Frank Skinner Thompson and his family who established a property on Deep River in 1911. They went on to develop a guest house in 1930.

Balbarrup townsite was surveyed and gazetted in 1903²². Migrants from Victoria and from Europe were attracted to the area and a number constructed homesteads and established orchards. Also after the decline of the tin fields at Greenbushes a number of migrants from that area moved into the Warren District. Archimede Fontanini arrived from Greenbushes in 1907.

Also in 1907, a tree ringbarking scheme commenced to the west of the area, which later became the townsite of Manjimup. This scheme was conceived by the Minister of Lands James Mitchell as a means of providing work for the unemployed.

²⁰ Historical Notes contributed by John Stewart– Manjimup Historical Society July 2004

²¹ Historical Notes contributed by John Stewart– Manjimup Historical Society July 2004

²² *Northcliffe Remembers* Op.Cit. page 12

With an increasing sense of community the people of the Warren petitioned to administer their own Road Board as early as 1900. However this was not granted until 1908 when the Warren district parted from the Nelson Roads Board.²³ The first meeting was held in the Warren (later Dingup) Hall. The new Roads Board had no main town centre at this point as Manjimup was not gazetted as a town until 1910, when it began to develop as a service centre for the surrounding region. The first building, also 1910, was the Manjimup Trading Co on the corner of Giblett and Brockman Streets. Other early buildings included the Manjimup Hotel in 1912 and the Workers Hall in 1913.

Pemberton was settled in 1912 after the establishment of the State Saw Mill. Three State Saw Mills were constructed in 1912, No.1 at Deanmill near Manjimup, and No's 2 and 3 at Big Brook (Pemberton).²⁴

8.2 Transport and Communication

The development of the railways was the most significant factor effecting transport in this region between 1885 and 1914. The South-West Railway was gradually extended into the region reaching Manjimup in 1911. Railways developed around the timber industry for hauling logs to mills and then the finished timber to ports for export or use. The trains also provided extra chances at social interaction, transport for sporting fixtures and general communication.

Road transport improved in this period with the construction of roads between the various small towns and settlements and the introduction of motor vehicles. Postal services improved in the region with the construction of post offices in many centres. Postal services were transferred to the town of Manjimup from Balbarrup in 1912.²⁵

One Tree bridge is an example of the ingenuity needed by the early settlers to transport materials through country side with many gullies, streams and rivers to traverse. Built in 1904, it was used for getting graphite ore across the river to the Bridgetown rail head.²⁶ The bridge was later important for the group settlers of the area. It has been preserved by the river and is part of the Shire of Manjimup's Municipal Heritage Inventory.

8.3 Occupations

During this period the settlers in the region were occupied in a diverse range of occupations including various types of farming from cattle and sheep to mixed farming and fruit growing. There was also extensive employment in the timber industry both in the new State Saw Mills, established in 1912, and the forestry section.

Fruit became an important export crop in the area with developing markets both in Western Australia and overseas. The earliest orchards were located further north in the Bridgetown area. However, by 1903 commercial orchards were in production at Balbarrup.²⁷

In 1902-3 exploratory oil drilling was carried out near the mouth of the Warren River by Westralian Mining and Oil Corporation, but this venture met with little success though it did

²³ Historical Notes contributed by John Steward Op.Cit.

²⁴ Morris, John and Underwood, Roger, *Tall Trees and Tall Tales: Stories of Old Pemberton*, Hesperian Press, WA, 1992.

²⁵ Historical notes contributed by John Steward – Manjimup Historical Society July 2004.

²⁶ Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens Op.Cit.

²⁷ Berry Op.Cit

inspire a search for coal as well²⁸. In the same period the mining of graphite near Donnelly River took place. Although one load of graphite was shipped to the United Kingdom it was of an inferior quality and mining was abandoned.²⁹

8.4 Social and Civic Life

During this period Balbarrup was the focus of social interaction with balls and picnics recorded in the area in the 1880s.³⁰ Sports were always popular in the region and these included football, cricket, tennis and rifle shooting.

Church attendance was also important. In 1896, Dingup Church was built by Thomas Giblett. He ensured the church had a fireplace so it could also be used as a school. Dingup Hall was built in 1901.³¹ (The Dingup Hall that now stands is a replacement hall built in the 1930s³²) In the Upper Warren district the community built St Mark's Anglican Church in 1891. This also had the dual purpose of education and religious worship.³³

Visionary planning resulted in the recognition of the Walpole-Nornalup National park in 1910. In this year 920 acres were gazetted as A Class Reserve.

8.5 Outside Influences

In 1886 gold was discovered in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Although these finds proved to be disappointing they were the catalyst for increased migration particularly from the Eastern States which were experiencing a period of economic depression following the end of their gold boom period. In 1892 major finds of gold were recorded at Coolgardie, 500kms east of Perth, and the following decade saw a rapid expansion of the eastern goldfields centred on Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie.

Between 1885 and 1895 the population of Western Australia increased from 35,000 to 82,000.³⁴ At the broader state level, increased prosperity and population led to development including the construction of numerous public buildings and public facilities including the railways.

