



CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

Community Plan Strategy

Heritage Strategy (2020-2030)



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Alternative Formats

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Document Control

This Strategy was adopted by Council at its Ordinary Meeting held on 23 June 2020. The Strategy underwent a minor review and was adopted by Council at its Ordinary meeting held on 27 October 2026.

Community Engagement

Admin use only:

- ☒ This strategy has been shared on the City of Rockingham's online community engagement platform - Share Your Thoughts.

Disability Access and Inclusion

Admin use only: Please consider identify the elements from the City's current Disability and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) and identify those that are relevant to or will be impacted by this strategy as per the table below. If you would like to discuss the impacts and relevance of the DAIP to your strategy, please contact the Manager Community Capacity Building.

The Seven Outcome Areas of the DAIP	Will the Key Element be impacted by this strategy? "Y" or "N"	If "Y", please explain how the actions under this element will be impacted by this strategy
1. Access to City services and events	N	
2. Access to City buildings and facilities (including outdoor spaces)	N	
3. Access to information	Y	A range of communication channels will be utilised
4. Access to quality service from City staff	Y	All City staff undergo professional development and awareness training to provide a quality service
5. Access to equal complaints procedures	N	
6. Access to participation in public consultation	N	
7. Access to City employment opportunities	N	

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1. Acknowledgement of Country

Rockingham, ngala kaaditj moondang-ak kaaradjiny nidja boodja, Binjareb wer Whadjuk Nyoongar moort, wer baalabang kalyogool dandjoo boodja, kep wer moort.

The City of Rockingham acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of this land, the Binjareb and Whadjuk Nyoongar people and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community.

We pay our respects to all members of Aboriginal communities and their cultures; and to Elders past and present.

Nyoongar people successfully managed and nurtured the land and water for thousands of generations and an enduring spiritual and physical connection remains today. By showing respect for the land and water in the same way, the City can continue to work towards the sustainability of the environment for future generations.

The City of Rockingham is committed to working with the Nyoongar community on matters of land, water, culture, language and heritage. The City's third Reconciliation Action Plan has been adopted and aims to build a community that demonstrates respect, builds positive relationships and creates opportunities for local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Rockingham municipality is entirely encompassed by the Gnaala Karla Booja Registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement ('ILUA') of the South West Native Title Settlement. The City has welcomed the establishment of the Gnaala Karla Booja Regional Corporation.

2. Executive Summary

This Heritage Strategy (Strategy) sets the future direction for heritage management within the City of Rockingham (the City).

The term "Cultural heritage significance" means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. (ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013). The significance of each local heritage place is based on an assessment against each of these values. These values are established in the nationally adopted document the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013.¹

"Heritage is important in understanding the story of Western Australia - its history, identity and diversity. Heritage is diverse and consists of places such as buildings, monuments, gardens, cemeteries, cultural landscapes and archaeological sites.

As a community, we share the responsibility to identify and protect what is important, and pass on these places to future generations so they will understand what came before them."

(Heritage Council of Western Australia).

On a local level, the understanding and conserving of the heritage of the City helps us to understand our past and to contribute to the lives of future generations. When we use the word "heritage", we are talking about:

- natural heritage
- Aboriginal heritage
- European heritage
- tangible and intangible heritage.

Sometimes heritage is interwoven across all of the above.

The City recognises that its heritage is a valuable finite resource that must be preserved for future generations due to its importance to the community's social, environmental and economic prosperity. Accordingly, the City has pro-actively sought to identify, understand, protect and promote its heritage.

Building on its existing initiatives, the City has developed this Strategy to guide its ongoing commitment to heritage management to ensure that the management of its heritage assets occur in a coordinated and effective manner; and to capitalise on the many benefits that its heritage affords.

Specifically, this Strategy provides an Action Plan to guide the City in its endeavour to comprehensively understand, protect, sustain and celebrate its heritage.

¹ Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013 p.1

2.1. Project Scope and Methodology

The four-step methodology outlined below is inspired by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter (2013) and has been used in the development of this Strategy.



Step 1 - Identify

A desktop survey of the existing heritage management framework was undertaken, and strengths and weaknesses were identified.

Step 2 - Understand

Workshops with the community and key stakeholders enabled a clear understanding of the needs and aspirations of the City, with regards to the future of its heritage management and identified challenges to be addressed. Interviews were held with the following Business Units and other stakeholders:

- Planning and Development Services
- Corporate Services (including Customer and Corporate Support, and Facility Leasing)
- Community Development (includes Community Capacity Building, Library Services, Community Support and Safety Services, Community Infrastructure Planning, Community and Leisure Facilities and Economic Development and Tourism)
- City Building and Asset Management (including Parks Services)
- Heritage Reference Advisory Group
- Rockingham District Historical Society (RDHS) representatives
- Aboriginal Advisory Group.

Other engagement initiatives included:

- Community Workshop
- Junior Youth Council
- Online community survey.

Step 3 - Develop

A vision, strategies and actions were developed. The actions sought to build on existing strengths, fill in any gaps, harness weaknesses and reflect the Community's aspirations.

Step 4 - Manage

The Strategy is implementation-oriented and aims to facilitate actions. Mechanisms to enable the City to monitor and review its effectiveness were therefore developed. A summary of the proposed actions are:

Understanding

- Maintain an up to date 'Local Heritage Survey' (LHS) and statutory 'Heritage List'.
- Continue to raise awareness in the community of how to understand and protect their heritage asset.
- Document and understand all places of Aboriginal significance.
- Continue to support the ongoing research and understanding the City's history and investigate stories as they emerge.

Protecting

- Prepare Conservation Management Plans for all City owned heritage assets and maintain those places accordingly.
- Ensure the City's policies for heritage management are sufficiently detailed to support the needs of the officers and clearly articulate the requirements for property owners and developers.
- Ensure that heritage places are protected from inappropriate development.

Sustaining

- Continue to build capacity among City officers in the understanding and management of cultural heritage.
- Investigate the cost of incentivising private owners to conserve heritage places.
- Consider an integrated approach to cultural heritage management with all community stakeholders working together.

Celebrating

- Continue to improve on the positive perceptions of heritage in the community, particularly among young people, through the City's existing and emerging online resources.
- Celebrate the City's diverse heritage through events and promotional materials where appropriate.
- Develop a series of interpretive walking trails with the Heritage Reference Advisory Group and the Rockingham District Historical Society.
- Investigate options to help improve access to privately owned sites of Aboriginal significance.
- Improve access to privately owned sites of Aboriginal significance.

State Heritage Recognition

- In 2021, the City of Rockingham was a winner of the Western Australian Heritage Awards for Contribution by a Public Organisation. The award recognised the City's commitment to protecting and celebrating the unique cultural heritage and stunning environment of the region to facilitate an inclusive and contemporary community.
- In 2023, the City of Rockingham, Element Advisory and Terra Rosa received a Commendation at the Western Australian Heritage Awards for its collaborative archaeological project delivering a three-day public archaeological dig to investigate the 1860s Peelhurst ruins, successfully engaging the community with local history.

Minor Review (2026)

- The minor review of the Heritage Strategy 2020-2025 was undertaken in accordance with Council Policy - Strategic Development Framework, which included the community being asked to provide its feedback.
- This was completed through public consultation including: public newspaper notice, Website advertising - Share Your Thoughts.
- The City has also sought feedback through the Heritage Reference Advisory Group, the Rockingham District Historical Society Inc., and the Mooriboordap Advisory Group.



1 8 2 9

CAPTAIN CHARLES FREMANTLE
REACHES AND PREPARES
GARDEN ISLAND
FOR CAPTAIN JAMES STIRLING
AND OVER 400 SETTLERS
SETTLEMENT OF THE MAINLAND OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA COMMENCES

2019 Founders' Memorial - Patterson Road to Railway Terrace

3. Strategy Summary

This Heritage Strategy examines how the City manages cultural heritage. It identifies the future vision before making recommended strategies under Heritage Management key themes.

3.1 Strategic Context

The management of the City's European heritage sits within a broad statutory framework, as set out in the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and the *Heritage Act 2018*.

These Acts each provide important tools to assist the recognition and protection of our valuable heritage. In addition, there is a suite of strategic plans, establishing the goals and direction for the City's future activities.

The most important of these is the City's Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033. This Heritage Strategy sits under the Strategic Community Plan and is informed by the statutory framework.

The City's commitment to Cultural Heritage is stated in the City of Rockingham Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033:

Aspiration 3: Built Environment - A built environment carefully planned for today and tomorrow.

3.2 Vision

The following vision, which was developed in consultation with all the stakeholders as part of the community engagement process, articulates the aspirations of the City in relation to the future of its heritage management and underpins every action nominated in this Strategy.

To improve awareness and foster a greater appreciation of the City's rich and diverse heritage; and to collaborate with our community and key stakeholders to protect, preserve, enhance and celebrate our heritage for the benefit of the current and future generations.



3.3. Objectives

The objectives of this strategy to deliver the vision have been structured under four themes



Understanding

The City will seek to comprehensibly identify, assess and document its tangible and intangible heritage in line with the principles and practices of the Burra Charter.



Protecting

The City will safeguard its heritage for current and future generations by maintaining and reviewing its Heritage Protection Areas and Heritage List and associated policies.



Sustaining

The City will continue to build partnerships and capability amongst the broad range of stakeholders involved in its heritage in order to share knowledge and expertise; to align efforts and to make the most of available resources.



Celebrating

The City will celebrate and promote its heritage through a variety of initiatives in order to promote local distinctness and those places / stories / events which help shape the ongoing evolution of the City.

4. Background

Heritage is what we inherit from previous generations and recognise as something that we want to pass on to future generations, this can be manifested in tangible or intangible forms.

4.1. What is Heritage?

Tangible heritage is often associated with the built environment. Examples can include cultural landscape, the natural environment, buildings, artefacts, and records.

Intangible heritage includes language, traditional skills, stories, songs, oral history and knowledge.

Because of heritage not necessarily being a building, we use the term heritage place. Likewise, tangible heritage artefacts can also be referred to as an item or object.

What is Heritage?

Our heritage is our identity. It's what we appreciate today and what we want to pass on to future generations, so they can understand what came before them.



