

Godden Mackay Logan

Heritage Consultants



Indian Ocean Territories

Heritage Inventory

Final Report

Report prepared for the Attorney-General's Department

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Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Indian Ocean Territories—Heritage Inventory, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) has been commissioned by the Attorney-General's Department (AGD) to provide updated assessments of Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) places in the Indian Ocean Territories (IOT).

The regulations of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) set out principles for Commonwealth agencies to appropriately manage Commonwealth Heritage places—which are places included in the CHL. The main objective of the principles is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.

The principles also explain that management of all Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of a place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.

This report is one component of meeting the objectives of the Commonwealth Heritage management principles. It is an identification and review of Commonwealth Heritage values of places in the IOT which are already in the CHL, for which the AGD is responsible.

The report aims to provide the AGD with a guide to understanding the heritage values by reviewing and updating the existing heritage listings, where this is possible, before undertaking further identification and assessment of potential Commonwealth Heritage values. The provision of detailed management recommendations (such as alterations or demolition to items) for each Commonwealth Heritage place is not part of this project.

1.2 Report Methodology—Development of the Heritage Inventory

The report is set out as follows:

- Section 1.0—Introduction;
- Section 2.0—Review and Background to assessing heritage values;
- Section 3.0—Recommendations;
- Section 4.0—Christmas Island—Revised CHL Heritage Assessments;
- Section 5.0—Cocos (Keeling) Islands—Revised CHL Heritage Assessments; and
- Section 6.0—Appendices:
 - Appendix A—Christmas Island Existing CHL citations;
 - Appendix B—Cocos (Keeling) Islands Existing CHL citations; and
 - Appendix C—Natural Heritage Management Recommendations Report.

A field trip was undertaken in August 2008 to Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island, and a separate field trip was undertaken by the project team's natural heritage specialist to Christmas Island only in October 2008. During site investigations the project team collected data at each place entered in the CHL, in order to:

- test the existing information and identify and confirm gaps in the research material and existing listings;

- review and validate heritage values, current condition, and issues of use related to each CHL place;
- gain a better understanding of potential constraints and opportunities arising from the existing Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) database;
- update CHL boundary information; and
- update the photographic record, where this was possible.

The data collected on site together with revised assessments has been compiled in this report to provide a revised CHL database for the IOT.

1.3 Limitations

This report extended to updating the assessments of places already in the CHL; it does not include the identification or assessment of places with potential heritage value against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria, a revised assessment of other IOT places that are included in the Register of the National Estate (RNE) and were not transferred to the CHL, or a revised assessment of North Keeling Island.

There may be several other places with potential heritage value (cultural and/or natural) of local, State, Commonwealth or National heritage value. An assessment of potential heritage value should be the subject of future projects. A future heritage project (or projects) would help to identify and assess heritage values which are relevant to current heritage criteria.

Responsibility for external Territories was transferred from Department of Transport and Regional Services (DoTARS) to the AGD in December 2007. While the AGD is the Commonwealth agency responsible for Commonwealth Heritage places in the IOT, it does not currently have a heritage strategy. The DoTARS 2006 Heritage Strategy covers corporate responsibilities in the IOT under the EPBC Act; but is not entirely relevant to the AGD. Therefore, a new heritage strategy and heritage register will need to be developed by the AGD in accordance with the EPBC Act (Sections 341ZA and 341ZB), so that it is specific to their departmental role and requirement for managing heritage assets in Australia.

1.4 Author Identification

This report has been prepared by Rachel Jackson, Senior Consultant; Tony Brassil, Associate; Amy Guthrie, Research Assistant; and Anne Claoue-Long Senior Consultant, Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants. Neil Urwin, Natural Heritage Specialist and GIS expert of Griffin Environment Associates provided input on the natural heritage review and assessment of the Christmas Island Natural areas of the CHL. David Logan, Partner, Godden Mackay Logan reviewed this report.

1.5 Acknowledgments

GML has been assisted throughout the project by Simon Pellat and Rachel Pollock, Attorney-General's Department. GML would also like to acknowledge the following people for their assistance:

- Paul Mayberly, Chief Executive Officer and John Wildermuth, Planning Officer of the Christmas Island Shire Council; and
- Michael Simms, Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

2.0 Background to the Review

2.1 Review of Existing CHL Places in the IOT

Generally, the existing Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) of places in the IOT covers a broad range of heritage values for Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. However, the existing listings of heritage places in the CHL have shortcomings which are identified in each revised entry in Sections 4.0 and 5.0. In general, the following issues have been found in the existing CHL citations for the Indian Ocean Territories (IOT), including:

- incorrect boundary and/or location;
- lack of information and/or description for items and elements within the listing (some citations are missing specific attributes which embody the heritage values of a place);
- out-of-date content (some places have been demolished or no longer exist);
- repetitive descriptions and historical information in some of the citations (ie places are listed two times or the history is about the Islands, rather than the place being assessed);
- assessments against criteria which are generally not comprehensive and only the primary aspects of significance have been identified; and
- a focus upon the fabric or architecture of individual structures, rather than drawing on the context of the place, including the social, historic and/or landscape context.

There are also additional areas which could be addressed in greater detail if further research and comparative analysis was undertaken. The IOT has many places that are unique because of their historic context in the development of both Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

References to building styles range from influences of British styles in the Malay Peninsula and Singapore to what may be considered quite ordinary in the context of Australian mainland standards. Heritage significance in the IOT relates to historic development, geography and relationship to other elements. For example, the buildings made of brick on Home Island are important references to the earliest period of development on Home Island. Prefabricated houses on West Island and the bungalows and dongas of Christmas Island, which may be considered fairly ordinary throughout Australia, are very specifically designed for the tropical climate of the IOT and relate to the development of the settlements in the IOT.

The architectural features of places feature as highly significant components in the assessments because they are relatively unique in the context of the IOT. The lack of comparative analysis for each of the Commonwealth Heritage places means that the wider context of how a place relates to mainland Australia, or the historic or social context occurring contemporaneously with Australia, is either not known or very little is understood.

Another gap in the existing CHL assessments is the social and other cultural heritage values which are important to the various communities in the IOT. Testing these values would help to pinpoint the heritage values that may be held in high esteem by the local communities. This is an important factor in appropriately managing the values.

2.2 Background to Assessing Heritage Values

In the Commonwealth Heritage regime of the EPBC Act, heritage values are discussed in terms of historical, Indigenous and natural heritage places, and it is accepted that most places possess a combination of heritage values. In the IOT the combination of heritage values is highly likely.

In making decisions that will affect the future of a Commonwealth Heritage place, it is important to consider all heritage values—both cultural and natural—as issues relating to the conservation of cultural values may affect the selection of appropriate conservation processes, actions and strategies for the place’s natural values.¹

2.2.1 Cultural Heritage Values Assessment

Assessments of cultural heritage value (historic and Indigenous) identify whether a place has heritage significance and establish why the place is considered important and valuable to the community. Heritage value is embodied in the location, function, configuration and fabric of a place (or element of a place), including its setting, relationship to other items, the records associated with it and the response that it evokes in the community. These principles are further explained in *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*.

Identifying the heritage values or heritage significance of a place relies on understanding and analysing documentary evidence, the context and historical themes that apply to it, the way in which its extant physical fabric demonstrates and embodies its function and its associations, and its formal or aesthetic qualities.

2.2.2 Indigenous Heritage Values

Indigenous heritage conservation and management aims to sustain the relationship between Indigenous people and their heritage places. Assessments of Indigenous heritage values should take into consideration the principles outlined in *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*², in which consultation is central to the process of identifying heritage values.

However, in the IOT there is no Indigenous population. At the time of European settlement it is highly likely that Macassan trepangers from Sulawesi would have visited Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island over the years to exploit its natural resources. Criterion I; Indigenous, the place’s importance as part of Indigenous tradition, is not relevant in the IOT.

The current population comprises Malay, Chinese and non-Indigenous Australians. Assessment of culturally held heritage values is relevant against the other Commonwealth Heritage criteria.

2.2.3 Natural Heritage Values

The *Australian Natural Heritage Charter for the conservation of places of natural heritage significance*³ defines natural heritage in the following manner:

Natural Heritage comprises the natural living and non-living components, that is, the biodiversity and geodiversity, of the world that humans inherit. It incorporates a range of values, from existence value to socially-based values.

The charter encompasses a wide interpretation of natural heritage and is based on respect for that heritage. It acknowledges the principles of:

- intergenerational equity—which means that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained for the benefit of future generations;
- existence value—accepting that living organisms, earth processes and ecosystems can have value beyond the cultural or economic values held by humans;
- uncertainty—accepting that our knowledge of the natural world is incomplete and that the full significance of natural heritage remains unknown because of this state of knowledge; and
- precaution—accepting that where there are threats, lack of scientific knowledge should not be used as a reason for postponement of measures to prevent environmental degradation.

2.3 Commonwealth Heritage Criteria—EPBC Act

The 2004 amendments to the EPBC Act established the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists. The Commonwealth Heritage List is for those places owned or controlled by the Commonwealth that have been assessed as having heritage values against the criteria established under that Act. Places identified with 'Outstanding' heritage values for the nation as a whole are eligible for inclusion in the National Heritage List. National heritage places need not be owned by the Commonwealth.

Section 341D of the EPBC Act prescribes that a place has Commonwealth Heritage value if it meets one of the Commonwealth Heritage criteria specified in Section 10.03A of the EPBC Regulations. A feature that makes a place meet the criteria is acknowledged in the Act as the 'Commonwealth Heritage value' of the place. Section 528 of the EPBC Act defines the heritage value of a place as including the place's natural and cultural environment having aesthetic, historical, scientific or social significance, or other significance for current and future generations of Australians. It is important to note that the EPBC Act covers Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural significance (heritage values) as well as natural heritage significance (natural heritage values).

The threshold for inclusion on the Commonwealth or National Heritage Lists is that the place meets one or more of the criteria for significant or outstanding heritage values.

Section 10.01A and Section 10.03A of the EPBC Regulations define the nine National and Commonwealth Heritage criteria for evaluating, identifying and assessing the Commonwealth or National Heritage values of a place. These criteria are set out below.

Table 2.1 Commonwealth Heritage criteria.

Commonwealth Criteria	The place has significant heritage value because of ...
Criterion A—Historic	The place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.
Criterion B—Rarity	The place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.
Criterion C—Scientific	The place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Commonwealth Criteria	The place has significant heritage value because of ...
Criterion D—Representative	The place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.
Criterion E—Aesthetic	The place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
Criterion F—Creative/ Technical	The place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
Criterion G—Social	The place's strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
Criterion H—Associative	The place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.
Criterion I—Indigenous	The place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

2.4 Threshold for Entry in the CHL

This report provides a rationale to applying threshold levels to Commonwealth Heritage places in the IOT. It explains the hierarchy of 'heritage values' at National, State, Commonwealth and local levels to provide a context in the application of different 'levels' of heritage, which may be useful should State or local heritage criteria be applied in the IOT.

In the context of this report, 'Exceptional' equates to meeting the threshold for 'outstanding' heritage value. 'Outstanding' heritage value is a term used in Commonwealth legislation under the EPBC Act and is the threshold for National level heritage value. The 'Christmas Island Natural Areas' have potential National heritage values and this is outlined in Section 3.0 in the revised assessment for the area.

Table 2.2 Thresholds and grades of significance for Commonwealth Heritage places in the IOT.

Grading		Application to the IOT	Threshold
E	Exceptional	Element or place of exceptional significance or heritage value—embodies Commonwealth Heritage values or State heritage significance in its own right. It makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance/heritage value of the place as a whole. Generally these elements include a high degree of intactness which directly contributes to their exceptional values. These elements may demonstrate alterations which are of a minor nature and do not detract from their significance. At this level, there may also be non-tangible elements such as views and functional relationships.	Likely to fulfil Commonwealth and State heritage criteria.
H	High	Element or place of high significance or heritage value—embodies State heritage significance or Commonwealth Heritage values in its own right and makes a contribution to the significance/heritage value of the place as a whole. Generally these elements or spaces demonstrate alterations of a more substantial nature than do those of exceptional value, but these alterations still do not obscure significance.	Likely to fulfil Commonwealth and State heritage criteria.

Grading		Application to the IOT	Threshold
M	Moderate	Element or place of moderate significance or heritage value—embodies Commonwealth Heritage values and makes a significant contribution to the values of the place as a whole. Elements or spaces of the site that are of lesser significance but contribute to the overall significance of the site. Elements may have been altered or their significance obscured. These elements can be adapted more readily than can those of exceptional or high significance.	Likely to fulfil Commonwealth and local heritage criteria.
N	Neutral	Element or place with little or no heritage value. It is neutral as it does not contribute to nor detract from Commonwealth, State or local heritage values.	Does not have Commonwealth, State or local heritage value on its own merit.
I	Intrusive	Intrusive element or place which detracts, or has the potential to detract, from the significance of the place. Altered or added elements which impact upon the site's significance. Does not have heritage value.	Does not fulfil criteria for Commonwealth, State or local listing.

2.5 Endnotes

- ¹ Australian Heritage Commission 2002a, *Australian Natural Heritage Charter for the conservation of places of natural heritage significance*, 2nd ed, Canberra, p 2.
- ² Australian Heritage Commission 2002b, *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra, p 6.
- ³ Australian Heritage Commission 2002a, op cit.

3.0 Recommendations

3.1 General Recommendations

The review of the existing CHL entries highlights the need to:

- minimise repetition of the lengthy history in each CHL entry listing—in most cases the history of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands or of Christmas Island is repeated;
- provide a historic context of the individual place or precinct that is being assessed;
- update and correct information contained in the listings, especially for the large residential heritage precincts; and
- provide further detail of elements within the precinct that are important and integral to the heritage values.

Sections 4.0 and 5.0 provide revised assessments against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria. The existing CHL entries are included in Appendices A and B.

To implement the revised CHL entries through a statutory process under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the AGD should:

- undertake consultation with the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEHWA) to outline the findings of this report;
- advise the Minister of the Environment, Heritage and the Arts that some heritage values within the existing CHL entries have changed—where items or elements have been removed or demolished (for example, the Former Wireless Operators House in the Industrial and Administrative Group);
- provide the revised citations and proposed changes to existing CHL entries (included in this report) to the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts (based on consultation advice from DEHWA);
- ensure the boundary maps for each revised CHL entry are updated and corrected using the up-to-date 2007 GIS data;
- identify and/or assess places not already included in the CHL for their potential heritage values against the Commonwealth Heritage (and National Heritage) criteria; and
- prepare a heritage strategy and heritage register to address the issues outlined above.¹

A Heritage Strategy and Heritage Register developed by the Attorney-General's Department (AGD) would outline a process for implementing the revised heritage assessments for Commonwealth Heritage places in the IOT. Details for developing these reports are described in the regulations of the EPBC Act.

Also, if State and local heritage protection is introduced to the IOT, heritage legislation would be applied to identify and assess local and State level heritage significance. The benefit of applying State legislation is that places could be managed locally by the Shires of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Heritage Council of WA. This recommendation could be

implemented once the *Western Australian Heritage Act 2004* applies to the IOT, and is the subject of a separate report to the AGD, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan, 2008.

3.2 Key Recommendations

This report identifies the need to revise most of the existing CHL entries. The reason for this in some cases is to reduce the complexities and confusion arising from some of the precinct listings. It would also be beneficial for the management of Commonwealth Heritage values.

Heritage management plans and existing development control policies need to be updated to ensure appropriate management and protection of all heritage values in the IOT is put into practice. For example, the Christmas Island Development Control Guidelines, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan in 1998, should be the basis for developing conservation and management planning policies for all heritage values on Christmas Island. The 2002 Development Control Plan No. 1: Cocos (Keeling) Islands, prepared for West Island by Gutteridge Haskins & Davey (GHD), should be the basis for developing conservation and management planning policies for all heritage values of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

3.2.1 Settlement Precinct—Christmas Island

The existing single entry should be divided into two separate precinct listings. The revised assessment in Section 4.0 provides a listing for the Settlement Residential Precinct and the Settlement Service Precinct, which would reduce the complexity of the existing large single Settlement Precinct. This would assist heritage management planning and the provision of advice that is required to protect, converse and maintain the Commonwealth Heritage values of Settlement. The existing development control guidelines could also be upgraded to reflect this recommendation.

3.2.2 Malay Kampong—Christmas Island

There are two entries for the Malay Kampong which overlap and duplicate information, causing confusion. Both of these listings could be revised so that the heritage values are more distinctly identified and the duplication of information is reduced. The revised assessment in Section 5.0 includes an assessment for the 'Malay Kampong Residential Precinct', which covers the residential complex in the Kampong as well as the 'Malay Kampong Community Precinct', including the community related functions of the mosque, Malay Club and the madrasa.

3.2.3 Potential Home Island Heritage Precinct—Cocos (Keeling) Islands

There is a distinct area of Home Island that should be assessed for additional heritage values which are not covered by the existing listings. The settled areas of the Home Island have several layers which demonstrate the historic importance of the settlement. An expanded area of the existing Industrial Precinct could be revised to a 'Home Island Heritage Precinct' listing. This is discussed further in Section 5.0.

A single Home Island Heritage Precinct could include the:

- natural heritage values of the natural foreshore (parallel to Jalan Melatai), separate to the reclaimed foreshore area;
- jetty, boat harbour (Jalan Rel) and slipways;

- Home Island Industrial Precinct;
- Shire office building;
- former doctors quarters (Jalan Metai);
- Captain Ballard's Grave (with an appropriate heritage curtilage);
- area of archaeological potential for human remains and the pre-1900 cemetery; and
- cultural landscape—the established tropical trees and areas of lawn throughout the precinct.

The individual listings for Captain Ballard's Grave and the Home Island Industrial Precinct could be removed from the CHL once a Home Island Heritage Precinct is officially gazetted in the CHL. A single heritage precinct could be managed appropriately by the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

3.2.4 Industrial Heritage Values

The industrial heritage of Cocos (Keeling) Islands relates to the copra production on Home Island. The 1999 Conservation Management Plan Copra Industrial Precinct: Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, prepared by Laura Gray, should be used as the basis for developing and implementing conservation and interpretation policies for the industrial heritage and archaeological potential on Home Island.

The phosphate mining history of Christmas Island is a key component of the heritage values of the Island. The 1998–1999 Industrial Mining Heritage reports (three volumes), prepared by Godden Mackay Logan, should be used as the basis for developing and implementing conservation and interpretation policies for the industrial heritage and archaeological potential of Christmas Island.

3.2.5 Natural Heritage Values

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

A natural heritage values assessment of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands has not been undertaken as part of this project. While several areas of Cocos (Keeling) Islands have been settled and disturbed by humans, there are 27 coral-islands in the atoll and natural values are likely to occur. An assessment against the Commonwealth and National Heritage criteria should be undertaken in the near future.

The natural heritage values of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands should be identified, assessed and managed by Parks Australia to be in keeping with the EPBC Act. Parks Australia is the Commonwealth authority responsible for National Parks on Christmas Island and Pulu Keeling, North Keeling Island, and should seek to ensure that potential natural heritage values are managed appropriately under the EPBC Act.

Christmas Island

A natural heritage values assessment was undertaken on Christmas Island by Neil Urwin of Griffin Associates Environment in October, 2008. The following recommendations come from the updated and revised assessment of the natural heritage values of Christmas Island.

The existing Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) entry for natural heritage on Christmas Island was reviewed through a desktop review supported by a five-day field inspection.

No aspect of the present listing was found to be invalid or inaccurate, and the review found no element of the natural heritage which should be removed from the current CHL entry. It was, however, concluded that the natural heritage value has been understated in the listing and that a number of values might be added or given additional emphasis. In particular these include:

Criterion A—Historic: should include that Abbot's booby is now recognised as the oldest of the Sulidae family of birds (in evolutionary terms) and belongs to its own genus.

Criterion C—Scientific: should include the need to revegetate mining areas (to minimise windshear on adjoining rainforest areas) has been the trigger for a range of research through which strategies and methods have evolved.

Criterion D—Representative: should include Christmas Island's unusual representatives of back-mangrove communities, one of which at Hosnies Spring is elevated to 37m above sea level and is up to 120,000 years old.

Criterion H—Associative: should include the oldest mining areas—the 'pinnacle fields'—which are a botanical 'seral climax' and which are associated with the first mining operations.

The current CHL listing for natural heritage has been revised to incorporate these new value descriptions against the relevant criteria.

The Christmas Island natural heritage area in the CHL includes a number of elements and places of Exceptional/Outstanding significance.² To date, research into the natural heritage of Christmas Island, and the statement of significance in the CHL entry, all point to the outstanding value of Christmas Islands' flora, fauna and geomorphology, when compared with similar places in the region—both within Australia and internationally. These elements and places, as part of the Christmas Island Natural Areas, should be considered for National Heritage listing. Further detail of the assessment and management recommendations are included in Section 4.0 and Appendix C.

3.3 Interpretation and Additional Research Opportunities

There are gaps in the existing listings relating to assessment of social values held by the local communities of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island, and this would be an appropriate area for further research by local historical societies or students.

Further comparative analysis could be undertaken to fill the current gaps in the architectural history and construction of prefabricated houses in Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island were strategically important in World War I and II and a cohesive historic and social context is missing from the Commonwealth Heritage Listings of the IOT, particularly for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Understanding the different roles, uses and associations of the Islands with war—including the construction of facilities, expanding and falling populations and the development of different settlements (for example, the airfield and settlement on West Island)—is very important for gaining a comprehensive understanding of heritage values.

There are also several opportunities for interpretation of heritage places in the IOT; these could be successfully linked to heritage tourism. This would have the added potential benefit of boosting the local economies of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island.

The draft Interpretation Plan developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 2007 is a very useful management tool and could be integrated with heritage management policies for

Commonwealth Heritage places. It would also be an opportunity for involvement of the local community in heritage management. For example, local school students could be involved in identification, research and reporting on the archaeological potential of places on Home Island. On Christmas Island there are several opportunities related to the interpretation of the historic phosphate mining activities.

3.4 Endnotes

- ¹ The preparation of a heritage strategy and heritage register is a requirement under the EPBC Act for all Commonwealth agencies.
- ² Australian Heritage Commission 2002, *Australian Natural Heritage Charter for the conservation of places of natural heritage significance*, 2nd ed, Canberra.

4.0 Christmas Island—Revised CHL Heritage Assessments

4.1 Commonwealth Heritage List Places

As a guide the following table lists the places entered in the CHL for Christmas Island. These CHL entries have been revised and the existing CHL citations are included in Appendix A.

Table 4.1 Christmas Island: Commonwealth Heritage List places.

No.	Commonwealth Heritage Place	Location	Revised Assessment/Recommendation
1.	Administrator's House Precinct (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Smith Point Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.
2.	Bungalow 702 (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Lam Lok Loh, Drumsite, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value.
3.	Christmas Island Natural Areas (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Settlement, EXT, Australia	Exceptional—potential National heritage value.
4.	Drumsite Historic Industrial Area (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Drumsite, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value.
5.	Industrial and Administrative Group (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Murray Rd, Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.
6.	Malay Kampong Group (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Jalan Panyai, Flying Fish Cove Settlement, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value. The current CHL entry for the Malay Kampong Group should be renamed the 'Malay Kampong Community Precinct' and the official assessment should reflect the emphasis on community functions of the precinct.
7.	Malay Kampong Precinct (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Jalan Panyai, Flying Fish Cove Settlement, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value. The current CHL entry for the Malay Kampong Precinct should be renamed the 'Malay Kampong Residential Precinct'. The elements of the precinct which are assessed in the 'Malay Kampong Community Precinct' should be removed.
8.	Phosphate Hill Historic Area (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Poon Saan, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.
9.	Poon Saan Group (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Poon Saan Rd, Poon Saan, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value.

No.	Commonwealth Heritage Place	Location	Revised Assessment/Recommendation
10	Settlement (Residential) Precinct, Christmas Island (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Gaze Rd, Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value. The recommendation is to separate the existing CHL 'Settlement' precinct into two precincts: the Settlement Service Precinct and Settlement Residential Precinct.
11.	Settlement (Service) Precinct, Christmas Island Nominate to the Commonwealth Heritage List.	Gaze Rd, Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value. As above. A new listing for the area should be nominated to the CHL.
12.	South Point Settlement Remains (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	South Point, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value.

4.2 Review of Current CHL Listings—Commentary

Each CHL place has been reviewed for this report and a commentary of the findings for each place is outlined below. A key requirement for each CHL place is the need to assess each place against each criterion. The updated assessments and the required alterations to the text and the condition are included in the revised assessment (in individual inventory tables for each CHL place in the following section).

1. Administrator's House Precinct, Smith Point

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Administrator's House Precinct is correct and meets the threshold for entry in the CHL. However, the name of the precinct does not reflect the heritage values of the World War II relics which are present and the name by which the Administrator's Houses is now known—Tai Jin House. The name Tai Jin House is in itself symbolic of the historic significance of the residence.

In addition, the potential for social value had not been recognised nor the strength of feeling in the local community tested, and the recent memorials, especially the significant SIEVX memorial, require adding to the CHL entry for both historic association and possible social value. The archaeological potential within the precinct had also been overlooked and has been assessed against criterion C. The value of Tai Jin House as representative of local tropical architecture is also measured under criterion D. The description and history have been assessed in further detail to distinguish between these two distinct areas in the listing.

2. Bungalow 702, Lam Lok Loh, Drumsite

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for Bungalow 702 is correct. The place passes threshold for CHL listing; however, the historic associations had been omitted from the current assessment and citation. Historic associations have been assessed against criterion A in the revision. In addition, the bungalows in Flying Fish Cove to which the description refers have since been demolished. The history was included in the description and required separation, as has been carried out in the revision.

3. Christmas Island Natural Areas (various)

The existing CHL entry for natural heritage on Christmas Island was reviewed through a desktop review supported by a five-day field reconnaissance.

No aspect of the present listing was found to be invalid or inaccurate, and the review found no element of the natural heritage which should be removed from the current CHL entry. However, it was concluded that the natural heritage value has been understated in the listing and that a number of values might be added or given additional emphasis. In particular:

Criterion A—Historic: should include that Abbot's booby is now recognised as the oldest of the Sulidae family of birds (in evolutionary terms) and belongs to its own genus.

Criterion C—Scientific: should include that the need to revegetate mining areas (to minimise windshear on adjoining rainforest areas) has been the trigger for a range of research through which strategies and methods have evolved.

Criterion D—Representative: should include Christmas Island's unusual representatives of back-mangrove communities, one of which at Hosnie's Spring is elevated to 37m above sea level and is up to 120,000 years old.

Criterion H—Associative: should include the oldest mining areas, the 'pinnacle fields', which are a botanical 'seral climax' and which are associated with the first mining operations.

The current CHL listing for natural heritage has been revised to incorporate these new value descriptions against the relevant criteria.

4. Drumsite Historic Industrial Area, Drumsite

The current listing confuses the description of the area and the historical data. The title of the current listing also leads to confusion between the current working/modern mining infrastructure at Drumsite and the historical remnants.

A significant element described in the original listing, the 1930s chute system, is not included in the CHL boundary indicating listed elements in the Drumsite Industrial Area, or description of the area. It is, however, referred to in the assessments against the criteria and the statement of significance.

The boundary map indicates only three elements that make up the listing: the incline railway, sample shed and the spray painting shop. As the citation only identifies three individual elements of the Drumsite area, it fails to recognise the context of the old dryers area and the significance of Drumsite as a whole.

It is recommended that the title of the CHL citation be changed to Drumsite Historic Industrial Area to avoid further confusion.

It is recommended that the old dryers area, including the old dryers sheds, laboratory, remnant concrete piers and eastern rock bin be included in the revised listing for the Drumsite Historic Industrial Area. The boundary should be extended to cover the historic context of all industrial and archaeological evidence.

5. Industrial and Administrative Group (various)

The existing CHL citation assesses only the primary and physical aspects of significance of the Industrial and Administrative Group. The revised assessment identifies the many elements of the industrial and administrative area in relation to their context, which is historically and socially important to the Industrial and Administrative Group. The landscape setting is also important in this area and has been assessed in the revision.

The Industrial and Administrative Group may have scientific significance relating to the early settlement, the Japanese Shinto shrine and mining works, with potential for archaeological material in select areas which has been included in the revised assessment.

A boundary around the industrial and administrative area which provides the context to the existing Industrial and Administrative Group should be implemented.

6. Malay Kampong Group, Flying Fish Cove

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Malay Kampong Group is correct. The place passes threshold for CHL listing. The current listing for the Malay Kampong Group should be divided into a Residential Precinct and a Community Precinct. Generally both precincts share the same values and historic development but they have fairly distinct landscape and built characteristics. Providing two precincts will assist in the provision of management policies and the preparation of development control guidelines.

The existing citation states that the area contains evidence of sheep pens, slaughter house and an early Malay cemetery; however, the location of these elements is unknown. The investigation for the revised assessment did not establish any further evidence, although the place may have scientific significance from potential archaeological deposits relating to the early (pre-1950s) European and Malay settlement.

7. Malay Kampong Precinct, Flying Fish Cove

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Malay Kampong Precinct is correct; however, it duplicates information contained in the Malay Kampong Group.

The revised assessment clarifies and simplifies the listing by revising the entry for the Malay Kampong Precinct so that the elements of the 'Malay Kampong Group' (which are generally community facilities) are removed, but assessed only in the existing Malay Kampong Group listing. The existing listings should then be renamed as the Malay Kampong Residential Precinct and the Malay Kampong Community Precinct.

8. Phosphate Hill Historic Area, Phosphate Hill

The existing CHL citation for the Phosphate Hill Historic Area listing does not include the full extent of evidence relating to the historic mine workings. The 500 foot quarry and a large area of the historic limestone pinnacles are outside the current boundary but should be included in a single assessment and listing for the Phosphate Hill Historic Area based on previous industrial heritage reports and GIS data. These areas are included in the revised assessment.

9. Poon Saan Group, Poon Saan

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Poon Saan Group meets the threshold for CHL listing. However, as an individual item, House 665 does not meet the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage listing.

History and description are intertwined and confusing in the current CHL documentation and this has been separated in the review. Statements of significance were also included in the description section of the current citation. These have been removed in the revised assessment.

10. Settlement Residential Precinct, Settlement

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for Settlement is a complex listing, with some errors and omissions. For example, the background information combines history with the description. Also, there is little description of the whole place in a landscape setting to support the assessment and statement of significance. There is also an issue with the boundary in relation to the extremities of the cemeteries at the east of Settlement which lie outside the CHL boundary.

The potential for social value had not been recognised or strength of feeling in the local community tested. The archaeological potential within the precinct has also been overlooked and has been assessed against criterion c. Settlement is currently not listed for aesthetic values, however the Residential Precinct display distinct aesthetic characteristics, which is assessed in the revision.

Management of the heritage values would be facilitated if the precinct was to be notionally separated into two listings; the Residential Precinct (discussed in the revised assessment for the Settlement Residential Precinct which includes the Malay and Chinese cemeteries) and the Service Precinct (discussed in a separate revised assessment of the Settlement Service Precinct).

11. Settlement Service Precinct, Settlement

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for Settlement is a complex listing, with some errors and omissions. For example the background information combines history with the description. Also, there is little description of significant fabric to support the assessment and statement of significance and the history lacks definition in relation to particular elements of the settlement that are significant. In addition the potential for social value had not been recognised or strength of feeling in the local community tested. The archaeological potential, particularly related to the industrial heritage, within the precinct had also been overlooked and have been assessed against criterion C.

Management of the heritage values would be facilitated if the precinct was to be notionally divided into two separate listings; the service area which historically has provided services to the community and also includes residential buildings and industrial heritage elements (discussed in this revised assessment for the Settlement Service Precinct) and the residential area (discussed in a separate revised assessment of the Settlement Residential Precinct).

12. South Point Settlement Remains

The existing official CHL entry provides very little detail of the historic context of the former South Point Settlement. The boundary for the settlement remains extend beyond the remains indicated in the CHL boundary map—this boundary would need to be revised to based on GIS data and further archaeological investigation which indicates the extent of the remains relevant to the listing.

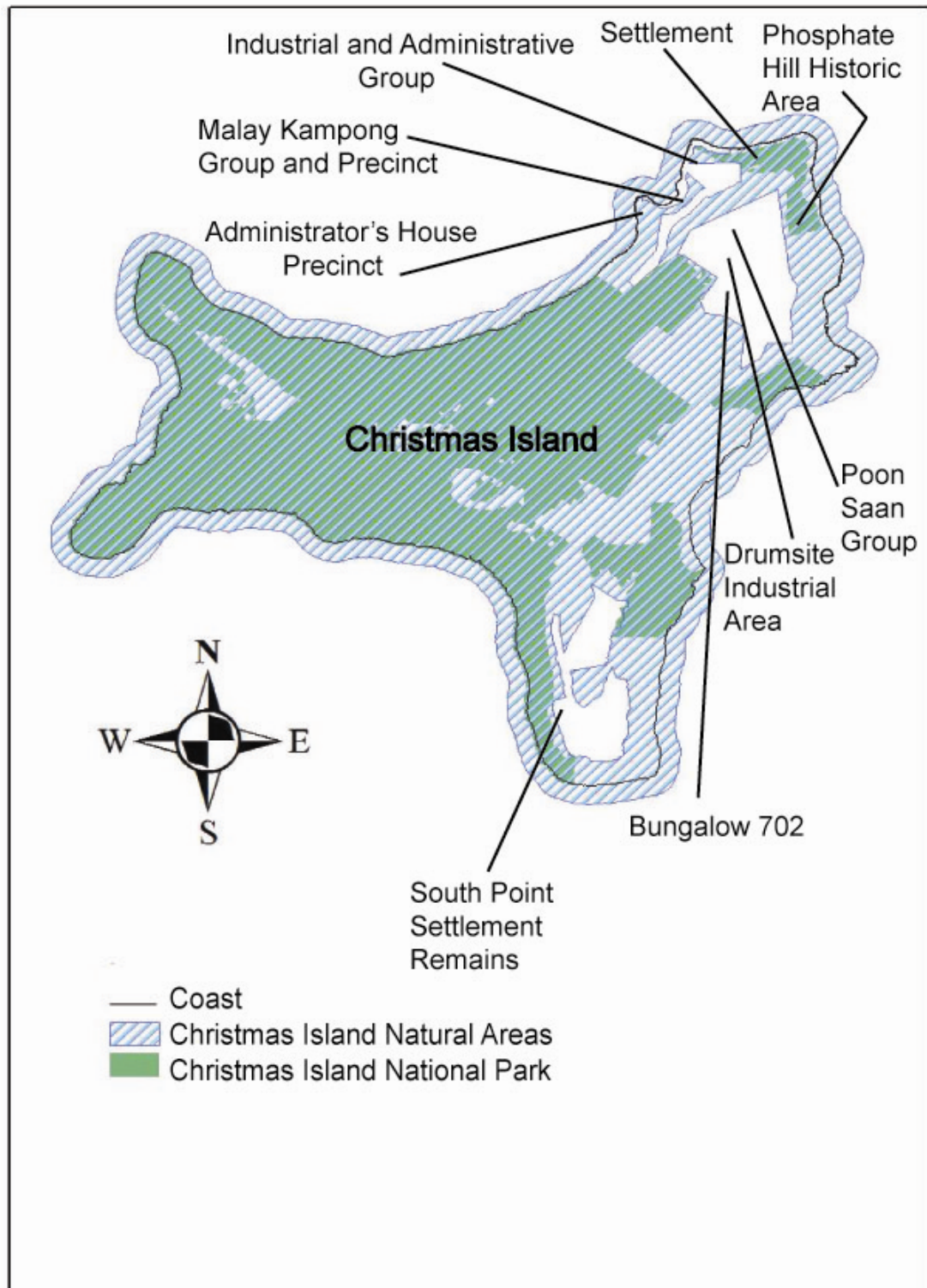


Figure 4.1 Simplified location map of CHL elements on Christmas Island. (Source: GML, 2008)

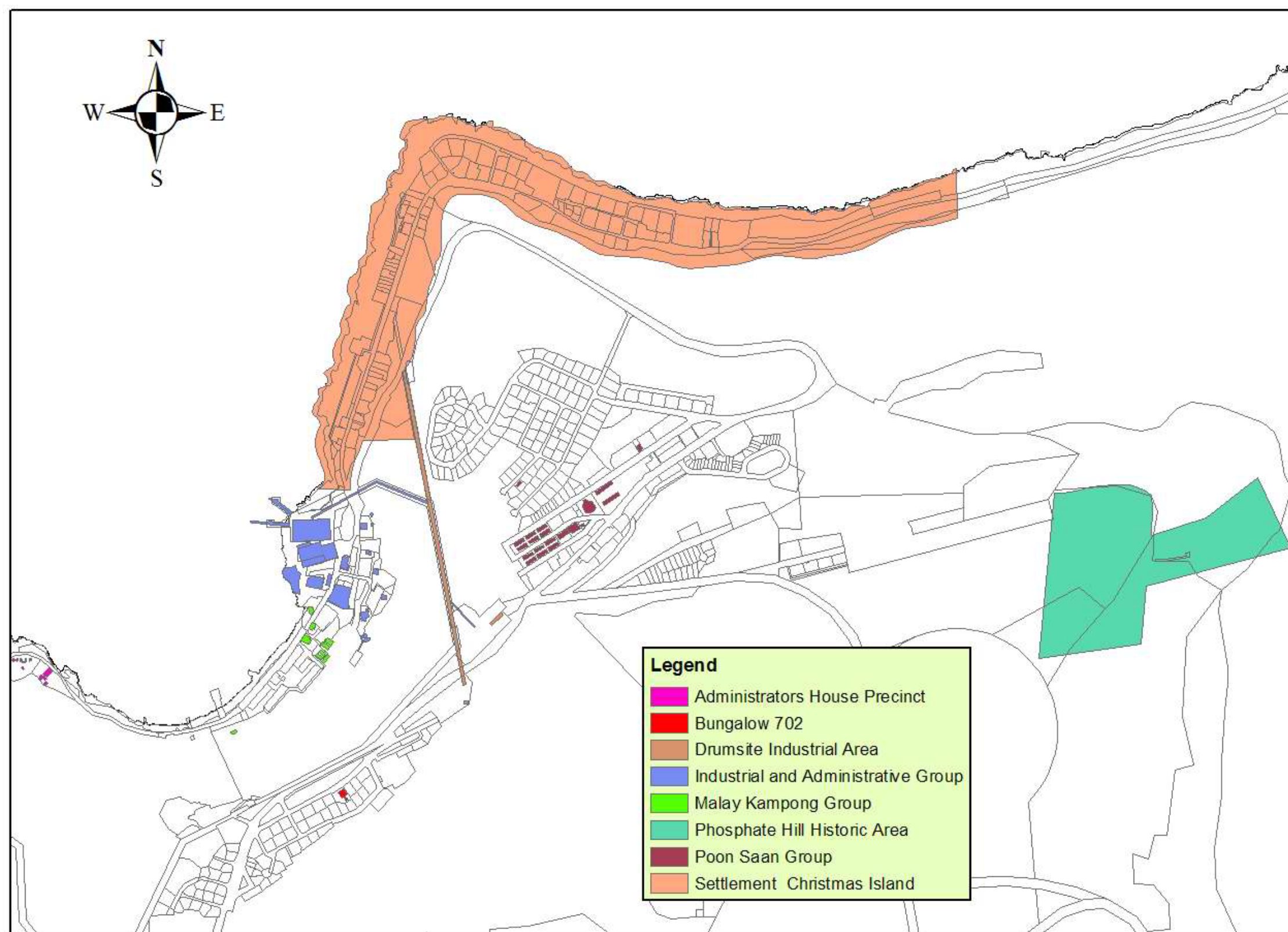


Figure 4.2 Detail location of historic heritage elements on Christmas Island (not including South Point settlement remains). (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Smith Point Historic Area

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Administrator's House Precinct. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

The Administrator's House Precinct located at Smith Point, overlooking Flying Fish Cove. The precinct comprises two distinct areas: one to the west, including World War II installations; and the former Administration House, now referred to as Tai Jin House.

World War II area: Immediately to the north of Tai Jin House there are ammunition bunkers, a gun emplacement which still contains a six inch naval gun, and accommodation and support buildings, including a gaol. On the cliff, approximately 10m above the gun, is an observation post and ranging station. The ruins of a Japanese washhouse are reported to be beyond the gun emplacement.

Tai Jin House: The building is a substantial two-storey residence, with a semi-detached servant's wing, a separate 'Tea-Room' and garage. There is an open garden with established trees around the house set against the dramatic cliff backdrop. The house is sited in a prominent location looking across Flying Fish Cove and can be seen from various vantage points of the main settlement. The style and location of the house was designed to emphasise the importance of the Administrator. Tai Jin House is the subject of a heritage management plan prepared by Godden Mackay Logan, 2008.

Several modern memorials have been located near the edge of the sea cliff near both the gun emplacement and Tai Jin House garden.

Historic Context

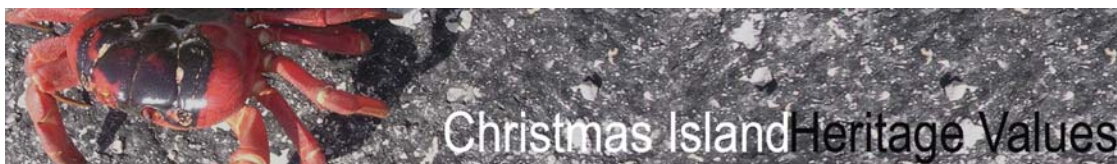
World War II area: The gun emplacement in the cliff was built before World War II for the installation of the six inch naval gun, and a detachment of troops was stationed there. In March 1942 the detachment mutinied on the eve of the Japanese occupation of the island and several officers were killed. The occupying Japanese later took control of the site for the duration of the war.

Some new memorials have recently been located on the cliff top and nearby Tai Jin House. Most notable are a bronze plaque on a cairn commemorating the drowning deaths of would be refugees from the SIEVX boat sinking disaster in 2001, and a memorial wall to Navy personnel who served on the island.

Tai Jin House: The Administrator's House, now known as Tai Jin House, was constructed circa 1936–1938. It replaces an earlier building on this site, which was originally known as the District Officer's Quarters (built in 1903). The former building was two storey (like the present building) with the ground floor being used for official purposes and the upper level for living. The present building embraces the same design. The downstairs area was originally used for official duties and housed the office and courtroom of the District Officer, Interpreter and other staff, while the upstairs room was the residential area. The downstairs area is currently used for entertaining. From 1900–1957, Christmas Island was part of the Straits Settlement of Singapore and the District Officer reported to Singapore. From January to September 1957 the island was a separate British colony before becoming a Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1958. The Head of Government on the island—the Administrator—was then appointed by the Governor General and was responsible to the Australian Federal Minister for Territories and Local Government.



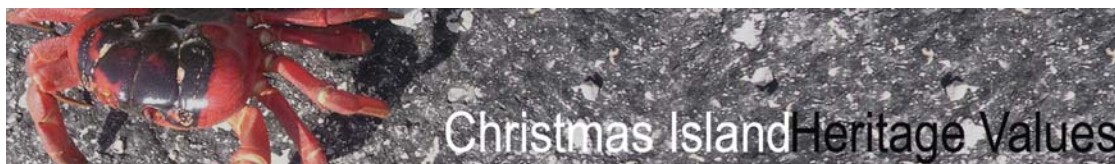
Tai Jin House, World War II accommodation building, six inch naval gun emplacement, and observation post on cliff above the emplacement. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Smith Point Historic Area

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>Tai Jin House is a historic reminder and symbol of colonial rule of Christmas Island—when it was incorporated into the Straits Settlement of Singapore—and has been the focus for official duties and functions.</p> <p>The gun emplacement and ammunition bunkers have historical significance as a reminder of earlier military threats to the island and through their direct association with the 1942 mutiny and the subsequent Japanese invasion of the island.</p> <p>The SIEVX memorial located near Tai Jin House commemorates the death by drowning of 353 asylum seekers, mainly women and children, when their dilapidated Indonesian fishing boat sank en route from Sumatra to Christmas Island on 19 October 2001 inside a temporary Australian border protection surveillance area around Christmas Island. The incident was politically controversial in Australia as it occurred during an election campaign at a time when asylum seekers, illegal immigrants, boat people and border protection were major issues.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of the Tai Jin House and associated outbuildings, including all of its fabric, setting and gardens. The modern local name of the residence. Also, the nearby gun emplacement including the gun, ammunition bunker, observation post and ranging station, in their setting. The SIEVX memorial.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>As a particular architectural style Tai Jin House is not in itself rare in the South East Asian context. Locally, Seaview Lodge and Rumah Tinggi are similar, and other plantation bungalows on the Malay Peninsula and the British colonial houses and Royal Air Force (RAF) houses in Singapore have similar features.</p> <p>However, in the context of other Australian government houses it does have rarity value because it is unlike other government /administrators' houses in the States or Territories of Australia.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of Tai Jin House and associated outbuildings, including the physical fabric, setting and gardens. The architectural style of the place in its garden setting.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>Tai Jin House garden may contain archaeological evidence of the earlier District Officer's Quarters. The area around the gun emplacement and associated building may have archaeological potential.</p> <p>Attributes The whole area of the garden and the area around the military relics and ruins.</p>
D—Representative	<p>Tai Jin House is a representative example of tropical housing in South East Asia, reflecting several architectural characteristics found locally in Seaview Lodge and Rumah Tinggi on Christmas Island, which are similar, and in other plantation bungalows on the Malay Peninsula and the black-and-white British colonial houses in Singapore.</p> <p>Attributes Tai Jin House, including the central formal portico, arched openings and timber louvres in the windows.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The imposing scale of the residence and its location in a prominent position looking across Flying Fish Cove emphasises the previous social importance of the Administrator and provides an important visual focal point from several other parts of the settlement.</p> <p>Attributes The size of the residence, its prominent location, its address to Flying Fish Cove, and its visibility from other parts of the settlement.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>Tai Jin House reflects several characteristics of tropical housing in its adaptation to the climate; however, these characteristics are not innovative or technically different to other tropical housing in the external territories or the South East Asian area. The place does not meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—Smith Point Historic Area

G—Social	<p>It is highly likely that Tai Jin House has special meaning for the Christmas Islanders through its historical associations as a government and administrative focus on the island. The continued social attitude is reflected by its recent name change to the Malay name meaning 'big boss's house', while the Chinese name for the house is Tai Wong Lau which means 'big king's castle'. The memorials on the cliff top and near the Tai Jin House garden may also have social value. However, social values have not been tested.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of Tai Jin House and associated outbuildings, including all of its fabric, setting and gardens. The current Malay name of the place. The memorials.</p>
H—Associative	<p>Associated with previous administrators and the authority of the Australian Government on the island.</p> <p>Attributes The identification of the place as a former 'tai jin' ('big boss') house and place of authority and work.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to Tai Jin House.</p>

Revised Statement of Significance

Tai Jin House is a historic reminder and symbol of colonial rule of Christmas Island—when it was incorporated into the Straits Settlement of Singapore—and has been the focus for official duties and functions. The gun emplacement and ammunition bunkers have historical significance as a reminder of earlier military threats to the island and through their direct association with the 1942 mutiny and the subsequent Japanese invasion of the island. The SIEVX memorial has historic associations with the Australian Government's border protection policies during the later years of John Howard's leadership.

The imposing scale of the residence and its location in a prominent position looking across Flying Fish Cove emphasises the previous social importance of the Administrator and provides an important visual focal point from several other parts of the settlement.

The site of the former District Officer's Quarters and the area around the gun emplacements and bunkers may have archaeological potential.

Tai Jin House is a representative example of tropical housing in South East Asia through its possession of a central formal portico, arched openings and timber louvres in the windows.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Administrator's House Precinct is of high local significance and an integral part of the heritage of Christmas Island. Likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA Heritage Register.</p> <p>The citation should be amended as outlined above and management guidelines developed to respect archaeological sensitivities. Testing of social value is required with research into the adoption of the current name of the residence and local feelings regarding the memorials, especially the SIEVX memorial which also has historic associations.</p> <p>Interpretation of the precinct should be prepared. Interpretation should describe and explain the layers of significance so that they may be better understood and conserved.</p>
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Name of Place—Bungalow 702 (Lam Lok Loh, Drumsite)

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Bungalow 702. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

Bungalow 702 is a rendered brick masonry and timber building on rendered masonry piles with prominent concrete caps, set approximately 1.5m above ground level, accessed by concrete steps. It is a residence similar to the older bungalows in Settlement.

The building has a central gable-roofed section with masonry walls surrounded by a skillion-roofed enclosed verandah of timber framing. The roof cladding is in asbestos cement sheet.

Servants quarters are located at the rear of the building, connected by a covered way and roofing is corrugated asbestos cement, with newer sections in corrugated fibre-cement.

This building retains its original angled ventilation shutters to the verandah openings. The servants quarters is a rendered masonry structure with a gable roof, clad in corrugated asbestos cement.

The building is set in a fenced domestic garden setting overlooking the Indian Ocean. Bungalow 702 is located in a residential precinct of Drumsite where there are several bungalows of a later period. The bungalows in Drumsite are similar to the bungalows in Settlement.

Historic Context

Bungalow 702 was erected in the mid-1930s as a residence for the Chief Mechanical Engineer in charge of the railways and mining structures. Similar bungalows were built in Settlement at the same period but these have since been demolished. During World War II, the bungalow was occupied by Japanese soldiers, acquiring the name 'Jap House' from this time. The Japanese used the building as a radio station during the war.

The bungalow has come to symbolise the wartime history of the island and has acquired social significance for the Christmas Island community. After the war, the building was refurbished and occupied as European married quarters. It was occupied in 1975 by Michael Grimes and his family. Grimes was a school teacher and prominent figure in the establishment of the Union of Christmas Island Workers. The building was damaged in the storm of 1988 and was vacant for some time afterwards.

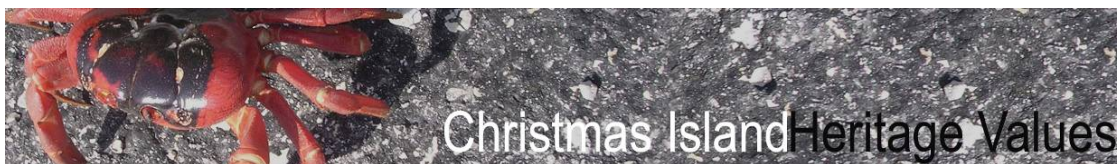
It continues to be used as a private residence.



Bungalow 702, on Lam Lok Loh, Drumsite (left and centre) and a view of bungalows (right) in the same street (Lam Lok Loh). (Source: GML, 2008)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>Bungalow 702 is historically significant as one of the last residential buildings constructed by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company prior to the occupation of the island by the Japanese. It is associated with the Japanese occupation of the island during the Second World War, having been used as a residence and radio station by the garrison soldiers.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of the building and its immediate setting.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>Bungalow 702 is the only remaining building of this type in Drumsite and as such has local rarity value.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of the bungalow and its immediate setting.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>This criterion is not applicable to Bungalow 702.</p>



Name of Place—Bungalow 702 (Lam Lok Loh, Drumsite)

D—Representative	Bungalow 702 is representative of the style of tropical bungalow architecture present in Settlement. It is located within a group of bungalows which are also representative of residential architecture in Settlement.
E—Aesthetic	Bungalow 702 has aesthetic characteristics which are important in the context of Lam Lok Loh. Bungalow 702 is an older residence than the bungalows in the Drumsite area, but together they form a cohesive group of houses.
F—Creative/Technical	This criterion is not applicable to Bungalow 702.
G—Social	<p>There is a strong oral tradition on Christmas Island that this bungalow was used by the Japanese as a radio station during their occupation of the island in the Second World War. The bungalow has become a symbol of this phase of the island's history and its considerable social significance to the Christmas Island community is recognised by a public interpretation sign outside the building.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of the bungalow, particularly the form and fabric that dates from World War II.</p>
H—Associative	This criterion is not applicable to Bungalow 702.
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to Bungalow 702.

Revised Statement of Significance

Bungalow 702 is of high local significance for its associations with the immediate years before the Second World War and the wartime occupation of the island by the Japanese. It is an integral part of the heritage of Christmas Island with social value to the local community.

Bungalow 702 is historically significant as one of the last residential buildings constructed by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company prior to the occupation of the island by the Japanese. It is associated with the Japanese occupation of the island during the Second World War, having been used as a residence and radio station by the Japanese garrison soldiers.

There is a strong oral tradition on Christmas Island regarding the use of the bungalow by Japanese as a radio station during the island's occupation in World War II and the building has become a symbol of this phase of the island's history and is of considerable social significance to the Christmas Island community.

Bungalow 702 is in a style and from a period of construction that has become increasingly rare on Christmas Island.

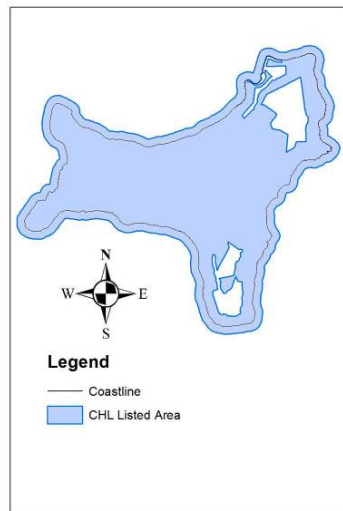
Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>Bungalow 702 is likely to meet the threshold for local heritage listing.</p> <p>Continue to conserve and maintain in accordance with a future heritage management plan.</p> <p>Ensure the heritage values are protected and conserved, should there be any proposals to alter the place. Refer to future development control guidelines for Drumsite residential precinct once these have been prepared (potentially by the Shire of Christmas Island).</p> <p>The existing interpretation sign should be maintained. It should be upgraded to include details of local attachment to the place once, the social significance has been formally tested.</p>
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Name of Place—Christmas Island Natural Areas

Location



Boundary map showing Christmas Island Natural Areas. (Source: GML, 2008)

Description

Christmas Island is an isolated seamount of volcanic origin with a capping of limestone. It rises from ocean depths of 4,500 metres and reaches a maximum altitude of 357 metres above sea level at Murray Hill. From the undulating central upper plateau the land descends to the sea in an alternating series of steep slopes or cliffs and relatively level terraces. These correspond to the series of tectonic uplifts which formed the island and its present topography.

A 10–20 metre wave-cut sea cliff is continuous around the island except for a few small beach areas and at Flying Fish Cove, where the main settlement and port is located.

The limestone covering of the island is riddled with karst formations including caves and sinkholes, the more extensive systems following fault lines. As the island is predominantly porous limestone there is little surface water except where it collects at the interface between the limestone and relatively impervious underlying basalt. A number of these occurrences result in springs flowing from the base of cliffs where the limestone-basalt interface is sometimes exposed. These surface springs are significant ecologically for moisture loving species, which include relict mangrove stands and the island's distinct blue crabs. Also associated with the extensive cave system of the island is a group of internationally significant cave invertebrates, which live both in cave waters (stygo fauna) and in the air filled passages (troglotauna).

Due to the seasonality of the island's rainfall, the wet season is the real period of productive plant growth. The island's animals are similarly adapted and an example includes the spectacular annual summer migration of the endemic red crab to breed.

In common with all oceanic islands, Christmas Island has a distinct biota, which include an unusual assemblage of plants and animals. These species have adapted to the island's seasonal climate, phosphate-rich soils and karst-dominated environment. Because of the distance of the island from any landmass, there is notable endemism in the plants and animals—the result of evolution in isolation. Christmas Island is situated within the overlap of the Australian and Malaysian regions and has representatives of the flora and fauna from both regions. A significant example of this overlap is the Christmas Island shrew (*Crocidura attenuata trichura*), which is Australia's only shrew.

