

This appendix matches a template used by the State Government for determining themes most likely to be successfully linked to heritage tourism in Western Australia, with opportunities for thematic interpretation at Woodman Point. The template, *Heritage and Tourism Themes for Western Australia*, is based on the experience of its joint producers, the Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA) and Tourism Western Australia.¹ The script in brackets [] is specific commentary from those agencies.

Bold text highlights corresponding Principal Australian Historic Themes identified in assessment documentation generated by HCWA for sites listed on the State Register in Woodman Point Regional Park, viz: the former quarantine station, and the explosives reserve.

Ticks indicate themes, which in the author's opinion, can be interpreted at Woodman Point, based on information in other heritage assessments, and primary and secondary sources.

1. TRACING THE EVOLUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT

The environment exists apart from being a construct of human consciousness. However, a thematic approach recognises the human factor in the natural environment, and how our understanding and appreciation of the environment has changed over time. [*Important because Western Australia's geology, flora and fauna are unique*].

- ✓ 1.1: Tracing climatic and topographical change
- 1.2: Tracing the emergence of Australian plants and animals
- ✓ 1.3: Assessing scientifically diverse environments
- ✓ 1.4: Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

2. PEOPLING AUSTRALIA

This theme group recognises the pre-colonial occupations of Indigenous people, as well as the ongoing history of human occupation from diverse areas. [*Important because Australia's Aboriginal inhabitants and convict transportation are well-established themes of international interest*].

- ✓ 2.1: Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants
- ✓ 2.2: Adapting to diverse environments
- ✓ 2.3: Coming to Australia as a punishment
- ✓ **2.5: Promoting settlement**
- 2.6: Fighting for land
 - ✓ 2.6.1: Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals
 - ✓ 2.6.2: Displacing Indigenous people

3. DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

While Geoffrey Blainey conceived of Australian history as dominated by the 'tyranny of distance' this concept is alien to Indigenous Australians. Eighteenth and nineteenth century

¹ Government of Western Australia, "Heritage and Tourism Themes for Western Australia," pp13-14.

developments in technology made it possible to link the continent to distant marketplaces, and the incentive for almost every expedition by the first European 'explorers' was the search for valuable resources. Much subsequent Australian history has revolved around the search for a staple on which to base regional economic development. [Important because the theme of European exploration has wide appeal to European and North American visitors: because routes to Western Australia need to be linked to cultural and heritage themes: gold rushes are proven international heritage tourism drawcards, as are whaling, fishing and forests.]

- ✓ 3.1: Exploring the coastline
- 3.2: Constructing capital city economies
- 3.3: Surveying the continent**
 - 3.3.1: Looking for inland seas and waterways
 - 3.3.2: Looking for overland stock routes
 - 3.3.3: Prospecting for precious metals
- 3.4: Utilising natural resources
 - 3.4.1: Hunting
 - ✓ 3.4.2: Fishing and whaling
 - 3.4.3: Mining
 - 3.4.4: Making forests into a saleable resource
- 3.8: Moving goods and people
 - ✓ **3.8.1: Shipping to and from Australian ports**
 - 3.8.2: Safeguarding Australian products for long journeys
 - ✓ 3.8.3: Developing harbour facilities
 - 3.8.4: Making economic use of inland waterways
 - ✓ 3.8.5: Moving goods and people on land
 - ✓ 3.8.6: Building and maintaining railways
- 3.12: Feeding people
 - ✓ 3.12.1: Using indigenous foodstuffs
- 3.16: Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
 - ✓ 3.16.1: Dealing with hazards and disasters
- 3.24: Selling companionship and sexual services

4. BUILDING SETTLEMENTS, TOWNS AND CITIES

Although many people came to Australia in search of personal gain, they realised the need to co-operate in the building of safe, pleasant urban environments. Australian urbanisation and suburbanisation have special characteristics which set them apart from similar phenomena elsewhere in the world. [Important because the capital city of Perth is a necessary part of any WA tourism experience.]

- 4.1: Planning urban settlements
 - ✓ 4.1.1: Selecting township sites
 - 4.1.4: Creating capital cities
 - 4.1.5: Developing city centres

5. WORKING

Although a lot of what we call work is related to the economy, most of it is not undertaken for profit. A great deal of the work done in the home is neither paid nor counted as part of the national economy. Some of the most interesting recent social history written about Australia concerns work and workplaces. [Important because swagmen, wharfies, bushrangers and cockies are iconic Australian figures for people who live in other countries.]

- 5.1: Working in harsh conditions
 - ✓ 5.1.1: Coping with unemployment
 - ✓ 5.1.2: Coping with dangerous jobs and workplaces
- 5.5: Trying to make crime pay

7. GOVERNING

This theme group is as much about self-government as it is about being governed. It includes all the business of politics, including hostility to acts of government. [Important because a colonial heritage, tradition, pageantry and the Westminster parliamentary system are interesting and unfamiliar features of life for 8 out of the 10 countries that send most tourists to WA].

7.1: Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire

✓ 7.7: Defending Australia

✓ 7.7.1: Providing for the common defence

7.7.2: Preparing to face invasion

7.7.3: Going to war

8. DEVELOPING AUSTRALIA'S CULTURAL LIFE

Australians are more likely to express their sense of identity in terms of a way of life rather than allegiance to an abstract patriotic ideal. One of the achievements of this society has been the creation of a rich existence away from the workplace. While some of the activities encompassed in this theme are pursued for profit - horse racing and cinema, for instance - their reason for being is the sheer enjoyment of spectators. While many people could not pursue careers in art, literature, science, entertainment or the church without being paid, those activities do not fit easily into the categories of economy or workplace. [Important because sporting, cultural and other recreational activities are a necessary part of any WA tourism experience.]

8.1: Organising recreation

✓ 8.1.1: Playing and watching organised sports

✓ 8.1.2: Betting

✓ 8.1.3: Developing public parks and gardens

✓ 8.1.4: Enjoying the natural environment

8.2: ✓ Going to the beach

8.3: ✓ Going on holiday

8.4: ✓ Eating and drinking

8.6: Worshipping

8.6.1: Worshipping together

8.6.2: Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies

8.6.3: Founding Australian religious institutions

8.6.4: Making places for worship

8.6.5: Evangelising

8.6.6: Running city missions

8.6.7: Running missions to Australia's indigenous people

8.8: ✓ Remembering the fallen

8.9: Commemorating significant events

8.9.1: Remembering disasters

8.9.2: Remembering public spectacles

8.10: Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences

8.10.1: Making music

8.10.2: Creating visual arts

8.10.3: Creating literature

✓ 8.10.4: Designing and building fine buildings

8.11: Making Australian folklore

✓ 8.11.1: Celebrating folk heroes

8.11.2: Myth making and story-telling