Heritage can be something that you can see and feel, like buildings, landscapes or objects, or hear like an oral history from a person. It can be both physical in this way, or it can be abstract, like traditions and beliefs. It is natural heritage, Aboriginal heritage, historic heritage or intangible.

So then heritage:

- is not just a building
- is not always old
- might be ugly to some and beautiful to others
- can be objects from a different time reflecting a different way of life
- can be associated with a prominent person

Examples of heritage

Tangible (physical)

Cultural heritage

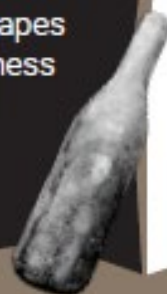
- Aboriginal cultural sites and objects
- Nyoongar heritage places in the City
- archaeological objects, coin, buttons old bottles
- built structures – including buildings and former jetties
- cemeteries
- fountains
- gardens
- landscapes
- significant trees
- statues



Intangible (non-physical)

Natural heritage

- coastal landforms
- landscapes
- wilderness areas
- beliefs
- ceremonies
- stories
- traditions



For more information about the City's heritage and how it is protected visit rockingham.wa.gov.au/heritage

Who is responsible for managing heritage?

The responsibility for managing heritage places is a shared responsibility that relies on active collaboration of various stakeholders.

The degree and combination of those responsible for each place is subject to its form (tangible/intangible), the level of significance, the owner of the place and the statutory protection attributed to it i.e. Local Heritage List, State Register of Heritage Places, Register of Aboriginal Sites, National Heritage List.

If a place is of local significance, both the owner and the City have a role of stewarding the heritage place into the future, by understanding the heritage significance of the place and managing change in a manner that retains and, if possible, enhances that significance.

What are the benefits of heritage?

There are many and varied benefits to conserving and understanding heritage. The following selection identifies those key benefits.



Socially

Heritage is the embodiment of social values from the present that we have inherited and accepted as being important to our identity. It can serve as a resource for education and a means to strengthen community enfranchisement or connection to where we live.

Access to places of heritage significance assists with understanding, appreciating and celebrating the history of a place. Local heritage places can also assist with social inclusion and a wider interpretation of community values.



Sustainability

Ongoing use and management of local heritage places promotes both cultural and environmental sustainability. The use of existing buildings, for example, retains the embodied energy used to construct that building and negates the need to use resources to build something new. The ongoing use and access to a local heritage place fosters connection to our built and natural environment and as such it has cultural and economic benefits²



Economically

Local heritage places and areas that have been well conserved are generally considered attractive places to live, work and visit which leads to increased commercial value and tourism. Heritage listed properties and location within a heritage area have been shown to have a positive effect on property value.

² State of NSW and Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (2010) "Cultural Connections"



Historically

Local heritage places are a living record, in the tangible or intangible form, of the events in history that have taken place. Learning about the history of a place assists with a shared understanding and recognising commonalities that bring our community together.



Aesthetically

Local heritage places provide important local icons that the community identify with an area. The unique features and aesthetic value offered by heritage buildings is appreciated by residents and contributes to the character of the place.



Spiritually

Local heritage places are often used for commemoration and for reflection, raising awareness of past events and connecting to the stories of our country. This can shape our attitudes to respect, learn from the past and create a better future.

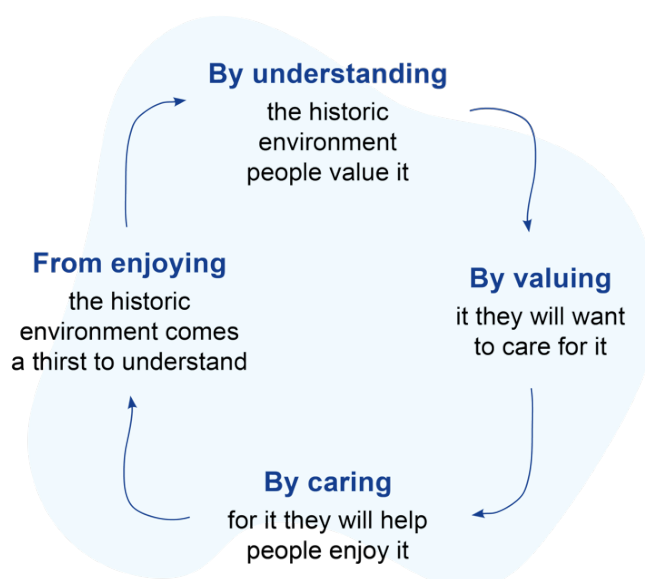


Scientifically

The conservation of local heritage places encourages further research about the traditional methods and materials used as part of a building or structure, as well as understanding how we once lived by using archaeological investigations.

The Virtuous Circle of heritage

From understanding the significance of our local heritage, we begin to appreciate its cultural value more and take greater interest in its continued presence. From this comes a thirst to further understand and appreciate it more. This is referred to as the virtuous cycle and is illustrated below.³



³ Adapted from 'Virtuous Circle' prepared by Simon Thurley - English Heritage, 2008



*Figure 1 Sketch of Stirling's Camp at Sulphur Bay, 1830.
Courtesy Amalfi Publishing. Cites original from Battye Library.*

4.2. Brief History of Rockingham

The brief history of Rockingham is predominantly based on the Thematic History conducted by the City of Rockingham in the 2025 Local Heritage Survey.

This section of the document is organised by periods identified as turning points in its history that contribute to the City's distinctive character. Other sources such as Department for Planning, Lands and Heritage,⁴ Conservation Management Plans⁵ for specific heritage items within the City of Rockingham, and other studies conducted that relate to the history and character of Rockingham, have been used to understand the heritage value of the City.

Aboriginal Histories (50,000 BCE - Present)

The Aboriginal peoples of the south-west of Western Australia are collectively known as the Nyoongar (also spelt Noongar, Njonga, Nyungar, Nyunga, Yunga, Nyungah) peoples.⁶

The histories of Aboriginal peoples in connection to what is now known as the City of Rockingham today relates to mainly the social organisation, land relationships, events and experiences in the area, as the current boundaries of the City do not reflect the Aboriginal cultural groupings prior to the Contact and Settlement period.⁷

⁴ Department for Planning and Infrastructure. (2008) "The Changing Cockburn Coast - Draft

⁵ <http://rockingham.wa.gov.au/Services/Town-planning-services/Heritage#CMP>

⁶ Nyoongar means 'a person of the south-west of Western Australia', or the name of the 'original inhabitants of the south-west of Western Australia'. Rockingham sits within this region. There are several ways of pronouncing Nyoongar and this is reflected in multiple spellings being used. The approved City spelling is Nyoongar.

⁷ City of Rockingham. (2018) "Municipal Heritage Inventory Review." p.19.



Photograph: A scarified or scar tree

The history of the Aboriginal peoples who occupied the Swan River are presented here from the historical records generated by the early European Settlers; for the records created by the Aboriginal people have not survived.⁸

The Perth Gazette (1838)⁹ includes a rough plan of the various Aboriginal groups occupying land along the Swan River. This map was drawn by the early settler Robert Menli Lyon, with the help of Yagan (then a prisoner on Carnac Island).¹⁰

Figure 2 below depicts a re-drawn map by Neville Green (1979) from Lyon's original, published by AIATSIS Research Publications (2001).¹¹

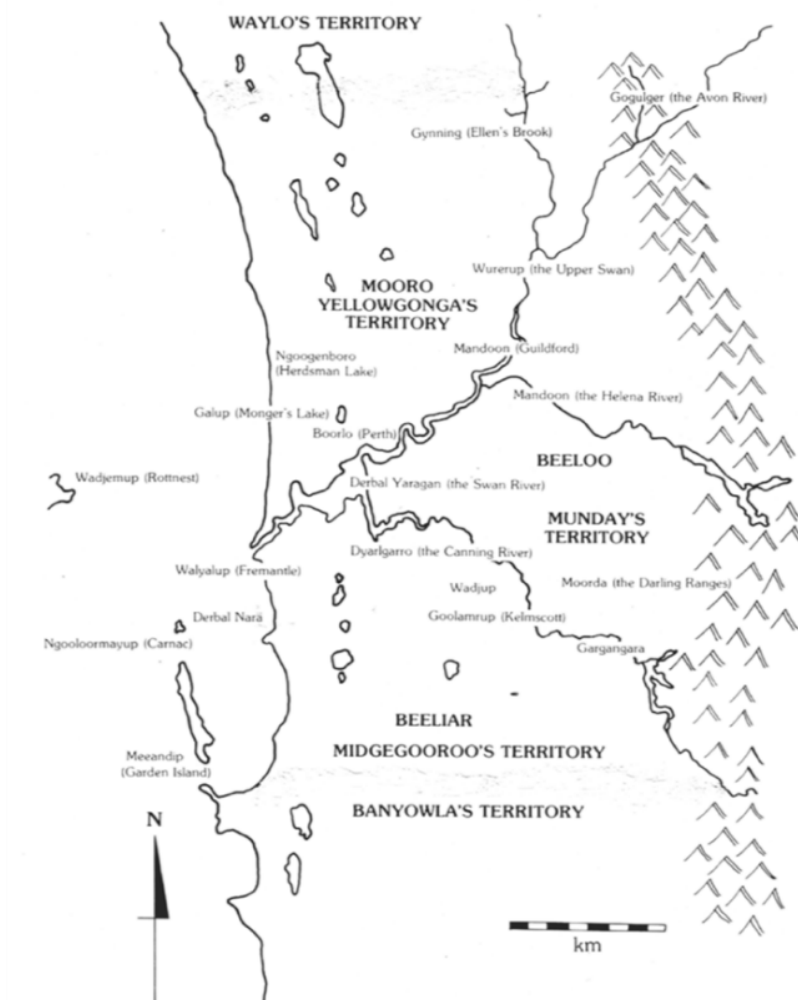


Figure 2 Place, names and territories recorded by Robert Lyon in 1832 (Green 1979:174; map by Neville Green).

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Perth Gazette. (1838) p.91.

¹⁰ City of Rockingham. (2018) "Municipal Heritage Inventory Review." p.19.

¹¹ Neville Green. (2001) "Chapter 8. Survival against all odds': The Indigenous population of metropolitan Perth, 1829-2001." p.135.