After the gold boom numerous fortune seekers stayed on settling in various parts of the state and seeking employment in numerous developing industries. In 1898 the Land Act was passed which offered many miners the opportunity to settle on the land. Settlers were offered 160 acres of surveyed land or more in unsurveyed areas as an incentive to settle the rural areas. The government issued *The Settlers Guide* and local committees were set up to advise and assist newcomers.³⁵

In 1911 the decision was made to construct the trans-Australia railway line. Karri was chosen as the most suitable hardwood for railway sleepers and the State Timber Mills were opened in Deanmill and Big Brook, Pemberton to supply the railways.

²⁸ Historical notes contributed by John Steward Op.Cit.

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Ibid

³² *Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory* Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995. The List

³³ Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation *St Mark's Anglican Church* 2001

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

9.0 1914-1945 The Timber Industry Dominates

9.1 Demographic Settlement

The period 1914-1945 was characterized by various attempts at group settlements, their failures and their successes. The most significant of these was the Group Settlement Scheme of the 1920s. This scheme was devised by Premier James Mitchell as a means of settling the vast regions of the south-west. The scheme was also a means of assisting Britain by providing a livelihood for migrants in the years following the devastating Great War, World War One. The Group Settlement Scheme was finalized in Bridgetown with an agreement between Premier James Mitchell and Prime Minister WM Hughes in 1921.

In 1921 the first group settlers began to arrive in the area between Bridgetown and Manjimup. The first group to arrive in the Manjimup area settled at Mitchelldean.³⁶ In the following few years, groups arrived in the region and settled in the areas around Manjimup, Pemberton, Walpole, Northcliffe and Quinninup. Quinninup Group 119 consisting of 17 families arrived in 1924. At its peak of group settlement Quinninup was home to 40 families. Northcliffe, settled in 1924, was the only town ever established purely for the benefit of Group Settlers.³⁷ The Group Settlement General Store on Wheatley Coast Rd in Northcliffe has been recognized on the State Register of Heritage Places.

³⁶ Historical notes contributed by John Steward Op.Cit.

³⁷ Ibid.