As a forested oceanic island with access to a rich nutrient oceanic upwelling near Java it provides an important breeding environment for many seabirds. The island is relatively undisturbed when compared to other Indian Ocean islands. The island has three notable endemic seabirds: the endangered Abbott's booby (*Papasula abbotti*); the vulnerable Christmas Island frigate bird (*Fregeta andrewsi*); and a sub-species of the golden bosun or white-tailed tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus fulvus*). The island also has seven endemic land birds, which fill a variety of ecological niches on the island, including two raptors, two rainforest fruit eaters and a cave dweller. Many migratory birds also live on or visit the island, including birds from Japan and China, which are covered by the



Name of Place—Christmas Island Natural Areas

migratory provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* (Cwth). These migratory species include the Abbott's booby, Christmas Island frigate bird, white-tailed tropicbird, greater frigate bird (*Fregeta minor*), red-footed booby (*Sula sula*) and the endangered Christmas Island goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus natalis*).

The flora comprises about 200 documented species of native flowering plants and ferns, of which 18 species are endemic. A number of structural analyses have categorised the natural vegetation communities.¹ The simplest classification for the purpose of description is that of two broad subdivisions of island vegetation types—plateau and terrace rainforest formations.

The plateau rainforest is floristically simple in structure and carries a well-preserved and tall primary rainforest, between 30–40 metres in height, with a sparse understorey and a predominantly litter-bare floor. Dominant tree species include *Planchonella nitida*, *Syzygium nervosum*, and *Inocarpus fagifer*, which have tall boles and are elaborately buttressed. The island's plateau rainforest is also notable as it lacks the dense understorey normally associated with their related Indo-Malaysian rainforests and instead has an aesthetically pleasing clean open forest floor, which is in part a result of crabs scavenging leaf litter and other vegetative material.

The island's terrace vegetation is more differentiated due to the variability of the habitats from sea cliffs to shore terraces to the margins of the deeper soiled plateau. The marginal rainforests are more diverse species-wise, and are more open with lower canopies of 20–30 metres. The sea cliffs have salt tolerant species (*Pandanus* thickets and heaths) and grade through to vine thickets and open forests on the shore terrace to marginal rainforests. The marginal rainforest includes both evergreen and deciduous species including *Terminalia catappa*, *Macaranga tenarius* and *Cellis timorensis*. In some areas tree species become dominant. Examples include an *Arenga listeri* palm stand on basaltic soil near Great Beach and shore terrace stands of *Pisonia grandis* and *Barringtonia racemosa*. Areas with surface water are often the habitat of the cycad *Cycas rumpii* as well as back-mangrove species such as the Ramsar convention listed Wetland of International Importance sited at Hosnie's Spring. This internationally significant locality comprises a freshwater spring with an unusually tall *Bruguiera* species mangrove stand, and is located 37 metres above sea level. This wetland is estimated to have been stranded by an uplift of the island around 120,000 years ago. Another two remnant stands of back-mangroves occur, comprised of the two species *Heritiera littoralis* and *Cynometra ramiflora*.

In a comparative study, an Australian botanist (Tracy 1991) recognised two structural groups in the plateau rainforest: one as semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest (SDMVF); and the other as a complex mesophyll vine forest (CMVF) of a floristically simpler form when compared to similar rainforests elsewhere. Tracy also classified the terrace rainforest as SDMVF or as deciduous vine forest and observed that its tree species were shared with Australia's tropical coast but that they were unusually tall on Christmas Island.

The island's diverse land crab assemblage is ecologically important, and includes members of the widespread tropical genera *Gecarcinus*, *Birgus* and *Coenobita*. These land crabs dominate the scavenging role usually occupied by small mammals and ground birds and exert an ecologically significant selective pressure on the recruitment and distribution of the island's rainforest plant species—and so are partially responsible for the simple structure of the island's plateau rainforest. There are few inhabited oceanic islands at similar latitudes that have an ecological integrity similar to that exhibited by Christmas Island, and this is in part due to the understorey grazing and predation pressure exerted by the island's land crabs. (In this way, they are also considered to be responsible for the low levels of exotic weed invasions in the rainforest.) Fourteen species of land crab are present including the notably abundant and endemic red crab (*Gecarcoidea natalis*) whose spectacular migration in large numbers from the plateau rainforest to the sea during the wet season to breed is a well known feature of the island. Another land crab, Jackson's crab (*Sesarma jacksoni*), is yet to be confirmed as an additional endemic species but information sources indicate that it is yet to be recorded anywhere else. The blue crab (*Cardisoma hirtipes*) only occurs in its blue form on the island; however, further genetic investigations may show it to be an endemic sub-species. Notably the whale shark (*Rhiodon typus*), which is a plankton feeder, is thought to time its visits to the island to coincide with the summer red crab larvae bloom. Another plankton feeder observed in the island waters is the manta ray (*Manta birostris*).

Eight species of terrestrial reptile have been reported on the island, and it provides an important habitat for two of these, the blue tailed skink (*Cryptoblepharus egeriae*) and the tree gecko (*Lepidodactylus listeri*)—as both have had a reduction in range or numbers in recent times.

The island also provides important habitat for a depauperate mammal fauna. The endemic fruit bat (*Pteropus natalis*) is plentiful, but another endemic, the insectivorous bat (*Pipistrellus murrayi*), is now nationally endangered. The nationally endangered endemic shrew was thought to be extinct until specimens were found in the mid-1980s, and the island also historically had two endemic rats which are now extinct due to the introduction of exotic rats. These two endemics may have allowed the island's endemic birds to adapt to coexisting with rats and so may have minimised the impacts of the introduction of exotic rat species, which have decimated other oceanic island's bird assemblages elsewhere in the Indian Ocean.

The island's recorded marine species diversity include 575 fish species and 88 coral species and over 300 molluscs, 90 echinoderms and 200 decapod crustacean species. The fringing reef platform abounds with living corals, particularly *Acropora*, and provides an important source of food for terns and tropic birds. Reef waters offshore are clear with good coral formation on the narrow coastal shelf, which ends abruptly in a steep seaward slope, often with a vertical drop-off.



Name of Place—Christmas Island Natural Areas

Christmas Island has been referred to in a variety of ecological and geological papers. Ridley² used Christmas Island's distinct plant ecology in a treatise on 'The Dispersal of Plants around the World' and Carlquist³ highlighted the importance of islands such as Christmas Island in highlighting evolutionary processes.

The island also has historic connections with the birth of oceanography. Sir John Murray, of 'Challenger' fame, was the first to recognise the importance of the island's phosphate deposits and lobbied for their exploitation. Murray was both the founder of the settlement and also the sponsor of a classic comprehensive natural history survey of the island, which was conducted prior to phosphate mining commencing on the island.

Historic Context

The creation of Christmas Island is the result of an undersea volcanic eruption around 60 million years ago, which formed a coral atoll, now below the island.

Three major uplifts of tectonic activity occurred subsequent to this, forming the island's three terraces as seen today.

The first terrace, at the highest point of the island, is 357 metres above sea level on Murray Hill. The second terrace forms the area of Poon Saan and Drumsite, and the third, most recent tectonic occurrence, around 120,000 years ago, formed the coastline of the island, the terrace which now contains Settlement. This most recent occurrence also formed the rare elevated mangroves found at Hosnie's Spring.

The island's phosphate-rich soils were historically thought to have been derived from the decomposition of avian guano (seabird droppings) over the centuries. This theory has been replaced by research indicating that this is a geological occurrence dating from the time the island was still a coral atoll. However, the geochemistry of the formation is still unclear.

Much of the Christmas Island Natural Areas have been disturbed by periodic mining on Christmas Island from the late nineteenth century. Many of the limestone outcrops were formed by phosphate mining all over the island. More recently, specific lease agreements were set up with the mining companies to protect areas of natural significance and restrict the areas of the island that could be mined, or re-mined.

The mining has had a harsh effect on much of the vegetation on Christmas Island, and this is causing problems for the habitat of endangered fauna on the island.



Christmas Island Natural Areas—limestone pinnacles, view from Margaret Knoll lookout over limestone outcrops and forest vegetation, limestone moonscape at Blowholes, Tahitian chestnut trees at Hugh's Dale. (Source: GML, 2008)



Christmas Island endemic red crab, robber crab, red-footed booby, greater frigate bird. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Christmas Island Natural Areas

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic

The natural heritage features and places of Christmas Island demonstrate the evolution of the biophysical setting and its ecological processes.

Christmas Island is a tectonically uplifted coral atoll with its classic series of rainforest-coated steeped terraces. The central upper plateau descends to the sea in an alternating series of cliffs and relatively level terraces. These correspond to the series of tectonic uplifts which formed the island and its present topography. Few island systems exhibit this terraced nature due to Christmas Islands' distinct geological history.

The geographic isolation of Christmas Island has led to the evolution of unique ecosystems with biogeographically significant assemblages of plant and animal species, which have evolved to fit different ecological niches to which they are usually associated. The island's rainforests are structurally simple and much less complex than their related Indo-Malesian rainforest. The island's rainforest is composed of species more commonly found as restricted assemblages of smaller stature along tropical shorelines. The island's remoteness has also resulted in the evolutionary development of early rainforest succession species into climax forest niche filling species, which occupy the mature forest canopy. Some excellent examples of niche expansion in Christmas Island's flora include: *Hernandia ovigera*, which is usually a small understorey tree but has adapted on the island to grow to 40 metres and is one of only three emergents in the island's plateau rainforest; and *Macaranga tanarius*, a canopy tree of the island's marginal rainforest which grows to 20–30 metres but usually is a short-lived secondary growth in adjacent Indonesian rainforests.⁴

Christmas Island is evolutionary significant as a centre of endemism for many flora and fauna assemblages due to its isolation. The presence of eighteen endemic plant species in the climax rainforest and terrace communities contributes to the place's significance for understanding evolutionary relationships. Notable endemic flora examples include a rare fern (*Asplenium listeri*), a tree (*Grewia insularis*), a tall tree-like pandanus (*Pandanus elatus*) and also a palm (*Arenga listeri*). The island's endemic terrestrial fauna includes ten birds, five reptiles, three mammals, one crab and two insects. The island's marine fauna includes three endemic fish species and several marine sponge species.⁵

Notable examples of the island's three endemic seabirds include the Abbott's booby (*Papasa abbotti*), and the Christmas Island frigate bird (*Fregeta andrewsi*). The island has seven endemic land birds and the notable species include the Christmas Island hawk owl (*Ninox natalis*), the glossy cave swiftlet (*Collocalia esculanta natalis*) and the imperial pigeon (*Ducula whartoni*). The island provides significant habitat for the endemic Abbott's booby, as it now only nests in Christmas Island's emergent plateau rainforest trees and nowhere else in the world. Additionally, the Abbott's booby is now recognised as the oldest of the Sulidae family (in evolutionary terms) and belongs to its own genus.⁶

In recognition of the island's contribution to world biodiversity the island has been declared an Endemic Bird Area by Birdlife International and, as such, is one of only nine such areas in Australia.⁷

Historically, the island had two endemic rats which are now extinct due to the introduction of exotic rats. These two endemic rats may have allowed the island's endemic birds to adapt to coexisting with rats and so may have minimised the impacts of the introduction of exotic rat species, which have decimated other oceanic island's bird assemblages elsewhere in the Indian Ocean.

Christmas Island is also regarded as a cave fauna province of international importance due to the diversity of its cave fauna with rare and endemic species of evolutionary significance. The cave fauna of the island includes at least 12 endemic species.⁸

One of the island's two endemic insects, the crab fly (*Lissocephala powelli*), is also evolutionary significant as it is an example of parallel evolution with the island's red and blue land crabs, which it parasitises.⁹

The island's fauna is significant as it includes an ecologically important and diverse land crab assemblage which dominate the forest floor scavenging role and exert an ecologically significant selective pressure on the recruitment and distribution of the island's rainforest plant species. The land crabs are also unique in their capacity to control potential threats to the integrity of the forest, effectively acting as a biological filter to invasion of many organisms. The endemic red land crab (*Gecarcoidea*



Name of Place—Christmas Island Natural Areas

	<p><i>natalis</i>) is numerically the most notable of this crab assemblage with an estimated population of approximately 120 million crabs. This red crab also conducts a spectacular annual migration from the forest to the sea to breed during the wet season. The migrating population has been estimated at numbering 30–45 million adult crabs. The robber or coconut crab (<i>Birgus latro</i>) also has a significant population on the island, with an estimated one million individuals, making it one of the largest remaining populations in the world.¹⁰</p> <p>As the island is predominantly porous limestone, surface water is relatively rare and significant ecologically. The perennial freshwater springs, such as Hosnie's Spring and the Dales, provide significant ecological habitat for species such as Tahitian chestnut (<i>Inocarpus fagifer</i>), an endemic palm (<i>Arenga listeri</i>) and the semi-aquatic blue crab (<i>Cardisoma hirtipes</i>), amongst other water dependent or preferring species. The Dales also exhibit unusual water associated limestone deposition features including a 'flowstone' formation of a type which is usually found underground.¹¹</p> <p>The island has an unusually rich diversity of land crabs with 13 species recorded, of 20 species known world-wide, which occupy the majority of the island's terrestrial habitats. Christmas Island also has one of the highest land crab densities known in the Indian Ocean. The island is also one of the world's most significant seabird islands with over 100 species of bird having been recorded, including eight species which breed on the island.¹²</p> <p>The island's relatively simple fringing reefs and adjacent waters support a rich diversity of marine species typical of Indian Ocean tropical reefs. The recorded marine species diversity include 575 fish species and 88 coral species and over 300 molluscs, 90 echinoderms and 200 decapod crustacean species.¹³</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>All areas of National Park, unallocated Crown land and rehabilitated mining leases which comprise the naturally vegetated and revegetated areas of the plateau and terrace rainforest, cliffs, rock platforms and surrounding marine areas to 500m below low water mark.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The rainforests of the island are significant as they contain one nationally vulnerable plant, <i>Carmona retusa</i>. The island is also significant for four nationally endangered terrestrial fauna species, two notable examples of which are the Christmas Island shrew (<i>Crocidura attenuatula trichura</i>), which is Australia's only shrew and the Abbott's bobby (<i>Papasula abbotti</i>). The island is also important for six nationally vulnerable terrestrial fauna species, notable examples include the Christmas Island frigate bird (<i>Fregeta andrewsi</i>) and the Christmas Island blind burrowing snake (<i>Ramphotyphlops exocoeti</i>).¹⁴</p> <p>The marine waters include two nationally vulnerable reptiles, the green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) and hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretochelys imbricata</i>), which also nest on the island's beaches, and two nationally vulnerable shark species.¹⁵</p> <p>Several features of Christmas Island's flora are regarded as unique associations and growth patterns. These include trees achieving canopy heights not commonly seen in Australia and elsewhere, examples include 30 metre high <i>Pisonia grandis</i> forests and unusually tall <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i> emergents.¹⁶</p> <p>The island also has unusual relict populations of back-mangrove species and cycads, which have been left isolated by the tectonic uplift of the island. Examples of these isolated back-mangrove and cycad associations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An internationally significant wetland which is an entire <i>Brugiera</i> sp. mangrove ecosystem growing in a freshwater spring 37 metres above sea level (ASL) at Hosnie's Spring. The locality is listed by the Ramsar Convention as a Wetland of International Importance, and the mangroves are the largest of their species ever seen, with canopy heights of 30–40 metres tall. The age of the wetland is estimated to be 120,000 years old. • Another mangrove forest of 20 metre tall <i>Cynometra ramiflora</i>, also isolated from the sea and found in a single stand south of Ross Hill. • A mangrove species <i>Heritania littoralis</i>, which usually occurs elsewhere in mangrove habitat, but has expanded its distribution on the island into a number of moist environments about the island's terraces. • A cycad species <i>Cycas rumphii</i> which is found both in a 300 metres ASL stand near North-west



Name of Place—Christmas Island Natural Areas

	<p>Point and individually along the east coast of the island. As this cycad is usually distributed by sea it suggests the population has persisted since the island was at sea level.¹⁷</p> <p>Attributes All areas of National Park, unallocated Crown land and rehabilitated mining leases which comprise the naturally vegetated and revegetated areas of the plateau and terrace rainforest, cliffs and rock platforms.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>Christmas Island is one of the most scientifically documented high oceanic islands in the world. Island ecosystems have been historically critical in the development of evolutionary theory as they highlight natural selection, speciation and niche filling. Correspondingly, Christmas Islands' unique ecosystems present special opportunities for the study of the evolution of species in relative isolation and the adaptation of migrant species to new environments.¹⁸</p> <p>Notable research areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The island's geological formations, which include uplifted fossil reefs and volcanic deposits, are significant in illustrating the evolution of coral atolls and the evolution of the Christmas Rise due to tectonic and volcanic action.¹⁹ • Australian researchers have noted that the successional development of many structurally and floristically simple vegetation types, as seen on Christmas Island, has significant implications for understanding successional processes in Australian mainland rainforests.²⁰ • The island also provides a unique research site for plant/herbivore study due to the dominance of land crabs in the island's ecological processes through the pressure their grazing of rainforest seedlings, and therefore upon the establishment and distribution of plant species and rainforest assemblages.²¹ • The need to revegetate mining areas (to minimise windshear on adjoining rainforest areas) has been the trigger for a range of research through which strategies and methods have evolved.²² • The recent yellow crazy ant (<i>Anoplolepis longipes</i>) population explosion, after 50 years of low level presence, has triggered a series of ongoing detailed studies of the ant and its impacts on the ecology of the island, and potential means of control.²³ <p>Attributes All areas of National Park, unallocated Crown land and rehabilitated mining leases which comprise the naturally vegetated and revegetated areas of the plateau and terrace rainforest and cliffs.</p>
D—Representative	<p>Christmas Island is an excellent example of a relatively large and high oceanic island with tropical rainforest. It is also an excellent example of a seabird breeding island, as it is relatively undisturbed when compared to other Indian Ocean island such Aldabra Island in the Seychelles.²⁴</p> <p>Christmas Island contains unusual representatives of back-mangrove communities, one of which at Hosnie's Spring is elevated to 37m above sea level and is up to 120,000 years old.</p> <p>The island is also a characteristic example of a tectonically uplifted coral atoll with its classic series of rainforest-coated steeped terraces. Few island systems exhibit this terraced nature due to Christmas Island's distinct geological history. This island also exhibits a well-developed karst landscape, which includes a diverse variety of caves and sinkholes and a correspondingly significant cave fauna.²⁵</p> <p>Attributes All areas of National Park, unallocated Crown land and rehabilitated mining leases which comprise the naturally vegetated and revegetated areas of the plateau and terrace rainforest, cliffs and rock platforms.</p> <p>Back-mangrove stands occur in small areas adjacent to Hosnie's Spring (0.5ha) and a single stand south of Ross Hill.</p>
E—Aesthetic	There are no items or features of natural heritage under this criterion
F—Creative/Technical	There are no items or features of natural heritage under this criterion
G—Social	There are no items or features of natural heritage under this criterion



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H—Associative	<p>A number of limestone pinnacle fields on Christmas Island are remnants of old mining activities where little or no reforming of terrain or surface rehabilitation was undertaken. These pinnacle fields are the result of the extraction of phosphate material from between the subterranean limestone formations, leaving a sunken landscape of pillars. The natural recolonisation of these areas by ferns and herbs has been categorised as ‘seral vegetation’.²⁶ The pinnacle fields are associative of the original mining industry and methods on the island.²⁷</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>Pinnacle fields concentrated on the oldest mining areas around Phosphate Hill, along the east coast escarpment road and along the central plateau road.</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to the Christmas Island Natural Areas.

Revised Statement of Significance

Christmas Island is a classic example of a tectonically uplifted coral atoll with its characteristic steep series of rainforest-covered terraces and sheer limestone cliffs. The island's geological formations are significant in illustrating the evolution of the Christmas Rise due to tectonic and volcanic action and the collision of the Asian and Australian plates.

The evolutionary significance of Christmas Island is demonstrated both by its high level of endemism and by its unique assemblage of plant and animal species.

The dominance of the land crabs is a striking feature of the island's fauna. The island has 13 of the 20 species known worldwide and one of the highest land crab densities known in the Indian Ocean. The land crabs of Christmas Island are remarkable for their variety and number and for the role they play in the ecology of the rainforest. The endemic red land crab (*Gecarcoidea natalis*) is numerically the most notable of this crab assemblage with an estimated population of approximately 120 million crabs. The threatened robber or coconut crab (*Birgus latro*), with a population estimated at one million individuals is one of the largest remaining in the world.

Christmas Island is famous for its spectacular annual red crab migrations from the plateau rainforest to the sea during the wet season. The migrating population has been estimated at numbering 30–45 million adult crabs.

The rainforests of Christmas Island are biogeographically significant—species have evolved from being either shoreline forest or early rainforest succession species to those that fill a tall climax rainforest role. The Island contains unique plant communities of high conservation and scientific interest, including a variety of elevated and relict cycad and back-mangrove communities of international significance.

The presence of 18 endemic plant species in the climax rainforest community contributes to the place's significance for understanding evolutionary relationships. Notable examples include a rare fern (*Asplenium listeri*), a tall tree-like pandanus (*Pandanus elatus*) and a palm (*Arenga listeri*). The island's rich endemic fauna includes three mammal species, ten bird species, five reptile species, one crab species, two insects, three marine fish species and several marine sponges species. The island is recognised as an internationally significant Endemic Bird Area. The well-developed karst landscape of Christmas Island contains an internationally significant cave fauna with 12 endemic invertebrate species.

The island is also one of the world's most significant seabird islands, both for the variety and numbers of seabirds, with over 100 species of bird having been recorded, including eight species which breed on the island. The island rainforest provides significant habitat for two endemics: the nationally endangered Abbott's booby (*Papasula abbotti*); and the nationally vulnerable Christmas Island frigate bird (*Fregeta andrewsi*).

The island's relatively simple fringing reefs and adjacent waters support a rich diversity of marine species typical of Indian Ocean tropical reefs. The island also provides habitat for two nationally vulnerable species of turtle, the green (*Chelonia mydas*) and hawksbill (*Eretochelys imbricata*), which nest on two of the island's beaches, and two nationally vulnerable shark species.

Christmas Island is one of the most scientifically documented oceanic islands in the world. Island ecosystems have been historically critical in the development of evolutionary theory as they highlight natural selection, speciation and niche filling. Christmas Island correspondingly is a significant location for scientific research. The unique ecosystems of the island present special opportunities for the study of the evolution of species in relative isolation and the adaptation of migrant species to new environments. These species have often evolved to fit different ecological niches to which they are usually associated, and the rainforests on the island exhibit species with many of these characteristics.

Christmas Island provides habitat for four nationally endangered and six nationally vulnerable fauna species, and one nationally vulnerable plant species.



Name of Place—Christmas Island Natural Areas

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

The Christmas Island Natural Areas have the potential to meet the threshold for National Heritage listing.

Parks Australia is managing the Christmas Island National Park—which comprises 75% of the area of the natural heritage area listed on the CHL—as an IUCN Category II park, and in conformance with the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. Parks Australia is the appropriate manager of natural heritage values within the park.

The portion of the natural heritage listed area which falls on crown land outside the park boundary needs to be managed in a similar manner to the National Park (ie a management plan concomitant with the Park management, and management resources and expertise which is the equivalent of those of Parks Australia).

The rehabilitation program for old mining areas should continue. The current conservation levy by the miners will need to be augmented and extended to ensure that priority sites for the protection of Abbot's booby habitats and adjoining rainforest are adequately treated and that the program can be expanded to include all priority areas outside the National Park.

Crazy ant research, survey and control measures need to be resourced so that greater intensity of effort in combating this significant ecological threat can be achieved.

The ecological determinants of the three back-mangrove stands and cycad area need to be studied to identify any off-site areas which require specific protection—and that protection should be applied through specific provisions in the Christmas Island National Park Management Plan and the Shire of Christmas Island planning scheme, as appropriate. Similarly, determine and apply the levels of access and visitation appropriate to the continued health of these areas.

The mapped boundary of the Christmas Island natural heritage entry on the CHL needs to be updated to improve its accuracy (in relation to cleared areas, excluded active mining fields, settlement areas and waterfront installations) and to exclude major new developments such as the Christmas Island immigration and detention centre.

A number of the elements contributing to the Christmas Island natural heritage values have low tolerance to change.

A major continuing threat to the endangered population of Abbot's booby is the degradation of its roosting and nesting habitats by (predominantly) windshear and other edge effects arising from vulnerable gaps in the rainforest canopy, caused by past and present phosphate mining. Any lessening of the Christmas Island Rainforest Rehabilitation Program (CIRRP) resources and intensity at this stage, with many un-rehabilitated or part-rehabilitated sites remaining, will be detrimental to the health of adjacent rainforest and Abbot's booby habitats.

Continuing infestations of crazy ants and local achievement of ant supercolonies will not only destroy local land crab populations but, with the removal of the crabs' scavenging role, will have significant implications for the rainforest structure and ecological integrity.

The three back-mangrove stands and cycad area within the natural heritage area depend upon specific micro-habitat conditions for their existence. Because of their close dependency on a narrow range of environmental conditions, these places have a very low tolerance to change—which could range from disturbance in the recharge areas of relevant springs, to soil compaction through access and over-visitiation.

Endnotes (short references only—see Reference List below for full citations)

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- ² Ridley, 1930.
- ³ Calquist, 1965.
- ⁴ Mitchell 1974; Gray 1981; DuPuy 1988; ABRS 1993; EA 2002.
- ⁵ Gray 1981; Hicks et al 1984; Carson 1974; Allen and Steen 1979; Tidemann et al 1991; ABRS 1993; New 1995; Cogger 2000; EA 2002.
- ⁶ Gray 1981; Hicks 1984; Stokes et al 1987; Olsen and Warheit 1988; EPBC 1999; Yorkston and Green 1997; Bennett 2000.
- ⁷ Stattersfield et al 1998; Bennett 2000.
- ⁸ Environment Australia 2002.
- ⁹ Hicks 1984; Carson 1974; New 1995.
- ¹⁰ Gibson-Hill 1947; Gillison 1976; Gray 1981; Mills et al 1984; Hicks 1985; ANPWS 1986; Rumph 1986; Burggren et al 1988; Hicks 1991; Lake and Dowd 1991; Green 1997; EA 2002.
- ¹¹ Polack 1976; Gray 1981 and 1995; ANCA 1996; ANPWS 1986; DuPuy 1988; Woodruffe 1988; EA 2002.
- ¹² Gray 1981; Hicks 1991; Stokes et al 1987; Burggren 1988; EPBC 1999; EA 2002.
- ¹³ Allen and Steene 1988; Berry 1988; Wells et al 1990; EA 2002.
- ¹⁴ Grey 1981; Hicks 1984; Stokes 1987; Strahan 1995; EPBC 1999; Cogger 2000; EA 2002.
- ¹⁵ EPBC 1999; EA 2002.
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- ¹⁷ Gillison 1976; Gray 1981; Mitchell 1985; DuPuy 1988; Woodruff 1988; Tracy 1991; ABRS 1993; EA 2002.
- ¹⁸ Hicks 1980; Grey 1981; Raven and Johnson 1988.
- ¹⁹ Woodruffe 1988; Varne 1992; EA 2002.
- ²⁰ Mitchell, 1975 and 1985; DuPuy 1988; Gillison 1989; EA 2002.
- ²¹ Burggren 1988; Lake and O'Dowd 1991.
- ²² Gillison 1976; Mattisk 1984; Carew-Reid 1987; Tracy 1991; Yorkston and Green 1992; Hopkins et al 1996 and Milne et al 1997.
- ²³ O'Dowd et al 1999; Bennett 2000.
- ²⁴ Mitchell 1974; DuPuy 1988; Lake and O'Dowd 1991; Green 1997.
- ²⁵ Gray 1981 and 1995; Stanton 1985; Woodruffe 1988; EA 2002.
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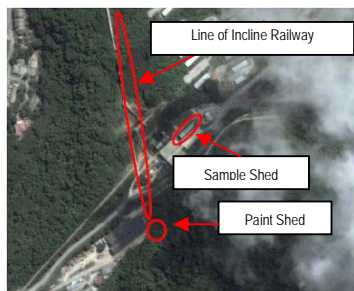


Name of Place—Drumsite Historic Industrial Area

Location Plan



CHL boundary indicating listed elements in the Drumsite Industrial Area. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)



Aerial photograph indicating the CHL listed elements in the Drumsite Industrial Area. (Source: Google Earth, 2008)



Aerial photograph showing approximate line of 1930s Chute. (Source: Google Earth, 2008)

Description

Drumsite is located on the upper terrace of Christmas Island overlooking Flying Fish Cove. The industrial area of Drumsite is physically quite separate to the residential Drumsite area which is further south.

The Drumsite Historic Industrial Area includes modern and working mining infrastructure and industrial sites and the historic 'old dryers area'. The official listing for the Drumsite Historic Industrial Area includes only three elements located in the old dryers area—including remnants of the former incline railway, the sample shed (originally positioned over winding gear) and the 'spray painting shop' also reportedly housing winding gear. The old dryers area/complex is described in detail in the 1998 Industrial Mining Heritage Report.¹

Old Dryers Area: is a complex of vacant and unused buildings and industrial remnants. The area also includes remnants of the former incline railway—haulage and conveyors indicated in the CHL boundary map (left). The location of railway tracks can also be seen in part near Gaze Road in the Settlement Service Precinct. There are also a number of remnant concrete piers which originally supported the railway bridges over the area's roads to the upper levels of Drumsite.

The old dryer sheds are in good structural condition and are currently used for storage or vacant. New dryer sheds are located further to the northwest in Drumsite.

Adjacent to the sample shed is the 1950s laboratory building which contains archives and phosphate testing material. Across Murray Road are post-1957 workshops (still in use) and a small 'spray painting shed' which apparently housed part of the incline winding gear (indicated in the CHL boundary map).

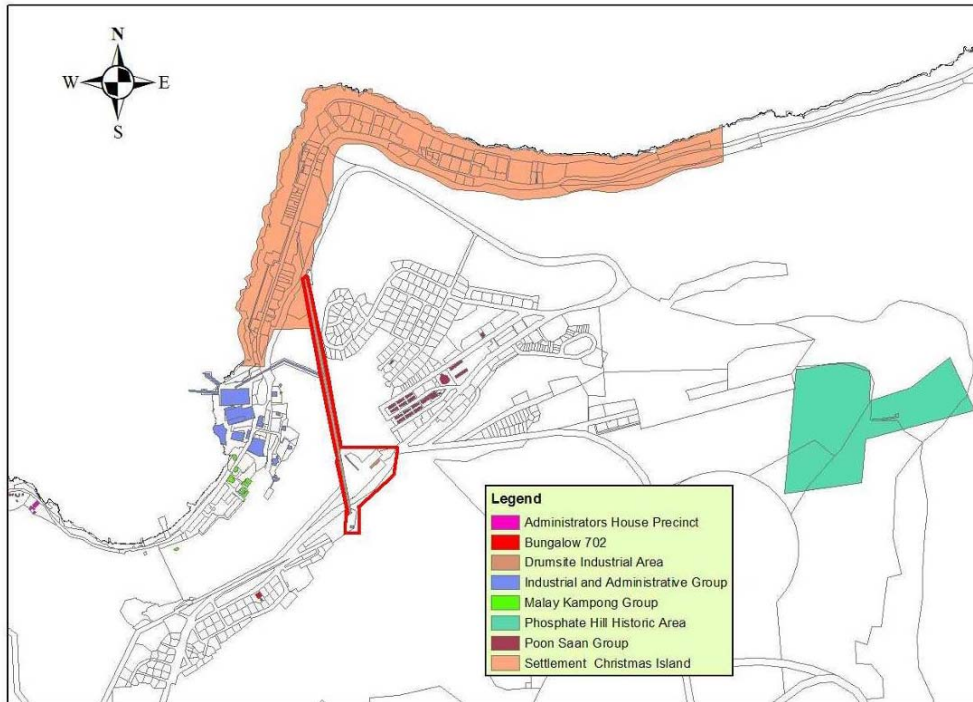
The sample shed also formerly housed historic winding gear, but was relocated to shelter phosphate samples in the old dryers area. This building includes an unusual arrangement of curving steel struts and is of architectural and technical interest. It currently contains historic core samples from the phosphate mine workings.

Adjacent to the sample shed and next to Murray Road is the former east rock bin, a large corrugated-iron shed constructed over the railway, with extant concrete piers internally. This building is also part of the old-dryers area. The east rock bin formed part of a loop system which took wet rocks from the east bin, through the dryers and then to the western rock bin, which has since been demolished.

1930s chute system: may still be extant, but has not been in use for many years. The chute ran from nearby the old dryers area in Drumsite to a site located just above the current Malay Kampong in Settlement. It is a steel chute system, of which no remnants are visible at Drumsite. There is reportedly extant evidence of steel and masonry elements of the chute above the Malay Kampong, but this was not recorded during the recent site inspection.



Name of Place—Drumsite Historic Industrial Area



Proposed boundary of Drumsite Historic Industrial Area (outlined in red). (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Drumsite Historic Industrial Area

Historical Context

The Drumsite Historic Industrial Area includes modern industrial site and the historic 'old dryers area', and continues to play an important role in the history of phosphate mining on Christmas Island. Modern dryers, haulage area, elevated conveyors and other infrastructure are located adjacent to the old dryers area. The main office of Christmas Islands Phosphates, a purpose-built office (c1958) is also located nearby in the residential area of Drumsite.

The Drumsite Historic Industrial Area includes remnants of the incline railway, constructed in 1914. The railway was the main means of transport between settlement and the upper terrace of Christmas Island until construction of the modern road (Murray Road) to Poon Saan from 1958. The average gradient of the line was 1 in 6.5. The permanent way comprises two standard gauge tracks, with a concrete strip between. One track was for rail traffic going up, the other for rail cars going down. Motor vehicles could use the strip in between.

At Drumsite, loaded rail wagons were attached to a cable, while empty wagons at the bottom of the incline were similarly attached. The empty wagons provided some counterbalance to the full wagons, but the essential power and control was supplied by winding gear which wound the cables over drums at Drumsite. Goods and people were also raised and lowered on the incline. The incline railway system was fundamental to the success and expansion of the mining operation, permitting large volumes of ore to be moved from the mining site to the lower terrace for export. It was also a considerable technical achievement.



Drumsite Historic Industrial Area—(left-right) remnants of the historic incline railway, contemporary incline conveyor, historic sample shed, contemporary dryer sheds. (Source: GML 2008)



Drumsite Historic Industrial Area—(left-right) 1950s laboratory, contemporary phosphate dryer and dust silos, and former railway workshops (the historic railway used to go through this building) adjacent to the sample shed and the spray paint shop. (Source: GML 2008)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic

The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds are historically significant as evidence of previous phases of the mining industry on Christmas Island. The incline railway is of particular significance as it was fundamental to the success and expansion of the phosphate mining operation on Christmas Island and, therefore, the development of the island community.

Attributes

All of the fabric and engineering associated with the historic railway and old dryer area, including the laboratory, old dryer sheds and concrete railway piers.



Name of Place—Drumsite Historic Industrial Area

B—Rarity	<p>The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds are rare surviving evidence of early-twentieth century industrial technology on Christmas Island. Such technology is not unique to Christmas Island but has usually been obliterated in other situations, leaving the Christmas Island remains as notable evidence of this era of mining technology.</p> <p>Attributes All of the fabric and engineering associated with the historic railway and old dryer area, including the laboratory, old dryer sheds and concrete railway piers.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The areas around the incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds represents an area of high activity during the early years of phosphate mining on Christmas Island and is likely to harbour a range of archaeological deposits in its vicinity that may have some scientific value in expressing the nature of work and living conditions on the island in the early-twentieth century.</p> <p>Attributes All of the fabric and engineering associated with the historic railway and old dryer area, including the laboratory, old dryer sheds and concrete railway piers.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The remaining evidence of the original incline railway, winding gear sheds and ore chute are the remains of material transport technologies typical of many mining operations throughout the world from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.</p> <p>Attributes All of the fabric and engineering associated with the historic railway and old dryer area, including the laboratory, old dryer sheds and concrete railway piers.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds represent major engineering works addressing the precipitous landscape for industrial use and are impressive as visual expressions of the impact of human activity upon the original Christmas Island landscape.</p> <p>Attributes All of the fabric and engineering associated with the historic railway and old dryer area, including the laboratory, old dryer sheds and concrete railway piers.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The incline railway is an outstanding technical and engineering achievement as a major construction on a remote island under difficult conditions.</p> <p>Attributes All of the fabric and engineering associated with the historic railway and old dryer area, including the laboratory, old dryer sheds and concrete railway piers.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Drumsite Historic Industrial Area is likely to be of social value to the local community of Christmas Island, descendants, and past and present employees of the Christmas Island Phosphates. However, this has not been formally tested.</p> <p>Attributes Physical and social evidence associated with the phosphate mines of Christmas Island.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds are associated with the operations of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, the original developer of the island's resources under the partnership of Sir John Murray and George Clunies Ross.</p> <p>Attributes All of the fabric and engineering associated with the historic railway and old dryer area, including the laboratory, old dryer sheds and concrete railway piers.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Drumsite Historic Industrial Area.</p>



Name of Place—Drumsite Historic Industrial Area

Revised Statement of Significance

The Drumsite Historic Industrial Area includes a combination of current and historic phosphate mining functions and equipment, which are of historic importance to Christmas Island. The 'old dryers area' includes a complex of buildings (some of which are connected to the railway which loops through the buildings at roof level) that are unused and/or vacant—for example the old dryers shed (now the 'sample shed') and laboratory—and these are important for understanding the historic process and the subsequent modern developments and equipment currently being used in phosphate mining.

The incline railway, laboratory and dryer sheds are historically and scientifically significant as evidence of previous phases of the mining industry on Christmas Island and earlier industrial technology.

The incline railway is of particular significance as it was fundamental to the success and expansion of the phosphate mining operation on Christmas Island and, therefore, the development of the island community, as well as being an outstanding technical and engineering achievement.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from the Significance

Management Recommendations

The Drumsite Historic Industrial Area is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA State Heritage Register.

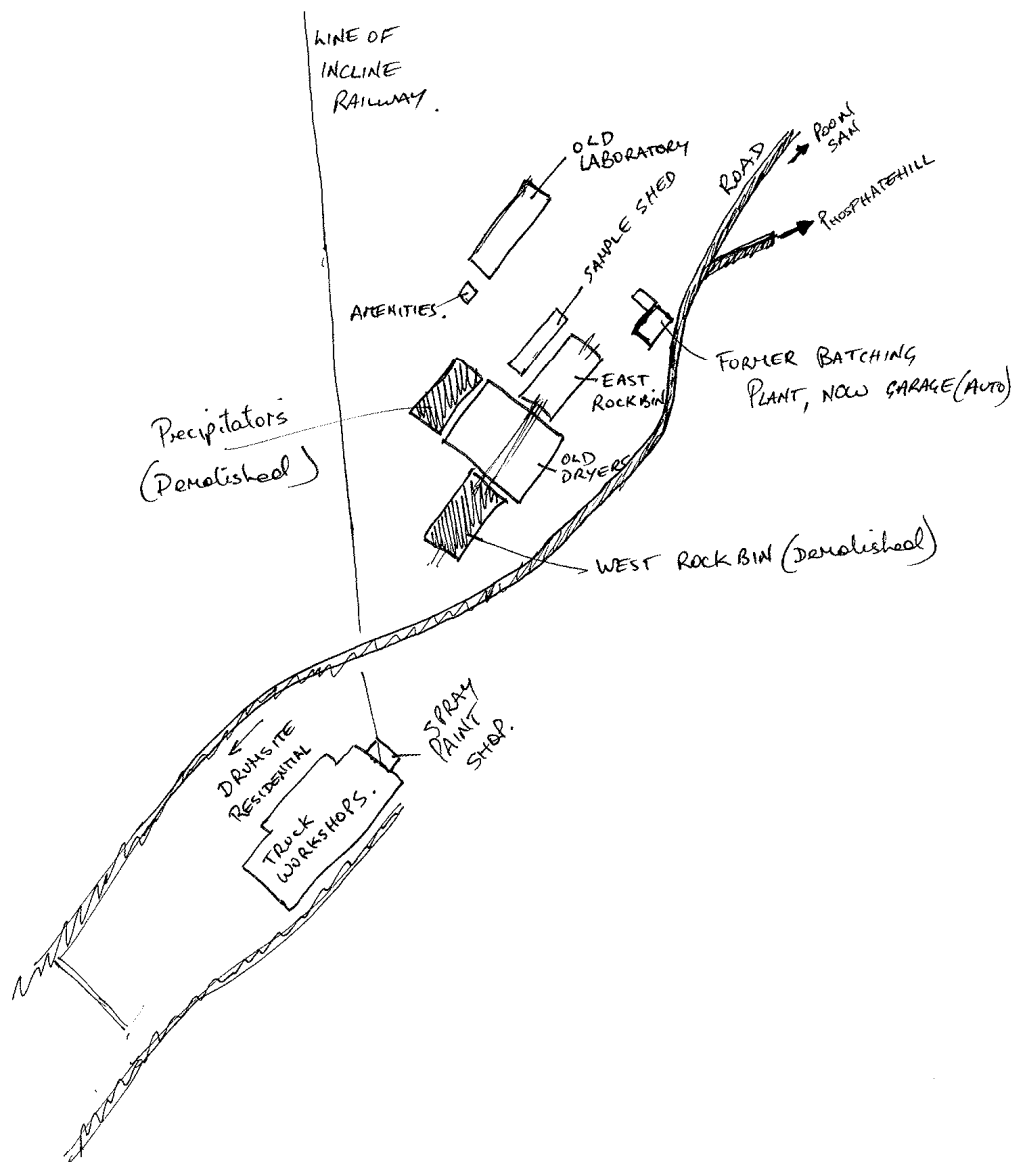
The phosphate mining history of Christmas Island is a key component of the heritage values of the island and should be managed in accordance with its high level of significance. The industrial cultural landscape and any potential remains and/or relics, including other industrial elements in Drumsite such as old locomotives, the Christmas Island Phosphates office and the passenger platform and waiting shelter, should be interpreted.

The 1998 Industrial Mining Heritage reports (three volumes) prepared by Godden Mackay Logan should be used as the basis for developing and implementing conservation and interpretation policies for the industrial heritage and archaeological potential of Christmas Island industrial heritage.

More specifically, in relation to the Drumsite Historic Industrial Area, interpretation should be managed through the development and implementation of an Interpretation Plan for Christmas Islands industrial heritage. The 1998 study makes recommendations which are still valid, for example the development of a museum complex and tourism opportunities.

Endnotes

¹ Godden Mackay Logan, Industrial Mining Heritage Volume 1—Main Report, p 44.



Mud map showing elements of Old Dryer Area. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Industrial and Administrative Group

Location



CHL boundary indicating listed elements of the Industrial and Administrative Group. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)



Aerial photograph of Industrial and Administrative Group. (Source: Google Earth, 2008)

Description

The Industrial and Administrative Group is in an area that has been the focus of industrial and administrative activity on the island since its earliest occupation and includes evidence of each phase of settlement on the island. The physical evidence of the activities is described below.

Industrial functions and evidence: a large area along the elevated conveyor and the phosphate loading wharf and cantilever, the bases of the pre-1915 and 1935 phosphate chutes, the dry storage and bulk storage sheds with overhead rail system, and the carpentry shop, which includes original sections of the island gaol built c1903 (now inside an office building).

Despite the efficiency of the incline, it appears that a second attempt to construct a chute system in stainless steel was undertaken in the 1930s. This chute ran from Drumsite near the upper cliff face down to an area behind the present Malay Kampong (refer to the Drumsite Historic Industrial Area). Remnants of ore bins, rail loading facilities and the cable and pulley system at the base of the 1935 chute still survive.

Administrative functions: the Administration Office occupies a dominant position in the area opposite the post office, community pool and padang. The padang, which was used for sporting activities since the first days of mining and as a parade ground during World War II. The (former) wireless operator's house, built c1938 and demolished c2001, was an interesting architectural for its South East Asian colonial style.

Residential/community functions: the second phase of mining and settlement on the island is represented by the Christmas Island Club, which was the main recreational and social focus for Europeans on the island. The club building and associated basket ball courts and sports store are in poor condition.

The area behind the Christmas Island Club is the site of a Manager's House, which is now a ruin with only the foundations to indicate its layout, and the European cemetery, near the Manager's House ruins, with burials and headstones dating from 1907.

Above the roundabout are the Asian clerk's quarters (the 'roundabout flats') which are the physical evidence of an early attempt by the BPC to provide a higher standard of accommodation for senior Asian staff. Located near these flats are labourers breezeway quarters, similar in style to others constructed in Settlement and Poon Saan.

The remains of the Japanese Shinto shrine destroyed by returning British troops in 1945, of which only the steps survive. The shrine was located behind the Christian centre, now a chapel, and stairs have been integrated into a new Catholic grotto and gardens.

Landscape setting: the Industrial and Administrative area is located between the vegetated escarpment, overlooking Flying Fish Cove and the dramatic phosphate loading wharf and cantilever.



Name of Place—Industrial and Administrative Group

Historic Context

The area surrounding the Industrial and Administrative Group has been a focus for activities on the island since it was first settled. The area is also the site of Clunies Ross's original plantation settlement. It has been the subject of intensive redevelopment and no above-ground evidence of it is apparent today. The one remaining indication of this phase of occupation is an inscription on the rockface near the Asian clerk's quarters, which commemorates the completion of the first road on the island in 1894.

In the early period the phosphate mining manager and chief engineers residences were located in this area. The Christmas Island Club was established in the 1930s and the area contained European recreational facilities including tennis courts and a swimming pool. The Administration Building was originally built in the 1920s and it has been changed substantially. Also the area has been altered substantially over time. The padang was the central ground for ceremonies and sports events and the wireless operator's house.

From 1915 the railway brought phosphate along Gaze Road to the wharf, with sidings throughout the area. In the 1930s the sidings extended southwards toward the 1930s steel chute—the main system for moving the ore from the upper terrace at Drumsite to the lower terrace. Ore bins and the remnants of the cable and pulley system at the base of the 1935 chute still survive.

More recent phosphate mining structures of interest include the storage tanks with their evidence of Japanese strafing, and the down hill conveyer and phosphate loading cantilevers which form a strong visual focus for the area and are a constant reminder of the long-term importance of phosphate mining to Christmas Island.

The Asian clerk's quarters at the roundabout represent an early attempt by the BPC to provide a higher standard of accommodation for senior Asian staff and contribute to the streetscape. Later structures of historical value include the Japanese Shinto shrine, remains of which only the steps survive, as it was destroyed at the request of the Islanders by returning British troops in 1945.



Industrial and Administrative Group—European Graves, former Cocos Club, cantilevers, industrial buildings. (Source: GML, 2008)



Industrial and Administrative Group—Christmas Island Post Office, Malay padang, Administration Building, ruins of Japanese Shinto shrine. (Source: GML, 2008)



Industrial and Administrative Group—view west to buildings group, roundabout flats, rock-bins and dust bagging buildings, workshop buildings containing reported location of former gaol. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Industrial and Administrative Group

A—Historic	<p>The Industrial and Administrative Group is historically important for the primary relics of the development of the island under the Christmas Island Phosphate Company (CIPCo) prior to World War II and the subsequent period of operation under the British Phosphate Commission (BPC). The important and dominant structures include the Administration Building, Asian clerk's quarters, Christmas Island Club, European cemetery, and the phosphate structures including the elevated conveyor, the phosphate loading wharf and cantilever, dust storage and packing sheds.</p> <p>The Industrial and Administrative Group is significant historically because it has been the focus of activity on the island since its earliest occupation and includes evidence of each successive phase of settlement and mining on the island. Some of the oldest surviving structures are located in this area, including the 1894 Clunies Ross road inscription and the 1903 gaol (now within a building).</p> <p>The formation of this area, adjacent to the only effective landing place on the island, encapsulates all of the historic development of the island and it remains the key centre of government administration.</p> <p>Attributes All of the structures in the area, particularly the Clunies Ross road inscription, remnants of the 1903 gaol, the large industrial structures, phosphate conveyor and loading cantilevers, European cemetery and the remains of the Japanese Shinto shrine.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Industrial and Administrative Group is unique within Christmas Island, housing the primary maritime transit facilities and the primary administrative offices for the whole Island since it was first occupied in 1899. Most of the main buildings and structures have few parallels on the island and are rare surviving examples of early-twentieth century Anglo-colonial commercial buildings in the South West Pacific region.</p> <p>Attributes The Administration Building, the phosphate loading facilities, the padang, the Christmas Island Club and the layout of roads and buildings.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Industrial and Administrative Group may have scientific significance relating to the early settlement, the Japanese Shinto shrine and mining works, with potential for archaeological material in select areas. These areas are not currently occupied by substantial structures and historically were areas of high activity during the early years of the phosphate mine on Christmas Island and, as such, are likely to contain a range of archaeological deposits that may have some scientific value in determining the nature of work and living conditions on the island in the early-twentieth century.</p> <p>Attributes Undeveloped land associated with early access routes and the areas around the foot of the cliff, European cemetery and Christmas Island Club.</p>
D—Representative	<p>In its totality, and in individual instances of buildings and structures, the Industrial and Administrative Group is representative of the nature and appearance of a European mining settlement in the tropics and displays many of the physical characteristics expressive of the European cultural outlook of the period. The Industrial and Administrative Group is also unique to Christmas Island for its historic context, architecture and the industrial operations and facilities, which are part of a broader context of British (and other European) commercial colonialism in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.</p> <p>Attributes The Administration Building, the padang, the Christmas Island Club, the layout of roads and buildings around the vicinity.</p>



Name of Place—Industrial and Administrative Group

E—Aesthetic	<p>The location of the Industrial and Administrative Group overlooking the phosphate conveyor, storage and packing sheds and loading wharf and cantilevers provide the predominant visual and aesthetic characteristics of Christmas Island as a phosphate mining settlement. The Administration Building, the padang, the Christmas Island Club and the layout of roads and buildings around the vicinity are of special significance as they display many physical characteristics which express the historic European cultural and economic ascendancy within the Christmas Island community.</p> <p>Attributes All of the major structures within the Industrial and Administrative Group and their geographic relationships. The setting overlooking Flying Fish Cove, the phosphate conveyor, dust sheds and loading wharf and cantilevers and the vegetated cliff-face as the backdrop to the area.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The Industrial and Administrative Group contains structures of technical significance including the remnants of the overhead rail system in the phosphate storage shed and the loading cantilevers. The former wireless operator's house illustrates many features of Euro-colonial tropical architecture of the pre-air-conditioning era.</p> <p>Attributes The phosphate storage and packing sheds with overhead rail system, wharf and the loading cantilevers.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Industrial and Administrative Group is important to the social pattern of Christmas Island as the area where the three ethnic communities had common interests in the commercial interface between mine and wharf, the centre of administration of the island and as the original primary assembly area for special and ceremonial occasions. The Asian clerk's quarters, the European cemetery and the Christmas Island Club have historic social importance.</p> <p>Attributes All of the major structures within the Industrial and Administrative Group and their geographic relationships. These include the Administration Building, Asian clerk's quarters and the breezeway houses, Christmas Island Club, European cemetery, padang, post office, swimming pool and the phosphate structures, including the elevated conveyor, the phosphate loading wharf and cantilever, dust storage and packing sheds.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Industrial and Administrative Group is associated with the various administering organisations that have controlled the island from the Administration Building, including the CIPCo, the British Phosphate Commission and the Australian Government.</p> <p>Attributes The Administration Building, the padang and the Christmas Island Club.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Industrial and Administrative Group</p>

Revised Statement of Significance

The Industrial and Administrative Group is significant historically because it has been the focus of activity on the island since its earliest occupation and includes evidence of each successive phase of settlement and mining on the island. Some of the oldest surviving structures are located in this area, including the Clunies Ross era road inscription and the 1903 gaol, and the area is dominated by the elevated conveyor, the phosphate loading wharf and cantilever, the Administration Building and Christmas Island Club—which are primary relics of the development of the island under the CIPCo prior to World War II and the subsequent period of operation under the British Phosphate Commission.

The formation of this area, adjacent to the only effective landing place on the island, encapsulates all of the historic development of the island and it remains the key centre of government administration. The Administration Building, the padang, the Christmas Island Club and the layout of roads and buildings around the vicinity display many physical characteristics which express the historic European cultural and economic ascendancy within the Christmas Island community.



Name of Place—Industrial and Administrative Group

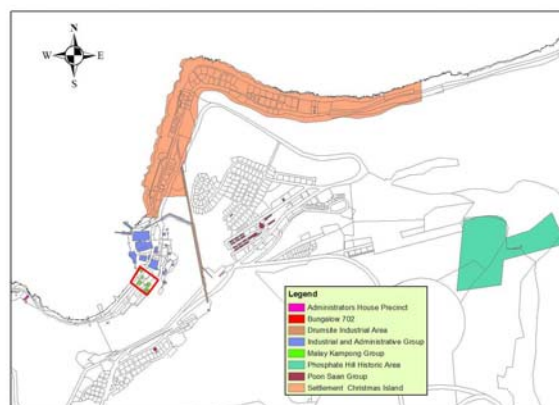
Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Industrial and Administrative Group is likely to meet the threshold for listing on the WA Heritage Register.</p> <p>The industrial mining and the administrative history of the Industrial and Administrative area is a key component of the heritage values of the island and should be managed in accordance with its high level of significance.</p> <p>Adaptive reuse of the existing buildings is appropriate and new development is possible in some areas of the Industrial and Administrative area. The road layout, ground levels and the relationship of Administration Building to the padang, as well as the general industrial and administrative character related to the former uses in the area, should be conserved and enhanced to be complementary to the existing mixed use. Any change or proposed development should be undertaken in accordance with development control guidelines (or undertake a revision of the 1998 Development Control Guidelines prepared by Godden Mackay Logan).</p> <p>Individual heritage management plans should be developed for the significant structures, including the Administration Building, the residential group of buildings, the Christmas Island post office and padang. The archaeological potential should be investigated and management policies prepared in accordance with the findings. Interpretation of the wireless operator's house (which was demolished in 2001) is also needed.</p> <p>The 1998 Development Control Guidelines and the 1998 Industrial Mining Heritage reports (three volumes) prepared by Godden Mackay Logan should be used as the basis for developing and implementing conservation management and interpretation policies for the Industrial and Administrative Group.</p>
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Name of Place—Malay Kampong Group (Community Precinct)

Location



CHL boundary map identifying the elements of Malay Kampong Group (Source: DEWHA, 2008) and proposed boundary for Malay Kampong Group (Community Precinct) (outlined in red) (Source: GML, 2008).

Description

The Malay Kampong Group divides into a residential and a community area. This revised assessment refers to the Malay Kampong Community Precinct.

The Malay Kampong Community Precinct is at the northern end of the Malay Kampong and includes a mosque, lawn courtyard area, madrasa (the Islamic School which includes a modern school building and an older vacant 1960s building near the cliff) and Malay Club building.

It also includes an old Malay Quarters (labourers' barracks) similar to the other accommodation in the Settlement Service Precinct. There are also two modern apartment buildings (c2001) and a single 1960s Singapore-style apartment block.

The location of the mosque distinguishes the Malay character of the Kampong. The mosque is a single-storey building, built of rendered masonry. It has a hipped roof, formerly clad in corrugated asbestos cement (now re-clad in colourbond), and there is a central square-hipped roof monitor with glazed side walls. The building has an octagonal concrete minaret with an onion-domed roof attached to its northeast corner and a rectangular, rendered projecting bay in the centre of the west wall. A single-storey, skillion-roofed extension has been made to the eastern side, which features half onion-domed rain hoods and semi-circular arched windows.

The open lawn courtyard or pedang between the school and the mosque contains children's play equipment. The Islamic School and former Malay Quarters (labourers' barracks) comprise five single-storey buildings constructed of rendered masonry. The Islamic School has been refurbished and painted with a decorative Islamic motif. A gable-roofed pergola carried on steel framing and clad with corrugated-metal sheeting has been erected between the two westernmost units of the two parallel buildings.