In 2006, the anthropologist Kingsley Palmer stated during his expert testimony to the Perth Federal Court on the Single Nyoongar Native Title claim, that:

“...members of Yellowgonga’s group represented several different territorial areas. Yellowgonga himself is recorded as regarding the area north of the Swan River as his own. One of his wives was Yangan, and Yangan’s brother had the country round Lake Monger. Nignana and his brothers belonged to the area round Rockingham and probably south to the River Murray.”

The full testimony given by Kingsley Palmer provides some insight into the nature of the connection of various Nyoongar groups prior to contact and settlement. The above passage intends to provide names of Aboriginal peoples whose names have been recorded as being from the area of what is currently identified as Rockingham.

‘The Changing Cockburn Coast – Draft’ (2008) document; Appendices – Indigenous Heritage, consists of an Ethno- historical Profile of the Cockburn Coastal Area, exploring the theme of Place, Antiquity, and People, which identifies the Rockingham, Kwinana Beach, Garden and Carnac Island as areas of significance and of concern for the conservation of the coastal limestone, shoreline, the dunal system, and shallow waters.¹²

Evidence such as Fossiliferous Chert artefacts that have been recorded in the Pinjarra area by Australian Interaction Consultants (AIC) archaeologists surveying the islands offshore from Rockingham, suggest Aboriginal occupation on Rockingham’s coast.

*“The many exhaustive surveys by Charlie Dortch on the islands near Fremantle revealed only a few artefacts of fossiliferous chert, mostly on adjacent Garden Island. All these finds must precede the islands’ formation”*¹³

Other evidence gathered from present-day Kwinana and Rockingham suggest it as having been and still remembered as, lying on a major north-south travelling route referred to by Hammond as one of several ‘pads’ and by Mulvaney as ‘trackways’.

Seasonal travels in search of food resources along waterways and the coast were essential to the survival of the Nyoongar people. Lakes and wetlands are likely to have had particular ethnographic significance for Aboriginal people as sources of abundant food throughout the year, as well as places of ceremony and trade.¹⁴

From the beginning, the Swan River and other watercourses were of vital importance to the new settlers and Indigenous people alike. As communication routes for the new settlers and the Indigenous people for whom it exerted strong spiritual significance as well, which hold value today.¹⁵

¹² Department for Planning and Infrastructure. (2008) “The Changing Cockburn Coast - Draft.” p.30.

¹³ John Mulvaney and Johan Kamminga (1999) “Prehistory of Australia.” p.338.

¹⁴ City of Rockingham. (2018) “Municipal Heritage Inventory Review.” p.21.

¹⁵ Department for Planning and Infrastructure. (2008) “The Changing Cockburn Coast - Draft. P.34

“Not only in a general sense, by utilising the same tracts of country, but in a very specific sense, by using the same network of nodes (at water sources) linked by tracks, the European pattern of land use was based on (and modified) the Aboriginal pattern... The tracks ran from Perth to North Fremantle, across the river, on to Bibra Lake, Rockingham, Mandurah, and alongside the Murray to Pinjarra; another two crossed the river near the Causeway, to Canning, Bibra Lake south; they led through Kelmscott to Pinjarra ford and on to Bunbury, Busselton, and the extreme South-west.”¹⁶

There was an informal boundary between the Whadjuk and Binjareb people's territories which was partly located within the City of Rockingham.

The lakes and wetlands of the City of Rockingham likely have had ethnographic significance for Nyoongar people as sources of abundant food throughout the year, along with places of ceremony and trade. Lake Cooloongup (‘place of children’) and Walyungup (‘place where Nyoongars talk’) are also places of dreaming significance, where the Sea ‘Waugal’ laid her eggs.

Soon after European Settlement, the Nyoongar people suffered from a lack of access to food resources. Their relationships with the land were all but destroyed through the expansion of the Colony. It resulted in numerous deaths due to many conflicts occurring, and being introduced to diseases, to which they had no natural immunity.¹⁷

In 2026, the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage on its online database; known as the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) included a total of eleven (11) Registered Sites in the City of Rockingham, all of which are generally listed in the City of Rockingham’s Local Heritage Survey (2025) (LHS). These eleven (11) Registered sites include:

- Rotary Park, Rockingham (Place 3471)
- Golden Bay Camp 1 (Place 3519)
- Wally’s Camp (Place 3568)
- Serpentine River (Place 3582)
- Gas pipeline 82 (Place 4323)
- Lake Richmond, Rockingham (also State heritage listed) (Place 15974)
- Mooribirdup Ceremonial Grounds (Place 22888)
- Sister Kate’s Children’s Home (Summer Camp) (Place 31265)
- RIZ 12-01 (Place 31742)
- Paganoni Swamp (Berong) (Place 17307)
- Baldivis Grove (estate) (Place 39406)

In addition to the 11 "Registered Sites" there are a further 19 "Lodged Sites" listed on the online database which are not included in the LHS. These sites can include such places as lakes, swamps, burial sites, birthing places and scar trees.

¹⁶ Sylvia Hallam. (1975) “Fire and Hearth: A Study of Aboriginal Usage and European Usurpation in South -Western Australia.” p.67.

¹⁷ City of Rockingham. (2018) “Municipal Heritage Inventory Review.” p.22.

Early Dutch History (1619)

In a letter dated October 7, 1619 to Prince Maurice¹⁸, Dutch explorer Frederick De Houtman identified the sighting of the new land (Australia) at Latitude 32° 20'S, which is in the vicinity of Warnbro Sound:

“Now as regards my subsequent progress I would inform Your Excellency that on the 8th of June we set sail from the Tafelbay with a fair wind with the ships Dordrecht and Amsterdam, add that on the 19th of July following we suddenly came upon the Southland of Beach in 32 degrees 20 minutes. We spent a few days there in order to get some knowledge of the same, but the inconvenience of being unable to make a landing, together with the heavy gales, prevented us from effecting our purpose, upon which shaping our course for Java...”

Early Settler (1803-1848)

In 1803, the French scientific expedition led by Baudin²⁰ named several coastal features in the area, including Cape (Point) Peron, Ile Bauche (Garden Island) and Berthollet (Carnac Island). When Captain James Stirling undertook a reconnaissance visit to the Swan River area in March 1827, he first set foot on Ile Bauche. He was so positively impressed with the Island's apparent fertility that he renamed it Garden Island. Two years later, the ships carrying settlers and soldiers for establishing the Swan River Colony anchored in Cockburn Sound. Captain Charles Fremantle arrived first on the island in April 1829 and proceeded to ready the place for the arrival of the settlers on the other ships soon after.

The Cockburn-Rockingham district was first settled by Thomas Peel and four hundred (400) indentured workers he brought with him on the *Gilmore* on 14 December 1829 and on three other ships, the *Industry* (21 January), the *Hooghly* (13 February) and the *Rockingham* (13 May), in 1830. In 1830, during a gale, the ship *Rockingham* was blown ashore on the mainland just north of the current townsite and sustained hull damage. The *Rockingham ship* was refloated and taken to Garden Island for repairs and sold. Following repairs, the *ship* met swells near Rottnest Island and the leaking timbers spang again. The remains of the *Rockingham ship* are believed to be in Careering Bay.

It was not until the 1850s that families began to take up land in East Rockingham for small scale farming.

- Under Peel's direction, twelve families from the *Rockingham* attempted to establish settlements south of Clarence in 1830. This involved travelling through the future Rockingham area.¹⁹

¹⁸ The Project Gutenberg EBook of the Part Borne by the Dutch in the Discovery of Australia 1606-1765, by J. E. Heeres - *Alaurice* [sic] corrected to *Maurice* 13 November 2020

¹⁹ "Rockingham Looks Back" (Taggart: 32-33, 36)

- By August that year, the group addressed a petition from 'Rockingham Town' (the first occurrence of this name in print other than to refer to the ship) to Lt-Governor Stirling, complaining of neglect at the hand of Peel.
- Peel eventually moved south to Mandurah, taking with him the remnants of his 'community'. Even this experiment more or less failed, ending his time as an influential colonist.²⁰



Figure 3 Plan of Rockingham Townsite, 1873. Courtesy SROWA, item 372 Rockingham Townsite

In 1846 after a survey of the Rockingham townsite, gradual developments such as the railway, port and sawmill were established over two decades.²¹

Identified places of significance for these areas include:

- Cliff Point Historic Site, Garden Island
- Rockingham Cairn, Rockingham.

Late Settler (1849 - 1886)

- From 1850, convicts arrived in Western Australian, allowing for cheaper labour and altering the economic base of the colony.
- In 1853, 30 convicts worked on levelling and upgrading the road between Rockingham and Fremantle.

²⁰ "Murray and Mandurah: A sequel history of the Old Murray District of Western Australia" (Richards 1993: 6)

²¹ Department of Planning and Infrastructure (2008) "The Changing Cockburn Coast - Draft" p.32.

- In 1854, the first settlers established properties at East Rockingham, on the land behind the planned town site on Mangles Bay. The first settlers included William Mead, John and Mary Ann Thorpe, Edward Key Snr and Thomas Smirk.
- In 1855, subsequent settlers included the Hymus and Bell families, and James Herbert, William and Susan Day.
- This area underwent development by small-scale farmers, who could afford only smaller parcels of land once large land grants were selected by wealthier individuals.
- Rockingham Jetties (Small jetty c1869; 1872; 1882).
- In 1872, a timber mill was constructed in Jarrahdale and a railway line was built between Jarrahdale and Rockingham.
- The Rockingham Jarrah Timber Company further developed the area by building a long deep-sea jetty to export timber globally. These industries transformed Rockingham into a bustling, functional timber port, and the town displayed characteristics of this.
- Rockingham was the superior port for the loading of export timber.
- The opening of the railway line from Bunbury to Perth and hence to Fremantle in 1873 significantly impacts the timber exports from Rockingham. It became more accessible and cheaper to supply the metropolitan market for timber by rail to Perth or Fremantle rather than railing it to Rockingham and then lightering it to Perth or Fremantle.
- A new survey was drawn up of Rockingham town site in 1873, showing a single street of lots to the east of Rockingham Jarrah Company's land, with a school, agricultural hall, recreation reserve behind these. Beyond other streets with lots included Victoria Street two areas were marked 'Queen Square' and 'Prince Square'.
- Further ships were wrecked along the coast, including the *Amur* (1887), the *Contest* (1874) and the *Chalmers* (1874).²²

Significant places identified within this period include:

- Limestone Quarry (c.1850)
- Chesterfield Inn (fmr) (c.1855)
- Peelhurst (ruin) 1860
- Construction of a single room school at East Rockingham (1865)
- East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery (surveyed 1866, with first internment in 1867)
- Bell Cottage (ruin) 1868
- Survey of Rockingham town site (1873)
- Day Cottage (1882-85).