**Group Settler No. 2 company 1922.
Courtesy of George South**



**Group settlers clearing Pemberton bush c1922.
Courtesy of George South**

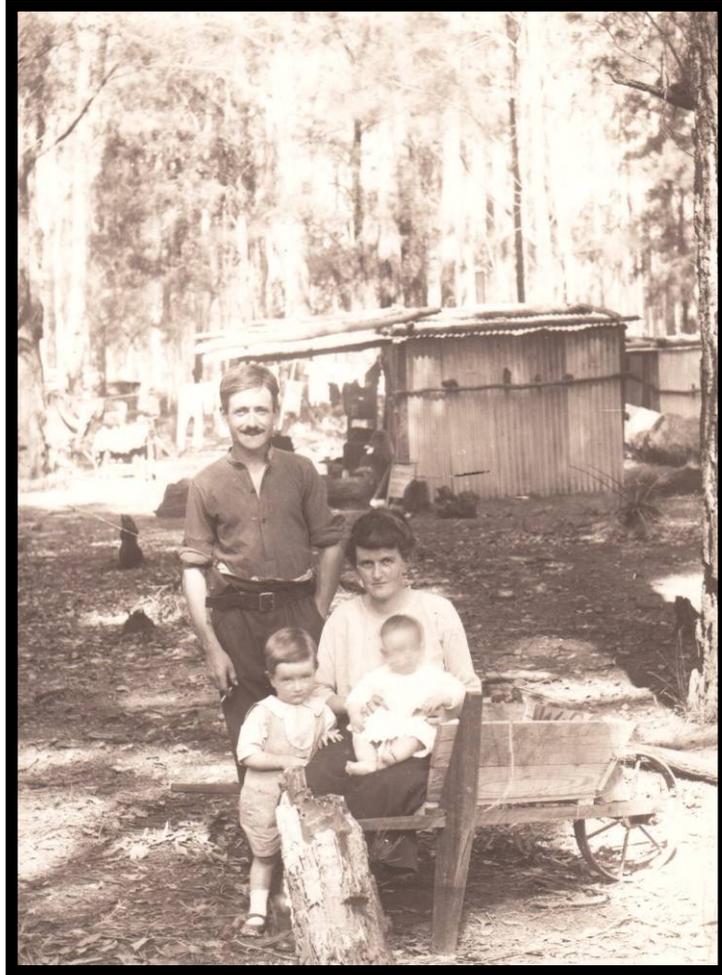


A typical group settler's cottage in Pemberton c1923
Courtesy of George South



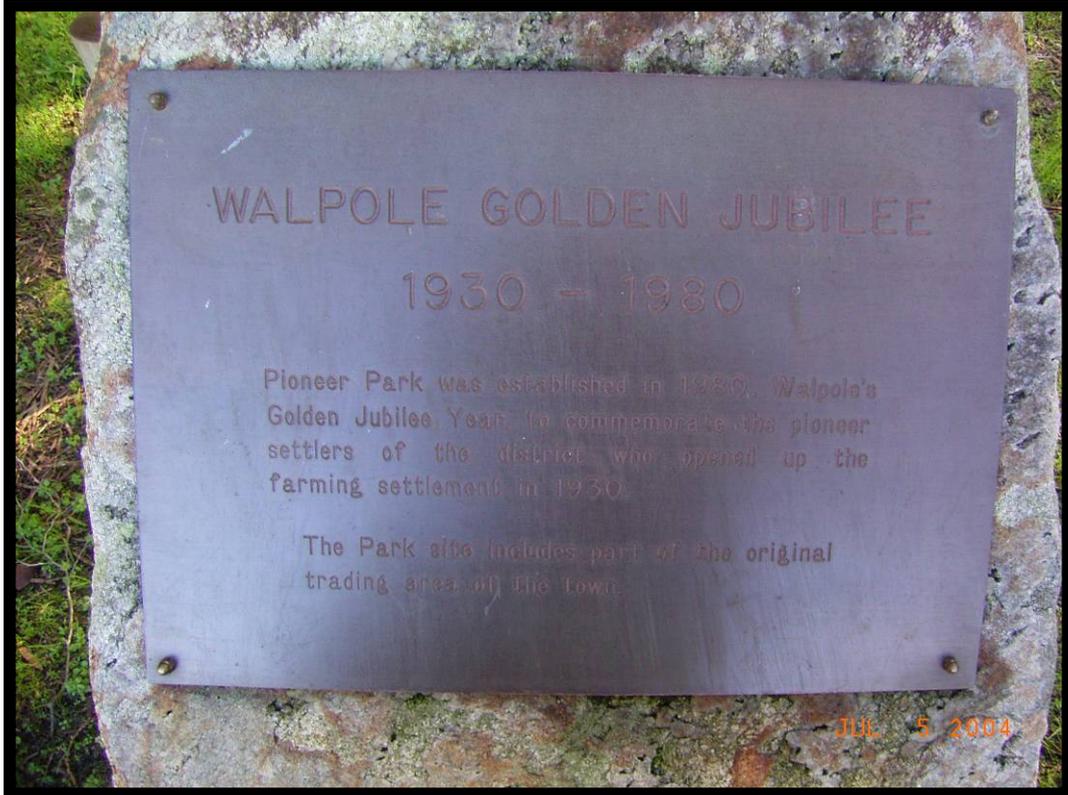
Settlers from Group No.2 at a Christmas celebration c1923
Courtesy of George South

Despite the large numbers of settlers involved the Group Settlement Scheme was largely a failure. The settlers were inexperienced in agriculture and ill equipped for the hardships of first clearing and then cultivating the forest region. By the 1930s large numbers of them had abandoned their bush blocks and returned to the city.



**George South and his family in front of their shack
just after arriving from England in 1922.
Courtesy of George South**

Another settlement scheme that related to the development of the area was the Special Settlements Scheme designed to provide opportunities for unemployed married men in the 1930s. Under this scheme the Nornalup-Walpole area was established. Walpole was gazetted in 1930. By the 1940s this scheme had also proved largely unsuccessful with numerous original settlers abandoning the area.



Pioneer Park has been constructed to mark the original settlement in Walpole in 1930.
Heritage TODAY July 2004



Prior to the Great Depression, there was an increased demand for timber which resulted from accumulated demand from the war years which had gone largely unmet. The resulting surge led to a period of prosperity in Manjimup.

During the 1930s the whole of the state felt the effects of the Depression when world prices for primary produce collapsed. Timber prices also plummeted and demand for timber declined rapidly as a result a number of mills were forced to close. Sadly many struggling settlers were forced off their land. Those that survived this period did so by diversifying their farms or businesses.

Another significant event in this period was the considerable migration from Italy and southern Europe. These migrants tended to be more successful and introduced new industries including tobacco growing to the area. They often took up land abandoned by the group settlers and established successful farms.

9.2 Transport and Communication

Railways remained the main means of transport throughout this period. The railways extended from Bridgetown to Jardee in 1911. In 1914 a rail line operated between Jardee and Big Brook (Pemberton) but it was a State Saw Mill line. Though it took passengers there was no timetable and ran at the discretion of the State Saw Mills management. The line was taken over by Western Australian Government Railways in 1926 and extended to Northcliffe in 1930.³⁸ Further south the railway was extended from Denmark through to Nornalup in 1929, however, was not put all the way through to Walpole. Though Walpole appeared stranded without this vital network the close proximity of Nornalup still increased accessibility to the Walpole area.

The period 1910 to 1920 saw the continuation of development of the State Saw Mills and the extension of railway lines throughout not just WA but Australia, thus increasing the demand for WA hardwoods for sleepers. The timber industry became firmly established and the population of the Manjimup district increased further. The timber in one karri tree was estimated to equal the cost of a return trip to Europe at that time. Sleepers from one tree could provide over 1.6 kms of railway line. Karri logs would be hauled into position with steam winch and tractors and locomotives would haul the log rakes to the mill site.³⁹ These rail lines were a vital part of timber milling enabling it to be conducted at a large scale over a period of two decades. Today remnant rail lines and often quite majestic bridges (or their ruins) can be seen throughout the Shire of Manjimup.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Quininnup Eco Centre Information Boards