The Malay Club is a timber-framed, single-storey building. It is clad with asbestos cement sheeting, and has a gable roof formerly clad in corrugated asbestos cement and now clad in colorbond. It stands on low masonry piers with concrete ant caps (which may pre-date the building) and has timber-framed louvre windows and double five-pane, glazed timber-framed doors.



Name of Place—Malay Kampong Group (Community Precinct)

Historic Context

Cultural facilities for the Malay community were provided by the construction of the mosque and the Malay Club in prominent locations in the 1960s. The mosque has functioned as a religious centre for the Muslim Malays from that time till the present. The building was refurbished in the early 1990s, with a new rear (east) section added. The location of the Kampong itself at the foreshore overlooking the waterfront is an important aspect of the lifestyles of the Malay community.

The Malay Club has operated as a social and recreational centre for the residents of the Kampong from construction up to the present. The building was damaged in the 1988 storm and has subsequently been repaired.

The beach and boat ramp at Flying Fish Cove, which have always been a focus of recreational activities, were supported by recreational facilities at the Boat Club and the Satay Club. These were both damaged, as were several of the residential buildings, by rock falls from the cliff in the 1980s, and the Satay Club building was subsequently demolished. As some of the earlier housing in the precinct became vacant it was converted to house the Islamic school which provided religious instruction. The main school building was altered by the addition of an Islamic architectural facade in the early 1990s.



Malay Kampong Community Precinct—mosque, Islamic school, Malay Club and jetty at Flying Fish Cove. (Source: GML, 2008)

Commonwealth Heritage Value Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Malay Kampong Community Precinct is historically significant as the original area of facilities for the Malay community on Christmas Island since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island.</p> <p>Attributes Religious and social facilities including the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club, and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Malay Kampong Community Precinct demonstrates a conscious intention by the British Phosphate Commission to create a physical environment relevant to the particular community being housed, as seen in the Singapore-style apartment blocks and their contrast with earlier accommodation blocks.</p> <p>Attributes Religious and social facilities including the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club, and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Malay Kampong Community Precinct may have scientific significance relating to the early (pre-1950s) European and Malay settlement, with potential for archaeological material in select areas.</p> <p>Further investigation and research is necessary for a judgment about whether areas within the Malay Kampong meet this criterion.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Malay Kampong Community Precinct is representative of typically Malay community facilities including a mosque, Islamic school and social club.</p> <p>Attributes Religious and social facilities including the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club, and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>



Name of Place—Malay Kampong Group (Community Precinct)

E—Aesthetic	<p>The aesthetic characteristics of the precinct are demonstrated by the presence of the school, mosque and Malay Club, which surround partly enclosed central lawn area. The precinct has a village-like ambience which is not common in other residential areas of Christmas Island.</p> <p>Attributes Religious and social facilities including the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club, and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	The Malay Kampong Community Precinct does not meet this criterion.
G—Social	<p>The Malay Kampong Community Precinct is socially and culturally important as the traditional the area housing the religious and social facilities of the Malay community.</p> <p>Attributes Religious and social facilities including the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club, and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Malay Kampong Community Precinct has associations with the Malay workers of Christmas Island as the location of their community facilities since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island.</p> <p>Attributes Religious and social facilities including the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club, and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to the Malay Kampong Community Precinct.

Revised Statement of Significance

The Malay Kampong Community Precinct is historically significant as the area of part of the original residential settlement on Christmas Island. The Kampong has been the residential area occupied by the Malay community since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island.

The Kampong is socially and culturally important as the traditional residential area of the Malay community and it houses the religious and social facilities, as seen in the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club.

The area has important aesthetic qualities which define it as a Malay community area, and the partly enclosed central area has a village-like ambience which is not reproduced in any other residential area. These qualities are highlighted by the presence of social and religious buildings including the Islamic school, mosque and Malay Club.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Malay Kampong Group (Community Precinct) is likely to meet the threshold for local level heritage listing.</p> <p>The duplication of the current single listing for the Malay Kampong Group with the Malay Kampong Precinct should be separated. By creating two distinct precincts the provision of management policies and the preparation of development control guidelines would be more simply addressed than two overlapping precincts.</p> <p>The separate listings should be renamed the Malay Kampong Residential Precinct and Malay Kampong Community Precinct. While both precincts generally share the same values and historic development, they have fairly distinct built and functional characteristics.</p> <p>Testing should be undertaken which identifies the socially held heritage values which are highly regarded by the local Malay community. An assessment of the archaeological potential should also be undertaken.</p> <p>Maintain and conserve in accordance with the local level of significance and the identified social values. The precinct has potential to tolerate a moderate degree of change to allow for modern amenities and community needs. Social values of community living and open space should be continued.</p>
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Name of Place—Malay Kampong (Residential) Precinct

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Malay Kampong Precinct (Source: DEWHA, 2008) and proposed boundary of Malay Kampong Precinct (Residential) (outlined in red) (Source: GML, 2008).

Description

The Malay Kampong Precinct divides into a residential and a community area. This revised assessment refers to the Malay Kampong Residential Precinct. The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct is set behind the foreshore of Flying Fish Cove, between the water and the escarpment and lies at a lower level than the Industrial and Administrative Group. There is a low-level cliff defining the boundary between the two areas, which is connected by stairs.

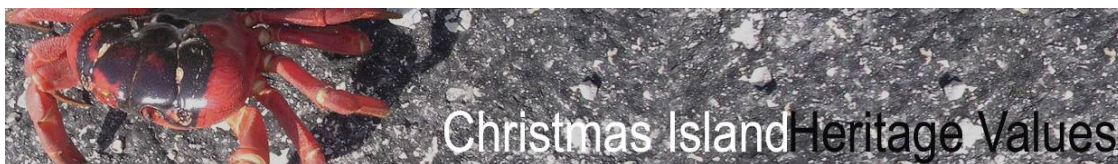
The roadway, Jalan Pantai, traverses this boundary as a steep incline and runs along the foreshore of Flying Fish Cove between the waterfront and the buildings of the Kampong. It continues past the Marine Buildings and the Boat Jetty to Smith Point.

Malay Kampong Residential Precinct:

The precinct is dominated towards its southern end by three large, three-storey apartment blocks that form the majority of the residential buildings, with an almost continuous wall of buildings along the landward side of Jalan Pantai.

There are four blocks of redbrick apartments and two blocks (408 and 412) were demolished (c1998) because of potential risk of rock fall. Three of the extant multi-storey, Singapore-style residential blocks are in three-storey, linear formation with a flat metal deck roof and access stairs at each end of the block. The fourth block is a smaller apartment.

The Residential Precinct overlooks Flying Fish Cove and is separated from the Community Precinct by a courtyard garden.



Name of Place—Malay Kampong (Residential) Precinct

Historic Context

The Malay Kampong was originally the main European residential area for Christmas Island, until the advent of the British Phosphate Commission (BPC) on the island, and was referred to as Edinburgh Settlement. Mining had begun on the island in the late 1800s. The settlement, comprising timber houses with thatched atape roofs, was located in a crescent around the foreshore of Flying Fish Cove, with Europeans living in bungalows which had Asian servants' quarters at the rear. The Malay section of the population lived at the north end of the Cove, in a group of larger, communal houses (though early maps suggest a previous location at the south end).

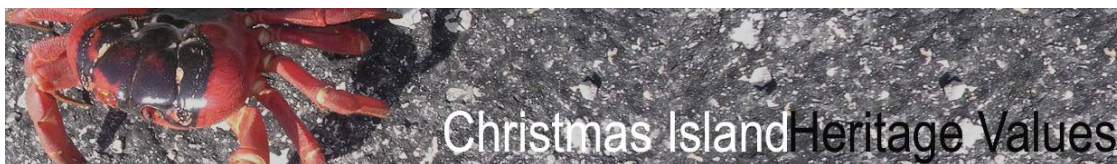
The European settlement was expanded in the 1930s, with additional new houses built around Rocky Point. In the 1950s, under BPC control, the Rocky Point area, now know as Settlement, became the primary European residential area, with the older bungalow housing removed from Flying Fish Cove. The 1950s saw the designation of the Kampong area as a marine precinct, with the boat jetty and marine buildings constructed and the erection of Singapore-style apartment buildings as residences for the Malay community. The community Malay Club, mosque and Islamic school (madrassa) was constructed in the 1960s and is described in the Malay Kampong Community Precinct.



Malay Kampong Residential Precinct—Singapore-style apartment buildings, view to Kampong from Flying Fish Cove and view of the Malay Kampong from the Drumsite lookout in 2008 (Territory Day Park) (Source: GML, 2008) and the same view taken in 1996, which shows the location of the original apartment blocks before they were demolished (Source: Australian Heritage Database).

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct is historically significant as the area of original residential settlement on Christmas Island and it has been the residential area occupied by the Malay community since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island.</p> <p>Attributes The Singapore-style apartment blocks and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct demonstrates a conscious intention by the British Phosphate Commission to create a physical environment relevant to the particular community being housed, as seen in the Singapore-style apartment blocks and their contrast with earlier accommodation blocks.</p> <p>Attributes The Singapore-style apartment blocks and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct may have scientific significance relating to the early (pre-1950s) European and Malay settlement, with potential for archaeological material in select areas.</p> <p>Further investigation and research is necessary for a judgment about whether areas within the Malay Kampong meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—Malay Kampong (Residential) Precinct

D—Representative	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct is representative of type of high density, multi-unit, Singapore-style apartment which were considered by the British Phosphate Commission to be culturally appropriate for Christmas Island workers in the Malay community.</p> <p>Attributes The Singapore-style apartment blocks and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct has important aesthetic qualities which define it as a Malay community—the uniformity of the high density, multi-unit apartment blocks with community gardens, and its commanding position over Flying Fish Cove.</p> <p>Attributes The Singapore-style apartment blocks and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct demonstrates the integration of building design in the postwar era with international trends.</p> <p>Attributes The Singapore-style apartment blocks and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct, and the Kampong generally, is socially and culturally important as the traditional residential area of the Malay community.</p> <p>Attributes The Singapore-style apartment blocks and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct has associations with the Malay workers of Christmas Island as the location of their residential settlements since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island.</p> <p>Attributes The Singapore-style apartment blocks and the Malay community lifestyle, especially the village-like ambience.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Malay Kampong Residential Precinct.</p>

Revised Statement of Significance

The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct is of historical significance associated with the development of Christmas Island and the diversity of cultural groups on the island. However, the Malay Kampong Residential Precinct group of buildings lack integrity through alterations and demolition. The Malay Kampong Residential Precinct is socially and culturally important as the traditional residential area of the Malay community and it houses the religious and social facilities, as seen in the mosque, the Islamic school and the Malay Club, used by this group.

Historically, the precinct is significant as the area of the original residential settlement on Christmas Island and it has been the residential area occupied by the Malay community since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island.

The precinct demonstrates the integration of building design in the postwar era with international trends, illustrating a conscious intention by the British Phosphate Commission to create a physical environment relevant to the particular community being housed, as seen in the Singapore-style apartment blocks and their contrast with earlier accommodation blocks.

The area has important aesthetic qualities which define it as a Malay community, and the partly enclosed central area has a village-like ambience which is not reproduced in any other residential area.



Name of Place—Malay Kampong (Residential) Precinct

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

The Malay Kampong Precinct (Residential) is likely to meet the threshold for local level heritage listing.

The current single listing for the Malay Kampong Precinct should be divided into a Residential Precinct and a Community Precinct. Generally, both precincts share the same values and historic development, but they have fairly distinct built and functional characteristics. Two precincts will assist in the provision of management policies and the preparation of development control guidelines.

The separate listings should be renamed the Malay Kampong Residential Precinct and Malay Kampong Community Precinct. While both precincts generally share the same values and historic development, they have fairly distinct built and functional characteristics.

Testing should be undertaken which identifies the socially held heritage values which are highly regarded by the local Malay community. An assessment of the archaeological potential should also be undertaken.

Maintain and conserve in accordance with the local level of significance and the identified social values. The precinct has potential to tolerate a moderate degree of change to allow for modern amenities and community needs. Social values of community living and open space should be continued.



Name of Place—Phosphate Hill Historic Area

Location



The existing CHL boundary map for the Phosphate Hill Historic Area (Source: DEWHA, 2008) and proposed boundary outlined in red for Phosphate Hill and 500 Foot Quarry Historic Areas (Source: GML, 2008).

Description

The Phosphate Hill Historic Area is located on 'Phosphate Hill'. The historic area is covered in vegetation and there is a step path to the Chinese cemetery. The area is also within the CHL Christmas Island Natural Areas. There are contemporary mining areas which surround Phosphate Hill on the central plateau.

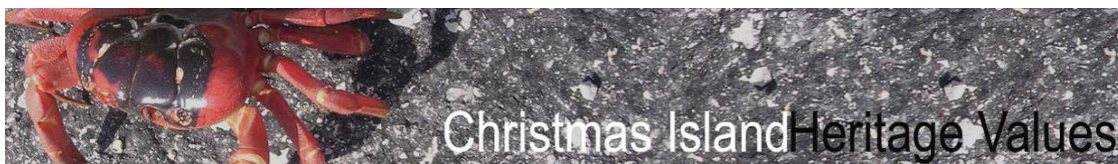
The area is the first site of phosphate mining on Christmas Island. The landscape resembles a moonscape, with huge cratered limestone pinnacles protruding from dense low-lying vegetation. The area has not been mined since the 1920s and, due to the heavy mining of the area and its surrounds, there is little physical evidence of historic mining techniques. The 500 Foot Quarry is approximately along the 500 foot (above sea level) topographic contour on the north side of Phosphate Hill. It appears to be the last of the area to have been mined by hand. There is evidence of tracks, embankments of rubble, sections of steel chutes and pinnacles of limestone (although smaller than the area above).

There are no remaining remnants of the former barracks buildings at the mine site and, at the time of inspection, remnants of mining machinery and infrastructure, including the skip railway and early chute system, could not be located through the dense vegetation.

The Chinese cemetery is located in a flat area which contains several graves of Chinese workers who died from Beri Beri disease and other dietary deficiencies.

Historic Context

Phosphate Hill was the site of the first phosphate mining on the island in 1899 and remained in operation until 1925, when operations moved largely to South Point. Labourers' barracks and European staff quarters were originally also constructed on Phosphate Hill but were subsequently removed and the area underneath mined at a later stage. Originally, Chinese labourers scraped and brushed the ore into baskets, which were then tipped into wheelbarrows and, later, directly into tramway skips. These skips were then moved along the light gauge railway line by hand. There are supposedly remnants of this skip railway system on the hill in the form of embankments and remnants of the light gauge railway line. The ore was taken to the edge of the upper terrace to be transported to the bottom terrace at the Cove, using different methods at various times.



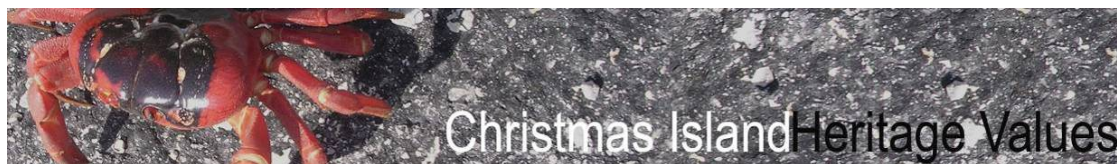
Name of Place—Phosphate Hill Historic Area



Phosphate Hill Historic Area—Chinese cemetery, limestone pinnacles and historic mine workings as part of the 'moonscape' of the area. (Source: GML, 2008)

Revised Assessment Against Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Phosphate Hill Historic Area and the 500 foot quarry are historically significant as the location of the first commercial mining of phosphate on the island and the first phase of the industry that was to become central to the history and development of the Christmas Island community. The Chinese cemetery is a significant reminder of the hardships endured by the early indentured Chinese labourers and records the ethnic divisions that have been a prominent characteristic of the island's community since its establishment.</p> <p>Attributes All the remaining physical evidence of phosphate mining in the area and the Phosphate Hill cemetery.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and possible industrial remains at Phosphate Hill Historic Area and the 500 foot quarry are rare examples of hand-mining on Christmas Island, as later mechanisation of mining created a substantially different remnant landscape.</p> <p>Attributes The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and possible industrial remains.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Phosphate Hill Historic Area and the 500 foot quarry is an area of high activity during the early years of phosphate mining on Christmas Island and is likely to harbour a range of archaeological deposits in its vicinity that may have some scientific value in expressing the nature of work and living conditions on the island in the early-twentieth century.</p> <p>Attributes The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and possible industrial remains.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Phosphate Hill Historic Area and the 500 foot quarry is a small remnant area of a much larger mining operation and is representative of the larger expanse of land excavated by hand in the early years of phosphate mining on Christmas Island.</p> <p>Attributes The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and possible industrial remains.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The Phosphate Hill Historic Area and the 500 foot quarry contains a 'moonscape' of exposed limestone pinnacles with only low-lying vegetation, which is evocative of the hardships endured by original labourers and expressive of the large quantities of phosphate extracted from the island's soil.</p> <p>Attributes The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and possible industrial remains.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>Phosphate Hill Historic Area does not meet this criterion.</p>
G—Social	<p>Phosphate Hill Chinese cemetery is valued by the current Chinese community on Christmas Island as a burial ground and as a reminder of the hardships endured by Chinese people, in China and abroad, in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.</p> <p>Attributes The Phosphate Hill Chinese cemetery including headstones and burial plots.</p>



Name of Place—Phosphate Hill Historic Area

H—Associative	<p>The Phosphate Hill Historic Area and the 500 foot quarry is associated with the operations of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, the original developer of the island's resources under the partnership of Sir John Murray and George Clunies Ross.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and possible industrial remains.</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to the Phosphate Hill Historic Area.

Summary Statement of Significance

The Phosphate Hill Historic Area, together with the 500 foot quarry, is historically significant as the location of the first commercial mining of phosphate on the island and the first phase of the industry that was to become central to the history of the island and the development of the Christmas Island community. The 'moonscape' of exposed limestone pinnacles with low-lying vegetation at Phosphate Hill is evocative of the hardships endured by original labourers and expressive of the large quantities of phosphate extracted from the island's soil.

Phosphate Hill Chinese cemetery is valued by the current Chinese community on Christmas Island as a burial ground and as a reminder of the hardships endured by Chinese people, in China and abroad, in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Phosphate Hill Historic Area is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA State Heritage Register.</p> <p>The listing for the Phosphate Hill Historic Area boundary should be amended to include the historic limestone pinnacles and the 500 foot quarry. The area should be maintained and protected from the current mining activities which are encroaching on the heritage values of the historic area.</p> <p>An interpretation plan for the Phosphate Hill Historic Area, including the 500 foot quarry and the Chinese cemetery should be developed. Further investigation and an archaeological assessment of the area may be required to verify the condition and extent of an appropriate boundary.</p> <p>Further assessment work could also form the basis for developing an interpretation plan for the Phosphate Hill Historic Area, Chinese cemetery and the 500 foot quarry.</p> <p>The 1998 Industrial Mining Heritage reports (three volumes) prepared by Godden Mackay Logan should be used as the basis for developing and implementing conservation management policies and interpretation policies for the industrial heritage and archaeological potential of Christmas Island Industrial Heritage.</p> <p>The inclusion of management measures to protect and conserve the Phosphate Hill Historic Area with the Christmas Island Rainforest Rehabilitation Program (CIRRP) should be considered. The program is a collaborative program between Parks Australia, the Shire of Christmas Island and the mining company, and operates on mining fields both within and outside the National Park—operating on a system of priority areas for treatment.</p>
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Name of Place—Poon Saan Group

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Poon Saan Group. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

Poon Saan is the core of the Chinese residential area located between Settlement and Drumsite. Poon Saan has a mix of residential and commercial buildings with expansive views over the Indian Ocean. The residential dwellings range from single-storey houses, new town houses, old and new apartment blocks and several new two-storey modern houses. Early 'breezeway' accommodation barracks similar to those on Gaze Road in Settlement are located on the northwestern side of Murray Road.

The Poon Saan Group consists of the following elements:

Apartment Blocks: The apartment blocks in the Poon Saan Group are located on both sides of Poon Saan Road. They are constructed of concrete and steel with skillion roofs of corrugated iron. The area is scattered with overgrown vegetation and large coconut palms and mango trees. The apartment blocks are vacant and are in poor condition. Generally, the Poon Saan apartment blocks exhibit architectural styles imported from Singapore and rarely found in other parts of Australia.

Poon Saan cinema: The Poon Saan cinema is also of interest and is an uncommon example of a relatively intact outdoor cinema.

House 665, Silver City: The house is a privately-owned, single-storey building, located below the Poon Saan Group apartment blocks.

Elements associated with the Union of Christmas Island Workers (UCIW): Poon Saan Club and adjacent restaurants, three Chinese temples and memorial site and the former United Credit Union Office, now the Union of Christmas Island Workers (UCIW), Office near the supermarket.

Demolished elements: Two apartment blocks to the east of the cinema were demolished c2000 and the area has been redeveloped for new apartment buildings.

Historic Context

This area has been the place of residence of most of the island's Chinese community since relocation of the South Point Settlement.

Places which are associated with the Union of Christmas Island Workers (UCIW) and recent major changes to the social and economic system on Christmas Island, include the former United Credit Union Office, now the UCIW Office, and an outlying memorial site.

House 665, located below Poon Saan in the area known as Silver City, was reportedly used for early clandestine meetings prior to the formation of the UCIW. This was important for the union action in 1974 which resulted in improved conditions for Christmas Island workers and a narrowing of the previously massive gap between island conditions and those on the Australian mainland. Prior to union action, wages were approximately one quarter of those paid on the mainland, there was discrimination against the Asian workers in both industrial and social areas, and housing conditions for many were considerably below average mainland standards.

The Poon Saan cinema is also of interest, not only as a recreation venue but as the venue for the mass meetings concerning industrial and social issues.



Poon Saan Group—(left to right) community centre, outdoor cinema, accommodation building, UCIW memorial. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Poon Saan Group

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Poon Saan Group symbolises the Chinese presence on the island and the conditions in which they lived. Poon Saan's high living densities probably indicate an attempt to create housing which was thought to reflect the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one building.</p> <p>This area also includes a number of structures associated with the inception and development of the Union of Christmas Island Workers (UCIW) on Christmas Island, a union movement that resulted in a vast improvement in social, economic and industrial conditions for the Christmas Island workers.</p> <p>Attributes The accommodation blocks and the memorial associated with the UCIW movement.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Poon Saan Group, particularly the apartment blocks, exhibit an architectural style imported from Singapore and rarely found in other parts of mainland Australia. Poon Saan's high living densities were also unusual in Australia.</p> <p>Attributes The uniform accommodation blocks and the memorial associated with the UCIW movement.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>Further investigation and research is necessary for a judgment about whether there are areas within Poon Saan with potential for archaeological value.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Poon Saan Group is representative of uniform high density communal living arrangements reflective of Asian countries such as Singapore, but not common to mainland Australia. Poon Saan's high density living is representative of the population density found in Singapore, which is unusual in Australia.</p> <p>Attributes The uniform accommodation blocks.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The Poon Saan group is of aesthetic interest in the uniformity of the high density accommodation complexes uncommon to mainland Australia. The outdoor cinema also creates an interesting focal point, with a community feel in the centre of an open grassed area.</p> <p>Attributes The uniform accommodation blocks and the outdoor cinema.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The Poon Saan outdoor cinema is an uncommon example of a relatively intact outdoor cinema. The use of timber and concrete has made the cinema resilient against the harsh climatic conditions of Christmas Island.</p> <p>Attributes The form and fabric of the outdoor cinema.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Poon Saan area is of special significance to the Chinese population and symbolises the Chinese presence on the island and the conditions in which they lived. The Poon Saan cinema is of social significance as the venue for the mass meetings concerning industrial and social issues. The apartment style is thought to reflect the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one area.</p> <p>Attributes UCIW memorial, former UCIW building and House 665, and the outdoor cinema.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Poon Saan Group is associated with the members of the UCIW, whose movement was responsible for bringing fair and equal working conditions to Christmas Island.</p> <p>Attributes UCIW memorial, former UCIW building and House 665 and the outdoor cinema.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Poon Saan Group.</p>



Name of Place—Poon Saan Group

Revised Statement of Significance

The Poon Saan Group is of special significance to the Chinese population and symbolises the Chinese presence on the island and their living conditions. The whole of Poon Saan exhibits architectural styles imported from Singapore and rarely found in other parts of Australia. Poon Saan's high living densities were also unusual in Australia and indicate an attempt to create housing which was thought to reflect the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one area.

The Poon Saan Group is associated with the inception and development of the union movement on Christmas Island, which resulted in a vast improvement in social, economic and industrial conditions for the Christmas Island workers. The Poon Saan cinema is also of significance, not only as the venue for the mass meetings concerning industrial and social issues, but as an uncommon example of a relatively intact outdoor cinema.

All of the buildings within Poon Saan, particularly those that demonstrate the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one building. Particular locations of importance to the Chinese include the Poon Saan Club and adjacent restaurants.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management recommendations	<p>The Poon Saan Group is likely to meet the threshold for local level heritage listing.</p> <p>Testing should be undertaken which identifies the socially held heritage values which are highly regarded by the local Chinese community in Poon Saan and Silver City.</p> <p>Maintain and conserve in accordance with the local level of significance and the identified social values. The precinct has potential to tolerate a high degree of change to allow for modern amenities and community needs.</p> <p>Undertake a structural condition assessment. Restoration and adaptive reuse of the apartment buildings should be considered and, at the very least, retain representative examples of the apartment buildings.</p> <p>Maintenance of the social values related to the union memorials and the UCIW should continue.</p>
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Name of Place—Settlement (Residential) Precinct

Location



Plan showing the boundary of the existing CHL Settlement Precinct (Source: DEWHA, 2008) and plan showing the proposed boundary of the separate Settlement Residential Precinct outlined in red. This extends further to the east of the existing CHL boundary to include the extremities of the Chinese and Malay cemeteries (Source: GML, 2008).

Description

This revised assessment describes the Settlement Residential Precinct which includes the Malay and Chinese cemeteries, rather than 'Settlement' as a single large precinct.

Generally, to provide the whole context, Settlement on Christmas Island is an urbanised crescent shaped area around the tip of Rocky Point. It consists of two visually and functionally distinct precincts—the northeastern one (residential area) generally consisting of standard pattern, married quarter, single residences, bungalows and single men's quarters; and the southwestern one (a service area) generally consisting of social, retail and staff accommodation facilities. Settlement originally had different designated areas for different ethnic groups of settlers and three cemeteries for the Christian, Chinese and Malay communities, which are still use.

Settlement Residential Precinct: is the residential precinct for Europeans along the northern cliff edge which illustrates the variety and standard of accommodation provided for the European community—including residences for senior officers of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and, later, the British Phosphate Commission (BPC)—through its assortment of mainly one-storey timber bungalows (1930s–1950s, located in a row facing the Indian Ocean) and rendered masonry houses/bungalows (1950–1960s, located asymmetrically on regular sized blocks between the ocean-cliff and Gaze Road).

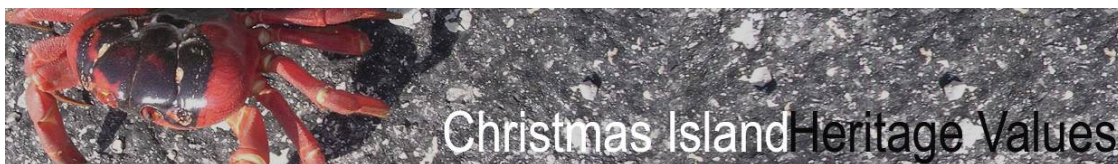
The different building types were all constructed by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and, post World War II, by the BPC and include: pre-war bungalows (1930s), post-war bungalows (1947), BPC married quarters and single men's quarters (dongas), and four two-storey single women's apartments (1952). Most of the houses have spacious gardens with service and servants quarters blocks located at the rear. The different building types illustrate varying architectural approaches through time adapted to suit the tropical environment. The styles are similar to those employed by the British in Singapore and Malay Peninsula.

Residences are set in a mature landscape of garden plantings including exotic and native trees and shrubs. Some bungalows and dongas have been renovated and extended to include new garages and verandahs. The residential precinct includes some new infill development and tourist accommodation and several houses.

Gaze Road is the main access route through Settlement. It is a narrow road with three small subsidiary roads into the residential areas. The landscape setting predominantly consists of garden planting, established tropical trees (mango trees and frangipani) and ornamentation, to create strong streetscapes. The area is characterised by the similarity and consistency of a few building types which are unified by the landscape, the simple road network and the low limestone wall which defines the boundary between front gardens and the narrow roads throughout the precinct.

In addition to the several bungalows and dongas, there are two buildings of note for their grandeur, including Rumah Tinggi, a substantial two-storey former residence set in large gardens at the centre of the foreshore bungalows, and also the large Seaview Lodge at the eastern end. The Residential Precinct also contains a purpose-built preschool dating from the early 1950s. A two-storey apartment building terminates the eastern end.

The far eastern end of Settlement is also the location for three cemeteries: Christian (1950), Malay and Chinese (earlier than 1950); which contain a variety of diverse memorials relating to different cultural practices. Frangipani trees, which are symbolic in the Muslim tradition, are located throughout all the cemeteries.



Name of Place—Settlement (Residential) Precinct

Historic Context

Settlement was established as the main area of accommodation for European staff working for the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and, after 1949, the British Phosphate Company. This precinct has historically been the main European residential area.

Settlement Residential Precinct: The residential precinct is a reminder of the phase of Christmas Island history when the island came under the control of the British Phosphate Commission (BPC) and when the mining industry and the supporting community underwent substantial expansion. Existing fabric dates from the 1930s and covers several subsequent periods of expansion and consolidation in the 1950s and 1960s by the BPC.

The social and economic stratification which prevailed on the island during the colonial period is represented throughout the complex and consists of different housing types in the Residential Precinct, including manager's residences, dongas for single men's quarters, married quarters and the presence of semi-detached servants' quarters and a separate communal laundry facility. The influence of the BPC on the considerable unity of the precinct is derived from the British experience in Singapore/Malaya.

The residential precinct continued to house employees of the Australian Government when the phosphate mines closed down in 1988. The Australian Government still owns some of the houses, but others were sold as freehold land purchase from the 1990s.

The Christian, Malay and Chinese cemetery at the northern end of the Settlement Residential Precinct are a record of the island's high death rate and poor working conditions, especially amongst the Chinese workers. The cemeteries continue to be an important part of the current community.



Settlement Residential Precinct—(left-right) 1930s bungalow, Settlement, Seaview Lodge (former mine manager's residence), view along Gaze Road showing stone wall lining road, semi-detached servants quarters at the rear of a 1930s bungalow. (Source: GML, 2008)



Settlement Residential Precinct—Rumah Tinggi, 1950s married quarters, 1950s single men's quarters (donga) and view down small back street of Settlement. (Source: GML, 2008)



Settlement Residential Precinct—European cemetery, Chinese grave in Chinese cemetery, Malay grave in Islamic cemetery and view of Settlement from Chinese cemetery. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Settlement (Residential) Precinct

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Settlement Residential Precinct has significance for its historic associations with the establishment of the early Chinese settlement, the provision of residential quarters for European employees of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, and substantial post-1949 expansions in residential developments under the management of the British Phosphate Company.</p> <p>The different types and qualities of accommodation allocated to different ethnic groups is historically significant in its illustration of the social and economic stratification which was both prevalent and accepted on Christmas Island in the past, and which persists to a large extent.</p> <p>The three cemeteries at the eastern extremity of the residential area of Settlement and the old Malay cemetery have historic significance and are a record of the island's high death rate and poor working conditions, especially amongst the Chinese workers.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The range of residential types constructed by the BPC demonstrating building styles and social structures (1930s–1960s), the historic layout of the precinct, established tropical plantings and low roadside walls, residential road network and the landscape setting. The cemetery areas with their plantings and memorials including inscriptions.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The relatively intact layout and combination and hierarchy of tropical houses from different historical periods are rare in the wider Australian context.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The range of residential types constructed by the BPC demonstrating building styles and social structures (1930s–1960s), the historic layout of the precinct, established tropical plantings and low roadside walls, residential road network and the landscape setting. The cemetery areas with their plantings and memorials including inscriptions.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>With a history that extends back to the late-nineteenth century, buildings dating to the early years of the twentieth century, and a succession of changes associated with modernisation and expansion, it is highly likely that the Settlement Residential Precinct has high potential for archaeological material in select areas. In particular, the pre-war bungalow group in the residential area may have potential scientific significance.</p> <p>Further investigation and research is necessary for a judgment about whether areas within Settlement meet the threshold for listing under this criterion.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The complex of buildings and the landscape setting that make up the Settlement Residential Precinct are representative of British tropical colonial architecture in the colonial/late colonial era and social standards for housing. The area displays a unity of style which is consistent and relatively intact.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The range of residential types constructed by the BPC demonstrating building styles and social structures (1930s–1960s), the historic layout of the precinct, established tropical plantings and low roadside walls, residential road network and the landscape setting. The cemetery areas with their plantings and memorials including inscriptions.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The complex of buildings and the landscape setting that make up the Settlement Residential Precinct presents a well vegetated housing settlement with much unity between house styles and types. The whole is unified by low stone walling at the roadsides. The adjoining cemetery areas for Christian, Chinese and Malays, each having their own particular character combined with a more open aspect, ethnically distinct memorial tomb monuments and plantings.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The range of residential types constructed by the BPC (1930s–1960s), the historic layout of the precinct, plus streetscape, residential plantings and the landscape setting, demonstrate building styles and social structures. The three cemeteries and the landscape setting.</p>



Name of Place—Settlement (Residential) Precinct

F—Creative/Technical	<p>The complex of buildings and the landscape setting that make up the Settlement Residential Precinct are relatively intact and display considerable unity in a style derived from the British experience in Singapore/Malaya. This unity combines with consistent garden planting and ornamentation and the linear connection through Settlement along Gaze Road to create a strong streetscape.</p> <p>Attributes The range of residential types constructed by the BPC demonstrating building styles and social structures (1930s–1960s), the historic layout of the precinct, established tropical plantings and low roadside walls, residential road network and the landscape setting. The cemetery areas with their plantings and memorials including inscriptions.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Christmas Island cemeteries have important social and religious importance to each of the ethnic and religious communities on the island. All claimed social values should be further researched and tested.</p> <p>Attributes The cemetery areas with their plantings and memorials including inscriptions.</p>
H—Associative	<p>Settlement has associations with the managers and workers of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and the British Phosphate Company as the main location of residence in Settlement; however, it does not reach threshold for listing under this criterion.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Settlement Residential Precinct.</p>

Revised Statement of Significance

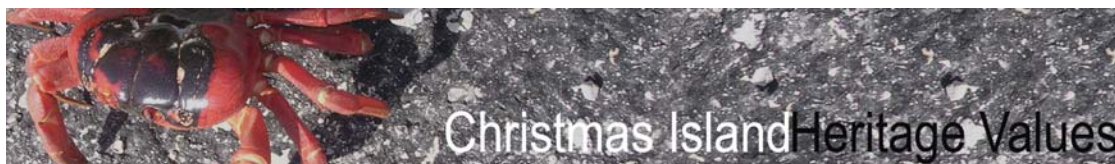
The Settlement Residential Precinct is an integral part of the heritage of Christmas Island. It is historically significant as a reminder of the phase of Christmas Island history when the island came under the control of the British Phosphate Commission (BPC). It is representative of the importance of the mining industry and the expanding population. The range of housing types (for singles, married couples and families, servants and mine managers) represents the social hierarchy and construction styles from the 1930s through to the 1960s.

The consistency, integrity and range of house types in a tropical landscape setting in a single precinct are rare in the Australian context.

The three cemeteries strongly reflect the continued mixed racial origins of the island.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Grade of Significance	<p>High—the Settlement Residential Precinct is an integral part of the heritage of Christmas Island and is likely to meet the threshold for listing on the WA Heritage Register.</p>
Management Recommendations	<p>The current precinct listing for Settlement should be divided into the Residential Precinct and the Service Precinct. Generally both precincts share the same values and historic development, but they have fairly distinct landscape and built characteristics. Dividing the current CHL listed area into two precincts will assist in the provision of management policies and the preparation of development control guidelines (or undertake a revision of the 1998 Development Control Guidelines prepared by Godden Mackay Logan).</p> <p>Modern infill buildings and development in Settlement are not in themselves of heritage value, but they are part of the evolving cultural landscape of the residential precinct. New development is allowed; however, it should be designed to be complementary to the cultural landscape and in accordance with heritage management and planning regulations for heritage precincts.</p> <p>Conserve and retain the building elements, garden setting to all residences, and the cultural landscape setting. Consistency of building types, form and fabric should be maintained in an appropriate landscape setting, using tropical plants suited to the environment. Drastic internal and external changes away from original colour schemes and floorplans should be avoided.</p> <p>Individual heritage management plans should be prepared for Seaview Lodge, Rumah Tinggi, and the Chinese, Islamic and European cemeteries. Development control guidelines should be developed and/or updated, implemented and distributed to residents of Settlement. These guidelines should prescribe appropriate styles for renovations, extensions and changes to gardens.</p>



Name of Place—Settlement (Service) Precinct

Location



CHL Boundary Map showing location of Settlement Service Precinct. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

This revised assessment describes the Settlement Service Precinct rather than 'Settlement' as a single large precinct.

Generally, to provide the whole context, Settlement on Christmas Island is an urbanised crescent shaped area around the tip of Rocky Point. It consists of several visually and functionally distinct precincts with two broad areas—the northern one with standard pattern, married quarter, single residences; and the southern one, a service area with multiple unit residences, social and retail facilities. Settlement also has different designated areas for different ethnic groups of settlers and three cemeteries for the Christian, Chinese and Malay community.

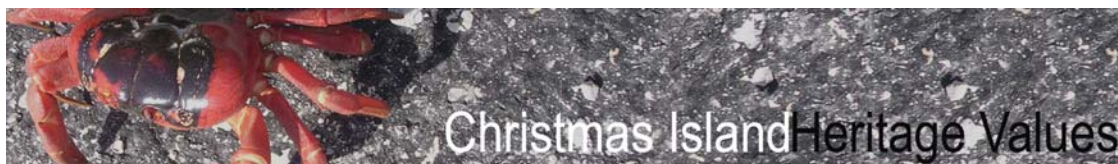
A service area of retail and social facilities is established along the western shore line of Settlement and contains a mix of commercial, utility and multi-unit residential buildings either side of the central Gaze Road. Most buildings are single storey with some two-storey buildings set back on the west or below road level on the east side.

The northern end of the service area contains former hospital buildings, including barracks type accommodation (now motel units), cottages originally built for police and teachers (now shops), police station, fuel tanks and cinema. An old Chinese cemetery site is located opposite the old hospital. The old, unused Malay Pedang, an open grassed area, formerly used for ethnically segregated barracks accommodation with an early Malay cemetery, and remnant railway function infrastructure, is also located here. One remnant barracks building for Malay workers remains.

Opposite the Malay Pedang are the old barracks, fairly modest former residential buildings built by the British Phosphate Commission for housing resident government employees. They are now used for retail. The Police Station, a two-storey building adjacent to the barracks building in this area, has a strong law-enforcement presence in the precinct.

The southern end of the service area contains the buildings of the Chinese Literary Association, Chinese Temple, further commercial retail and residential buildings and the footings of a former power station site. Residential terraces and barracks, one dating from before 1910 for Chinese foremen and known as Mandor's Terrace, and one for single women staff dating from the 1930s and formerly locally known as the 'Virgin's Quarters', are of note, as are the Asian labourers' quarters dating from the 1950s, for their design with central 'breezeways' between the blocks to address the climatic need for good air flows.

Overall the diverse service area of Settlement is unified by a colour palette of grey stonework, grey asbestos or corrugated-iron roofs with newer green or terracotta corrugated-iron roofs.



Name of Place—Settlement (Service) Precinct

Historic Context

The Settlement Service Precinct is where European staff and Asian workers came into contact outside the workplace.

Settlement was established as the main area in which accommodation for European staff and service facilities such as schools, hospital, cemetery, retail and entertainment were established by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and, after 1949, the British Phosphate Company (BPC). Existing fabric dates from the 1920s and covers several subsequent periods of expansion and consolidation in the 1950s and 1960s.



Settlement Service Precinct—(left-right) Christmas Island Supermarket, former Chinese Literary Association, former accommodation barracks (now shops) and Malay Padang. (Source: GML, 2008)



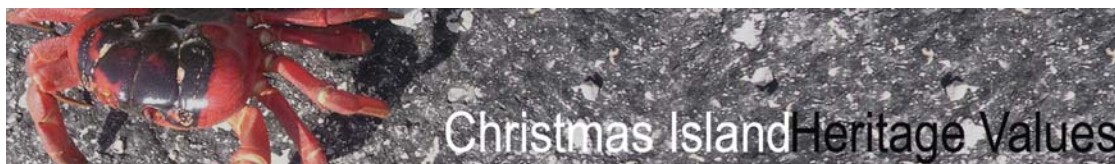
Settlement Service Precinct—Police station, Chinese temples, former cinema site (now Soongs Car rental), former barracks buildings, view from across Gaze Road. (Source: GML, 2008)



Settlement Service Precinct—'Virgin's Quarters', Mandor's Terrace, breezeway accommodation, former hospital building, now private residence. (Source: GML, 2008)

Revised Assessment Against Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Settlement Service Precinct has significance for its historic associations with the establishment of the early Chinese settlement, the provision of services for employees of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, and post-1949 substantial expansions in service and commercial developments under the management of the British Phosphate Company.</p> <p>Attributes Physical evidence of the mixed racial groups and services provided in the precinct, for example including the old Chinese terraces, the Chinese temples and Chinese Literary Association, Cocos Malay padang and quarters, 1950s Asian labourers' quarters, the former hospital, police station, barracks building, bakery and hospital staff accommodation.</p>
B—Rarity	Settlement Service Precinct does not meet this criterion



Name of Place—Settlement (Service) Precinct

C—Scientific	<p>With a history that extends back to the late-nineteenth century, buildings dating to the early years of the twentieth century and a succession of changes associated with modernisation and expansion, it is highly likely that the Settlement area has high potential for archaeological material in select areas. In particular the Cocos Malay padang area, old Chinese settlement areas, land around former railway sites, the ruins of the former labour contractor's quarters and demolished power station may have potential scientific significance.</p> <p>Attributes The archaeological evidence of the Cocos Malay padang area, former labour contractor's quarters, old cinema, passenger platform, historic railway and incline which connected Settlement to Drumsite.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Service Precinct contains the main service buildings for the residents of Settlement. The precinct is representative of grouped service facilities in the Indian Ocean Territories, and displays characteristic differences in buildings and landscapes to the Residential Precinct of Settlement.</p> <p>Attributes Physical evidence of the mixed racial groups and services provided in the precinct, for example including the old Chinese terraces, the Chinese temples and Chinese Literary Association, Cocos Malay padang and quarters, 1950s Asian labourers' quarters, the former hospital, police station, barracks building, bakery and hospital staff accommodation.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>Settlement is currently not listed for aesthetic values and there is a vast contrast between the Service Precinct and Residential Precinct. The Settlement Service Precinct presents as an urban and commercial area with a generally degraded landscape setting, unlike the Residential Precinct. Some of the individual buildings and landscape areas have distinct aesthetic qualities including the barracks building, and 1950s Asian labourers' quarters in the Cocos padang.</p> <p>Further investigation and analysis is necessary for a judgement about whether areas within Settlement meet the threshold for listing under this criterion.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	Settlement Service Precinct does not meet this criterion
G—Social	<p>Settlement Service Precinct has traditionally been a social and commercial centre for the Chinese community on Christmas Island.</p> <p>The Cocos Malay padang is assumed to have importance to the Malay population from its associations as an ethnically segregated accommodation area in the 1950s when a Malay population was established at Settlement.</p> <p>All claimed social values should be further researched and tested.</p> <p>Attributes Physical evidence of the mixed racial groups and services provided in the precinct, for example including the old Chinese terraces, the Chinese temples and Chinese Literary Association, Cocos Malay padang and quarters, 1950s Asian labourers' quarters, the former hospital, police station, barracks building, bakery and hospital staff accommodation.</p>
H—Associative	<p>Settlement Service Precinct has associations with the managers and workers of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and British Phosphate Company as the main location for retail and recreation.</p> <p>Settlement Service Precinct does not meet this criterion</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to Settlement Service Precinct.



Name of Place—Settlement (Service) Precinct

Revised Statement of Significance

The Settlement Service Precinct is important as an area which traditionally has provided services to the Christmas Island community, including the former hospital, shops, supermarket, restaurants, former railway station, a former outdoor cinema and police station.

The precinct contains a number of buildings of special significance to the community and strongly reflects the mixed racial origins of the island. It was and remains today the island's main meeting place where Asian workers and European staff came together through a common reliance on retail, health, recreational and other services.

It is also important for the range of historic structures and archaeological evidence related to phosphate mining, for example including the old railway and incline, Cocos Malay padang and quarters and former labour contractors' quarters.

The physical evidence of a former early Chinese settlement and the continued presence of the Chinese community on Christmas Island includes the Chinese terraced houses, Chinese Literary Association, Asian labourers' quarters and temples.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

The Settlement Service Precinct is an integral part of the heritage of Christmas Island and is likely to meet the threshold for listing on the WA Heritage Register.

The current precinct listing for Settlement should be divided into the Residential Precinct and the Service Precinct. Generally both precincts share the same values and historic development, but they have fairly distinct landscape and built characteristics. Dividing the current CHL listed area into two precincts will assist in the provision of management policies and the preparation of development control guidelines (or undertake a revision of the 1998 Development Control Guidelines prepared by Godden Mackay Logan).

Modern infill buildings and development in Settlement are not, in themselves, of heritage value but they are part of the evolving cultural landscape of the service precinct. New development in a landscaped setting should be encouraged. It should be designed to be complementary to the adjacent Residential Precinct and use suitable materials and plantings.

Conserve and retain the individually significant building and archaeological elements. Implement measures to upgrade the landscape setting within the precinct. Consistency of building types, form and fabric should be maintained in an appropriate landscape setting, using tropical plants suited to the environment. Drastic internal and external changes away from original colour schemes and floorplans should be avoided.

Development control guidelines should be developed and/or updated, implemented and distributed to managers and tenants of Settlement Services Precinct. These guidelines should prescribe appropriate styles for renovations, extensions and development of appropriate landscaping.



Name of Place—South Point Settlement Remains

Location



CHL boundary map indicating the location of the listed South Point Settlement Remains. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

The South Point Settlement Remains were extensively cleared for mining when the Chinese population was relocated to Poon Saan. There are large structures above ground which are evidence of the residential settlement, which was populated for over 40 years.

Surviving items include small buildings to the north of the large temple, the ruins of the South Point Railway Station, an adjacent water tank and building of unknown function (possibly a machinery building) and evidence of the railway leading to Settlement. The South Point Settlement area may include archaeological remains throughout an extensive area around the visually obvious remains.

Above the settlement are two Chinese temples which are still in use.

Historic Context

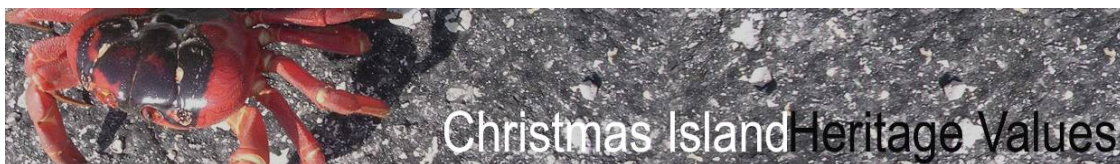
This area was the island's most significant residential area for many years and, between 1914 and 1974, was the major source of phosphate from the island. It appears that the development of the South Point mining fields began from about 1914 and were the main source for five decades. When the South Point ore deposits were approaching exhaustion, the upper Poon Saan residential area was built to house people who were relocated from South Point. When relocation was completed, the South Point residential area was almost totally cleared so that the ground beneath could be mined. Demolition of South Point was completed in 1977. As a result of the demolition, little above ground evidence remains of the former residential area.



South Point Settlement Remains—railway platform, building of unknown function, former water tank, staircase to railway platform. (Source: GML, 2008)



South Point Settlement Remains—Chinese temple, view from South Point to Indian Ocean, line of former railway, and remnants of phosphate buckets and other infrastructure at South Point. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—South Point Settlement Remains

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The remnants of the original South Point settlement are historically significant as relics of what was once the major area of mining on the island and its largest residential area for five decades. Although its remains are relatively fragmentary, South Point was a key area of the island, for work and community, during most of the twentieth century and its closure historically was central to the ethnic geography of the island today.</p> <p>Attributes Remnants of the former settlement comprising the railway station and adjacent water tank, ruins of three structures, the South Point Chinese temples and all other archaeological and structural remains of the settlement and railway in the vicinity.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains represent evidence of the only other area of the island occupied for residential purposes by a large community, apart from the Settlement and Drumsite areas that remain settled today. The remains of the South Point Railway Station platforms are the most tangible relics of the railway on the island, providing evidence of its use for passenger purposes as well as its use for phosphate transportation.</p> <p>Attributes Remnants of the former settlement comprising the railway station and adjacent water tank, ruins of three structures, the South Point Chinese temples and all other archaeological and structural remains of the settlement and railway in the vicinity.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains is associated with phosphate mining on Christmas Island and is likely to harbour a range of archaeological deposits in its vicinity which may have some scientific value in expressing the nature of work and living conditions on the island in the early and mid-twentieth century.</p> <p>Attributes Remnants of the former settlement comprising the railway station and adjacent water tank, ruins of three structures, the South Point Chinese temples and all other archaeological and structural remains of the settlement and railway in the vicinity.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains are broadly representative of an abandoned mine area on Christmas Island, with former residential and administrative buildings removed and the land subsequently mined, leaving a disturbed landscape with fragmentary relics of its prior use.</p> <p>Attributes Remnants of the former settlement comprising the railway station and adjacent water tank, ruins of three structures, the South Point Chinese temples and all other archaeological and structural remains of the settlement and railway in the vicinity.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains contains a disturbed landscape, which is evocative of the large quantities of phosphate extracted from the island's soil. Remnants of the former settlement, particularly the railway station and adjacent water tank, are evocative of the former town site.</p> <p>Attributes Remnants of the former settlement comprising the railway station and adjacent water tank, ruins of three structures, the South Point Chinese temples.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains do not have creative or technical significance and do not meet this criterion.</p>
G—Social	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains are valued by the current Chinese community on Christmas Island as a reminder of the Chinese community that occupied this area in the early to mid twentieth century. The South Point Chinese temples are valued and utilised by the Chinese population of the island.</p> <p>Attributes Remnants of the former settlement comprising the railway station and adjacent water tank, ruins of three structures, the South Point Chinese temples.</p>



Name of Place—South Point Settlement Remains

H—Associative	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains is associated with the various administering organisations that have controlled mining on the island, including the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and the British Phosphate Commission.</p> <p>Attributes Remnants of the former settlement comprising the railway station and adjacent water tank, ruins of three structures, the South Point Chinese temples and all other archaeological and structural remains of the settlement and railway in the vicinity.</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to South Point Settlement Remains.

Revised Statement of Significance

The remnants of the original South Point Settlement are historically significant as relics of what was once the major area of mining on the island and its largest residential area for five decades. Although its remains are relatively fragmentary, South Point was a key area of the island, for work and community, during most of the twentieth century, and its closure historically was central to the ethnic geography of the island today. The area contains a disturbed landscape, which is evocative of the large quantities of phosphate extracted from the island's soil.

The South Point Settlement Remains are valued by the current Chinese community on Christmas Island as a reminder of the Chinese community that occupied this area during the mid-twentieth century and the South Point Chinese temples are valued and continue to be used by the Chinese population of the island.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The South Point Settlement Remains are likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA State Heritage Register.</p> <p>Archaeological assessment and further investigation of the area is needed to confirm the extent of the archaeological evidence. This could also form the basis for developing an interpretation plan for the South Point Settlement Remains.</p> <p>An interpretation plan for the South Point Settlement Remains should be developed. Interpretation could be managed through the development and implementation of an Interpretation Plan for Christmas Islands Industrial Heritage. Initiatives such as the walking track along the historic railway between Settlement, Drumsite and South Point provide ideal interpretation opportunities.</p> <p>The 1998 Industrial Mining Heritage reports (three volumes) prepared by Godden Mackay Logan should be used as the basis for developing and implementing conservation and interpretation policies for the industrial heritage and archaeological potential of Christmas Island industrial heritage. The 1998 study makes management and interpretation recommendations which are still valid and could be adopted as the basis for a South Point Settlement Remains interpretation plan.</p>
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5.0 Cocos (Keeling) Islands—Revised CHL Heritage Assessments

5.1 Commonwealth Heritage List Places

As a guide, the following table lists the places entered in the CHL for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. These CHL entries have been revised and the existing CHL citations are included in Appendix B.

Table 4.1 Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Commonwealth Heritage List places.

No.	Commonwealth Heritage Place	Location	Revised Assessment/Recommendation
1.	Administration Building Forecourt (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Morea CI, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value. CHL should include Administration Building and Forecourt.
2.	Captain Ballard's Grave (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value. Captain Ballards' Grave should be included in a Home Island Heritage Precinct listing only, not an individual entry in the CHL.
3.	Direction Island (DI) Houses (West Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Air Force Rd, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value. The Direction Island Houses have also been included in the West Island Housing Precinct listing.
4.	Early Settlers' Graves (Home Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Jalan Kipas, Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.
5.	Government House (West Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Qantas CI, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value. Government House has also been included in the West Island Housing Precinct listing.
6.	Home Island Cemetery (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.
7.	Home Island Foreshore	Jalan Panti, Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value.
8.	Home Island Industrial Precinct (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Jalan Bunga Mawar, Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value. The Home Island Industrial Precinct should be extended as a Home Island Heritage Precinct listing to include a wider landscape setting, archaeological potential and Captain Ballard's Grave.
9.	Oceania House and Surrounds (Home Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Jalan Bunga Kangkong, Home Island, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value. Note there are two owners of Oceania House and Surrounds.
10.	Old Co-Op Shop (Canteen), Home Island (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.

No.	Commonwealth Heritage Place	Location	Revised Assessment/Recommendation
11.	Qantas Huts (former) (West Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Sydney Hwy, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	Neutral—possible local heritage value. Does not meet the threshold for the CHL and should be removed.
12.	RAAF Memorial (West Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value.
13.	Six Inch Guns (Horsburgh Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Horsburgh Island, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.
14.	Slipway and Tank (Direction Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Direction Island, EXT, Australia	Moderate—potential local heritage value.
—	Type 2 Residences (West Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Air Force Rd, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	An individual revised assessment has not been undertaken. The Type 2 Residences have been assessed in the West Island Housing Precinct listing. The recommendation is to remove the individual listing of the Type 2 Residences from the CHL and include it in the West Island Housing Precinct listing.
—	Type T Houses Precinct (West Island) (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	William Keeling Cr, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	An individual revised assessment has not been undertaken. The Type T Houses Precinct has been assessed in the West Island Housing Precinct listing. The recommendation is to remove the individual listing of the Type T Houses Precinct from the CHL and include it in the West Island Housing Precinct listing.
—	West Island Elevated Houses (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Orion CI, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	An individual revised assessment has not been undertaken. The West Island Elevated Houses has been assessed in the West Island Housing Precinct listing. The recommendation is to remove the individual listing of the West Island Elevated Houses from the CHL and include it in the West Island Housing Precinct listing.
15.	West Island Housing Precinct (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Air Force Rd, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value. The West Island Housing Precinct should be retained as a single CHL entry to represent the pre-fabricated housing types on West Island.
16.	West Island Mosque (Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List	Alexander St, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia	High—potential State heritage value.

Note: Pulu Keeling is a National Park and the CHL entry for North Keeling Island has not been reassessed in this report.

5.2 Review of Current CHL Citations—Commentary

Each CHL place has been reviewed for this report and a commentary of the findings for each place is outlined below. A key requirement for each CHL place is the need to assess each place against each criterion. The updated assessments and the required alterations to the text and the condition are included in the revised assessment (in individual inventory tables for each CHL place in the following section).