²² Sails, Steam and Storms - Publication 21 - Western Australia Museum



*Figure 4 Bell Family and Homestead, 1895-1905
Courtesy: Rockingham and Districts Historical Society*

Gold Boom Period (1887-1914)

- In the 1890s, the economy of Western Australia was booming due to the discovery of the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie goldfields.
- In Rockingham, however, the improved Government infrastructure constructed in other areas had negative consequences.
- In 1895, the Rockingham Beach School was established on the corner of Kent Street and Patterson Road and in 1896 the first Police Station was built in Kent Street.²³
- The inner harbour of the Port of Fremantle opened in 1897.
- In 1897, the Rockingham Roads Board District was established, with the first meetings of the Board held on 21 May 1897. Meetings of the Board were held in the Agricultural Hall after its opening in May 1898. In 1905, a Roads Board Office was built in Office Road.
- Despite the signs of an uncertain future for the port, the third (and the longest) jetty was constructed in Rockingham in 1898 for timber export.
- In 1902-1903, several timber companies merged in response to changing economic conditions.
- In 1903, the Fremantle authorities refused to maintain the dredging necessary to keep the Parmelia Passage navigable. Consequently, Rockingham port closed in 1908.

Representative and significant places identified for the gold boom are:

- Rockingham Hotel (1886) site
- Hymus House and Outbuildings (1895-1905)
- Third and longest Jetty constructed in Rockingham (1898)
- Road Board Office (site) (1905)

²³ City of Rockingham. (2018) "Municipal Heritage Inventory Review." p.36.



Figures 5a and 5b Timber loading at Rockingham Jetty 1900 (both images) Source: State Library of Western Australia.



Figure 5b Panoramic view of Rockingham



Figure 6 Port Hotel, 1898, viewed from the foreshore side showing the original simple weatherboard construction and the stone addition to the rear on Kent Street. Courtesy: Rockingham District Historical Society



Figure 7 Port Hotel (Rockingham Hotel) c1912 showing the 1898 façade with 6 bay verandah. Courtesy: Rockingham District Historical Society



Figure 8a

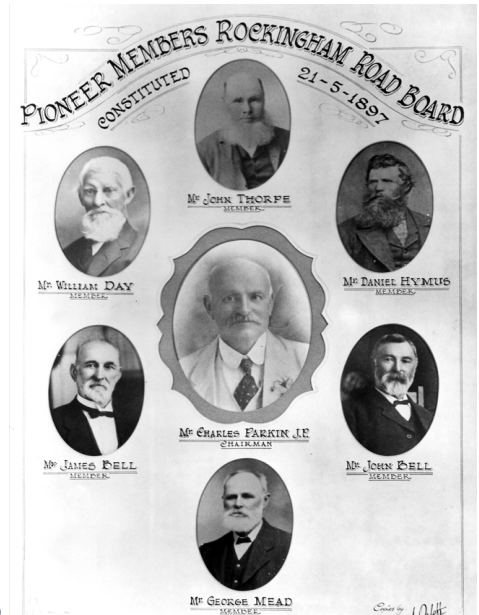


Figure 8b

Figures 8a and 8b Original Roads Board Office, 1974 and Pioneer Members Rockingham Roads Board
Courtesy: Rockingham Districts Historical Society

Inter War Years (1915 - 1949)

- The war having a devastating impact, women and children were making up the labour shortfall.
- Productive employment was needed for the servicemen. Widespread unemployment led to programs to be developed in most of Europe, encouraging people especially from the British Isles to migrate to Australia.
- From this new influx of migrants, more than 3000 blocks of uncleared land averaging 45 hectares were surveyed for Group Settlements in the areas of Denmark, Northcliffe, Pemberton, Manjimup, Hester, Capel-Augusta and the Peel Estate.
- On the Peel Estate, 61,000 acres were purchased at a cost of eight shillings to one pound an acre.
- The economics of the Group Settlement scheme were complex, and despite their best efforts many of these farmers were unable to overcome the problems resulting from start-up costs and increasing debt, often imposed by government action. Faced with only growing losses, a large number were forced to abandon their holdings. The lack of suitable farming land had a significant impact not only being able to support a few small groups of pioneer families near wetlands where the soils were more productive to establishing small farms, along what was a track from Peel to Fremantle and is now Mandurah Road.
- The 1920's also saw an increase in infrastructure and transport within Rockingham with local inhabitants making regular trips to and from the City.
- During World War I, East Rockingham saw troops of the 10th Light Horse train with their horses, stabling at the former Chesterfield Inn. The camp was on government land between Point Peron and Lake Richmond.
- World War II saw Point Peron utilised as part of the coastal defence of Australia. Cockburn Sound was protected by a string of heavy coastal artillery batteries with 155 mm guns at Garden Island, Rottnest Island and the mainland. These batteries known as Fremantle Fortress, were dedicated to defending the Port of Fremantle.

A list of significant places relevant to this period include:

- Z-Force Memorial
- Garden Island Batteries
- Point Peron, 'K' Battery
- Abattoir and Stables
- Rockingham Hotel
- Group Settler's Home
- Penguin Island Well and caves.



Big Guns

Gun Emplacement 2 (north) and associated ammunition bunker were strategically positioned to cover Garden Island's seaward side and southern approach.

Here at Cape Peron and on Garden Island where the big M1917 and M1918, 155mm guns that played their part. They were originally field guns weighing in at 10 tons and were placed on what is called a Panama Mount when installed at the site. The solid concrete mounting enabled the gun to be anchored to a pivot block, set in concrete.

Similar M1917/M1918 155mm guns were located here. Image was taken on 15 July 1943 on Garden Island. Australian War Memorial (AWM 054026)

There were also two 18 pounder field guns used as a last line of defence to cover the hurdle fence, which prevented passage through the South Channel.

Gun Emplacement 1 (south) is unstable due to dune movement which has inevitably caused its collapse and it sits precariously on the side of the slope.

The guns were removed from the site on 24 November 1944 and the Battery ceased operational duties on 1 December 1944.



Figure 9 M1917 and M1918, 155mm gun on Garden Island. Image was taken on 15 July 1943.
Source: Australian War Memorial (AWM 054026)



Figure 10 Rockingham Hotel 1937 (Source: Royal Western Australian Historical Society Collections)



Figure 11 Rockingham Hotel and gardens, n.d. The City of Rockingham



Figure 12 Rockingham Hotel Car Park
source: 'Rockingham Hotel Carpark', 1935. State Library of Western Australia

Post-War Modern Period (1950 - Present)

The Post War/Modern period in Rockingham witnessed the greatest level of growth with the population expanding exponentially. In time this period will surely be one of the most significant in the City's history. For the time being the following milestones are considered to mark that period:

- Preservation of parks and natural spaces became an important concern for the Rockingham district, especially since the 1950s. It was during this period that a number of recreational camps were established by various social groups.
- In 1956, the Commonwealth leased most of the land at Cape Peron to the State Government, with the latter purchasing this land in 1964.
- Construction of the Garden Island Causeway began in the beginning of 1971 and was completed in June 1973.
- The base was originally programmed for completion in December 1975, however, a change of Government resulted in the postponement of completion by three years.

Places of significance related to this period include:

- Point Kennedy Scientific Park
- Kwinana Grain Terminal, Granary Museum and Jetty
- Aloha and Oahu Shoalwater
- Rockingham Park including relocated War Memorial
- Point Peron Recreation Camp
- Waikiki Hotel (site) the first hotel/motel in Western Australia
- Rockingham Park Underpass
- Rockingham Park Kindergarten
- Growth in Baldivis



*Figure 13 Image of Warships from Safety Bay
Source: 'Images of Warships from Safety Bay', Courtesy of The City of Rockingham*



Figure 14 (fmr) Waikiki Hotel, 1965 Courtesy SLWA online image b4772683



Figure 15 Source: 'Caravan Park, Rockingham', State Library of Western Australian, 1952. 009013D



Figure 16 Source: Construction of the Kwinana Grain Terminal and Jetty, 1969 State Library of Western Australia. 262639PD



Figure 18 Aerial photograph of Rockingham, 17 Aug 1976



Figure 19 Rockingham Underpasses for the Rockingham Park Estate by Rockingham Park Pty Ltd from 1969 - Source: Murals by Paul Ritter, Stephen Carrick Architects, 2024



Figure 20 Baldvis, 2008 Source State Library of Western Australia slwa_b302464_1

4.3 Strategic Context

City of Rockingham Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033

The City's Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033 (SCP) sets the vision and aspirations for the City for 10 years. The City has developed various Community Plan Strategies to assist in realising these aspirations, including the Heritage Strategy. Within the SCP, the community has identified five (5) aspirations and a number of objectives to meet those aspirations. While the SCP only makes passing reference to heritage specifically, it is identified under the community's aspiration for 'Built Environment' as part of the management of cultural heritage. The following demonstrates, however, that heritage can form part of each of the community's aspirations.

Community Aspirations for 2023-2033	How heritage can contribute
Aspiration 1 - Social A family-friendly, safe and connected community	Heritage creates a sense of place in the community and by engaging with our cultural heritage it builds capacity and wellbeing. This Heritage Strategy was prepared in order to achieve this community aspiration.
Aspiration 2 - Natural Environment A place of natural beauty where the environment is respected	Places of outstanding natural beauty and of natural environmental significance enrich our community, helps us learn and understand our environment and contributes to quality of life and civic pride.
Aspiration 3 - Built Environment A built environment carefully planned for today and tomorrow	Conservation, retention or re-use of heritage building and cultural landscapes is inherently sustainable. Existing buildings have an embodied energy that avoids the need for rebuilding and cultural landscape contribute to the City's sustainable management of the City's bushland and reserves.
Aspiration 5 - Leadership Transparent and accountable leadership and governance	Management of the City's heritage should be informed by the community and led by the City. Primarily, the City has a statutory responsibility to protect and steward heritage places into the future. It also has a role as owners and manager of many heritage places on behalf of the community. Effective management of heritage continues to engender a sense of place.