**Transport used by group settlers c1922.
Courtesy of George South**

One of the most revolutionary introductions to transport in this period was the motor vehicle with the first cars in the south-west arriving just before World War One. However, owing to the cost and the road quality the uptake on personal cars was quite slow. Though many people could not afford a car, farmers who had the money purchased tractors and trucks for efficiency and increased productivity. In the 1920s the Roads Board had to take a new look at the construction of roads for the motor vehicular traffic. When no official road building was supplied often people would form road building teams and do it themselves. This happened in the 1930s with the building of a track from Northcliffe through to Windy Harbour - where people used to go for swimming, picnics and fishing.⁴⁰

9.3 Occupations

There were a wide variety of occupations in the region during this period. These included mill work, forestry, road and railway construction, grazing, mixed farming including pig and poultry farming, and fruit growing. Trapping possums became illegal in 1920 but had previously been a lucrative fur trade. There was also a thriving dairying industry including both butter and cheese factories in Manjimup.

Despite the lingering effects of the depression a number of new industries were introduced into the Manjimup region in the 1930s and 40s. Hop and tobacco growing were attempted over a number of years. The tobacco farming left a legacy of interesting out buildings for the drying and curing of tobacco. An experimental trout hatchery was also established for trial in 1930.

The State Saw Mills continued to be a major employer of mill and railway workers. The private enterprise mill in Northcliffe opened in 1924. In Quinninup a mill also developed under private ownership – Millars Timber and Trading Co. The steam-powered mill's construction got under way in 1944 and the first log was pulled out in 1946. In its timber milling hey day the Quininup

⁴⁰ *Northcliffe Remembers Op.Cit* page 52

settlement boasted a population of 250 people. A mill was also set up in the Tone and Shannon River areas in the late 1940s with increased demand created by the post World War Two building supply shortage. The Shannon mill briefly held the record for the State's biggest timber mill before closing in 1968. Shannon Town was situated on the area now used as a camping ground in The Shannon National Park.⁴¹ The Jardee mill, under private ownership, also produced large quantities of timber in this period. The significance of Jardee as a population centre is reflected in the hospital, which was built in 1917. (It only closed when Manjimup's hospital was opened in 1935.)⁴²

A significant place for visitors in the Walpole district is the Rest Point Guest House. Established in 1930 by the Swarbrick family, the guest house still operates today.

9.4 Social and Civic Life

The period 1914 to 1945 was characterized by an increase in community awareness reflected in the establishment of service organizations and clubs. This was partly a response to the major world issues of the period including two world wars and the great Depression of the 1930s. It was also a response to the increases in local population and in community life in the area. Examples include the Red Cross branches which developed during the World War One period, the Returned Services Leagues which developed after the First World War and the Country Women's Association. During World War Two the Volunteer Defence Corps was also set up, with groups meeting and training all around the Shire of Manjimup.

New buildings in Manjimup sprang up as the population grew. These included the Manjimup Town Hall, the Anglican and Methodist Churches and several small halls such as, the Masonic Lodge, and the CWA and RSL Halls.

Education for the children of the settlers scattered around the district was formalized during this period. With the arrival of the Group Settlers, single teacher schools sprang up around the country side. A former Group Settler School can still be seen at Northcliffe where it was transported to be used as a museum. At the rear of the old school is a former teacher's residence which is set up to show the typical way of life for a teacher in the 1920s and 1930s. With the introduction of the school bus system throughout WA in 1944 many of these schools and residences were closed. The Manjimup Historical Society has erected plaques at the majority of the old one teacher school sites in the district. The history of each of these is held at the Manjimup Library.

⁴¹ Shannon National Park DEC Visitor Guide No date

⁴² Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens Op.Cit.



Springfield School (near Pemberton) c1927
Courtesy of George South

Sports continued to play an important part in people's lives. Popular activities in the area, as in most rural districts of the time, included tennis, golf, hockey, cricket, football, rifle shooting, log chopping and fishing. In Pemberton swimming was popular from the 1930s in the newly built river fed Pemberton Swimming Pool. There were also increasing opportunities for non-sporting recreational activities with the development of amateur drama groups and dances. Owing to the 360 group settler families who had settled in Northcliffe after 1924 a social life was possible. Though hardworking and tired after a long week, dances were held on Saturday night with the music being supplied by an accordionist and a drummer.⁴³ During this period moving pictures also became popular. Most country towns were on a circuit with movie operators moving from town to town to show the films. In Pemberton the films were on show at the Pemberton Picture Theatre which is still standing but in 2005 operated as holiday apartments.



The Pemberton Swimming Pool when first constructed c1930.
Courtesy of George South

The 1920s was a period of growth in both Manjimup and Pemberton. The Pemberton Hospital was established in 1927 and the state's only hydro-electricity scheme at this time was established on the Lefroy Brook in 1932. (The scheme operated until 1954.)⁴⁴

9.5 Outside Influences

The major outside events impacting on the development of the Manjimup Shire district were the two World Wars and the Great Depression of the 1930s. The end of World War One brought the introduction of new ideas and technology. There was significant post war immigration from the United Kingdom and later from southern Europe. Many southern European migrants came in the 1930s and worked in groups as sleeper cutters. Some of these people went on to become tobacco growers.⁴⁵

The period was characterized by the arrival of the motor vehicle and the increased provision of services including electricity, telephone and radio. The arrival of electricity saw a number of labour saving devices being introduced such as refrigerators and washing machines, technology seen to ultimately improve the every day lives of women.