1. Administration Building Forecourt, West Island

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Administration Building Forecourt is correct; however, it should include the surrounding context of the Administration Building. The description and historic context (above) has been revised to include the Administration Building as well as the Forecourt. The existing citation only includes an assessment against criterion A. A revised assessment against all the criteria has been undertaken.

2. Captain Ballard's Grave, Home Island

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for Captain Ballard's Grave is correct. Not all the criteria include an assessment and a revision against all the criteria has been undertaken. Only minor alterations to the text and the condition are recommended in the revised assessment.

3. Direction Island Houses, West Island

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Direction Island Houses is correct; however, it lacks detail in regard to their original construction on Direction Island.

The existing citation also includes an assessment against criteria A and G only and a revision against all the criteria has been undertaken. Only minor alterations to the text and the condition are recommended in the revised assessment. The Direction Island Houses are also included in the West Island Housing Precinct.

4. Early Settlers' Graves, Home Island

The existing assessment is incomplete and not correct. The existing citation refers to two graves which have timber headstones, and a third represented by a stone flush with the ground. Further investigation through local knowledge has concluded that only one grave remains with timber grave markers, and this is Suma's Grave. The other two Early Settlers' Graves are marked by brick edging and are located approximately 40 metres from the grave of Suma.

5. Government House, West Island

The existing citation for Government House is inadequate. It lacks detail in regard to the interior of the house, the setting of the property and its historic context. A revised assessment against all the criteria has been undertaken for Government House.

6. Home Island Cemetery, Home Island

The existing citation provides a very long history of Home Island and is not specific to the historic development of the Home Island Cemetery. The existing summary statement of significance contains unnecessary descriptive and historical data.

However, the history does highlight the historic importance of the development of the Home Island settlement, industrial functions, the old pre-1900 cemetery and other aspects of community life on Home Island. The revised historic context provides a shortened context which is specific to the Home Island Cemetery.

7. Home Island Foreshore, Home Island

The current boundary of the Home Island Foreshore is an area of historic heritage value and should be expanded to include the turtle wall in the lagoon in front of Oceania House. The revised assessment for the Home Island Foreshore includes rephrased wording under criteria A, D, E, F, G and H. An assessment has been undertaken against all the criteria.

There are no natural heritage values in the reclaimed foreshore area; however, it is likely there are natural heritage values elsewhere along the Home Island foreshore and inland.

8. Home Island Industrial Precinct, Home Island

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Home Island Industrial Precinct is correct; however, it is out of date. The precinct should be enlarged to cover the historic context and archaeological potential of a wider 'heritage precinct'—refer to the management recommendations in the revised assessment. An assessment against all criteria has been undertaken.

9. Oceania House and Surrounds Home Island

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for Oceania House and Surrounds requires updating. The description of the place is lengthy and heavily weighted by an architectural description of the house. The description does not generally contribute to an understanding of the heritage values of the whole site and the landscape surrounding the place. Only minor alterations to the text have been made to update the condition. A revised assessment against all the criteria has been undertaken.

10. Old Co-Op Shop (Canteen), Home Island

The assessment against criteria in the existing citation for the Old Co-op Shop is not comprehensive. Only the primary aspects of significance have been identified and the context of the place within the Industrial Precinct is not clear in the existing assessment. Generally, the existing summary statement of significance contains unnecessary descriptive and historical data. An assessment against all the criteria has been undertaken as part of the revision.

11. RAAF Memorial, West Island

There are several memorials to Defence force personnel on West Island. The RAAF Memorial is similar to others on West Island (including the Twiss Memorial and enclosed graveyard off Sydney Highway). This is likely to have Commonwealth and local heritage significance. This revision provides a single assessment to provide an understanding of the heritage values which are similar for all the memorials to ensure a unified approach to their management.

The existing citation gives only a brief historic context and assessment against two criteria (A and G). An assessment against all criteria has been undertaken below.

12. Qantas Huts, West Island

The Qantas Huts have been substantially altered and their integrity has been lost.

The existing citation for the Qantas Huts does not provide detail on the historic development of the huts and is out of date. The revised assessment has been undertaken against all criteria.

13. Six Inch Guns, Horsburgh Island

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Six Inch Guns is correct; however, it lacks consistent historic detail in regard to the squadrons stationed in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands during World War II.

The existing citation is undeveloped and the revised assessment for the Six Inch Guns has been undertaken against all criteria.

14. Slipway and Tank, Direction Island

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for the Slipway and Tank ruins is correct; however, it lacks detail in regard to the use of Direction Island during and after World War II.

The existing citation is undeveloped and the revised assessment for the Slipway and Tank ruins has been undertaken against all the criteria.

15. West Island Housing Precinct

The revised assessment is for all the houses within the existing CHL boundary for the precinct.

The separate individual entries for the Type T, Type 2 and Elevated houses are superfluous to the West Island Housing Precinct. The information contained in the citations for Type T, Type 2 and Elevated houses is repetitive and it would be less confusing if the house types were described in a single listing.

The Direction Island houses and Government House are also included in the West Island Housing Precinct. While they are prefabricated houses, their architectural style is different and they have some separate values to warrant an individual listing in addition to the inclusion in the precinct listing. A revised assessment against all the criteria has been undertaken for the whole precinct.

16. West Island Mosque

The information and assessment in the existing CHL citation for West Island Mosque is correct; however, it lacks detail in regard to the original construction of the building on Direction Island.

The existing citation also only includes an assessment against criteria A and G. A revised assessment of the West Island Mosque has been undertaken against all the criteria.

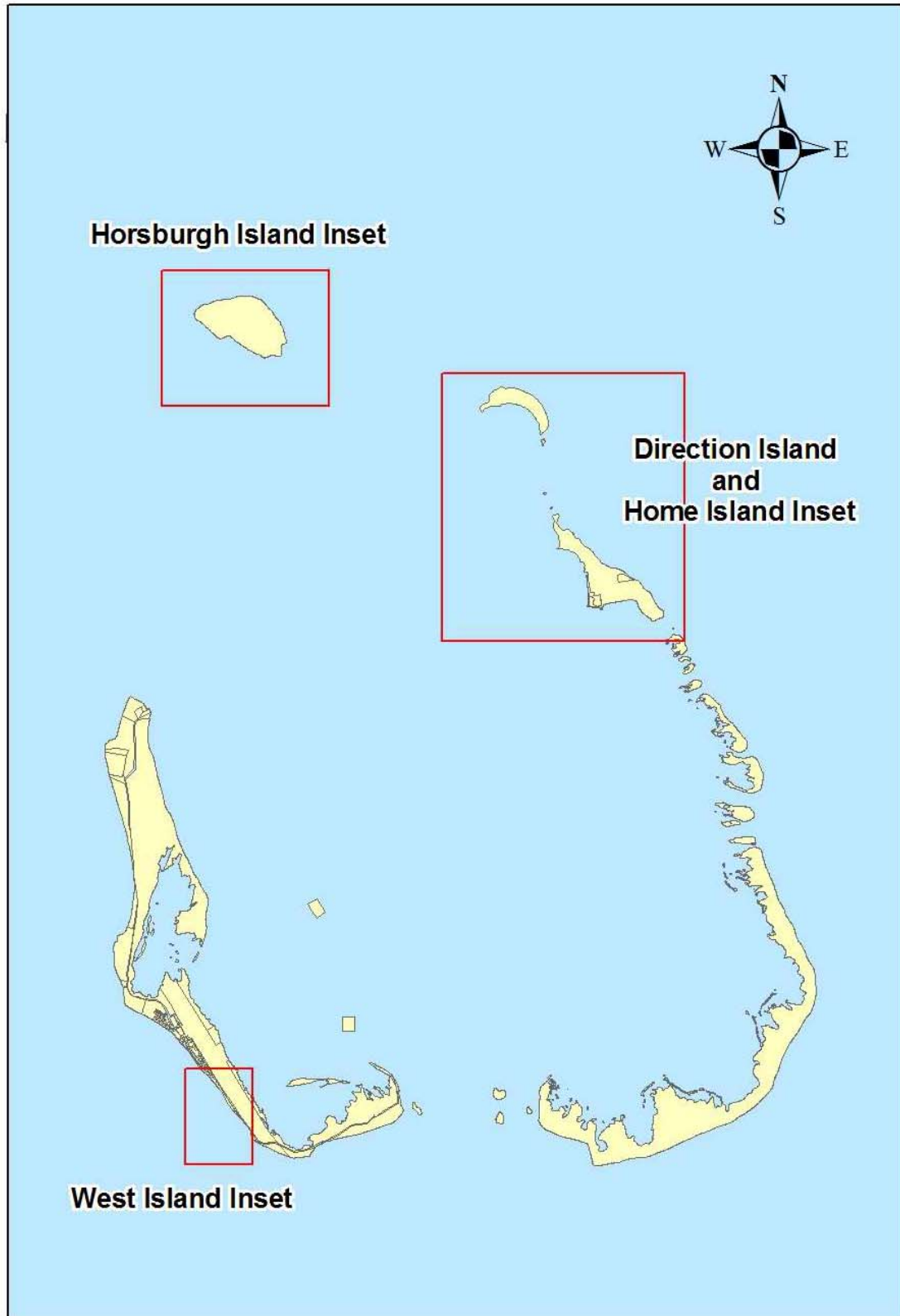


Figure 5.1 Map showing Cocos (Keeling) Islands—outlining location of CHL listed places (insets below). (Source: GML, 2008)



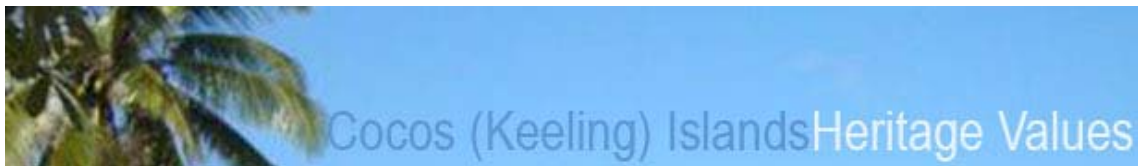
Figure 5.2 Map showing location of CHL listed elements on West Island (West Island Inset). (Source: GML, 2008)



Figure 5.3 Map showing location of CHL listed elements on Home Island and Direction Island Home and Direction Islands Inset.
(Source: GML, 2008)



Figure 5.4 Map showing location of CHL listed elements on Horsburgh Island (Horsburgh Island Inset). (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Administration Building Forecourt

Location

Morea Close, West Island Settlement.



CHL boundary map showing location of Administration Building Forecourt.
(Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

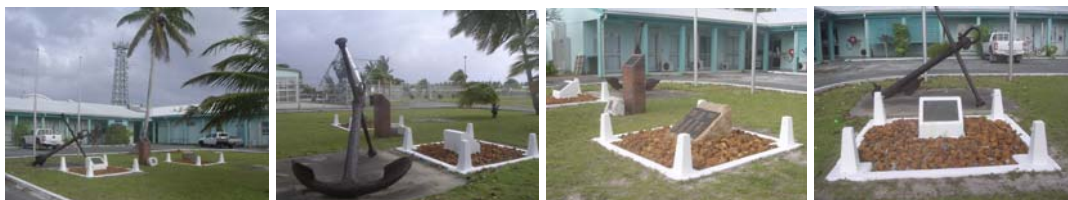
The Administration Building Forecourt forms the formal front garden area to the Administration Building and comprises a grassed square with a row of palms, and includes an anchor and three memorials enclosed with white concrete bollards, a white chain and flagpoles. The group of memorials depict various events associated with the history and strategic location of the islands. The anchor is from the *Port Refuge*, salvaged 1981. One plaque commemorates the action between the *Sydney* and the *Emden*. Another commemorates Flying Officer Tom Henniken, 10 Squadron RAAF, aboard an Orion A9-754, ditched 25/4/91—the plaque was unveiled by survivors in 1992. Another plaque, unveiled 1994, commemorates R Mech P Challinor, Royal Navy, killed 1944 in a Japanese air attack, and buried nearby.

The Administration Building is a U-shaped, single-storey masonry building with a corrugated-metal roof. The building has a colonnaded verandah and is painted in a tropical turquoise colour scheme. The building is used for multiple administrative purposes such as a Post Office, Parks Australia office and other commercial office spaces.

The forecourt is used for ceremonial events such as ANZAC Day.

Historic Context

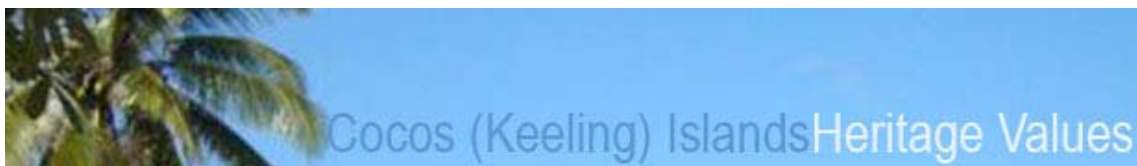
The date of the Administration Building construction is not known; it is possible that it was constructed not long after the airfield was rebuilt in the 1950s by the Royal Australian Air Force. The forecourt would have been established at the same time. The forecourt memorials were successively added after this time. Not all the memorials have dates on them.



Administration Building, Port Refuge Anchor Memorial, Henniker Memorial, Challinor Memorial, Flagpoles and the *Sydney/Emden* Memorial. (Source: GML, 2008)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Administration Building is associated with the Australian Government in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the integration of the local community as Australian citizens and the Commonwealth Government administration, which replaced the Clunies Ross ruling in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands over several decades. The building served an official building, with offices and community-based functions for over 30 years. It has been successfully adapted to continue providing community services such as Australia Post, a Parks Australia office and commercial office space.</p> <p>The memorials and anchor in the forecourt are historically important as reminders of tragic events related to World War II and for Australian armed forces in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The external form of the Administration Building (its single storey, U-shape building, with a verandah), the forecourt, memorials, anchor and the simple landscaping and garden beds.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Administration Building, the forecourt and the memorials are not rare and do not meet this criterion.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Administration Building, the forecourt and the memorials are unlikely to yield scientific information and do not meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—Administration Building Forecourt

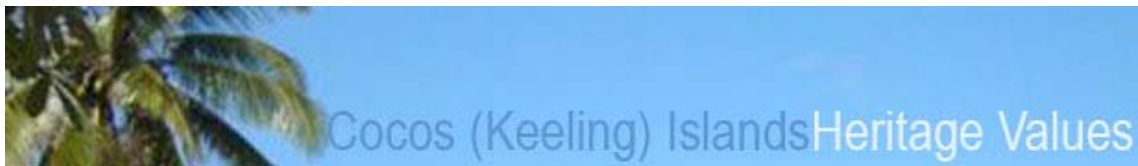
D—Representative	<p>The Administration Building, the forecourt, memorials, anchor and the simple landscaping and garden beds are representative of a standard government building complex built to suit the tropical conditions found on West Island.</p> <p>Attributes The external form of the Administration Building and arrangement of the forecourt.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The Administration Building, the forecourt, memorials, anchor and the simple landscaping and garden beds are representative of a standard government building complex built to suit the tropical conditions. However, the importance of the aesthetic values, as held by the local community, has not been tested.</p> <p>Attributes The external form of the Administration Building, the forecourt, memorials, anchor and the simple landscaping and garden beds.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The Administration Building and the forecourt memorials do not have any creative or technical value and do not meet this criterion.</p>
G—Social	<p>An anchor and three World War II memorials have social and community significance for the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as the symbolic location and focus of ceremonial events such as ANZAC Day.</p> <p>The forecourt includes an anchor and three World War II memorials which are associated with the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as the symbolic location and focus of ceremonial events such as ANZAC Day.</p> <p>Attributes The external form of the Administration Building, the forecourt, memorials, anchor and the simple landscaping and garden beds.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Administration Building and the memorials in the forecourt are associated with the Australian Government, the local community and past Defence presence on the islands.</p> <p>Attributes The external form of the Administration Building, the forecourt, memorials, anchor and the simple landscaping and garden beds.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Administration Building and forecourt.</p>

Revised Statement of Significance

The Administration Building and its forecourt, including an anchor and three World War II memorials, has social and community significance for the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, providing a symbolic location and focus for ceremonial events such as ANZAC Day.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Administration Building and its forecourt are of local heritage value, contributing to an understanding of historic development of Cocos (Keeling) Islands under Australian Government administration.</p> <p>Currently, the existing CHL entry includes only the forecourt memorials of the Administration Building and this should be amended to include the Administration Building itself, together with the garden setting to the building and forecourt. The current listing and boundary should be revised.</p> <p>The forecourt memorials are representative of all memorials in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and interpretation of these should be developed through a guidebook. Overarching heritage management policies should be developed for their continued conservation and the placement and design of new memorials on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>The Administration Building and its forecourt is a symbol of the Australian administration on Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Interpretation of the Administration Building and all memorials in the forecourt should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.</p>
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Name of Place—Captain Ballard's Grave, Home Island

Location



CHL boundary map for Captain Ballard's Grave. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

Captain Ballard's Grave site comprises two brick-edged graves, one for a man and the other for a dog. The larger grave has a timber headstone. Captain Ballard's grave is a rare example of a Western style, late-nineteenth century European settler's grave.

The location and condition and the brick edging of Captain Ballard's Grave and the dog's grave were not able to be verified for the revised assessment. Local knowledge indicates that both graves are extant, although extremely well hidden and difficult to find through the overgrown jungle.

Historic Context

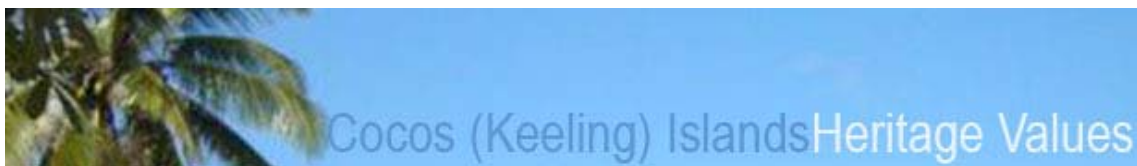
Captain Ballard is reported to have been an early settler who lived on Home Island in the mid-nineteenth century. He lived with his family on the island. His two children, Dick and Maria, were lost from the shores of the island known as Pulu Maria—which was apparently named after his daughter. Captain Ballard and his dog were buried southeast of the copra sheds on Home Island, which is an area now overgrown by jungle.



Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave on Home Island. (Source: photographs taken in 1996 by the former Australian Heritage Commission, heritage and photographic database <www.environment.gov.au>)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>Captain Ballard's Grave is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth century and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. Captain Ballard and his family lived on Home Island in the mid-nineteenth century and were early European settlers. His two children, Dick and Maria, feature in the local history of Home Island because they were lost on the shores of the island known as Pulu Maria.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining fabric of Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>Captain Ballard's grave is a rare example of a Western style, late-nineteenth century European settler's grave on Home Island. The older Home Island graves from the nineteenth century are becoming increasingly rare as they are deteriorating in the tropical environment.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining fabric of Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave.</p>



Name of Place—Captain Ballard's Grave, Home Island

C—Scientific	<p>Captain Ballard's grave has the potential to yield information which may contribute to a greater understanding of European settlement in the Indian Ocean Territories.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining fabric of Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave.</p>
D—Representative	<p>Details of Captain Ballard's grave have not been documented for this assessment; however, both graves are rare, rather than representative examples of a particular style of grave. They do not meet this criterion.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>There is no evidence on Home Island which suggests that Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave have aesthetic characteristics which are valued by the community. They do not meet this criterion.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave do not demonstrate a high degree of technical achievement and does not meet this criterion.</p>
G—Social	<p>There is no evidence available which suggests that Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave are highly valued by the Home Island community and therefore they do not meet this criterion. However, this value may be formally tested in the future through consultation with the local community.</p>
H—Associative	<p>Both graves are associated with Captain Ballard and the Clunies Ross settlement on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands dating from 1827.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining fabric of Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to Captain Ballard's Grave.</p>

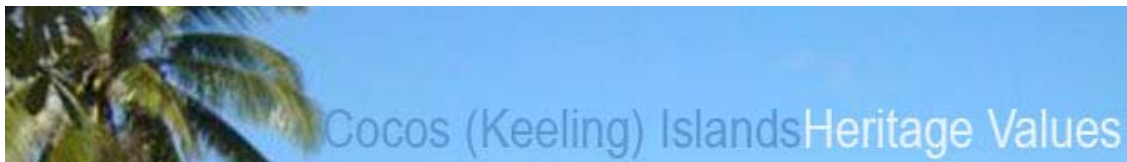
Revised Statement of Significance

Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave are significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth century and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. Captain Ballard and his family lived on Home Island in the mid-nineteenth century and were early European settlers. His two children, Dick and Maria, feature in the local history of Home Island because they were lost on the shores of the island known as Pulu Maria.

Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave is a rare example of a Western style, late-nineteenth century European settler's grave on Home Island.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>Captain Ballard's Grave is likely to meet the threshold for the WA State Heritage Register. Captain Ballard's grave and his dog's grave have a low tolerance for change and should be conserved. The current listing could be included in a single listing for the 'Home Island Heritage Precinct.'</p> <p>Investigation of the condition of the graves is important. Conservation and continued maintenance of the graves needs to be implemented. The place could continue to remain isolated or be included in the interpretation of all early settlers' graves on Home Island. Interpretation of the graves should be included in the implementation of the Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands (draft report for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007).</p>
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Name of Place—Direction Island Houses (West Island)

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Direction Island Houses. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

The Direction Island Houses in the West Island Housing Precinct are the two houses on the eastern side of Air Force Drive. Both houses are timber framed with distinctive sloped paired posts. They have verandahs to the long sides, which are screened at the rear with slated screens.

The design of the houses is unique and well suited to the island's climate and they are believed to have been prefabricated in Australia.

Historic Context

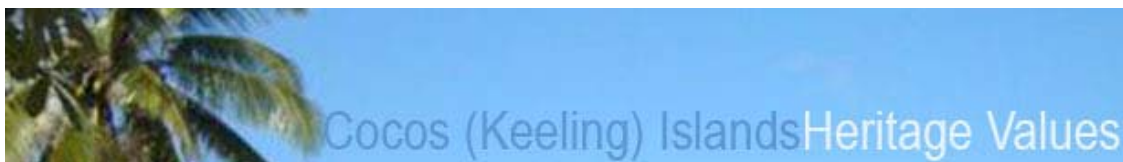
Direction Island is historically important for its association with the Royal Air Force (RAF) during World War II and, later, by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). The RAF was stationed on Direction Island to operate wireless messages and to intercept Japanese aircraft wireless messages. The RAAF operated a signal and air rescue station which answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s.

The two remaining Direction Island Houses were originally located on Direction Island as part of the rescue station. Five modern bungalows, designed for local weather conditions, were shipped to Direction Island, where they were erected along the lagoon shores. It is highly likely that the houses were prefabricated in Australia and are similar to the prefabricated tropical houses used at the RAAF base in Darwin.

When the Direction Island rescue station closed in 1966, at least three of the houses were relocated to West Island and one to Home Island. The Direction Island House moved to Home Island, near the old school buildings in the Oceania House estate, has since been demolished. The location of the fifth house is not known.



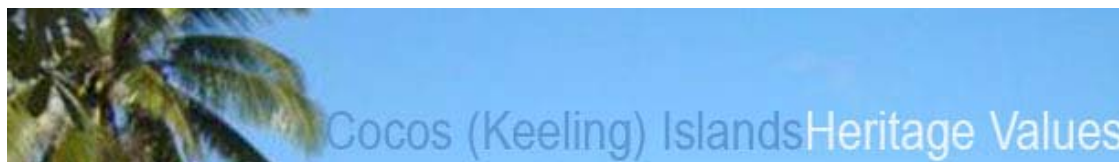
Direction Island House—façade, left side and right side showing verandah. Direction Island House—rear enclosed verandah, and interior of front enclosed verandah. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Direction Island Houses (West Island)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Direction Island Houses are significant as two houses remaining from the former Direction Island signal and air rescue station that answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s.</p> <p>Direction Island itself has historic importance and associations with the Royal Air Force (RAF). During World War II the RAF was stationed on Direction Island to operate wireless messages and to intercept Japanese aircraft wireless messages.¹</p> <p>The rescue station was operated by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) and it is likely the RAAF constructed the station, including the houses. The station was a continuation of the strategic positioning on Direction Island during World War II when the Royal Air Force (RAF) was based on the island to intercept Japanese aircraft wireless messages.</p> <p>The houses were relocated to West Island after 1966, when the station closed.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the houses, plus evidence of their prefabrication. Plus any evidence of the fact that they were formerly located on Direction Island before being moved to West Island.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>There are only three extant Direction Island Houses and these are located on West Island—two in the West Island Housing Precinct and one used as the West Island mosque. The houses are rare examples of prefabricated houses from Australia, designed especially to suit the tropical climate of Cocos (Keeling) Islands. It is likely the houses were constructed by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF).</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the houses, plus evidence of their prefabrication.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The houses have served two purposes in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands since their construction c1951—as part of the signal and air rescue station on Direction Island, and as residences in West Island dating from their relocation in 1966.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the houses, plus evidence of their prefabrication.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The design of the houses is well suited to the islands' climate and the houses are believed to have been prefabricated in Australia and shipped to the islands.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the houses, plus evidence of their prefabrication.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The prefabricated design of the houses are exceptionally well suited to the islands' climate, with large verandah, over-hanging eaves, louvre windows and feature walls to allow good cross-ventilation to all rooms in the house.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the houses, plus evidence of their prefabrication.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The two Direction Island Houses demonstrate the successful design and versatility of the prefabricated structures. They have served as residences in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands since construction c1951 in Australia, and were assembled on Direction Island as part of the signal and air rescue station.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the houses, plus evidence of their prefabrication.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Direction Island Houses do not meet this criterion.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The houses are associated with the Royal Australian Air Force.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the houses, plus evidence of their prefabrication.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Direction Island Houses.</p>



Name of Place—Direction Island Houses (West Island)

Revised Statement of Significance

The Direction Island Houses are significant for the original use as part of the former Direction Island RAAF signal and air rescue station that answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s. The station continued a tradition of strategic positioning by the RAF, which operated a wireless station on the island during World War II.

It is possible the houses were constructed in Australia for their use on Direction Island by the Royal Australian Air Force c1951. The houses were relocated to West Island after 1966, when the station closed.

The Direction Island Houses are important for their association with the Royal Australian Air Force and prefabrication in Australia. A fourth house was relocated to Home Island, near Oceania House, but has since been demolished.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

The Direction Island Houses are likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA Heritage Register.

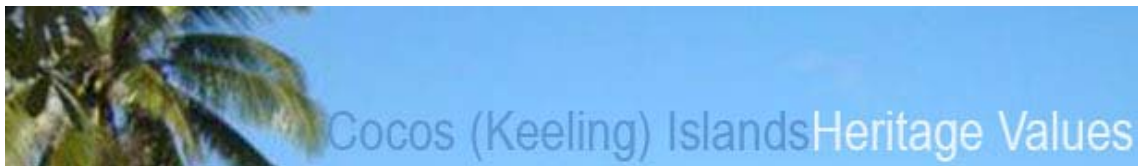
Conserve and maintain in accordance with the high level of significance.

Generally the Direction Island Houses should continue to be used as residences (or continue as a mosque). The original interior configuration of the houses should be retained and the structures should not be extended.

Interpretation of the Direction Island Houses is necessary. Interpretation of the houses in their current location, as well as the history of their construction on Direction Island, is important to understand the historic context of these structures. Interpretation should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.

Endnotes

¹ Cocos (Keeling) Islands Historical Society <<http://www.cocos-history.cc/>>.



Name of Place—Early Settlers' Graves, Home Island

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Early Settlers' Graves. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

There are three graves located in the school grounds on Home Island. The two Early Settlers' Graves are close together and are edged in brick. Approximately 40 metres east/northeast is Suma's Grave, which is ornate with two timber grave markers. There is no evidence of names or writing on the markers. The two Early Settlers' Graves are extant, but grass in the area has made visibility difficult. Suma's Grave is obvious as the plot is surrounded by a concrete border and the two grave markers are extant.

Historic Context

The two extant Early Settlers' Graves are evidence of the style of early burials dating from the late nineteenth century. Early in the history of the islands, there were several other grave sites much closer to the present settlement than the current cemetery. The decision to create a separate burial ground was made later, after the recommendation of a visiting doctor who was concerned about the quality of the community's water supply.

One of the Early Settlers' Graves is the grave of Suma (locally known as Nek Angus), an original settler from Alexander Hare's party. Suma arrived on Cocos as a small boy and went on to become an 'imam' or priest in the late-nineteenth century. His leadership was praised by lone yachtsman, Joshua Slocum, who visited the islands in 1896. The ornate timber carving on the grave markers on Suma's Grave can still be made out, although the timber has been subjected to weathering from the hot and wet tropical climate.

The current Home Island cemetery, included within the CHL entry of 'Home Island Cemetery', is located at the northern extremity of Home Island and includes a large number of local community graves buried in the Islamic tradition and typical European style Clunies-Ross family graves.



Suma's Grave, Home Island, stone marker, 6m from Suma's Grave, brick edges surrounding two Early Settlers' Graves. (Source: CKI Shire Council 2008)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic

The Early Settlers' Graves include Suma's Grave, which is significant for providing a historic link to Alexander Hare's party which settled on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the 1820s. Suma's Grave is also associated with the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the islands in the nineteenth century. Suma was a small boy who was an original member of Alexander Hare's party. He became an imam or priest in the late-nineteenth century.

Attributes

Three visible graves. Archaeological potential of further graves remaining in the area.



Name of Place—Early Settlers' Graves, Home Island

B—Rarity	<p>The three extant Early Settlers' Graves are rare examples of late nineteenth century settlers' graves on Home Island.</p> <p>Attributes Three visible graves and extant grave markers on Suma's Grave. Archaeological potential of further graves remaining in the area.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Early Settlers' Graves have the potential to yield information which may contribute to a greater understanding of European settlement in the Indian Ocean Territories.</p> <p>Attributes Extant physical evidence of three Early Settlers' Graves and potential archaeological evidence of further graves that were not moved to the northern cemetery.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Early Settlers' Graves are representative examples of late-nineteenth century settlers' graves.</p> <p>Attributes Extant physical evidence of three early settlers' graves and potential archaeological evidence of further graves that were not moved to the northern cemetery.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The ornate carved grave markers of Suma's Grave has high aesthetic qualities. However, there is no firm evidence which suggests the graves have aesthetic characteristics valued by the local community.</p> <p>Attributes Extant physical evidence of the Early Settlers' Graves.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The Early Settlers' Graves do not demonstrate a high degree of technical achievement and do not meet this criterion.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Early Settlers' Graves are likely to be of social heritage value to the Home and West Island communities of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, although this has not been formally tested.</p> <p>Attributes Extant physical evidence of the Early Settlers' Graves.</p>
H—Associative	<p>Suma's Grave provides a historic link to Alexander Hare's party and also with the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the islands in the nineteenth century. Suma was an original member of Alexander Hare's party who became an imam or priest in the late-nineteenth century.</p> <p>Attributes Suma's Grave markers, burial plot.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Early Settlers' Graves.</p>

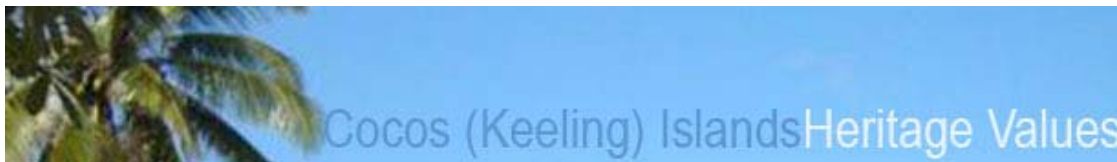
Revised Statement of Significance

The Early Settlers' Graves are rare examples of late-nineteenth century settlers' graves on Home Island.

The Early Settlers' Graves include Suma's Grave, which is significant for providing a historic link to Alexander Hare's party which settled on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the 1820s. Suma's Grave is also associated with the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the islands in the nineteenth century. Suma was a small boy who was an original member of Alexander Hare's party. He became an imam or priest in the late-nineteenth century.

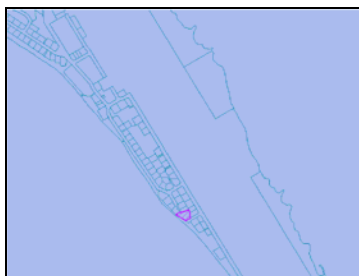
Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Early Settlers' Graves are likely to meet the threshold for the WA State Heritage Register.</p> <p>The graves have a low tolerance for change and should be conserved. Investigation of the condition of the graves is important. Conservation and continued maintenance of the graves needs to be implemented. The place could continue to remain isolated or be included in the interpretation of all early settlers' graves on Home Island. Interpretation of the graves should be included in the implementation of the Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands (draft report for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007).</p>
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Name of Place—Government House, West Island

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Government House. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)



Legend

- Direction Island (DI) Houses
- Government House
- Type 2 Residences
- Type T Houses Precinct

Location of Government House within the West Island Housing Precinct. (Source: Neil Urwin, 2008)

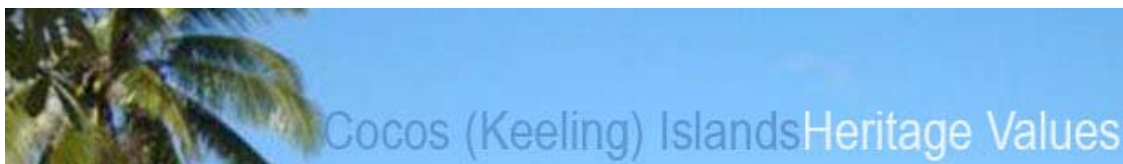
Description

Government House is located on a large block on the ocean front at the southern end of the West Island Housing Precinct. Government House stands alone visually and within a fenced area. It is in a spacious and semi-formal tropical garden with open grassed areas, palm trees, frangipanis and other established plantings.

The building is a single-storey, prefabricated, fibrous cement (asbestos sheeting) clad house which appears to be a one-off design (or an enlarged Type T house), purpose built to suit the official function and tropical climate of its location. It is similar to the other prefabricated design patterns erected in the precinct at the same time. The Type T, Type 2 and Elevated houses, also built during the 1950s as part of the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees, follow a distinct design pattern or 'type' of prefabricated house similar to other government housing on the mainland and on Defence bases in Australia.

Much of the physical fabric is original, of a high quality and intact. Internally the floor plan is a simple, yet highly practical, residence for official functions and entertainment. It includes original fittings such as light fittings, doors, door hardware, flooring, decorative wall panels, louvred walls and built-in cupboards. The polished timber floors are of a superior quality and the recently painted, off-white walls are complementary to the style of the house. However, some of the timber windows and sliding doors throughout have been replaced in aluminium.

The condition of the grounds is reasonable considering the sandy soil, the age of some of the trees, the westerly aspect and close proximity to the ocean. Some of the palms are senescent, requiring replacement.



Name of Place—Government House, West Island

Historic Context

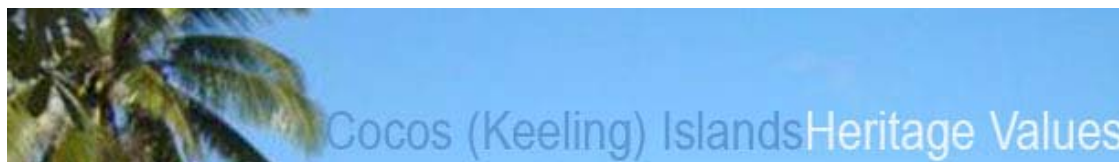
Government House on West Island was built to ensure the Australian Government's presence and secure sovereignty on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The building was constructed c1953; possibly by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) No. 2 Construction Squadron, who were on West Island for the construction of the new airstrip and other government infrastructure c1951. The Department of Defence and other Commonwealth Government agencies utilised the cost and time-efficient form of prefabricated design types in fibro clad, timber-framed construction. There are examples of prefabricated tropical housing at the RAAF Base in Darwin that exhibit similarities in detailing and adaptation to the tropical climate to Government House and other prefabricated houses on West Island.



Government House—Entrance sign, northern façade, eastern façade with verandah, formal driveway and yard area. (Source: GML, 2008)

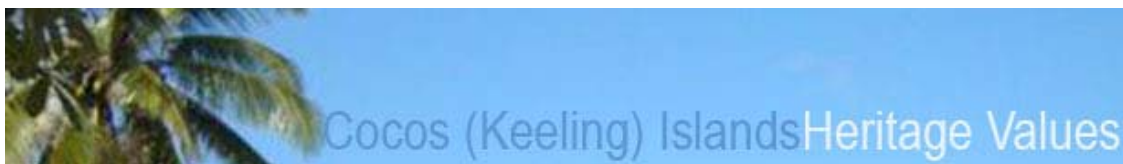
Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>Government House on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, West Island is significant through its association with the historic act of the islands becoming a Territory of Australia in 1955. The house was constructed in 1953 for the Australian Government representative on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. It is an important symbol of Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self-determination of the Cocos Malay people. The house is also significant as the catalyst for the further development of the West Island settlement after 1953, including other housing, government and administrative buildings and hospital quarters.</p> <p>Attributes The form and fabric of the houses, plus any evidence of the fact that they were formerly located on Direction Island before being moved to West Island.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>Government House in the West Island Housing Precinct shows several adaptations of other 1950s architectural design for government houses to suit its status as an official residence and for the climatic location. The house is elevated on reinforced concrete piers, has shaded verandahs, many windows and internal louvred walls to increase air flow through the building. Of these adaptations the louvred internal walls are notable and of significance.</p> <p>The place may also be endangered by the possibility of rising sea levels resulting from global warming, cyclones or earthquakes.</p> <p>The property meets this criterion.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of Government House and its landscape setting, including the garden, driveway and tropical plantings.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>Government House does not have scientific heritage value. It does not meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—Government House, West Island

D—Representative	<p>Government House in the West Island Housing Precinct is not particularly representative of either a State/Territory site of government administration or of a Type T house. The design reflects the flexibility of prefabricated fibro clad housing which could be perfectly adapted to a tropical situation. Prefabricated houses played an important role in postwar Australia, offering affordable housing and being very popular in Australia from the 1950s–1970s. Other examples of prefabricated, government-built, tropical housing can be found on the RAAF Base in Darwin. Government House meets this criterion.</p> <p>Attributes The external form, materials, function, floorplan, interior layout, and tropical design features such as cross ventilation and louvred walls of Government House.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>West Island Housing Precinct is a well designed residence set on a large landscaped block; it does not have significant aesthetic appeal or the landmark qualities as exhibited by Oceania House on Home Island or Tai Jin House, the former Government House on Christmas Island. The aesthetic characteristics of Government House that are valued by the local community have not been tested.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and planning of the houses, plus evidence of the fact that they may have been prefabricated.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>Government House in the West Island Housing Precinct shows several adaptations from a more standard 1950s architectural design to suit its official function and climatic location. The house is elevated on reinforced concrete piers, has shaded verandahs, floor-to-ceiling double-hung windows and sliding doors and internal louvred walls for cross ventilation. The well proportioned and open plan spaces of the house are of a high quality design which reflects the importance of the building's official function as a residence and place for official receptions. The design also reflects the flexibility of prefabricated fibro clad housing which could be perfectly adapted to a tropical situation.</p> <p>Attributes The external form, materials, function, floorplan, interior layout, and tropical design features such as cross ventilation and louvred walls of Government House.</p>
G—Social	<p>Government House, constructed c1953, is an important symbol of Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and has social value to the local community.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of Government House and its landscape setting, including the garden, driveway and tropical plantings.</p>
H—Associative	<p>Government House in the West Island Housing Precinct has associations with administrators officially posted to Cocos (Keeling) Islands since 1953 and meets this criterion.</p> <p>Attributes The whole of Government House and its landscape setting, including the garden, driveway and tropical plantings.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>There was no Indigenous or Cocos Malay population on West Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Government House does not meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—Government House, West Island

Revised Statement of Significance

Government House on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, West Island is significant through its association with the historic act of the islands becoming a Territory of Australia in 1955. The house was constructed c1953 for the Australian Government representative on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and as an important symbol of Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self-determination of the Cocos Malay people. The house is also significant as the catalyst for the further development of the West Island settlement after 1953, including other government, administrative and hospital quarters.

Government House on West Island shows several adaptations to other 1950s architectural design for government houses to suit its status as an official residence and for the climatic location. The house is elevated on reinforced concrete piers, has shaded verandahs, many windows and internal louvred walls to increase air flow through the building. Of these adaptations the louvred internal walls are notable and of significance.

Government House, constructed c1953, is an important symbol of Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and has social value to the local community.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

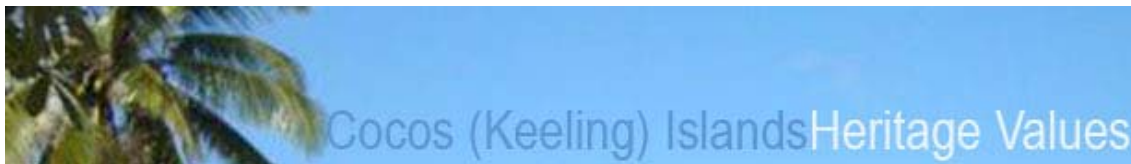
Government House is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA Heritage Register.

Conserve and maintain Government House and its garden setting in accordance with the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Government House, Heritage Management Plan, November 2008.

Generally all the houses within the West Island Housing Precinct should continue to be used as residences. Government House should be maintained as a residence which reflects its important historic status on West Island. The original interior configuration of the houses should be retained and the structures should not be extended. Sympathetic extensions which create improved amenity for modern living are possible. The houses should remain as single-storey residences. The original form, fabric and function have a low tolerance for change. The regularity of the houses should remain intact. Demolition should not be allowed.

Further research could help to establish the design development history of Government House and possibly uncover original architectural documentation. Government House on West Island shares similarities with the Australian Government houses on Cocos (Keeling) Islands built post World War II.

Further testing of the social values held by the local community could also be undertaken. Interpretation should be in accordance with the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Government House, Heritage Management Plan, November 2008 and managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.



Name of Place—Home Island Cemetery

Location



CHL Boundary map showing location of Home Island Cemetery. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

Established c1900, it is an informally planned cemetery with three to four Clunies-Ross graves on the eastern side of a central track. On the western side is the cemetery of the Cocos Malay people, locally called Pulu Gangsa, and consists of Muslim graves.

The graves show a definite contrast in style between the two cultures represented. The Clunies-Ross graves are traditional Christian graves sites with a combination of white glazed bricks (used at Oceania House), concrete surrounds and timber and inscribed granite and marble headstones. The Malay graves have a combination of traditional Islamic styles, with wooden fences and timber grave markers. There are large white frangipanis and coconut palms planted throughout the Islamic end of the cemetery and open lawn around the Clunies-Ross graves.

Historic Context

The Home Island Cemetery was originally located near the current location of the school and Jalan Balok Mem and the Industrial Precinct of Home Island. The cemetery was relocated to its current location on the far northern end of Home Island c1900. This decision was made after a visiting doctor expressed concern about the quality of the water supply.

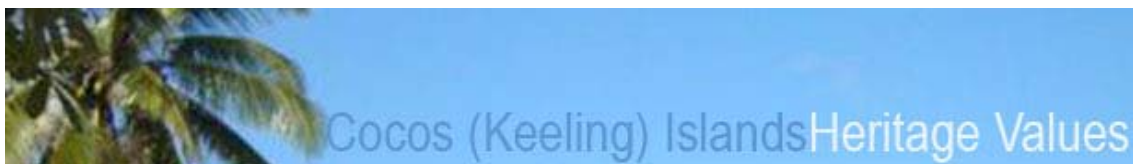
The area of the current Home Island Cemetery was originally a separate island known as Pulu Gangsa. The island was joined onto the northern end of Home Island in the late 1940s through land reclamation. It also provides evidence of the Cocos Malay laborers who worked for the Clunies Ross coconut plantation and copra processing works.

The cemetery is still used by the Cocos Malay community and is culturally very important. Several members of the Clunies Ross family are buried in the cemetery, in a separate location from the Cocos Malay graves.

All the graves are placed in accordance with Islamic burial traditions and aligned towards Mecca. The bodies are usually wrapped and placed directly into the ground without a casket and raised above the ground. Grave markers are usually simple in style, with it becoming more common for family members to erect grave monuments. The white flowers of the frangipani and grey-white bark have symbolic importance and complement the plain white and gray gravestone materials commonly used here.¹



Home Island Cemetery, Islamic graves and European graves (of Clunies-Ross family members). (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Home Island Cemetery

Review of Existing CHL Citation

The existing citation provides a very long history of Home Island and is not specific to the historic development of the Home Island Cemetery.

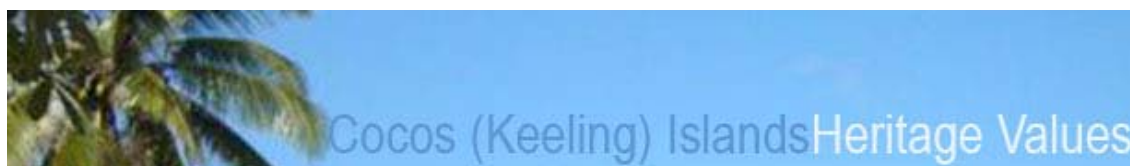
However, the history does highlight the historic importance of the development of the Home Island settlement, industrial functions, the old pre-1900 cemetery and other aspects of community life on Home Island. A potential heritage precinct listing is discussed further in Section 3.0, Recommendations.

The historic context (above) provides a shortened context which is specific to the Home Island Cemetery.

Generally, the existing summary statement of significance contains unnecessary descriptive and historical data. An assessment against criteria C, D, E, F, G and I have been undertaken (see below) and criteria A, B, D and H have been revised.

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Home Island Cemetery, established c1900, is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation and is important to the Malay people of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>The cemetery continued to be used by the local Cocos Malay community and is of exceptional importance for the local Home Island community, many of whom are decedents of families who have lived and worked for the many generations of the Clunies Ross family—from the early-nineteenth century until the late 1970s.</p> <p>Attributes The whole cemetery, including landscape setting (white frangipani trees, coconut palms and open areas of lawn), headstones and grave markers (timber and masonry), and plots associated with both Malay tradition burials and the nineteenth and twentieth century Scottish Clunies Ross burials.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>While there are combined Islamic and Christian cemeteries on Christmas Island, the Home Island Cemetery is the only combined Islamic and Christian cemetery on Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Attributes The whole cemetery, including landscape setting (white frangipani trees, coconut palms and open areas of lawn) and timber grave markers and fences marking the Malay graves.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Home Island Cemetery provides the potential for further understanding the anthropological cultural traditions of the Cocos Malay people.</p> <p>Attributes The whole cemetery, including landscape setting (white frangipani trees, coconut palms and open areas of lawn) and timber grave markers and fences marking the Malay graves.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Home Island Cemetery is significant as a cemetery for European settlers and Cocos Malay people. It contains contrasting styles of graves for the two cultures represented.</p> <p>Attributes The whole cemetery, including landscape setting (white frangipani trees, coconut palms and open areas of lawn), headstones and grave markers (timber and masonry), and plots associated with both traditional Malay burials and the nineteenth and twentieth century Scottish Clunies Ross burials.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The semi-isolated location and picturesque setting of the cemetery amongst the coconut palms, frangipanis and outlook to the Indian Ocean and the lagoon is important to the Home Island community. The place is appropriate for the peaceful reflection fitting for a cemetery and is of aesthetic value.</p> <p>Attributes The whole cemetery, including landscape setting (white frangipani trees, coconut palms and open areas of mowed lawn), headstones and grave markers (timber and masonry), and plots associated with both traditional Malay burials and the nineteenth and twentieth century Scottish Clunies Ross burials.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The Home Island Cemetery does not exhibit remarkable creative or technical expertise.</p>



Name of Place—Home Island Cemetery

G—Social	<p>The Home Island Cemetery plays an essential cultural function for the contemporary Cocos Malay population of Home Island.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The whole cemetery, including landscape setting (white frangipani trees, coconut palms and open areas of mowed lawn), headstones and grave markers (timber and masonry), and plots associated with both traditional Malay burials and the nineteenth and twentieth century Scottish Clunies Ross burials.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Home Island Cemetery contains graves of Clunies Ross family members and early Cocos Malay graves and is significant for its association with the Clunies Ross family settlement on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The whole cemetery, including the landscape setting (white frangipani trees, coconut palms and open areas of mowed lawn), headstones and grave markers (timber and masonry), and plots associated with both traditional Malay burials and the nineteenth and twentieth century Scottish Clunies Ross burials.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Home Island Cemetery.</p>

Revised Summary Statement of Significance

The Home Island Cemetery, established c1900, is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. It also provides evidence of the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s.

The Home Island Cemetery is significant as a cemetery for European settlers and Cocos Malay people. The Home Island Cemetery contains graves of Clunies Ross family members and is significant for its association with the Clunies Ross family settlement on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

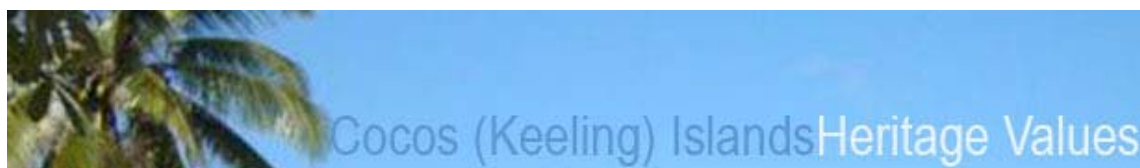
The contrasting styles of Islamic and Christian burials are representative of both religions practiced on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands since the nineteenth century. The semi-isolated location and picturesque setting of the cemetery amongst the coconut palms, frangipanis and outlook to the Indian Ocean and the lagoon.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Home Island Cemetery is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA State Heritage Register.</p> <p>A management plan and cyclical maintenance schedules should be developed for the site to ensure that appropriate conservation techniques are employed for all graves in the cemetery. A management plan should also include measures for protecting the cemetery from the extreme tropical climate and the moving shoreline which surrounds the cemetery.</p> <p>Details of how relocation of the original pre-1900 cemetery was undertaken are not clear and there is archaeological potential for human remains in the old pre-1900 cemetery, near the location of the Early Settlers' Graves. Recommendation to include the pre-1900 cemetery in a heritage precinct would help to protect potential heritage values of the area.</p> <p>Interpretation of the Home Island Cemetery should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.</p>
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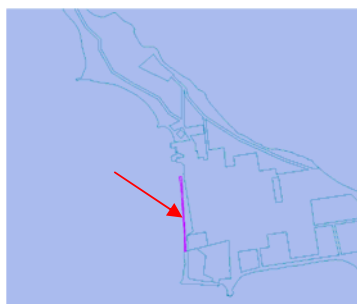
Endnotes

¹ Bin Gregory Productions website, <<http://www.bingregory.com/archives/2008/02/29-frangipanis/>>.



Name of Place—Home Island Foreshore

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Home Island Foreshore. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

The reclaimed area includes a previous small bay, now in-filled, with an avenue of shade trees. The sea wall consists of coral and demolished concrete slabs from Kampong houses.

Historic Context

Home Island Foreshore was originally a natural bay; it is now part of land reclaimed by Cocos Malay women earlier in the twentieth century. Sand from dunes, coral boulders and coconut logs were carried by hand and used to fill the bay.

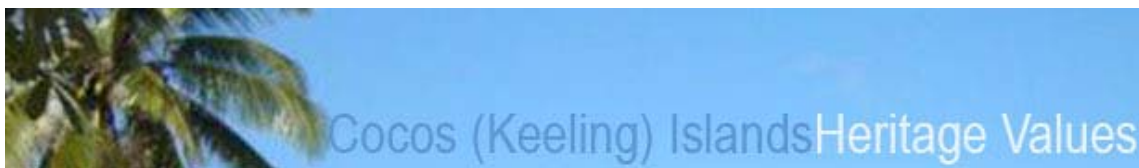
The area referred to as the foreshore was constructed on land reclaimed by teams of village women early in the twentieth century. The area filled in was a small bay between the present jetty and Oceania House. The women carried by hand, sand from two large dunes, countless coral boulders and hundreds of coconut logs. A shady avenue of tree was then planted along the waterline and this creates a buffer between the lagoon and kampong housing.



Home Island Foreshore—views of the shore, boat, promenade and shell remnants along Home Island Foreshore (Source: GML, 2008)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Home Island Foreshore is an area which continues to represent the recreational hub of the islands, essentially for fishing. It also provides a meeting place and a place to greet or farewell ferry passengers.</p> <p>Home Island was established by the Clunies Ross family as a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.</p> <p>Attributes</p> <p>The area of reclaimed foreshore and the planted avenue of trees and pedestrian path along its edge.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Home Island Foreshore does not meet this criterion.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Home Island Foreshore does not meet this criterion.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Home Island Foreshore does not meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—Home Island Foreshore

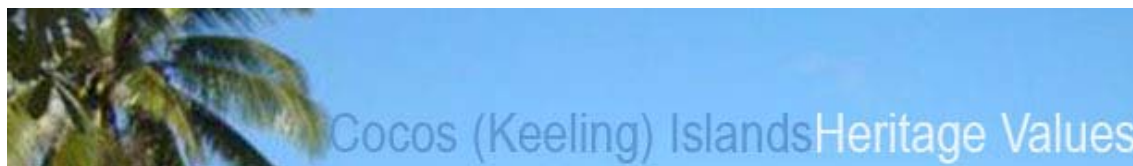
E—Aesthetic	<p>Cocos Malay settlement life providing a shady avenue linking the jetty area to Oceania House (Lot 14). The foreshore strip provides a buffer between the lagoon and Kampong housing, as well as a place to store boats and to view lagoon activities.</p> <p>Attributes The area of reclaimed foreshore and the planted avenue of trees and pedestrian path along its edge.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>Formerly a bay, the foreshore is part of land reclaimed by teams of village women earlier in the twentieth century. Sand from dunes, coral boulders and coconut logs were carried by hand and used to fill the bay.</p> <p>Attributes The sand used to fill the former bay and the coral boulders were used to form the retaining wall. Also the line of trees that stabilise the wall.</p>
G—Social	<p>The Home Island Foreshore plays an important role in the everyday lives of the Cocos Malay population on Home Island. It provides a recreational focus for fishing, boating and social gatherings.</p> <p>Attributes The foreshore area, pedestrian avenue and trees lining the avenue.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Home Island Foreshore is associated with the Clunies Ross period of rule on Home Island.</p> <p>Attributes The sand used to fill the former bay and the coral boulders used to form the retaining wall. Also the line of trees that stabilise the wall.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Home Island Foreshore.</p>

Revised Summary Statement of Significance

The Home Island Foreshore and avenue of trees is significant for its association with the settlement of the Kampong and the development of Home Island. It is also significant for its contribution to Cocos Malay settlement life, providing a recreational area, a shady avenue linking the jetty area to Lot 14. The foreshore strip provides a buffer between the lagoon and Kampong housing, as well as a place to store boats and to view lagoon activities.

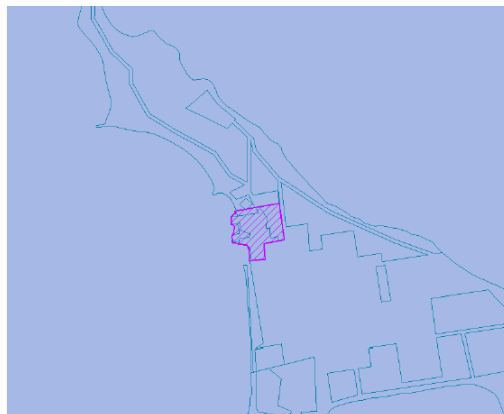
Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Home Island Foreshore is likely to meet the threshold for the WA State Heritage Register. The Home Island Foreshore has a reasonable level of tolerance for change and should continue to be a viable recreational area. Its maintenance and upkeep should be encouraged and should include involvement from the local community.</p> <p>The turtle wall located further south and to the west of Oceania House should be included in the Home Island Foreshore or the Oceania House and Surrounds listing.</p> <p>Interpretation of the Home Island Foreshore should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.</p>
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Name of Place—Home Island Industrial Precinct

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Home Island Industrial Precinct (Source: DEWHA, 2008) and proposed boundary of Home Island Heritage Precinct (Source: GML, 2008).