City of Rockingham Cultural Development and Arts Strategy 2025-2031

The Cultural Development and Arts (CDAA) Strategy 2025-2031 provides the actions to deliver high quality arts, culture, heritage events, and programs to the City's community. This strategy primarily relates to advancing cultural development, including celebrating heritage with particular emphasis on First Nations identity, civic storytelling, arts and culture.

The vision for this strategy is to create:

“To strengthen Rockingham’s unique cultural identity, increase access to arts and cultural experiences, and activate diverse spaces and stories through inclusive, innovative and collaborative cultural and arts development.”

This Heritage Strategy is complementary to the City's overall vision for culture and the arts and there will be some inevitable overlaps between the two in terms of audience and deliverable actions.

Other Relevant Strategic Documents

Effective management of the City's heritage is reliant on the successful integration of a suite of documents that address the management of cultural heritage. Because of the inevitable overlaps that effective heritage management has with the natural and built environments, community empowerment, planning and placemaking; the following documents were given particular consideration during the development of this Heritage Strategy and should be referred to during implementation as required:

- Reconciliation Action Plan 2021-2023, City of Rockingham
- Library and Information Services Strategy 2017-2021, City of Rockingham
- Rockingham Foreshore Management Plan 2016, City of Rockingham
- Infrastructure Asset Management Plan 2019
- Local Planning Strategy 2025, City of Rockingham
- Rockingham Strategic Centre Precinct Structure Plan 2025 (RSCPSP) - The primary planning framework for the City's Strategic Centre, key growth and redevelopment
- Natural Area Conservation Strategy 2017, City of Rockingham
- State Planning Policy 3.5, Historic Heritage Conservation, Department of Planning (2007)
- The following Local Planning Policies and Council Policy were adopted by Council as an action from the Heritage Strategy 2020-2025:
 - Local Planning Policy 3.3.21 - Heritage Development and Design
 - Local Planning Policy 3.3.26 - Guidelines to Establishing a Heritage List
 - Community Grants Program Policy - Heritage Assistance Grants

4.4. Statutory Context

The management of heritage conservation is also guided by a broader statutory framework, as set out in the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, the *Heritage Act 2018* and the Aboriginal *Heritage Act 1972*. These frameworks are explored below.

It is important to note that this Heritage Strategy does not affect or replace relevant statutory requirements; rather it seeks to ensure that obligations arising from the statutory framework are proactively addressed.

Heritage Act 2018

On 12 September 2018, Parliament passed the *Heritage Bill 2018*, effectively giving Western Australia a new *Heritage Act*. This has replaced the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

The *Heritage Act 2018* provides for, and encourages, the conservation of places which have significance to the cultural heritage in the State; and establishes the Heritage Council of Western Australia. Whilst there are many functions of the *Heritage Act 2018* there are two key aspects which provide for the recognition of places of cultural heritage value; the State Register of Heritage Places and the Local Heritage Survey.

State Register of Heritage Places

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires the Heritage Council, the State Government's advisory body on historic heritage matters, to maintain the State Register of Heritage Places. There are six (6) State Registered Places located within the City.

Planning, building, demolition and other applications affecting a place on the State Register are referred by the relevant decision-making authority (usually a Local Government) to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for advice.

Local Heritage Survey

Under the *Heritage Act 2018* Local Governments are required to prepare and review a Local Heritage Survey (**LHS**), formerly known as a Local Government Inventory or Municipal Heritage Inventory. A LHS is essentially a list of heritage places in the local government area that are, or may become, of cultural significance. The LHS does not have any effect on the use and development of land and buildings, unless it has been adopted under a Local Planning Scheme.

The City's LHS was comprehensively reviewed in 2025. The City has 100 places on its Local Heritage Survey categorised from 1 to 4 depending on the places' level of significance to the community. The categories are shown on the following table.

Level of Significance to local area	Category	Description	Heritage List
Exceptional Significance	1	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example	All places included in the heritage list
Considerable Significance	2	Very important to the heritage of the locality	All places included in the heritage list
Some / Moderate Significance	3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality	Places may be included in the heritage list
Little Significance	4	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution	Below the threshold for the heritage list

Planning and Development Act 2005

The Planning and Development Act 2005 sets out that a Local Government may prepare a Local Planning Scheme (**LPS**) with reference to land in its district. A LPS is the central instrument for planning at the local government level, setting out the planning proposals and intentions for a municipality and establishing the system for planning and services provisions.

Part 3 of Schedule 2 (deemed provisions for local planning schemes) of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* requires a local government to establish and maintain a Heritage List to identify places within the Scheme area that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation. It also includes an option to designate a Heritage Area within its Local Planning Scheme.

Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1972

On 15 November 2023, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* was restored as the legislation that manages Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* affords statutory protection to all Aboriginal heritage sites in Western Australia, whether they are registered with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage or not. Consent is required from the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs for any activity which will negatively impact Aboriginal heritage sites.

State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation requires that it does not apply to places with values solely on account of their connection with Aboriginal tradition or culture or natural heritage. The City, accordingly reflects Nyoongar heritage in the Local Heritage List when those places are of European heritage significance and for example are entered in the State Heritage Register.

4.5. Heritage List

The Heritage List is a list of heritage - protected places compiled under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* and those places therefore have statutory protection under the Regulations.

A Heritage List generally comprises of individual buildings, structures or other places in the environment that have cultural heritage significance in terms of aesthetic, European, research or social value. Places on the Heritage List require Development Approval for demolition, alterations or other development affecting the cultural heritage values that make it significant.

Heritage Lists must be compiled with regard to the Local Heritage Survey, but do not necessarily include all places in the Local Heritage Survey. The City includes all places on the Local Heritage Survey with a Management Category of '1-3', but excludes places with a Management Category '4.' The City has 51 places on its Heritage List. Twenty three of these heritage listed places are owned or managed by the City.

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Heritage Areas

Heritage Areas typically exist on a much larger scale than individual places, containing a large number of built elements and property holdings. The City has no Heritage Areas, however, it has retained the 'East Rockingham Heritage Precinct' (Place No.9) as a grouping of designated places in the LHS. The East Rockingham area has been investigated for potential designation as a Heritage Area. It is considered that the existing recognition of the area as Place No.9 in the LHS provides sufficient recognition of its heritage values, particularly as individual places are already afforded statutory protection through their inclusion on the State Heritage Register and the City's Heritage List.

4.6. Conservation Management Plans

A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is the principle guiding document for the conservation and management of a heritage place. While it is not a statutory document, it is referred to as part of the decision-making process in the management of change. The main objective of a CMP is to ensure that decisions are made with regard to the cultural heritage significance of a heritage place. A CMP describes the heritage significance of the place and provides clear policies for the sustainable future of the place. The City has fifteen (15) CMPs available on its website for local heritage places in the District:

- Day Cottage, East Rockingham CMP 1999, 2024
- Peelhurst (ruins) CMP 2011, 2023
- Rockingham Roads Board Offices (fmr) CMP 2022
- East Rockingham Pioneer Cemetery CMP 2022
- Point Peron Battery K CMP 2016
- Baldivis Primary School CMP 2011



MUSEUM

WE HAVE BEEN BY THE ROCKS FOR OVER 100 YEARS. WE HAVE BEEN A PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE ROCKS. WE HAVE BEEN A PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE ROCKS.

Rockingham Museum
Source: City of Rockingham

5. SWOT

In order to set out the strategic direction and action plan, the Heritage Strategy must firstly identify the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the City's current heritage management framework. This analysis has been based on a desk top investigation of the City's existing statutory and strategic framework as previously introduced, in conjunction with the comprehensive community and stakeholder engagement exercise.

5.1. Strengths

- The City has a rich Aboriginal and European history which together combine to create valuable tangible and intangible heritage we can pass on to future generations.
- The City of Rockingham is an award-winning local government recognised in the 2021 Western Australian Heritage Awards and was recognised with a commendation in the 2023 Awards.
- The City has reviewed its LHS and Heritage List, in accordance with the Heritage Council of Western Australia's guidelines. This forms the basis of community appreciation of built heritage.
- The City's statutory Heritage List protects the majority of the places on the LHS.
- The City's Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) places its Aboriginal community centrally in managing the local intangible heritage and passing down of stories for future generations of residents and visitors.
- The City has an effective Heritage Reference Advisory Group which includes Elected Members, Rockingham District Historical Society (RDHS) members, and supported by heritage experts.
- The City has a Mooriboordap Advisory Group which continues to advise on Aboriginal community matters and implementation of the RAP.
- The City's Planning Policy 3.3.21 - Heritage Development and Design is comprehensive and explains the heritage development considerations in some detail.
- The RDHS is an award-winning community organisation based in the Rockingham Museum and promotes the City's European heritage and history.
- On its website, the City has listed the Conservation Management Plans for those heritage assets included on Crown land and private land.
- The Council has adopted a Cultural Development and Arts Strategy (2025-2031). Rockingham Strategic Centre Precinct Structure Plan 2025 (RPSP) embeds Aboriginal, cultural and built heritage into urban design and public realm outcomes.
- The RDHS manages the Rockingham Museum which includes the collection, documentation and interpretation of the heritage of Western Australia in general, with an emphasis on the history of the Rockingham District.
- There are policy measures in place for the City to issue a Heritage Conservation Notice, liaise with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage for a place as defined in the Heritage Act 2018 at risk of damage, through LPP3.3.21 Heritage Development and Design.

- Heritage Assistance Grants are offered by the City for the conservation of privately owned heritage listed buildings through the City's Community Grants Program Policy.

5.2. Weaknesses

- The City has a good heritage management framework, however, few people know about it or how to engage with it.
- Some Conservation Management Plans listed on the City's website are out of date and require updating. As a general rule, CMPs should be reviewed every 8-10 years or following a change in the situation.
- Heritage conservation can sometimes conflict with development aspirations based on zoning.
- There is not a dedicated Heritage Officer on the City's staff which could be beneficial.
- A small group of Planning Officers have a good understanding of heritage principles, but this is not widely understood among City Officers.