The depression years of the early 1930s saw diversification of farms as farmers struggled to survive the collapse of world prices. However, this did not save them all and many, especially those who had started as group settlers, were forced to abandon their properties. Another experience in the district owing to the Depression was the introduction of unemployed people, often from the city, for sustenance work. The men (mostly married) would work on public works, live in camps and be paid sustenance payments by the government to try and combat the devastating effects of unemployment. Up to 400 men lived in camps in the Northcliffe area in the 1930s.⁴⁶

During World War II the rural sector experienced considerable prosperity with markets requiring products for the war and the government instituting schemes to provide for these requirements. The role of women became prominent in the economy as they replaced the men required for the war effort.

10.0 1945- 1975 Post War Optimism

10.1 Demographic Settlement

The post World War II period was characterized by increased settlement in the Shire of Manjimup owing to the prosperity of the rural sector and to the government assisted migration programs from Britain and post war resettlement from Europe. European migrants were attracted to the area because of the existing migrant community and familiar languages. British migrants were attracted to the temperate climate of the south-west and the opportunities in the local industries. Some of the migrants arrived in the area as displaced persons from the European war zone. They were allocated work and accommodation under Government schemes in the Manjimup district.

⁴⁴ Shire of Manjimup Heritage Inventory op.cit.

⁴⁵ Op.Cit. Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens

⁴⁶ *Northcliffe Remembers* Op.Cit page 50

Unsurprisingly the majority of the residential buildings in the Shire of Manjimup from early settlement through to the 1960s were made from timber. Therefore, scattered throughout the district there are a number of cottages and houses remaining that reflect the importance of the timber industry. In Pemberton, Jardee, Palgarup, Deanmill and Quinninup there are whole rows of mill houses that provide high streetscape value and have significant heritage value.

In 1945 the War Service Land Settlement Scheme was established to enable the resettlement of ex-servicemen displaced by war. Settlers in some cases took up farms abandoned by the earlier group settlers (though the size of their land grants was increased from the 140 acres of the Group Settler to at least 300 acres⁴⁷). Dairying was the main industry that employed the new settlers. Tobacco growing continued but with little success.

10.2 Transport and Communication

A radical change in education came with the introduction of the school bus system. At the end of World War Two many single teacher schools in remote areas were closed and the students were bussed to larger centres.

Railways continued to be important both for passengers and for the conveyance of produce. Manjimup Railway Station was enlarged in 1957. However, during this period motor transport became increasingly important leading to an improvement in roads and a large increase in car ownership. Eventually road transport took over and buses carried the passengers while trucks carried goods and timber.

10.3 Occupations

Tobacco farming had grown to the extent of about 60 growers in the Manjimup district. Michellides was the largest grower with twelve plantations in the district. His empire, along with others, came to an end in 1966 when buyers from the Eastern States decided to establish their own plantations and the need for WA tobacco died (though the excuse given for the lack of demand was a poor quality leaf that was grown in the West). Unfortunately, owing to a fire in the 1960s, there is no built evidence of the drying sheds that had existed on Michellides' farm.⁴⁸ The plantations were sold mainly to vegetable growers.

In the 1950s dairying was the main industry in the district although fruit and vegetable production were also important with an expansion of orchards throughout the south-west. In the 1960s potatoes became an important industry often grown in areas in conjunction with a small dairy or cattle herd or orchard.⁴⁹

In Pemberton forestry, mill work, mixed farming and honey production (associated with the karri) kept people employed. Timber remained important with the construction of new mills at Donnelly (just outside the boundaries of the Shire of Manjimup), Northcliffe, Shannon and Tone River. In January 1962 a fire destroyed the Quinninup saw mill. This could have led to the end of the small settlement but a decision was made to rebuild the mill using new and greatly improved technology.

Owing to the importance of the timber industry to the south-west and the life and job threatening effects of fire, a number of tree top fire lookouts were established throughout the forested areas.

⁴⁷ Ibid p62

⁴⁸ Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1995.

⁴⁹ Historical notes contributed by Doreen Owens Op.Cit.

The Diamond Tree (first used 1940⁵⁰) and the Gloucester Tree are two of the tree top lookouts that remain out of a network that at one time numbered 100. Interestingly the Diamond tree is still actively used as a fire lookout as in some windy conditions fire spotter planes are grounded.⁵¹

The Muir family continued to take their cattle to the coast for grazing until the last roundup in the 1980s. Since then most of the land has been reverted to the D'Entrecasteaux National Park.⁵² Another family with long term interests in the district is the Swarbricks who started Rest Point Guest House. After World War Two they decided use the timber around them to develop a saw mill.



**The cliffs at Windy Harbour part of D'Entrecasteaux National Park.
*Heritage TODAY 2004***

10.4 Social and Civic Life

The influx of new arrivals to the district joined an established community with a strong sense of identity. Many of the newcomers came from a range of different cultural backgrounds. Over time this cultural diversity enriched the community with the introduction of new skills, sporting and cultural activities. In common with the past arrivals, self-help community co-operation were features of the newcomers efforts to establish themselves. In this period a soccer club was started and well supported by European and British migrants.