Description

The Home Island Industrial Precinct includes a number of buildings which were originally part of the copra production process established by Clunies Ross and the Cocos Malay labourers. The buildings are no longer used in the production of copra and the buildings are generally being adapted for museum-type uses. The following structures are included in the precinct:

Store (masonry): A single-storey building with masonry walls, timber windows and a new metal roof. It was used as a store.

Copra Store No. 1: The building was formerly used as a copra store. It is a single-storey whitewashed brick building with a timber frame. It has a corrugated asbestos cement roof and vent openings at the top of the walls and external piers.

Copra Drying Shed: A single-storey brick shed, timber-framed, with corrugated-iron roof, concrete floor, and awning roofs to east and west on timber posts. It contains two drying ovens inside the brick section and the boats were stored under the awnings. Its walls include white glazed bricks which were at some stage part of Oceania House. These drying sheds were used as copra ovens. The ovens are extant, but the remainder of the building is empty. The verandahs are used for the construction and display of traditional Malay boats.

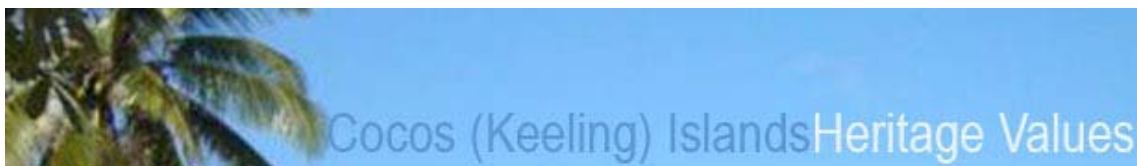
Shed (timber frame): A single-storey, semi-open, timber-framed shed. It has metal cladding with wire mesh above, corrugated-iron roof, concrete floor and sheeted gables. It was used as a store.

Workshops (masonry and corrugated metal): A large, mostly two-storey building, built around early brick buildings. Sections have a steel and concrete structure and recent metal cladding. There is early machinery inside and coral and bitumen paving outside. In 1996 it was used as workshops, offices and a Commonwealth Bank on the upper level.

Building Footing near the Jetty: The footings are remnants of brick wall flush with the ground.

Copra Drying Shed (derelict): An open shed with timber posts and roof framing a corrugated iron roof, concrete floor and two sets of iron tracks. The Copra Drying Shed is the last remaining of a group of similar sheds used to dry copra.

Retaining wall at the slipway and jetty: The foreshore of the industrial area consists of a small boat harbour and slipway which is accessible from the two-storey workshops. The slipway and harbour is still in use.



Name of Place—Home Island Industrial Precinct

Historic Context

The Home Island Industrial Precinct is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth and twentieth century and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. It also provides evidence of the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early-nineteenth century until the late 1970s.

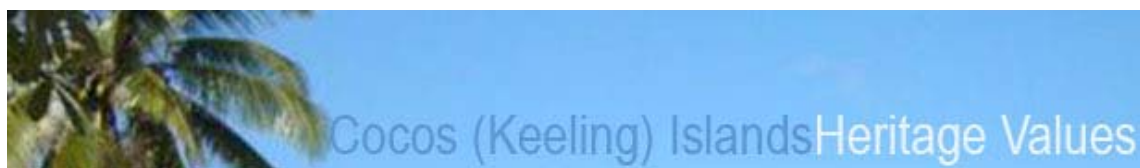
The relocation of industrial activity away from Oceania House (Lot 14) on Home Island to the Industrial Precinct in the 1880s is significant for demonstrating the Clunies Ross family's desire for greater isolation from the day-to-day activities of the plantation and the Cocos Malay people's working life.



Home Island Industrial Precinct—copra stores and well, copra drying machinery, production sheds and slipway and jetty. (Source: GML, 2008)

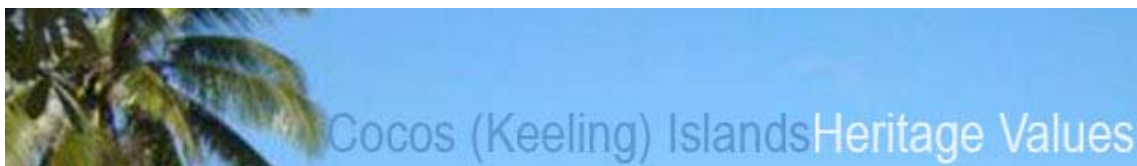
Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Home Island Industrial Precinct is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth and twentieth century and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. It also provides evidence of the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s. The relocation of industrial activity away from Oceania House (Lot 14) on Home Island to the Industrial Precinct in the 1880s is significant for demonstrating the Clunies Ross family's desire for greater isolation from the day-to-day activities of the plantation and the Cocos Malay people's working life.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric, detail and location of all the items within the Home Island Industrial Precinct.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Home Island Industrial Precinct represents the largest and most extensive remains of the copra industry (apart from the coconut plantations themselves) that was central to the island's economy for nearly two centuries.</p> <p>The group of industrial structures, including the Copra Drying Shed and machinery imported from France, are significant as the only remaining structures for drying copra. The scarfed timber bases to the posts are intricately shaped and are an example of traditional timber craftsmanship.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric, detail and location of all the items within the Home Island Industrial Precinct.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Home Island Industrial Precinct represents the central processing area during the operation of the copra industry and is likely to contain a range of archaeological deposits in its vicinity that may have some scientific value in expressing the nature of work and living conditions on the islands in the early twentieth century. The foundation brick of a building is one element of this potential. The archaeological potential is likely to extend beyond the boundary of the listed area of the Industrial Precinct.</p> <p>Attributes Land associated with and in the vicinity of the Home Island Industrial Precinct</p>



Name of Place—Home Island Industrial Precinct

D—Representative	<p>The various elements in the Home Island Industrial Precinct—comprising a store, sheds, workshops, slipway, jetty store and structures—demonstrate processes in copra production and supply which are representative of the processes and technology used in copra production generally. The Copra Store No. 1 is representative of the fabric, layout and size of buildings constructed for the copra industry on the islands in the early twentieth century and, in context and in contrast to accommodation and social facilities provided for the labour force, the buildings of the Industrial Precinct provide evidence of the prevailing commercial and social attitudes of the Clunies-Ross family members as owner-managers of the island.</p> <p>Attributes All the elements identified above, and their ability to reflect their former industrial function.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The Industrial Precinct retains the characteristics which are important to the Home Island community. Some of the sheds and the slipways are still used for daily activities. The complex of historic structures, area of land between the structures, established trees surrounding the precinct, and access to the boat harbour are important features of the Industrial Precinct.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric, detail and location of all the items within the Home Island Industrial Precinct.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The remnant elements of the processing works, machinery and the brick-walled stores illustrate the considerable technical and physical achievement in the Home Island Industrial Precinct. It is also important for understanding the development of the copra industry in the nineteenth century on an uninhabited island by British merchants using local people as contract labour.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric, detail and location of all the items within the Home Island Industrial Precinct.</p>
G—Social	<p>The social significance of the Home Island Industrial Precinct has not been assessed but is likely to have some social value in its age, history and associations with the labour and local history of the Cocos Malay community.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric, detail and location of all the items within the Home Island Industrial Precinct.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The Home Island Industrial Precinct is significant for its association with the copra industry, which supported the island's economy, and for its association with the Clunies Ross family and the labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the islands as a coconut plantation and for processing copra.</p> <p>Attributes The fabric and detail of the elements within the precinct, and their ability to demonstrate their former industrial use.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the Home Island Industrial Precinct.</p>



Name of Place—Home Island Industrial Precinct

Revised Statement of Significance

The Home Island Industrial Precinct represents the largest and most extensive remains of the copra industry (apart from the coconut plantations themselves) that was central to the island's economy for nearly two centuries, and is associated with both the Clunies Ross family and the labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s. The various structures, remnants, relics and potential archaeological deposits in the Home Island Industrial Precinct demonstrate processes in copra production and supply which are generally representative of the processes and technology of copra production. For example, the Copra Store No. 1 is representative of the fabric, layout and size of buildings constructed for copra production in the early twentieth century and, in context and in contrast to accommodation and social facilities provided for the labour force, the buildings of the Industrial Precinct provide evidence of the prevailing commercial and social attitudes of the Clunies-Ross family members as owner-managers of the island.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

The Home Island Industrial Precinct is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA State Heritage Register.

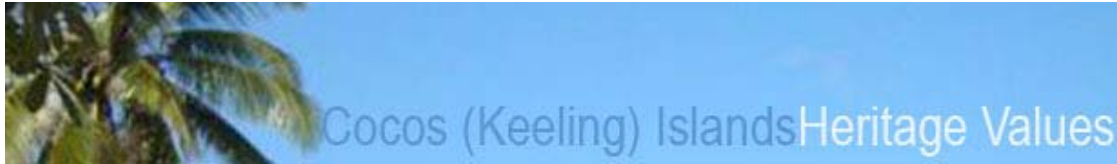
Cyclical maintenance schedules should be developed for the Industrial Precinct to ensure appropriate conservation techniques are employed for the continued maintenance and conservation of the structures. Appropriate interpretation of the buildings and replacement of senescent trees should be implemented. This should be prepared by qualified heritage architect and/or industrial archaeologist and in accordance with the 1998 Conservation Management Plan for the Copra Industrial Precinct: Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, prepared by Laura Gray.

A minimum requirement would be to include the jetty, slipway and boat harbour in the Home Island Industrial Precinct. An archaeological assessment will be required to establish the archaeological potential of the existing Industrial Precinct and the surrounding area. Following an archaeological investigation, the precinct should be extended to allow for an appropriate heritage curtilage to the precinct. An extended boundary for the precinct should include:

- natural foreshore parallel to Jalan Melatai;
- jetty, boat harbour (Jalan Rel) and slipways;
- historic industrial precinct;
- Shire office building;
- former doctors quarters (Jalan Metai);
- Captain Ballard's Grave (with an appropriate heritage curtilage);
- area of archaeological potential for human remains and the pre-1900 cemetery; and
- established tropical trees and areas of lawn throughout the precinct.

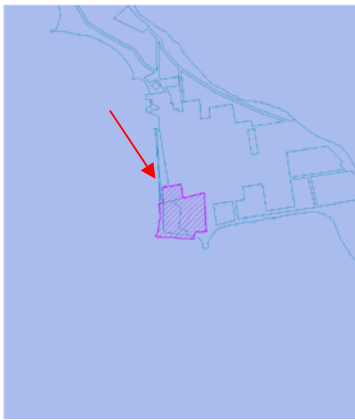
Interpretation of the Home Island Industrial Precinct should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.

Interpretation strategies should include opportunities for local involvement in history studies. For example local school students could be involved in the identification, research and reporting on the archaeological potential of places on Home Island.



Name of Place—Oceania House and Surrounds

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Oceania House and Surrounds. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

Oceania House and Surrounds (also called Lot 14) consists of approximately five hectares of gardens at the southwestern corner of Home Island, fronting the beach and lagoon on the southern and western sides. The property has two parts: the Oceania House site, surrounded by the remains of an old brick wall; and the roughly rectangular area surrounding the bungalow at the northwestern corner of the property, which is outside the historic walled area but now part of Lot 14.

Lot 14 contains the following improvements: Oceania House (1887–1904). This is a two-storey house of about 550 square metres in the older part and about 380 square metres in a recent weatherboard clad addition on the south side. Construction is cavity walls of cream brick imported from Scotland, with a corrugated-iron roof.

The main two-storey portion is almost square, with the elevations relieved by projecting corner bays. It is almost surrounded by a bullnosed verandah on chamfered timber posts (this replaced a former straight pitched verandah on iron pipe columns, presumably as part of the 1980–1981 renovations).

There is a modest Federation style influence in the projecting corner bays and the multi-paned windows with small pane toplights.

Historic Context

Oceania House and Surrounds is the historic residence of the Clunies-Ross family, who settled the Cocos Islands in 1827 and established its coconut/copra industry (the islands were first settled by Alexander Hare in 1826; he left in 1831).

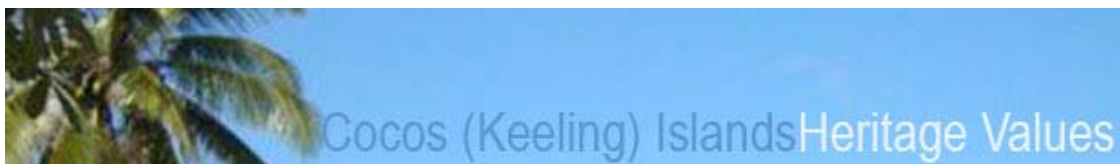
The copra industry was always the main economic activity; it declined in the post-World War II years and ceased completely in 1987. The present Cocos Malay community who live on Home Island adjacent to the former Clunies-Ross estate are the descendants of labourers brought to the islands by the Clunies-Ross family to work the coconut plantations. The whole of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands were granted to George Clunies-Ross in 1886.

In 1951 the Commonwealth of Australia bought land on West Island for an airfield. In 1978 Australia bought the rest of the islands (except Lot 14) from John Cecil Clunies-Ross and transferred them to the Cocos community. Clunies-Ross retained Lot 14 until 1990. Oceania House was built between 1887 and 1904 using local labour. It was severely damaged by a cyclone in 1909. It has been variously altered and extended in subsequent years and was extensively altered and renovated by John Cecil Clunies-Ross senior in 1980–1981. The family lived there until the departure of JC Clunies-Ross in 1985. John George Clunies-Ross junior lives in the bungalow on the property.

The Commonwealth no longer owns Oceania House, the property was sold to a private owner in 2002/2003.



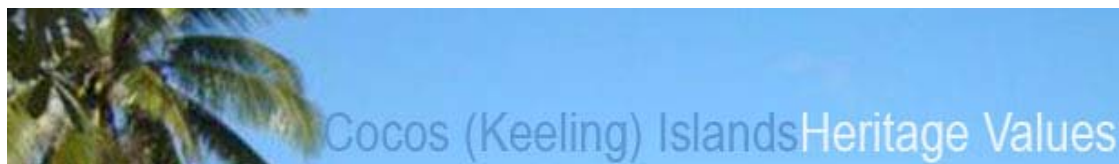
Oceania House, former school building, Clunies-Ross grave in gardens of the house and remains of circular brick wall on property. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Oceania House and Surrounds

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>Historically the property is significant because of the evidence of its continuous occupation by the Clunies-Ross family since soon after they settled the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1827 and established its copra industry. It includes the remains of the security wall built in 1870, the graves of several family members and historic records associated with the Cocos settlement.</p> <p>Attributes All the form and fabric of the house, including the historic interiors and records. Also, various outbuildings, schools, cottages, garden structures and plants, garden and perimeter walls, jetties and other fabric associated with the Clunies Ross occupancy.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>Oceania House and Surrounds are rare in the local context of Cocos Keeling Islands. The large house and spacious grounds present a vast contrast to the nearby Malay Kampong and signify the status of the plantation owner and his dominant position over the Cocos Malay community. The Cocos Malays were the Clunies Ross work force, including servants in the house until it was sold by the family in 1986.</p> <p>The place is also rare in the Australian context. There would be very few places, if any, in Australia which psychically and socially continue to demonstrate such an important legacy of historic development of a unique community.</p> <p>Attributes The scale, form, fabric and detail of the house, both internally and externally. Also, the garden setting, walled grounds, established trees and old school buildings.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Oceania House grounds and the foreshore have the potential to yield information about the early settlement established by Clunies Ross in the mid-nineteenth century. The old school buildings and garden walls have the potential to yield information about the settlement of Home Island. The grounds have several uneven areas, deep ditches and building and road foundations which are of archaeological interest. Bricks and tiles litter the foreshore, which provides further evidence of the several buildings and uses of the property.</p> <p>The extant low masonry wall provides evidence of the fishing methods used for catching and holding turtles.</p> <p>Attributes The grounds of Oceania House and Surrounds (including the Shire area outside the wall), the walls, old school buildings, archaeological rubble along the foreshore and the turtle wall in the lagoon close to the western foreshore of Oceania House.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The style and grandness of the house, although architecturally eclectic, and its vast grounds and impressive garden walls are similar to other plantation managers' houses on Christmas Island, including Rummah Tinggi and Seaview Lodge and to British colonial houses on the Malay Peninsula.</p> <p>Attributes The main house, garden walls, garden features (such as the headstone and bird bath), the two school buildings, areas of open lawn, established trees (calliphillum, casuarinas and sea almonds) in the grounds and lining the foreshore, and the entry to the property.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>Oceania House and other early buildings are of interest architecturally, mainly because of the grand scale, masonry construction using white glazed bricks. It is also a major contrast to the modesty of the adjacent Malay Kampong. While the Kampong currently consists of modern prefabricated houses, it has historically been small, single-storey dwellings closely grouped together in extended-family units with very basic facilities.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and detailing of the main house and the garden walls. The garden features, such as the headstone and bird bath. The school buildings in their current location adjacent to the foreshore and accessible to the surrounding community gardens. The areas of open lawn, established trees (calliphillum, casuarinas and sea almonds) in the grounds and lining the foreshore, and the entry to the property along Jalan Palati.</p>



Name of Place—Oceania House and Surrounds

F—Creative/Technical	<p>Oceania House and the old school buildings, garden walls and gardens are of interest. The architecture is idiosyncratic, with a combination of styles and detailing, possibly reflecting the isolation of the owners from the mainstream of Australian taste of the time. The scale of the structure and the grandness of the gardens and surrounding walls are imposing and reflect the importance and status of Clunies Ross.</p> <p>Attributes The main house, garden walls, garden features (such as the headstone and bird bath), the two school buildings, areas of open lawn, established trees in the grounds and lining the foreshore, and the entry to the property.</p>
G—Social	<p>The property is an important part of the Cocos Malay community's history on Home Island. A portion of Oceania House grounds were given to the Shire to manage on behalf of the community because of the strongly held attachment and importance of the place to their history and society.</p> <p>Attributes The main house, garden walls, garden features (such as the headstone and bird bath), the two school buildings, areas of open lawn, established trees in the grounds and lining the foreshore, and the entry to the property.</p>
H—Associative	<p>Oceania House and Surrounds is associated with the Cocos Malay community and the Clunies Ross family.</p> <p>Attributes The main house, garden walls, garden features (such as the headstone and bird bath), the two school buildings, areas of open lawn, established trees in the grounds and lining the foreshore and the entry to the property.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to Oceania House and Surrounds.</p>

Revised Statement of Significance

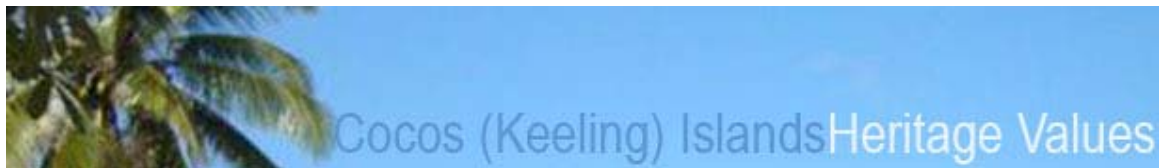
Historically the property is significant because of the evidence of its continuous occupation by the Clunies-Ross family since soon after they settled the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1827 and established its copra industry. It includes the remains of the security wall built in 1870, the graves of several family members and historic records associated with the Cocos settlement. The large house and spacious grounds present a great contrast to the nearby Malay Kampong and signify the status of the plantation owner and his dominant position over the Cocos Malay community (Cocos Malays worked as servants in the house until quite recent times).

Oceania House is of interest architecturally: it has an idiosyncratic style and detailing, possibly reflecting the isolation of the owners from the mainstream of Australian taste of the time.

The property is held in high esteem by the Cocos Malay community because of its importance to their history and society.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>Oceania House and Surrounds is likely to meet the threshold for the WA State Heritage Register. Conservation and maintenance of the whole property, which is under two separate land titles, should be managed consistently. A management plan should be prepared for all the grounds on both titles.</p> <p>Ensure Oceania House and its immediate garden setting, which is privately owned, together with the Shire-managed grounds and old school buildings are managed in a corresponding way. This may be managed by re-establishing the joint heritage management agreement between the owner of Oceania House and the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The joint heritage management agreement was a heritage condition in the sale contract, when the property was disposed from Commonwealth ownership.</p>
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Name of Place—Old Co-op Shop, Home Island

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Old Co-op Shop (in aqua). (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

The Old Co-op Shop is located on Jalan Bunga Mawar, in the centre of the Kampong on Home Island.

The Old Co-op Shop is rendered brick with engaged piers, corrugated-iron roof and has a verandah added. It is believed to have been used as a copra store and is similar to the Copra Store No. 1 in the Home Island Industrial Precinct. There is also an asbestos cement clad building and a concrete tank at the rear associated with the period of self determination of the Cocos Malay people, when the building was used as the Co-op Shop.

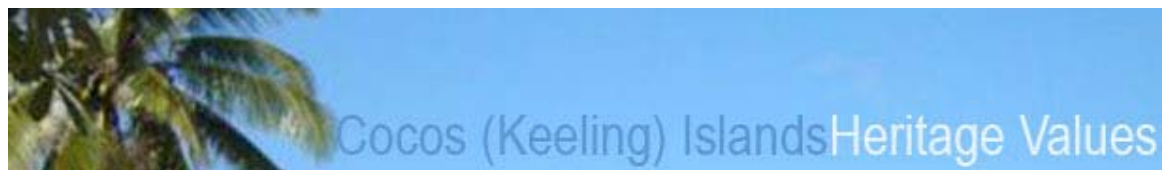
Historic Context

During the early 1900s the Old Co-op Shop was originally used as a copra store—this was when industrial activity was moved away from Lot 14 to other parts of Home Island. The building is similar to other structures that were built by Clunies-Ross for the storage and processing of copra.

In 1979 the Cocos Islanders achieved self-government. The Cocos Islands Co-operative Society Limited was elected and they were responsible for business undertakings. Most of the working population is part of the co-operative society. The old copra store was used as the Old Co-op Shop or supermarket and had the facilities of a cold room. In 2000 the building was no longer used due to disrepair. It has since been cleaned up and is suitable for a new or similar use.



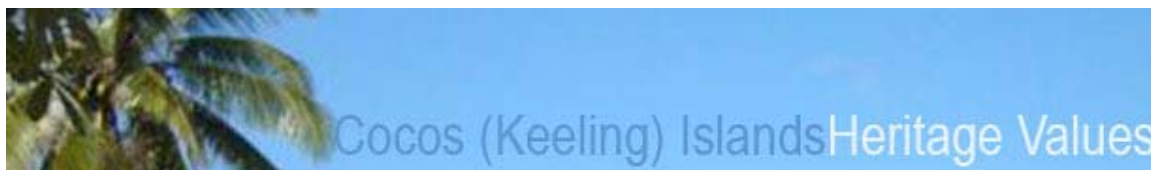
Old Co-Op Shop—exterior and interior views. (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Old Co-op Shop, Home Island

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>Originally a store, the Co-op Shop is important as a relic of the copra industry that was central to the island's economy. The building materials utilised demonstrate the investment of capital by Clunies-Ross in the industrial facilities of the islands. The building's conversion to a Co-op Shop is a relic of the period when the Cocos Malay people achieved self-government and a co-operative was formed to run the islands. The building is a link to the nineteenth century development of the islands by the Clunies-Ross family.</p> <p>Attributes The fabric of the building that shows evidence of its original use as a copra store and subsequent adaptation for use as a shop.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The whitewashed walls of the Old Co-op Shop demonstrate a building type related only to early Clunies-Ross copra storage and processing structures found on Home Island after the 1880s, when industrial activity was relocated away from Oceania House (Lot 14) to other parts of the island. The Co-op Shop is a rare surviving building from the earliest phase of permanent building construction on the islands.</p> <p>Attributes The whitewashed walls.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Old Co-op Shop does not have scientific value. It does not meet this criterion.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Old Co-op Shop is representative of the fabric, layout and size of building constructed for the copra industry on the islands in the early twentieth century. In context and in contrast to accommodation and social facilities provided for the labour force, it provides evidence of the prevailing commercial and social attitudes of the Clunies-Ross family members as owner-managers of the island.</p> <p>Attributes The fabric, layout and size of the building.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The Old Co-op Shop demonstrates early-twentieth century tropical industrial architecture within a much rebuilt Malay Kampong area, providing a sense of history to the overall building stock.</p> <p>Attributes The fabric, layout and size of the building.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The Old Co-op Shop, along with other surviving buildings of its era, represents a considerable organisational and technical achievement in its construction using European materials and techniques on a remote Island at the turn of the century.</p> <p>Attributes The original fabric, layout and size of the building.</p>
G—Social	<p>The social significance of the Old Co-op Shop has not been assessed but is likely to have some social value because of its age, history and associations with the first stage of self-determination for the Cocos Malay community.</p> <p>Attributes The building form and location.</p>



Name of Place—Old Co-op Shop, Home Island

H—Associative	<p>The Old Co-op Shop is associated with the Clunies-Ross period of control of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and with the Cocos Malay people who worked at the islands' coconut plantations and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s.</p> <p>Attributes The form and fabric of the original building.</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to the Old Co-op shop.

Revised Statement of Significance

Originally a store, the Co-op Shop is important as a relic of the copra industry that was central to the island's economy and its fabric demonstrates the investment of capital by Clunies-Ross in the industrial facilities of the islands. The Old Co-op Shop is an important example of a building which survives from the earliest phase of permanent building construction on the islands and carries a range of associations with the Clunies-Ross period of control of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and with the Cocos Malay people who worked at the islands' coconut plantations and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s. The building's conversion to a Co-op Shop is a relic of the period when the Cocos Malay people achieved self-government and a co-operative was formed to run the islands.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Old Co-op Shop is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA State Heritage Register.</p> <p>Include the Old Co-op Shop in the larger Industrial Precinct.</p> <p>The building should be repaired, conserved and maintained. An appropriate new use should be established. However, any new use should entail very little change to the place and not damage or alter the current form or fabric of the place.</p> <p>Any potential remains and/or relics should be investigated and interpreted.</p> <p>Interpretation of the Old Co-op Shop should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.</p>
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Name of Place—RAAF Memorial, West Island

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of RAAF Memorial. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description and Historic Context

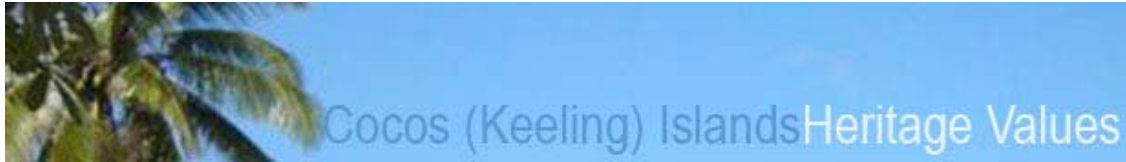
The RAAF Memorial consists of four masonry memorials in a steel fence enclosure located on West Island between the road and beach. The subtext on the larger memorial reads: 'The airmen lost their lives in a heroic attempt by members of 2 A.C.S. to rescue Atkinson and four members of the Royal Navy Marines who were in danger of drowning beyond the reef off this point on Sunday 6 April 1952'.



RAAF Memorial, enclosure and detail of memorial, Twiss Memorial and enclosed graveyard off Sydney Highway. (Source: GML, 2008)

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The RAAF Memorial is significant for its association with the post World War II development of Australia and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. This was an era in which the isolation of Australia and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands was being eroded by the advent of airlift.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and location of the RAAF Memorial. The memorial plaques set within their fenced enclosure, plus their inscriptions.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The RAAF Memorial and its enclosure are not rare as there are several memorials around Australia and in the Indian Ocean Territories. It does not meet this criterion.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The RAAF Memorial does not meet this criterion.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The RAAF Memorial and its enclosure are representative examples of the several memorials around Australia and in the Indian Ocean Territories.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and location of the RAAF Memorial.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The quality of the RAAF Memorial and its formal presentation is evidence of the social and cultural significance of World War II to the islands' inhabitants.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and location of the RAAF Memorial.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The RAAF Memorial does not meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—RAAF Memorial, West Island

G—Social	<p>The quality of the RAAF Memorial and its formal presentation is evidence of the social and cultural significance of World War II to the islands' inhabitants. Its well maintained condition is evidence that the Memorial has social value.</p> <p>Attributes The memorial's well maintained condition and formal presentation.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The RAAF Memorial is associated with the Australian Defence forces, in particular the RAAF personnel and their families mentioned on the memorials.</p> <p>Attributes The memorial's well maintained condition and formal presentation.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the RAAF Memorial.</p>

Revised Statement of Significance

The RAAF Memorial is significant for its association with the post World War II development, not only of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but of Australia as well. This was an era in which the isolation of Australia and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands was being eroded by the advent of airlift.

The quality of the RAAF Memorial and its formal presentation is evidence of the social and cultural significance of World War II to the islands' inhabitants. Its well maintained condition is evidence that the RAAF Memorial has social value.

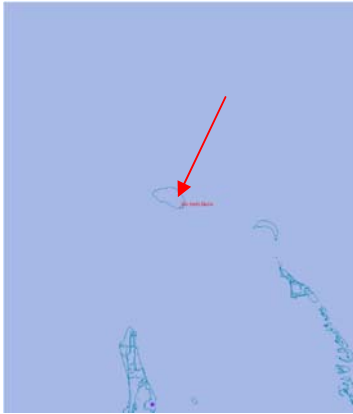
Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The RAAF Memorial (and other memorials) are likely to meet the threshold for local level heritage listing.</p> <p>Maintain and conserve, along with the other memorials on West Island.</p> <p>Assess the other memorials for potential heritage values and protect them accordingly.</p>
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Name of Place—Six Inch Guns, Horsburgh Island

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Six Inch Guns. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

Horsburgh Island is a picturesque island used for recreation and fishing. Two Six Inch Guns are located on the southern shores of the island.

One gun is standing on a coral/rock shelf. It is severely corroded and exposed to tides and extreme weather conditions. In 1996 it was recorded as having a steel base which had collapsed onto the beach. There are stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.

The other gun is now almost completely submerged and very close to shore line, which has changed dramatically over the last decade due to severe storms and rising sea levels. In 1996 it was recorded as located approximately 50 metres inland, with the barrel of the gun detached and already partially buried on the beach.

Historic Context

During World War II, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands played a critical role for their strategic location and they were occupied by large numbers of armed forces. The Ceylonese Army was established on Direction Island, alongside the Royal Air Force (RAF), and operated the two Six Inch Guns located on Horsburgh Island.

The guns may be associated with World War II gun installations on Christmas Island.

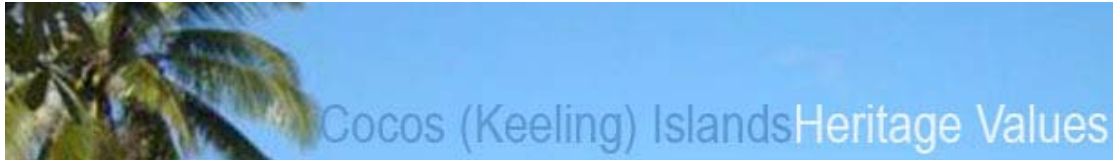
While the Cocos (Keeling) Islands were occupied by the armed forces the population reached 1800, and the islands were under open scrutiny of the working and living conditions for the Cocos Malay workforce. In the years after the war, this scrutiny led the government of Singapore to express their concerns over the unacceptable paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce. The Australian Government assumed control of the islands by 1951.



Six Inch Guns—view south showing gun on coral shelf facing the lagoon, detail of gun, corrosion of metal, view north showing front of gun, remnants of second gun buried under sand, view north. (Source: GML, 2008)



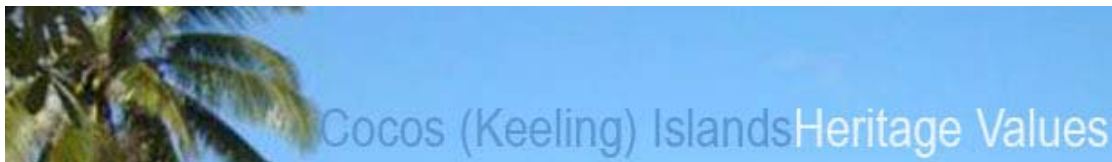
Six Inch Guns, 1996—position of gun is much less exposed erosion on the shoreline is not as prominent, second gun is visible at this time, in protected position on grass—this gun is currently buried by sand. (Source: Australian Heritage Photo Library, 1996)



Name of Place—Six Inch Guns, Horsburgh Island

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The Six Inch Guns, c1941, demonstrate the Cocos (Keeling) Islands' important strategic location in the Indian Ocean during World War II. World War II ended the relative isolation of the islands and the military presence led to Australian and international scrutiny of the Clunies Ross family's paternalistic administration of the Cocos Malay people. This scrutiny was a catalyst for the Australian Government to assume control of the islands in 1951.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining two guns including loose and scattered parts, plus the gun mounts, and stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Six Inch Guns are surviving evidence of the armed forces occupation and impact of the Second World War on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and are the only remnant of the period when the Ceylonese Army was stationed on Horsburgh Island.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining two guns including loose, scattered and corroding parts, plus the gun mounts, and stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The Six Inch Guns and the surrounding archaeological evidence, together with documentary evidence, have the potential to provide an understanding of the strategic role the RAF and the Ceylonese Army played on Cocos (Keeling) Islands during World War II.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining evidence of the guns including loose, scattered and corroding parts, plus the gun mounts, and stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The Six Inch Guns and the surrounding archaeological evidence is representative of World War II defence against the Japanese in the South Pacific.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining evidence of the guns including loose, scattered and corroding parts, plus the gun mounts, and stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.</p>
E—Aesthetic	The Six Inch Guns do not meet this criterion.
F—Creative/Technical	The Six Inch Guns do not meet this criterion.
G—Social	The Six Inch Guns do not meet this criterion.
H—Associative	<p>The Six Inch Guns and the surrounding archaeological evidence, together with documentary evidence, have the potential to provide an understanding of the strategic role the RAF and the Ceylonese Army played on Cocos (Keeling) Islands during World War II.</p> <p>Attributes The remaining evidence of the guns including loose, scattered and corroding parts, plus the gun mounts, and stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to the Six Inch Guns.



Name of Place—Six Inch Guns, Horsburgh Island

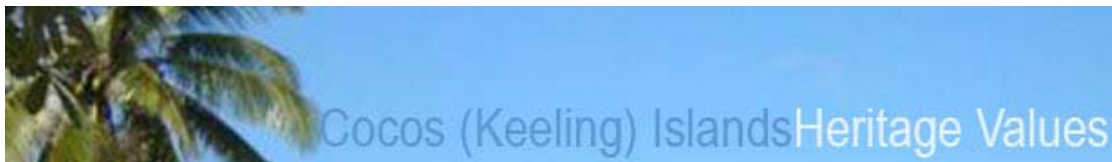
Revised Statement of Significance

The Six Inch Guns were erected c1941 and demonstrate the Cocos (Keeling) Islands' important strategic location in the Indian Ocean during World War II. World War II ended the relative isolation of the islands and the military presence led to Australian and international scrutiny of the Clunies Ross family's paternalistic administration of the Cocos Malay people. This scrutiny was a catalyst for the Australian Government to assume control of the islands in 1951.

The Six Inch Guns are evidence of the armed forces occupation and role the Cocos (Keeling) Islands played in World War II. They are the only remnant evidence of the period when the Ceylonese Army was stationed on Horsburgh Island.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The Six Inch Guns are likely to possess archaeological potential and to meet the threshold for local level listing.</p> <p>Conserve and maintain the Six Inch Guns as far as is possible. Photographic recording is a minimum before the guns are submerged completely by the rising shoreline.</p> <p>Interpretation of the Six Inch Guns is important, as is the historic context of the role the Cocos (Keeling) Islands played during World War II. Interpretation should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.</p>
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Name of Place—Slipway and Tank (ruins), Direction Island

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of Slipway and Tank ruins. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

Direction Island is a picturesque island used frequently for recreation. It is no longer permanently occupied and there have been no houses or major infrastructure on the island since 1966.

The slipway is submerged on the shore line of Direction Island, to the south of the current recreational shelter. It consists of two tracks on concrete. The Slipway and Tank ruins are visible evidence of the occupation of Direction Island and the role the Cocos (Keeling) Islands played during World War II. Directly behind the slipway, on shore, is what is believed to be the concrete bases for the winch. The nearby water tank ruins allegedly consist of a concrete slab with the remains of the steel sides, but were not located during the site inspection and may no longer be fully extant.

Historic Context

During World War II, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands were occupied by the armed forces. Direction Island is historically important for its association with the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the Ceylonese Army, who were also established on Direction Island. They operated the two Six Inch Guns located on Horsburgh Island. After World War II Direction Island was occupied by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF).

The RAF was stationed on Direction Island to operate wireless messages and to intercept Japanese aircraft wireless messages. The RAAF operated a signal and air rescue station which answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s.

On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the Home Island Kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence of the bombing, and because of the islands' strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the World War II the population of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands reached 1800.

Once the Direction Island rescue station closed in 1966 the island was no longer used as a permanent settlement and is currently only used for recreational uses.



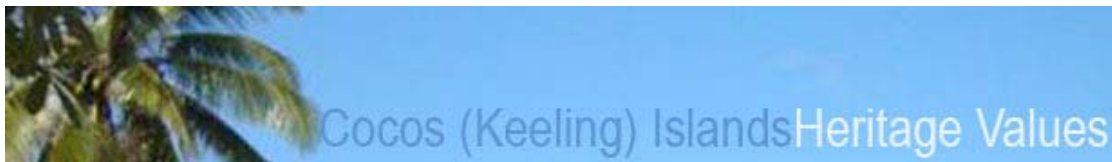
Slipway and Tank ruins—slipway on shoreline, detail of slipway, remnant infrastructure (possible winch). (Source: GML, 2008)



Name of Place—Slipway and Tank (ruins), Direction Island

Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The slipway and archaeological evidence of the tank are significant as remaining evidence of the islands' role in servicing flying boats during World War II. They were possibly also associated with the servicing of boats during the time of the air and sea rescue station. These functions signify the important strategic location of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean, and also indicate the former use and occupancy of Direction Island.</p> <p>Attributes The iron tracks in concrete that form the slipway, the concrete pads that supported the winches and extant evidence of the water tank ruins.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The Slipway and Tank ruins are rare items in the context of Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The Slipway and Tank ruins are the only visible evidence of occupation on Direction Island and the role the Cocos (Keeling) Islands played during World War II.</p> <p>Attributes The iron tracks in concrete that form the slipway, the concrete pads that supported the winches and extant evidence of the water tank ruins.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The slipway and the tank ruins, together with documentary evidence, have the potential to provide an understanding of the strategic role the RAF and RAAF played on Direction Island during and post World War II.</p> <p>Attributes The iron tracks in concrete that form the slipway, the concrete pads that supported the winches and extant evidence of the water tank ruins.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The slipway and tank ruins are representative of infrastructure used during and after World War II by the RAF and RAAF respectively.</p> <p>Attributes The iron tracks in concrete that form the slipway, the concrete pads that supported the winches and extant evidence of the water tank ruins</p>
E—Aesthetic	The slipway and tank ruins do not have aesthetic significance. They do not meet this criterion.
F—Creative/Technical	The slipway and tank ruins do not have aesthetic significance. They do not meet this criterion.
G—Social	The slipway and tank ruins may be important to the RAF and RAAF personnel who served on Direction Island. However, this has not been formally tested.
H—Associative	<p>The slipway and tank ruins are associated with the RAF and RAAF, and the personnel who served on Direction Island.</p> <p>Attributes The iron tracks in concrete that form the slipway, the concrete pads that supported the winches and extant evidence of the water tank ruins</p>
I—Indigenous	This criterion is not applicable to the slipway and tank ruins.



Name of Place—Slipway and Tank (ruins), Direction Island

Revised Statement of Significance

The Slipway and Tank ruins are significant as remaining evidence of the role of the RAF in servicing flying boats during World War II on Direction Island, and were possibly also associated with the servicing of boats during the time of the air and sea rescue station for the RAAF.

These functions signify the important strategic location of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean, and also indicate the former use and occupancy of Direction Island.

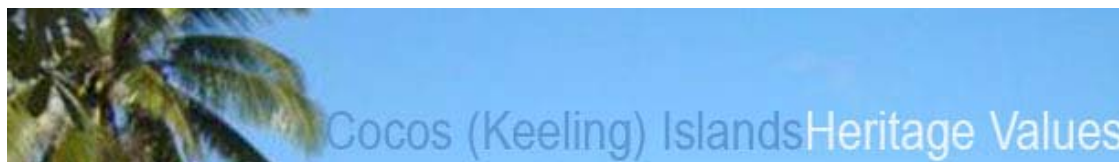
Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

The Slipway and Tank ruins are likely to possess archaeological potential and to meet the threshold for local level listing.

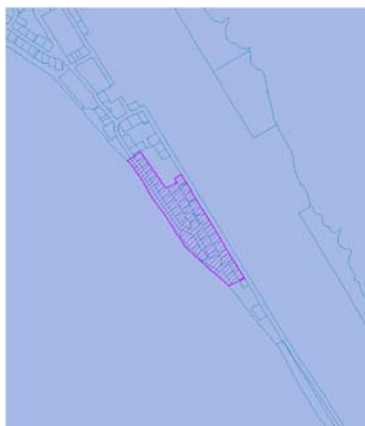
Conserve and maintain the extant Slipway and Tank ruins.

Direction Island and its uses during World War II, as well as its archaeological potential, should be interpreted. Interpretation of the archaeological evidence is important, as is the historic context of Direction Island. Interpretation should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.



Name of Place—West Island Housing Precinct

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of the West Island Housing Precinct. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)



Legend

- Direction Island (DI) Houses
- Government House
- Type 2 Residences
- Type T Houses Precinct

Detail of West Island Housing Precinct. (Source: GML, 2008)

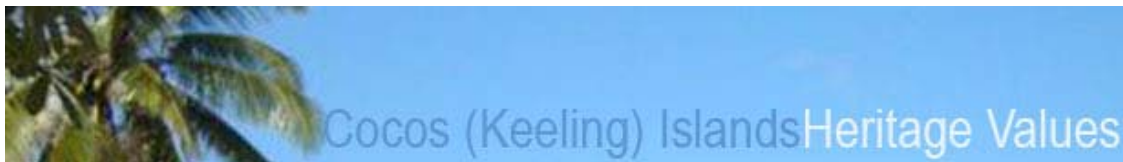
General Description

The precinct occupies the narrow strip of land between the airstrip and the ocean with the rows of housing addressing, in plan form, these two dominant factors in life on West Island. The houses are generally c1950s and 1960s timber frame, fibrous-cement (asbestos) clad structures. They were designed and prefabricated in Australia and are similar to the Royal Australian Air Force base in Darwin.

The houses within the precinct include a series of different prefabricated types. The houses are all elevated asbestos cement clad and designed to suit the local climatic conditions. The most prevalent in the precinct is the Type T (also known as Type A). There are also Type 2 houses, which have many variations on the style, and two Direction Island houses that were relocated from Direction Island in 1966. As government-owned houses, they were regularly maintained and upgraded in 1979. Since the late 1990s, several houses have been purchased and are on freehold land titles. Many of the privately owned houses have been altered and extended by the addition of verandahs.

Also in the precinct is Government House, which is a one-off, enlarged Type T design. It is the largest and most formal of the houses within a fenced garden setting.

The whole precinct is in a landscaped setting consisting of a flat grassed area interspersed with established trees—sea almonds, callipyllum, palm trees and frangipani trees.



Name of Place—West Island Housing Precinct

Description of the Precinct House Types

Type T

The Type T houses are the most prevalent, were built during the 1950s and are located generally on the western side of the precinct overlooking the Indian Ocean. All 20 houses that were originally built still remain.

The design of the houses is in the shape of a 'T', hence the name. The elevated asbestos cement clad houses have a plan form and were designed to suit the local climatic conditions. The interior includes three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, living room and front verandah.

Type 2

The Type 2 houses were built during the 1950s. The Type 2 residences are generally located on the eastern side of the precinct facing the airstrip.

Several variations of the houses have been achieved by lengthening the base plan and most have distinctive raking on the end walls. The houses mainly have three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, living room, and a large hall leading onto the front verandah. There is a separate laundry out the back of the house.

Elevated Houses

The Elevated houses are larger variations of standard Type 2 houses and are located to the far south of the island. The West Island Elevated houses are the last two houses in the West Island Housing Precinct and are south of Government House.

Most have distinctive raking on end walls and there are several variations on the Type 2 plan which have been achieved by lengthening the base plan. The houses mainly have three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, living room, and a large hall leading onto the front verandah. There is a separate laundry out the back of the house.

Direction Island Houses

The Direction Island houses are distinct from the other housing types, as they are angled-timber framed houses. They have verandahs to the long sides which are screened at the rear, with horizontal slats as modesty screens to the laundry areas. The 'front' verandahs are wide and have sloped paired posts. As noted in a separate listing, the houses were originally located on Direction Island as part of the signal and air rescue station. They were relocated to West Island after 1966 when the station closed.

Government House

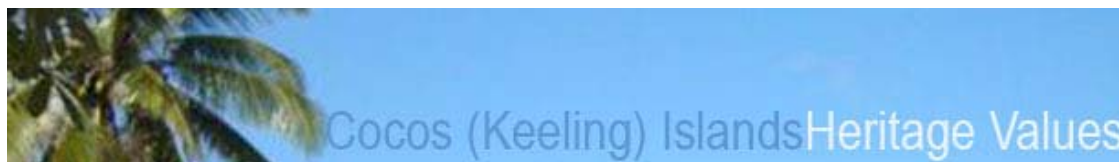
Government House was constructed c1953 as part of the Australian Government representation in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Although part of the West Island Housing Precinct, Government House has a more formal garden and entry and is grander in scale than the other West Island Houses. It is described further in a separate Commonwealth Heritage listing.

Historic Context

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force (RAF), the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island, clearing thousands of coconut palms. In the years after World War II, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island. At the time, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands were under the governance of Singapore. The Singapore authorities sought permission from the Australian Government to rebuild the RAF airstrip and provide adequate facilities for Qantas. This necessitated the purchase of land on West Island by the Australian Government and replacement of the World War II airstrip, which is significant as it marks the development of the current settlement of West Island.

The new airstrip construction was undertaken by the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) No. 2 Construction Squadron. The 464-strong squadron arrived on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands on 19 December 1951 and work on the new airstrip commenced in early 1952. The squadron is recorded as also constructing a complex of buildings and roads which were needed for the airport, including upgrading the control tower for use by the Department of Civil Aviation, officers mess and passenger hotel (now the Cocos Beach Motel).¹ It is likely, but has not been verified, that the RAAF No. 2 Construction Squadron also constructed the housing in the West Island Housing Precinct.

As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew—with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian Government employees. The residences in the West Island Housing Precinct were constructed during the early 1950s and 1960s to accommodate the government employees and their families who supported the administrative functions and community services for Cocos (Keeling) Islands (for example these have traditionally included administration staff, teachers, nurses, doctors, dentists, air services engineers, plumbers, electricians, etc).



Name of Place—West Island Housing Precinct



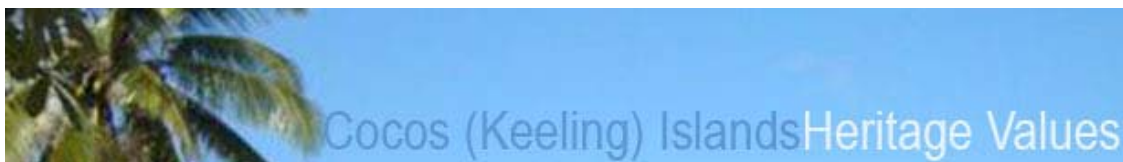
West Island Housing Precinct—Direction Island house, Type T house, Type T house, Government House.



West Island Housing Precinct—Type 2 house, Elevated house, Type T houses on William Keeling Crescent, entry to Government House.

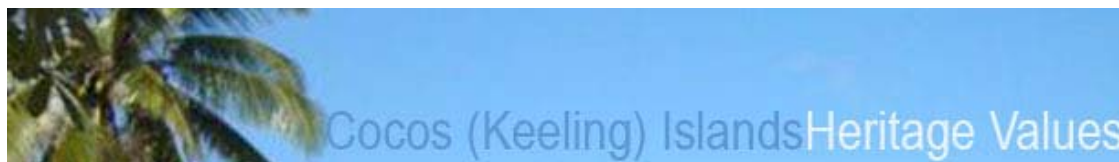
Revised Assessment Against the Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

A—Historic	<p>The West Island Housing Precinct is significant for its association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees in the 1950s who administered and assisted the self-determination of the Cocos Malay people.</p> <p>The West Island Housing Precinct is significant in the development of the West Island settlement, which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953. The different types of housing—most likely constructed by the RAAF No. 2 Construction Squad at the same time as the construction of the airstrip in the early 1950s—are historically important to the development of the settlement on West Island.</p> <p>The combination of 1950s prefabricated fibro-housing in a domestic setting and free of fencing is very informal. It is not unlike an average Australian suburban setting, but is far more relaxed and is similar to holiday coastal areas on the mainland.</p> <p>Attributes All of the houses in the precinct that date from the 1950s settlement phase, plus the two Direction Island houses that were relocated to the precinct after 1966.</p>
B—Rarity	<p>The West Island Housing Precinct comprises Type T houses, Government House, the former Direction Island houses, Elevated houses and Type 2 houses in a cohesive landscape setting.</p> <p>The consistent style of 1950s asbestos cement sheet housing, featuring plan forms and designs suited to local climatic conditions, with unfenced allotments, open grassland and tropical specimen plantings, combine to make the West Island Housing Precinct a rare and relatively intact example of a housing precinct on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Attributes All the houses of the styles noted above, their consistent style and location, their various plan forms and designs and the unfenced allotments, open grassland and tropical specimen plantings throughout the precinct.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The West Island Housing Precinct does not have scientific heritage value. It does not meet this criterion.</p>



Name of Place—West Island Housing Precinct

D—Representative	<p>The design of all the houses in the West Island Housing Precinct demonstrates the flexibility of prefabricated fibro clad housing which could be perfectly adapted to a tropical situation. Prefabricated houses played an important role in postwar Australia offering affordable housing and being very popular in Australia from the 1950s to 1970s. Other examples of prefabricated, government-built, tropical housing can be found on the RAAF Base in Darwin.</p> <p>Government House, which is of a similar design to early Australian Government houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, includes a formal driveway with white painted edges, fencing, a flag pole, an area for entertaining and is sited with ocean frontage.</p> <p>The Type T houses, Type 2 houses, Elevated houses, Direction Island houses and Government House all meet this criterion.</p> <p>Attributes The consistent rows of Type T houses adjacent to the Indian Ocean, Government House, the Elevated houses, Type 2 houses and Direction Island houses. The established trees and informal gardens surrounding the houses.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The regularity of the complex of houses in the West Island Housing Precinct in their tropical landscape setting is appealing, and their prefabricated design for the tropical climate is an important feature of the precinct.</p> <p>Attributes The consistent rows of Type T houses along William Keeling Crescent, adjacent to the Indian Ocean, Government House, the Elevated houses, Type 2 houses and Direction Island houses. The established trees and informal gardens surrounding the houses.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The West Island Housing Precinct does not have creative or technical heritage value. It does not meet this criterion.</p>
G—Social	<p>The West Island Housing Precinct is an important representation of the establishment of a settlement on West Island, together with the rebuilding of the airstrip and the commencement of Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. While the social value has not been formally tested, it is likely to be important to the current local community and past residents of West Island.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The West Island Housing Precinct is associated with the Australian Government, the RAAF No. 2 Squadron, who most likely constructed the housing in the 1950s, and past and present residents on West Island.</p> <p>Attributes The consistent rows of Type T houses adjacent to the Indian Ocean, Government House, the Elevated houses, Type 2 houses and Direction Island houses.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the West Island Housing Precinct.</p>



Name of Place—West Island Housing Precinct

Revised Statement of Significance

The West Island Housing Precinct is significant as the predominant early housing type provided for Australian Government staff and their families. The precinct comprises 20 Type T houses, Government House, two former Direction Island houses, two Elevated houses and several Type 2 houses in a cohesive landscape setting.

The precinct is planned in a regular formation located within the narrow strip adjacent to the airstrip and the Indian Ocean, with houses facing either east or west and a group of houses centrally located. The formality and slight separation of Government House in its garden setting is an important part of the housing precinct.

Each house is on an unfenced allotment, which has a combination of open lawn and established tropical plantings. The area is distinctive because of the consistent style of the c1950s and 1960s fibrous-cement (asbestos) sheet housing. The houses are modular in their plan forms and designs and have features such as louvre panels and windows to maximise ventilation and suit local climatic conditions.

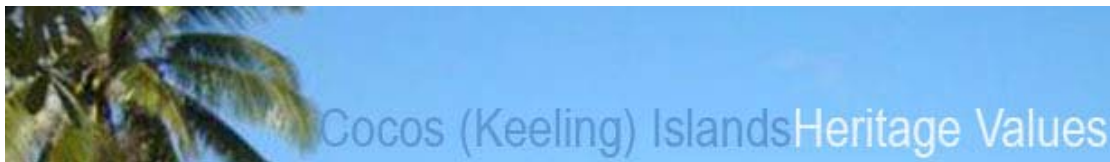
It is likely that the houses were constructed at the same time as the airfield by the RAAF No. 2 Construction Squad in the early 1950s. The West Island Housing Precinct is significant for its association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees in the 1950s who administered and assisted the self determination of the Cocos Malay people. The West Island Housing Precinct is significant in the development of the West Island settlement, which grew after Government House was constructed on West Island c1953.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations	<p>The West Island Housing Precinct is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA Heritage Register. Conserve and maintain the houses and the garden setting in accordance with the high level of significance.</p> <p>Generally all the houses within the West Island Housing Precinct should continue to be used as residences. The original interior configuration of the houses should be retained and the structures should not be extended. Sympathetic extensions which create improved amenity for modern living are possible. The houses should remain as single-storey residences. The original form, fabric and function have a low tolerance for change. The regularity of the houses should remain intact. Demolition should not be allowed.</p> <p>Further investigation into the construction of the houses and the social values held by the local community. Interpretation of the West Island Housing Precinct heritage values is necessary. Interpretation should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.</p>
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Endnotes

¹ Cocos (Keeling) Islands Historical Society <<http://www.cocos-history.cc/>>.



Name of Place—West Island Mosque (Direction Island-Type House)

Location



CHL boundary map showing location of West Island Mosque. (Source: DEWHA, 2008)

Description

The West Island Mosque (Direction Island-Type House) is located in an isolated position to the northwest of the airfield. It has verandahs to the long sides, which are screened at the rear, and distinctive sloped paired posts. The mosque is unusual because it is a 1950s prefabricated house, designed for the island's climate and adapted for use as a mosque. The elevated single-story building is timber framed and asbestos cement clad. It has a new metal roof and some recent fibrous cement enclosures.

Historic Context

The three remaining Direction Island Houses (one of which is the mosque) were originally erected on Direction Island as part of the signal and air rescue station. The station, operated by the Royal Australian Air Force, answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s. Apparently there were five modern bungalows erected along the lagoon shores of Direction Island. They were prefabricated in Australia and shipped to Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The structures were designed for local weather conditions. When the station closed in 1966, three of the houses were relocated to West Island and one re-erected on Home Island, near the old school buildings at Oceania House. The location of the fifth house is not known.