5.3. Opportunities

- The City's Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033 provides opportunities for synergy with effective heritage management.
- The City could consider introducing other incentives to encourage conservation, maintenance and interpretation of heritage places.
- Improved integration of Aboriginal and European heritage as part of the City's overall management of heritage and awareness raising.
- The Rockingham Beach Foreshore Revitalisation offers opportunity for raising awareness and interpreting local heritage through urban design, the installation of art pieces and plaques relating to both European heritage and Aboriginal heritage, reinstatement of artefacts in more visible locations, and improved signage.
- The Rockingham Strategic Centre presents opportunities for heritage interpretation and adaptive reuse of buildings.
- Provide ongoing training to City Planning Officers to give more rounded expertise in heritage management.

5.4. Threats

- The community does not consider Arts and Culture as a 'Key Concern'. It was considered as having low usage and importance during the consultation for the City of Rockingham Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033.
- Cultural (and statutory) barriers between European heritage and Aboriginal heritage persist.
- A perceived lack of interest by young people in cultural heritage.
- The loss of intangible heritage (e.g. oral histories, knowledge of traditional skills) not being passed down from the older generation.
- Limited financial resources to spread among many competing cultural projects.

- There is not a dedicated staff member on the City staff and therefore risk of heritage issues passing unnoticed.
- The loss of local heritage places in recent years needs to be balanced against opportunities for conservation and development outcomes for places remaining on the City's Heritage List.
- Lack of understanding and heritage awareness by staff, general public and decision-makers.



*Figure 21 Hillman Abattoir and Stables (1940s) – View of meat rail spanning the length of the central room –
Source: Hocking Planning & Architecture, December 2008*



Hillman Abattoir and Stables (1940s)
6 April 2020 following conservation works
Source: City of Rockingham

6. Measuring Success

The ongoing implementation and effectiveness of the Heritage Strategy needs to be monitored to ensure that the objectives, strategies and actions are being achieved.

6.1 Implementation

The City recognises that heritage management is an enduring responsibility and an iterative process for a variety of internal business units and stakeholder groups. Accordingly, this Strategy will be implemented in accordance with the Action Plan and updated as required. A 'minor review' will commence in 2026 and a 'major review' in 2028 or as required.

The implementation of the City of Rockingham's Heritage Strategy requires:

- Ongoing consultation with and involvement of the City's Heritage Reference Advisory Group (HRAG) and Mooriboordap Advisory Group (MAG), local knowledge holders.
- Ongoing consultation and involvement of the Rockingham District Historical Society (RDHS).
- The nomination of an Officer from each relevant Business Unit to assist in co-ordination and to oversee the implementation of actions identified in the Heritage Strategy.
- Allocation of resources to effectively undertake policy actions.
- An implementation matrix with actions, tasks and strategic budgets allocated should be prepared and used as a primary strategic document by the City.
- The Planning and Development Services Bulletin shall be updated to the Council monthly, detailing how current actions within the Strategy have been implemented. This Heritage Strategy is applicable from 2020 and has been administratively updated in 2025.



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promotion and
conservation of the
cultural heritage of
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commendation

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ADVISORY AND TERRA ROSA

7. Risk Management

A review of strategy planning and implementation risks has been conducted in line with the City's Risk Management Framework.

Project management and customer service operational risks were either at a low or medium level and will be managed by officers as part of the implementation of the strategy.



Figure 22 Houtman and Dedel 400-year Commemorative Event (Jully 2019) top and bottom
Source: Batavia Coast Maritime Heritage Association



Houtman and Dedel Plaque (July 2019)
Source: City of Rockingham

8. The Way Forward

In order to achieve the vision, and enhance the delivery of heritage management, an Action Plan has been developed under the four main themes against which the engagement responses have been grouped.

	Understand Identifying, assessing and documenting the City's heritage
	Protect Securing statutory protection for significant places, developing policy/guidelines to assist decision making and appropriate management of the City's heritage
	Sustain Incentives, education/ training, adequate resourcing and coordination/alignment of efforts.
	Celebrate Measures to raise awareness and appreciation of the City's diverse heritage.

Some of the identified actions can be addressed by changes to administration procedures, whilst others will require funding and resourcing.

The following table identifies those Actions and Tasks that need to be undertaken to achieve the Strategic Objectives of the Strategy.

The Action Plan (Section 8) outlines which Business Unit will be responsible for implementing each action (in many cases more than one Business Unit will be responsible).

Note: Acronyms used throughout the table include:

DPLH -	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
MAG -	Mooriboordap Advisory Group
HRAG -	Heritage Reference Advisory Group
RDHS -	Rockingham District Historical Society

The following table also identifies those actions that are already being implemented (ongoing) and newly recommended actions (new).



8.1 Understanding

Identify, assess and document the places, stories and objects that represent the City's unique and diverse heritage, and maintain an accurate and current record.

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
U1.1	Representative Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List Commission heritage assessments where required and undertake administrative updates, minor corrections and additions separately from a general review of the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours
U1.2 (new)	Representative Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List Undertake a general review of the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List at defined intervals in relation to overall development and population to reflect the rate of change to the City, being every five years.	Completed 2025; subsequent review cycle every five years	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Review budget to be confirmed for each review cycle
U2.1	Alignment with the Heritage Act 2018 Rename the Municipal Heritage Inventory as the Local Heritage Survey to reflect the Heritage Act 2018.	Complete	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours
U2.2	Alignment with the Heritage Act 2018 Update the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage's inHerit database to reflect the current Local Heritage Survey.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours
U3.1	Community awareness of heritage places Maintain an IntraMaps layer for places on the Heritage List and identify Local Heritage Survey places by management category.	Ongoing - initial mapping complete	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours
U3.2	Community awareness of heritage places Prepare a Heritage Information Pack for owners of places on the Heritage List.	Complete - 2021	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
U4.1	Documentation of Aboriginal heritage With input from local knowledge holders, the Gnaala Karla Booja Aboriginal Corporation and the Mooriboordap Advisory Group, maintain appropriate records of places of Aboriginal significance under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 and, where appropriate, reflect relevant places in the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services; Community Capacity Building Resourcing: Staff hours and scheme amendment costs where required
U5.1	Ongoing heritage research Continue to research and update the history and heritage of the City as new evidence, information or stories emerge.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services; Community Capacity Building Resourcing: Staff hours
U5.2	Ongoing heritage research Undertake a study of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the City of Rockingham.	Programmed - 2027-2028	Responsibility: Community Capacity Building lead; Planning Services support Resourcing: Estimated cost \$50,000



8.2 Protecting

Embed heritage management within the City's strategic, statutory and asset-management frameworks so that heritage places are conserved and managed fairly and consistently.

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
P1.1	City-owned and managed heritage assets Prepare a list of heritage places in the City's ownership or control that identifies their status and significance.	Complete	Responsibility: Planning Services; Asset Services Resourcing: Staff hours
P1.2	City-owned and managed heritage assets Regularly update the asset register and maintain an accurate record of the condition of heritage places in the City's ownership or control.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Asset Services Resourcing: Staff hours
P1.3	City-owned and managed heritage assets Ensure Asset Management Plans provide for the maintenance and capital works required for heritage-listed assets in the City's ownership or control.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Asset Services Resourcing: Condition reviews and cost estimates for works required on a five- to ten-year cycle
P1.4	City-owned and managed heritage assets Prepare a Conservation Management Strategy or Conservation Management Plan for each City-owned heritage asset to document its significance and guide its conservation, use and future change.	In progress	Responsibility: Planning Services; Asset Services Resourcing: Up to \$20,000 for each strategy or plan
P2.1	Heritage policy, guidance and compliance Review the City's Heritage Conservation and Development Policy to improve its accessibility and usability for planners, landowners and community stakeholders.	Complete	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
P2.2	Heritage policy, guidance and compliance Investigate the East Rockingham Precinct as a heritage area or other appropriate mechanism for long-term interpretation and targeted conservation of heritage places in the precinct.	Complete	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Study budget \$35,000
P2.3	Heritage policy, guidance and compliance Investigate non-compliance relating to heritage development and, where necessary, take enforcement action under the relevant legislation.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Compliance and Emergency Liaison; Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours and legal or tribunal costs where required
P2.4	Heritage policy, guidance and compliance Review and update Conservation Management Plans for City-owned heritage places at least every ten years or when significant change is proposed or occurs.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services; Asset Services Resourcing: Up to \$20,000 for each strategy or plan
P3.1	Demolition by neglect Address demolition by neglect by providing owners with heritage advice and information about available incentives, and by issuing Heritage Conservation Notices where appropriate.	Programmed - 2026-2027, then ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services; Compliance and Emergency Liaison Resourcing: Staff hours and legal or tribunal costs where required
P4.1	Local history library Create a dedicated local history section within the City's Central Library to support research through local history books and related resources.	Programmed - 2026-2027	Responsibility: Library Services Resourcing: Staff hours

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
P4.2 (new)	<p>Local history library</p> <p>Maintain clear collection and referral arrangements that recognise the Rockingham District Historical Society's primary role in collecting, preserving and documenting the history of the Rockingham district, including its local history book collection.</p>	Ongoing	<p>Responsibility: Library Services; Planning Services; Rockingham District Historical Society</p> <p>Resourcing: Staff hours</p>



8.3 Sustaining

Build knowledge, capability and partnerships among the City, Aboriginal knowledge holders, community organisations and other stakeholders involved in heritage management.

