



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.1 Inspecting the coastline
- 5.1 Working in harsh conditions
- 3.7.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 106 Workers
- 201 River and sea transport
- 309 Technology and technological change

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Cape Levéque Lighthouse, a white painted prefabricated cast iron tower, is a striking vertical feature and is valued by the community for its aesthetic characteristics. (Criterion 1.1)

Cape Levéque Lighthouse is a very well resolved design solution, exhibiting engineering design excellence and reflecting the manufacturing skills of Bela Makutz, an important manufacturer of cast iron and steel products in Western Australia during the first decades of the twentieth century. (Criterion 1.2)

By reason of its location high on the promontory and its imposing presence, together with its striking appearance, *Cape Levéque Lighthouse* has value as an important landmark. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Cape Levéque light station was a product of the 1907 decision to build four new light stations at Cape Inscription, Point Cloates, Bedout Island and Cape Levéque. The construction of these light stations was prompted by the need to provide additional navigational aids along the north-west coast to assist

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

shipping companies operating between Singapore and the Western Australian coast. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

The cast iron tower has close associations with Bela Makutz, a prominent and significant manufacturer of cast iron products in Western Australia in the first decades of the twentieth century. (Criterion 2.3)

Cape Leveque Lighthouse tower is important as a finely conceived and executed prefabricated tower designed by the Public Works Department and manufactured in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Cape Leveque Lighthouse has been placed on the Shire of Broome Municipal Inventory and has been assessed as being aesthetically and socially significant as a landmark feature and coastal navigation device by the community. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Cape Leveque Lighthouse is the only prefabricated cast iron lighthouse of Western Australian design and manufacture. (Criterion 5.1)

Cape Leveque light station is a reminder of a way of life of operating and living at manned light stations, a practice that has long since ceased. (Criterion 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Cape Leveque Lighthouse is a very fine representative example of prefabricated cast iron panel lightstation from the first decades of the twentieth century. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

The tower and light are in fair to good condition, and the supporting structures are in fair condition. The helipad is in poor condition. The vegetation is healthy and stable.

There may be distillate contamination close to the lighthouse and also a weed problem.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The original intention of the 1910 tower is clearly legible although the changes in the light source have obscured the original methods of lighting. The integrity of the site as whole is high.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The place retains a very high degree of authenticity in relation to the original development in the 1910 period, with only minor alterations having occurred, and also reflects adaptations made in the post war period.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Attached are key sections of the supporting evidence prepared by Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, McDonald Hales and Associates and Muir Environmental, 'Cape Leveque, Broome, Western Australia - Lighthouse Conservation Assessment', prepared for The Australian Maritime Safety Authority, May 2000.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

For a discussion of the Documentary Evidence refer to Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, McDonald Hales and Associates and Muir Environmental, 'Cape Leveque, Broome, Western Australia - Lighthouse Conservation Assessment', prepared for The Australian Maritime Safety Authority, May 2000.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

For a discussion of the Physical Evidence refer to Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, McDonald Hales and Associates and Muir Environmental, 'Cape Leveque, Broome, Western Australia - Lighthouse Conservation Assessment', prepared for The Australian Maritime Safety Authority, May 2000.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

For a discussion of the Comparative Information refer to Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, McDonald Hales and Associates, and Muir Environmental, 'Cape Leveque, Broome, Western Australia - Lighthouse Conservation Assessment' prepared for The Australian Maritime Safety Authority, May 2000.

13.4 REFERENCES

Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, McDonald Hales and Associates, Muir Environmental, 'Cape Leveque, Broome, Western Australia - Lighthouse Conservation Assessment', prepared for The Australian Maritime Safety Authority, May 2000.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Though no archaeological material of significance to Aboriginal values was identified with respect to the subject land, Cape Leveque as a whole has significance to Aboriginal people. It is important to note that Cape Leveque and its environs are highly significant to the Aboriginal community. Therefore, should any change in land-use or development be proposed within or immediately adjacent to the subject land, it will be necessary to undertake detailed Aboriginal heritage investigations and community consultation. This should include, but not be limited to, the following:

Obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act (1972 – as amended)* and *Heritage of Western Australia Act (1990)*;

Identification of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites; and

Protocols to be observed should archaeological material be encountered during the course of development.