The adaptation of one of the houses to a Mosque was a function of the move towards self-government and self-determination of the Cocos Malay community following initiatives by the Commonwealth Government in 1979. The presence of the Mosque facilitated the employment of the Cocos Malay community on West Island.



West Island Mosque—two end views, rear and interior view of front verandah.

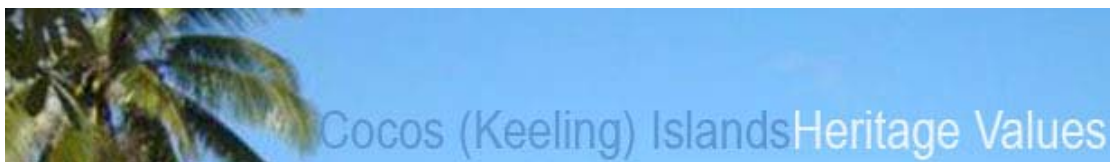
Revised assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

A—Historic

The West Island Mosque is historically significant as evidence of the emerging self-determination of the Cocos Malay community following self-government in 1979. The mosque facilitated free movement between Home and West Islands and supported Cocos Malay employment in administrative and other functions on West Island. The Mosque is also significant as one of the Direction Island houses that were relocated to West Island following the closure of the signals (later air/sea rescue) station.

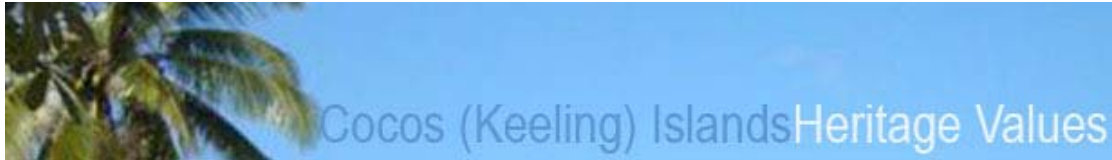
Attributes

The form, fabric and planning of the structure, plus evidence of the prefabricated tropical house and its reuse as a mosque. Its location on West Island.



Name of Place—West Island Mosque (Direction Island-Type House)

B—Rarity	<p>The West Island Mosque is one of the three surviving examples of Direction Island-type houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the mosque as a Direction Island-type house.</p>
C—Scientific	<p>The West Island Mosque does not meet this criterion.</p>
D—Representative	<p>The West Island Mosque is representative of the Direction Island-type house which is well designed for the islands' climate. The Direction Island-type houses are reported as having been prefabricated in Australia and shipped to the islands.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the structure, plus evidence of the prefabricated house.</p>
E—Aesthetic	<p>The prefabricated design of the houses are exceptionally well suited to the islands' climate, with large verandah, over-hanging eaves, louvre windows and feature walls to allow good cross-ventilation to all rooms in the house.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the structure, plus evidence of the prefabricated house.</p>
F—Creative/Technical	<p>The West Island Mosque demonstrates the successful design and versatility of the prefabricated structure. It has served two purposes in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands since its construction c1951, and assembly on Direction Island as part of the signal and air rescue station and its second life as a mosque on West Island.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the structure, plus evidence of the prefabricated house.</p>
G—Social	<p>The West Island Mosque is of social value to the Cocos Malay people living on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the structure, plus evidence of the prefabricated house and its reuse as a mosque. Its location on West Island.</p>
H—Associative	<p>The West Island Mosque is associated with the Cocos Malay community and with the Royal Australian Air Force.</p> <p>Attributes The form, fabric and tropical design of the structure, plus evidence of the prefabricated house and its reuse as a mosque.</p>
I—Indigenous	<p>This criterion is not applicable to the West Island Mosque.</p>



Name of Place—West Island Mosque (Direction Island-Type House)

Revised Statement of Significance

The West Island Mosque is historically significant as evidence of the emerging self-determination of the Cocos Malay community following self-government in 1979. The mosque facilitated free movement between Home and West Islands and supported Cocos Malay employment in administrative and other functions on West Island.

The mosque is of social value to the Cocos Malay people living on Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The mosque is also significant as one of the three Direction Island houses that were relocated to West Island following the closure in 1966 of the air rescue station on Direction Island. A fourth house was relocated to Home Island, near Oceania House, and has since been demolished.

Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance

Management Recommendations

The West Island Mosque is likely to meet the threshold for listing in the WA Heritage Register.

Conserve and maintain in accordance with the high level of significance.

Generally the Direction Island houses should continue to be used as residences (or continue as a mosque). The original interior configuration of the houses should be retained and the structures should not be extended.

Interpretation of the Direction Island Houses is necessary. Interpretation of the West Island Mosque in its current location, as well as the history of its construction on Direction Island, is important to understand the historic context of the structure. Interpretation of the West Island Mosque should be managed through the implementation of a final Interpretation Plan for Cocos (Keeling) Islands. A draft Interpretation Plan has been developed for the Shire of Cocos (Keeling) Island, 2007 and should be amended to reflect this recommendation.

6.0 Appendices

Appendix A

Christmas Island Existing CHL citations

Appendix B

Cocos (Keeling) Islands Existing CHL citations

Appendix C

Natural Heritage Management Recommendations Report.

Appendix A

Christmas Island Existing CHL Citations

Administrators House Precinct, Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105337

Place File No: 9/03/001/0002

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Administrator's House is a historic reminder and symbol of colonial rule of Christmas Island, when it was incorporated into the Straits Settlement of Singapore and has been the focus for official duties and functions (Criterion A.4). The imposing scale of the residence and its location in a prominent position looking across Flying Fish Cove emphasises the previous social importance of the Administrator and provides an important visual focal point from several other parts of the settlement (Criterion E.1). The gun emplacement and ammunition

bunkers have historical significance as a reminder of earlier military threats to the Island and through their direct association with the 1942 mutiny and the subsequent Japanese invasion of the Island (Criterion A.4).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Administrator's House is a historic reminder and symbol of colonial rule of Christmas Island, when it was incorporated into the Straits Settlement of Singapore and has been the focus for official duties and functions.

The gun emplacement and ammunition bunkers have historical significance as a reminder of earlier military threats to the Island and through their direct association with the 1942 mutiny and the subsequent Japanese invasion of the Island.

Attributes

The whole of the Administrator's House and associated outbuildings, including all of its fabric, curtilage, setting and gardens. Also, the nearby gun emplacement including the gun, ammunition bunker, observation post and ranging station, in their setting.

Criterion: E Aesthetic characteristics

The imposing scale of the residence and its location in a prominent position looking across Flying Fish Cove emphasises the previous social importance of the Administrator and provides an important visual focal point from several other parts of the settlement.

Attributes

The size of the residence, its prominent location, its address to Flying Fish Cove, and its visibility from other parts of the settlement.

Description:

History

The Administrator's House was constructed in c 1936-38. It replaces an earlier building on this site, which was originally known as the District Officers Quarters (built in 1903). This was two storey (like the present building) with the ground floor being used for official purposes and the upper level for living. The present building embraces the same design. The downstairs area

was originally used for official duties and housed the office and courtroom of the District Officer, Interpreter and other staff, while the upstairs room was the residential area. The downstairs area is currently used for entertaining. From 1900-57, Christmas Island was part of the Straits Settlement of Singapore and the District Officer reported to Singapore. From January to September 1957 the Island was a separate British colony before becoming a Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1958. The Head of Government on the Island, the Administrator, was then appointed by the Governor General and was responsible to the Australian Federal Minister for Territories and Local Government.

Description

The building is a substantial, two storey residence, with a semi-detached service and servants wing, surrounded by a well developed garden. The residence is sited in a prominent location looking across Flying Fish Cove and can be seen from various vantage points on the higher terraces. The style and location of the residence appears to have been designed to emphasise the eminence of the Administrator. In 1965 the ground floor exterior doorways which had timber arches and lattice work infill were altered, the arches were bricked and the lattice work replaced by glass with etched patterns resembling the earlier lattice work. A portico was also added with a balcony above it. Upstairs windows, which were wood shuttered, were glazed. Immediately to the north of the Administrator's House stand a number of ammunition bunkers and a gun emplacement which still contains a 6inch naval gun. The complex also contains accommodation and support buildings including a gaol. On the cliff, approximately 10m above the gun, is an observation post and ranging station. The ruins of a Japanese washhouse is reported to be beyond the gun emplacement. The gun emplacement was built before World War Two for the installation of the 6inch naval gun and a detachment of troops was stationed there. In March 1942 the detachment mutinied on the eve of the Japanese occupation of the island and several officers were killed. The occupying Japanese later took control of the site for the duration of the war.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The Administrator's House was extensively remodelled in 1965 although the service area is little altered from its original form. The gun emplacement complex is intact despite the post war conversion of the ammunition bunkers to provide servants' quarters and other support functions for the Administrator's House. (1993)

Currently the house is not being used and it will possibly be transferred to the shire. (Jan. 2001)

Location:

Comprising Administrators House and former ammunition bunkers, gun emplacement and observation post and ranging station which lie just to the north of the house, Flying Fish Cove, 1.5km south-west of Settlement, Christmas Island.

Bibliography:

Forrest, P., 1989, "Christmas Island Cultural Heritage Survey".

Godden Mackay Logan, 1998, "Christmas Island Heritage Review". Prepared for Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Paterson, Christopher, July 1996, "Christmas Island Gun Battery - Conservation & Management Plan & Final Report on Urgent Works". For Christmas Island Administration.

Paterson, Christopher, June 1996, "Christmas Island Naval Gun & Associated Buildings". For Christmas Island Shire Council. NEGP Report

Bungalow 702, Lam Lok Loh, Drumsite, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105338
Place File No:	9/03/001/0011

Summary Statement of Significance:

There is a strong oral tradition on Christmas Island that this bungalow was used by the Japanese as a radio station during the Island's occupation in World War Two. The bungalow has become a symbol of this phase of the Island's history and is of considerable social significance to the Christmas Island community (Criterion G.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: G Social value

There is a strong oral tradition on Christmas Island that this bungalow was used by the Japanese as a radio station during the Island's occupation in World War Two. The bungalow has become a symbol of this phase of the Island's history and is of considerable social significance to the Christmas Island community.

Attributes

The whole of the bungalow, particularly the form and fabric that dates from World War Two.

Description:**History**

Bungalow 702 was erected in the mid-1930s as a residence for the Chief Mechanical Engineer in charge of the railways and mining structures. It is similar to the bungalows built in Flying Fish Cove and at Rocky Point at the same period. During World War Two, it was occupied by Japanese soldiers, acquiring the name 'Jap House' from this time. The Japanese used the building as a radio station during the war. The bungalow has come to symbolise the wartime history of the island and has acquired social significance for the Christmas Island community. After the war, the building was refurbished and occupied as European married quarters. It was occupied in 1975 by Michael Grimes and family, school teacher and prominent figure in the establishment of the Union of Christmas Island Workers. The building was damaged in the storm of 1988 and was vacant for some time afterwards.

Description

Bungalow 702 is a rendered brick masonry and timber building on rendered masonry piles with prominent concrete caps, set approximately 1.5m above ground level, accessed by concrete steps. The building has a central gable-roofed section with masonry walls surrounded by a skillion-roofed enclosed verandah of timber framing. The roof cladding is in asbestos cement sheet. Servants quarters are located at the rear of the building, connected by a covered way and roofing is corrugated asbestos cement, with newer sections in corrugated fibre-cement. This building retains its angled ventilation shutters to the verandah openings. Servants quarters are of rendered concrete masonry with a gable roof clad in corrugated asbestos cement.

History: Not Available**Condition and Integrity:**

The building was damaged by a storm in March 1988 during which sections of the roof were blown off and less serious damage sustained in other parts of the building. The building was re-roofed in 1991. (1993)

The building has since been sold and is in the process of being refurbished. (Jan 2001)

Location:

Lam Lok Loh, Drumsite, Christmas Island.

Bibliography:

Forrest, P, 1989, "Christmas Island Cultural Heritage Survey".

Godden Mackay Logan, 1998, "Christmas Island Heritage Review". Prepared for Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Christmas Island Natural Areas, Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Natural
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105187
Place File No:	9/03/001/0001

Summary Statement of Significance:

Christmas Island is a classic example of a tectonically uplifted coral atoll with its characteristic steep series of rainforest-covered terraces and sheer limestone cliffs. The island's geological formations are significant in illustrating the evolution of the Christmas Rise due to tectonic and volcanic action and the collision of the Asian and Australian plates.

The evolutionary significance of Christmas Island is demonstrated both by its high level of endemism and by its unique assemblage of plant and animal species.

The dominance of the land crabs is a striking feature of the island's fauna. The island has thirteen of the twenty species known worldwide and one of the highest land crab densities known in the Indian Ocean. The land crabs of Christmas Island are remarkable for their variety and numbers and for the role they play in the ecology of the rainforest. The endemic red land crab (GECARCOIDEA NATALIS) is numerically the most notable of this crab assemblage with an estimated population of approximately 120 million crabs. The threatened robber or coconut crab (BIRGUS LATRO), with a population estimated at one million individuals is one of the largest remaining in the world.

Christmas Island is famous for its spectacular annual red crab migrations from the plateau rainforest to the sea during the wet season. The migrating population has been estimated at numbering 30-45 million adult crabs.

The rainforests of Christmas Island are biogeographically significant; species have evolved from being either shoreline forest or early rainforest succession species to those that fill a tall climax rainforest role. The Island contains unique plant communities of high conservation and scientific interest including a variety of elevated and relict cycad and back-mangrove communities of international significance.

The presence of seventeen endemic plant species in the climax rainforest community contributes to the place's significance for understanding evolutionary relationships. Notable examples include a rare fern *ASPLENIUM LISTERI*, a tall tree-like pandanus *PANDANUS ELATUS* and a palm *ARENGA LISTERI*. The island's rich endemic fauna includes three mammal species, ten bird species, five reptile species, one crab species, two insects, three marine fish species and several marine sponges species. The island is recognised as an internationally significant Endemic Bird Area. The well-developed karst landscape of Christmas Island contains an internationally significant cave fauna with twelve endemic invertebrate species. The island is also one of the world's most significant seabird islands, both for the variety and numbers of sea-birds, with over one hundred species of bird having been recorded, including eight species which breed on the island. The island rainforest provides significant habitat for two endemics the nationally endangered Abbott's booby (*PAPASULA ABBOTTI*) and the nationally vulnerable Christmas Island frigate bird (*FREGATA ANDREWSI*).

The island's relatively simple fringing reefs and adjacent waters support a rich diversity of marine species typical of Indian Ocean tropical reefs. The island also provides habitat for two nationally vulnerable species of turtle, the green (*CHELONIA MYDAS*) and hawksbill (*ERETOCHELYS IMBRICATA*), which nest on two of the Island's beaches and two nationally vulnerable shark species.

Christmas Island is one of the most scientifically documented oceanic islands in the world. Island ecosystems have been historically critical in the development of evolutionary theory as they highlight natural selection, speciation and niche filling. Christmas Island correspondingly is a significant location for scientific research. The unique ecosystems of the Island present special opportunities for the study of evolution of species in relative isolation and the adaptation of migrant species to new environments. These species have often evolved to fit different ecological niches to which they are usually associated and the rainforests on the island exhibit species with many of these characteristics.

Christmas Island provides habitat for four nationally endangered and six nationally vulnerable fauna species, and one nationally vulnerable plant species.

There are a number of places of cultural heritage value included within or adjacent to this area that are included in the Register of the National Estate (see Register database). It is possible that additional cultural heritage values exist within the area that are yet to be identified.

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The island has an unusually rich diversity of land crabs with thirteen species recorded, of twenty species known world wide, and which occupy the majority of the island's terrestrial habitats. Christmas Island also has one of the highest land crab densities known in the Indian Ocean. The island is also one of the worlds' most significant seabird islands with over one hundred species of bird having been recorded, including eight species which breed on the island

(Gray 1981; Hicks 1991; Stokes 1987; Burggren 1988; EPBC 1999; EA 2000).

The island's relatively simple fringing reefs and adjacent waters support a rich diversity of marine species typical of Indian Ocean tropical reefs. The recorded marine species diversity include five hundred and seventy five fish species and eighty eight coral species and over three hundred molluscs, ninety echinoderms and two hundred decapod crustacean species (Allen 1988; Berry 1988; Wells 1990; EA 2000).

Criterion: A Processes

The geographic isolation of Christmas Island has led to the evolution of unique ecosystems with biogeographically significant assemblages of plant and animal species, which have evolved to fit different ecological niches to which they are usually associated. The island's rainforest are structurally simple and much less complex than their related Indo-Malesian rainforest. The island's rainforest is composed of species more commonly found as restricted assemblages of smaller stature along tropical shorelines. The island's remoteness has also resulted in the evolutionary development of early rainforest succession species into climax forest niche filling species, which occupy the mature forest canopy. Some excellent examples of niche expansion in Christmas Island's flora include:

- *Hernandia ovigera* which is usually a small understorey tree but has adapted on the island to grow to 40 metres and is one of only three emergents in the island's plateau rainforest; and,
- *Macaranga tanarius* is a canopy tree of the island's marginal rainforest and grows to 20-30 metres but usually is a short-lived secondary growth in adjacent Indonesian rainforests.

(Mitchell 1975; Gray 1981; DuPuy 1988; ABRS 1993; EA 2000).

Christmas Island is evolutionary significant as a centre of endemism for many flora and fauna assemblages due to its isolation. The presence of seventeen endemic plant species in the climax rainforest community contributes to the place's significance for understanding evolutionary relationships. Notable endemic flora examples include a rare

fern *Asplenium listeri*, a tree *Grewia insularis*, a tall tree-like pandanus *Pandanus elatus* and also a palm *Arenga listeri*. The island's endemic terrestrial fauna includes ten birds, five reptiles, three mammals, one crab and two insects. The island's marine fauna includes three endemic fish species and several marine sponge species (Gray 1981; Hicks 1984; Carson 1974; Allen and Steen 1979; Tidemann 1991; ABRS 1993; New 1995; Cogger 2000; Yorkston 2000; EA 2000).

Notable examples of the island's three endemic seabirds include the Abbott's booby (*Papasula abbotti*), and the Christmas Island frigate bird (*Fregeta andrews*). The island has seven endemic land birds and the notable species include the Christmas Island hawk owl (*Ninox natalis*), the glossy cave swiftlet (*Collocalia esculanta natalis*) and the imperial pigeon (*Ducula whartoni*) (Gray 1981; Hicks 1984; Stokes et al 1987; Olsen and Warheit 1988; EPBC 1999; Wingspan 2000).

In recognition of the island's contribution to world biodiversity the island has been declared an Endemic Bird Area by Birdlife International, and as such is one of only nine such areas in Australia (Stattersfield 1998; Wingspan 2000).

Christmas Island is also regarded as a cave fauna province of international significance due to its cave fauna diversity with rare and endemic species of high conservation significance which are evolutionary significant. The cave fauna of the island includes at least twelve endemic species (EA 2000).

One of the island's two endemic insects, the crab fly (*Lissocephala powelli*), is also evolutionary significant as it is an example of parallel evolution with the island's red and blue land crabs which it parasitises (Hicks 1984; Carson 1974; New 1995).

Criterion: A Processes

There are few oceanic islands at similar latitudes that have similar floral or faunal components or ecological integrity as exhibited by Christmas Island. The Island's fauna is significant as it includes an ecologically important and diverse land crab assemblage which dominate the forest floor scavenging role and exert an ecologically significant selective pressure on the recruitment and distribution of the island's rainforest plant species. The land crabs are also unique in their capacity to control potential threats to the integrity of the forest, effectively acting as a biological filter to invasion of many organisms. The endemic red land crab (*Gecarcoidea natalis*) is numerically the most notable of this crab assemblage with an estimated population of approximately 120 million crabs. This red

crab also conducts a spectacular annual migration from the forest to the sea to breed during the wet season. The migrating population has been estimated at numbering 30-45 million adult crabs. The robber or coconut crab (*Birgus latro*) also has a significant population on the island, with an estimated one million individuals making it one of the largest remaining population in the world. The island is also significant for its large number and variety of sea-bird species. The island also provides significant habitat for the endemic Abbott's booby as it now only nests in Christmas Island's emergent plateau rainforest trees and nowhere else in the world (Gibson-Hill 1947; Gillison 1976; Gray 1981; Mills 1984; Hicks 1985; ANPWS 1986; Rumph 1986; Burggren 1988; Hicks 1991; Lake and Dowd 1991; Green 1997; EA 2000).

As the island is predominantly porous limestone surface water is relatively rare and significant ecologically. The perennial freshwater springs, such as Hosnie's Spring and the Dales, provide significant ecological habitat for species such as Tahitian chestnut (*Inocarpus fagifer*), an endemic palm *Arenga listeri* and the semi-aquatic blue crab (*Cardisoma hirtipes*), amongst other water dependent or preferring species. The Dales also exhibit unusual water associated limestone deposition features including a 'flowstone' formation of a form which is usually found underground (Polack 1976; Grey 1981 and 1995; ANCA 1996; ANPWS 1986; DuPuy 1988; Woodruffe 1988; EA 2000).

Criterion: B Rarity

The rainforests of the island are significant as they contain one nationally vulnerable plant *Carmona retusa*. The island is also significant for four nationally endangered terrestrial fauna species, two notable examples of which are the Christmas Island shrew (*Crocidura attenuata trichura*), which is Australia's only shrew and the Abbott's bobby (*Papasula abbotti*). The island is also important for six nationally vulnerable terrestrial fauna species, notable examples include the Christmas Island frigate bird (*Fregeta andrews*) and the Christmas Island blind burrowing snake (*Ramphotyphlops exocoeti*) (Grey 1981; Hicks 1984; Stokes 1987; Strahan 1995; EPBC 1999; Cogger 2000; EA 2000).

The marine waters include two nationally vulnerable reptiles, the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and hawksbill turtle (*Eretochelys imbricata*), which also nest on the island's beaches, and two nationally vulnerable shark species (EPBC 1999; EA 2000).

Several features of Christmas Island's flora are regarded as unique associations and growth patterns. These include trees achieving canopy heights not commonly seen in

Australia and elsewhere; examples include 30 metre high *Pisonia grandis* forests and unusually tall *Gyrocarpus americanus* emergents (Mitchell 1975; Gray 1981; DuPuy 1988; ABRS 1993; EA 2000).

The island also has unusual relict populations of back-mangrove species and cycads, which have been left isolated by the tectonic uplift of the island. Examples of these isolated back-mangrove and cycad associations include:

- An internationally significant wetland which is an entire *Brugiera* sp. mangrove ecosystem growing in a freshwater spring 37 metres above sea level (ASL) at Hosnie's Spring. The locality is listed by the Ramsar Convention as a Wetland of International Importance, and the mangroves are the largest of their species ever seen with canopy heights of 30-40 metres tall, the age of the stand is estimated to be 120,000 years old;
- another mangrove forest of 20 metre tall *Cynometra ramiflora* also isolated from the sea and found in a single stand south of Ross Hill;
- a mangrove species *Heritulia littoralis* which usually occurs elsewhere in mangrove habitat but has expanded its distribution on the island into a number of moist environments about the island's terraces; and,
- a cycad species *Cycas rumphii* which is found both in a 300 metres ASL stand near North-west Point and individually along the East coast of the island. As this cycad is usually distributed by sea it suggests the populations has persisted since the island was at sea level.

(Gillison 1976; Gray 1981; Mitchell 1985; DuPuy 1988; Woodruff 1988; Tracy 1991; ABRS 1993; EA 2000)

Criterion: C Research

Christmas Island is one of the most scientifically documented high oceanic islands in the world. Island ecosystems have been historically critical in the development of evolutionary theory as they highlight natural selection, speciation and niche filling. Correspondingly Christmas Islands unique ecosystems present special opportunities for the study of evolution of species in relative isolation and the adaptation of migrant species to new environments. (Hicks 1980; Grey 1981; Raven 1988).

Notable research areas include:

- Australian researchers have noted that the successional development of many structurally and floristically simple vegetation types as seen on Christmas Island has significant implications for understanding successional processes in Australian mainland

rainforests (Mitchell, 1975 and 1985; DuPuy 1988; Gillison 1989; EA 2000).

- The island also provides a unique research site for plant/herbivore study due to the dominance land crabs in the Island's ecological processes through the pressure their grazing of rainforest seedlings, and so upon the establishment and distribution of plant species and rainforest assemblages (Burggren 1988; Lake and O'Dowd 1991).
- The recent yellow crazy ant (*Anoplolepis longipes*) population explosion, after fifty years of low level presence, has triggered a series of on-going detailed studies of the ant and its impacts of the ecology of the island and potential means of control (O'Dowd 1999; Bennett 2000).
- The islands geological formations, which include uplifted fossil reefs and volcanic deposits, are significant in illustrating the evolution of coral atolls and the evolution of the Christmas Rise due to tectonic and volcanic action (Woodruffe 1988; Varne 1992; EA 2000).

Criterion: D Characteristic values

Christmas Island is an excellent example of a relatively large and high oceanic island with tropical rainforest. It is also an excellent example of a seabird breeding island as it relatively undisturbed when compared to other Indian ocean island such Aldabra island in the Seychelles (Mitchell 1974; DuPuy 1988; Lake and O'Dowd 1991; Green 1997).

The island is also a characteristic example of a tectonically uplifted coral atoll with its classic series of rainforest-coated steeped terraces. Few island systems exhibit this terraced nature due to Christmas Islands' distinct geological history. This island also exhibits a well-developed karst landscape, which includes a diverse variety of caves and sinkholes and a correspondingly significant cave fauna (Gray 1981 and 1995; Stanton 1985; Woodruffe 1988; EA 2000).

Description:

Christmas Island is an isolated seamount of volcanic origin with a discontinuous capping of limestone. It rises from ocean depths of 4,500 metres and reaches a maximum altitude of 357 metres above sea level at Murray Hill. From the undulating central upper plateau the land descends to the sea in an alternating series of steep slopes or cliffs and relatively level terraces. A 10-20 metre wave-cut sea cliff is continuous around the island except for a few

small beach areas and at Flying Fish Cove where the main settlement and port is located and acts a significant barrier to landing from the sea.

The island's phosphate-rich soils were historically thought to have been derived from the decomposition of avian guano over the centuries but are now thought to have resulted from weathering of marine lagoonal sediment deposits, which date from the time the island was still a coral atoll. However the geochemistry of their formation is still unclear.

The limestone covering of the island is riddled with karst formations including caves and sinkholes, the more extensive systems following fault lines. As the island is predominantly porous limestone there is little surface water except where it collects at the interface between the limestone and relatively impervious underlying basalt. These surface springs are significant ecologically for moisture loving species, which include relict mangrove stands and the island's distinct blue crabs. Also associated with the extensive cave system of the island is a group of internationally significant cave invertebrates, which live both in cave waters (stygo fauna) and in the air filled passages (troglotauna).

Christmas Island is subject to the influence of northwest monsoons with strong prevailing winds and heavy rains and swells occurring during the summer months of December to April. Due to the seasonality of the island's rainfall, the wet season is the real period of productive plant growth. The island's animals are similarly adapted and an example includes the spectacular annual summer migration of the endemic red crab to breed.

In common with all oceanic islands, Christmas Island has a distinct biota, which include an unusual assemblage of plants and animals. These species have adapted to the island's seasonal climate, phosphate-rich soils and karst-dominated environment. This biota is both rich and diverse and includes a significant variety and number of seabirds. Because of the distance of the island from any landmass, there is notable endemism in the plants and animals, the result of evolution in isolation. Christmas Island is situated within the overlap of the Australian and Malaysian regions and has representatives of the flora and fauna from both regions. A significant example is the Christmas Island shrew (*CROCIDURA ATTENUATA TRICHURA*), which is Australia's only shrew.

As a forested oceanic island with access to a rich nutrient oceanic upwelling near Java it provides an important breeding environment for many sea birds. The island is relatively undisturbed when compared to other Indian Ocean islands. The island has three notable endemic seabirds, which include the endangered Abbott's booby (*PAPASULA ABBOTTI*), which is now recognised as the oldest of the sulids and belongs to its own genus. The other two notable endemic seabirds are the vulnerable Christmas Island frigate bird (*FREGATA ANDREWSI*) and a sub-species the golden bosun or white-tailed tropicbird (*PHAETHON LEPTURUS FULVUS*). The island also has seven endemic land birds, which fill a variety ecological niches on the island, including two raptors, two rainforest fruit eaters and a cave dweller. Many migratory birds also live on or visit the Island, including birds from Japan and

China, and are covered by the migratory provisions of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act. These migratory species include the Abbott's booby, Christmas Island frigate bird, white-tailed tropicbird, greater frigate bird (*FREGATA MINOR*), red-footed booby (*SULA SULA*) and the endangered Christmas Island goshawk (*ACCIPITER FASCIATUS NATALIS*). Vagrant species from Asia and Australia also visit the island.

The flora comprises about 385 documented species of flowering plants and ferns of which seventeen species are endemic. Plateau and terrace rainforest formations determine the two broad subdivisions of vegetation types on the Island.

The plateau rainforest is floristically simple in structure and carries a well-preserved and tall primary rainforest, between 30-40 metres in height, with a sparse understorey and the predominantly litter bare floor, a result of crabs scavenging leaf litter and other vegetative material. Dominant tree species include *PLANCHONELLA NITIDA*, *SYZIGIUM NERVOSUM*, and *INOCARPUS FAGIFER*, which have tall boles and are elaborately buttressed. The island's plateau rainforest is also notable as it lacks the dense understorey normally associated with their related Indo-Malaysian rainforests and instead have a aesthetically pleasing clean open forest floor which is in part due to the dominant grazing pressure of the island's abundant land crabs.

The island's terrace vegetation is more diverse, due to the variability of the habitats from sea cliffs to shore terraces to the margins of the deeper soiled plateau. The marginal rainforests are more diverse species-wise, more open and with lower canopies of 20-30 metres. The sea cliffs have salt tolerant species (*PANDANUS* thickets and heaths), and grade through to vine thickets and open forests on the shore terrace to marginal rainforests. The marginal rainforest includes both evergreen and deciduous species including *TERMINALIA CATAPPA*, *MACARANGA TENARIUS* and *CELTIS TIMORENSIS*. In some areas tree species become dominant. Examples include an *ARENGA LISTERI* palm stand on basaltic soil near Great Beach and shore terrace stands of *PISONIA GRANDIS* and *BARRINGTONIA RACEMOSA*. Areas with surface water are often the habitat of a cycad *CYCAS RUMPII* and also back-mangrove species, such as the Ramsar convention listed Wetland of International Importance sited at Hosnie's Spring. This internationally significant locality comprises a freshwater spring with an unusually tall *BRUGIERA* species mangrove stand and is located 37 metres above sea level. This stand is estimated to have been stranded by an uplift of the island around 120,000 years ago. Another two remnant stands of back-mangroves occur and are comprised of the two species *HERITIERA LITTORALIS* and *CYNOMETRA RAMIFLORA*.

In 1991 an Australian botanist Tracy recognised two structural groups in the plateau rainforest; one as semi-deciduous mesophyll vine forest (SDMVF) and the other as a complex mesophyll vine forest (CMVF) of a floristically simpler form when compared to similar rainforests elsewhere. Tracey also classified the terrace rainforest as SDMVF or as deciduous vine forest and observed that its tree species were shared with Australia's tropical coast but

that they were unusually tall on Christmas Island.

The islands diverse land crab assemblage is ecologically important, and includes members of the widespread tropical genus's *GECARCINUS*, *BIRGUS* and *COENOBITA*. These land crabs dominate the scavenging role usually occupied by small mammals and ground birds and exert an ecologically significant selective pressure on the recruitment and distribution of the island's rainforest plant species and so are partially responsible for the simple structure of the islands plateau rainforest. Fourteen species of land crab are present and include the notably abundant and endemic red crab (*GECARCOIDEA NATALIS*) whose spectacular migration in large numbers from the plateau rainforest to the sea during the wet season to breed is a well known feature of the Island. Another land crab, Jackson's crab (*SESARMA JACKSONI*) is yet to be confirmed as an additional endemic species but information sources indicate that it is yet to be recorded anywhere else. The blue crab (*CARDISOMA HIRTIPES*) only occurs in its blue form on the Island, however further genetic investigations may show it to be endemic sub-species. Notably the whale shark (*RHINIODIN TYPUS*), which is a plankton feeder, is thought to time its visits to the island to coincide with the summer red crab larvae bloom. Another plankton feeder observed in the island waters is the manta ray (*MANTA BIROSTRIS*).

There are few inhabited oceanic islands at similar latitudes that have a similar ecological integrity as exhibited by Christmas Island and this is in part due to the understorey grazing and predation pressure exerted by the island's land crabs.

Eight species of terrestrial reptile have been reported from the Island, and it provides important habitat for two of these, the blue tailed skink (*CRYPTOBLEPHARUS EGERIAE*) and the tree gecko (*LEPIDODACTYLUS LISTERI*) as both have respectively had a reduction in range or numbers in recent times.

In addition to reptiles the island provides important habitat for a depauperate mammal fauna. The endemic fruit bat (*PTEROPUS NATALIS*) is plentiful, and another endemic the insectivorous bat (*PIPISTRELLUS MURRAYI*) is now nationally endangered. The nationally endangered endemic shrew was thought to be extinct until specimens were found in the mid-80's and the island also historically had two endemic rats which are now extinct due to the introduction of exotic rats. These two endemics may have allowed the island's endemic birds to adapt to coexisting with rats and so may have minimised the impacts of the introduction of exotic rat species, which have decimated other oceanic island's bird assemblages elsewhere in the Indian Ocean.

The islands recorded marine species diversity include five hundred and seventy five fish species and eighty eight coral species and over three hundred molluscs, ninety echinoderms and two hundred decapod crustacean species. The fringing reef platform abounds with living corals, particularly *ACROPORA* and provides an important source of food for terns and tropic birds. Reef waters offshore are clear with good coral formation on the narrow coastal shelf which ends abruptly in a steep seaward slope, often with a spectacular vertical edged drop-off.

Christmas Island has been referred to in a variety of ecological and geological papers. Ridley (1930) used Christmas Island's distinct plant ecology in a treatise on 'The Dispersal of Plants around the World' and Carlquist (1965) highlighted the importance of islands such as Christmas Island in highlighting evolutionary processes.

The Island has also historic connections with the birth of oceanography. Sir John Murray, of "Challenger" fame, was the first to recognise the importance of the Island's phosphate deposits and lobbied for their exploitation. Murray was both the founder of the settlement and also the sponsor of a classic comprehensive natural history survey of the island, which was conducted prior to phosphate mining being started on the island

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

Approximately one fifth of the Island has been cleared for mining purposes. Rehabilitation of mined areas has been minimal, though some areas mined after 1975 have had some rehabilitative work carried out. Approximately sixty percent of the Island is now included in the National Park which stretches from the western side of the Island, through a substantial portion of the central plateau and to parts of the island's east and north coasts. The National Park was extended in various stages (1986, 1989) from the south-western corner of the island (the initial park area was declared in 1980) to include much of the Island. This was done to incorporate most of the remaining undisturbed forest, areas of unique vegetation and habitat for species such Abbott's booby (*PAPASULA ABBOTTI*), Christmas Island frigate bird (*FREGATA ANDREWSI*) and red crabs (*GECARCOIDEA NATALIS*).

Recently the yellow crazy ant (*ANOPLOLEPSIS LONGIPES*) has had a population explosion, after fifty years of low level presence. These ants pose a significant threat to the millions of red crabs which migrate each November or so to the coast to spawn. Areas with the ant are noticeably devoid of red crabs as supercolonies block many of the migration paths and have caused massive mortalities during the last few seasons' migrations (as of December 2000). This ant population explosion is thought to be partially due to El Nino related dry spells, which concentrate sap in the island's trees thus attracting sap-sucking scale insects. The crazy ants tend the scale insects, through carrying them about and defending them and in turn feed off the honeydew excreted by the scale insects, so forming a mutually beneficial or symbiotic relationship. The crazy ants now occupy an estimated thirteen percent of the island (as at December 2000), and the scale is stressing the forest canopy and causing forest dieback. These infestations have implications for the island's birdlife, especially the nestlings of the Abbot's Booby and hollow dwellers such as the Christmas Island hawk owl (*NINOX NATALIS*). The outbreak has triggered a series of detailed studies by Parks North staff and Monash University researchers, both of the ant and its impacts on the ecology of the island and potential means of control. A major baiting program has been underway since 2000 to clear

the red crab migration paths and is being closely monitored.

Condition assessed: (August 2001)

Location:

Approximately 12,200ha above Low Water and 3,600ha below Low Water, located in the Indian Ocean 1,500km north-west of Exmouth, comprising the whole of Christmas Island and surrounding ocean and sea floor within 500m of Low Water Mark on the island, excluding: 1) an area in the southern-most part of the island bounded by a line commencing on the eastern side of a track at latitude 10deg31'18"S and approximate longitude 105deg39'08"E (all features and co-ordinates are as depicted on AUSLIG 1:25,000 scale map Christmas Island, 1988); then proceeding directly to the eastern side of another track at latitude 10deg31'33"S and approximate longitude 105deg39'29"E; then due east for approximately 240m to 310m above sea level (ASL); then southerly at this constant altitude to latitude 10deg32'28"S; then directly westerly for 930m to a track at 10deg32'34"S; then southerly via the eastern edge of that track to 260m ASL; then south-easterly then north-easterly at this constant altitude to 10deg32'30"S; then directly south-easterly to co-ordinates 10deg32'39"S 105deg39'28"E; then directly south-easterly for 300m to 200m ASL at 10deg32'41"S; then southerly, westerly and northerly at that constant altitude, around the mined area, to latitude 10deg33'S; then directly to a track at coordinates 10deg32'56"S 105deg38'47"E; then northerly via that track to 240m ASL at latitude 10deg32'34"S; then northerly at that constant altitude to 10deg31'53"S; then via straight lines joining the following co-ordinates sequentially: 10deg31'44"S 105deg38'36"E, 10deg31'46"S 105deg38'41"E, 10deg31'58"S 105deg38'41"E, then directly to the intersection of two tracks at approximate co-ordinates 10deg32'18"S 105deg38'45"E; then north-easterly via the track to the commencement point; 2) An area surrounding the airport bounded by a line commencing the intersection of two tracks at coordinates 10deg25'34"S 105deg41'40"E; then proceeding southerly directly to an intersection of tracks at 10deg26'42"S 105deg41'49"E; then southerly, via the more easterly track, for approximately 540m, to 220m ASL; then southerly at that constant elevation to 10deg27'41"S; then due south for 200m; then westerly via straight lines joining the following coordinates sequentially: 10deg27'48"S 105deg41'32"E, 10deg28'01"S 105deg41'27"E, 10deg28'11"S 105deg41'09"E, 10deg27'34"S 105deg41'12"E, 10deg27'25"S 105deg40'57"E and 10deg27'22"S 105deg40'40"E, then directly to a track at latitude 10deg27'11"S and approximate longitude 105deg40'36"E; then north-easterly via that track to Irvine Road; then north-westerly via that road to longitude 105deg40'16"; then directly to 10deg26'10"S 105deg40'28"E; then directly to commencement point; 3) An area, including settlement, Silver City, Poon Saan and Drumsite townships and associated industrial areas, bounded by a line commencing at low water at longitude 105deg41'E on the northern side of the Island, then proceeding due south to an altitude of 30m ASL; then westerly at that constant elevation to

latitude 10deg25'12"S then directly to 10deg25'11"S 105deg41'08"E; then due south to 220m ASL; then westerly at that constant elevation to latitude 10deg27'S; then directly to 10deg26'54"S 105deg39'37"E; then directly to 10deg26'28"S 105deg40'E; then directly to 170m ASL at longitude 105deg40'04" and approximate latitude 10deg25'56"; then easterly at that constant elevation to longitude 105deg40'40"E; then directly to 50m ASL at latitude 10deg25'19'S and approximate longitude 105deg40'25"E; then westerly at that constant elevation to longitude 105deg39'48"E; then due north to low water mark; then easterly via low water to the commencement point.

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Drumsite Industrial Area, Drumsite, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105339

Place File No: 9/03/001/0005

Summary Statement of Significance:

The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds are historically and scientifically significant as evidence of previous phases of the mining industry on Christmas Island and earlier industrial technology (Criteria A.4 and B.2). The incline railway is of particular significance as it was fundamental to the success and expansion of the phosphate mining operation on Christmas Island and therefore the development of the Island community, as well as being an outstanding technical and engineering achievement (Criteria A.4 and F.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds are historically and scientifically significant as evidence of previous phases of the mining industry on Christmas Island. The incline railway is of particular significance as it was fundamental to the success and expansion of the phosphate mining operation on Christmas Island and therefore the development of the Island community.

Attributes

The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds.

Criterion: B Rarity

The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds are evidence of earlier industrial technology on Christmas Island.

Attributes

The incline railway, 1930s chute and winding gear sheds.

Criterion: F Technical achievement

The incline railway is an outstanding technical and engineering achievement.

Attributes

All of the fabric and engineering associated with the incline railway.

Description:

The Drumsite industrial area has played an important role in the history of phosphate mining on Christmas Island, however, most of the site is now a modern industrial site. The main area of heritage interest is the remains of the incline railway and 1930s ore chute system although other elements have value to segments of the current island community. The Drumsite industrial area includes the remnants of the incline railway, constructed in 1914. The railway was the main means of transport between the cove settlement and the upper terrace until construction of the modern road to Poon Saan from 1958. The incline railway began at Drumsite and terminated near the old power station in the main settlement precinct. The average gradient of the line was 1 in 6.5. The permanent way comprises two standard gauge tracks, with a concrete strip between. One track was for rail traffic going up, the other for rail cars going down. Motor vehicles could use the strip in between. At Drumsite, loaded rail wagons were attached to a cable while empty wagons at the bottom of the incline were similarly attached. The empty wagons provided some counterbalance to the full wagons, but

the essential power and control was supplied by winding gear which wound the cables over drums at Drumsite. Goods and people were also raised and lowered on the incline. The incline railway system was fundamental to the success and expansion of the mining operation permitting large volumes of ore to be moved from the mining site to the lower terrace for export. It was also a considerable technical achievement. The industrial area also includes the sample shed and paint shed which both apparently housed part of the incline winding gear. The roof of the sample shed includes an unusual arrangement of curving steel struts and is of architectural and technical interest.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The Drumsite industrial area is now generally a modern industrial site with only a limited number of early historic remains. One half of the incline track is currently used to channel storm water down to the lower terrace, which keeps this half of the track clear. The other half of the incline track is heavily overgrown. The sample shed has been moved from its original position to a location near the laboratory. It is currently used to house phosphate samples, and appears to be in fair and structurally sound condition. (1998)

Location:

Comprising remnants of incline railway between Drumsite and the power house in Settlement, the Spray Painting Shop at the top of the railway and the Sample Shed, now located near the Laboratory, Drumsite, Christmas Island.

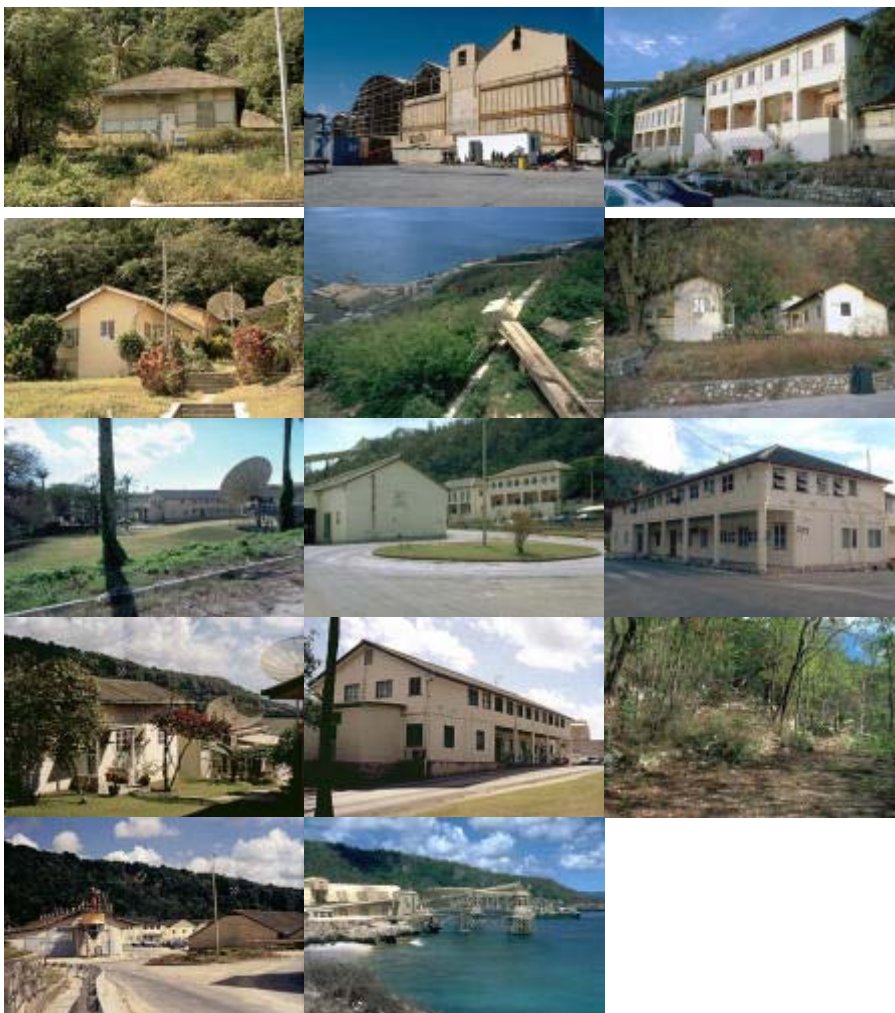
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Industrial and Administrative Group, Murray Rd, Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105246

Place File 9/03/001/0007
No:

Summary Statement of Significance:

This area has been the focus of industrial and administrative activity on the island since its earliest occupation and includes evidence of each successive phase of settlement and mining on the island. Some of the oldest structures are located in this area as well as rare evidence of World War ii strafing and the subsequent Japanese occupation (Criteria A.4 And B.2). This area contains a number of individual structures of historical or technical significance including the Clunies Ross era road inscription, the 1903 gaol, the storage shed with overhead rail system and the remains of the Japanese shinto shrine (Criteria A.4 And F.1). The Wireless Operator's House is of architectural significance and illustrates many features of south east Asian colonial architecture including features designed to improve ventilation (Criterion F.1). The phosphate conveyor and large loading cantilevers are of special significance as they form a strong visual focus for the area and along with other large industrial structures, such as the Bulk and Transit Shed, are a constant reminder of the long term importance of mining to Christmas Island (Criterion A.4).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

This area has been the focus of industrial and administrative activity on the island since its earliest occupation and includes evidence of each successive phase of settlement and mining on the island. Some of the oldest structures are located in this area, which also contains a number of individual structures of historical significance including the Clunies Ross era road inscription, the 1903 gaol, and the remains of the Japanese Shinto shrine.

The phosphate conveyor and large loading cantilevers are of special significance as they form a strong visual focus for the area and along with other large industrial structures, such as the Bulk and Transit Shed, are a constant reminder of the long term importance of mining to Christmas Island.

Attributes

All of the structures in the area that demonstrate sequential occupation and use, particularly the Clunies Ross era road inscription, the 1903 gaol, and the remains of the Japanese Shinto shrine. Also the large industrial structures including the Bulk and Transit Shed, phosphate conveyor and large loading cantilevers.

Criterion: B Rarity

Some of the structures demonstrate rare evidence of World War II strafing and the subsequent Japanese occupation.

Attributes

The storage tanks and Hardware Store.

Criterion: F Technical achievement

This area contains structures of technical significance including the storage shed with overhead rail system. The Wireless Operator's House is of architectural significance and illustrates many features of Southeast Asian colonial architecture including features designed to improve ventilation.

Attributes

The storage shed with overhead rail system and the Wireless Operator's House with Southeast Asian architectural influence and features designed to improve ventilation.

Description:

This area has been the focus of industrial and administrative activity on the Island since its earliest occupation and includes evidence of each phase of settlement on the island. The site of Clunies Ross's original plantation settlement has been the subject of intensive redevelopment and no above-ground evidence of it is apparent today. The one remaining indication of this phase of occupation is an inscription on the rockface, near the Asian Clerk's Quarters, which commemorates the completion of the first road on the island in 1894. The second phase of mining and settlement on the island is represented by the Christmas Island Club, the main recreational and social focus for the Europeans on the Island; the former Manager's House which is now a ruin with only the foundations to indicate its layout; the Christian cemetery, near the Manager's House, with burials dating from 1907; the bases of the pre-1915 and 1935 phosphate chutes, the Dry Storage and Bulk Storage Sheds with overhead rail system designed to allow wagons to enter the shed on tracks elevated about 6m above the floor and dump the loose phosphate down onto the floor below; the carpentry shop which includes original sections of the island gaol built c.1903 and one of the oldest structures on

the island; the padang which was used for sporting activities since the first days of mining and as a parade ground during the Second World War; the Administration Office which formerly featured a timber balustraded upper verandah and which occupied a dominant position in keeping with the central role of mining on the island; and the Wireless Operator's House, built C.1938, Arguably the finest architectural expression on the island which illustrates some of the best design features of south east Asian colonial architecture with much attention given to ventilation and decorative detail. Despite the efficiency of the incline it appears that a second attempt to construct a chute system was undertaken in the 1930'S. This chute ran from Drumsite near the cliff face to a point behind the present Malay Kampong. A lower level rail loading facilities were constructed for movement of the ore to the shore was constructed in conjunction with the chute, however, it appears this system was not successful and the incline remained the main system for moving the ore from the plateau to the lower terrace. Ore bins and the remnants of the cable and pulley system at the base of the 1935 chute still survive. Later structures of historical value include the Japanese Shinto shrine remains of which only the steps survive as it was destroyed, at the request of the Islanders, by returning British troops in 1945; the Asian Clerk's Quarters as they represent an early attempt by the bpc to provide a higher standard of accommodation for senior Asian staff and contribute to the streetscape, and the Christian Centre as it incorporates part of the COCOS Malay Kampong built to accommodate the group of COCOS people who came to Christmas Island after World War Two. More recent structures of interest include the storage tanks and Hardware Store with their evidence of Japanese straffing, and the down hill conveyer and phosphate loading cantilevers which form a strong visual focus for the area and are a constant reminder of the long term importance of phosphate mining to Christmas Island.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The Christmas Island Club was partially destroyed by fire in recent years but retains its essential character as a 'refuge' or retreat for the island's managerial personnel. The former Manager's House is in ruins but foundations remain to indicate its layout. (1993)
The use of buildings in the precinct is constantly changing, with some vacant buildings likely to be utilized. The decline of the mechanical and workshop activities has lessened the area's services aspect. The Administration Building is in generally good condition. The former Asian Staff Quarters are in good condition but have poor ventilation and interiors. The former Wireless Operator's Building has recently been sold and is now privately owned; there has

been some stabilisation work, though more work is required. The Christmas Island Club is in fair condition, though the interior shows signs of lack of use. Houses near the Roundabout are in good condition; painting is needed. Some conservation work is required on a number of headstones in the European cemetery. (Jan. 2001)

Location:

Comprising Christmas Island Club, ruins of former Manager's house west of club, the cemetery adjacent to these ruins, the Bulk Storage and Dust Storage Sheds, carpentry shop, the Padang, Administration Office, Wireless Operator's house, the remains of the Shinto Shrine near the tennis court, the Asian Clerks' quarters, the inscription to the completion of the first road in 1894 on the rockface behind the Asian Clerks' quarters, the bases of the pre 1915 and the 1935 phosphate chutes respectively behind the Asian Clerks' quarters and behind the Malay School, the Christian Centre (former library), fuel tank in No. 1 Tank Farm displaying strafe marks, the Hardware Store, the Down Hill Conveyer from Drumsite to the Dry Storage Bins, and the phosphate loading cantilevers at the wharf, Murray Road, west of Settlement, Christmas Island.

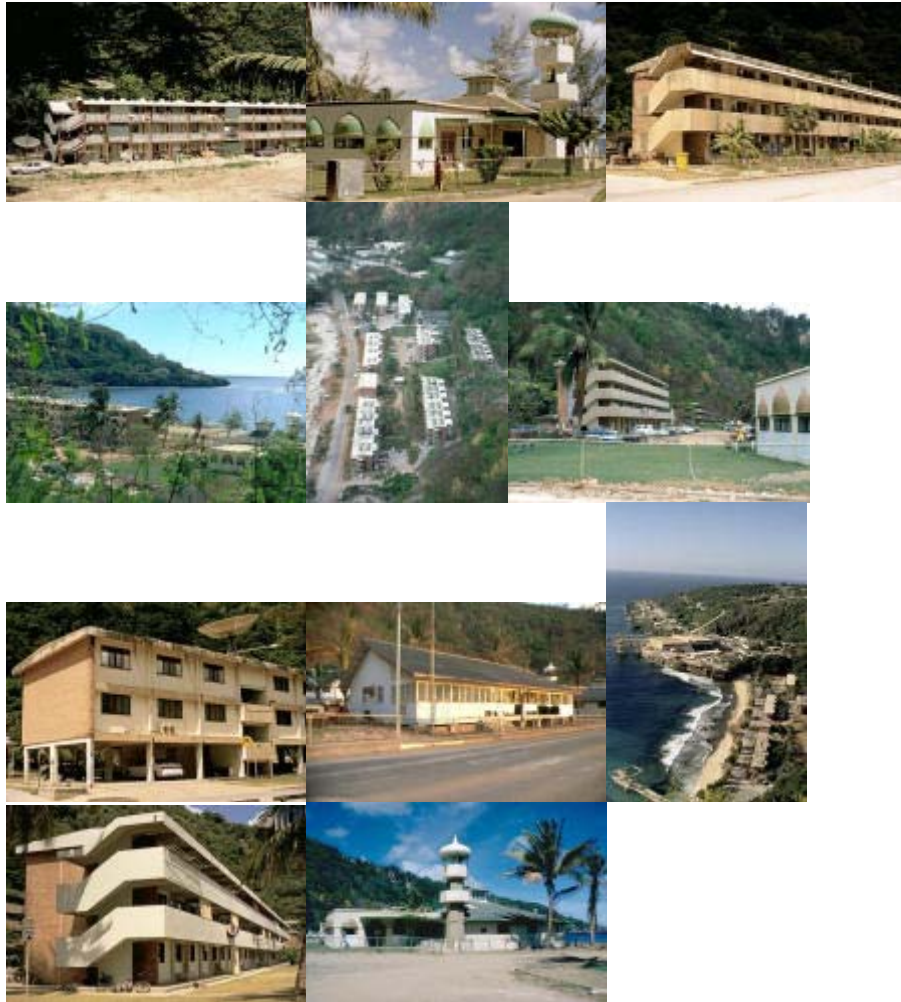
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Malay Kampong Group, Jalan Panyai, Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105402

Place File 9/03/001/0008
No:

Summary Statement of Significance:

The places that make up the Malay Kampong area are of special significance to the Malay community of Christmas Island and reflect the ways of life of a cultural minority in Australia (Criterion G.1). The Kampong Area represents one of the main cultural groups on Christmas Island and their endeavours to maintain their religious laws and traditions in a remote setting.

Official Values:

Criterion: G Social value

The places that make up the Malay Kampong area are of special significance to the Malay community of Christmas Island and reflect the ways of life of a cultural minority in Australia. The Kampong Area represents one of the main cultural groups on Christmas Island and their endeavours to maintain their religious laws and traditions in a remote setting.

Attributes

The sites of special significance to the Malay community include the former Malay quarters (Buildings 404, 405, 406 and 407), the Islamic School behind this group of buildings, the Mosque and Malay Club and the sheep pens and slaughterhouse.