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
S1.1	Library and historical society partnerships Review existing local history collections, identify strengths and gaps, and establish priorities for targeted research and community outreach.	Programmed - 2027	Responsibility: Community Capacity Building; Corporate Services Resourcing: Staff hours
S1.2	Library and historical society partnerships Maintain the oral history collection program, identify priorities and explore innovative ways to make the material accessible, with particular emphasis on Nyoongar oral histories.	Ongoing - next targeted program scheduled for 2028	Responsibility: Community Capacity Building; Library Services Resourcing: Staff hours
S1.3	Library and historical society partnerships Catalogue archival records prepared for buildings approved for demolition in the Local History Collection and make them available through the City's website where appropriate.	Programmed - 2026-2027, then ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services; Community Capacity Building Resourcing: Staff hours
S1.4	Library and historical society partnerships Encourage community contributions to the Local History Library and Museum through initiatives such as home-history research workshops and public requests for information or photographs.	Programmed - 2027, then ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services; Library Services; Community Capacity Building Resourcing: Staff hours and promotional costs

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
S2.1	Internal heritage capability Build in-house capability so that informed and consistent heritage advice is available to internal and external stakeholders.	Ongoing	Responsibility: All relevant teams Resourcing: Staff hours
S2.2	Internal heritage capability Provide regular heritage training and information-sharing opportunities for staff, including relevant seminars offered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.	Ongoing	Responsibility: All relevant teams Resourcing: Staff hours and training or conference costs
S2.3	Internal heritage capability Provide heritage training for Elected Members and staff on the Heritage List, relevant legislation and available City resources, including as part of induction where appropriate.	Ongoing	Responsibility: All relevant teams Resourcing: Staff hours and training or conference costs
S2.4	Internal heritage capability Include heritage responsibilities within an appropriate Planning Officer role and periodically review whether a dedicated Heritage Officer is required.	Programmed - 2026-2027	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Investigate workforce need and cost implications
S3.1	Heritage funding and incentives Develop and maintain a grants register to identify external funding opportunities for heritage conservation and promotional activities, identify eligible projects and coordinate funding applications.	Programmed - 2026-2027, then ongoing	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Staff hours

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
S3.2 (new)	<p>Heritage funding and incentives</p> <p>Investigate waiving development application fees for heritage conservation works and the removal of non-contributory built form, excluding applications for the demolition of a heritage place.</p>	Programmed - 2026-2027	<p>Responsibility: Planning Services, with Corporate Services advice</p> <p>Resourcing: Investigate financial implications and implementation options</p>
S3.3	<p>Heritage funding and incentives</p> <p>Investigate the cost and feasibility of rates concessions or other financial incentives that encourage conservation of privately owned heritage places.</p>	Complete	<p>Responsibility: Planning Services; Corporate Services</p> <p>Resourcing: Staff hours</p>
S3.4	<p>Heritage funding and incentives</p> <p>Promote the City's Community Grants Program to support community groups delivering meaningful heritage benefits and outcomes.</p>	Ongoing	<p>Responsibility: Community Capacity Building</p> <p>Resourcing: Staff hours</p>
S4.1	<p>Stakeholder partnerships</p> <p>Continue to work with partners, community members and organisations to celebrate and promote the City's heritage, including the Mooriboordap Advisory Group and Heritage Reference Advisory Group.</p>	Ongoing	<p>Responsibility: Planning Services; Community Capacity Building</p> <p>Resourcing: Staff hours</p>
S5.1	<p>Integrated cultural heritage management</p> <p>Consider establishing a community-based Heritage Advisory Panel that brings together Aboriginal and European heritage stakeholders.</p>	New - timing to be programmed	<p>Responsibility: Planning Services; Community Capacity Building</p> <p>Resourcing: Staff hours and meeting costs</p>

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
S6.1	<p>Aboriginal oral histories</p> <p>Record important oral histories with respected Elders in English and Nyoongar language and preserve the recordings for future reference in the Local History Collection.</p>	<p>Initial recordings complete; further recording ongoing as opportunities arise</p>	<p>Responsibility: Community Capacity Building; Library Services</p> <p>Resourcing: Staff hours</p>



8.4 Celebrating

Increase awareness and appreciation of the City's diverse heritage and its social, environmental, cultural and economic benefits.

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
C1.1	Heritage awareness Maintain and enhance the heritage information portal on the City's website, including examples of good heritage outcomes, guidance for property owners, links to relevant heritage resources and engaging local stories developed with community stakeholders.	Initial enhancement complete - 2021; ongoing maintenance	Responsibility: Planning Services; Strategy, Marketing and Communications Resourcing: Staff hours
C1.2	Heritage awareness Engage young people and local primary schools by promoting the history and heritage of the City through the Local History Collection and associated programs.	Programmed - 2026-2027, then ongoing	Responsibility: Community Capacity Building; Library Services Resourcing: Staff hours
C2.1	Community events Celebrate the City's diverse heritage through appropriate community events and promotional material.	Ongoing	Responsibility: General Management Services Resourcing: Costs to be identified through annual programming
C3.1	Interpretation and promotion Improve community and visitor understanding of Rockingham's history through informal walking trails, a heritage plaque scheme and other appropriate interpretation initiatives.	Programmed - 2027	Responsibility: Planning Services; Heritage Reference Advisory Group; Community Capacity Building; Mooriboordap Advisory Group Resourcing: Options and costs to be investigated
C4.1	Cultural landscape planting Assess planting plans for opportunities to use locally endemic species and strengthen connections with environmental and Traditional Owner heritage values.	Programmed - 2029	Responsibility: Parks Services Resourcing: Options and costs to be investigated

Task	Action and task	Status and timing	Responsibility and resourcing
C5.1	Access to Aboriginal sites Facilitate discussions between Aboriginal Elders and owners of otherwise inaccessible sites to improve culturally appropriate access and connection to Country.	Programmed - 2026-2027	Responsibility: Planning Services; Community Capacity Building Resourcing: Staff hours and meeting costs
C6.1	Heritage celebration Use National Trust Heritage Month as an opportunity to celebrate the City's culture and heritage.	Ongoing	Responsibility: Corporate Services; Community Capacity Building Resourcing: Costs to be identified through annual programming
C6.2	Heritage celebration Investigate a heritage awards program recognising achievements such as building conservation, heritage events, tourism products, European research and individual heritage champions.	Programmed - 2028-2030	Responsibility: Planning Services; Economic Development Resourcing: Options and costs to be investigated
C6.3 (new)	Heritage celebration Prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan to celebrate and interpret the East Rockingham Heritage Precinct.	Programmed - 2027-2028	Responsibility: Planning Services Resourcing: Estimated cost \$35,000

9. Actions

To implement the Way Forward and achieve the Vision, the City has identified 44 actions across the four heritage themes of Understanding, Protecting, Sustaining and Celebrating.

The implementation status of the actions is summarised below.

Heritage theme	Complete	Ongoing	In progress	Programmed	Timing to be programmed	Total
Understanding	2	5	1	1	0	9
Protecting	3	5	1	2	0	11
Sustaining	1	7	0	6	1	15
Celebrating	0	3	0	6	0	9
Total	6	20	2	15	1	44

Of the 44 actions, six have been completed, 20 are ongoing, two are in progress, 15 are programmed for implementation between 2026 and 2030, and one new action remains to be programmed.

Each action has been counted once according to its current or next principal implementation stage. Where an initial component has been completed but continuing maintenance or delivery is required, the action is counted as ongoing. Where an action is programmed to become ongoing following its commencement, it is counted as programmed until implementation begins. This approach avoids double counting.

Programmed actions and indicative timing

Indicative implementation period	Action numbers	Number of actions
2026–2027, then ongoing	P3.1, S1.3, S3.1 and C1.2	4
2026–2027	P4.1, S2.4, S3.2 and C5.1	4
2027, then ongoing	S1.4	1
2027	S1.1 and C3.1	2
2027–2028	U5.2 and C6.3	2
2028–2030	C6.2 C4.1	2
Total programmed actions		15

Implementation dates are indicative and may be adjusted through the City's annual business planning and budget processes. Progress should be monitored regularly, with the status of each action updated as work commences or is completed. In terms of estimated costings, there are some tasks that will need further investigation to determine the actual costs.



Anglican Church (fmr) built 1945
Building adaptation since 1990s

10. Stakeholder Engagement

Between October and November 2018, the City undertook a series of community and internal stakeholder engagement activities to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the City's existing heritage management framework, in preparing the Heritage Strategy 2020-2025.

10.1 Stakeholder Engagement

Conducted round table sessions with:

- City's Planning and Development Services
- City's Economic Development team
- City's Strategy, Marketing and Communications team
- City's Asset Management, including Parks Services
- City's Community Development, Customer Services, and Library Services
- Rockingham District Historical Society (Inc.)
- Aboriginal Advisory Group (includes community members, local elders and City officers)
- Heritage Reference Group (includes RDHS members and City officers)
- Rockingham Youth Advisory Council.

10.2 Community Consultation

- General Public Community Workshop
- Online community surveys (133 responses).

Based on desktop research and Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis, emerging trends, analysis of the current situation in Rockingham, a set of key questions was developed for consideration. Each group was also asked specific questions relating to their interactions with heritage.

In updating this document, the City has undertaken public consultation for a period of 28 days through notification via local newspapers, website (Rock Port) advertising page and information at the City's Administration building. The range of questions can be loosely grouped into the following Heritage Management themes.²⁴



Understanding

How does the City identify assess and document its heritage?



Protecting

How does the City safeguard its heritage for future generations?



Sustaining

How does the City support and incentivise the community to value its heritage?



Celebrating

How does the City raise awareness and facilitate an appreciation of cultural heritage value?

²⁴ The above themes have been developed from WALGA publication: 'A Model Heritage Strategy for Local Governments'. The themes encapsulate all the processes of looking after heritage places to better understand, retain and enhance their cultural significance.

From the various engagement activities, the project team uncovered a number of key themes from both stakeholders and community members. This feedback is summarised on the following pages aligned under the four heritage management themes.

Key Stakeholders invited to participate	Contributed? (Yes/No)	Engagement method used
City of Rockingham Internal Teams	Yes	One on One consultation
Community members	Yes	Community Consultation workshop Online Surveys (133 responses)
Rockingham District Historical Society Inc.	Yes	Heritage Reference Group
Aboriginal Advisory Group (includes community members, local elders and City officers)	Yes	Aboriginal Advisory Group Meeting
Rockingham Youth Advisory Council	Yes	Focus Group
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	Yes	Referral Letter
DevelopmentWA	Yes	Referral Letter
National Trust (WA)	Yes	Referral Letter



Understanding

Stakeholder

The points below were an outcome from the original consultation on the Heritage Strategy 2020-2025, and have been updated where identified:

- There is an up-to-date Local Heritage Survey (LHS) and Heritage List which provides a detailed understanding of the City's heritage places. This also includes a thematic history of the City which provides a very useful summary on the City's history.
- The City could enhance heritage awareness of heritage places, objects and stories among both internal business units and the general public. In particular the LHS was not widely known about or understood.
- The process of identification and assessment of heritage places was well understood by some officers but could be better understood among junior officers.
- The Heritage Local Planning Policy (LPP 3.3.21) has not been widely used by the planners as there has been very little development to-date, relating to heritage places.