The town of Manjimup expanded during the late 1940s and 1950s: Manjimup Infant Health Clinic was opened in 1946; St Joseph's Catholic Church was opened in 1955; Manjimup High School in 1957; the Agricultural Society grounds in 1959; and the Police Station, Law Courts and Telephone Exchange in 1961.⁵³

The building dates for the social centres of Northcliffe also show an increasing social and civic life after World War Two. The Anglican, Catholic and Uniting Churches were all built in the 1950s as

⁵⁰

Ibid

⁵¹

Diamond Tree Information Shelter.

⁵²

Northcliffe Remembers Op. Cit. page 13

⁵³

Berry Ibid

was the CWA Hall. Northcliffe also had an RSL sub branch Hall (now the Red Cross Hall) in Wheatley Coast Rd.

10.5 Outside Influences

After World War II the Australia government's immigration policy led to a large influx of migrants from the United Kingdom and Europe. Programs to assist the resettlement of returned servicemen and the new immigrant population therefore characterized the post-war period. Though making only a small impact, an interesting development from World War Two was the presence of a camp in Northcliffe for 200 Italian Prisoners of War. It lasted from December 1945 until May 1946.⁵⁴

Immigration combined with the natural increase in population led to a need for housing and the 1950s and 1960s was a period of activity in the housing market with the State Housing Commission playing a prominent role.

11.0 1975- 2005 Rural Diversity and Challenges to the Timber Industry

11.1 Demographic Settlement

Settlement in the Shire of Manjimup was prompted by the growth of the tourism industry and by the attraction of the rural lifestyle as an alternative to city life. However, at the same time there were changes in settlement patterns resulting from the decline of some traditional industries. In the timber industry there were changes in the number and ownership of the operating mills. The mills opened in the post-war period as well as some from an earlier time, largely closed down. Quinninup, Pimelia, Palgarup, Nyamup, Jardee, Shannon and Tone River closed in this period. Not all the mill workers left the district as a number took up farming properties in the district. Some of the mill towns were purchased privately and used for recreational purposes such as Nyamup. In 1986 Quinninup was purchased by a single developer and Karri Lake was built. The houses were later sold to individual residents.



This totemic carving is a landmark in the town of Quinninup.
Heritage TODAY 2004

11.2 Transport and Communications

Decline and closure of the once comprehensive railway service was another factor in the struggle for some of the smaller settlements in the Manjimup district. There was no longer a rail service to Manjimup, Pemberton or Northcliffe. The Northcliffe to Pemberton Tramline however, remained open as a tourist service. Throughout the Shire there are a large number of railway remnants – reminders of the old rail system used extensively for the forest and timber industry. Bridges, viaducts, culverts, railway tracks and rail formations are scattered throughout the forest areas, a number of these places are noted in the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

The increase in car ownership and the use of trucks for transporting goods also reduced the emphasis on public transport services. The South-West Highway which runs directly through Manjimup remains the most important transport route from north to south.

11.3 Occupations

This period has been marked by the decline in the timber industry and the closure of a number of mills. There has also been an increase in corporate control of the industry with Bunnings being the main player. Jardee closed in 1993 and Walpole Mill closed in 1994/5.

Dairying, once wide spread in the Manjimup district, is now concentrated in a few large herds mainly in the Northcliffe area. Fruit growing has remained an important industry throughout this period as have dairying and mixed farming. An ideal climate for the growing of certain vegetables has made the Manjimup well known for its produce of cauliflowers, potatoes and onions.⁵⁵ Manjimup has become 'Home of the Pink Lady Apple' while Pemberton has become well known for its avocado production, with one of the biggest crops in Western Australia⁵⁶. Further diversification in farming has come with the growth of the wine industry and an increase in the number of marron farms. Economic stability has largely resulted from the breadth of the economic base of the area. Generally, since 2000 with a further decline in the timber industry, many people have had to find alternative employment in the district. Though there has been an increase in the service and professional sectors these have been largely focused in Manjimup.

Tourism has created employment in the hospitality sector and is one of the industries leading the way to economic growth in the district. In 2004 there were approximately 2,000 visitor accommodation beds available in a shire with a population of only 10,000.⁵⁷ Places such as Karri Valley Resort (based on an old hops farm), Watermark Kilns (based in old tobacco kilns and Dingup House (a bed and breakfast in one of the early settler homes) are just a few of the tourist businesses that have developed around heritage places in the Shire.

11.4 Social and Civic Life

The Manjimup Shire offers a wide range of civic and recreational services including child health, libraries and senior citizens facilities. The district also includes a wide range of sporting grounds and cultural facilities. The Macedonian Club rooms were built in the 1990s on land donated by Stan Stoiche.