Description:

Chinese labourers provided most of the manual labour during the early phase of mining on Christmas Island, although later Singapore and Malaya became increasingly important sources of indentured labourers. Malays, from both Cocos-Keeling and Malaya, currently comprise approximately one fifth of the Island's population. The buildings in the Malay Kampong area collectively represent the cultural diversity of this group and their endeavours to keep their religious laws and traditions living in a remote, alien setting. The sites of special significance to the Malay community include the former Malay quarters (Buildings 404, 405, 406 and 407), the Islamic School behind this group of buildings, the Mosque and Malay Club and the sheep

pens and slaughter house and an early and possibly the first, Malay cemetery on the Island whose exact location is uncertain.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The Malay Club sustained damage during a storm in March 1988. (1993)

The precinct has a relative degree of intactness. Recently there have been some major changes nearby, with some demolition and new construction. The Mosque is generally sound, but showing cracks and rotting timber. The Malay School is in good condition and has been painted recently. The former Malay quarters are in good condition. Other buildings are in poor to average condition. The Malay Club is in fair condition, but shows some seaside corrosion affects, rotting timbers and holes in walling. (Jan. 2001)

Location:

Jalan Panyai, Flying Fish Cove, 0.5km south of Settlement, Christmas Island, comprising: Malay Club, Mosque, Malay Quarters and adjacent Malay School, sheep pens to north of Malay Club and original Malay Cemetery 300m south-west of Mosque.

Bibliography:

Forrest, P., 1989, 'Christmas Island Cultural Heritage Survey'.

Godden Mackay Logan, November 1998, 'Christmas Island Heritage Review', vol.3. Prepared for Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Malay Kampong Precinct, Jalan Pantai, Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105433
Place File No:	9/03/001/0008

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Malay Kampong is historically significant as the area of original residential settlement on Christmas Island and it has been the residential area occupied by the Malay community since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island (Criterion A.4).

The Kampong is socially and culturally important as the traditional residential area of the Malay community and it houses the religious and social facilities, as seen in the Mosque, the Islamic School and the Malay Club, used by this group (Criterion G.1).

The precinct demonstrates the integration of building design in the post-war era with international trends, illustrating a conscious intention by the British Phosphate Commission to create a physical environment relevant to the particular community being housed, as seen in the Singapore-style apartment blocks and their contrast with earlier accommodation blocks (Criteria B.2 and F.1).

The area has important aesthetic qualities which define it as a Malay community and the partly enclosed central area has a village-like ambience which is not reproduced in any other residential area. These qualities are highlighted by the presence of the School, Mosque and Malay Club (Criterion E.1).

(This record is an extension of the Malay Kampong Area already on the RNE, no. 18573.)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Malay Kampong is historically significant as the area of original residential settlement on Christmas Island and it has been the residential area occupied by the Malay community since the beginning of phosphate mining on the island.

Attributes

All the features of the place that demonstrate continuity of settlement and occupation by the Malay community.

Criterion: B Rarity

The precinct demonstrates a conscious intention by the British Phosphate Commission to create a physical environment relevant to the particular community being housed, as seen in the Singapore-style apartment blocks and their contrast with earlier accommodation blocks.

Attributes

The Singapore-style apartment blocks.

Criterion: E Aesthetic characteristics

The area has important aesthetic qualities which define it as a Malay community and the partly enclosed central area has a village-like ambience which is not reproduced in any other residential area. These qualities are highlighted by the presence of the School, Mosque and Malay Club.

Attributes

Malay community related qualities especially those flowing from the presence of the building's material and the partly enclosed central area with its village-like ambience.

Criterion: F Technical achievement

The precinct demonstrates the integration of building design in the post-war era with international trends.

Attributes

The Singapore-style apartment blocks.

Criterion: G Social value

The Kampong is socially and culturally important as the traditional residential area of the Malay community and it houses the religious and social facilities, as seen in the Mosque, the Islamic School and the Malay Club, used by this group.

Attributes

Religious and social facilities including the Mosque, the Islamic School and the Malay Club.

Description:

History

The Malay Kampong Precinct was, until the advent of the British Phosphate Commission (BPC) on the island, the main European residential area for Christmas Island and was referred to as Edinburgh Settlement. Mining had begun on the island in the late 1800s. The settlement, comprising timber houses with thatched atape roofs, was located in a crescent around the foreshore of Flying Fish Cove, with Europeans living in bungalows which had Asian servants quarters at the rear.

The Malay section of the population lived at the north end of the Cove, in a group of larger, communal houses, (though early maps suggest a previous location at the south end).

The European settlement was expanded in the 1930s, with additional new houses built around Rocky Point. In the 1950s, under BPC control, the Rocky Point area became the primary European residential area, with the older bungalow housing removed from Flying Fish Cove.

The 1950s saw the designation of the Kampong area as a marine precinct, with the boat jetty and marine buildings constructed and the erection of Singapore-style apartment buildings as residences for the Malay community. Cultural facilities for this community were provided by the construction of the Mosque and the Malay Club in prominent locations in the 1960s. The Mosque has functioned as a religious centre for the Muslim Malays from that time till the present. The building was refurbished in the early 1990s, with a new rear (east) section added. The Malay Club has operated as a social and recreational centre for the residents of the Kampong from construction up to the present. The building was damaged in the 1988 storm and has subsequently been repaired.

The beach and boat ramp at Flying Fish Cove, which have always been a focus of recreational activities, were supported by recreational facilities at the Boat Club and the Satay Club. These were both damaged, as were several of the residential buildings, by rock falls from the cliff in the 1980s and the Satay Club building was subsequently demolished.

As some of the earlier housing in the precinct became vacant, it was converted to house the Islamic School which provided religious instruction. The main school building was altered by the addition of an Islamic architectural facade in the early 1990s.

Description

The Malay Kampong Precinct forms the northern portion of the foreshore land fronting Flying Fish Cove, between the water and the escarpment, and lies at a lower level than the Industrial and Administrative Group (RNE 18572), with a short cliff defining the boundary between the two areas. The roadway, Jalan Pantai, traverses this boundary as a steep incline and runs along the foreshore of Flying Fish Cove between the waterfront and the buildings of the Kampong. It continues past the Marine Buildings and the Boat Jetty to Smith Point. The precinct is dominated by the large, three-storey apartment blocks that form the majority of the residential buildings, with an almost continuous wall of buildings along the landward side of Jalan Pantai, broken at the centre by the single-storey Mosque, Malay Club building, and School buildings, with the roadways adjacent to these being the access into the partly enclosed central courtyard. This courtyard, towards the escarpment side, again has multi-storey buildings, with a small group of single-storey buildings in the vicinity of the Mosque. These single storey buildings are the earlier labourers' barracks buildings, built prior to the apartment buildings, and have been re-used as storage and as part of the Islamic School. The central courtyard created by the 'Singapore' style apartment buildings forms a communal space which is overlooked from the verandahs of the apartments and is one of the defining elements of the precinct. The location of the Mosque is an important indicator of the Malay character of the Kampong, as is the location of the Kampong itself at the foreshore of the Cove, the waterfront being an important aspect of the lifestyles of the Malay community. The Mosque is a single storey building, built of rendered masonry. It has a hipped roof, formerly clad in corrugated asbestos cement (now re-clad in colourbond), and there is a central square-hipped roof monitor with glazed side walls. The building has an octagonal concrete minaret with an onion-domed roof attached to its north-east corner and a rectangular, rendered projecting bay in the centre of the west wall. A single-storey, skillion-roofed extension has been made to the eastern side which features half onion-domed rain hoods and semi-circular arched windows.

The Islamic School and former Malay Quarters (labourers' barracks) comprise five single-storey buildings constructed of rendered masonry. They have gable roofs formerly clad in corrugated asbestos cement (the School is now colourbond roofed). The buildings are essentially similar and built to standard designs, each building consisting of three attached residential units, with an overhanging verandah to the front elevation carried on steel posts. Four of the buildings are oriented longitudinally to the slope of land and have a step down of approximately 0.5m between the western unit and the two closest to the escarpment. The Islamic School occupies the three southernmost buildings of the group and these buildings have been refurbished and painted in an Islamic motif. A gable-roofed pergola carried on steel framing and clad with corrugated metal sheeting has been erected between the two

westernmost units of the two parallel buildings.

The Malay Club is a timber-framed, single storey building. It is clad with asbestos cement sheeting, and has a gable roof formerly clad in corrugated asbestos cement and now clad in colourbond. It stands on short rendered masonry piers with concrete ant caps (which may predate the building) and features a glazed recessed verandah in its southwest corner. The glazing here is in aluminium frames, but the rest of the building has timber-framed louvre windows and double five-pane glazed timber-framed doors.

Block 412 was built as one of the multi-storey Singapore style residential blocks. It was three-storeys, of linear form, with a flat metal deck roof and blonde face brick walls. The structure was concrete-framed with painted, rendered access balconies and individual balconies, and access stairs at each end of the block. Block 408 was similar, but in red brick. (Note that, as per the condition statement, these two blocks have now been demolished.) Block 409 is another Singapore-style building, of three storeys, built of red brick. Block 413 is three storeys, in red brick. Block 411 is three storeys, with red brick end walls, and rendered and painted east and west walls; the roof has a large satellite dish. Block 410 is similarly Singaporean, of three storeys built in red face brick. Blocks 401, 402 and 403 were also Singapore style, of three storeys; 401 and 402 had brick and rendered walls (but have since been demolished), while 403 has been altered and has weatherboard walls to east and west. The padang is an open grassed area in the centre of the precinct, and contains childrens play equipment. Blocks 404 and 405 are among the oldest accommodation blocks in the Kampong. They are single storey and have gable roofs (with skillion roofed sections) and timber verandah posts.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The precinct as a whole is fairly intact. Four of the Singapore style buildings have been demolished. The Mosque is in good condition although there are some signs of seaside corrosion, including cracking and rotting timbers. It has been re-roofed (as above) and re-painted. In good condition is the recently painted Islamic School and former Malay Quarters, although the northern pair of buildings is dilapidated and used for storage (they are in the rockfall zone). The Malay Club is in fair condition, showing some affects of seaside corrosion, rotting timbers and holes in walling; a community grant is available for refurbishment. The Malay Club and Islamic School have been re-roofed (as above). Block 403 is in average condition and needs maintenance; the stores to the rear are in poor condition. Block 409 is in poor condition. Blocks 410, 411 and 413 have recently been repainted. As mentioned above, Blocks 408 and 412 have now been demolished, due to rockfall danger. Blocks 401 and 402 have been demolished too, in order to make way for new buildings to accommodate Malay community needs. (January 2001)

Location:

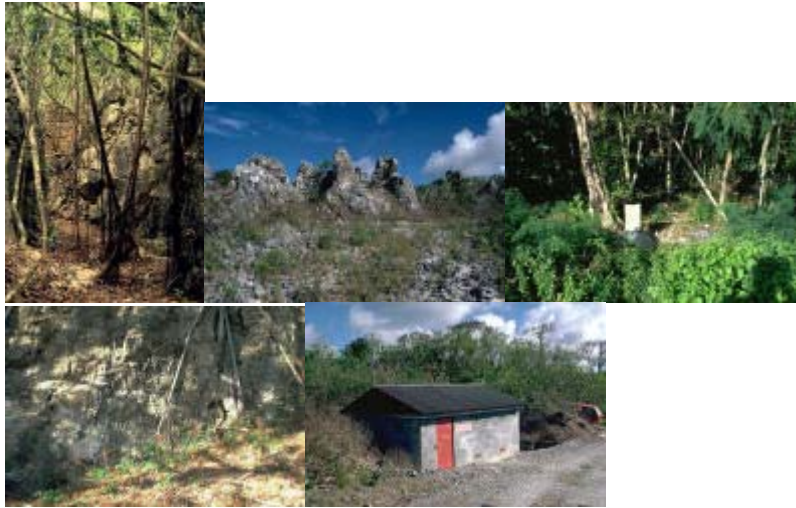
About 8ha, 1km south of Settlement, off Jalan Pantai, being an area bounded by Jalan Pantai in the north-west, 30m ASL in the south-east, latitude 10deg 25' 48"S in the south, and latitude 10deg 25' 37"S in the north.

Bibliography:

Godden Mackay Logan, November 1998, 'Christmas Island Heritage Review', vols 1-3.
Prepared for Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Phosphate Hill Historic Area, Poon Saan, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105297

Place File No: 9/03/001/0009

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Phosphate Hill area is historically significant as the location of the first commercial mining of phosphate on the Island and the first phase of an industry that was to determine the history of the Island and the development of the Christmas Island community (Criterion A.4). The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and industrial remains is an uncommon and evocative reminder of the extent and efficiency and methodology of manual mining techniques (Criterion B.2). The historic burial ground, which contains many of the early labourers who

died of beri beri or dietary deficiencies, is a significant reminder of the hardships endured by the early indentured Asian labourers and a reflection of the multi-racial basis for the current community (Criteria A.4 and G.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Phosphate Hill area is historically significant as the location of the first commercial mining of phosphate on the Island and the first phase of an industry that was to determine the history of the Island and the development of the Christmas Island community. The historic burial ground is a significant reminder of the hardships endured by the early indentured Asian labourers and a reflection of the multi-racial basis for the current community.

Attributes

All the remaining evidence of former phosphate mining in the area including artifacts, tracks, chutes and excavations. Also, Phosphate Hill cemetery including headstones and burial plots.

Criterion: B Rarity

The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and industrial remains is an uncommon and evocative reminder of the extent and efficiency and methodology of manual mining techniques.

Attributes

The current landscape of exposed limestone pinnacles and industrial remains.

Criterion: G Social value

The historic burial ground contains many of the early labourers who died of beri beri or dietary deficiencies.

Attributes

The Phosphate Hill cemetery including headstones and burial plots.

Description:

Phosphate Hill was the site of the first phosphate mining on the island. Labourer's barracks

and European staff quarters were also constructed on Phosphate Hill. Phosphate Hill was originally mined by hand using wheelbarrow and broom techniques. Oral tradition on the Island has it that labourers (originally Chinese) scraped and brushed the ore into baskets, which were then tipped into wheelbarrows or directly into skip railway hoppers. These hoppers were then moved along the lines by hand. There are remnants of this skip railway system on the hill in the form of embankments and a light gauge railway line along which the hoppers were moved. The ore was taken to the edge of the upper terrace to be transported to the bottom terrace at the Cove. Oral tradition suggests the phosphate was packed in drums at the upper level and rolled down the hill to the lower terrace. Remains of an early chute system suggests that this method was soon replaced with a more efficient system in which the loose ore was tipped into a chute at the top and then allowed to run down to the bottom terrace. Shovelling may have been necessary to maintain the flow at places and it seems the sides of the chute had provision for cable operated scoops that dragged the ore downwards. Manual mining techniques resulted in a moonscape of limestone pinnacles as all phosphate was removed from around the limestone pinnacles and there was little soil left to support regrowth. This contrasts with more recently mined areas where machines have left a much more level surface and enough phosphate and soil to allow limited regrowth. One physical remnant of this early period is the Phosphate Hill cemetery and the marker for the cemetery which is located on the main road. This cemetery contains a large number of headstones including colourful Chinese memorials. In 1901, nearly a third of the population of Christmas Island died from beri beri or dietary deficiencies.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

Manual mining techniques resulted in the removal of all phosphate and soil and therefore there has been little regrowth. (1993)

The Phosphate Hill mining area is abandoned and has not been altered since mining finished. There is moderate to heavy vegetation regrowth, and there has been some weathering and erosion of the limestone pinnacles. There has also been some erosion of the embankments and cuttings of dry-stone walling. Regardless, the mining areas remain quite distinct and discernible. (Jan 2001)

Location:

About 18ha, on the eastern slopes of Phosphate Hill, 1km east of Poon Saan, Christmas Island, comprising:

- 1) an area bounded on the north and east by the southern and western sides of the road linking Poon Saan and Headridge Hill and on the western and southern sides by straight lines joining the following points consecutively: the intersection of the southern side of the above road and longitude 105deg41'31"E, 10deg25'40"S 105deg41'30"E and the intersection of the western side of the above road with latitude 10deg25'39"S; and
- 2) an area bounded on the west by the above road and by straight lines joining the following points consecutively: the intersection of the eastern side of the above road and latitude 10deg25'29"S, 10deg25'28"S 105deg41'45"E, 10deg25'22"S 105deg41'50"E, 10deg25'30"S 105deg41'52"E and the intersection of the eastern side of the above road with latitude 10deg25'32"S.

Bibliography:

Forrest, P., 1989, "Christmas Island Cultural Heritage Survey".

Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, July 1998, "Christmas Island Conservation Management Plan", vol 1 Industrial Mining Heritage, vol 2 Conservation Management Strategy, Inventory. NEGP report.

Poon Saan Group, Poon Saan Rd, Poon Saan, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105185

Place File No: 9/03/001/0006

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Poon Saan area is of special significance to the Chinese population and symbolises the Chinese presence on the island and the conditions in which they lived. The whole area exhibits architectural styles imported from Singapore and rarely found in other parts of Australia. Poon

Saan's high living densities were also unusual in Australia and probably indicate an attempt to create housing which was thought to reflect the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one building (Criteria A.4, B.2 and G.1). This area also includes a number of structures associated with the inception and development of the Union movement on Christmas Island, a movement which resulted in a vast improvement in social, economic and industrial conditions for the Christmas Island workers. The Poon Saan cinema is also of significance, not only as the venue for the mass meetings concerning industrial and social issues, but as an uncommon example of a relatively intact outdoor cinema (Criteria A.4, F.1 and G.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Poon Saan area symbolises the Chinese presence on the island and the conditions in which they lived. Poon Saan's high living densities probably indicate an attempt to create housing which was thought to reflect the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one building

This area also includes a number of structures associated with the inception and development of the Union movement on Christmas Island, a movement that resulted in a vast improvement in social, economic and industrial conditions for the Christmas Island workers.

Attributes

The buildings in Poon Saan and the relatively high urban densities that they created. Also, the former United Credit Union Office, now the UCIW Office and an outlying site, House 665, located below Poon Saan.

Criterion: B Rarity

The Poon Saan area exhibits architectural styles imported from Singapore and rarely found in other parts of Australia. Poon Saan's high living densities were also unusual in Australia.

Attributes

The architectural style of the buildings.

Criterion: F Technical achievement

The Poon Saan cinema is also of significance as an uncommon example of a relatively

intact outdoor cinema.

Attributes

The form, fabric and open-air nature of the Cinema.

Criterion: G Social value

The Poon Saan area is of special significance to the Chinese population and symbolises the Chinese presence on the island and the conditions in which they lived. The Poon Saan cinema is of social significance as the venue for the mass meetings concerning industrial and social issues.

Attributes

All of the buildings within Poon Saan, particularly those that demonstrate the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one building. Particular locations of importance to the Chinese include the Poon Saan Club and adjacent restaurants.

Description:

This area has been the place of residence of most of the Island's Chinese people since closure of the South Point Settlement. This area is of significance to the Chinese population and symbolises the Chinese presence on the Island and the conditions in which they lived. The whole area exhibits architectural styles imported from Singapore and rarely found in other parts of Australia. Poon Saan's high living densities were also unusual in Australia and probably reflect an attempt to create housing which was thought to reflect the traditional Chinese mix of residential, communal cooking and eating, commercial, religious and recreational functions within one building. Other locations of importance to the Chinese include the Poon Saan Club and adjacent restaurants. Places which are associated with the Union and recent major changes to the social and economic system on the Island, include the former United Credit Union Office, now the UCIW Office and an outlying site, House 665, located below Poon Saan. This house was used for early clandestine meeting preliminary to the formation of the UCIW. In 1974. Union action was to result in improved conditions for the Christmas Island workers and a narrowing of the previously massive gap between Island conditions and those on the Australian mainland. Prior to Union action, wages were approximately one quarter of those paid on the mainland, there was discrimination against the Asian workers in both industrial and social areas and housing conditions for many were considerably below average mainland standards. The Poon Saan cinema is also of interest, not

only as the venue for the mass meetings concerning industrial and social issues, but as an uncommon example of a relatively intact outdoor cinema.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The precinct is generally in good, intact condition, though the older apartment buildings are abandoned and overgrown. The adaptations to early barracks for temple and cultural uses are generally in character with the area. The Poon Saan Club appears to be in sound condition, as does the Poon Saan Cinema. Some buildings in the group have been demolished and new construction has occurred. (Jan 2001)

Location:

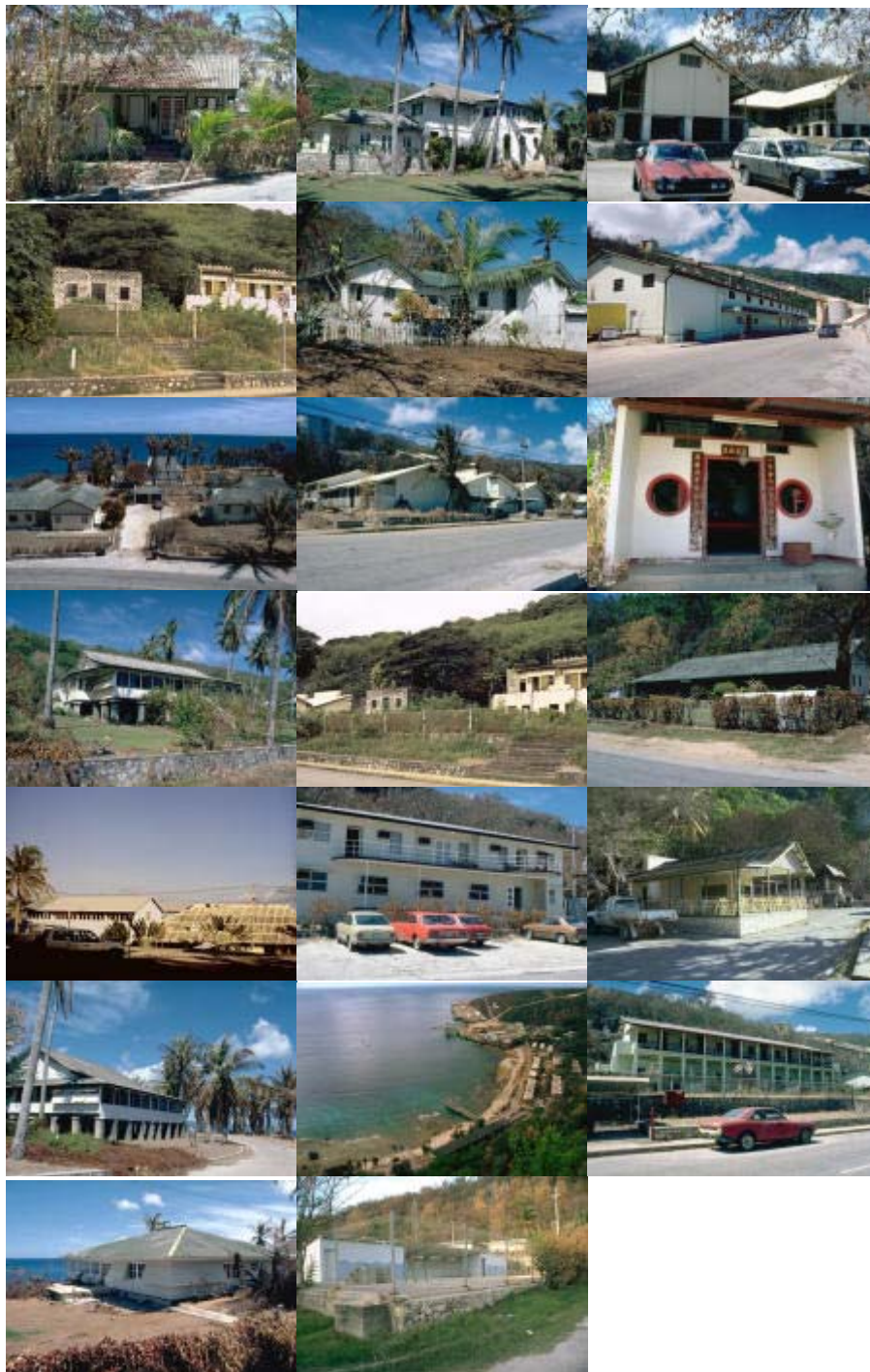
Comprising Poon Saan Residential Blocks 514, 515 and 550 to 561, Poon Saan Club and adjacent restaurants, UCIW Office and Cinema (Poon Saan Road); and House 665 (Jalan Perak), Poon Saan, Christmas Island.

Bibliography:

Godden Mackay Logan, 1998, "Christmas Island Heritage Review". Prepared for Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Settlement Christmas Island, Gaze Rd, Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List:

Commonwealth Heritage List

Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105315
Place File No:	9/03/001/0004

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Main Settlement Area of Flying Fish Cove contains the main European residential precinct and the Services area and former early Chinese settlement. The buildings that make up the residential precinct are of architectural significance, relatively intact and display considerable unity in a style derived from the British experience in Singapore/Malaya (Criteria D.2 and F.1). This unity combines with consistent garden planting and ornamentation and the linear nexus of Gaze Road to create a strong streetscape (Criterion F.1). The presence of semi-detached servants' quarters are also of historic importance and are indicative of the social and economic stratification which prevailed on the island during the colonial period (Criteria A.4 and B.2). The residential area is also historically significant as a reminder of the phase of Christmas Island history when the island came under the control of the British Phosphate Commission and the mining industry and the supporting community, underwent substantial expansion (Criterion A.4). The Services precinct is of social and historic significance. It includes a number of early Chinese terraced houses as well as a range of structures representing each of the various phases of phosphate mining, including one of the oldest structures on the Island. It was also the Island's main meeting place where Asian workers and European staff came together through a common reliance on retail, health, recreational and other services. The precinct contains a number of buildings of special significance to the community and, along with the three cemeteries, strongly reflects the mixed racial origins of the Island (Criterion G.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The residential area is historically significant as a reminder of the phase of Christmas Island history when the island came under the control of the British Phosphate Commission, and the mining industry and the supporting community underwent substantial expansion.

The presence of semi-detached servants' quarters are also of historic importance and are indicative of the social and economic stratification which prevailed on the island during the colonial period.

Attributes

The whole of the residential area that dates from the time the island came under control of the British Phosphate Company and particularly the buildings constructed shortly after 1952. Also, the semi-detached servant's quarters connected to many of the residences.

Criterion: B Rarity

The semi-detached servants' quarters are indicative of the social and economic stratification, which prevailed on the island during the colonial period.

Attributes

The semi-detached servant's quarters connected to many of the residences.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The Main Settlement Area of Flying Fish Cove contains the main European residential precinct and the Services area and former early Chinese settlement displaying intactness and unity of style.

Attributes

The structures, their location in the precinct, plus residential and streetscape landscaping that demonstrate building styles and social structures in the European and Chinese settlements, plus the buildings and other structures, cemeteries and public spaces in the Service area.

Criterion: F Technical achievement

The buildings that make up the residential precinct are relatively intact and display considerable unity in a style derived from the British experience in Singapore/Malaya. This unity combines with consistent garden planting and ornamentation and the linear nexus of Gaze Road to create a strong streetscape.

Attributes

The buildings in the precinct and particularly their unity of style. Also, the streetscape qualities that derive from the way in which the parts of the precinct are linked along Gaze Road, in combination with garden planting and ornamentation.

Criterion: G Social value

The Services precinct is of social and historic significance. It includes a number of early Chinese terraced houses as well as a range of structures representing each of the various phases of phosphate mining, including one of the oldest structures on the Island. It was also the Island's main meeting place where Asian workers and European staff came together through a common reliance on retail, health and recreational and other services. The precinct contains a number of buildings of special significance to the community and, along with the three cemeteries, strongly reflects the mixed racial origins of the Island.

Attributes

The structures and cemeteries noted above.

Description:

Christmas Island was named in 1643 when William Mynors, master of a ship homeward bound from the East Indies, sighted the Island on Christmas Day, although the Island was previously known to many seafarers. The first recorded landing was made in 1688 by men under the command of the British sailor William Dampier. In the 1820s John Clunies-Ross from the Shetland Islands considered the Island as the site for a plantation but instead moved onto the Cocos-Keeling Islands, although the family continued to use Christmas Island as a stopping place en route to Java. The value of the phosphate deposits on the Island was recognised in 1887 by Scottish scientist John Murray who successfully lobbied the British to annex the Island. The Island came under British control in 1888. There were no steps taken to administer the Island until 1890 when the Island was incorporated for administrative purposes into the Straits Settlement of Singapore. A District Officer was sent to the Island in 1901. Commercial mining of phosphate commenced in 1899 with the Christmas Island Phosphate Company Limited, with one third owned by Murray, one third by the Clunies-Ross family and the other third sold to raise working capital. The basic family ownership of the company did not alter significantly until December 1948 when the company was purchased by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. The Settlement was the main area in which European staff, services and administrative officers were housed. It includes two main precincts, the European residential area and early Chinese settlement and the Services precinct. The European residential precinct was originally set aside for European staff and

includes several bungalows believed to date to before World War Two and mixed single and married quarters dating from after the British Phosphate Company (BPC) assumption of control of the island in 1949. Many of these residences have semi detached servants' quarters. Most of the existing structures were built after 1952 during the intensive phase of development that took place after the Australia/New Zealand/BPC assumed control of the island. This was the most important phase of mining to Australia, as the application of predominantly Christmas Island phosphate to the phosphate deficient soils of Australia, allowed agricultural expansion and supported the food production boom of the 1950s and 1960s. This precinct also includes the Manager's House built in 1952. This is marginally smaller than the Administrator's House and was designed to reflect the dominant position of the BPC Manager. The architectural qualities of the area are clearly influenced by the British experience in Singapore/Malaya with semi-detached servants' quarters indicating the social and economic stratification which prevailed on the Island. The unity of the area is strengthened by the consistent garden plantings and ornamentation and the linear nexus of Gaze Road. This precinct also includes an ammunition bunker and possible dummy gun emplacement and the Rumah Tinngi Mess, built c 1936 in the pre BPC era. This area also includes the Service Precinct. This was the Island's meeting place where Asians workers and European staff came together through their reliance on the retail, health, recreational and other services provided. Places of significance include the Mandor's House which was constructed before 1910 for Chinese foremen. This is one of the oldest structures on the island and is associated with the earlier phase of mining; it originally comprised a number of terrace style apartments with semi-detached service wing running along the rear of the building. This precinct also contains the Hospital; Government Quarters block; Police Station all stylistically related; the main Chinese Temple, still considered the most important Chinese temple on the island; Chinese Literary Association building; the Malay Kampong No 2 comprising Sydney Williams style huts for the main living areas with traditional masonry service wing at the rear; the Chinese Labour quarters and Spinsters quarters. This area lacks the consistency of design and overall unity present in the European residential area.

The area also includes three cemeteries, Christian (1950), Malay and Chinese (both pre dating the Christian cemetery), located along Golf Course Road, south of the Settlement residential precinct. The cemeteries contain memorials to past members of the Island community and are of aesthetic interest for their diversity of design, shape and ornamentation. The grave memorials also provide historic evidence of the rate, age and causes of death on the Island.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The Mandor's House has been substantially altered with internal partitions and enclosures of the breezeway and service block. White ant attacks are evident and spalling and cracking of

the masonry has occurred. The building was assessed as unsound by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Territories and Tourism (DASETT) in 1991. Other buildings also have structural problems. March 1989 storm damage has resulted in the demolition of a small row of shops from the gym to the police quarters, while the theatre and pool were badly damaged and are proposed for demolition. The Hospital, Police Station and Police Quarters were also damaged. Leases sold by the Commonwealth to date in the Settlement include the Spit and Chips (former Pork Butcher), the building opposite the Hospital, the old Nurses Home and the former Manager's Residence. (1993)

The precinct is generally intact, with few intrusions. Rumah Tinggi is now a backpacker hostel head office and is in good-poor condition. Seaview Lodge is in generally good condition, and is being used; there are some minor unsympathetic alterations. The pre-war and post-war bungalow groups vary but are generally in sound condition. The BPC married and single quarters group is similar. The preschool is in good condition; the verandah is now painted red and there is new plasterboard panelling. The service area is very mixed, with buildings ranging from ruins to serviceable condition. The hospital was recently refurbished. Regarding the Cocos Malay building and Padang, there are upgrading proposals at hand; the rear building is sound, while the front one is poor; the roof is collapsing. The barracks group is currently leased and will be sold; condition generally sound. Also sound is the Chinese Literary Association Building, and the George Fam Centre. (Jan 2001)

Location:

About 50ha, comprising the whole of the township from the Community Centre (former Youth Centre) near Isabel Beach to the Chinese Cemetery, being the area bounded by a line commencing at Low Water Mark (LWM) on Isabel Beach at latitude 10deg25'26"S, then proceeding due east to the western side of Murray Road, then northerly via that side of that road to latitude 10deg25'21"S, then due east for about 120m to a road between Settlement and Silver City, then northerly via the western side of that road to 50m ASL at approximately the intersection of the latter road and Murray Road, then northerly and easterly at that altitude to longitude 105deg41'22"E, then due north to LWM, the easterly via LWM to the commencement point.

Bibliography:

Forrest, P., 1989, 'Christmas Island Cultural Heritage Study'.

Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, July 1998, 'Christmas Island - Conservation Management Plan', Volume 1 - Industrial Mining Heritage. Volume 2 - Conservation Management Strategy, Inventory. NEGP Report.

Godden Mackay Logan, November 1998, 'Christmas Island Heritage Review', vol.3. Prepared

for Department of Transport and Regional Development.

South Point Settlement Remains, South Point, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105186

Place File No: 9/03/001/0010

Summary Statement of Significance:

The remnants of the original South Point settlement are historically significant as a reminder of one of the Island's early, major residential areas. The South Point area was the focus of mining activity from 1914 until relatively recently and the South Point Settlement housed many of the labourers working on the mines (Criterion A.4).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The remnants of the original South Point settlement are historically significant as a reminder of one of the Island's early, major residential areas. The South Point area was the focus of mining activity from 1914 until relatively recently and the South Point Settlement housed many of the labourers working on the mines.

Attributes

Remnants of the former settlement comprise the Chinese South Point Temple and two other small temples, ruins of three structures including railway station and adjacent water tank and all other archaeological and structural remains of the settlement in the vicinity of the former town site.

Description:

This area was the Island's most significant residential area for many years and between 1914 and 1974 was the major source of phosphate from the Island. It appears that the development of the South Point mining fields began from about 1914 and they became the main source for at least four decades. When the South Point ore deposits were approaching exhaustion, the upper Poon Saan residential area was built to house people who were relocated from South Point. When relocation was completed, the South Point residential area was almost totally cleared so that the ground beneath could be mined. Demolition of South Point was completed in 1977. As a result of the planned demolition, little above ground evidence remains of the former residential area. Surviving items include the South Point Chinese temple which is still in use, buildings to the north of the large temple, the ruins of the South Point Railway Station, an adjacent water tank and building of unknown function. The South Point Settlement area may include archaeological remains of historical importance.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

There are little above ground remains of the South Point Settlement. The area may contain archaeological remains. (1993)

The railway station group is generally a ruin. The permanent way is fair, though all track has been removed and there is regrowth along the route, and new vehicle tracks have cut the

permanent way. The railway platform and shelter are generally in good condition, though timberwork needs maintenance. The water reservoir is ruined, and the roof is removed and some internal columns have collapsed, and walls are damaged. The Old Loading Bridge is a ruin though it is stable. (Jan 2001)

Location:

Comprising Chinese South Point Temple and two other small temples, ruins of three structures including railway station and adjacent water tank and all other archaeological and structural remains of the settlement in the vicinity of the former town site.

Bibliography:

FORREST, P. (1989). CHRISTMAS ISLAND CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY.
GODDEN MACKAY HERITAGE CONSULTANTS. JULY 1998. CHRISTMAS ISLAND - VOLUME 1 - INDUSTRIAL MINING HERITAGE. VOLUME 2 - CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY - INVENTORY. NEGP REPORT.

Appendix B

Cocos (Keeling) Islands Existing CHL Citations

**Administration Building Forecourt, Morea CI, West Island Settlement, EXT,
Australia**

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105356

Place File No: 9/04/001/0022

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Administration Building Forecourt, including an anchor and three World War Two memorials has social and community significance for the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as the symbolic location and focus of ceremonial events such as ANZAC Day. (Criterion G.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: G Social value

The Administration Building Forecourt, including an anchor and three World War Two memorials has social and community significance for the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as the symbolic location and focus of ceremonial events such as ANZAC Day.

Attributes

The whole forecourt including an anchor and three World War Two memorials.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however,

Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

DESCRIPTION

The formal front garden area to the Administration Building comprises a grassed square with a row of palms and includes an anchor and three memorials enclosed with white concrete bollards, a white chain and flagpole. The group of memorials depict various events associated with the history and strategic location of the islands: the anchor is from the Port Refuge, salvaged 1981; one plaque commemorates the action between the Sydney and the Emden, another commemorates Flying Officer Tom Henniken, 10 Squadron RAAF, aboard Orion A9-754, ditched 25/4/91. The plaque was unveiled by survivors in 1992. Another plaque, unveiled 1994, commemorates R Mech. P Challinor, Royal Navy, killed 1944 in a Japanese air attack, and buried nearby.

The forecourt provides a symbolic location for ceremonial events such as ANZAC Day.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the condition was assessed as good.

In 2000 the condition was assessed as good.

Location:

Morea Close, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996,

Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939",
Melbourne University Press, 1986

Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle, Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study

Captain Ballards Grave, Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105361
Place File No:	9/04/001/0028
Summary Statement of Significance:	
<p>Captain Ballard's Grave is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth century and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. Captain Ballard and his family lived on Home Island in the mid-nineteenth century and were early European settlers. His two children, Dick and Maria, feature in the local history of Home Island because they were lost on the shores of the island known as Pulu Maria. (Criterion A.4)</p> <p>Captain Ballard's grave is a rare example of a Western style, late nineteenth century European settler's grave on Home Island. (Criterion B.2)</p>	
Official Values:	
Criterion: A Processes	
<p>Captain Ballard's Grave is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth century and their entrepreneurial activity in</p>	

establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. Captain Ballard and his family lived on Home Island in the mid-nineteenth century and were early European settlers. His two children, Dick and Maria, feature in the local history of Home Island because they were lost on the shores of the island known as Pulu Maria.

Attributes

The remaining fabric of Captain Ballard's gravesite.

Criterion: B Rarity

Captain Ballard's grave is a rare example of a Western style, late nineteenth century European settler's grave on Home Island.

Attributes

The remaining fabric of Captain Ballard's gravesite.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were

a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years

after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

Captain Ballard is reported to have been an early settler who lived on Home Island in the mid nineteenth century. He lived with his family on the Island. His two children, Dick and Maria were lost from the shores of the island known as Pulu Maria which was apparently named after his daughter. Captain Ballard and his dog were buried south east of the copra sheds on Home Island.

DESCRIPTION

There are two brick edged graves, one for a man and the other grave is that of a dog. The larger grave has a timber headstone. Captain Ballard's grave is a rare example of a Western style, late nineteenth century European settler's grave.

History: Not Available**Condition and Integrity:**

In 1996 the bricks of the graves were broken-up and there was vegetation growing through the plots. The timber headstones had collapsed and were decaying.

The site is hidden and hard to locate. The location should be professionally surveyed and plotted. The site should be protected from encroachment by adjacent dumping grounds.

The collapsed timber headstone requires urgent retrieval and conservation before loss or further decay, brickwork edges stabilised and intruding vegetation cleared.

Location:

In Lot 103, approximately 20 metres north of the north east corner of Lot 220, Home Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939",
Melbourne University Press, 1986

Direction Island (DI) Houses, Air Force Rd, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105358
Place File No:	9/04/001/0019

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Direction Island Houses are significant as two houses remaining from the former Direction Island signal and air rescue station which answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s. The Houses were relocated to West Island after 1966, when the station closed.

(Criterion A.4)

The Houses have been surveyed as two of four surviving examples of Direction Island houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The design is well suited to the Islands' climate and the Houses are reported as having been pre-fabricated in Australia and shipped to the Islands.

(Criterion D.2 and B.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Direction Island Houses are significant as two houses remaining from the former Direction Island signal and air rescue station which answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s. The Houses were relocated to West Island after 1966, when the station closed.

Attributes

The form and fabric of the houses, plus any evidence of the fact that they were formerly located on Direction Island before being moved to West Island.

Criterion: B Rarity

The Houses have been surveyed as two of four surviving examples of Direction Island houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Attributes

The form, fabric and planning of the houses.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The design of the houses is well suited to the Islands' climate and the Houses are reported as having been pre-fabricated in Australia and shipped to the Islands.

Attributes

The form, fabric and planning of the houses, plus evidence of the fact that they may have been pre-fabricated.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

The two remaining Direction Island Houses were originally located on Direction Island as part of the signal and air rescue station which answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s. Five modern bungalows, designed for local weather conditions, were pre-fabricated in Australia and shipped to Direction Island where they were erected along the lagoon shores. When the station closed in 1966 the houses were relocated to West Island.

DESCRIPTION

The Direction Island Houses are the two most southerly houses on the western side of Air Force Drive on the southern end of West Island. There are two houses which are timber framed and modular. They have verandahs to the long sides, which are screened at the rear, and distinctive sloped paired posts. The design of the houses is unique and well suited to the island's climate and they are believed to have been pre-fabricated in Australia.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the houses were in good condition.

In 2000 the houses were assessed to be in mainly good condition.

Location:

The two most southerly houses on the western side of Air Force Drive, West Island Settlement, being Lots 133 and 134.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939",

Melbourne University Press, 1986

Early Settlers Graves, Jalan Kipas, Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List:

Commonwealth Heritage List

Class:

Historic

Legal Status:

[Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID:

105362

Place File No:

9/04/001/0026

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Early Settlers' Graves are rare examples of late nineteenth century settlers' graves on Home Island. (Criterion B.2)

The Early Settlers' Graves include Suma's Grave which is significant for providing a historic link to Alexander Hare's party which settled on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the 1820s. Suma's Grave is also associated with the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the Islands in the nineteenth century. Suma was a small boy who was an original member of Alexander Hare's party. He became an imam or priest in the late nineteenth century. (Criteria A.4 and H.1)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Early Settlers' Graves include Suma's Grave which is significant for providing a historic

link to Alexander Hare's party which settled on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the 1820s. Suma's Grave is also associated with the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the Islands in the nineteenth century. Suma was a small boy who was an original member of Alexander Hare's party. He became an imam or priest in the late nineteenth century.

Attributes

The three graves and headstones.

Criterion: B Rarity

The Early Settlers' Graves are rare examples of late nineteenth century settlers' graves on Home Island.

Attributes

The three graves and headstones.

Criterion: H Significant people

Suma's Grave provides a historic link to Alexander Hare's party and also with the Clunies Ross family's occupation of the Islands in the nineteenth century. Suma was an original member of Alexander Hare's party who became an imam or priest in the late nineteenth century.

Attributes

Suma's gravestone and burial plot.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and

for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the

Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

The community cemetery has not always been at the northern extremity of Home Island. During the late 1800s there were several other gravesites much closer to the present settlement. The decision to create a separate burial ground was made around the turn of the century after the recommendation of a visiting doctor who was concerned about the quality of

the community's water supply.

A couple of these gravesites are still in evidence today. The Early Settler's Graves are located near the present school. The grave of Suma, an original settler from Alexander Hare's party, can still be seen beneath a tree at the back of the school. Suma arrived on Cocos as a small boy and went on to become an 'imam' or priest in the late nineteenth century. His leadership was praised by lone yachtsman, Joshua Slocum, who visited the islands in 1896.

DESCRIPTION

There are three graves, two with carved timber headstones that are of European style. 35 metres to the east there is a square stone that is flush with the ground.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the timber headstones were beautifully weathered with the top broken off one headstone. The concrete surround was cracked. Urgent repair of broken headstone required to avoid loss and further damage.

Location:

Between the road (Jalan Kipas) and the sports field, behind the Home Island School, Home Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

Government House, Qantas CI, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105360

Place File No: 9/04/001/0017

Summary Statement of Significance:

Government House, constructed in circa 1953, is an important symbol of Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. (Criterion G.1)

Government House is significant as an early house constructed for the Australian Government representative on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self determination of the Cocos Malay people. The house is significant as the catalyst for the development of the West Island settlement which grew after Government House was located on West Island. After 1953 other government, administrative and hospital quarters were constructed. (Criterion A.4)

Government House is a significant variant on other early Australian Government houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. It features a similar design, suited to local climatic conditions and includes a formal driveway with white painted edges, fencing, a flag pole and area for entertaining. It is sited with ocean frontage. (Criterion D.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

Government House is significant as an early house constructed for the Australian Government representative on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self-determination of the Cocos Malay people. The house is significant as the catalyst for the development of the West Island settlement, which grew after Government House was located on West Island. After 1953 other government, administrative and hospital quarters were constructed.

Attributes

The whole of Government house and its setting, including fenced garden.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

Government House is a significant variant on other early Australian Government houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. It features a similar design, suited to local climatic conditions and includes a formal driveway with white painted edges, fencing, a flagpole and area for entertaining. It is sited with ocean frontage.

Attributes

The whole of Government house and its setting, including fenced garden, formal driveway with white painted edges, fencing, flag pole and area for entertaining.

Criterion: G Social value

Government House, constructed in circa 1953, is an important symbol of Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Attributes

The whole of Government house and its setting, including fenced garden, formal driveway with white painted edges, fencing, flag pole and area for entertaining.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of

40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was

open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

Government House was constructed in c. 1953 as part of the Australian Government representation on the Cocos (Keeling Islands). Although part of the West Island Housing Precinct, Government House is significantly different from the other Australian Government houses on the island.

DESCRIPTION

Government House is located on the ocean front at the southern end of the West Island housing precinct. It is set in an attractive garden landscape setting with open grasslands, palm trees and other specimen plantings of tropical vegetation.

Government House is a large single-storey asbestos elevated building clad with asbestos sheeting. There is a separate garage and a brick guest house originally an asbestos clad structure. There is a formal driveway with white painted edges, a flag pole, fencing and the house is set up for formal entertaining. The site is enclosed with a white timber fence and has a formal entry with large trees planted at the entrance.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the condition was assessed as good.

In 2000 the condition of the house was assessed as good although it is not currently used as a permanent residence. The garden and fence require some attention.

Location:

Qantas Close, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:


Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

Home Island Cemetery, Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:			
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List		
Class:	Historic		
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)		
Place ID:	105355		
Place File No:	9/04/001/0003		
Summary Statement of Significance:			
<p>The Home Island Cemetery, established circa 1900, is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. It also provides evidence of the the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the Islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s.(Criterion A.4)</p> <p>The Home Island Cemetery is significant as a cemetery for European settlers and Cocos Malay people. It contrasts the style of graves for the two cultures represented. (Criterion D.2)</p> <p>The Home Island Cemetery contains graves of Clunies Ross family members and is significant for its association with the Clunies Ross family settlement on the Cocos Keeling Islands. (Criterion H.1)</p>			
Official Values:			
Criterion: A Processes			
The Home Island Cemetery, established circa 1900, is significant as evidence of the			

Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. It also provides evidence of the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s.

Attributes

The whole cemetery, including headstones and plots associated with both Malay and Clunies Ross burials.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The Home Island Cemetery is significant as a cemetery for European settlers and Cocos Malay people. It contrasts the style of graves for the two cultures represented.

Attributes

The two differing styles of graves, one for the Clunies Ross family, and the other for the Malays.

Criterion: H Significant people

The Home Island Cemetery contains graves of Clunies Ross family members and is significant for its association with the Clunies Ross family settlement on the Cocos Keeling Islands.

Attributes

The gravestones of the Clunies Ross family members.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and

for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. There was a written agreement in force from 22 December 1837 that bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

The original labourers who worked the plantations were brought primarily from Indonesia and the Malay Archipelago but also included Chinese, Indians, Africans and New Guineans. There was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men as well a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The Home Island Cemetery was originally located near the Clunies Ross area, however it was located on the far northern end of Home Island circa 1900, after a visiting doctor expressed concern about the quality of the water supply. Originally located on a separate island known as Pulu Gangsa, the island was joined onto the Northern end of Home Island in the late 1940s as part of land reclamation. The cemetery is still used by the Malay population and is an important place culturally.

DESCRIPTION

Established circa 1900, it is an informally planned cemetery with three to four Clunies-Ross graves on the east side of a central track. On the western side is the cemetery of the Cocos Malay people, locally called Pulu Gangsa, and consists of Muslim graves.

The graves show a definite contrast in style between the two cultures represented. One of the Clunies-Ross graves has white glazed bricks and gravestones whilst the Muslim graves have wooden slats surrounding the graves instead of gravestones.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the cemetery was found to be in generally good condition.

In 2000 the cemetery was found to be in poor condition and the significant headstones required urgent conservation. The exposed location has caused many of the graves to be damaged by wave action.

Location:

Located at Pulu Gangsa, at the northern tip of Home Island (formerly a separate island, now a peninsula of Home Island).

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2


Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939",
Melbourne University Press, 1986

Report Produced: Wed Jul 16 12:57:08 2008

Home Island Foreshore, Jalan Panti, Home Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105363
Place File No:	9/04/001/0029
Summary Statement of Significance:	
<p>The Home Island Foreshore and avenue of trees is significant for its association with the settlement of the kampong and the development of Home Island. It is also significant for its contribution to Cocos Malay settlement life providing a shady avenue linking the jetty area to Lot 14. The foreshore strip provides a buffer between the lagoon and kampong housing as well as a place to store boats and to view lagoon activities. (Criterion A.4) Formerly a bay, the foreshore is part of land reclaimed by teams of village women earlier in the twentieth century. Sand from dunes, coral boulders and coconut logs were carried by hand and used to fill the bay. (Criterion F.1)</p>	
Official Values:	
Criterion: A Processes	

The Home Island Foreshore and avenue of trees is significant for its association with the settlement of the kampong and the development of Home Island. It is also significant for its contribution to Cocos Malay settlement life providing a shady avenue linking the jetty area to Lot 14. The foreshore strip provides a buffer between the lagoon and kampong housing as well as a place to store boats and to view lagoon activities.

Attributes

The whole of the foreshore strip and in particular the avenue of trees planted along its edge.

Criterion: F Technical achievement

Formerly a bay, the foreshore is part of land reclaimed by teams of village women earlier in the twentieth century. Sand from dunes, coral boulders and coconut logs were carried by hand and used to fill the bay.

Attributes

The sand used to fill the former bay and the coral boulders used to form the retaining wall. Also the line of trees that now act to stabilise the wall.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community

heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The wharfs and workshops were first found in the Clunies Ross area at Lot 14 on Home Island, facing south across the lagoon, however by the 1880s a new workshop area was constructed on the western shore of the island. New buildings and a jetty to load and unload ships were erected with a series of railway tracks to move produce on the Island. The precinct remains in 1997 and is in continued use as depots, stores and workshops for the Cocos Islands community.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

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regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

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From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

The area referred to as the foreshore was constructed on land reclaimed by teams of village

women early in the twentieth century. The area filled in was a small bay between the present jetty and Oceania House. The women carried by hand sand from two large dunes, countless coral boulders and hundreds of coconut logs. A shady avenue of tree was then planted along the waterline and this creates a buffer between the lagoon and kampong housing.

DESCRIPTION

The reclaimed area includes an in-filled previous small bay with an avenue of shade trees. The sea wall consists of coral and demolished concrete slabs from Kampong houses.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the condition was assessed as good.

Location:

About 0.5ha, comprising the whole of Lot 233 on the western side of Jalan Panti, but extending to Low Water in the west for the length of that lot and including a strip extending to 5m from the eastern edge of that lot, Home Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

**Home Island Industrial Precinct, Jalan Bunga Mawar, Home Island Settlement,
EXT, Australia**

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105220

Place File No: 9/04/001/0023

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Home Island Industrial Precinct is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth and twentieth century and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. It also provides evidence of the the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the Islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the early 1980s. The Industrial Precinct is important for its association with the copra industry which supported the Island's economy. The relocation of industrial activity away from Lot 14 on Home Island to the Industrial Precinct in the 1880s is significant for demonstrating the Clunies Ross family's desire for greater isolation from the day to day activities of the plantation and the Cocos Malay people's working life. (Criterion A.4)

The elements in the Industrial Precinct, comprising a store, sheds, workshops, slipway, jetty store and structures, demonstrate processes in copra production and supply, including drying,

storage and boat transport and maintenance. The Copra Drying Shed is significant as the last remaining group of sheds for drying copra and the scarfed timber bases to the posts are intricately shaped and an example of traditional timber craftsmanship. The whitewashed walls of the Copra Store No 1 present a building type confined only to early Clunies Ross copra structures. (Criterion D.2)

The Home Island Industrial Precinct is significant for its association with the Clunies Ross family settlement on the Cocos Keeling Islands and the labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the Islands as a coconut plantation and for processing copra. (Criterion H.1)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Home Island Industrial Precinct is significant as evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth and twentieth century and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. It also provides evidence of the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the Islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s. The Industrial Precinct is important for its association with the copra industry, which supported the Island's economy. The relocation of industrial activity away from Lot 14 on Home Island to the Industrial Precinct in the 1880s is significant for demonstrating the Clunies Ross family's desire for greater isolation from the day to day activities of the plantation and the Cocos Malay people's working life.

Attributes

The form, fabric, detail and location of all the items within the industrial precinct.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The elements in the Industrial Precinct, comprising a store, sheds, workshops, slipway, jetty store and structures, demonstrate processes in copra production and supply, including drying, storage and boat transport and maintenance. The Copra Drying Shed is significant as the last remaining group of sheds for drying copra and the scarfed timber bases to the posts are intricately shaped and an example of traditional timber craftsmanship. The whitewashed walls of the Copra Store No 1 present a building type confined only to early Clunies Ross copra structures.

Attributes

All the elements identified above, and their ability to reflect their former industrial

function.

Criterion: H Significant people

The Home Island Industrial Precinct is significant for its association with the Clunies Ross family settlement on the Cocos Keeling Islands and the labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the Islands as a coconut plantation and for processing copra.

Attributes

The fabric and detail of the elements within the precinct, and their ability to demonstrate their former industrial use.

Description:

STORE

A single storey building with masonry walls timber windows and a new metal roof. It is used as a store.

COPRA STORE NO 1

A single storey whitewashed brick building with a timber frame. It has a corrugated asbestos cement roof and vent openings at the top of the walls and external piers. Its was formerly used as a copra store.

COPRA DRYING SHED

Single storey brick shed, timber framed corrugated iron roof, concrete floor, awning roofs to east and west on timber posts. It contains two drying ovens inside the brick section and the boats were stored under the awnings. Its walls include white glazed bricks which were at some stage part of Oceania House. These drying sheds were used as copra ovens but are used for storage in 1996. .

SHED

A semi open shed, single storey and timber framed. It has metal cladding with wire mesh above, corrugated iron roof, concrete floor and sheeted gables. It is used as a store.

WORKSHOPS

A large mostly two storey building built around early brick buildings. Sections have steel and concrete structure and has a recent metal cladding. There is early machinery inside and coral and bitumen paving outside. In 1996 it is used as workshops, offices and a Commonwealth Bank on the upper level.

BUILDING FOOTING

The footings are remnants of brick wall flush with the ground.

COPRA DRYING SHED

An open shed with timber posts and roof framing a corrugated iron roof, concrete floor and two sets of iron tracks.

The Copra Drying Shed is the last remaining of a group of similar sheds used to dry copra.

RETAINING WALL AND CHANNEL AT SLIPWAY AND JETTY

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. Rates of pay were fixed at half a Java rupee for 250 husked nuts per day or reasonable services for labour. There were set rates of deduction for absences from work. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

Initially, there was an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people but a written agreement was in force from 22 December 1837.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The coconuts were husked, opened and the inside flesh was dried in the sun or later by artificial heat in purpose built furnaces. The oil was also exported. Home Island contains the remains of the storage sheds and furnaces required for copra production and export.

The wharfs and workshops were first found in the Clunies Ross area at Lot 14 on Home Island, facing south across the lagoon, however by the 1880s a new workshop area was constructed on the western shore of the island. New buildings and a jetty to load and unload ships were erected with a series of railway tracks to move produce on the Island. The precinct remains in 1997 and is in continued use as depots, stores and workshops for the Cocos Islands community.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978. In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

History: Not Available**Condition and Integrity:**

In 1996 the store was reported as being in good condition. The Copra Store No 1 is in fair condition but the bricks are eroding from the west to the north west. The Copra Drying Shed is in good condition but the brickwork over the larger openings are cracked.