Community

- East Rockingham was described as the 'foundation' of the City and those remaining heritage places are an important indicator to early pioneer families.
- People felt there are untapped opportunities to understand heritage from members in the community that know it best, such as Aboriginal elders, 'founding' families and a wealth of volunteer knowledge.
- Many community members felt more could be done to better document and distribute stories of people who have connections with Rockingham living today.



Protecting

Stakeholder

- Budget constraints may hamper finding sustainable uses for redundant buildings.
- The Local Planning Policy on heritage could be more accessible by the City's Planners.
- Ensure that the budget for updating the LHS every five years is included in the City's Team Plan.
- There are sites of Aboriginal significance valued by the community where access is currently restricted because of ownership and use constraints.
- Perceived disconnect between what the Aboriginal community value as their heritage sites and what is protected on the LHS.

Community

- There is an opportunity to increase the relevance of education relating to Rockingham's history particularly for young people, both European heritage and Nyoongar heritage. Partnering with traditional custodians.
- Demolition by neglect was recognised widely as a concern among community members. How this is addressed in future was a key concern.
- Community members expressed a concern that much of the heritage that existed in Rockingham has been irrevocably lost (i.e. demolition) due to a lack of intrinsic value placed on special places, objects and stories.



Sustaining

Stakeholder

- Asset Management have a good understanding of which buildings are heritage buildings and how to appropriately maintain them.
- Providing officers with ongoing professional development in heritage management was considered beneficial.

- The library was keen to have a more active role in the promotion of the City's heritage, particularly what is 'uniquely Rockingham's heritage'.
- The City has some knowledgeable officers who deal with heritage and are a consistent point of contact for heritage related queries. Some felt that a dedicated heritage officer would be helpful but this was the minority.

Community

- There was support for increased financial incentives for heritage education and conservation of heritage places.
- More digitisation of local history archives would be welcomed to allow research at home or at school.
- A greater use of indigenous wildflowers, orchids and other flora in parks and reserves would enhance the connection of people to their indigenous environment.
- There was a concern that some stories were being lost. Particularly in relation to place names and former industry. Many in the online survey suggested using Aboriginal names to name City assets.
- Very few community members were aware of any incentivised programs available to them in the City; people thought an incentivised scheme would be a positive initiative by the City.



Celebrating

Stakeholder

- Enhance the accessibility of local history collections between the City's Libraries and Rockingham Museum.
- IntraMaps provides good spatial understanding of locations for heritage place.
- There was a desire, particularly among young people, to see all aspects of Rockingham's history celebrated and not just the European heritage.

Community

- Heritage trails and self-guided local history walks would be welcomed by both locals and visitors alike. There could be annual or monthly guided versions of these for European and Nyoongar heritage themes. Simple strategies like signage and plaques could help to elevate the status and awareness of heritage places within the City.
- Improved access to European photos and local genealogical resources was a popular comment.
- Promotion of Rockingham's diverse heritage could be improved.
- Heritage and local history should inform the design of public art installations.

June 1942

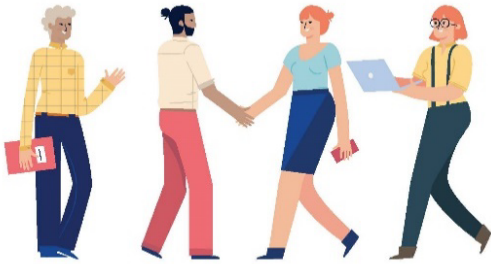
Z Special Unit

Responsible for El S.W. Pacific
covert reconnaissance and
sabotage missions.

Operating behind enemy lines,
infiltrating by Submarine &
parachute to provide
intelligence & guerilla
warfare

COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

Who we engaged of the 133 online respondents...



92%

are residents

21%

own an investment property

19%

work in the City

14%

have descendants that have lived in the City

How respondents are connected to Rockingham's heritage:

71%

enjoy looking at Rockingham's heritage, objects, landscape and buildings

35%

are long-term residents and know the City's past

23%

enjoy researching and learning about heritage at the library and/or museum

Heritage Values

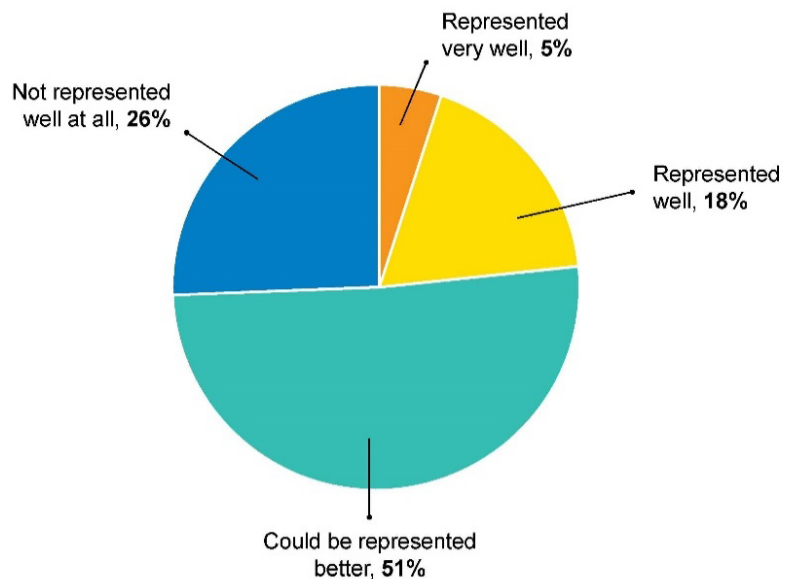
86%

of people believe heritage in the City is important to them, because heritage...

- enhances well-being and connection to place
- explores family history
- creates places of interest
- is precious; once its gone, it is lost forever
- allows us to remember and learn from past achievements and mistakes

77%

of respondents felt that **Aboriginal Heritage** was either not represented well or not well at all within the City of Rockingham



What heritage objects and place do people value the most?



Natural History

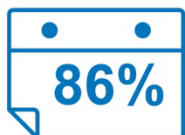
Beaches, foreshore, islands (Penguin, Garden, and Seal islands), Richmond Lakes, trees



Built History

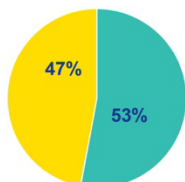
Settlers buildings (cottages), war memorials, shipwrecks, museum

Heritage Sources Awareness

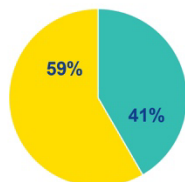


of respondents have not attended any heritage related programs and/or events run by the City

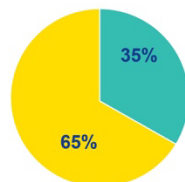
Are you aware of these heritage resources?



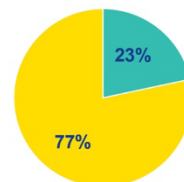
Books and Archival Resources



Conservation Management Plans

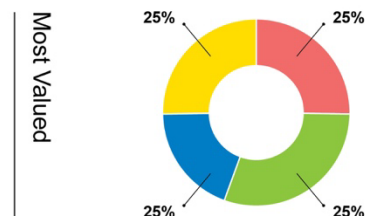


MHI and Heritage List

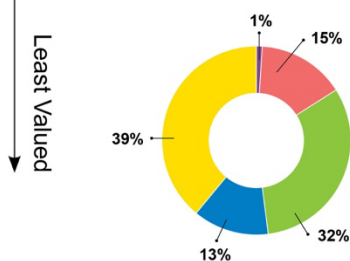


Heritage Assessments

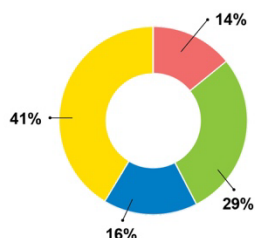
What heritage objects and place do people value the most?



Heritage Places



Heritage Stories



Heritage Objects

■ Excellent
 ■ Very good
 ■ Mildly good
 ■ Not good at all
 ■ Don't know

Most Aware

Least Aware

■ No, I'm not aware of this
■ Yes, I'm aware of this

Ideas to improve the management of Rockingham's heritage



Advertising and promotion:

- Print and digital media
- Signage of significant places
- Communication collateral

Heritage Events

- Regular calendar events
- Celebrate other cultures

Partnership and Funding

- Sponsorship
- State and Federal funding
- Private and public partnerships

Sharing and Celebrating

- Aboriginal Culture
- Language
- Elders partnerships
- Education in schools
- Sharing stories

Tourism

- Trails and walks
- Brochure

Other

- Aboriginal artworks
- Continued community engagement
- New Museum (long-term)

11. References

11.1 Internal Documents

- Cultural Development and Arts Strategy 2025-2031
- Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033
- Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List, 2025
- Rockingham Strategic Centre Precinct Structure Plan 2025

11.2 External Documents

- *Cultural Connections, State of NSW and Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010*
- *"Fire and Hearth: A Study of Aboriginal Usage and European Usurpation in South-Western Australia.", Sylvia Hallam, 1975*
- *ICOMOS Burra Charter, ICOMOS Australia, 2013*
- *Prehistory of Australia." John Mulvaney and Johan Kamminga, 1999*
- *Rockingham Looks Back: A History of the Rockingham District 1829-1982. Rockingham: Rockingham District Historical Society, Taggart, N, 1984*
- *'Survival against all odds: The Indigenous Population of Metropolitan Perth, 1829-2001.'* Neville Green, 2001
- *The Baudin Expedition in Australian Waters (1801-1803): the faunal legacy. Western Australian Museum: Diana S. Jones, 2017*
- *'The Changing Cockburn Coast - Draft, Department of Planning and Infrastructure, 2008*
- *A Model Heritage Strategy for Local Governments, WALGA, 2016*
- *The Project Gutenberg EBook of the Part Borne by the Dutch in the Discovery of Australia 1606-1765, by J. E. Heeres*



M1917-18 155mm Gun replica Point Peron