⁵⁵ Information from long term resident Paddy Williams, Northcliffe

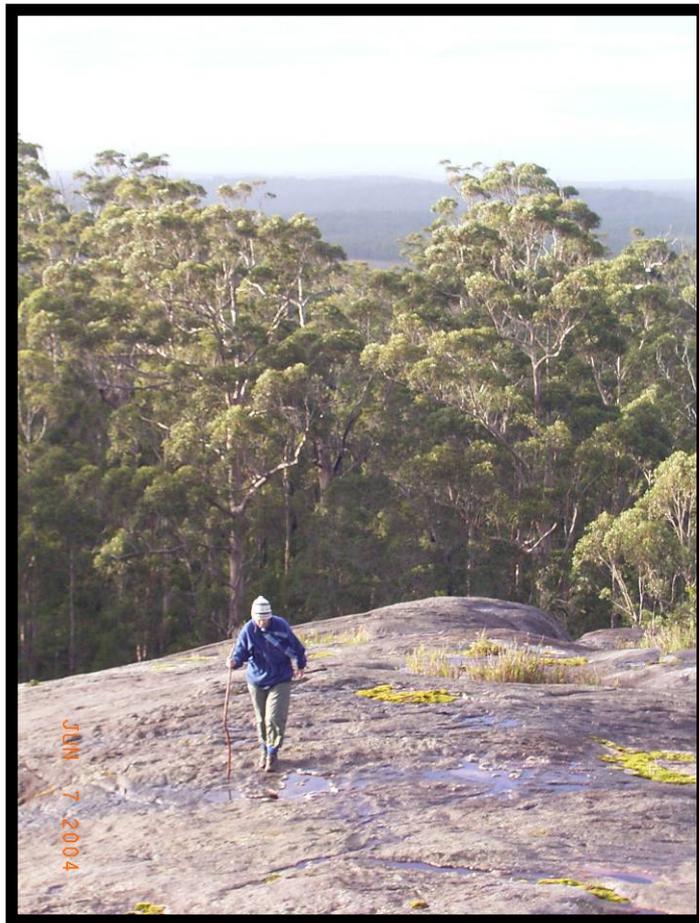
⁵⁶ Pemberton Visitor Guide 2004-2005 DEC

⁵⁷ Information from Jeremy Hubble, Director of Corporate Services, Shire of Manjimup, September 2004

11.5 Outside Influences

The development of electronic communications technology has facilitated the transfer of information and provided benefits of time and efficiency for both local business and local government activities.

In 2005 the growth of tourism and the wine industry state-wide had far reaching effects. Visitors are drawn to the area by a large number of accommodation beds and many cultural and natural attractions. The Bibbulmun Track (opened in 1979) winds its way through the Shire of Manjimup on its way to Albany. The track takes people through the D'Entrecasteaux and Nornalup -Walpole National Parks and through Pemberton, Northcliffe and Walpole townships. Walkers also pass many heritage places that are on the Shire of Manjimup Municipal Heritage Inventory including, the Wreck of the Mandalay site, One Tree Bridge, Beedleup Falls, the Gloucester Tree and River Road Bridge.



Hiking up granite rock on Bibbulmun Track south of Northcliffe.
Heritage TODAY 2004



The old R&I Bank in Northcliffe has been converted for accommodation hoping to attract weary walkers from the Bibbulmun Track for a bit of comfort.
Heritage TODAY 2004