The Shed is used as a store and is in fair condition. The Workshop is in good condition.

The remnants of the Building Footing is stable. The Copra Drying Shed has some decay to the timber framing and the structure is propped. The iron is rusted. The jetty, retaining wall and slipway are reported as being in fair condition.

Location:

About 2.5ha, at Home Island Settlement, being an area enclosed by a line commencing at the south east corner of Lot 237, then westerly via the southern boundary of Lot 237 and its alignment to the LWM, then southerly via the LWM to its intersection with the alignment of the southern most boundary of Lot 242, then easterly via the southern boundaries of Lots 242, 246, 245, and 253 to the south west corner of Lot 248, then northerly and easterly via the western and northern boundaries of Lot 248 to the western side of Jalan Bunga Mawar, then northerly directly to the point of commencement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

**Oceania House and Surrounds, Jalan Bunga Kangkong, Home Island, EXT,
Australia**

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105236

**Place File
No:** 9/04/001/0004

Summary Statement of Significance:

Historically the property is significant because of the evidence of its continuous occupation by the Clunies-Ross family since soon after they settled the Cocos Islands in 1827 and established its copra industry. It includes the remains of the security wall built in 1870, the graves of several family members and historic records associated with the Cocos settlement. The large house and spacious grounds present a great contrast to the nearby Malay Kampong

and signify the status of the plantation owner and his dominant position over the Cocos-Malay community (Cocos Malays worked as servants in the house until quite recent times) (Criteria A.4 and B.2). Oceania House is of interest architecturally: it has an idiosyncratic style and detailing, possibly reflecting the isolation of the owners from the mainstream of Australian taste of the time (Criterion F.1). The property is held in high esteem by the Cocos Malay community because of its importance to their history and society (Criterion G.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

Historically the property is significant because of the evidence of its continuous occupation by the Clunies-Ross family since soon after they settled the Cocos Islands in 1827 and established its copra industry. It includes the remains of the security wall built in 1870, the graves of several family members and historic records associated with the Cocos settlement.

Attributes

All the form and fabric of the house, including the historic interiors and records. Also, various outbuildings, schools, cottages, garden structures and plants, garden and perimeter walls, jetties and other fabric associated with the Clunies Ross occupancy.

Criterion: B Rarity

The large house and spacious grounds present a great contrast to the nearby Malay Kampong and signify the status of the plantation owner and his dominant position over the Cocos-Malay community (Cocos Malays worked as servants in the house until quite recent times).

Attributes

The scale, form, fabric and detail of the house, both internally and externally. Also, the well-landscaped and walled grounds.

Criterion: F Technical achievement

Oceania House is of interest architecturally: it has an idiosyncratic style and detailing, possibly reflecting the isolation of the owners from the mainstream of Australian taste of the time.

Attributes

The form, fabric and detailing of the main house.

Criterion: G Social value

The property is held in high esteem by the Cocos Malay community because of its importance to their history and society.

Attributes

The entire house, gardens, school buildings and associated structures.

Description:

History:

Lot 14 Cocos Islands (4.876ha) is the historic residence of the Clunies-Ross family, who settled the Cocos Islands in 1827 and established its coconut/copra industry (the Islands were first settled by Alexander Hare in 1826; he left in 1831). The copra industry was always the main economic activity; it declined in the post-World War Two years and ceased in 1987. The present Cocos-Malay community, who live on Home Island adjacent to the Clunies-Ross estate, are the descendants of labourers brought to the islands by the Clunies-Ross family to work the coconut plantations. The whole of the Cocos Islands were granted to George Clunies-Ross in 1886. In 1951 the Commonwealth of Australia bought land on West Island for an airfield. In 1978 Australia bought the rest of the islands (except Lot 14) from John Cecil Clunies-Ross and transferred them to the Cocos community. Clunies-Ross retained Lot 14 until 1990. Oceania House was built between 1887 and 1904 using local labour. It was severely damaged by a cyclone in 1909. It has been variously altered and extended in subsequent years and was extensively altered and renovated by John Cecil Clunies-Ross senior in 1980-81. The family lived there until the departure of J C Clunies-Ross in 1985. John George Clunies-Ross junior lives in the bungalow on the property.

Description:

Lot 14 consists of about 5ha of gardens and bushland at the south west corner of Home Island, fronting the beach and lagoon on the south and west sides. The property has two parts: the Oceania House site, surrounded by the remains of an old brick wall; and the roughly rectangular area surrounding the bungalow at the north-west corner of the property, this is outside the historic walled area but now part of Lot 14.

Lot 14 contains the following improvements: 1) Oceania house (1887-1904). This is a two storey house of about 550 square metres in the older part and about 380 square metres in a recent weatherboard clad addition on the south side. Construction is cavity walls of cream brick imported from Scotland, with a corrugated iron roof. The main two storey portion is almost square, with the elevations relieved by projecting corner bays; it is almost surrounded by a bullnosed verandah on chamfered timber posts (this replaced a former straight pitched verandah on iron pipe columns, presumably as part of the 1980-81 renovations). Externally the building is generally austere and makes little reference to any orthodox architectural style of the time, perhaps due to the owner's isolation from the Australian mainstream and/or because of later alterations; however there is a modest Federation style influence in the projecting corner bays and the multi-paned windows with small pane toplights. Many of the openings have proportions unusual for the early twentieth century and may be the result of later alteration. The interiors were extensively renovated in 1980-81. Brick internal walls were panelled in teak and the original bastard teak staircase was replaced with a modern design in West Australian jarrah. At this time a tower was removed. There is a single storey brick wing with hipped corrugated iron roof on the east side and a large weatherboard clad two storey wing (apparently about twenty years old) on the south side. In recent years the house has been used as tourist accommodation; 2) The old school house. This was built in the early twentieth century as the Clunies-Ross estate office. It was later used as the school house and is now used for storage and tourist accommodation. It is a two storey building of brick in an unusual decorative bond similar to Flemish bond but apparently using narrow brickbats in place of headers. The gabled roof is of corrugated iron without gutters, with sheet cladding to the gable ends. There is a simple two storey timber verandah on the north side and traces of a former two storey verandah on the south side. On the south side a row of ground floor doors and two pairs of upper French doors, have been partly bricked up to make windows. The ground floor is used for storage and the upper floor has been refurbished for use as tourist units with self-contained bathrooms; 3) Former workshop and store. Located next to the Old School House on its west side, this is a long single storey gabled brick building apparently about sixty to eighty years old. It has a concrete floor and a metal roof. It is now disused; 4) Second former school building. Situated immediately east of the Old School House, this is a simple rectangular building apparently about thirty years old, consisting of concrete stumps, timber frame and floor, asbestos cement sheet cladding and metal roof. It is used for storage; 5) Garden shed. This is located some distance towards the northern boundary of the fenced and walled Oceania House part of the lot. It is a simple rectangular building apparently about ten to fifteen years old, with timber frame, concrete floor, fibrous sheet cladding and aluminium decramastic roof; 6) Grounds. Much of the grounds has been landscaped and planted with a wide range of tropical and temperate plants and trees. There are fresh water wells and rich soil brought from Christmas Island. Other parts preserve indigenous vegetation

including large ironwood trees. There are a number of bores in varying states of repair; a rainwater tank of about 90,000 litres; a large brick birdloft which appears to be less than ten years old; and a concrete or stone edged drive leading from the north-west corner of the Oceania House part of the property to the house. A Celtic Cross marks the graves of several members of the Clunies-Ross family; 7) Remains of wall. This was built in about 1870 to protect the family from Javanese labourers. It appears to have several different builds, typically of English bond brick 13.5 inches thick with plain coping; but parts have decorative rendered coping. Parts are badly fretted or collapsed while about a quarter of it has completely disappeared or is visible only from ground level traces; 8) Contents. The library of Oceania House contains many valuable books and estate records, including births, deaths and marriages records. The original wooden plaque commemorating the 1857 annexation of the Territory by Great Britain, as well as bronze busts of the first four Clunies-Ross kings of Cocos, are in the house. (1988 information)

The Bungalow part of the property has the following features: 1) The bungalow. This was built as a manager's house and appears to be about twenty-five to thirty years old. It is a simple timber framed building with fibrous sheet external cladding, hardboard internal linings, concrete floors and corrugated asbestos roof; 2) Powerhouse. The building is ten to fifteen years old and is built of cream brick in stretcher bond with draped brick sills, corrugated iron roof and fibrous sheet gable fascia; 3) Outbuildings. Between and near the Bungalow and the powerhouse there are three simple sheds, apparently about fifteen to twenty-five years old, of timber frame construction with fibrous sheet cladding; 4) Grounds. There are several bores, two rainwater tanks and a small sandbag jetty opposite the bungalow.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

Oceania House is in generally good condition, but the records in the library are at risk of damage from dust, dirt, mould and humidity. The brick outbuildings are in fair condition showing rising damp. The Bungalow and other outbuildings are in generally fair to good condition. The boundary wall is in fair to poor condition, with parts collapsed or badly fretted. Some of the moveable heritage has been removed from the house.

Location:

About 5ha, comprising the whole of Lot 14, Home Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Bibliography:

Valuation report by Australian Valuation Office, August 1990.

Australian Encyclopedia.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study. Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Pty Ltd. 1996 NEGP Report.

**Old Co-op Shop (Canteen), Jalan Bunga Mawar, Home Island Settlement, EXT,
Australia**

Photographs:	
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105409
Place File No:	9/04/001/0027
Summary Statement of Significance:	
<p>The Co-op Shop is significant for its use as a copra store and is evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth and twentieth century, and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. It also provides evidence of the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the Islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s.</p> <p>(Criterion H.1)</p> <p>Originally a store, it is important for its association with the copra industry which supported the Island's economy. The building's conversion to a Co-op Shop dates from the period when the Cocos Malay people achieved self government. In 1979 a local council was established and a co-operative formed to run the Islands. (Criterion A.4)</p> <p>The whitewashed walls of the Co-op Shop demonstrate a building type related only to early Clunies Ross copra storage and processing structures found on Home Island after the 1880s,</p>	

when industrial activity was relocated away from Lot 14 on Home Island to other parts of the Island. (Criterion B.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

Originally a store, it is important for its association with the copra industry that supported the Island's economy. The building's conversion to a Co-op Shop dates from the period when the Cocos Malay people achieved self-government. In 1979 a local council was established and a co-operative formed to run the Islands.

Attributes

The fabric of the building that shows evidence of its original use as a copra store and subsequent adaptation for use as a shop.

Criterion: B Rarity

The whitewashed walls of the Co-op Shop demonstrate a building type related only to early Clunies Ross copra storage and processing structures found on Home Island after the 1880s, when industrial activity was relocated away from Lot 14 on Home Island to other parts of the Island.

Attributes

The white washed walls.

Criterion: H Significant people

The Co-op Shop is significant for its use as a copra store and is evidence of the Clunies Ross occupation of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the nineteenth and twentieth century, and their entrepreneurial activity in establishing a supply depot for the shipment of spices, coffee and other supplies. It also provides evidence of the contract labour of the Cocos Malay people who developed the Islands as a coconut plantation and copra processing works from the early nineteenth century until the late 1970s.

Attributes

The form and fabric of the original building.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not

settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative

formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

During the early 1900s the Co-op shop was originally used as a copra store - this was when industrial activity was moved away from Lot 14 to other parts of Home Island. The building is similar to other structures that were built by Clines-Ross for the storage and processing of Copra.

In 1979 the Cocos Islanders achieved self-government. The Cocos Islands Co-operative Society Limited was elected and they were responsible for business undertakings. Most of the working population belong to the co-operative society. The old copra store was used as the Co-op shop or supermarket and had the facilities of a cold room. In 2000 the building was no longer used due to disrepair.

DESCRIPTION

The Co-op shop is located in the centre of the Kampong on Home Island.

The Co-op shop is rendered brick with engaged piers, corrugated iron roof and has a verandah added. It is believed to have been used a Copra Store and is similar to the Copra Store No 1 in the Home Island Industrial Precinct. There is also a asbestos cement clad building and a concrete tank at the rear associated with the period of self determination of the Cocos Malay people when the building was used as the Co-op shop.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the early building brickwork was deteriorated; the new part of the building was in good condition.

In 2000 the original brick building was not in use and is in poor condition. The extension is in reasonably sound condition. The roof timbers of the original building are in a visual sound condition, although the connections through the top and bottom wall plates and into the footings are showing the effects of rust and moisture penetration. There is cracking in the brick along the line of the corroding lintels.

Location:

Lot 227, Jalan Bunga Mawar, Home Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

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Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

Qantas Huts (former), Sydney Hwy, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105354

Place File No: 9/04/001/0009

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Former Qantas Huts are significant as evidence of the era in Australian aviation history where aeroplane services between Perth and Johannesburg, South Africa, required a refuelling stop at the Cocos (Keeling) Islands because of the long flying time over the Indian Ocean. Accommodation was provided for passengers in the form of huts. The Former Qantas Huts are also associated with the period in the 1960s when the Indonesian Government declared its airspace "out of bounds" to the Australian aviation industry, forcing Australian commercial and military aircraft to refuel at the Cocos (Keeling) Islands on the route to South Africa. (Criterion A.4)

The Former Qantas Huts are rare examples of short term accommodation provided for travellers during aircraft refuelling on international flights over the Indian Ocean in the 1960s. (Criterion B.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Former Qantas Huts are significant as evidence of the era in Australian aviation history where aeroplane services between Perth and Johannesburg, South Africa, required a refuelling stop at the Cocos (Keeling) Islands because of the long flying time over the Indian Ocean. Accommodation was provided for passengers in the form of huts. The Former Qantas Huts are also associated with the period in the 1960s when the Indonesian Government declared its airspace "out of bounds" to the Australian aviation industry, forcing Australian commercial and military aircraft to refuel at the Cocos (Keeling) Islands on the route to South Africa.

Attributes

The form and fabric of the huts, and in particular all the fabric that dates to their construction and use phase in the 1960s.

Criterion: B Rarity

The Former Qantas Huts are rare examples of short-term accommodation provided for travellers during aircraft refuelling on international flights over the Indian Ocean in the 1960s.

Attributes

The form and fabric of the huts, and in particular all the fabric that dates to their construction and use phase in the 1960s. Their location on West Island near the airstrip is also significant.

Description:

HISTORY

By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield.

During the Second World War air travel between Australia and Asia was difficult because there were few planes which could fly between Australia and East Africa or Ceylon without stopping for fuel. In 1939, Captain Taylor demonstrated that Catalina flying boats were able to cross the Indian Ocean as long as there were stops for refuelling. During the Second World War the Royal Air Force squadron was formed in Ceylon. They made 824 secret journeys between the Indian Ocean and Perth, transporting personnel, official mail and patrolling the Ocean, with a non-stop flying time of 28 hours. These planes refuelled at the Cocos (Keeling) Islands when they had larger pay loads.

In the 1940s, Qantas Empire Airways maintained five Catalinas and flew to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands infrequently. The airstrip was upgraded after 1952 with capacity for the landing and take-off of Qantas Constellations and Stratocruisers. Qantas and later the South African Airways used the Islands as a transit stop between Perth and Johannesburg, South Africa.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. During the 1960s Indonesia declared its airspace "out of bounds" and thousands of aircraft passengers on route from Australia to South Africa stayed on West Island. The Qantas Huts provided passengers with accommodation while the larger aeroplanes were refuelled overnight.

DESCRIPTION

Two asbestos cement clad accommodation buildings which are timber framed and elevated on concrete stumps with verandahs to the north. These comprise six rooms within each block.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the buildings were considered to be in fair condition.

In 2000 it was noted that a verandah had been added as well as solid double doors. The double doors are timber and are considered to be inappropriate to the style of the house.

Location:

Sydney Highway near intersection with Clunies Ross Avenue, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

RAAF Memorial, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105353

Place File No: 9/04/001/0010

Summary Statement of Significance:

The RAAF Memorial is significant for its association with the post World War Two development not only of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but of Australia as well. This was an era in which the isolation of Australia and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands was being eroded by the advent of airlift. (Criterion A.4).

The quality of the RAAF Memorial and its formal presentation is evidence of the social and cultural significance of the Second World War to the Islands' inhabitants. The well maintained condition is evidence that the Memorial has social value. (Criterion G.1).

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The RAAF Memorial is significant for its association with the post World War Two development not only of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, but of Australia as well. This was an era in which the isolation of Australia and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands was being eroded by

the advent of airflight.

Attributes

The memorial plaques set within their fenced enclosure, plus their inscriptions.

Criterion: G Social value

The quality of the RAAF Memorial and its formal presentation is evidence of the social and cultural significance of the Second World War to the Islands' inhabitants. The well maintained condition is evidence that the Memorial has social value.

Attributes

The memorial's well maintained condition and formal presentation.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After a revolt by a group of Malay people a written agreement was in force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name

of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978. In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated.

In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951,

the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

DESCRIPTION

The RAAF memorial consists of four masonry memorials in a steel fence enclosure located on West Island between the road and beach. The subtext on the larger memorial reads: "The airmen lost their lives in an heroic attempt by members of 2 A.C.S. to rescue Atkinson and four members of the Royal Navy Marines who were in danger of drowning beyond the reef off this point on Sunday 6 April 1952".

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the memorials and fence were in good condition.

In 2000 it was noted that the memorials were still in fairly good condition, but the steel fence was rusting.

Location:

Located adjacent to the south western corner of Lot 180, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

Six Inch Guns, Horsburgh Island, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105222

Place File No: 9/04/001/0031

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Six Inch Guns, circa 1941, demonstrate the Cocos (Keeling) Islands' important strategic location in the Indian Ocean during the Second World War. The Second World War ended the relative isolation of the Islands and the military presence led to Australian and international scrutiny of the Clunies Ross family's paternalistic administration of the Cocos Malay people. This scrutiny was a catalyst for the Australian Government to assume control of the Islands in 1951. (Criterion A.4)

The Six Inch Guns are surviving evidence of the armed forces occupation and impact of the Second World War on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and are the only remnant of the period when the Ceylonese Army was stationed on Horsburgh Island. (Criterion B.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Six Inch Guns, circa 1941, demonstrate the Cocos (Keeling) Islands' important

strategic location in the Indian Ocean during the Second World War. The Second World War ended the relative isolation of the Islands and the military presence led to Australian and international scrutiny of the Clunies Ross family's paternalistic administration of the Cocos Malay people. This scrutiny was a catalyst for the Australian Government to assume control of the Islands in 1951.

Attributes

The remaining guns including loose and scattered parts, plus the gun mounts, plus stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.

Criterion: B Rarity

The Six Inch Guns are surviving evidence of the armed forces occupation and impact of the Second World War on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and are the only remnant of the period when the Ceylonese Army was stationed on Horsburgh Island.

Attributes

The remaining guns including loose, scattered and corroding parts, plus the gun mounts, plus stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

During World War II Horsburgh Island was occupied by armed forces. In November 1940 the Australian Army decided Cocos should guard against another Emden-type incident and a military presence be speedily arranged.

In 1941 Captain Koch of the Ceylon Garrison Artillery and his unit came to Horsburgh Island and installed two six-inch guns to protect the atoll's main entrance and anchorage. This installation was to be supplemented by an infantry presence. The men who provided the islands' defences came from two volunteer corps, the Ceylon Light Infantry and the Ceylon

Garrison Artillery under the command of British officers.

These volunteer soldiers eventually led a mutiny on 8 May 1942 - the aim to hand over control of the islands to the Japanese. The mutiny went horribly wrong and resulted in one death and a few minor injuries. Four of the gunners were imprisoned and three executed. The two rusted gun emplacements remain on the southern point today as reminders of the military occupation of Horsburgh Island.

DESCRIPTION

There are two guns, one on a steel base which has partially collapsed onto the beach. The other gun is approximately 50 metres inland. The barrel of the gun is detached and partially buried on the beach. There are stone and coral walls that extend into the lagoon.

The guns may be associated with World War Two gun installations on Christmas Island.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996, the guns were heavily rusted and parts were missing. The front gun has been undermined and the inland gun barrel has been separated.

In 2000 it was reported that due to the coastline having eroded so substantially, the barrel of the gun has been washed off into the sand further and the base now rests entirely on the beach rather than on the higher grasses lands as it once did. Several other bits of the gun are now lying exposed on the coral. All are heavily corroded. The gun mount in the grass area is also heavily corroded.

Location:

Possession Point on the south east corner of Horsburgh Island.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

Slipway and Tank, Direction Island, EXT, Australia

Photographs:



List: Commonwealth Heritage List

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Listed place](#) (22/06/2004)

Place ID: 105221

Place File No: 9/04/001/0030

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Slipway and Tank are significant as remaining evidence of the Islands' role in servicing flying boats during World War Two and were possibly also associated with the servicing of boats during the time of the air and sea rescue station. These functions signify the important strategic location of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean, and also indicate the former use and occupancy of Direction Island. (Criterion A.4)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Slipway and Tank are significant as remaining evidence of the Islands' role in servicing flying boats during World War Two and were possibly also associated with the servicing of boats during the time of the air and sea rescue station. These functions signify the

important strategic location of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Indian Ocean, and also indicate the former use and occupancy of Direction Island.

Attributes

The iron tracks in concrete that form the slipway, the concrete pads that supported the winches and the nearby water tank ruins.

Description:

DESCRIPTION:

The slipway was submerged with iron tracks on concrete. Directly in front, on land, is believed to be the concrete bases for the winch. The nearby water tank ruins consist of a concrete slab with the remains of the steel sides. The facility is the remaining evidence of the servicing of flying boats during World War Two and possibly boats during the time of the air/sea rescue station. These were important functions in the strategic role of the islands.

HISTORY:

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. Rates of pay were fixed at half a Java rupee for 250 husked nuts per day or reasonable services for labour. There were set rates of deduction for absences from work. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

Initially, there was an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people but a written agreement was in force from 22 December 1837.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The coconuts were husked, opened and the inside flesh was dried in the sun or later by artificial heat in purpose built furnaces. The oil was also exported. Home Island contains the remains of the storage sheds and furnaces required for copra production and export.

The wharfs and workshops were first found in the Clunies Ross area at Lot 14 on Home Island, facing south across the lagoon, however by the 1880s a new workshop area was constructed on the western shore of the island. New buildings and a jetty to load and unload ships were erected with a series of railway tracks to move produce on the Island. The precinct remains in 1997 and is in continued use as depots, stores and workshops for the Cocos Islands community.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978. In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the concrete slipway were of fair condition with tracks rusted and the tank was collapsed and rusted.

Location:

South-east point of Direction Island, at approximate UTMG point: 47LKG69906235.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939", Melbourne University Press, 1986

Type 2 Residences, Air Force Rd, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105357
Place File No:	9/04/001/0020

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Type 2 Residences on West Island are significant for their association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self determination of the Cocos Malay people. The houses are significant in the development of the West Island settlement which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953. (Criterion A.4)

The elevated houses are significant as examples of Australian Government housing on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. (Criterion D.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The elevated houses are significant as examples of Australian Government housing on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions.

Attributes

The 1950s plan form, design and fabric of the dwellings.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

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Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

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another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

The "Type 2" houses were built during the 1950s as part of the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The houses were built as part of the West Island housing settlement. Originally 8 were built, now only 6 remain.

DESCRIPTION

The "Type 2" residences are located on the eastern side of the West Island Residential Area facing the airstrip. The elevated asbestos cement clad houses have a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. They were built during the 1950s.

Several variations of the houses have been achieved by lengthening the base plan and most have distinctive raking on the end walls. The houses mainly have three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and living room with a large hall leading onto the front porch. There is a separate laundry out the back of the house.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the residences were in good condition.

In 2000 the residences were assessed as being in good condition. Some have had alterations and small ancillary buildings such as carports, 2 storage sheds and other additions have been added.

Location:

Houses on Lots 128, 191, 121 122,127 and 129 Air Force Road, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996,

Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939",
Melbourne University Press, 1986

Report Produced: Wed Jul 16 13:01:52 2008

**Type T Houses Precinct, William Keeling Cr, West Island Settlement, EXT,
Australia**

Photographs:	None
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105408
Place File No:	9/04/001/0021

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Type "T" Houses Precinct is significant for its association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self determination of the Cocos Malay people. The houses are significant in the of the development of the West Island settlement, which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953. (Criterion A.4)

The Type "T" Houses Precinct is significant as an example of Australian Government housing on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. The houses are important as the predominant early housing type provided for Australian personnel. (Criterion D.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The Type "T" Houses Precinct is significant for its association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self-determination of the Cocos Malay people. The houses are significant in the of the development of the West Island

settlement, which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953.

Attributes

The 1950s plan form, design and fabric of the dwellings.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The Type "T" Houses Precinct is significant as an example of Australian Government housing on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. The houses are important as the predominant early housing type provided for Australian personnel.

Attributes

The 1950s plan form, design and fabric of the dwellings.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to

Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the

Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

The "Type T" houses were built during the 1950s as part of the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The houses were built as part of the West Island housing settlement.

DESCRIPTION

The houses are located generally on the western side of the West Island residential area. 20 houses were originally built and all 20 still remain. They were built during the 1950's and were upgraded in 1979.

The elevated asbestos cement clad houses have a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. The houses have three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and living room and a front porch. The design of the houses is in the shape of a "T" - hence giving the name of Type T

Houses.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the houses were in good condition. Structural upgrades were completed in 1979.

In 2000 the houses were assessed as being in good condition. They were undergoing new paint to the exterior - a change from the asbestos cement sheeting.

Location:

Lots 110 to 120 William Keeling Crescent and lots 102, 106 and 107 Qantas Close, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939",
Melbourne University Press, 1986

West Island Elevated Houses, Orion CI, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105359
Place File No:	9/04/001/0018

Summary Statement of Significance:

The West Island Elevated Houses are significant for their association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self determination of the Cocos Malay people. The houses are significant in the development of the West Island settlement which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953. (Criterion A.4)

The Elevated Houses are significant as examples of Australian Government housing on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. The two houses are larger variations of standard "Type 2" houses and their siting to the far south of West Island, near the administrator's residence, indicates their important status on the Islands. (Criterion D.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The West Island Elevated Houses are significant for their association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The presence of the Australian Government assisted the self-determination of the Cocos Malay people. The houses are significant in the development of

the West Island settlement, which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953.

Attributes

The form and fabric of the houses.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The Elevated Houses are significant as examples of Australian Government housing on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands with a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. The two houses are larger variations of standard "Type 2" houses and their siting to the far south of West Island, near the administrator's residence, indicates their important status on the Islands.

Attributes

The fabric, plan form and design of the houses, plus their location near the Administrator's residence.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. After an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people a written agreement came into force from 22 December 1837. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java

but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm

arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955. By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

SITE HISTORY

The West Island Elevated Houses were built during the 1950s as part of the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees administering the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. The houses were built as part of the West Island housing settlement.

DESCRIPTION

The West Island Elevated Houses are the last houses to the south of the West Island Housing Area. There are two houses clad in cement asbestos and have a plan form and design suited to local climatic conditions. Most have distinctive raking on end walls and there are several variations on the "Type 2" plan which have been achieved by lengthening the base plan. . The

houses mainly have three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and living room with a large hall leading onto the front porch. There is a separate laundry out the back of the house. The Shire Clerk's house has a large added verandah to the west.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 it was considered the houses were generally in good condition.

In 2000 the condition of the houses was assessed as still being good.

Location:

Lots 131 & 132 Orion Close, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Cocos (Keeling) Islands Heritage Study", 1996, Vols 1 and 2


Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle Architects Pty Ltd, "Lot 14 Home Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1994

Bunce, P "The Cocos (Keeling Islands) Australian Atolls in the Indian Ocean", 1988

Nairn, B and Searle, G "Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1891-1939",
Melbourne University Press, 1986

Report Produced: Wed Jul 16 13:02:44 2008

**West Island Housing Precinct, Air Force Rd, West Island Settlement, EXT,
Australia**

Photographs:	
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105223
Place File No:	9/04/001/0032
Summary Statement of Significance:	
<p>The West Island Housing Precinct comprises Type "T" Houses, Government House, the former Direction Island Houses, Elevated Houses and Type Two Houses in a cohesive landscape setting. The consistent style of 1950s asbestos cement sheet housing, featuring plan forms and designs suited to local climatic conditions, unfenced allotments, open grassland and tropical specimen plantings, combine to make the West Island Housing Precinct a rare and relatively intact example of a housing precinct on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. (Criterion B.2)</p> <p>The West Island Housing Precinct is significant for its association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees in the 1950s who administered and assisted the self determination of the Cocos Malay people. The West Island Housing Precinct is significant in the development of the West Island settlement, which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953. (Criterion A.4)</p>	

The Type "T" Houses, located in a row adjacent to the ocean, are significant as the predominant early housing type provided for Australian personnel. (Criterion D.2)

Government House, which is of a similar design to early Australian Government houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, includes a formal driveway with white painted edges, fencing, a flag pole, an area for entertaining and is sited with ocean frontage. (Criterion D.2)

The former Direction Island Houses are important as two pre-fabricated houses remaining from the former Direction Island signal and air rescue station which answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s. The Houses were relocated to West Island after 1966, when the station closed. (Criterion A.4) The Elevated Houses and Type Two Houses also contribute to the significance of the Precinct. The Elevated Houses are sited to the far south of West Island, near Government House, suggesting their important status on the Islands. The Type Two Houses form two separate groups within the Precinct. (Criterion D.2)

Official Values:

Criterion: A Processes

The West Island Housing Precinct is significant for its association with the establishment of housing for Australian Government employees in the 1950s who administered and assisted the self-determination of the Cocos Malay people. The West Island Housing Precinct is significant in the development of the West Island settlement, which grew after Government House was located on West Island in 1953.

The former Direction Island Houses are important as two pre-fabricated houses remaining from the former Direction Island signal and air rescue station which answered calls for assistance from passing ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew in the 1950s. The Houses were relocated to West Island after 1966, when the station closed.

Attributes

All of houses in the precinct that date from the 1950s settlement phase, plus the two Direction Island houses that were relocated to the precinct after 1966.

Criterion: B Rarity

The West Island Housing Precinct comprises Type "T" Houses, Government House, the former Direction Island Houses, Elevated Houses and Type Two Houses in a cohesive landscape setting. The consistent style of 1950s asbestos cement sheet housing, featuring plan forms and designs suited to local climatic conditions, unfenced allotments, open

grassland and tropical specimen plantings, combine to make the West Island Housing Precinct a rare and relatively intact example of a housing precinct on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Attributes

All the houses of the styles noted above, their consistent style, their various plan forms and designs and the unfenced allotments, open grassland and tropical specimen plantings throughout the precinct.

Criterion: D Characteristic values

The Type "T" Houses, located in a row adjacent to the ocean, are significant as the predominant early housing type provided for Australian personnel.

Government House, which is of a similar design to early Australian Government houses on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, includes a formal driveway with white painted edges, fencing, a flag pole, an area for entertaining and is sited with ocean frontage.

The Elevated Houses and Type Two Houses also contribute to the significance of the Precinct. The Elevated Houses are sited to the far south of West Island, near Government House, suggesting their important status on the Islands. The Type Two Houses form two separate groups within the Precinct.

Attributes

The Type "T" Houses, located in a row adjacent to the ocean. Government House, with its formal driveway, white painted edges, fencing, flag pole, entertaining area and ocean frontage, plus the Elevated Houses and Type Two Houses.

Description:

HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

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The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a

regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978.

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From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

DESCRIPTION

The precinct occupies the narrow strip of land between the airstrip and the ocean with the rows of housing addressing, in plan form, these two dominant factors in life on West Island.

The houses are generally constructed of asbestos cement sheeting over a timber frame. They were designed, and some prefabricated in Australia.

The dwellings within the precinct include Government House, a number of Residence "Type 2" dwellings, several variations on the "Type 2" style, many "T Type" - also known as "Type A" - dwellings, and two houses that were relocated from Direction Island in the 1960s.

The Direction Island houses are timber framed and modular. They have verandahs to the long sides which are screened at the rear and distinctive sloped paired posts. The houses were originally located on Direction Island as part of the signal and air rescue station. They were relocated to West Island after 1966 when the station closed.

The "Type T" houses were built during the 1950s and were upgraded in 1979. The houses have three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, living room and front porch. The design of the houses is in the shape of a "T" - hence the name.

The "Type 2" houses were also built during the 1950's. Several variations of the houses have been achieved by lengthening the base plan and most have distinctive raking on the end walls. The houses mainly have three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and living room with a large hall leading onto the front porch.

The West Island Elevated Houses are larger variations of standard "Type 2" houses and are located to the far south of the island. The Shire Clerk's house has a large added verandah to the west.

Government house was constructed c1953 as part of the Australian Government representation on the island. Although part of the West Island Housing Precinct, Government House is significantly different from the other Australian Government houses on the island. The site is enclosed with a white timber fence and has a formal entry. It includes a large asbestos clad residence with separate asbestos clad garage and a brick guest house. There is a formal driveway with white painted edges, a flag pole, fencing and the house is set up for entertaining.

The landscaped setting consists of a flat grassed area interspersed with palm trees and other specimen plantings of tropical vegetation. The combination of 1950s housing, located formally

within a domestic cultural landscape that is free of fencing is unusual, if not unique, in an Australian context.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The Direction Island houses were relocated to West island in 1966 and rebuilt.

The Type "T" houses were upgraded in 1979 but their integrity remains high. Government House is in good condition. The Elevated Houses and Type Two houses are generally in good condition although some have been modified. The overall condition of the precinct is good.

In 2000 the overall condition of the houses was assessed to be good. A few of the houses have had verandahs and carports added and there is a programme of re-painting the houses. The garden and fencing at Government House requires some attention. It is generally considered that despite the modifications the buildings have retained their integrity.

Location:

About 8.5ha, at West Island Settlement, being an area enclosed by a line commencing at the north corner of Lot 120, then south-easterly via the north-eastern boundaries of Lots 120, 119, 118, 117, 116 and 115, to the north-eastern boundary of Lot 114, then easterly via that boundary to its intersection with the north-western boundary of Lot 140, then north-easterly to its intersection with the western boundary of Lot 191, then north-westerly and north-easterly via the boundaries of Lot 191 to Air Force Road, then south-easterly via the centre line of that road to the alignment of the south-eastern boundary of Lot 130, then westerly via the southern boundaries of Lots 130 and 132 and their alignment to HWM, then north-westerly via HWM to the alignment of the north-west boundary of Lot 120, then north-easterly via that alignment to the commencement point.

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Melbourne University Press, 1986 Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle. Cocos Keeling Islands Heritage Study. 1996

West Island Mosque, Alexander St, West Island Settlement, EXT, Australia

Photographs:	
List:	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID:	105219
Place File No:	9/04/001/0013
Summary Statement of Significance:	
<p>The West Island Mosque is historically significant as evidence of the emerging self determination of the Cocos Malay community following self government in 1979. The mosque facilitated free movement between Home and West Islands and supported Cocos Malay employment in administrative and other functions located on West Island. The mosque is of social value to the Cocos Malay people living on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. (Criteria A.4 and G.1).</p> <p>The Mosque is also significant as one of the Direction Island houses that was relocated to West Island following the closure of the signals (later air/sea rescue) station. (Criterion A.4).</p>	
Official Values:	
Criterion: A Processes	
<p>The West Island Mosque is historically significant as evidence of the emerging self determination of the Cocos Malay community following self government in 1979. The</p>	

mosque facilitated free movement between Home and West Islands and supported Cocos Malay employment in administrative and other functions located on West Island. The Mosque is also significant as one of the Direction Island houses that was relocated to West Island following the closure of the signals (later air/sea rescue) station.

Attributes

The form, fabric and adaptive reuse modifications of the building. Also its location on West Island.

Criterion: G Social value

The mosque is of social value to the Cocos Malay people living on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Attributes

The form, fabric and adaptive reuse modifications of the building. Also its location on West Island.

Description:

BUILDING HISTORY

The elevated single story building is timber framed and asbestos cement clad. It has a new metal roof and some recent fibrous cement enclosures. The building was relocated from Direction Island following the closure of the air and sea rescue station there. Its adaptation to a Mosque was a function of the move towards self-government and self-determination of the Cocos Malay community following initiatives by the Commonwealth Government in 1979. The presence of the Mosque facilitated the employment of the Cocos Malay community on West Island.

ISLAND HISTORY

By the end of 1827 there were two groups of European settlers on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and there was antagonism between the two settlement leaders, Clunies Ross and Alexander Hare. Clunies Ross and his party first visited the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1825 but did not settle there until the end of 1827. A former business partner of Clunies Ross, Alexander Hare, and his party settled on the Islands early in 1827, months before Ross' return, with a party of 40, including many women reputedly taken to the Islands against their wishes.

John Clunies Ross was desirous of establishing a supply depot on the Islands for spices and

coffee for shipment to Europe. He imposed an imperialist social and political regime on the Islands and managed them as a coconut plantation using non European labour which gave the Clunies Ross family great power. He established a contractual arrangement between his family and the Malay and later Bantamese people, who would provide labour for the plantations and for copra production. The Clunies Ross family provided a house and land for each family. Rates of pay were fixed at half a Java rupee for 250 husked nuts per day or reasonable services for labour. There were set rates of deduction for absences from work. The agreement bound the families and community heads to obey rules and lawful commands or quit the Islands and move elsewhere.

Initially, there was an unsuccessful revolt against Clunies Ross by a group of Malay people but a written agreement was in force from 22 December 1837.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, convict labour was brought to the Islands from Java but indentured labour soon replaced it entirely. A few Javanese seamen joined the community and there was intermarriage between Cocos Malay women and Clunies Ross men. There were a number of illegitimate children born in the settlement. Sometimes the children were sent to Singapore to live but more usually they were reared in the mother's house and took the name of her Malay husband.

Home Island was the location for the Clunies Ross family and a settlement for the Cocos Malay work force. It was the site of industry where coconuts were processed into Copra and oil. The Island contained workshops for the production of material for use on the islands and the storage of imported food stuffs. Wharves, store houses, workshops and factories were part of the economy and the system of social control on the islands.

The dried flesh of coconut, or copra was the major export of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Other products for the settlement were imported.

The coconuts were husked, opened and the inside flesh was dried in the sun or later by artificial heat in purpose built furnaces. The oil was also exported. Home Island contains the remains of the storage sheds and furnaces required for copra production and export.

The wharfs and workshops were first found in the Clunies Ross area at Lot 14 on Home Island, facing south across the lagoon, however by the 1880s a new workshop area was constructed on the western shore of the island. New buildings and a jetty to load and unload ships were erected with a series of railway tracks to move produce on the Island. The precinct remains in 1997 and is in continued use as depots, stores and workshops for the Cocos Islands community.

The Clunies Ross family established settlements to house European and non European workers. There was strict control over movement and communications from one island to another. Official visitors were discouraged from fraternisation with the Cocos Malay people. In 1901 a telegraph station was established on Direction Island in 1901 by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as a link between Perth in Western Australia and stations in Rodriguez and Mauritius and to Batavia. The equipment was destroyed during World War One when in 1914 a German party from the cruiser Emden landed on Direction Island during World War One. The cable staff managed to send a message reporting the cruiser and the HMAS Sydney arrived and a sea battle ensued.

During the Second World War, the Islands were occupied by the armed forces and there was open scrutiny of the working and living conditions there. A unit of the Ceylon Coastal Artillery was posted to the Islands. Two six inch guns were located on Horsburgh Island and a company of the Ceylon Light Infantry was established on Direction Island. On South Island a regiment of Kenyan soldiers was established. In March 1942, a Japanese warship shelled Home Island. Similar air raids destroyed nearly one tenth of the kampong in the months that followed. Perhaps as a consequence, and because of the Islands strategic location, the military presence was gradually increased. By the end of the Second World War, the population of the Island reached 1800. As a consequence, 900 people were persuaded or forced to leave the Island for Borneo, Singapore and Christmas Island. An additional program of immigration occurred in the late 1970s at the end of the Clunies Ross period of occupation. There was some form of agreement between the Ross family and the Islanders as late as 1978. In March 1945, units of the Royal Air Force, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm arrived and constructed an airstrip on West Island clearing thousands of coconut palms. Following the end of the War in late 1945 over 3,000 troops were evacuated. In the years after the War, the government of Singapore expressed that the paternalistic attitude of the Clunies Ross family to the Cocos Malay workforce was unacceptable. By 1951, the Australian government assumed control of the Islands and in the same year, amid disputes with Clunies Ross over the management of the Islands, the family sold 150 hectares to the Australian Government for the construction of an airfield. There had previously been an airstrip for light aircraft in the 1940s which was used by Qantas infrequently. It was upgraded and after 1952 Qantas used the airstrip for refuelling on international flights from Australia to Europe via South Africa.

In the 1950s, an air-sea rescue facility was constructed on Direction Island. It accommodated eight Australians and the base had six vessels. The staff made regular day and night patrols over a 500 mile sea range and answered calls from ships and aircraft with sick or injured passengers and crew. In the 1960s, the five prefabricated houses were dismantled and

relocated to West Island. The facility was cleared and Direction Island was completely replanted with coconut palms.

From 1944, a government administrator occupied a house on Home Island, however, Government House was located on West Island in 1953. As a consequence of these developments, the West Island community grew with government, administrative and hospital quarters for Australian government employees.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands became an Australian external territory in 1955.

By the late 1960s the system administered by the Clunies Ross family was a cause of concern for the Australian Government and the United Nations. There were negotiations for decolonisation and free association. After a United Nations delegation visited the islands in 1974, there were negotiations for the Australian Government to purchase the estate. By 1978 all the land, with the exception of the site of Oceania House, was completed. The people achieved self government and in 1979 a local council was established and a cooperative formed to run the islands. By 1987 the copra industry was considered unprofitable and production ceased.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

In 1996 the condition of the building was assessed as good. It includes a new metal roof and some recent fibrous cement enclosures.

Location:

Alexander Street, West Island Settlement.

Bibliography:

Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle, Cocos Keeling Islands Heritage Study. 1996

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Appendix C

Natural Heritage Management Recommendations Report.

1. Review of Christmas Island Natural Heritage CHL Listing

1.1 Review of CHL Natural Heritage Database

The existing Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) entry for natural heritage on Christmas Island was reviewed through a desktop review supported by a five day field reconnaissance.

No aspect of the present listing was found to be invalid or inaccurate, and the review found no element of the natural heritage which should be removed from the current CHL entry. It was concluded that the natural heritage value has been understated in the listing and that a number of values might be added or given additional emphasis. In particular:

- Criterion A – Historic: should include that Abbot's booby is now recognised as the oldest of the *Sulidae* family of birds (in evolutionary terms) and belongs to its own genus¹.
- Criterion C – Scientific: should include the need to revegetate mining areas (to minimise windshear on adjoining rainforest areas) has been the trigger for a range of research through which strategies and methods have evolved².
- Criterion D – Representative: should include Christmas Island's unusual representatives of back-mangrove communities, one of which at Hosnies Spring is elevated to 37m above sea level and is up to 120,000 years old³.
- Criterion H – Associative: should include the oldest mining areas, the 'pinnacle fields', which are a botanical 'seral climax' and which are associated with the first mining operations⁴.

The current CHL listing for natural heritage has been revised to incorporate these new value descriptions against the relevant criteria.

1.2 Ranking of the Level of Significance for the Natural Heritage

The Christmas Island natural heritage area listed on the CHL includes a number of elements and places of the highest significance⁵. These include:

- Endemic flora which includes a rare fern *Asplenium listeri*, a tree *Grewia insularis*, a tall tree-like pandanus *Pandanus elatus* and a palm *Arenga listeri*. Endemic terrestrial fauna which includes ten birds, five reptiles, three mammals, one crab and two insects (Criteria A, B and C).
- A cave fauna of international significance due to its diversity of rare and endemic species with evolutionary significance (Criteria A, B, and D).
- An ecologically important and diverse land crab assemblage which dominates the forest floor scavenging role and exerts an ecologically significant selective pressure on the recruitment and distribution of the island's rainforest plant species. One, the endemic red land crab, conducts a spectacular annual migration from the forest to the sea to breed during the wet season (Criteria A, B and C).
- Unusual relict populations of back-mangrove species and cycads, which have been left isolated by the tectonic uplift of the island. One of these, an entire *Brugiera* sp. mangrove ecosystem growing in a freshwater spring 37 metres

above sea level is listed by the Ramsar Convention as a Wetland of International Importance (Criteria A, B and D).

Additionally, the entire Christmas Island ecosystem is that of an isolated seamount of volcanic origin with a capping of limestone in a series of cliffs and terraces which correspond to the series of tectonic uplifts which formed the island and its present topography. It has unique natural communities with biogeographically significant assemblages of plant and animal species, which have evolved to fit different ecological niches to which they are usually associated. The island's remoteness has resulted in rainforests which have a unique structure when compared to the floristically related Indo-Malaysian rainforest.

To reach the threshold for the National Heritage List, a place must have 'outstanding' heritage value to the nation. That is, a place will meet the threshold for the National Heritage List if its natural values contributing the Commonwealth threshold are unique to that place, or that the place reveals the richness of Australia's diverse natural heritage⁶. In considering this threshold, the Australian Heritage Council (AHC) notes that substantiating the rarity or outstanding nature of these places may require research by experts to undertake comparative studies. The AHC looks to determine if one place is 'more' or 'less' significant compared to other similar places, or if it is unique⁷.

Research to date into elements of the natural heritage of Christmas Island, and the statement of significance in the CHL entry, all point to the outstanding value of Christmas Island's flora, fauna and geomorphology when compared with similar places in the region – both within Australia and internationally.

2. Christmas Island Natural Heritage Management

2.1 Management Issues

The major natural heritage management issues are:

- I. Fragmentation or incomplete coverage of management responsibility, and
- II. Control of threats to the natural heritage values.

2.1.1 Management Responsibility

The area of Christmas Island listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List for natural heritage values covers 12,200 ha. This is the majority of the naturally vegetated terrestrial area of the island, and comprises:

- National Park (8,500 ha)
- Crown lands managed by CI Shire and administered by AGD
- A number of mining leases and old mining areas

The marine portion of the natural heritage area extends into the surrounding ocean and seabed within 500m of low water mark (3,600 ha). The marine area comprises:

- National Park (230 ha)
- Commonwealth Marine Area (3,370 ha)

This combination of land custodianship⁸ has a range of individual management responsibilities which are also overlain by the EPBC Act⁹ requirements for the management of places listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

National Park

The land and marine areas of the Christmas Island National Park are managed as an IUCN category II park by Parks Australia¹⁰. The IUCN defines a national park as an area of land and/or sea that is designated to: protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations; exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purpose of designation of the area; and, provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible¹¹.

The current Christmas Island National Park Management Plan was prepared in 2002. The Christmas Island natural heritage area was not included on the Commonwealth Heritage List at that time, however it was already listed on the Register of the National Estate, but the management plan makes no mention of the RNE listing.

The provisions of the management plan, currently under revision, demonstrate management principles generally in line with the Australian Natural Heritage Charter¹². Additionally the activities of Parks Australia, a Commonwealth agency, in managing and developing any park areas is covered by the environmental assessment provisions of the EPBC Act (subsections 26(1) and (2)).

Crown Land

Crown lands outside the National Park are either unallocated/vacant crown land or crown land used for Commonwealth purposes. Large areas are at South Point, along the east coastal terrace and shorefront, and south-west of the airport. Government responsibilities on these lands are the subject of a number of service delivery agreements (SDAs) between the Commonwealth and Western Australian state agencies. One of these, with the WA Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC), uses the environment protection and water resources protection provisions of a range of state legislative instruments¹³. The focus of the SDA with DEC is predominantly on pollution control and comprises:

- Dust control from CI Phosphates operations
- Regulation of prescribed premises
- Environmental complaints
- Waste reduction programs
- Community education
- Review of water resources management

The vegetation protection and clearing licence provisions of the WA Environment Protection Act 1986 and the Environment Protection (Clearing of Natural Vegetation) Regulations 2004 also apply to these lands. However, there is no explicit provision for conservation management of the natural environment in the SDA.

Crown lands outside the park boundary also fall under the 2001 Christmas Island Planning Scheme provisions for 'local reserves' which comprise 'public open space' and 'vacant crown land'. All development on local reserves requires Shire approval, and approval considerations under the scheme include¹⁴:

- k. The impact of proposals on natural heritage values and places of natural heritage
- l. The conservation of natural heritage values and places of natural heritage.

Mining Areas

The boundary of the natural heritage entry on the CHL excludes currently operating mining areas at South Point and around Phosphate Hill. However, a number of areas where mining has finished are included – and a proportion of these has been incorporated into the National Park. A number of mining area on the central plateau and around Murrays Hill in the north-west are excluded from the National Park, but are covered by the CHL natural heritage listing. The Christmas Island Rainforest Rehabilitation Program (CIRRP) is a collaborative program between Parks Australia, the Shire of Christmas Island and the mining company, and operates on mining fields both within and outside the National Park – operating on a system of priority areas for treatment.

Settlement and Special Uses Areas

The current mapping of the CHL natural heritage area clearly intends to exclude settlement areas, industrial areas and port facilities, although the broad scale of the mapping inadvertently includes some of these non-natural areas. Additionally, the CHL listed natural heritage area currently includes the large, built-up zone of the Christmas Island immigration and detention facility.

Summary of Management Responsibility

Management within the National Park (both terrestrial and marine portions) in line with that of IUCN Category II national parks is undertaken by Parks Australia. The balance of the CHL listed area for natural heritage is crown land which does not have the benefit of Parks Australia's resources and expertise for its management. The SDA with the WA DEC does not involve conservation management of natural heritage values, but covers mainly preventative provisions such as control of vegetation clearing, pollution control and protection of water resources. This is augmented by the CI Shire Planning Scheme which includes development control over vacant crown land under its local reserves provisions. This includes consideration of the impact of proposed developments on natural heritage, but no requirement for ongoing management for the maintenance of natural heritage values.

Only those lands within the National Park can be considered to be managed for natural heritage values in line with the Australian Natural Heritage Charter.

2.1.2 Management of Threats to the Natural Heritage Values

The major management issues for natural heritage areas on Christmas Island are:

- Mining area rehabilitation
- Crazy ant control, and
- Weeds and feral animals control

This program for mining area rehabilitation is more than the requirement in best mining practice to return lands to an environmentally acceptable state. Its importance lies in the prevention of systemic damage to the neighbouring rainforest ecosystem and Abbot's booby habitats. The void created by phosphate mining, both in the land surface and in the rainforest canopy, creates an edge effect where windshear can alter the structure of the exposed forest and reduce the availability of favoured nesting sites for the endangered Abbot's booby.

The number and location of mining leases on the edges of the plateau rainforest make this a critical concern – and Parks Australia has been implementing the Christmas Island Rainforest Rehabilitation Program (CIRRP), using the conservation levy of the mining operations, since 1989. Rehabilitation strategies have been the

subject of considerable research since that time. This is the major management priority of Christmas Island National Park and is a significant contribution to the maintenance of natural heritage values, both within and outside the park.

The management of threats is another prominent management activity by Parks Australia. Surveys, research and control programs for crazy ant populations in the rainforest, which directly threaten local land crab populations, is currently a high priority. Other programs include weed and feral animal control. Feral cats are a significant problem and a baiting program, in co-operation with the WA DEC and Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), is currently underway.

The third major management area is the conservation of land crabs and protection of their annual migration routes by the construction of road underpass grids and routing barriers.

2.2 Tolerance to Change

A number of the elements contributing to the Christmas Island CHL listing for natural heritage have low tolerance to change.

2.2.1 Abbot's booby habitats

While recent programs to rescue the Abbot's booby population from near extinction have been successful, a major remaining threat to the still endangered population is the degradation of its roosting and nesting habitats by (predominantly) windshear and other edge effects arising from vulnerable gaps in the rainforest canopy caused by past and present phosphate mining.

The Christmas Island Rainforest Rehabilitation Program (CIRRP) focuses on this problem and has achieved some success. However any lessening of the program resources and intensity at this stage, with many un-rehabilitated or part-rehabilitated sites remaining, will be detrimental to the health of adjacent rainforest and Abbot's booby habitats.

2.2.2 Rainforest ground-stratum ecology

The relatively simplified structure of the rainforest and the ground-level ecology of the land crabs has been found to be readily impacted by increasing crazy ant populations, especially in areas where the ants have achieved supercolonies. Continuing infestations will not only destroy local land crab populations but, with the removal of the crabs' scavenging role, will have significant implications for the rainforest structure and exotic weed inroads.

2.2.3 Localised micro-habitats

A number of areas of high natural heritage values on Christmas Island depend upon specific micro-habitat conditions for their existence. These are the three back-mangrove stands and cycad area where local hydrological conditions are critical. Because of their close dependency on a narrow range of environmental conditions, these places have a very low tolerance to change – which could range from disturbance in the recharge areas of relevant springs, to soil compaction through access and over-visitation.

2.3 Management Recommendations

These recommendations relate only to the management of natural heritage values required under the EPBC Act (section 341S and Regulation 10.03B, Schedule 7A) and, although referencing a number of current management programs by Parks Australia, are not intended as a critique or comment on Christmas Island National Park management planning. Moreover, the following observations are made within the context of the present review of the CHL listing only and, recognising the wealth of management planning and ecological research already undertaken or currently ongoing on the island, can only refer to general principles and strategies in relation to that listing and the management of its elements.

- Parks Australia is managing the CI National Park, which comprises 75% of the area of the natural heritage area listed on the CHL, as an IUCN Category II park and in conformance with the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. Parks Australia is the appropriate manager of natural heritage values within the park.
- The portion of the natural heritage listed area which falls on crown land outside the park boundary needs:
 - a management plan concomitant with the Park management; and,
 - management resources and expertise which is the equivalent of those of Parks Australia.

If appropriate arrangements for resourcing could be made, Parks Australia staff would be the best management planners and practitioners on these crown lands.

- The rehabilitation program for old mining areas should continue. The current conservation levy by the miners will need to be augmented and extended to ensure that priority sites for the protection of Abbot's booby habitats and adjoining rainforest are adequately treated and that the program can be expanded to include all priority areas outside the National Park.
- Crazy ant research, survey and control measures need to be resourced so that greater intensity of effort in combating this significant ecological threat can be achieved.
- The ecological determinants of the three back-mangrove stands and cycad area need to be studied to identify any off-site areas which require specific protection - and that protection should be applied through specific provisions in the CI National Park Management Plan. Similarly, determine and apply the levels of access and visitation appropriate to the continued health of these areas.
- The mapped boundary of the Christmas Island natural heritage entry on the CHL needs to be updated to improve its accuracy (in relation to cleared areas, excluded active mining fields, settlement areas and waterfront installations) and to exclude major new developments such as the CI immigration and detention centre.
- As a future step, consideration should be given to the assembling of existing comparative studies, and commissioning of any additional gap-filling studies, to examine the case for entering the Christmas Island natural heritage onto the National Heritage List.

Endnotes

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- Australian Heritage Database Commonwealth Heritage List entry for Christmas Island Natural Areas – Place ID 105187, Settlement, EXT, Australia.
- ² Environment Australia 2002, *Christmas Island National Park Management Plan*. Commonwealth Government, Canberra, pp 89-91.
- ³ AHD, op cit
- Environment Australia 2002, op cit.
- ⁴ Environment Australia 2002, op cit. pp89.
- ⁵ AHD, op cit
- ⁶ Australian Heritage Council 2007, *Periodic Report March 2004 – February 2007*, Department of the Environment and Water Resources. Canberra, pp 14.
- ⁷ Australian Heritage Council 2007, *ibid* and Appendix E.
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- ¹³ Department of Environment 2005, *Commonwealth of Australian and the State of Western Australia Renewed Arrangement Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands*. WA DOE.
- ¹⁴ Shire of Christmas Island 2005, Christmas Island Town Planning Scheme 2005.