12.0 Summary of Development in the Shire of Manjimup

PERIOD THEME/ SUBTHEME	DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY <i>Why people settled Why they moved away The things they left behind</i> Sub theme(s)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION <i>How people and goods moved How people communicated and exchanged information</i> Sub theme(s)	OCCUPATIONS <i>What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life Paid and unpaid labour</i> Sub theme(s)	COMMUNITY EFFORTS <i>What people did together as a community The issues that divided them The structures they created to serve civic needs</i> Sub theme(s)	OUTSIDE INFLUENCES <i>Events, decision or changes whic affected the community, but were beyond its control</i> Sub theme(s)
1829-1850 Early Exploration	EARLY VISITS TO THE COAST INCLUDE CAPT G VANCOUVER 1791 FRENCH EXPLORERS IN LATE 1700S; 1831 FIRST COLONIAL; EXPLORERS CAPTAIN BANNISTER WN CLARK, SURVEYORS GENERAL DEPARTMENT; ABORIGINAL PEOPLE USED AS GUIDES.				
1850 - 1885 Pioneer Settlers and Fledgling Timber Industry	1852 FIRST OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE NELSON DISTRICT; GRAZIERS ARRIVE TO MAKE USE OF PASTORAL LEASES IN THE WARREN REGION.; 1870 MOIR FAMILY SETTLE AT CRYSTAL SPRINGS	SETTLERS ARRIVE USING BULLOCK DRAYS; AS AREA EXPANDS TRACKS DEVELOP ALONG STOCK ROUTES TO COAST; THESE LATER DEVELOP INTO ROADS; FIRST POST OFFICE – BALBARRUP.	STOCKMEN; GRAZIERS; SELF SUFFICIENT FARMERS GROWING DAIRY, WHEAT AND VEGETABLES FOR THEIR OWN CONSUMPTION; SANDALWOOD; HUNTING FOR POSSUM, KANGAROO SKINS; EARLY TIMBER INDUSTRY.	SOCIAL OCCASIONS FEW; FAMILY AND NEIGHBOURS RELIED ON FOR GET TOGETHERS AND HELP IN TIMES OF NEED; RELIGIOUS SERVICES HELD IN PRIVATE HOMES.	1850 LAND LEGISLATION CHANGES ACCESS TO PASTORAL LAND; CONVICT LABOUR HELD FOR BRIDGE AND ROAD BUILDING.
1885-1914 Railways and Gold	INCREASE IN POP; PEOPLE ENCOURAGED TO SETT BY LAND ACT 1898; DEMAND FOR TIMBER WORKERS; MIGRANT SETTLEMENT; POST GOLD BOOM SETTLEMENT OF MINERS WILGARRUP GAZ 1903; MANJIMUP GAZ 1910., PEMBERTON 1912	RAILWAYS EXPAND IN SOUTH WEST; INTERNAL RAILWAYS FOR TIMBER INDUSTRY; ROADS IMPROVE BETWEEN SETTLEMENTS BUT STILL UNSEALED; FIRST MOTOR VEHICLES.	WIDE VARIETY FARMING, CATTLE, SHEEP, FRUIT, VEGETABLES; MINING OIL AND GRAPHITE – NOT SUCCESSFUL; 1912 STATE TIMBER MILLS	BALLS; DANCES; PICNICS; FIRST CHURCHES BUILT – ST THOMAS’ AND ST MARK’S; SPORT - CRICKET, TENNIS, RIFLE SHOOTING, FOOTBALL; 1910 NORNALUP-WALPOLE NATIONAL PARK FORMED	GOLD BOOM LEADS TO RAPID RISE IN WA POPULATION THEREFORE DEMAND ON FARM PRODUCE; RAILWAY BOOM IN AUSTRALIA INCREASES DEMAND FOR TIMBER.
1914 - 1945 A Community develops influenced by Dep and War	SOLDIER SETT SCHEME; GROUP SETT SCHEME; SPECIAL SETT SCHEME NORN--WALP; WALPOLE GAZ 1930; QUINN AND NORTHCLIFFE POP BY GROUPIES; WINDY HARBOUR	RAILWAYS BOTH INTERNAL, STATE AND AUSTRALIA WIDE EXPAND; BRIDGES OVER RIVER NEEDED FOR RAILWAYS TO HAUL TIMBER; NEW ROADS WITH MOTOR VEHICLE	STATE SAW MILLS - MILL WORK; FORESTRY; GRAZING; MIXED FARMS; DAIRY INDUSTRY – BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES; HOP AND TOBACCO	INCREASE IN COMMUNITY AWARENESS; CHURCHES, SERVICE ORGANISATIONS AND CLUBS; RED CROSS; RSL; VDC IN WORLD WAR II; EDUCATION	DEPRESSION LED TO DECLINE OF POPULATION ON FARMS – FAILURE OF GROUP SETT SCHEME; STATE AND PRIVATE SAW

	USED FOR FISHING & RECREATION; TIMBER SETTS – TONE, DEANMILL, SHANNON	INCREASE	GROWING; EXPERIMENTAL TROUT HATCH; GUEST HOUSES	EXPANDS WITH MANY SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS; HOSPITALS MANJIMUP AND PEM	MILLS EXPAND TO MEET TIMBER DEMAND; WORLD WARS I & II
1946 - 1975 Post-War Optimism	POST WAR MIGRANT & SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEMES; EXPANSION OF NORTHCLIFFE; MANJIMUP; PEMBERTON	LARGE INCREASE IN CAR OWNERSHIP – NEW ROADS WITH SEALED SERVICES; RAILWAYS STILL IMPORTANT FOR TRANSPORT PASSENGERS AND GOODS	TOBACCO EXPANDS THEN FAILS; DAIRYING AND TIMBER MAJOR INDUSTRY; DEVELOPMENT OF TREE TOP FIRE LOOK OUTS;	SCHOOL BUS SYSTEM - DECLINE IN SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS; MULTI CULTURAL COMM DEVELOPS WITH MIGRANT INFLUENCE; EXPANDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES	INFLUX OF MIGRANTS INTO WA POST WAR, MIGRANT ASSIST SETT SCHEMES; POST WAR OPTIMISM IN NATIONAL ECONOMY ESPECIALLY IN RURAL SECTOR;
1975 - 2005 The Changing Face of Rural Industry and Living	CHANGING FACE OF SETT IN RURAL AREAS; CLOSURE OF SAW MILLS LEADS TO END OF SHANNON, TONE AND QUINNINUP AS TIMBER TOWNS; DEANMILL SURVIVES	DECLINE OF RAILWAYS PASSENGER SERVICES END; PEM-NORTH RAIL OPEN FOR TOURISM; GOODS TRANSPORTED BY ROAD	EXPANSION OF TOURISM AND WINE IND; EMPHASIS ON NAT ENVIRONMENT, NATIONAL PARKS; DECLINE OF TIMBER INDUSTRY; FRUIT GROWING STILL IMP;	WIDE RANGE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN MANJIMUP AS THE 'CENTRE' OF THE SHIRE; SOME PUBLIC SERVICES EXTEND OUT TO PEM, WAL. NORTH	ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY CHANGES WORLD; STATE GOVT DECISIONS INFLUENCE TIMBER IND